Conclusions

International Workshop on Time-Use Statistics
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Taking note of global standards and solutions

- Alignment of international standards: ICATUS 2016, SNA, Resolution of 19th ICLS
  - *HETUS moving toward better alignment with ICATUS 2016*

- "Basket of options" available, for countries to select the solutions that fit better their national contexts, needs of key stakeholders, available technical capacities, and resources.

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Survey solutions ──► Stand Alone Survey
                 └──► Modular solutions ──► LFS
                                               All forms of work
                                        ──► MICS
                                               Children's wellbeing
                                        ──► Other household survey
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Minimum Harmonized Instrument

- *Ensure statistics that are comparable across countries and time*
- *Facilitates more frequent collections*
- *To be used as a starting point (China, Italy)*
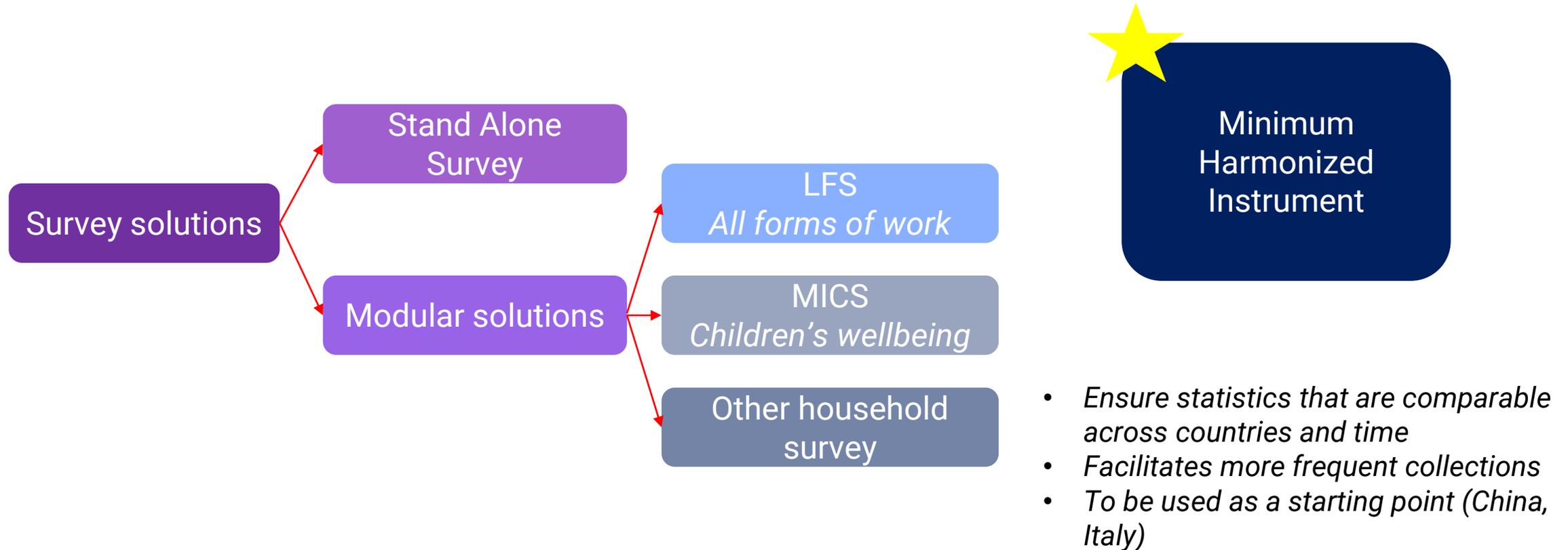
Taking note of national practices

Countries are:

- Modernizing their time-use data collection processes (Australia, China, Italy, Japan, Mongolia).

- Moving towards "light" solutions to improve quality and reduce respondent's burden and costs.

- Using mixed modes for data collection. Although more digital solutions are used, the used of paper diaries is still a practice to collect data from some population groups.
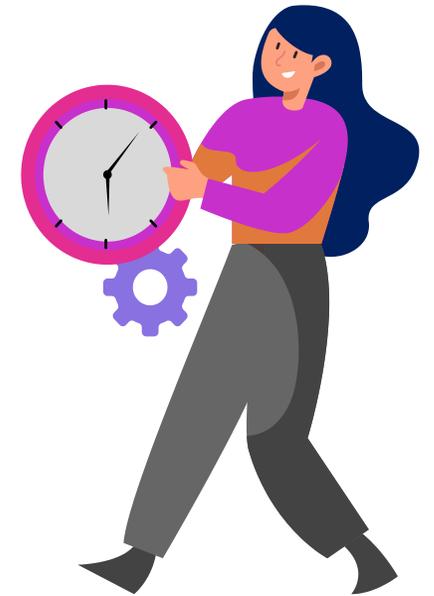
Improving the production of time-use statistics

Engaging with key stakeholders

Ensuring data quality

Elevating the value of time use statistics

Applying and adapting international standards and tools

Disseminating time-use statistics

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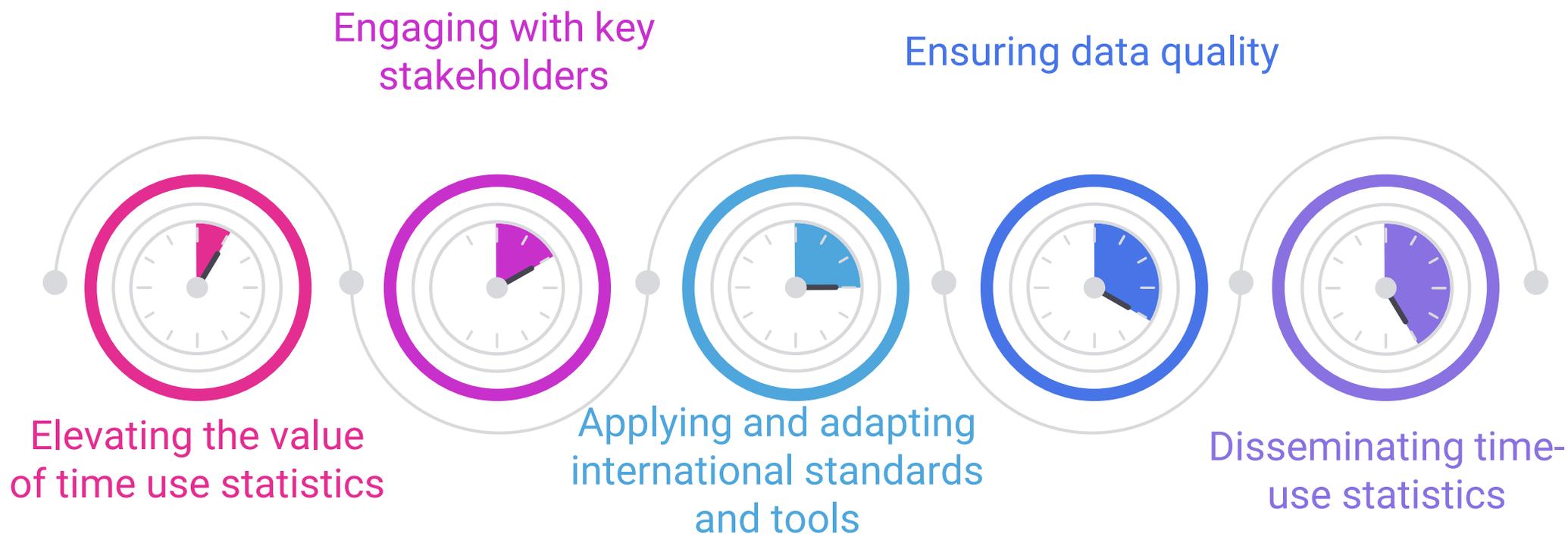
Elevating the value of time use statistics

- Every individual worldwide shares the same temporal allocation: 24 hours per day, therefore the collection of time-use data provides the opportunity to create objective and universally applicable indicators in all statistical domains.

- Time-use data can inform a myriad of public policies, including those required to achieve the SDGs.

- Time is an alternative measure to go beyond traditional economic indicators.

Social

- Quality of life and well-being (China, Australia, Japan)
- Provision of unpaid care services
- Life-course perspective to measure changes in behavior across generations (China, Japan)
- Gender inequalities in time-use allocation

Environment

- Time-use allocation and impact on carbon emissions (China)

Economy

- National time transfer accounts (UNPopulation Division and UNFPA)
- Unpaid household service work extended accounts (SNA 2025 rev)

Engaging with key stakeholders

- Collaborate with key data users to define key objectives for time-use surveys and ensure appropriate resources.

- Engage respondents (e.g China TUS app provides a summary of their time-use, Australia allows respondents to comment on the TUS, Mongolia CATI follow-up to ensure completeness, Canada's videos and brochures, Kyrgyzstan's media releases)

Applying and adapting international standards and tools

- Testing and adaptation to national context
  - UNSD - International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)
  - UNSD - Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use, 2024
    - *Minimum Harmonized Instrument for the Production of Time-Use Statistics*
  - ILO - Own-use provision of services: Measurement Guide
  - UNICEF- MICS7 Children's Time Use Module

Ensuring data quality

- Balancing act: Factor in analytical objectives, costs, and statistical efficiency of survey design when choosing among methodological options and content
- Plan in advance and develop risk mitigation strategies
- Appropriate training and support for interviewers (also supervisors, coders, and all involved in the process)
- Pre-test survey tools and pilot field procedures and data collection
- Document processes, problems and how to use data and microdata

Disseminating time-use statistics

- Engage the media
- Thematic releases and reports
- Access to microdata
- Visualizations

Next steps

UNSD

- Engagement with selected countries who expressed interest in improving technical capacities (Indonesia, Maldives and Kyrgyzstan)
- Share slides and relevant material to all participants
- Share coding rules for hard to code activities

Countries

- Share time-use resources hub
- Submit data to SDGs global database
- Report on lessons learned from new data collections