# Time-Use Data and Gender Statistics

Sharing the Korean Experience: Time-Use Data

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# Presentation Overview

## Why It Matters

## What the Data Shows

## Enhancing the Value of Data

## Reaching Users

# 1 Why Time-Use Data Are Key to Gender Statistics

## ◆ Limitations of Existing Paid-Work Indicators

: Indicators that measure only 'market work' cannot fully capture gender inequality

: Analyzing the total amount of work across market and non-market (paid/unpaid) domains requires precise measurement in “units of time”

## ◆ Which data can capture 'non-market work’ in daily life?

: Time-Use Data can measure unpaid domestic and care work

: Time-Use Data can track changes in time use by men and women

*“ Time-use data make the invisible visible.”*

# 2 Introduction to Korea's Time Use Survey

## ◆ 6 Surveys Conducted, 1999-2024

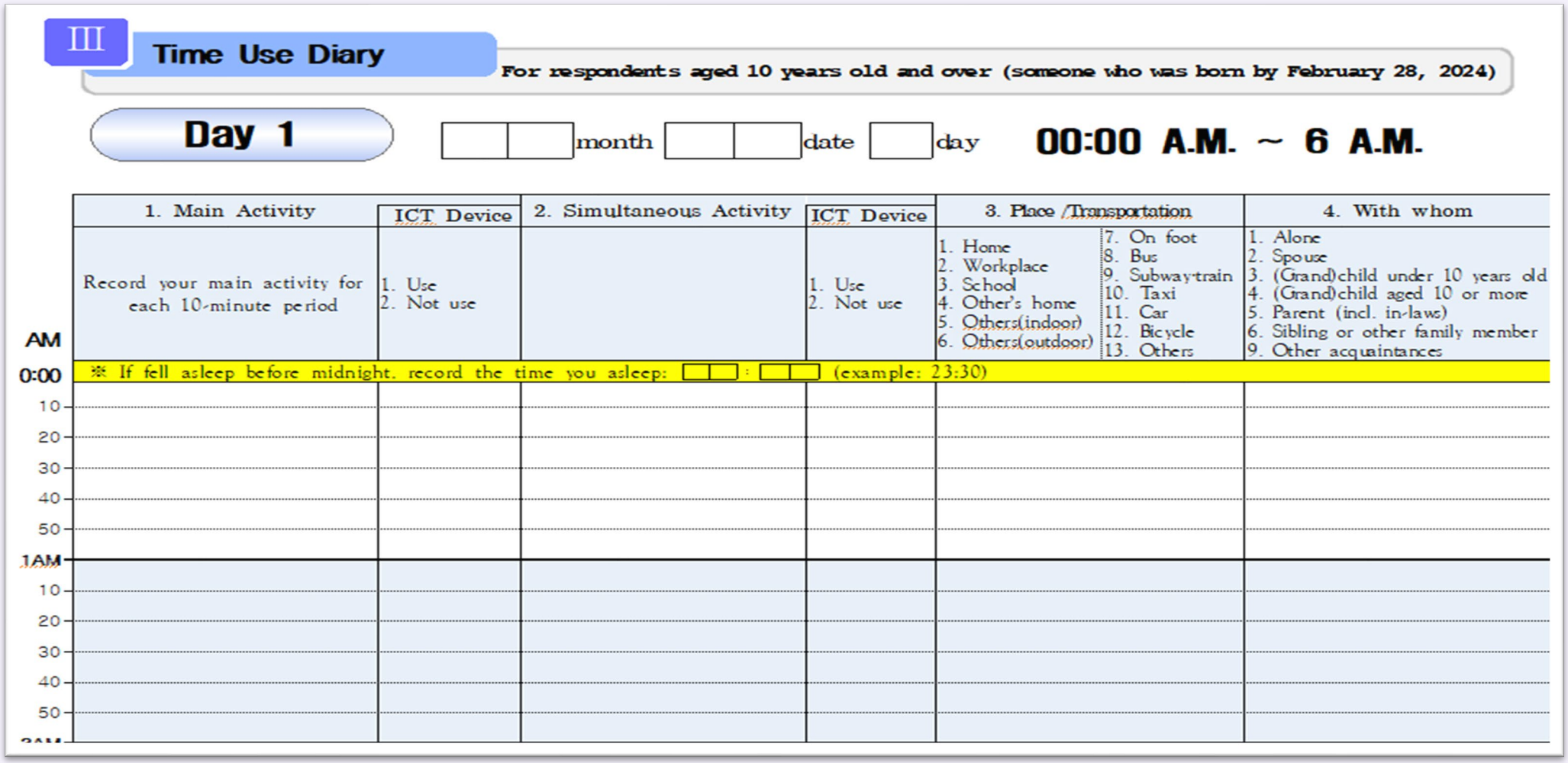
Ongoing Demand for a Shorter Survey Cycle

| 1999 (Sep) | 2004 (Sep) | 2009 (Mar, Sep) | 2014 (Jul, Sep, Dec) | 2019 (Jul, Sep, Dec) | **2024 (Mar, Jul, Sep, Dec)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## ◆ Overview of the 2024 Survey

| Every 5 years (4 rounds) | Age 10+ | 25,000 persons | 2 days 10-minute intervals | Self-administered Paper and mobile survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Survey Cycle | Target Age | Sample Size | Survey Days (Weekday & Weekend) | Time Diary Method |

# 2 Introduction to Korea's Time Use Survey-Time Diary



III Time Use Diary

For respondents aged 10 years old and over (someone who was born by February 28, 2024)

Day 1 ☐☐ month ☐☐ date ☐ day 00:00 A.M. ~ 6 A.M.

| AM | 1. Main Activity | ICT Device | 2. Simultaneous Activity | ICT Device | 3. Place /Transportation | | 4. With whom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Record your main activity for each 10-minute period | 1. Use<br>2. Not use | | 1. Use<br>2. Not use | 1. Home<br>2. Workplace<br>3. School<br>4. Other's home<br>5. Others(indoor)<br>6. Others(outdoor) | 7. On foot<br>8. Bus<br>9. Subway·train<br>10. Taxi<br>11. Car<br>12. Bicycle<br>13. Others | 1. Alone<br>2. Spouse<br>3. (Grand)child under 10 years old<br>4. (Grand)child aged 10 or more<br>5. Parent (incl. in-laws)<br>6. Sibling or other family member<br>9. Other acquaintances |
| 0:00 | ※ If fell asleep before midnight, record the time you asleep: ☐☐ : ☐☐ (example: 23:30) | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | |
| 1AM | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | |

# 3 How Has Korea Improved Its Time-Use Data?

## Enhancing International Comparability

Adopted the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016, UN) ('19)

## Continuous Improvement of Survey Items to Reflect Social Change

Co-present persons ('09), Reasons for care ('14)

ICT device use ('19), etc.

## Key Improvements in 2024

- Added a spring (March) survey for the first time → covering all four seasons, minimizing seasonal bias
- Diary format: choice of paper or mobile (smart) diary

  * 0.21% completed via mobile
- Expanded upper age groups and household income brackets

# 3 How Will Korea Further Improve its Time-Use Data

## ◆ Future Improvement Efforts

- **AI-Based Automated Activity Classification**

<Respondent Diary-Entry Stage>
AI recommends activity classifications and maps diary entries accordingly

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Improving Input Accuracy

- **Expansion of Mobile App-Based Remote Surveys**

Real-time data collection through mobile devices

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Improving Response Rates

- **5-Year Cycle → Introduction of Simplified Surveys**

Targeted spot surveys for key policy target groups

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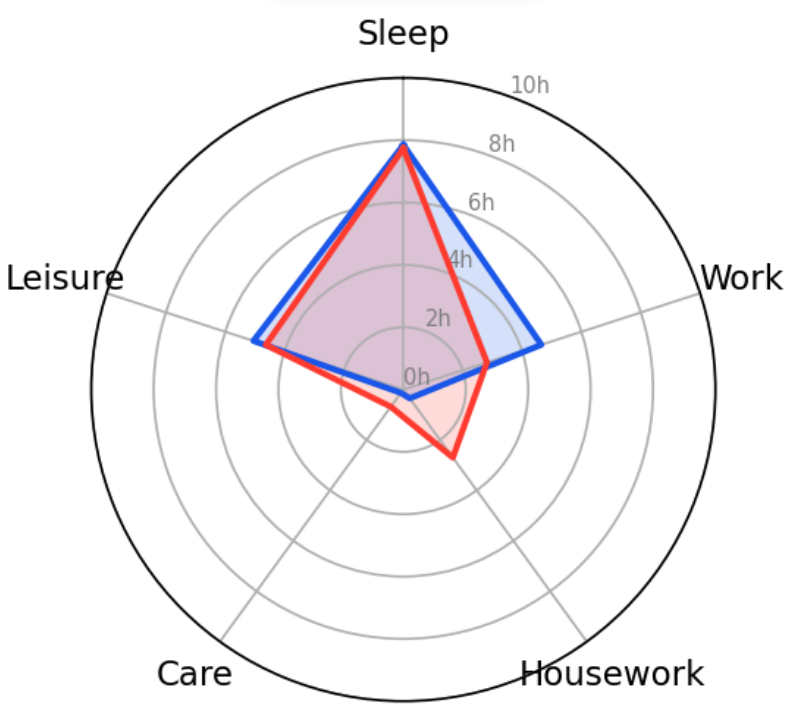
Overcoming Budget Constraints Contributing to Real-Time Policymaking

# 4 Gender Differences in Daily Life

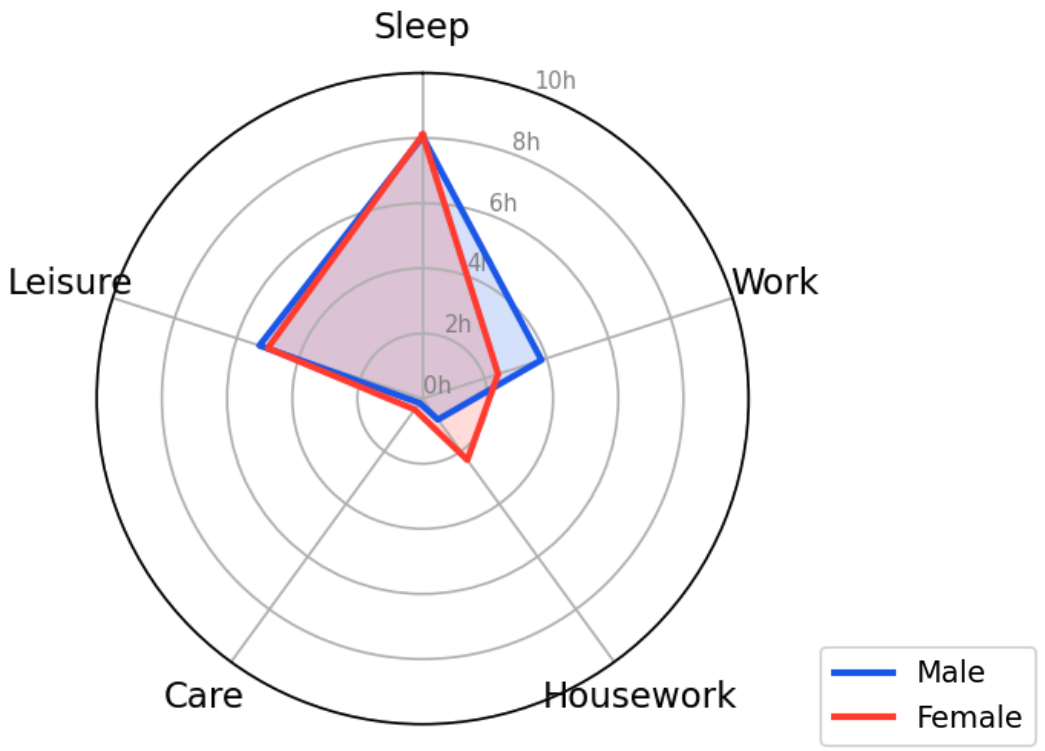
## How do men and women use time differently? (population aged 10+, 1999 vs. 2024)

**1999**




**vs**

**2024**



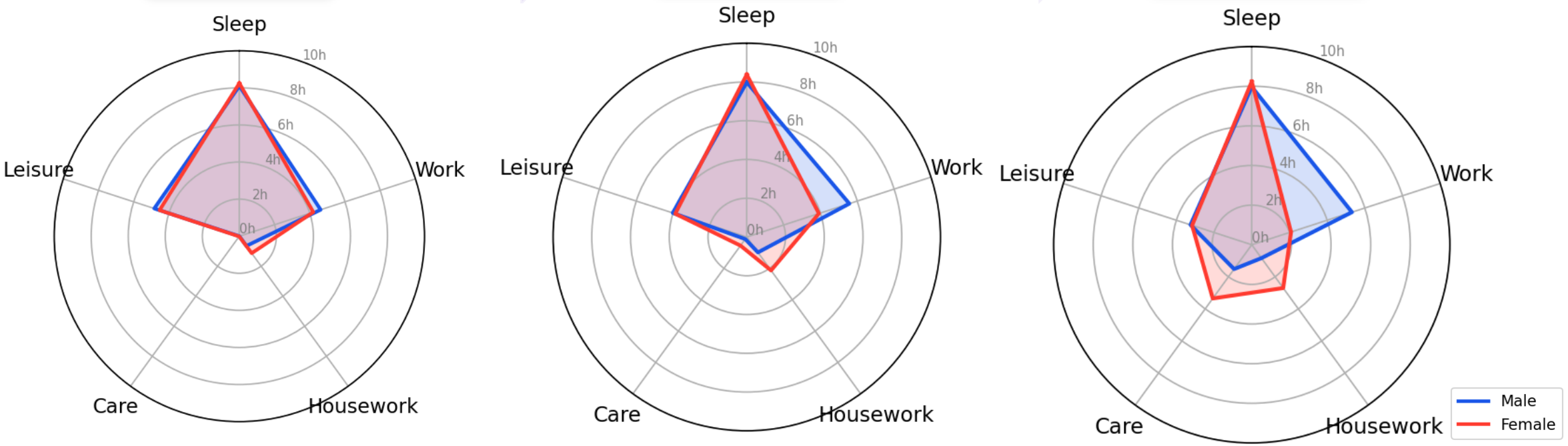

**Still " Men ↑ in work, Women ↑ in housework, " but the gender gap is narrowing**

**<'99→'24> Work: decreased for both, Leisure: increased for both, Housework: up for men, down for women**

# 5 Differences in Time Allocation by Life Events

## How does time usse differ for young men and women after marriage and childbirth? (Ages 25-39, 2024)

**Unmarried** → **Married** → **With Children**

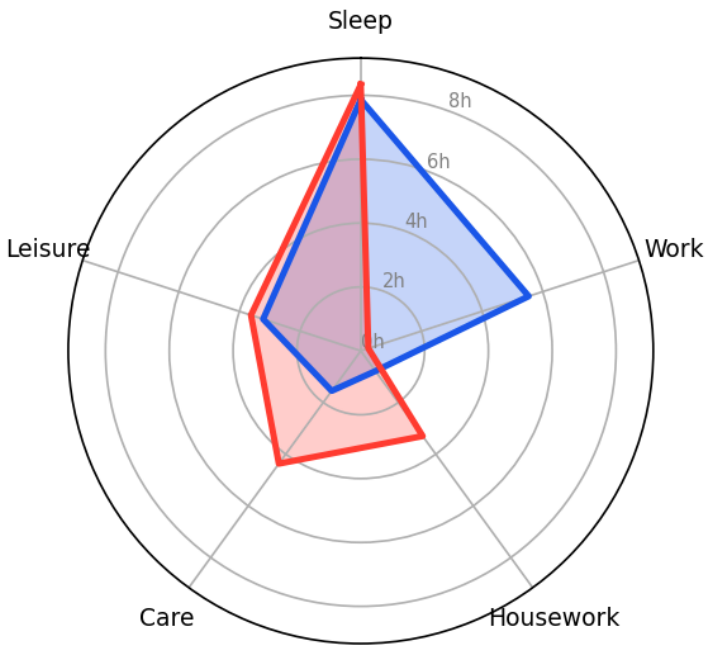



- ◆ After marriage, men's work time increases; women's housework time increases
- ◆ After childbirth, women's care time surges; leisure time declines for both

# 5 Differences in Time Allocation by Life Events

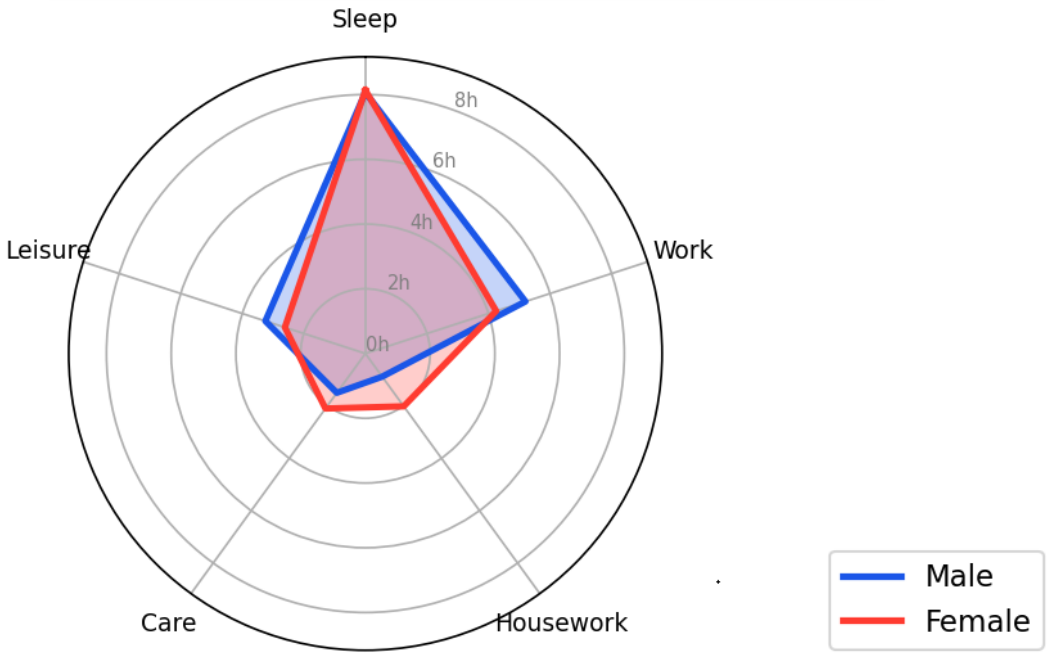
## How do single- and dual-income couples with children use time? (Ages 25-39, 2024)

**Single-Income Couples with Children**




**vs**

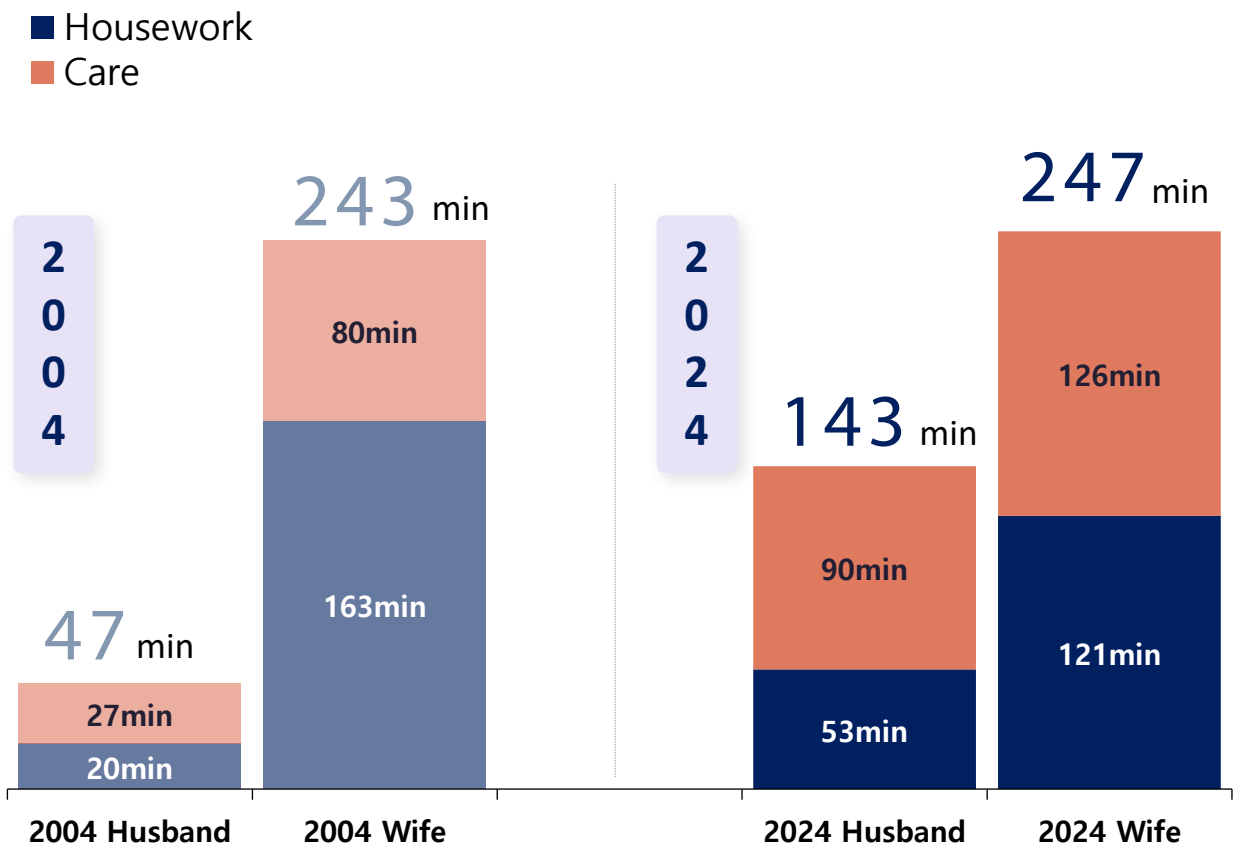
**Dual-Income Couples with Children**




- **Men: Similar time-use patterns regardless of single- or dual-income status**
- **Women: When shifting to dual-income, reduce housework, care, and leisure time to focus on paid work**

# 6 Housework and Care Time Gap Among Dual-Income Couples

## Dual-Income Couples with Children - Housework and Care Time




20-year change in total housework and care time

- Husbands: 3x increase
- Wives: slight increase

- Husbands: both housework and care increased
- Wives: housework decreased, care increased

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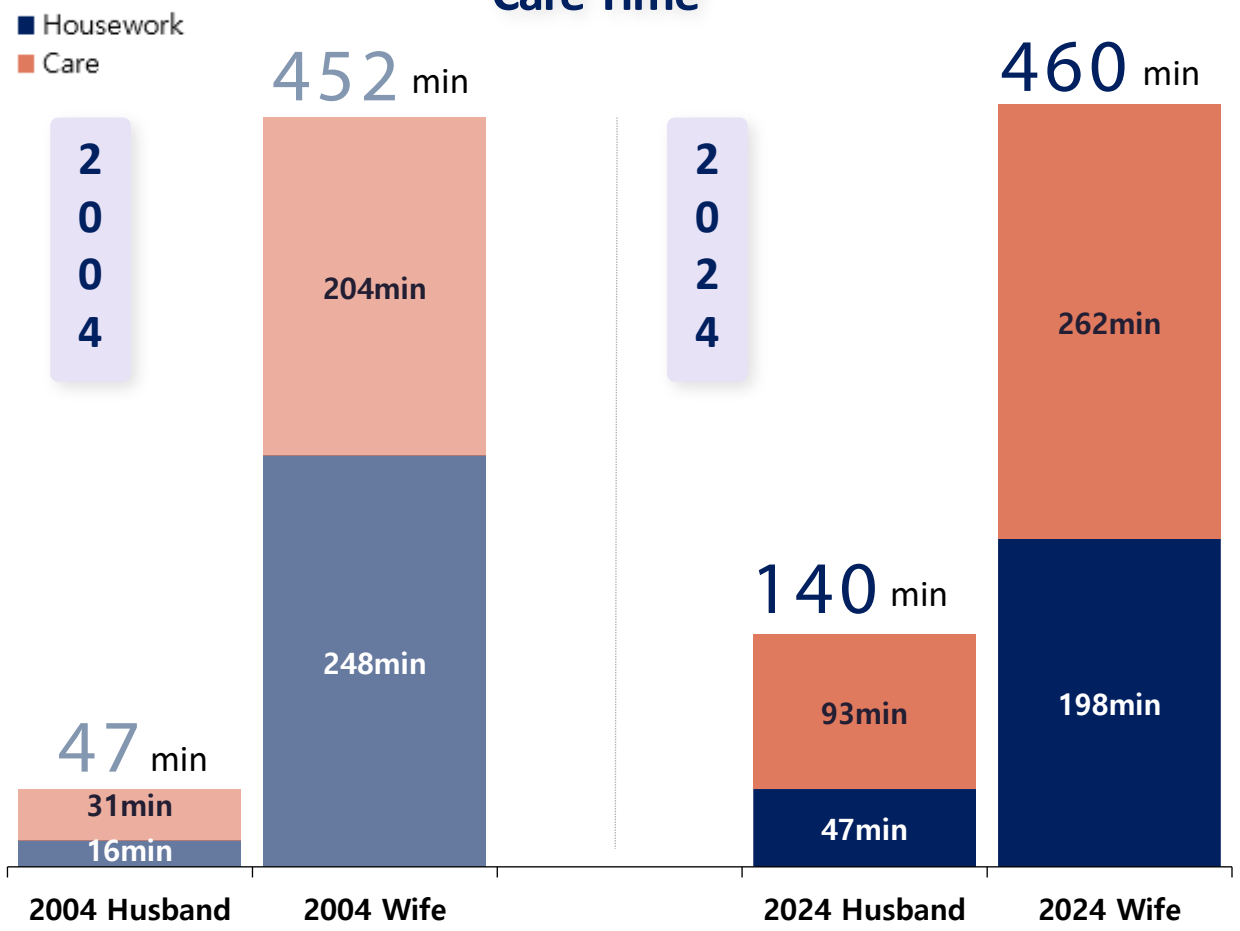


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# 7 Applications of Time-Use Data

## National Accounts

- ✓ Household Production Satellite Account
- ✓ National Time Transfer Accounts

## Policy

- ✓ Low-Fertility Policy
- ✓ Gender Equality Policy
- ✓ Quality of Life Policy
- ✓ Culture and Leisure Policy

## Research & Other Uses

- ✓ OECD BLI
  : Work-life balance
- ✓ SDGs
  : Indicators on unpaid domestic and care work
- ✓ Older adults, youth, women
- ✓ Well-being

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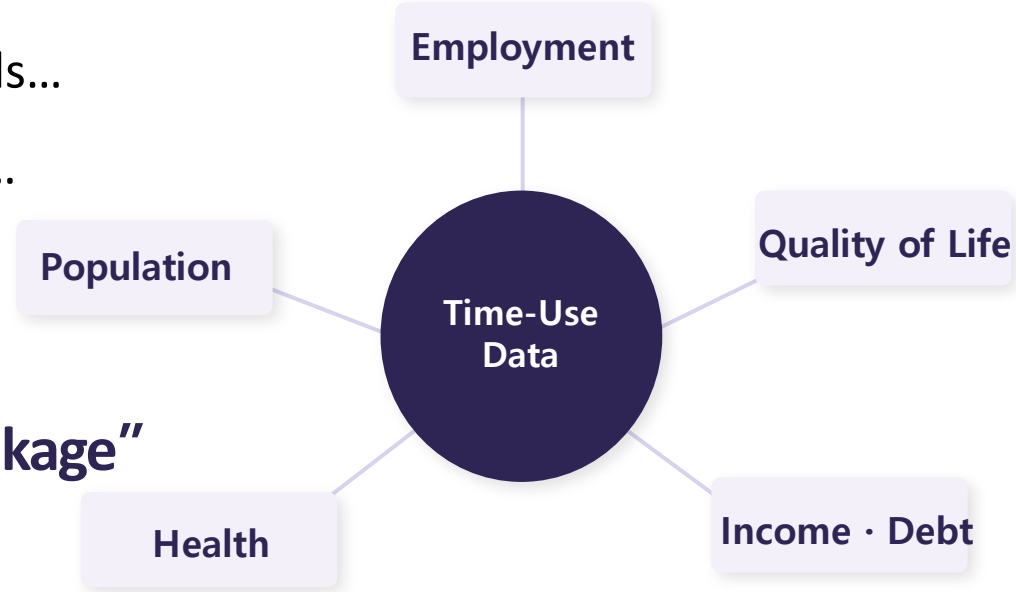
# 8 Making Time-Use Data More Valuable

◆ What if we could link data not collected in the Time Use Survey?

- Do time-use patterns differ by income, debt, and asset levels…
- Does income inequality translate into gender time-use inequality…

➡ Richer statistics, greater value for policymaking



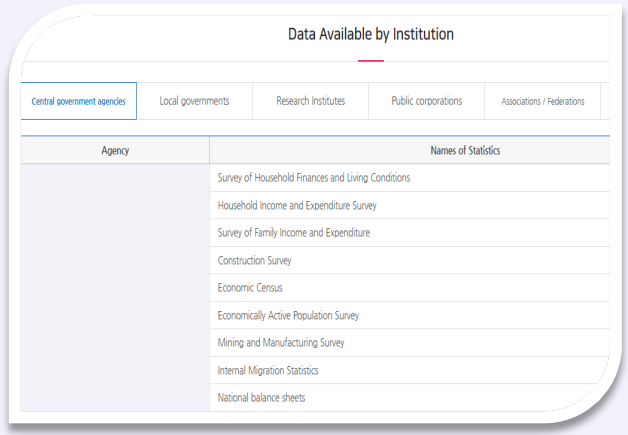

◆ **Korea is already implementing a "multi-source data linkage" paradigm**

◆ Data linkage is also being considered for the Time Use Survey

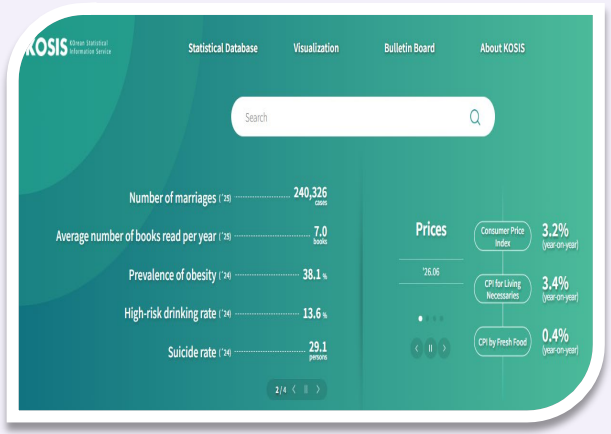
**For richer, more substantive gender statistics**

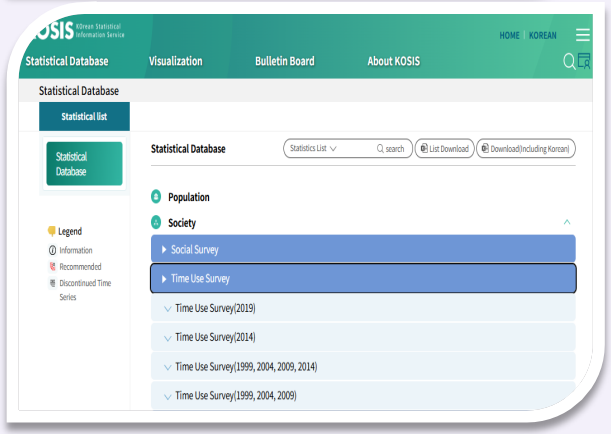
# 9 Delivering Results to the Public

## MDIS (MicroData Integrated Service)
https://mdis.mods.go.kr

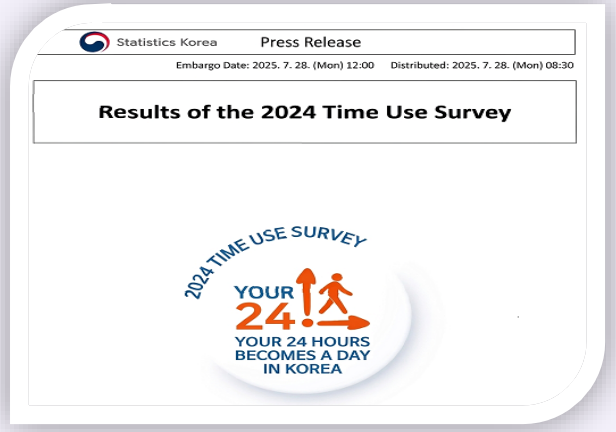


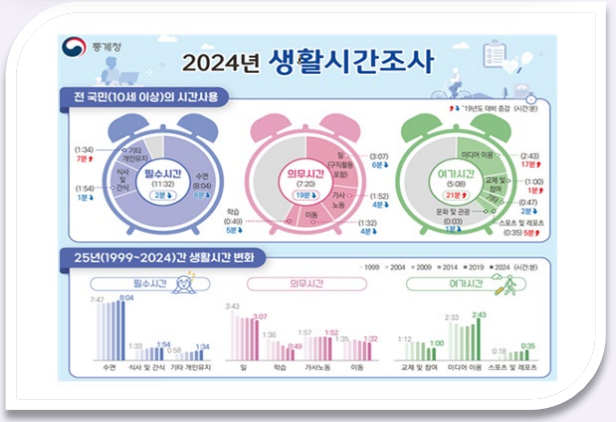

## KOSIS (One-Stop Statistics Service)
https://kosis.kr




## Press Release
https://kosis.kr



# 10 Communicating with Users (Visualization and Storytelli

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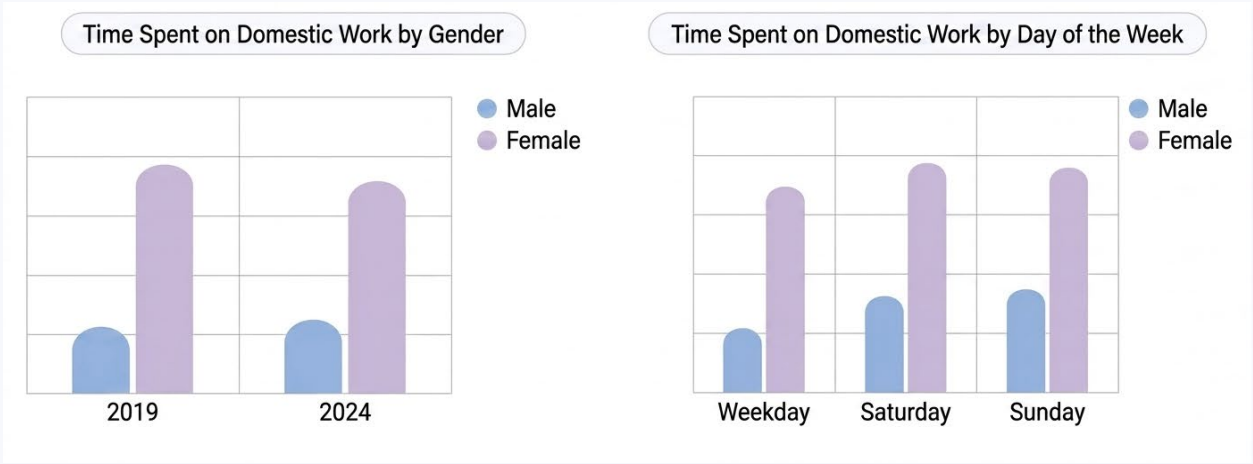
## Everyday Life Through Statistics

(https://kosis.kr)

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## 24 Hours Through Statistics

(https://kosis.kr)

**How is life at 8 PM different for married men and women in their 40s?**

< Married man in 40s, 8 PM >

< Married woman in 40s, 8 PM >

# 11 Challenges

## Declining Response Rates

- Rise in single-person households and dual-income couples
- Reluctance to disclose personal information
- Resistance to being surveyed

## Technological Advances

- New wearable devices
- Emergence of new platforms
- Widespread smartphone use

## Measuring New Activity Concepts

- Remote work, digital caregiving
- How should we measure these new activities?

# 12 Closing

**Time-use data are not just about measuring time.**

Time-use data help us *understand gender inequality* and hold practical value in *supporting policy*.

# Thank You

Sharing the Korean Experience: Time-Use Data