

Gender issues in the measurement of paid and unpaid work

Expert Group Meeting on
Methods for Conducting Time-Use Surveys
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Country Report: MEXICO

**DOCUMENT DONE TO THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ABOUT
TIME USE SURVEYS METHODOLOGY**

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NUEVA YORK CITY

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1. How data collection on time-use survey fit into the national statistical system.

a) Is this the first national or pilot time-use survey (TUS) for the country? If not briefly describe the others.

Mexico has performed two time use survey, on of them was in 1996, and the other was in 1998, each one has methodological differences. In the 1996 time use survey we asked for specific activities (working, studding sawing, washing the dishes, etc.), and the period of time people performed their activities. In the 1998 time use survey we asked people to describe their activities from they got up to they went to the bed, and we record the period of time people perform the activity, the activities were recorded as a diary. In both surveys, 1996 and 1998 people who answered the questions were 8 years old or were.

b) How is this time use survey related to other surveys conducted by the national statistical system? (ad-hoc ÷ Independent? Integrate?)

In both time use survey, 1996 and 1998, was integrated in the National income and expenditures household survey. This let to us got information about time use and we could even get social-demographic characteristics and the household members, occupation, income, expenditure of household, and the house characteristics.

c) What were the major factors or even to that lead to the decision to collect nationally representative data on time use?

In 1996 The Women National Program, which promote the improvement of social conditions, culture, economic conditions, and about Mexican Woman to create equality conditions, did a request to the National Institute of Geography, Statistic and Data Process (INEGI) to perform a survey to get the household members time use were 8 years old and older, contribution to the household income.

This women program is based in the Beijing agreement.

In 1998 The Short Time Statistics Management took the decision to do once again the time use survey whit a new methodology system, so we want to include new activities and not just specific activities asked in the 1996 time use survey.

d) What are the plans for the next five years on data collection on time-use?

If there are not different plans why not?

Up to now we haven't planet to perform a new time use survey in a short time, although we have thought to work in a small interinstitutional group to evaluate the Methodological used, in both survey. And also propose a new methodology joining both 1996 and 1998 methodological strategy . We haven't accomplished this idea, so we don't have a specific project.

2. Survey objectives.

a) What are the specific objectives of the time use survey?

For 1996

- To get statistic information about the number of people up to 8 years and older perform specific activities.
- To get statistic information about period of time that people up to 8 years and older perform a activity.
- To know the amount of household members contribution to the household expenditures.

- To know how household members contribute to the household expenditures (paying some services or some expenses giving all their income).

For 1998

- To know different activities that people perform during the day.
- To know the period of time that household members dedicate to different activities during the day.

b) Who are the expected users of the survey results? In the country? Internationally?

In this Country so much academic sector researchers public officials, and broadcasting medias, has used and analyzed the information from 1996 use time survey.

Recently in the National Demographic Meeting some persons presented deference documents which they used information from 1996 time use survey the topic was "Time Poverty"

Internationally the users are the International Organization who analyze the living Conditions Poverty households.

c) What were the main finding?

Annex 2 squares which, show the most important result from time use survey applied to household members up to 8 years and older.

WEEKLY HOURS PERCENTAGE DEDICATED TO REALIZED ACTIVITIES FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OLDER THAN 8 YEARS, BY ACTIVITY TIMES DEFINING MALE OR FEMALE.

SQUARE 1

HOMEWORK	HOURS PERCENTAGE PER MEMBER		
	TOTAL	MEN'S	WOMAN'S
TOTAL	81.4	75.6	86.7
• Economic Activities	44.0	48.0	36.4
• Homework	20.2	6.2	27.7
• Bringing and picking a household member up	3.2	2.7	3.3
• Take care of children, older people and sick members	25.1	13.8	29.7
• Other housework	3.8	2.8	4.3
• Take care of animals or farm	3.4	4.9	2.4
• Studying	29.2	29.3	29.1
• Personal Care	5.1	4.5	5.6
• Sportive and relaxing activities	20.1	20.1	20.0
• Community services	6.4	7.2	4.9
• Traveling time to work or school	5.2	5.6	4.4

WEEKLY HOURS PERCENTAGE DEDICATED TO HOMEWORK FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OLDER THAN 8 YEARS, DEFINING MALE OR FEMALE.

SQUARE 2

HOMEWORK	HOURS PERCENTAGE PER MEMBERS		
	TOTAL	MEN'S	WOMAN'S
TOTAL	20.2	6.2	27.7
• Cleaning the house	7.9	4.2	8.9
• Washing the dishes	4.2	2.4	4.4
• Washing clothes, Ironing, knitting	7.5	2.6	8.1
• Cooking	10.3	3.8	11.3
• Bringing water, to carry coals	2.0	2.6	1.6
• Maintenance households	5.1	5.5	3.0

3. Design specifications of survey and factors considered in design decisions.

a) Relative survey objectives, design and resources.

1.1 Was the time use survey designed as an independent survey or a module/rides in a multi purpose or core survey (For example, module of labor force survey)

The survey was designed as an additional module in the 1996 and 1998 National Household Income and Expenditures Survey (ENIGH).

1.2 Why did you choose this particular survey design? Describe a briefly how objectives and resources influenced decisions on choice of design?.

Specifically two aspects were took to decide even an additional module for use time survey.

The first one was that the ENIGH produce different information for living conditions studies this improve the time use analysis connived economic and social information gotten at the same time.

The second one was the project cost, because at that time didn't have enough resources to perform the survey.

All the ENIGH framework (interviewers, vinculum, papers, travel expenses, etc.) were used to per form two survey. Is very important to point out that in 1996 although was an additional module, it had a finance cost because the time use survey were gotten when ENIGH survey finished. It was form November 20th December 15th this involved to do some expenses because we have to come again to the household to perform the time use survey.

In 1998 the ENIGH and time use survey were getting up at the same time it is important to point out that the ENIGH was getting up in 7 days, then the time use survey was getting the 5th or 6th days.

1.3 What was the total survey cost? How does this cost compare to other household survey that the statistical office conducts.

The 1996 time use survey 20,000 dollars cost, and this cost was added to 300,000 dollars that ENIGH cost.

The 1998 (TUS) Time Use Survey and ENIGH were performed simultaneously, their cost was 360,000 dollars, as I already mention the personal that was used in field were the same and also their travel expenses.

It is important to point out that the ENIGH team has 80 persons permanently hired, they design process, and analyze different survey stages and the earning cost and other administrative expenses weren't be in the budget mentioned before.

b) What was the method of data collection? (Self-completed current diary? Recall interview or retrospective diary? Participant observation? Combination of self – completed) recall / observations?)

In 1996 was used a remembering method to record the people performed and the period of time that people dedicated to perform the activity. We interview each person directly.

In 1998 was used also a remembering method but in this case we refered to the activities performed the day before the interview (Retrospective diary).

c) What were the survey instruments used in the time use survey?

1.1 Type of basic instruments for collecting time use – data. For example simplified time diary, full time diary, stylized activities list est.)

In 1996 we designed a questionnaire applicable directly to the informant with a group of question. First we asked in the last week people performed specific activity, then we asked how many the activity lasts.

The textual questions were:

During the last week did you... (Specific activity)? (Yes, No)

How much did the activity last? (Hours and minutes)

In 1998 we designed a questionnaire to apply directly to people, which we ask for all their activity that they perform from they got up to they went to bed.

The textual questions were:

Could you tell me all the activity's that you performed the day before from you got up, to you went to bed.

How much did the activity last? (Hours and minutes)

1.2 Design specifications for basic instrument for collecting time – use data.

In 1996 so were use a list like this.

- Work
- Study
- Clean the house
- Wash dishes
- Do laundry
- Iron
- Put the trash away
- Transport water to the house

- Take care of the family's parcel of land.
- Take care and breed family's animal
- Prepare food for the family
- Take care of children
- Take care of older
- Take care all people in the family
- Take to and pitch up from school, work or hospital a member of the family
- Shopping
- Pay service (electricity, water, telephone, etc.)
- Bank transactions
- Home renovations and repairs
- Sport and cultural activities
- Help out in the community
- Negotiate with the authorities specific uses relates to the community
- Diverting activities inside the house
- Diverting activities outside the house
- Personal care and cosmetics
- To knit, to embroider or design clothes for the family
- Other activities
(Stylized activity list)

In 1998 we used a method named “Full time diary with time interval appears”, and we coded activities with a classification we built and based in UN classification, Italian classification and our experience gotten from 1996 time use survey.

1.3 What background questionnaires were used? What additional questionnaire items were included for time – use data analysis?

It was integrated a interinstitutional team in 1996 by people from ENIGH team and researchers from the Woman National Program. This team has a lot of experience producing and analyzing statistical information, especially social-demographic information. They have worked as productors as users of information in several projects.

In 1996 we got some experience from the time use survey, so we took advantage of it in the 1998 time use survey, beside it, we got and analyzed information surveys from Italy, Spain, England, USA an Canada, then we decided change the collect methodology to expand the possibilities to get move information from both men and women.

As we mentioned above as 1996 time use survey as 1998 time use survey were applied jointly with the National Household Income an Expenditures Survey (ENIGH).

It permitted that the time use survey Information could be analyzing with information about:

- House characteristic, where household live (services access as: water installation, electricity, drainage, total rooms, if has a kitchen, if has a bathroom, and household equipment).
- Social-Demographics characteristics (like age, sex, tie to the household head, etc.).
- Personal income and where it come.
- Expenditures and where they go.

d) Did the survey collect information on simultaneous activities?

In the 1996 time use survey we didn't ask a question for simultaneous activities and we supposed that it could happen, so we gave an specific instruction (contained in the interviewer manual): to separate each one and write the period of time as non simultaneous, because the questionnaire didn't permit record them as simultaneous. We also gave the instruction to record these kind of cases in observations space, it permitted us to analyze and to notice the problem caused by not to get simultaneous activities.

In the 1998 use time survey we added a question to register simultaneous activities.

Our experience about these two time use surveys say us that people commonly perform activities as simultaneous are:

1) Homework

- a) Cooking and at the same time, wash the dishes, wash clothes (in a washing machine), or take care of children.
- b) Washing clothes (in a washing machine), and at the same time: watering, take care of children, mopping, or sweeping.

2) Homework and relaxing in the house

- a) Ironing and watching tv
- b) Cooking and talking by phone

3) Relaxing in the house

a) Reading a book, newspaper or magazine and hearing music.

b) Writing and hearing music.

e) Did the survey collect information on context variables?

Only in the 1998 time use survey we asked some question about the place and persons involved in the activities.

The textual questions were:

Where did you perform this activity?

Who did you perform this activity with?

With these options:

1. Household members
2. Non household members
3. Combining the first two options
4. Alone

f) Time Sample

The 1996 time use survey didn't present this kind of problems, it due we asked for the period of time people perform the activity last week.

In the 1998 time use survey we identified the day we applied the survey with a code for each week's day.

It's important to mention that our strategy was to work 8 days and 2 days for relaxing. It permitted us to get information from weekend, although we ask for information 5 days as I pointed out before.

g) Describe the following aspects of defining and sampling the reference population?

1.1 What were the consideration in defining the reference population.

The reference population was: people were 8 years and older. We decided it due people up to 8 years old can notice the activities and period of time that they perform.

1.2 How were sample households selected?

The household selection in the sample was: probabilistic, bistage, stratified, and in rural areas was by conglomerates.

Probabilistic: Because each house has the same selection probability.

Bistage: It has 2 stages in selection: houses list and houses.

Stratified: According to the population's social-demographic and economic characteristics in each selected area.

By conglomerates: to obtain a good and efficient survey in rural areas and to have a good control in the field work.

1.3 How were household members belonging to the reference population selected?

Each household member was included in both surveys.

1.4 What was the total sample size?

It's important to pointed out the ENIGH was designed to offer household and members household information, and we can offer information about towns less than 2500 habitants and towns with 2500 habitants and more.

The 1996 time use survey sample was a sub sample from ENIGH sample (50% from ENIGH sample).

In 1998 we got information from 12000 households.

4. Activity classification

a) What considerations did you give priority to in developing your activity classification? Was the trial U.N. classification of activities for time – use statistics considered?

As I explained before, in 1998 we took advantage of our experience got in 1996 time use survey, although we took the UN classification and Italian classification as a base.

Our experience was applied specially in answers that people gave us on the question about other activities.

5. Assessment of Design and implementation of field operations for time – use data collection.

a) Organization of field work.

1.1 Procedures specific to a time – use survey.

In both time use survey, 1996 and 1998, we applied a direct survey with specific questions, so we didn't have problems with people less than 8 years and illiterate people.

In both time use survey we asked for specific period of time (hours and minutes) that people dedicated to perform the activity.

1.2 Were incentives used to increase response rates and cooperation?

We don't gave anything (in money or things), we only present a letter signed by the Statistical General Management, which we ask people for help, and we explain to people that. Statistic information law obligate them to give information to us.

1.3 What was the average length of interview?

The average per household member was 15 minutes in both time use survey, 1996 and 1998.

1.4 How many callback were allowed for in instructions and what was the actual number of callback needed on average?

We gave instructions to the interviewer to get an appointment with the adequate person to meet her/him. The adequate person was who perform the activities.

Its important to mention that our interviewer had enough money to return to the household anytime.

1.5 Was substitution of households and/or respondent allowed?

There aren't either household substitution and informer, due our sample include a 15% of not response, because we have an updated house framework.

INEGI has an extensive broadcasting for it activities, products an services, s o it also permit us to have a low response index.

b) Recruitment and training of field staff for the time use survey.

The personal hiring was performed according to the following aspects:

- Scholar level - High school
- Experience - Take experience in survey or statistical projects
- Disposability - Full time

The personal on field training was given in both surveys, 1996 and 1998, by people who designed the questionnaire and guidelines, During the training course we evaluate them with tests and exercises.

c) Field Coding and Field Editing of time – use activities.

The codifying and checking let us to detect and correct troubles immediately and with this we reduced imputation.

Actually the 1998 time use survey presented important problems, due the informant forgot some activities as personal care (take a shower, wear himself, etc.), eating and traveling time, further a wrong codification for activities (15%)

6. Assessment of design and implementation of data processing of time – use data.

a) Organization and staffing of data processing including.

6.1 The adjustment and imputation process was designed for us whit some information we get from other households in the some condition. This process was done in both survey 1996 and 1998.

6.2 In 1996 we didn't design a classification system for the validating of specific activities questions, and eater the time that people performed those activities, but we designed a classification system for social-demographic and employment questions.

In 1998 we designed a classification system for variables like activities performed all day long, simultaneous activities, place were people performed their activities and people involved in the activity (household members, non household members household and non members and alone).

6.3 The computing system program was designed by INEGI's staff. The data was entered by a program designed in RWC software running in a UNIX 5000 system. The data processing was made in Microsoft FOX PRO running in a PC.

b) Recruitment, and training of coders editors and other data processing staff.

All the staff who were involved in 1996 y 1998 survey, had an integral training, about activities performed on field, bureau, and different survey stages.

c) Coding, editing and imputation

In 1998 the most common mistakes presented in coding were about not frequently and strange activities, which were difficult to identify in the classification system.

The most common correction presented in activities were about those activities that were performed in a few minutes and they reported lot of time

d) Describe time – use data file. What does a record consist of? For example: one record per time episode

In 1996

For each household member from 8 year and older (We identified each one with a number) we had:

- Unique household identify
- Line number
- Payed work
- Own business with income
- Now income apprentice
- Non income assistant
- Sporadic or by chance

- Do assist to education center
- Did you perform a free service?
- Community service
- Sport service outside household
- Pay household services
- Bank services
- Did you do relaxing activities inside household?
- Go shopping?
- Bring up and pickup a household member
- Did you clean the house?
- Did you wash dishes?
- Did you wash clothes?
- Did you Iron clothes?
- Did you cook?
- Did you trash the carbide?
- Did you bring water to household?
- Did you take care of animals?
- Did you take care of older?
- Did you take care of sick people?
- Did you do maintenance household?
- Did you dedicate time to other activity?

In 1998

For each household member from 8 year and older (We identified each one with a number) we had:

- Identify household
- Interview result
- Geography location
- Interview time
- Expanded factor
- Line number per household member
- Interview result per household member
- Sex
- Age
- Date which people performed the activity
- Day which people performed the activity
- Fueling date record date
- Now answer household members record day
- Interview time
- Line number
- Activity code
- Activity time
- Simultaneous activity cod

- Simultaneous activity time
- Place where activity was performed
- People who activity was performed

7. Tabulation plan for time – use data

a) How was the tabulation plan developed? Were potential users involved.

We worked jointly with several academic and international institutions and government offices dedicated to the gender studies, for designing the basic tables. Further, we analyzed some survey's methodology from different countries like Italy, Canada, Spain and USA.

b) What were the basic summary statistics generated?

In 1996 we broadcast 2 books about time use survey information.

In the first one appear jointly use survey time information and ENIGH information. The time use survey information was about activities and period of time performed by sex and age groups.

In the second one we presented use survey time information about sex, age, tie with household head, school level, and employment information, status, for people from 8 and older by period of time dedicated to the earning activity weekly.

For 1998 we want to build the same tables.

c) How does tabulations plan present destinations of paid and unpaid work?

d) Describe the estimations procedures.

In the second book appeared information for people from 8 years and older by people who was working or ready for working and the others, and people who were working and getting a payment from their own business.

We also present information of people who performed activities like study, homework, sports, community services etc.

e) List titles of mayor table.

- 1.- Socio-demographic characteristics for household members from 8 years and older.
- 2.- Socio-demographic characteristics for household members from 8 years and older who were working and getting and by house a week.
- 3.- Socio-demographic characteristic for household members from 8 years and older were working without a payment by hours a week.
- 4.- Socio-demographic characteristic for household members from 8 years and older who were studding by hours a week.
- 5.- Socio-demographic characteristic for house hold members from 8 years and older who were performing homework by hours a week.
- 6.- Socio-demographic characteristic for house members from 8 years and older who were performed personal activities, sport, relaxing by hours a week.
- 7.- Socio-demographic characteristic member from 8 years and older who were performed community services, by (hours a week).
- 8.- Household members from 8 years and older, by sex, and bind of activity performed.
- 9.- Household members from 8 years and older by time dedicated to activities.

8. Dissemination and use of time – use data.

a) Were survey result provided to expected users, both in the country and internationally? In what ways have been used so for.

Up to now we haven't received any opinion about the survey results that we have been broadcast. We think this information is new for researches, academic groups and international organisms. Their interest is about poverty and living conditions.

b) In what ways have the survey results been made available to expert users and other audiences?

We have broadcast the survey information by different media, like: books and CD-ROM containing the database, tables, general information (classification, database structure, etc.) and the methodology

We have participated in several national and international forums where we have presented the survey results.

c) How is the time – use data being used to improve of paid and unpaid work?

The politic and social organisms have worked with the survey information. They are looking for improving the homework recognition.