



# On-going methodological work to modernize Time-Use Surveys

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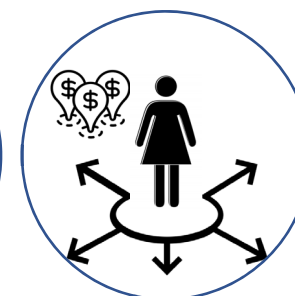
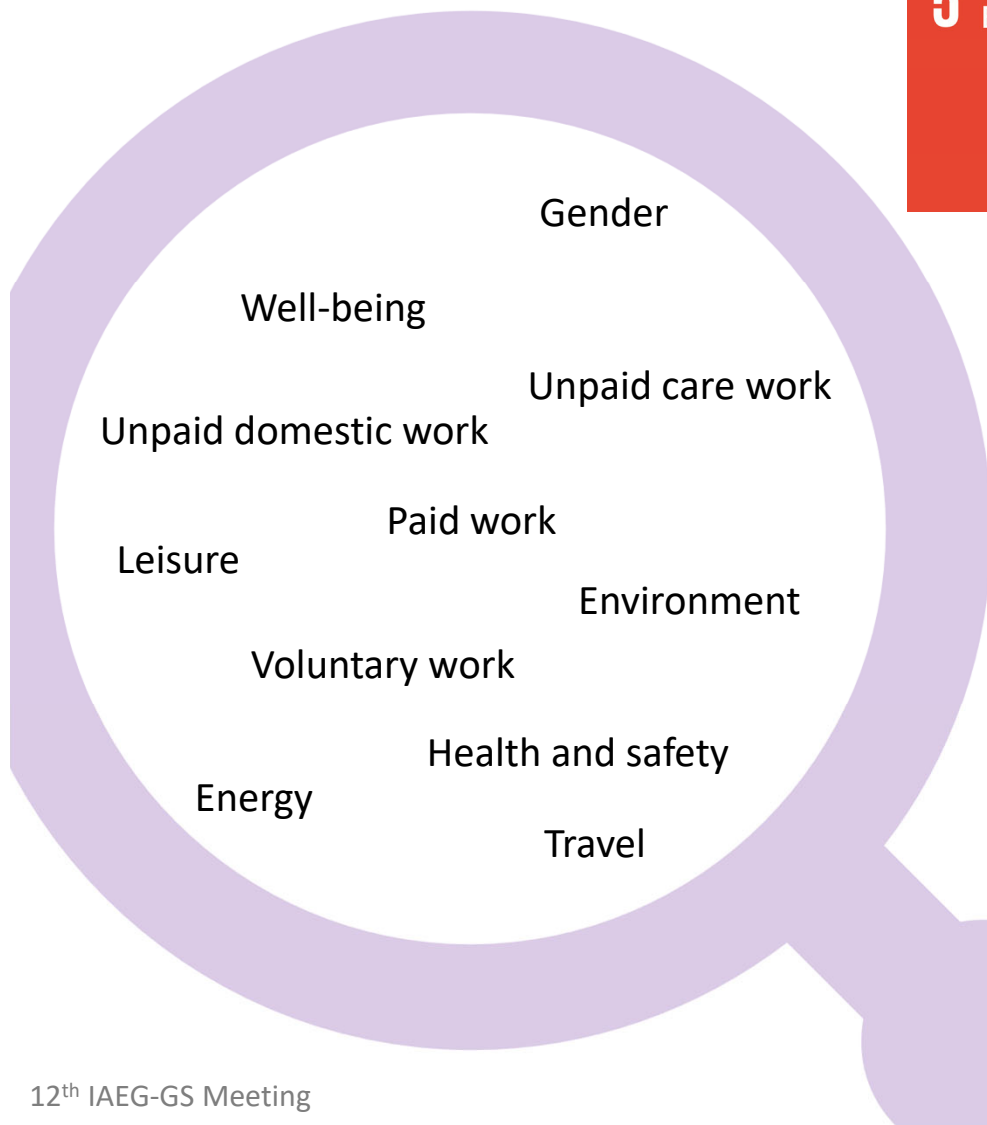
Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD

# Rationale for time-use statistics



**Indicator 5.4.1**

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location



~4 h 25 m



~1 h 41 m

Source: SDGs Report 2017, median values, 2000-2016

How can we produce time-use data more efficiently?



# The trade-off

Use of data (our goal is to maximize these)

- ↑ Data quality
- ↑ Data granularity
- ↑ Utilization
- ✓ Cross-country comparisons

Cost (our goal is to minimize these)

- ↓ Economic resources
- ↓ Human resources
  - ↓ Coding complexity
  - ↓ Respondents' burden
- ✓ Time constraints

## Instruments Modes





# Instruments

Around 100 countries that have collected time-use data since 2000:

Full-time diary 57

Light-time diary 9

Stylized questions 22

- ↓ Economic resources
- ↓ Respondents' burden
- ↓ Coding complexity

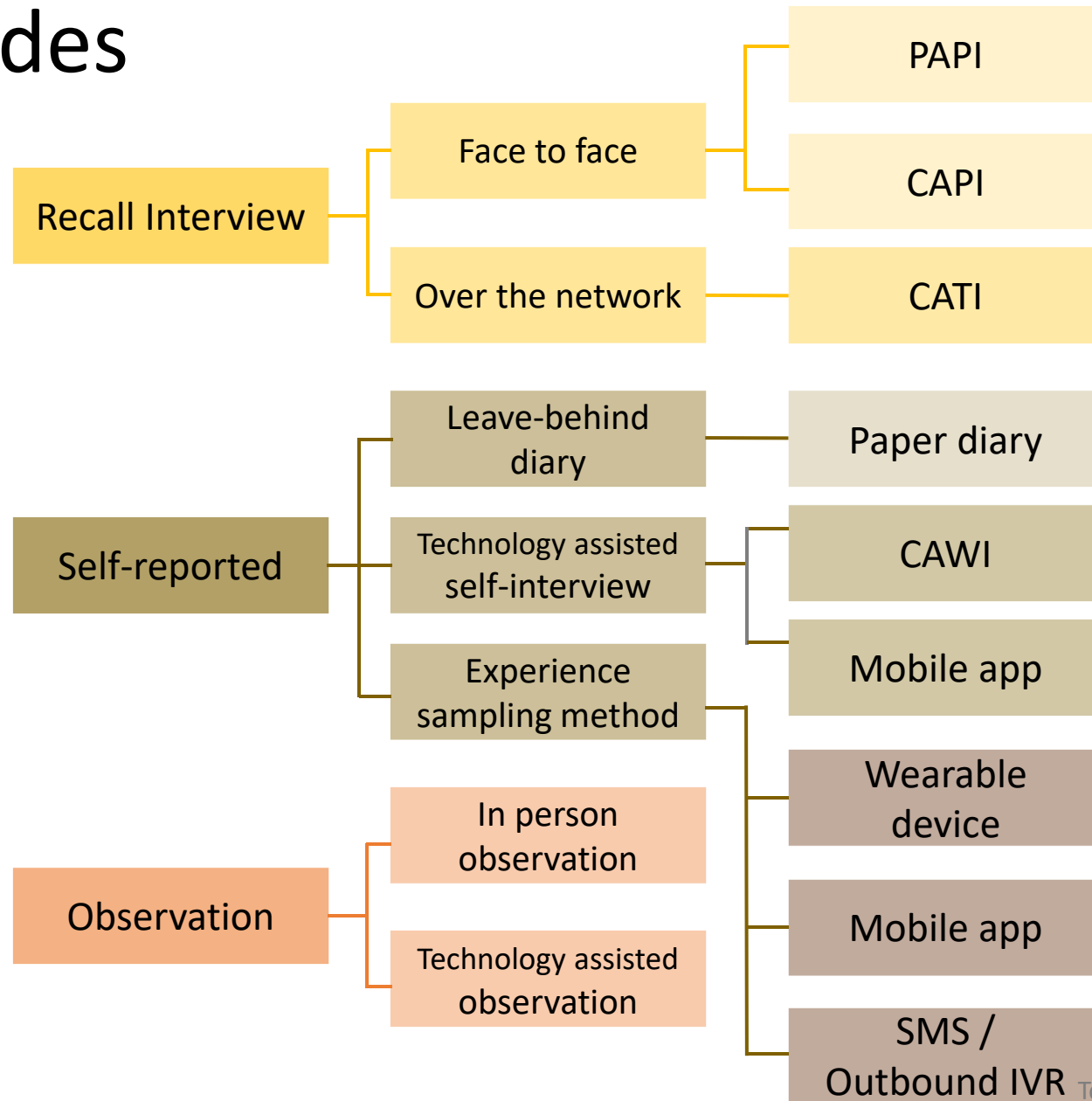
- ↓ Economic resources
- ↓ Respondents' burden
- ↓ Coding complexity

Data quality  
Data granularity  
Utilization

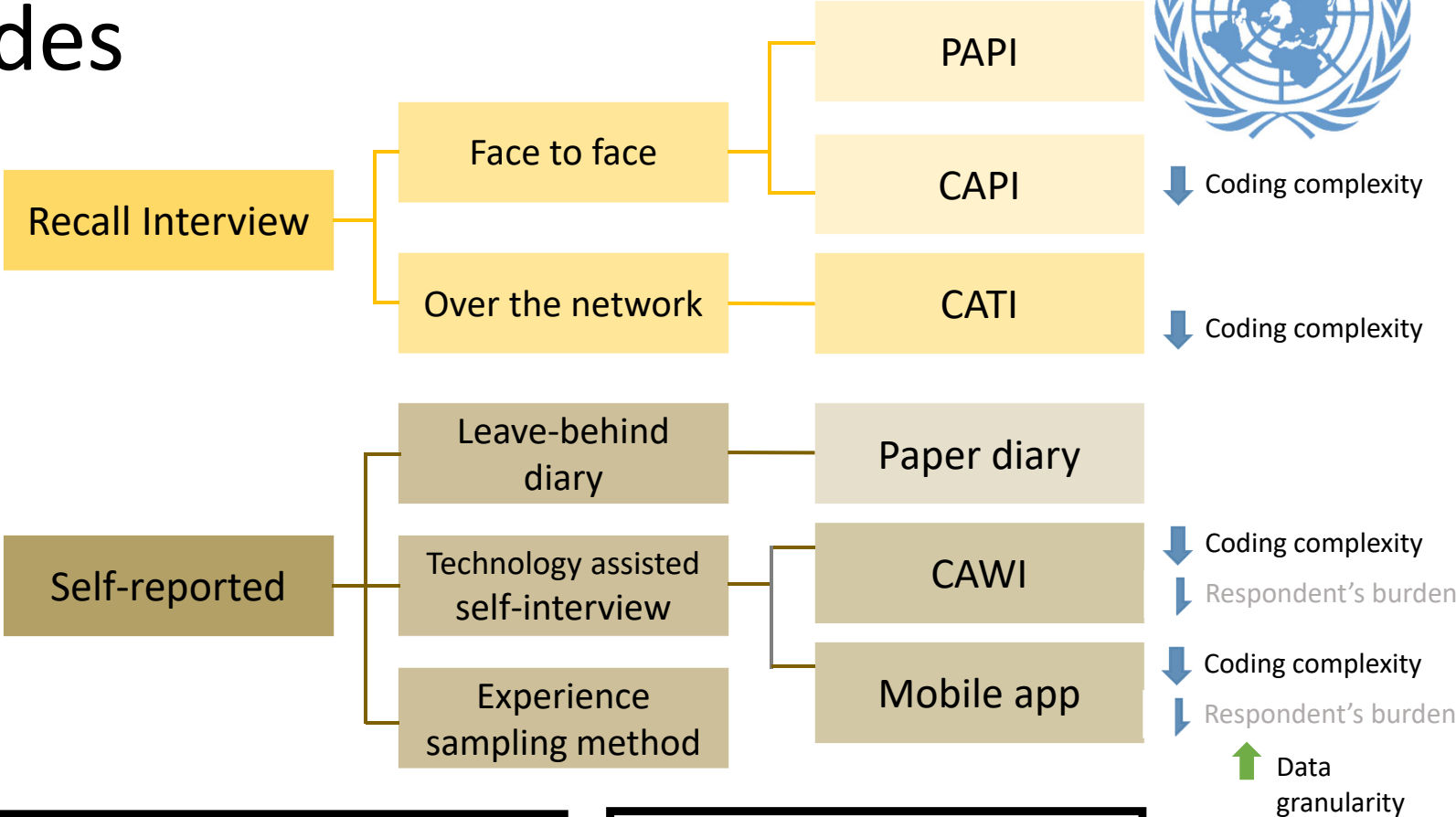
Data quality  
Data granularity  
Utilization



# Modes



# Modes



**Sleep** 🔍

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**9- Self-care and maintenance**

- 911 – night sleep/essential sleep
- 912 – incidental sleep/nap
- 913 – sleeplessness
- 914 – other sleep and related activities

**9- Self-care and maintenance** ▼

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▼

91- Sleep and related activities

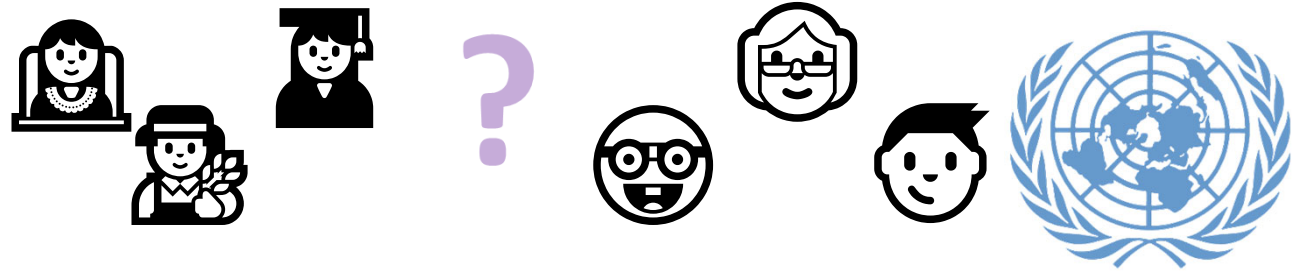
92- Eating and drinking

93- Personal hygiene and care

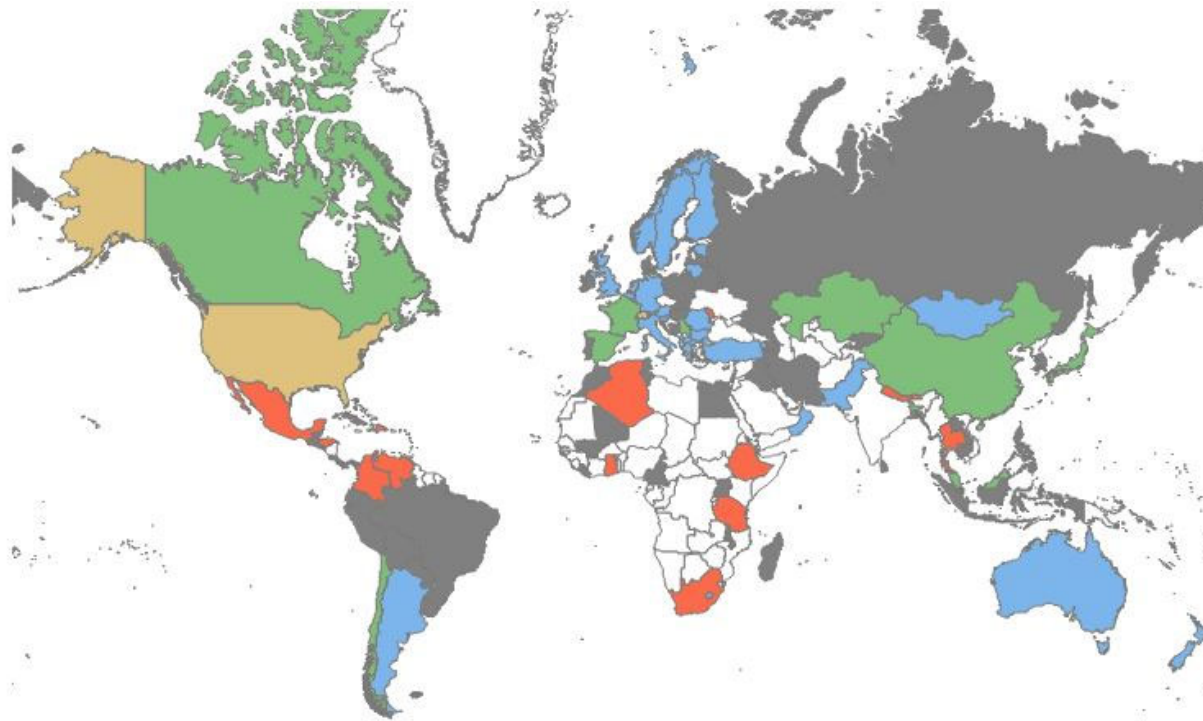
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✓ Cross-country comparisons

# Modes



Around 100 countries that have collected time-use data since 2000:



**Face to face interview**  
**15**

**CATI**  
**2**

**Self-reported paper diary**  
**31**

**Mixed-mode**  
**10**

**Not yet identified**  
**47**

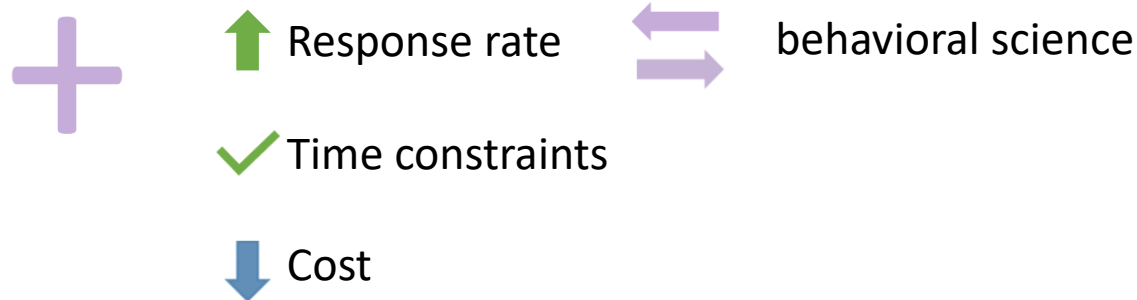
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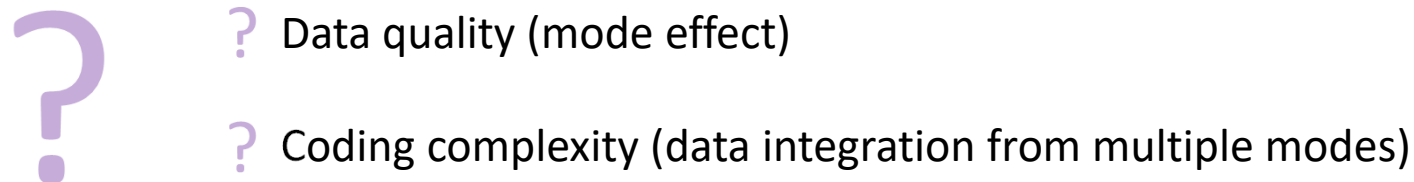
# Mixed-mode strategy

Mixed-mode in data collection try to combine the best of all possible worlds by exploiting the advantages of different modes and compensate for their weaknesses at an affordable cost (De Leeuw 2005).

## Advantages



## Possible limitations





# Conclusions

				Instruments		
				Full diary	Light diary	Questions
Modes	Recall Interview	Face to face	PAPI			
			CAPI	Profile 3: Low literate Rural		
		Over the network	CATI	tech working age (Lost trust in tech)		
	Self completed interview	Leave behind	Paper			
			Technology assisted self interview	CAWI (Web form)	Profile 1: High literate urban high-tech working age (concurrent)	
		Mobile app				
		Experience sampling method	Wearable devices			
	SMS / IVR		Data quality check / in-depth small scale studies			
	Observation	In person				
		Technology assisted (like wearable camera)				



# Thank you!

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Gender Statistics Portal

<https://genderstats.un.org>