



**Launch of Global Center of  
Excellence on Gender Statistics  
and the First Global Conference  
on Gender Equality and the  
Measurement of Unpaid Care and  
Domestic Work**



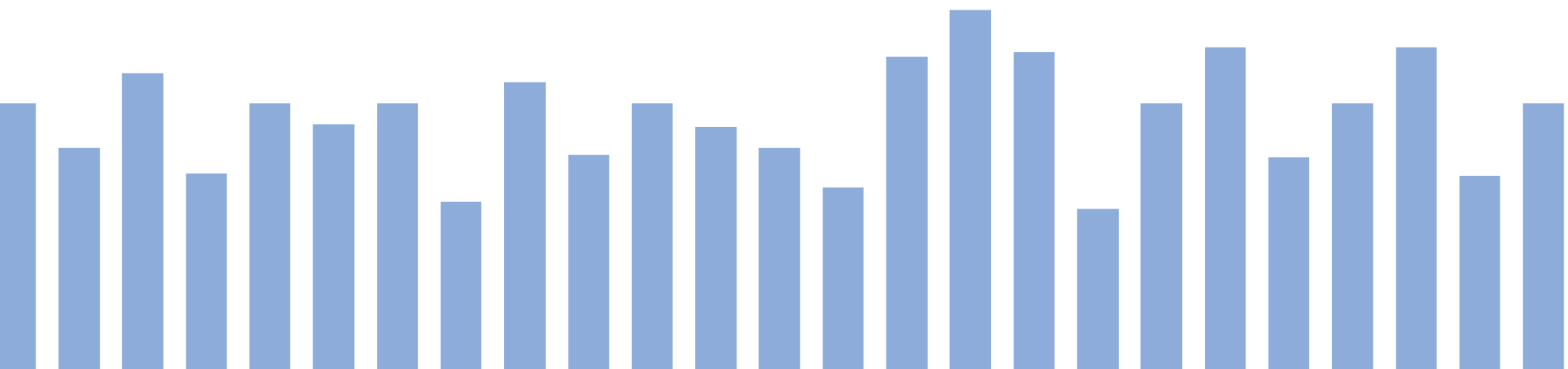
**CEGS**  
Global Center of Excellence  
on Gender Statistics

**10 – 11  
September 2018  
Mexico City**

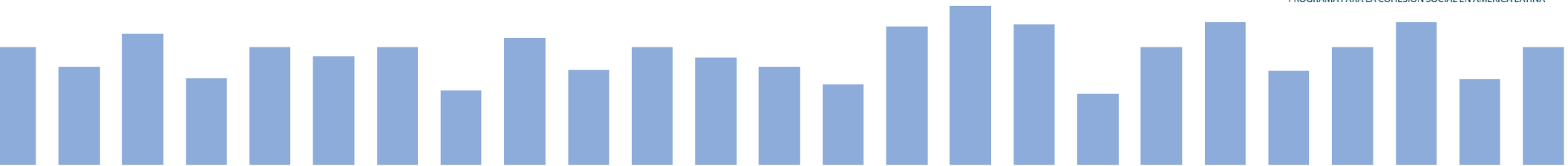
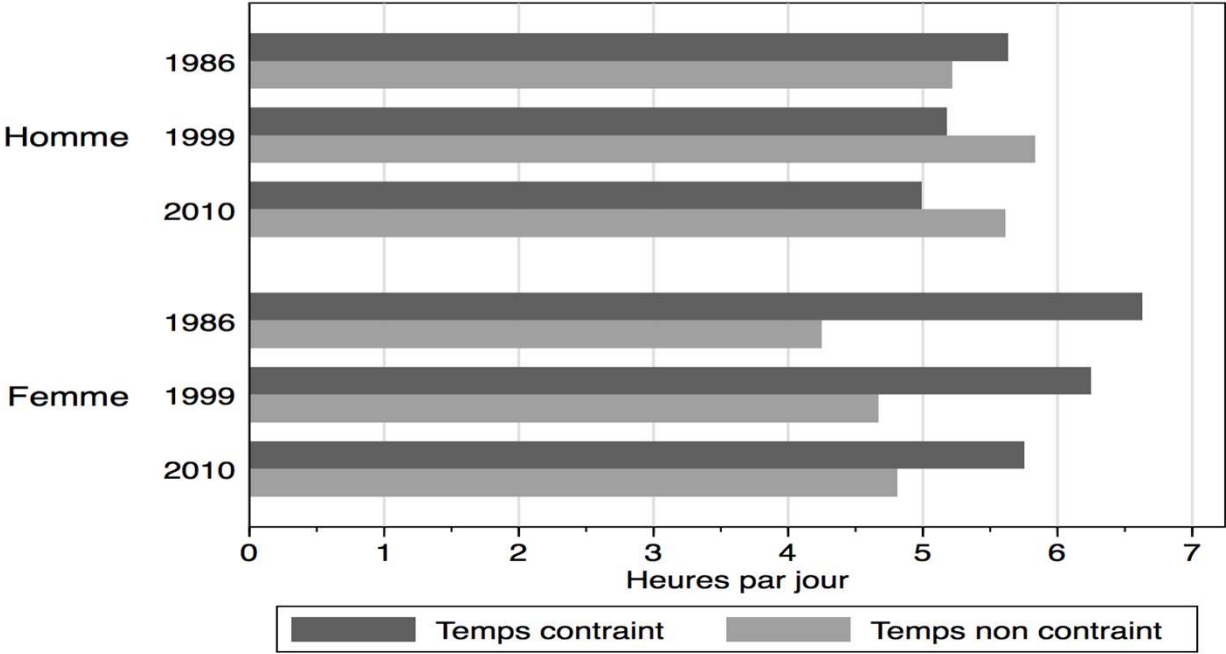
 **Time use survey methods and results should be monitored in a local time policy perspective**



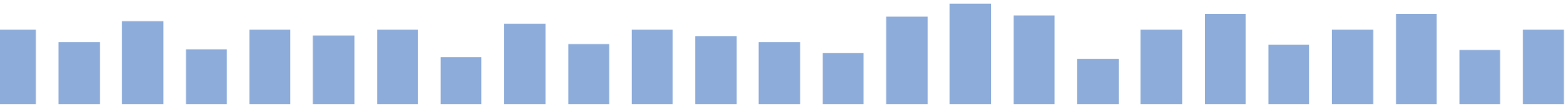
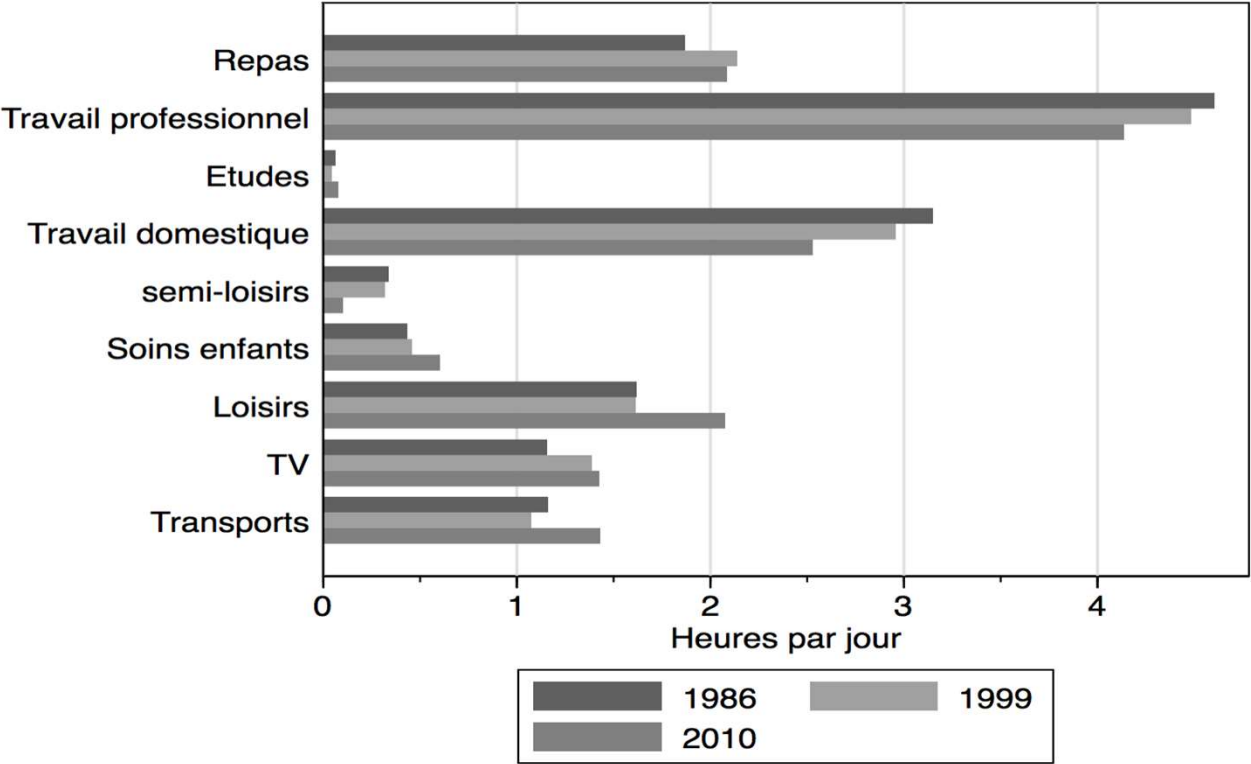
## Some key results in France provided by time use surveys over 25 years (1985-2010)



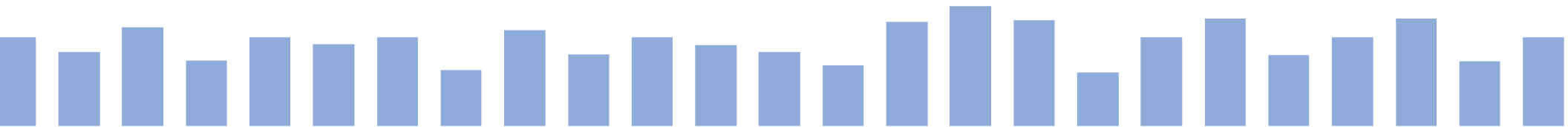
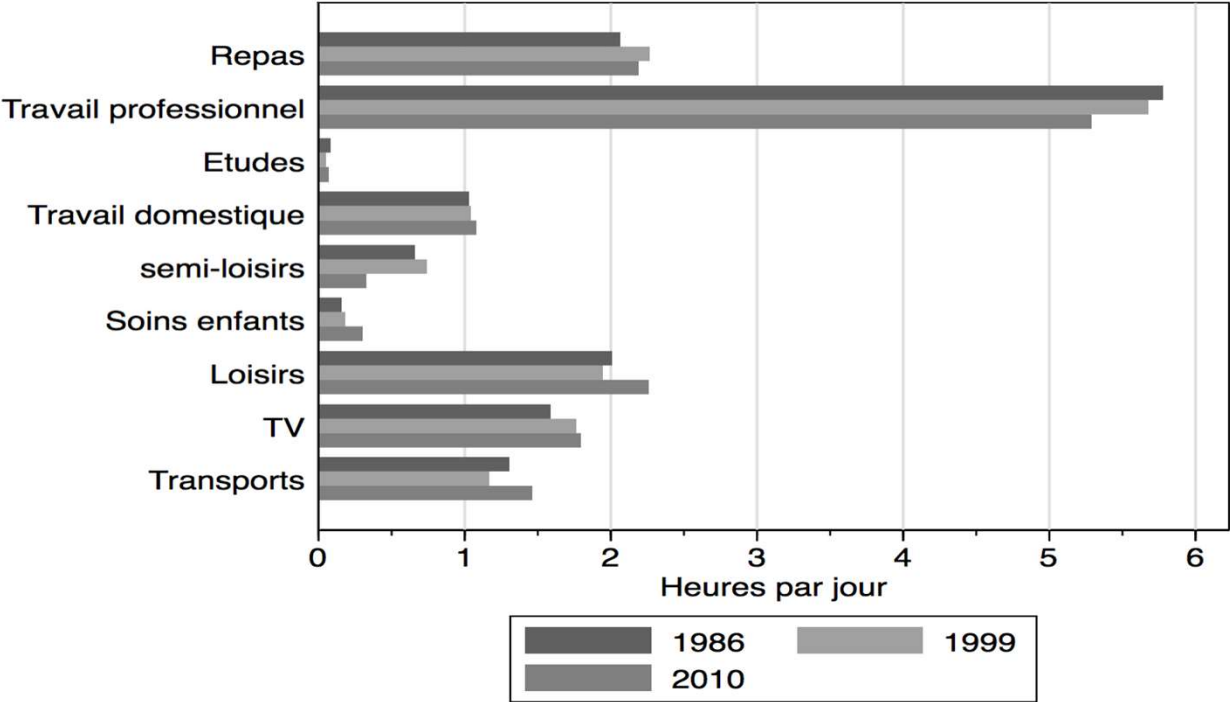
Evolution of constrained and non constrained times from 1986 to 2010 (all population above 15 years)



Evolution of main daily activities duration.  
Employed women,1986-2010



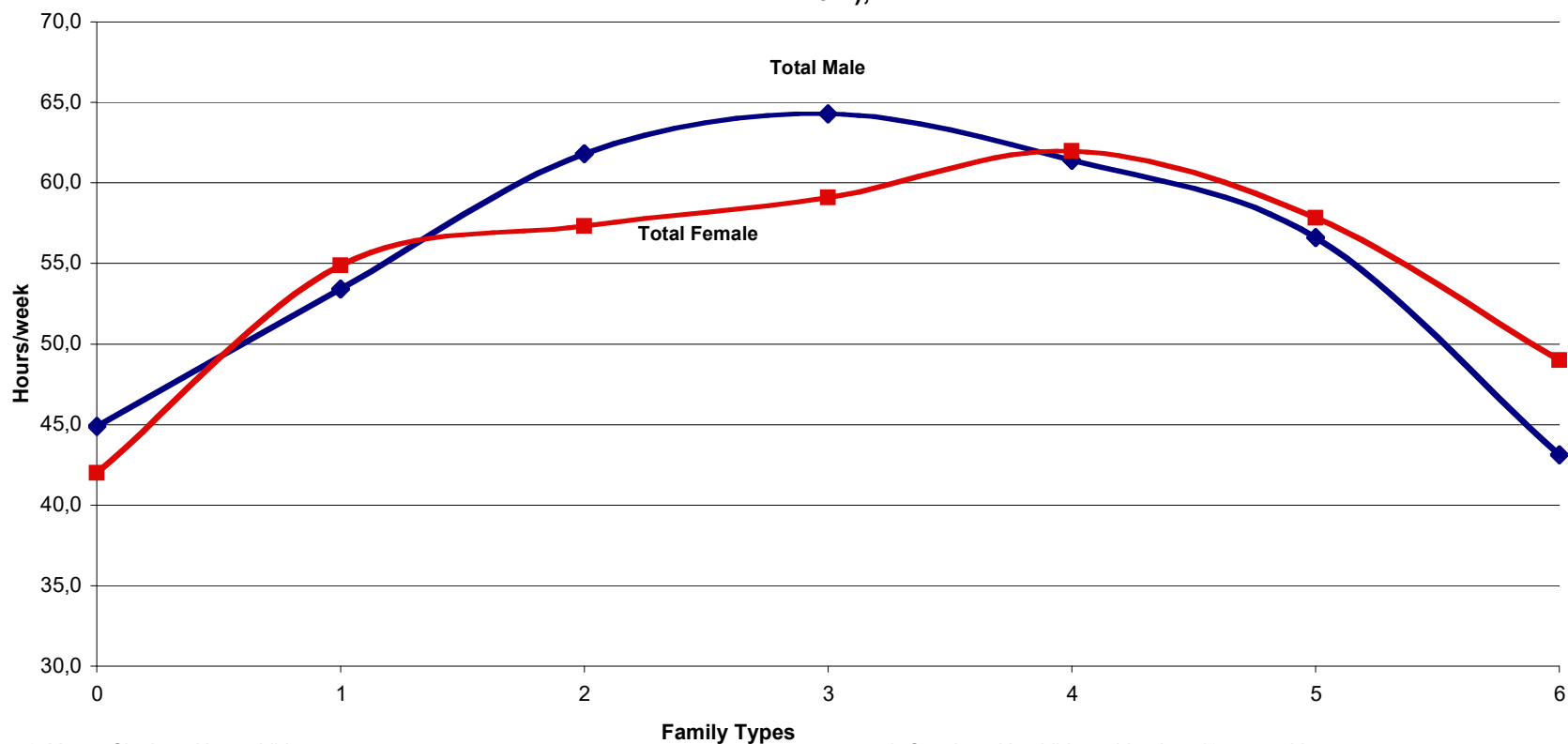
# Evolution of main daily activities duration. Employed men 1986-2010



Such data are interesting for cross country comparisons : for instance for comparing welfare state performances



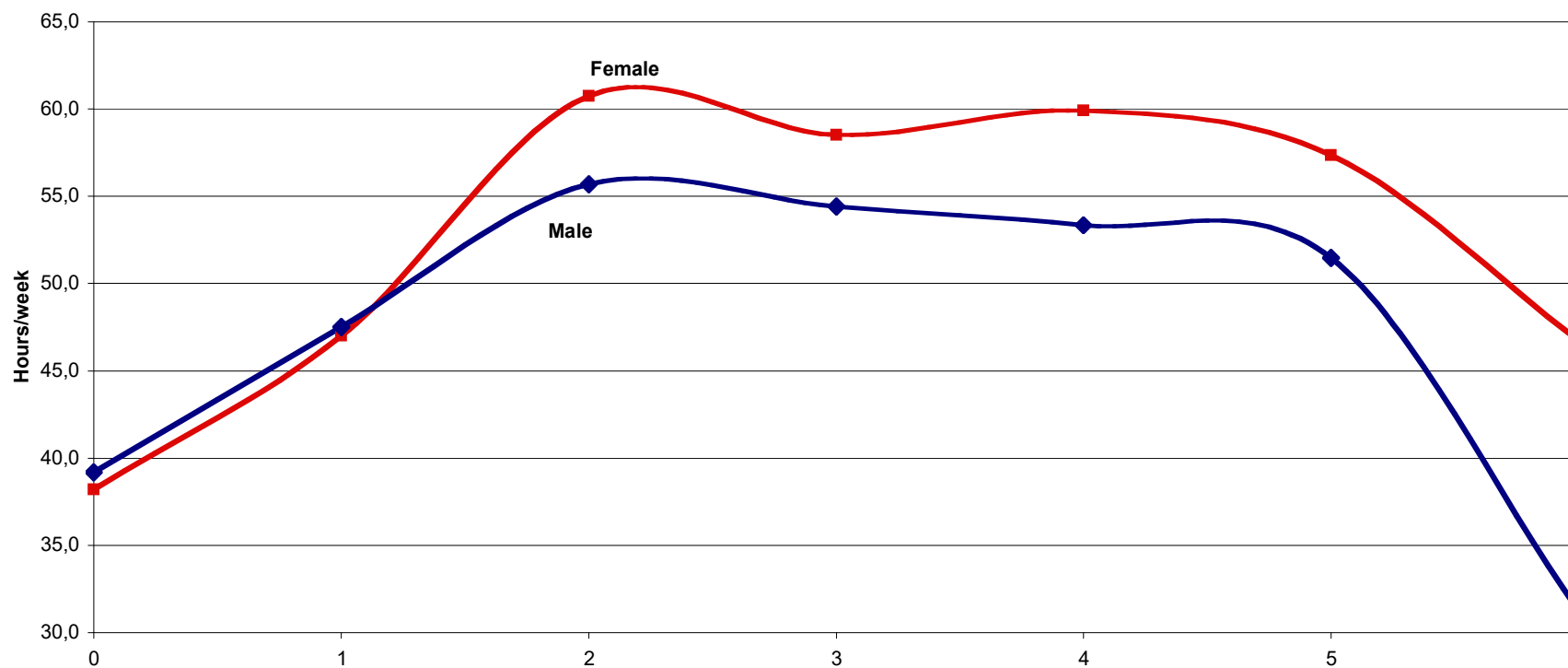
**Total Paid and Unpaid Working Hours (Market and Housework), Sweden 1993 (Usual wt measure for market work),**



- 0. Young Singles without children
- 1. Young couples without children
- 2. Couples with pre-school children
- 3. Couples with children less than 13 years old

- 4. Couples with children older than 13 years old
- 5. Couples without children female older than 45 years old
- 6. Old couples without children, both spouses older than 60 years old

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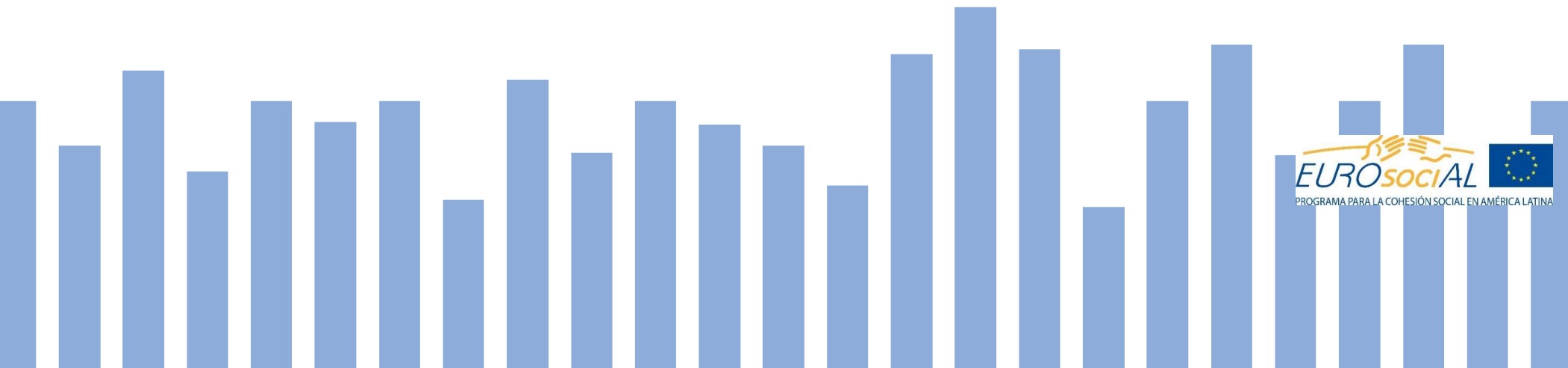
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**They may also allow for the evaluation of policies like the 35h a week in France**



**One interesting result of the 35h working week implemented in 1997 and 2 000 is that employed men and women devote more time to caring activities : both devoted +8mn per day to care for children or other dependent persons ( 7mn more for leisure and 7mn more for commuting)**



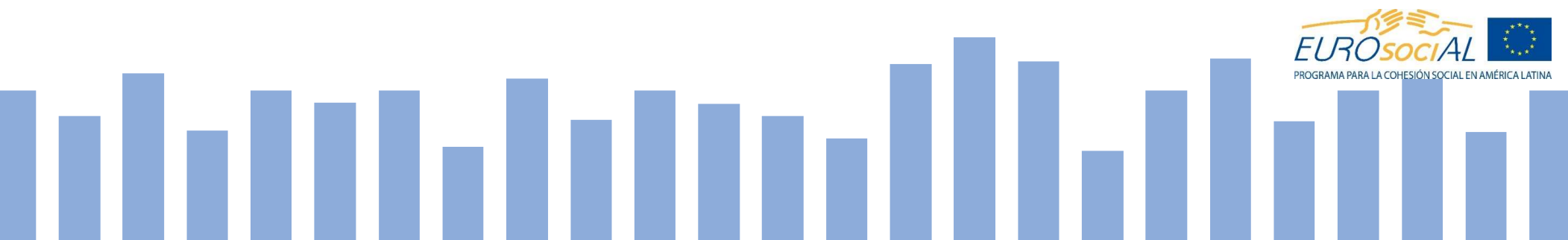
Time use data, if provided at the local level in a local time policy perspective, would enable more tailored actions to improve women's situation.



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## *Tempi della Citta policies*

*Le donne cambiano i tempi. Una legge per rendere piu'umani i tempi del Lavoro, gli orari della città, il ritmo della vita (1988)*



  
**EUROSOCIAL**  
PROGRAMA PARA LA COHESIÓN SOCIAL EN AMÉRICA LATINA



# Local Time Policies : Issues at stake



➔ **Improvement of life quality** : to enhance individuals’ control over their different social times ;  
to improve work-life balance; to enhance gender and social equality ; to promote social cohesion

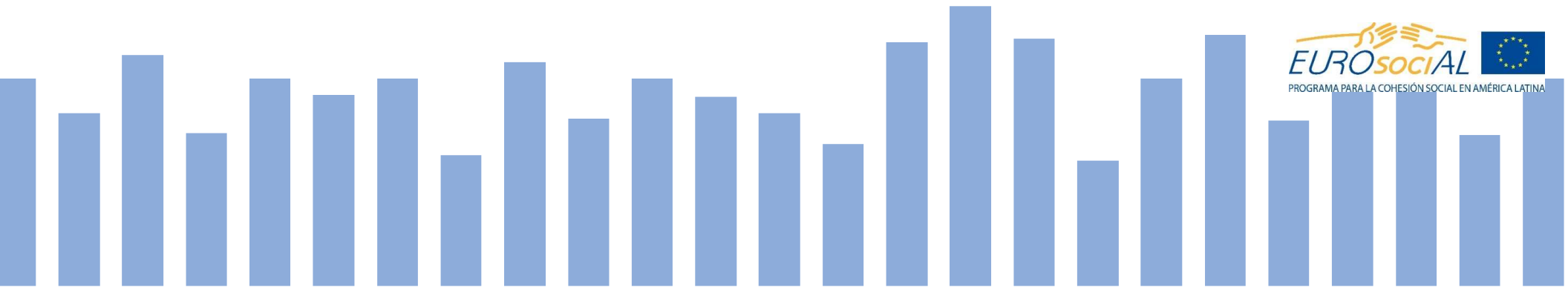
“Right to own’s time” (Council of Europe resolution and recommendation, October 2010)

➔ **Better coordination between the different hour systems** : work, transportation, education, leisure, cultural activities etc.

➔ to change time regimes of the different activities

➔ to promote sustainable development

➔ to improve urban quality and the spatial and time accessibility of places, services and events

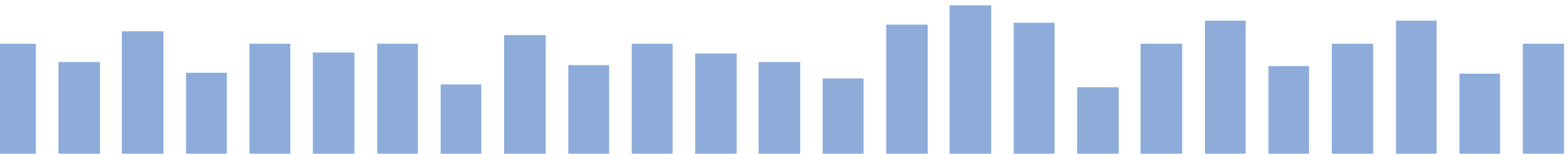


## *Local Time Policies : methods*

➤ Policies which associate local initiatives and the involvement of upper levels (regional, national, European) : mixed of top/down and bottom/up policies

➤ Policies aiming at building new relationships between the different social times and hour systems and between time and space based on the economic, social and cultural characteristics of the local area

➤ Policies based on transversality and participation (co-construction monitored by time office)



# Fields of application of local time policies refer to three main objectives



**Schools' hours and rhythms ; childcare facilities' opening hours**

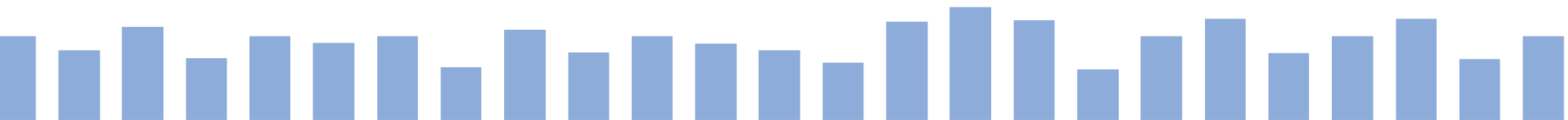
**Time schedules of market and non market services and their coordination ; new services**

**New working time arrangements and relationships between working times and other social times**

**Transportation and mobility : time schedules, mobility pacts, right to the mobility, how to reduce traffic jams**

**Night Times, Security in public spaces (night's mayor)**

**Urban and space regeneration and requalification : to rethink physical city taking in account new ways of regulating spaces and times used by organisations, individuals who lived in cities**



Two examples

- Changing working time schedules of women employed in cleaning activities (Rennes)
- Access to culture activities for lone parent households (Poitiers)

Need for a good knowledge of time use structures of these populations

