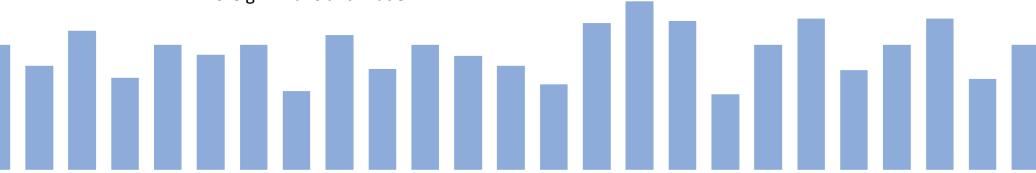# Lessons from collecting time use data through the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM)

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The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM)

Two features of the IDM that enable us to obtain this rich gender-sensitive data

IDM survey instruments

- Grounded in the experiences of women and men living in poverty.
- Not limited to the household, focuses on individuals in a household.
- Builds on existing measures and increases the gender-sensitivity of commonly identified dimensions of poverty.
- Considers a wider range of dimensions than previous deprivation measures by including aspects important for revealing gender disparity: voice in the household and public domain, time-use, violence and relationships.

Sampling approach

- - Uses innovative sampling approach to reveal within household differences.

Developing, trialing and getting the IDM ready for global use

Developing and trialling the IDM (2009 to 2013)

Involved thousands of participants across 18 sites in six countries

Phase 1: Participatory approaches to identify dimensions of poverty (~ 1,115 people)

Phase 2: Ranking exercise to finalise the dimensions of poverty (~1,800 ppl)

Phase 3: Developing and trialing the IDM

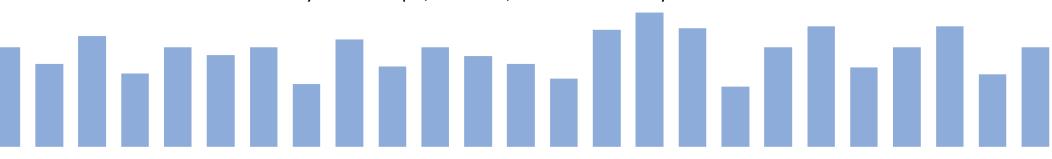**Getting the IDM ready for Global Use by 2020 (2016 -2020)**

To further develop the robustness of IDM by testing the application in a broad range of countries and contexts and for different purposes.

Will involve four country studies -Nepal, Indonesia, South Africa and Myanmar
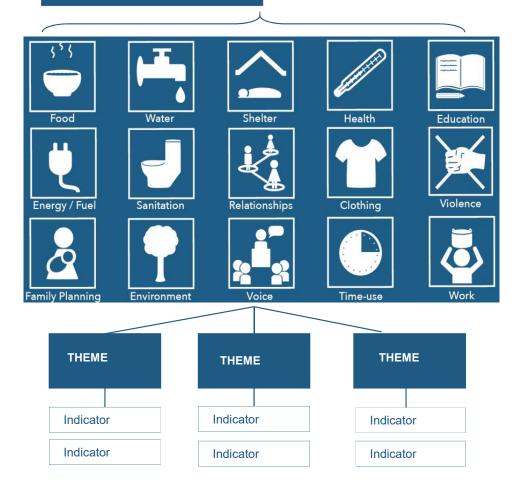
Food	Water	Shelter	Health	Education
Energy / Fuel	Sanitation	Relationships	Clothing	Violence
Family Planning	Environment	Voice	Time-use	Work

OVERALL IDM SCORE

NOT DEPRIVED
DEPRIVED
VERY DEPRIVED
EXTREMELY DEPRIVED

Food	Water	Shelter	Health	Education
Energy / Fuel	Sanitation	Relationships	Clothing	Violence
Family Planning	Environment	Voice	Time-use	Work

THEME	THEME	THEME
Indicator	Indicator	Indicator
Indicator	Indicator	Indicator

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

NATIONAL

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

VILLAGE

HOUSEHOLD

INDIVIDUAL

DISAGGREGATION

SEX

AGE

ETHNICITY

DISABILITY

INTERSECTIONALITY

AGE X SEX

SEX X URBAN/RURAL

PLURALITY

TIME USE X RELATIONSHIPS

WORK X TIME USE

Time use dimension

Issues arising from participatory work around time use
- The time burden of gathering essential supplies of water and fuel, including the extensive distances travelled to collection/harvesting sites.
- The time required for household chores such as caring, washing, cooking, and other household duties, was also identified as a burden, falling mostly on women.
- These time burdens create trade-offs, with negative implications for other aspects of life, such as the inability to undertake paid work and/or the loss of time for rest, sleep, or leisure.

Literature on important aspects of time use capture
- The significance of work intensity and multitasking (Floro 1995; Offer and Schneider 2011).
- The care of a child or others (sick or disabled adults), and the imposition of significant constraints on the ability of the carer to undertake certain activities can be thought of as time 'on call', rather than as a secondary activity (Budig and Folbre 2004; Folbre 2015).

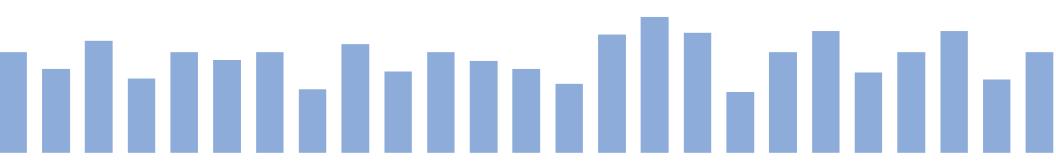# How is unpaid care and domestic work captured in the IDM?

Time use dimension
Time spent on paid and unpaid work
Time available for rest, leisure and personal care
Whether cared for a child under 13 years while undertaking other activities
The extent of multitasking undertaken

Work dimension
Unpaid/domestic work burden (hours in a day and days in a week)
Whether the respondent wishes to do less domestic work
Hazardous conditions of unpaid work and respect and valued for unpaid work

How is unpaid care and domestic work captured in the IDM?

Water dimension

Responsibility for gathering water for the household
Threats/hazards associated with gathering water

Energy dimension

Responsibility for gathering fuel for the household
Threats/hazards associated with gathering fuel

Consequences of time-use deprivation
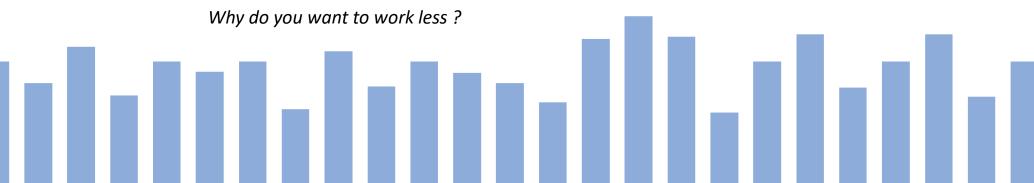
Voice
Why did you not vote?

Health
Why did you not access health care facilities?

Relationship
Why did you not attend community event(s)?
Why did you not make a contribution?

Work
Why do you want to work less ?

Collecting time-use data in the IDM

Philippines and Fiji

Method:

- Respondent were asked to recall what they were doing in the previous 24 hours and record the results in prepared tables in paper survey booklets.
- Prepared tables listed types of activities and times organised in half-hour blocks.
- Enumerators would then devise daily totals for the times respondents spent on work and leisure activities.
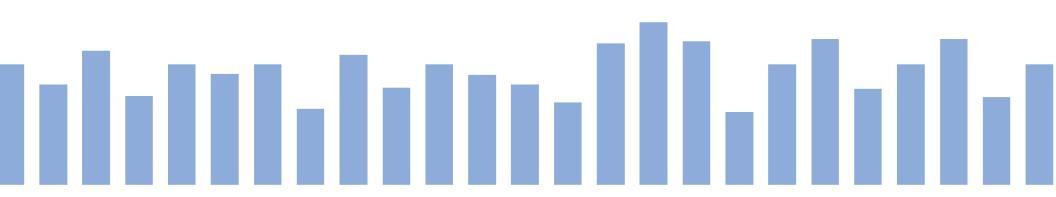- Respondent also asked whether undertook secondary activities concurrently.

Collecting time-use data in the IDM

Nepal
Method:
- Using tablets, enumerators engaged in a narrative-based approach of asking respondents a series of questions over 24 hours yesterday
    1. What did you do?
    2. How long did you do it?
    3. Were you doing anything else at the same time? (Secondary and tertiary activities)
- Additional question on how typical that day was.

Collecting time-use data in the IDM

Indonesia

Method:

- Tablet based, adapted participatory method using 48 plastic discs and 11 time use cards representing the broad ICATUS categories.
- The 48 discs represent all of the 24 hours of the day and night yesterday for the previous working day.

1. Respondents indicated whether they undertook any of the 11 time-use activities represented in the picture cards.
2. Respondents then allocated a proportion of the discs to each activity undertaken, with the size of the pile representing the proportion of time spent on each activity.
3. Respondents then asked whether they looked after a child under the age of 13
4. Respondents also asked whether they were also doing another activity while they were engaged in a particular activity.
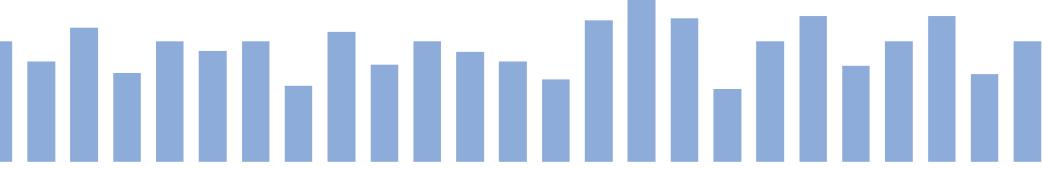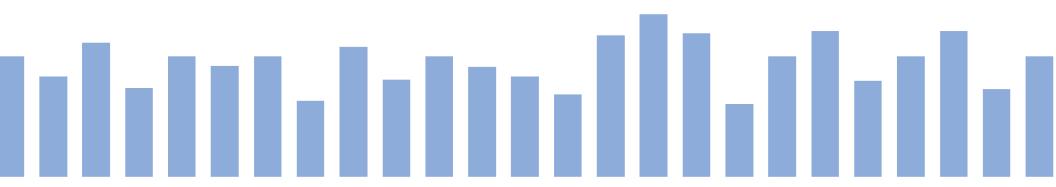
Indonesia study

Doc. SM/IDM 2018

Doc. SM/IDM 2018

Doc. SM/IDM 2018

Lessons from collecting time-use data through the IDM

- 24 hour time use diary versus participatory time use allocation.

- Framing of the time use - e.g. typical day, yesterday, last working day or week.

- Blurred boundaries between different time use categories e.g. cognitive testing in Indonesia.

- Accuracy and error of estimation on the respondent/ enumerator side and the implications for analysis e.g. excess of 24 hours reported time use.

- Using tablets to collect time-use data.

- Analysing time use deprivation for different groups e.g. the unemployed with excess leisure time.

Issues still to be resolved

- On call or responsibility

- Relative shares of time or actual minutes

- Specific activities or grouping of activities

- Picture cards

- Social media activities

SDG 5 – Gender equality

Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1: Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Missing indicators that the IDM can inform
Quality assessment of unpaid care and domestic work
- The extent that unpaid care and domestic work is valued by others
- The extent to which the individual is free from humiliating treatment, physical injury or harm while undertaking unpaid care and domestic work