

**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**



Conducting a time use survey: Experiences and lessons learned from Albania



Albanian Time Use Survey “ATUS”



- Main objectives:

- To measure the amount of time spent by the Albanian population on different activities;
- To identify gender differences in time use patterns with special focus on paid and unpaid work activities;
- To carry out the survey in full accordance with the EU’s guidelines and specifications in order to provide comparable statistics on the use of time;
- To create a documented dataset in an accessible and understandable format for the purpose of being used by researchers, academics, and government users:
<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/figures/micro-data/>

Albanian previous experience in TUS



- In 1996 Albania commissioned a pilot Time Use Survey as part of the European Harmonized Project. INSTAT conducted the pilot with fieldwork taking place in November and December of 1996.
- The EUROSTAT specification was used, not only in the Albanian pilot but also in a number of other pilot studies carried out in twelve other countries between 1996 and 1997.
- The sample size was 249 households, 1,013 individuals the response rate was 83%, and survey methodology followed harmonized EU guidelines. In this pilot survey were interviewed household members aged 10 years and over.

METHODOLOGY

- Fieldwork March 2010- February 2011
- Periodicity: Once in 10 years;
- ATUS applies the EUROSTAT Harmonised European time use survey (HETUS) guidelines;
- Information on time use is collected by means of a fixed interval (10 minutes) time diary in which the respondents themselves record their use of time for two randomly designated diary days;



Diary

- Records a main activity, a possible parallel or simultaneous activity, where the activity takes place, the means of transport and the presence of other persons.
- The respondents were interviewed according to two questionnaires concerning household and individual circumstances.
- Two diary days, a weekday and a weekend day, representing the time period;



The HETUS activity classification

- 10 activity types :
 - personal care;
 - employment and paid work;
 - study;
 - household and family care;
 - social life and entertainment;
 - sports and outdoor activities;
 - hobbies and computing;
 - mass media;
 - travel ;
 - and unspecified time use.



Sample

- The 2010-11 TUS is based on a representative probability sample of 2,250 households.
- Sampling frame- Enumeration Area defined in Population and Housing Census 2001
- Sample unit : The survey covers the Albanian population 10 years and older.
- Each household member, was asked to fill in the individual questionnaire and two time diaries.



ATUS database



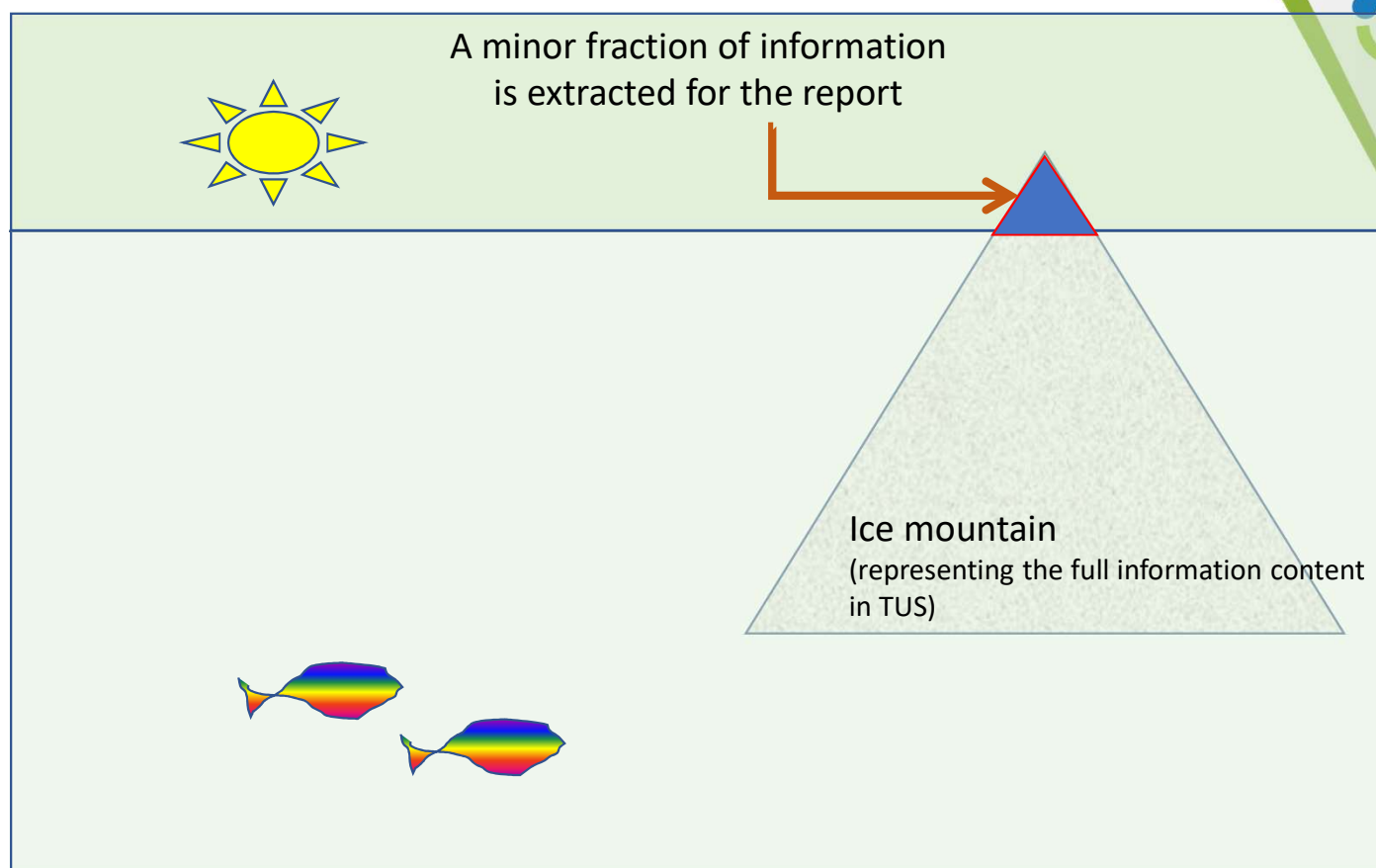
- **Coding:**

- Diaries - coded at INSTAT
- Classification - *Activity coding list 2008 (ACL2008)*, a slightly modified HETUS activity code system

- **Data processing:**

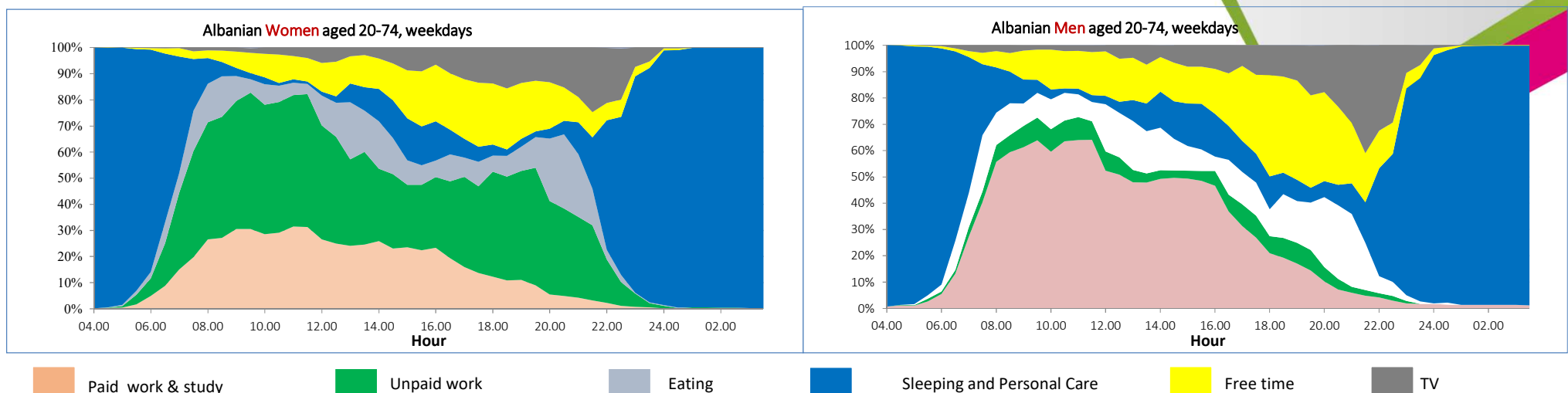
- Data Entry - in Basic Visio 2005 application
- Data processing - SPSS software
- Weights and calibration - SAS software

Illustration of the information from TUS



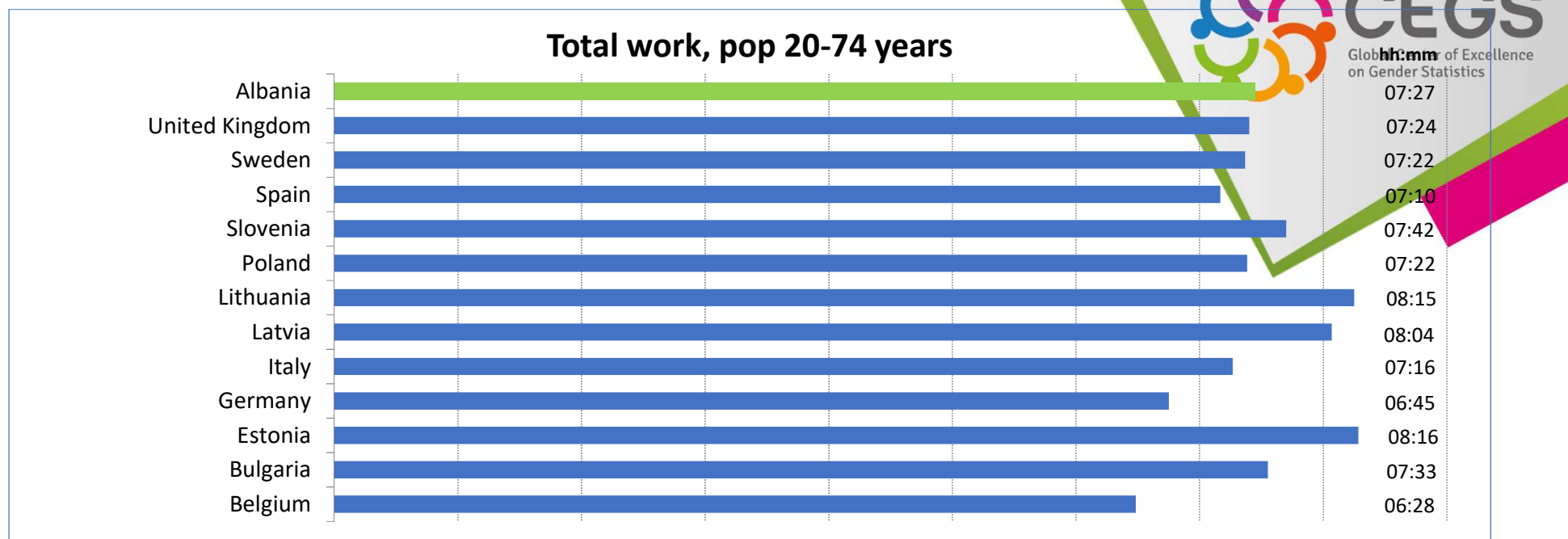
Time Use Survey 2000-2011

- The use of time in Albania is highly gender related as to work and free time.



- Women spend significantly more time than men in unpaid work, both as to hours and minutes and with reference to the proportion carrying out unpaid work on an average day.
- Men spend significantly more time than women in paid work, both as to hours and minutes and in terms of the proportion undertaking paid work on an average day.

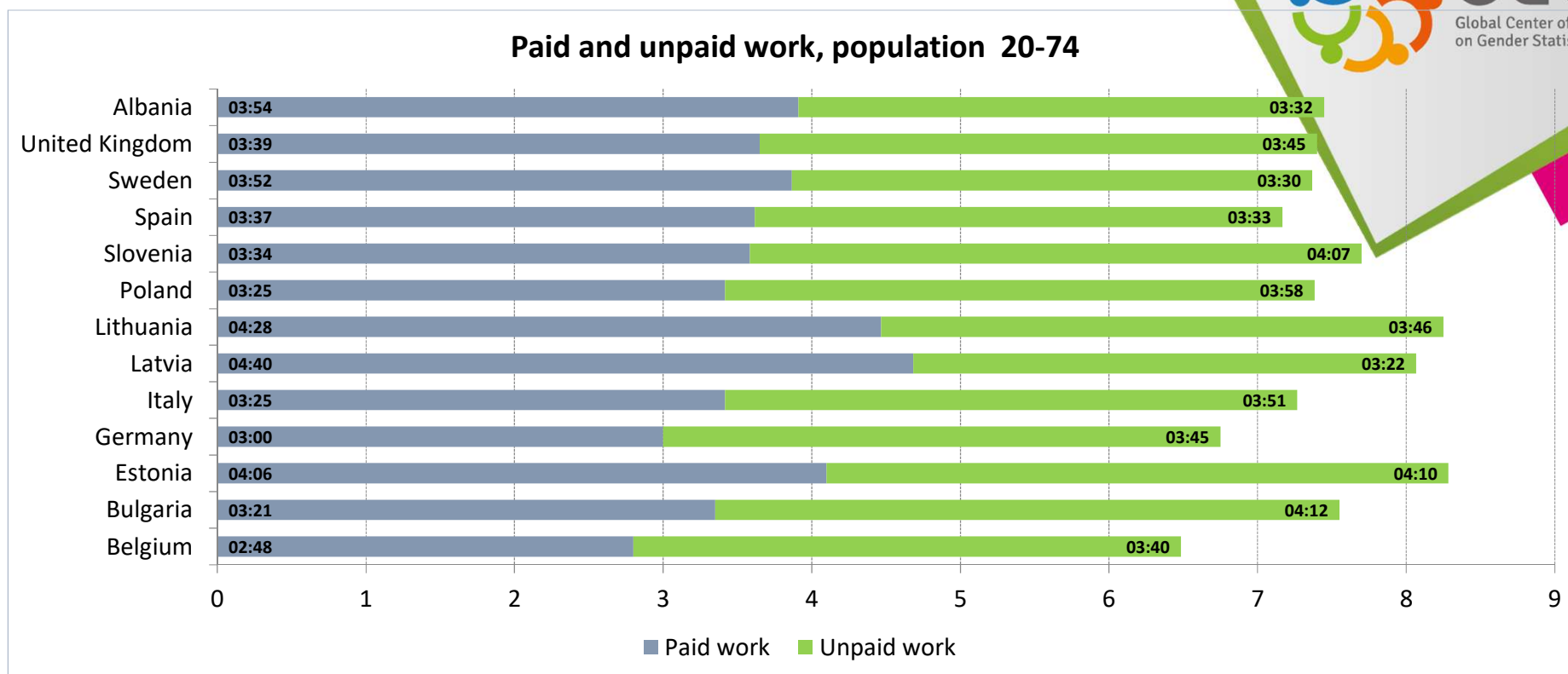
TUS - comparative analyses



Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

On an average day Albanians spend 7 hours and 27 minutes performing any paid or unpaid work.

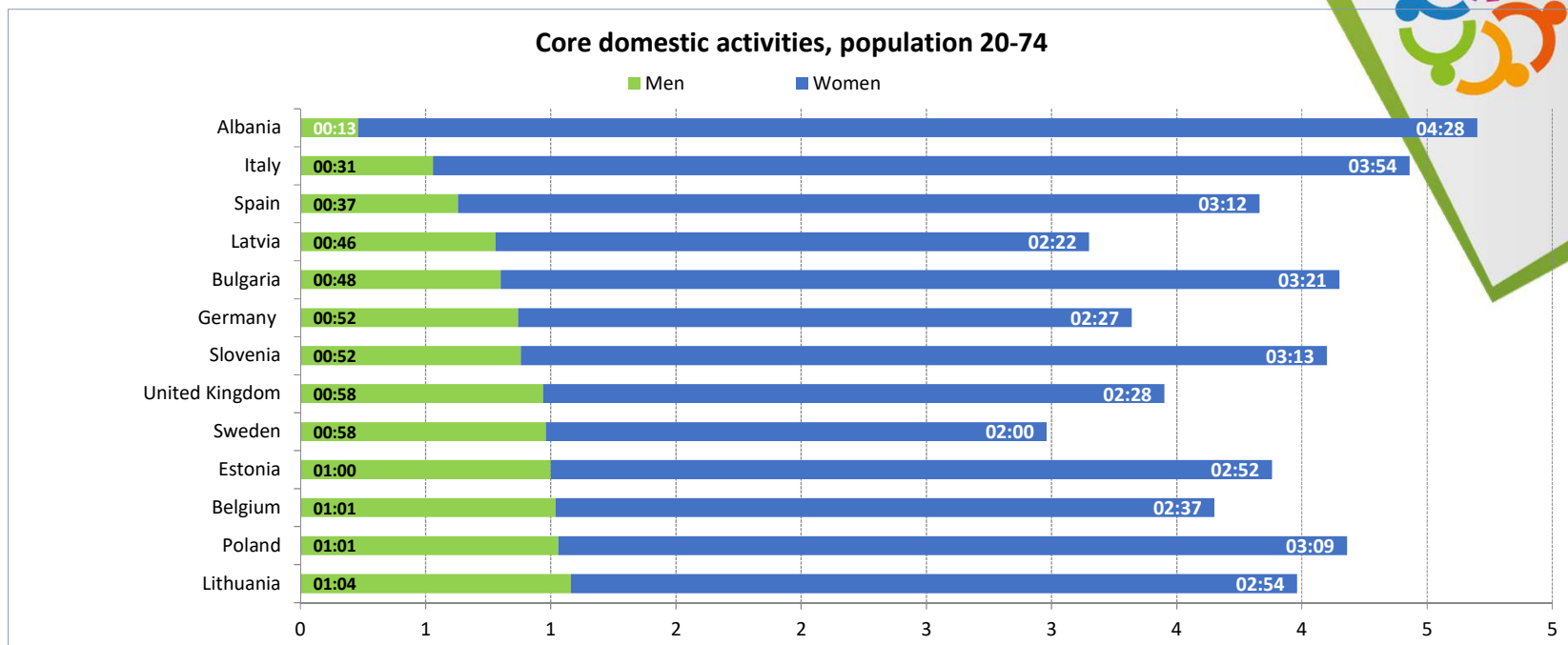
Compared to other countries Albanians seem to spend more or less the same hours and minutes doing paid and unpaid work.



Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

- Albanian spend more or less the same time as other countries doing paid and unpaid work

Gender differences in time-use compared to other European countries

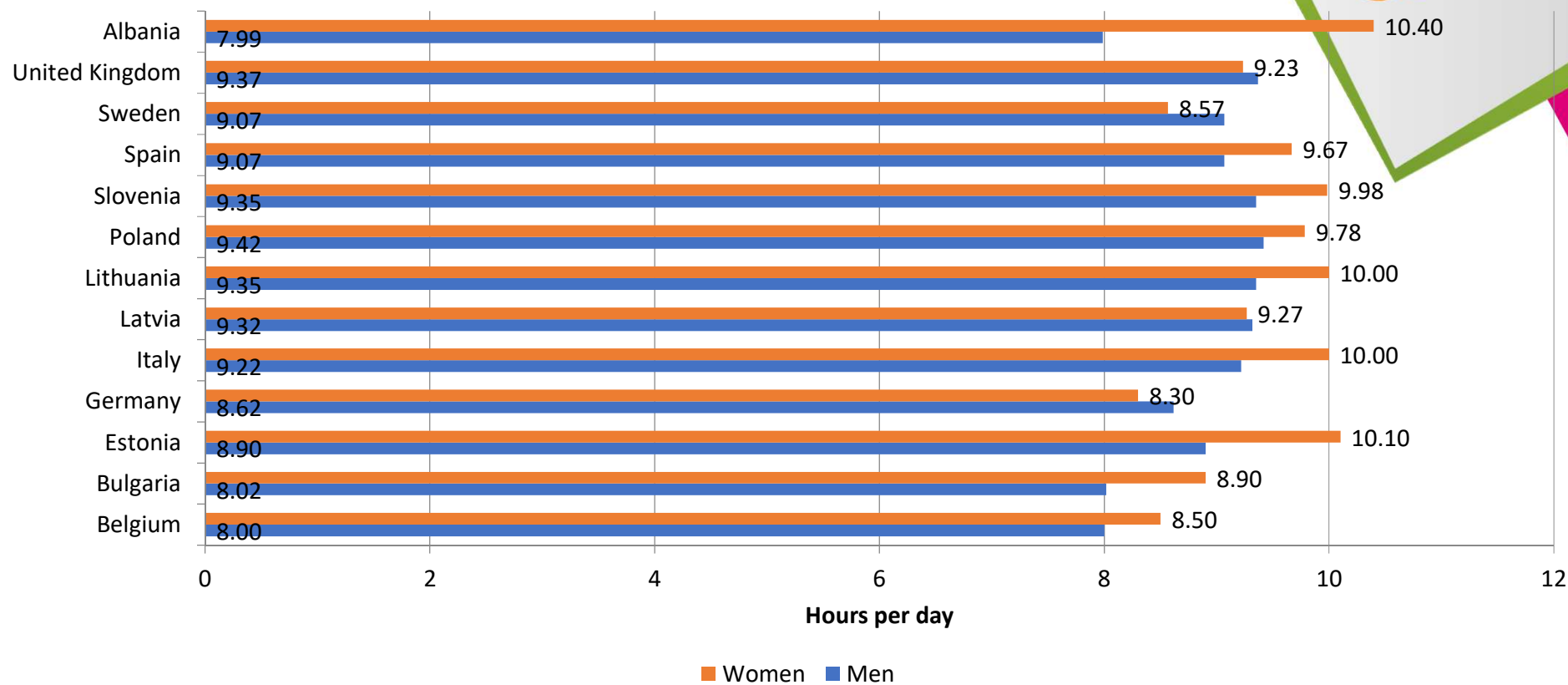


Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

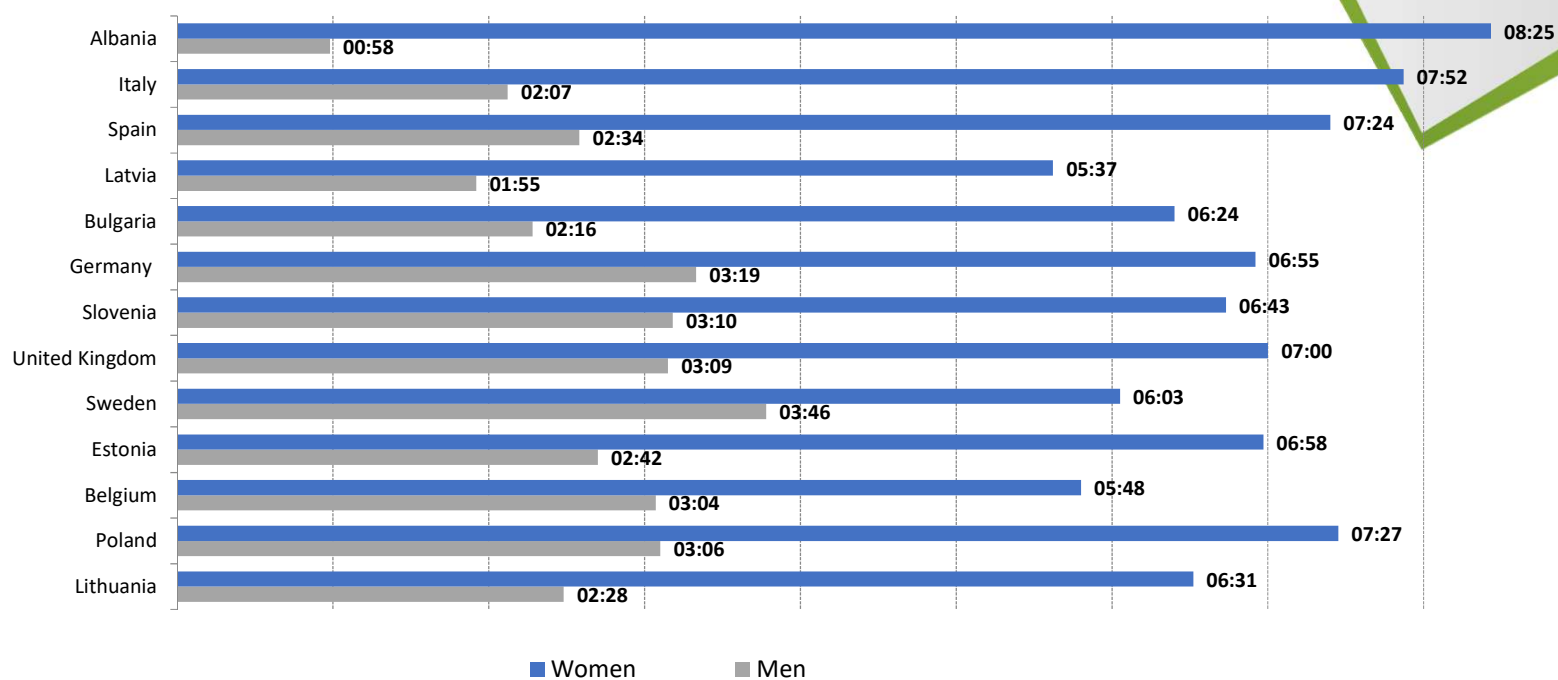
There is a substantial difference in the gender division of domestic work in all countries.

The average amount of time women spend on unpaid work is significantly higher in Albania than elsewhere, while **men spend on average only 13 minutes doing unpaid work.**

Hours of total work. Married/cohabiting women and men with small children



Average time spend on Unpaid work by married/cohabitating women and men with small children under six



Quality of the Albanian survey outcome 1



Table 1: Response rates

Description	Method of calculation	Response rate
Household interview response rate	Number of completed household interviews/number of households in the sample	91.5
Individual interviews response rate	Number of completed individual interviews/number of individuals in the sample	88.4
Time diary response rates	Number of individuals with at least one completed diary/number of individuals in the sample	80.1
	Number of completed diaries/(number of individuals in the sample x number of diary days per individual)	78.2
Full completion rate	Number of households where all members have completed diaries for the designated diary days/ number of households in the sample	69.3

Quality of the Albanian survey outcome 2



Table 2: Postponed diary days

Number of weeks the diary days were postponed	Dairy 1	Diary 2	Total	Dairy 1	Diary 2	Total
				Percentage (%)		
0	5,181	4,965	10,146	98.16	98.22	98.19
1	74	69	143	1.40	1.36	1.38
2	22	20	42	0.42	0.40	0.41
3	1	1	2	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	5,278	5,055	10,333	100.00	100.0	100.0

Quality of the Albanian survey outcome.

Table 3: Distribution of diaries by days of the week;



Day of week	No of diaries	%
Monday	1,085	10.5
Tuesday	1,066	10.3
Wednesday	1,086	10.5
Thursday	1,026	9.9
Friday	1,023	9.9
Saturday	2,554	24.7
Sunday	2,493	24.1
Total	10,333	100

Quality of the Albanian survey outcome

Table 4: Diary response rates;

	Weighted (%)	Frequency
Two diaries filled in	85.6	5,039
Only first dairy filled in	4.9	239
Only second dairy filled in	0.2	16
Interview obtained but none of diaries filled in	9.3	544
Total	100.0	5,838

Quality of the Albanian survey outcome.

Table 5: Time not accounted for per diary;

	Mean	S.e	Median	Q1	Q3	No. of completed diaries
Men	21	0.2	21	18	24	4,892
Women	25	0.3	25	21	29	5,441
Total	23	0.2	23	19	27	10,333

Quality of the Albanian survey outcome

Table 6: Time when diaries were filled in;

	All		
	n	%	Mean
Now and then during the diary day	3,238	31	24
At the end of the diary day	4,885	47	23
The day after the diary day	1,927	19	23
Later, some days after the diary day	277	3	23
Missing	6	0	22
All	10,333	100	23

Lesson Learned - Influence of ATUS



- It is clear from policy and related documentation that the results of the TUS have proven useful information in providing clear evidence of the gender gap in unpaid care work and its impacts.
- The government is using the data to justify introducing more social services, including child care and elderly care, as part of its strategy to empower women economically through increased participation in the labor force.
- Improving engagement between producers and users of the TUS could increase the quality of future time use surveys through a clearer understanding of data needs and the types of information that would best shed light on policy issues
- Gender analysis and systematic gender mainstreaming of policies across sectors is a relatively new obligation for government and development partners. It is at an early stage, and capacity development and monitoring are needed to ensure gender analysis and mainstreaming of policies takes place.
- The link between time use survey findings and government policy is evident in several strategic documents

Documents proving usefulness of TUS



- The National Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2020, the third of its kind in Albania, sets out the government's priorities for achieving gender equality.
- The strategy has four goals, the first of which is the economic empowerment of women and men.
- The percentage of time women and men spend on unpaid work is one of the indicators identified for monitoring the national strategy.
- In 2015, Albania revised its Labor Code to include maternity and paternity leave entitlements for both partners/spouses for the first time
- This may be evidence of an indirect link to the findings from the TUS data, as well as a shift towards introducing policies that are standard for EU countries

Lesson learned

- For the first time we had quantitative data on gender differences with a very unequal time distribution especially for the unpaid work
- In the next TUS, INSTAT will include use of the computers and social networking
- A light diary is considered to be used
- Inadequate use of existing data - TUS offers a rich source of information to be further analyzed
- Sustainability - Lack of systematic data collection on gender inequality because of the high cost of conducting stand alone surveys such as time use survey.
- A better coordination between users and producers is needed.
- There is a need to harmonize the methodology for the common topics as different household bases surveys collect data on the same topic.



Thank you for your kind attention !