

★ Methodological lessons drawn from a worldwide analysis of national time-use surveys



Basis of the analysis

- Database of 133 surveys in 76 countries
- National surveys based on diaries or extended list of stylised questions (more than 15 activities)
- Modules of multi-purpose living conditions surveys with short and incomplete list of activities are excluded
- Only 11 countries (14 surveys) are based on lists of stylised questions



North Africa (3 countries /3 surveys)	Arab countries (4 countries /5 surveys)	Sub-Saharan Africa (10 countries /13 surveys)	Eastern Asia (5 countries /12 surveys)	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific (4 countries /9 surveys)	Southern Asia (3 countries /3 surveys)	Central and Western Asia (5 countries /6 surveys)	Latin America (12 countries /15 surveys)	Western and Southern Europe (22 countries /42 surveys)	Eastern Europe (6 countries/7 surveys)	Northern America (2 countries /19 surveys)
Algeria (2012)	Iraq (2007)	Benin (1998) (2015)	China (2008)	Australia (1992) (1997) (2006)	India (1998-99)	Armenia (2008)	Argentina (Buenos Aires) (2005)	Albania (2010-11)	Belarus (2014-15)	Canada (1992) (1998) (2005) (2010) (2015)
Morocco (2011-12)	Oman (2007-08)	Cameroon (2014)	Japan (2001) (2006) (2011) (2016)	Cambodia (2004)	Iran, Islamic Republic (2009)	Azerbaijan (2008) (2012)	Chile (2015)	Austria (2008-09)	Bulgaria (2009-10)	United States
Tunisia (2005-06)	Occupied Palestinian Territory (1999-2000) (2012-13)	Cabo Verde (2012)	Korea, Republic of (1999) (2004) (2009) (2014)	New Zealand (1998-99) (2009-10)	Pakistan (2007)	Kazakhstan (2012)	Colombia (2012-13)	Belgium (1999) (2005) (2013) Denmark (2001) Estonia	Hungary (1999- 2000) (2009-10)	(2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011) (2012)
	Qatar (2012-13)	Ethiopia (2013)	Mongolia (2007) (2011)	Thailand (2004) (2009) (2014-15)		Kyrgyzstan (2010)	Costa Rica (2004)	(1999-2000) (2009-10) Finland (1979) (1987) (1999) (2009)	Moldova, Republic of (2011-12)	(2013) (2014) (2015)
		Ghana (2009)	Taiwan, China (2004)			Turkey (2006) (2014-15)	Cuba (2001)	France (1974) (1986) (1999) (2010)	Poland (2003-04)	(2016)
		Madagascar (2001)					Ecuador (2012)	Germany (2001-02) (2012)	Romania (2011-12)	
		Mali (2008)					El Salvador (2010)	Greece (2013-14)		
		Mauritius (2003)					Mexico (2002) (2009) (2014)	Ireland (2005) Italy (1988-89) (2002-03) (2008-09) (2013-14)		
		South Africa (2000) (2010)					Panama (2011)	Latvia (2003)		
		Tanzania, United Republic of (2006) (2014)					Paraguay (2016)	Lithuania (2003) Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of (2014-15)		
							Peru (2010)	Netherlands (2005-06)		
							Uruguay (2007) (2013)	Norway (1970) (1980) (1990) (2000) (2010)		
								Portugal (1999)		
								Serbia (2010-11) Slovenia (2000-01)		
								Spain (2002-03) (2009-10) Sweden (2000-01) (2010-11)		
								United Kingdom (2000) (2005) (2015)		

Variations in methodologies

- Diary versus list of stylised questions
- For the surveys with lists of stylised questions, the variations that need to be interrogated are:
 - the total number of questions/activities as well as the number of questions in each of the main activities distinguished by the classification used
 - The duration of the reference period is also interesting to be tested (day, week or month)
 - Another important issue to be checked is whether the list of questions covers all the range of activities (paid/unpaid/personal) or not
- For surveys based on diaries,
 - one important issue is the length of the time slot (one hour, half an hour, 15 minutes, no time slot)
 - and the number of activities that can be taken into account within the time slot (only one, two, three, four, five?)



Example of a diary: Ghana 2009

Member 1D

SECTION 2:TIME USE

1.	2	2	1		(7	0	0
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Activity description	Activity	Duration	Whom did	Simulta-	Location 1	Location 2
T	A		code	of Activity	you do this for?	neous	1 At home	
I	C			(in minutes)		Activity	1 At home	
M	T	A MANTHUM OF E		(in initiates)		rictivity	2 Someone's house	
		A MAXIMUM OF 5			1 Self		3 School, college	1 Walking
E	I	ACTIVITIES PER			2 Household		4 Workplace	2 Private Car
	V	HOUR WITHIN			3 Work		5 Other	3 Taxi
C	I	THE 24 HOURS			4 Friend			4 Train
0	T						6 Travelling/	D 1951 00 (01)0000000
D	Y				5 Charity		moving	5 Bus
E	-				6 Community		IF NOT 6	6 Bicycle
E					7 Child		GO TO	7 Other
	NO				8 Other	Y		
					0 0	E N	NEXT	
						S O	ACTIVITY	
						5 0		
						0 0		
						0 0		
04:00						0 0		
04:00						0 0		
То								
10						0 0		
05:00								
03.00						0 0		
						0 0		

Example of a stylised question: Mexico 2014-

Ahora le preguntaré sobre las actividades que hizo para su hogar. Por favor, si al mismo tiempo usted realizó varias actividades, separe el tiempo que le dedicó a cada una.

PRODUCCIÓN DE BIENES PARA CONSUMO EXCLUSIVO DEL HOGAR							
6.3 Durante la semana pasada, SÓLO para el consumo	6.3a ¿Cuánto tiempo le dedicó						
de su hogar, ¿usted REGISTRE EL CÓDIGO CORRESPONDIENTE	REGISTRE CON NÚMERO						
Sí1 →	de lunes a sábado y viernes? domingo?						
No2 ★	HORAS MINUTOS HORAS MINUTOS						
1 cuidó o crió animales de corral (ordeñar, recolectar huevos, etc.)?							
2 recolectó leña?							
3 recolectó plantas, hongos, flores o frutos silvestres; pescó o cazó?							
4 sembró o cuidó lo que plantó en el traspatio o huerto?							
5 acarreó o almacenó agua?	:						
6 elaboró o tejió ropa, manteles, cortinas o textiles, etc.?	:::::::::						
7 elaboró alimentos para conservarse o almacenarse? (mermeladas, conservas, encurtidos, salar carne, chocolate, pan, quesos u otros)	::						
8 hizo muebles, utensilios de cocina, blocks, adobes u otros productos?							
9 amplió o remodeló <u>usted mismo(a)</u> su vivienda o la estuvo construyendo?	:::::						

Number of activities or questions in time-use surveys and classifications



	CAUTAL	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Mexico	Paraguay	Peru	ICATUS
Paid work	8	3	4	2	3	4	2		20
Production of gods for own final use	15			9	15	9	5		24
Total paid work	23	3	4	11	18	13	7		44
Domestic services	27	22	22	4	51	34	10	51	30
Care of household members	32	46	13	1	25	26	27	23	23
Care of other household, community, volunteering	9	8	11	1	7	8		16	14
Total unpaid care work	68	76	46	6	83	68	37	90	67
Education	6	4		1	4	3		7	9
Other	23	19	19	4	24	18	8	24	45
Total (excluding	07	00	ć۲	16	111	00	<i>1</i> F	120	101

Methodological variations across surveys and countries

In both types of surveys (diaries/questions) several variations are to be looked at:

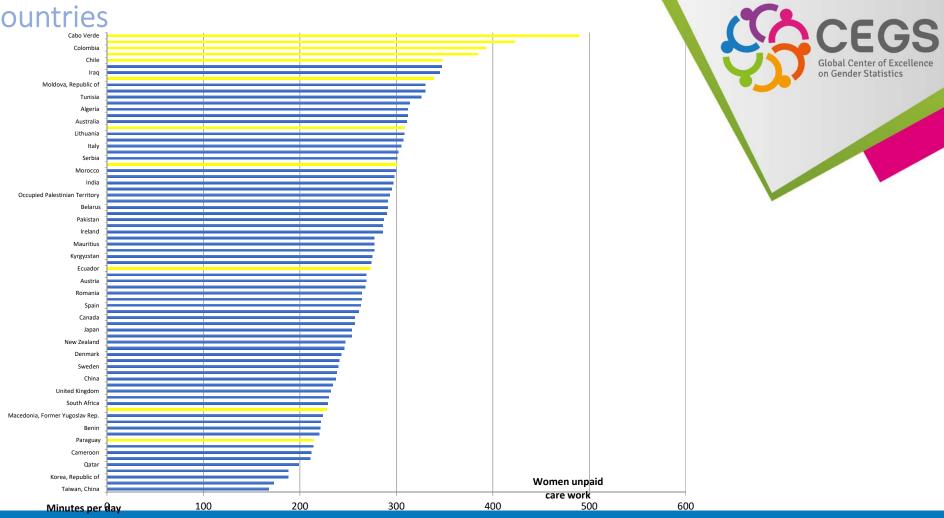
- How weekdays and weekends are treated?
- What about seasonal variations?
- How simultaneous activities are treated?
- Is the questionnaire administered to all household members above a certain age or only to a sub-sample?
- Is the non-response rate analysed, taken into account and used for correcting the sample weights?

Stylised questions and simultaneous activities



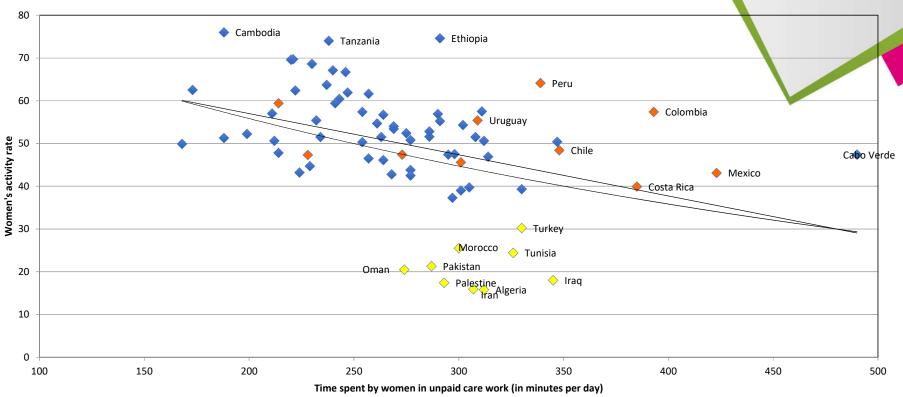
- In questionnaires with lists of stylised questions, it is likely that respondents take simultaneous activities systematically into account
- The Mexican survey for example insists on indicating the time dedicated to each activity
- In Costa Rica, a final question is asked to know whether some activities (care of the sick, of children,...) have been undertaken simultaneously and for how long
- Charts hereafter show a concentration of surveys using lists of stylised question at the top of the distribution of time spent in unpaid care activities, and in top right angle of countries with high female activity rates and longer time spent in unpaid care work, whereas countries at the bottom right angle are characterised by low female activity rates (Arab countries, Middle East North Africa)





Distribution of the 75 countries by women's activity rates and time spent by women in unpaid care work





Sample of individuals and non response rates



- Surveys generally indicate non response rates for households but not systematically non response rates for individuals
- In time-use surveys where proxy respondents cannot fill the diaries for other household members or respond to the stylised questions, it is important to check whether the population of individuals fits with the general population, because it is likely that non-respondents are often active persons whose absence will have an impact on the global results of the survey

Classifications (1)



- In countries where the list of stylised questions is used, the classification of activities designs the ideal number of questions while the groupings and sub-groupings ensure that there is a common understanding of the various concepts of unpaid care work, domestic work and care for household members
- For countries using the diary, the classification is a tool in support of the interviewers for the codification of the activities declared by the interviewees (or in support of the interviewees in the case self-filling diaries
- At the first digit level, the number of items indicate the importance given to some specific activities: the trial ICATUS distinguished 5 main activities of SNA work, finally reduced to 2 in the final ICATUS (employment and production of goods for own final use). The ATUS identifies telephone calls, emails and mails at the one-digit level

Classifications (2)



- ICATUS and CAUTAL give emphasis of production of goods for own final use whereas work is limited to employment in HETUS and ATUS
- Therefore the use of HETUS is not appropriate in countries where production of goods for own final use is extended: care of domestic animals has not the same meaning in developed countries (caring of pets is not a SNA productive activity) and in developing countries (feeding the poultry or milking the cow are SNA productive activities)

Trial ICATUS	ICATUS	HETUS	ATUS	CAUTAL	
01 - Work for corporations/quasi- corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)	1 Employment and related activities	1 Employment	7 Working and work-related activities	1 Trabajo Remunerado (en la Frontera de Producción del SCN) 2 Actividades Relacionadas Con	
02 - Work for household in primary production activities 03 - Work for household in non-primary production activities 04 - Work for household in construction activities 05 - Work for household providing services for income	2 Production of goods for own final use			el Trabajo Remunerado	
06 - Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household	3 Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3 Household and Family Care	3 Household activities	3 Trabajo No Remunerado en Quehaceres del Hogar Para su	
07 - Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members	4 Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		4 Purchasing goods and services 5 Caring for and helping household members	Propio Uso 4 Cuidado No Remunerado a Miembros del Hogar	
08 - Providing community services and help to other households	5 Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4 Voluntary Work and Meetings	6 Caring for and helping non household members	5 Trabajo No Remunerado Para Otros Hogares, Para la Comunidad y Trabajo Voluntario No Remunerado	
09 - Learning	6 Learning	2 Study	8 Educational activities	6 Aprendizaje y Estudio	
10 - Socializing and community participation	7 Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	5 Social Life and Entertainment	9 Organizational, civic, and religious activities 11 Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail	7 Convivencia, Cultura, Aficiones y Deporte	
11 - Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues	8 Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	6 Sports and Outdoor Activities	10 Leisure and sports		
12 - Hobbies, games and other pastime activities		7 Hobbies and Computing			
13 - Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses					
14 - Mass media				8 Utilizacion de Medios de Comunicación	
15 – Personal care and maintenance	9 Self-care and maintenance	0 Personal Care	1 Personal care activities2 Eating and drinking	9 Cuidados Personales	
		9 Travel and Unspecified	12 Other activities, not elsewhere		

Conclusions for measurement of unpaid care work



- The main question is the treatment of simultaneous activities that cannot be simply added up and valuated as the main activities
- In this respect the technique of diary is more appropriate than the list of stylised questions
- But results for simultaneous activities are rarely systematically published in official reports. Efforts should be made in this respect
- The treatment of production of goods for own final use is still ambiguous: whereas these activities (including water and firewood fetching) are officially part of the measured GDP, their inclusion in unpaid care work can be misleading because it would mean that such activities would accrue an indicator of unpaid work that is supposed to be compared with a measure of GDP that excludes it.

Thank you for your attention



• Jacques.charmes@yahoo.com