

20th ICLS

Time-Use Statistics

(Report I, paras. 186-189)

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Background

- Growing time-use data demands
- System of work statistics (19th ICLS)

ILO work in Time-Use statistics (2014-2018)

- Participation in Inter-Agency Groups
- Promoting coherence across domains
- Publications on Time Use statistics
- Review of country practices

Next steps

Methodological development & testing



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Background: Paid/unpaid work time-use data demand

- Decent work and Quality of employment
 - Work-life balance
- Beyond GDP
 - Well-being, social and economic outcomes, satellite accounts
- SDG Goal 5
 - SDG Indicator: 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- Future of work
 - Care economy (paid/unpaid work), Women at work





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Background: System for work statistics (19th ICLS)

- Identifies paid and unpaid forms of work
- Envisions a system based on different sources and frequency of collection:
 - LFS as main source for monitoring labour markets
 - Time-use surveys as main source for own use provision of services; estimates of total working time
 - Short add-on modules for patterns of participation in specific forms of work and related characteristics



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ILO participation in related Inter-Agency Expert Groups (i)

- UN Expert Group on the review of ICATUS (2016)
- UN Interagency Group on review of Guide on Producing Statistics on Time Use (2018-)
- Latin America regional TUS Meeting
- UN Interagency-Expert Group on Gender Statistics
- UN Global Forum for Gender Statistics



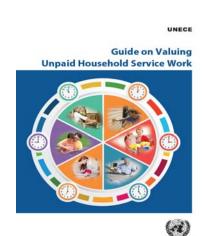


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ILO participation in related Inter-Agency Expert Groups (ii)

 To promote coherence between 19th ICLS standards and International standards on Time-use statistics







ILO Publications relating to time-use statistics

- ILO-UNDP Time-Use Surveys in Asia and the Pacific: Challenges and Future directions (2018)
- Draft Training Manual on Work, Gender and Time-Use Statistics (forthcoming)





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ILO Review of national TU data collection practices (room doc. 18)

- Focus on methods to capture participation and spent in paid and unpaid forms of work
- To identify good practices
- As basis for methodological development
- With support from Data 2x





Findings: Time-use data collection (2000-2016)

Table 1 Time-use sources by survey type and geographic region (2000-2016) (n=117)

	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Total
Large sample						
Independent survey	6	12	2	11	32	63
Module	9	19	2	4	5	39
Integrated questions	0	2	0	0	0	2
Small Sample						
Pilot	1	1	0	4	6	12
Unavailable details	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	16	34	4	20	43	117

Source: Authors' elaboration based on UNSD Time use data portal

- Independent TUS most prevalent in Europe, Central Asia, Asia
- TU Modules in other surveys most prevalent in Americas, Africa





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Approaches used in TU data collection (i)

- Diary-based (full or light):
 - Respondents describe their activities over a given time-period
 - Respondents may define start / end time for each activity or
 - Report activities for fixed time slots (e.g. every 10 min, every hour)

• Stylized retrospective questions:

 Focus on capturing participation in designated activities without asking respondent to report the timing in the day when activities took place

"Yesterday (Last week), how much time did you spend on activity X?"

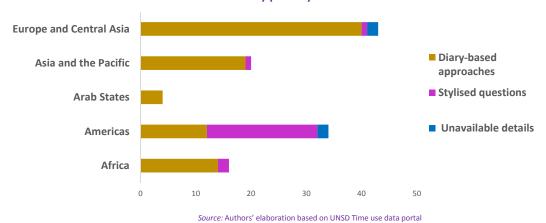


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Approaches used in TU data collection (ii)

Time-use sources by geographic region and measurement approach (2000-2016) (n=117)



- Most common to use Diary-based approaches
- Stylized retrospective questions most common in Americas

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Diary-based approaches: Contextual variables

 Contextual variables (for whom, paid/unpaid, location, ...) are needed to identify different forms of work

Table 10 Time-use source by type and typology of context variables for diary-based methods (2000-2016) (n=89)

	For whom/ motivation	Paid or Unpaid	With whom	Location	Technology used	Means of transport
Independent	6	5	22	24	2	8
Module	1	0	5	4	1	2
Pilot	0	0	4	4	1	1
Total	7	5	31	32	4	11
Unavailable details	82	84	58	57	85	78
Grand total	89	89	89	89	89	89

Source: Authors' elaboration based on UNSD Time use data portal

- Essential contextual variables are not always captured
- Captured generally only in Independent TU surveys



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Diary-based approaches: Simultaneous activities

 Particularly relevant for measuring unpaid household provision of services

Table 11 Time-use sources accounting for simultaneity by type and method (2000-2016) (n=117)

	Independent survey	Module	Pilot	Total
Diary-based approaches	25	6	5	36
Stylised questions	1	5	0	6
Unavailable details	91	106	112	75
Total	117	117	117	117

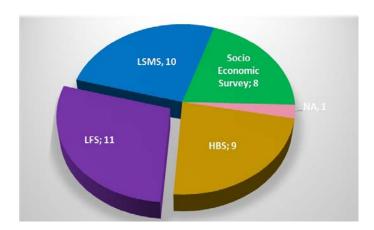
Source: Authors' elaboration based on UNSD Time use data portal

- Most common in independent Diary-based TU surveys
- Stylized retrospective question seldom identify simultaneous activities

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Time Use modules: Type of parent survey



- Different parent surveys used
- LFS is one of the main parent surveys



Time Use modules: Diary and Stylized approaches

Table 12 Time-use modules by typology of parent survey and methods (2000-2016) (n=39)

	Diary-based approaches	Stylized questions	Unavailable details	Total
Household Budget Survey	8	1	0	9
Labour Force Survey	5	6	0	11
Living Standards Measurement Survey	2	8	0	10
Socio-economic Survey	6	2	0	8
Unavailable details	0	0	1	1
Total	21	17	1	39

Source: Authors' elaboration based on UNSD Time use data portal

 Mix of diary-based and stylized questions used in TU modules



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Time Use modules using diary-based approaches

Table 13 Time-use diary-based modules by type of diary (2000-2016) (n=21)

	Full diary	Light diary	Unavailable details	Total
Household Budget Survey	2	5	1	8
Labour Force Survey	5	0	0	5
Living Standards Measurement Survey	0	2	0	2
Socio-economic Survey	5	1	0	6
Total	12	8	1	21

Source: Authors' elaboration based on UNSD Time use data portal

- Some use full diaries, others use light diaries
- No light diaries with LFS identified



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Concluding remarks

- Time-use methods are main approach for statistics on own-use provision of services
- Severe data gaps
- Variety of survey methods with different measurement approaches, designs, reference periods, etc.
- Strong need for improving harmonization and international comparability
- Strong demand for technical assistance in collecting time-use data on productive activities in particular



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Ways forward

- ILO developing testing strategy
 - Based on accumulated experience / guidance
 - To capture, in particular,
 - Participation & time-spent in own-use production work, including unpaid domestic and care work
 - Volume of work (time) in productive activities
- Focus on modular approaches for integration with LFS
 - Module design, field operations, sampling day/person
- In collaboration with
 - interested countries, agencies, development partners
- To contribute to UN Inter-Agency Expert Group on TUS



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Points for discussion

- Comments on ongoing work in time-use methods to improve measurement of own-use provision of services
- Support for work on developing guidance on how time-use methods may be used in modules for integration with LFS



