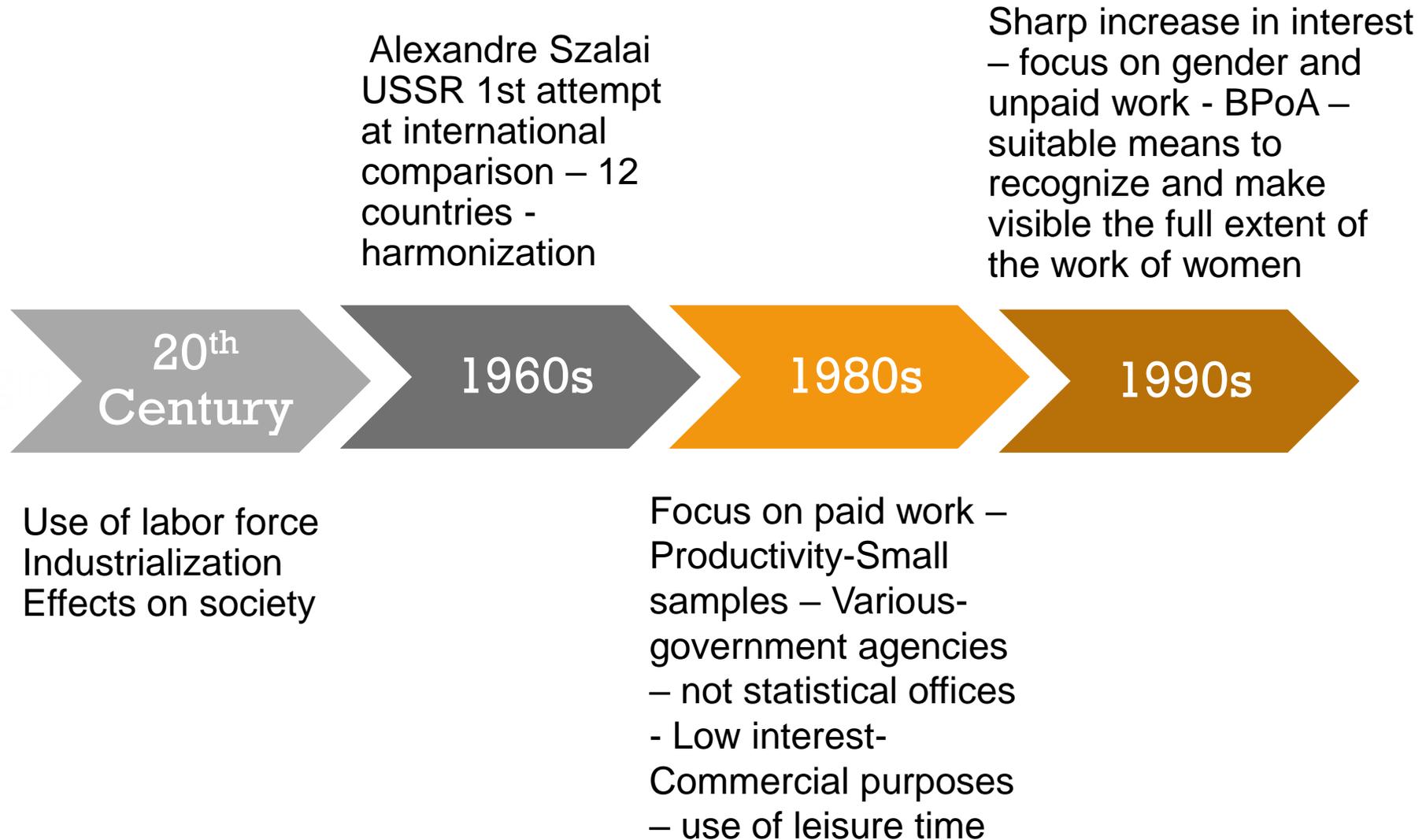


Time Use Statistics in the Arab Region

Neda Jafar

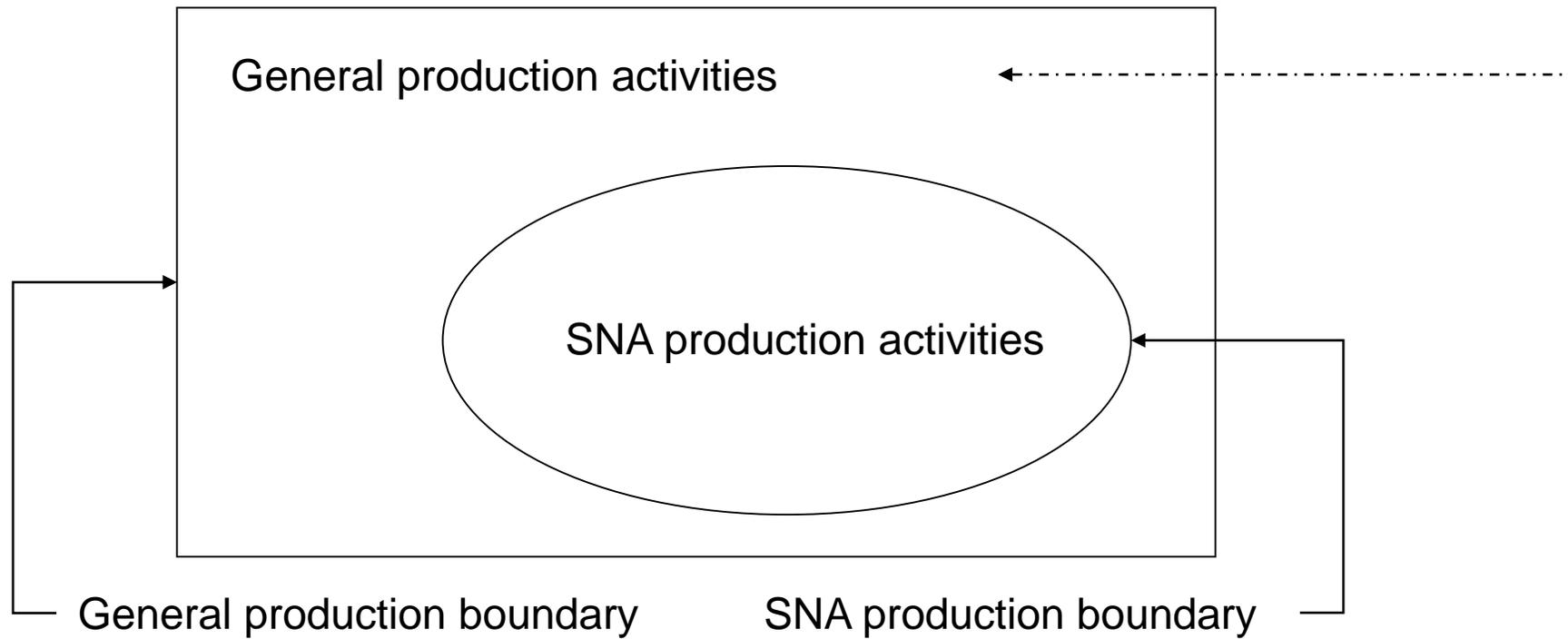
UNESCWA

Origin and History



Implications for Gender Statistics

- *The need to improve the measurement of unpaid activities and household production coincides with the general aim of integrating gender perspectives into official statistics*
- *Reveals activities and social phenomena which are not well captured in traditional statistical system*
- *It highlights numerous and complexity of inequalities between women and men are numerous and complex*
- *It corrects and completes the measures of GDP when women's contribution to work is measured in an economy*



Unpaid Work

- Cleaning, servicing, repairs
- Preparation and serving of meals
- Care, training and instruction of children
- Care of sick, infirm and elderly
- Unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, associations

Unpaid work

Limitations of conventional labour statistics:

- ✘ Activities that contribute to the production of goods and services as defined by the SNA and cover mainly market activities and some unpaid non-market activities.
- ✘ Unpaid work referring to own account production of services are outside the general boundary of SNA and therefore not covered at all

Unpaid work examples

- ✘ Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household: cleaning, cooking, do-it-yourself decoration
- ✘ Unpaid caregiving services to household members: childcare, adultcare...
- ✘ Community services and help to other households: volunteering, repairs of dwellings...

Unpaid work

Why is it important for gender statistics?

- Measuring unpaid work is crucial in making the contribution of women to the economy and society more visible.

Example: Philippines

- unpaid work adds 66% to the GDP
- women's share in GDP rose from 39% to 47%
- women account for 60% of all unpaid work

- ✗ Women, more often than men, tend to be involved and spend a great amount of time in unpaid work in the home and community.

- ✗ When only cash transactions are taken into account in measuring the economic production, a large portion of women's work remains unaccounted for.

Time Spent on Paid and Unpaid Work in Iraq (in mn)



- Men and women spend about the same amount of time working: 6 hours a day.
- However, **females spent 4 hours a day more** than males on **unpaid work** in urban areas
- While **males spent 3.5 hours a day more than females on paid work in urban areas and 1.5 hr a day in rural areas.**
- While nearly **60% of males' work is paid**, almost **60% of females' work is unpaid.**

History

- TUS since 1990:
 - ✗ **Over 185 Time use surveys were conducted worldwide**
 - 50% in “developing countries”
 - 50% in “developed countries” (total of 35 countries only)
- ✗ **In total 86 distinct countries:**
 - 28 “developed countries” (that is 80% of developed countries which conducted a TUS)
 - 58 “developing countries” (that is around 36% of developing countries which conducted a TUS)
- **At the regional level implemented by**
 - Morocco (1997 and 2011);
 - Oman (2000 and 2008);
 - Iraq (2007)
 - Palestine (2012)
 - Qatar (2013)
 - Egypt (2015)

Meeting 2007

- **National workshop on Gender Statistics and Time-Use Survey, Amman**
- **Objectives to enhance capacities on gender statistics, methodology on TUS and share best practices from regional and international experiences**

Meeting 2011

- ESCWA/UNSD Training Workshop on Time Use Statistics in Arabic Speaking Countries., Jordan
- Objective to review TUS conducted in the Arab countries and trained participants on international guidelines
- Conclusion:
 - TUS represent a source of critical statistics for assessing the social and economic phenomena
 - recognized that national experiences are extremely useful and provide a sound basis for further development
 - surveys differ in scope, coverage and approach, as well as dissemination and exploitation of data.

<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=1551E>

- urgent need to promote the development of guidelines and methods for regional time-use surveys to produce harmonized and comparable data.
- better coordination at regional level in terms of *harmonization of objectives* and *accompanying methodologies* of time use surveys.
- develop a unified toolkit for time use statistics based on international standards and adapted to regional context.

Meeting 2012

- **Workshop on Time Use Statistics, Egypt**
- **objective *draft relevant guidelines to harmonize the production and dissemination of time use data for national use and regional comparison* to contribute towards the development of toolkit on time use survey for Arab countries.**
- **national experts from Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Morocco, and Yemen**

- TUS collect information on how *individuals* allocate their *time* over a finite range of *activities*. Time-use surveys can have different objectives and study particular sets of activities.
- TUS *objectives* shape the survey's methodological approach. objectives vary from region to region, and from country to country.
- objectives *must* be stated in ways that make them relevant for planning, monitoring and evaluating policy if time-use surveys are to have direct impacts in evidence-based policy making.
- In other words, the “policy lessons” to be derived from time-use data do not arise in the vacuum

Meeting 2014

- **Workshop on Improving the Integration of a Gender Perspective into Statistics, Amman**
- **Special session on Time Use Statistics**

Objectives

- *Improve estimates of SNA Work in primary production activities and in fetching wood and water, as well as the estimates of Labour Force Participation, in particular regarding to the informal economy;*
- *gender inequalities and gaps in total work (paid and unpaid); in housework and care work; in access to education; in access to technology, sports, personal care, leisure, etc.;*
- *inequalities in provision of care, and in access to care services, across gender, rural/urban, and income lines;*
- *effects of the lack of infrastructure (roads, wells, public transportation, social infrastructure) in the use of time.*

Methodology

- There are many methodological approaches to TUS:
 - task/activity lists, 24-hour activity diaries
 - stylized diaries
- For any given methodological approach, all design components need be *coherent*.

- *Short tasks lists* are stylized questions that target the time devoted to specific tasks. These specific tasks are very much related to the objectives of the survey. They do not cover the entire day.
- *Stylized analog to diaries* are short and comprehensive listing of activities (including tasks, but also personal care activities, like sleeping). They are relatively simple and do not capture simultaneous activities.
- *24-hour activity diaries* are twenty-four-hour schedules, divided in fixed time slots (ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes long) with room for 1, 2, or 3 activities in each of them. They capture simultaneous activities. They could be self-administered, but can also be filled in during interviews

- Both in the case of short tasks lists and stylized diaries, the activities are “pre-set” in the questionnaire, and respondents have to choose among them and indicate their duration.
- *only* 24-hour diaries require a Classification of Activities.
- respondents choose the words with which they tell/write about their activities.
- The Classification of Activities “translates” these words into *activity codes* that can be subsequently aggregated.
- The classification of activities differs according to TUS’ objectives
- the classification of activities must “provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized in producing meaningful statistics on time-use. These have to be meaningful in relation to the broad range of objectives of national time-use studies”

ICATUS

- *activities are coded according to their purpose, not their nature*
 - “childcare” could be for a child who lives in the household, who lives in another household –both unpaid– or for pay, and gets three different codes because of this; “reading” or “using a computer” can have multiple purposes, and are coded according to these purposes);
- activities are presented in *hierarchical codes*, so it is possible to aggregate/disaggregate within “major divisions”, “divisions” and “groups”.
- length of time slots, and the way codes are accrued (whether during fieldwork, or afterwards) also shape the detail of the Classification of Activities

comparison
Morocco (1997 &
2011); Oman
(2000 & 2008);
and Iraq (2007)

- objectives have differed, with emphasis in capturing unpaid SNA work
- Ambitious objectives not clear *how* or *whether* these objectives were achieved;
- questionnaire was filled in by interviewers;
- significant efforts in data collection : more than one visit, when respondents did not follow the clock, other *time markers* (like prayer times) were chosen to roughly calculate times spent.
- Respondents' minimum age was usually low.

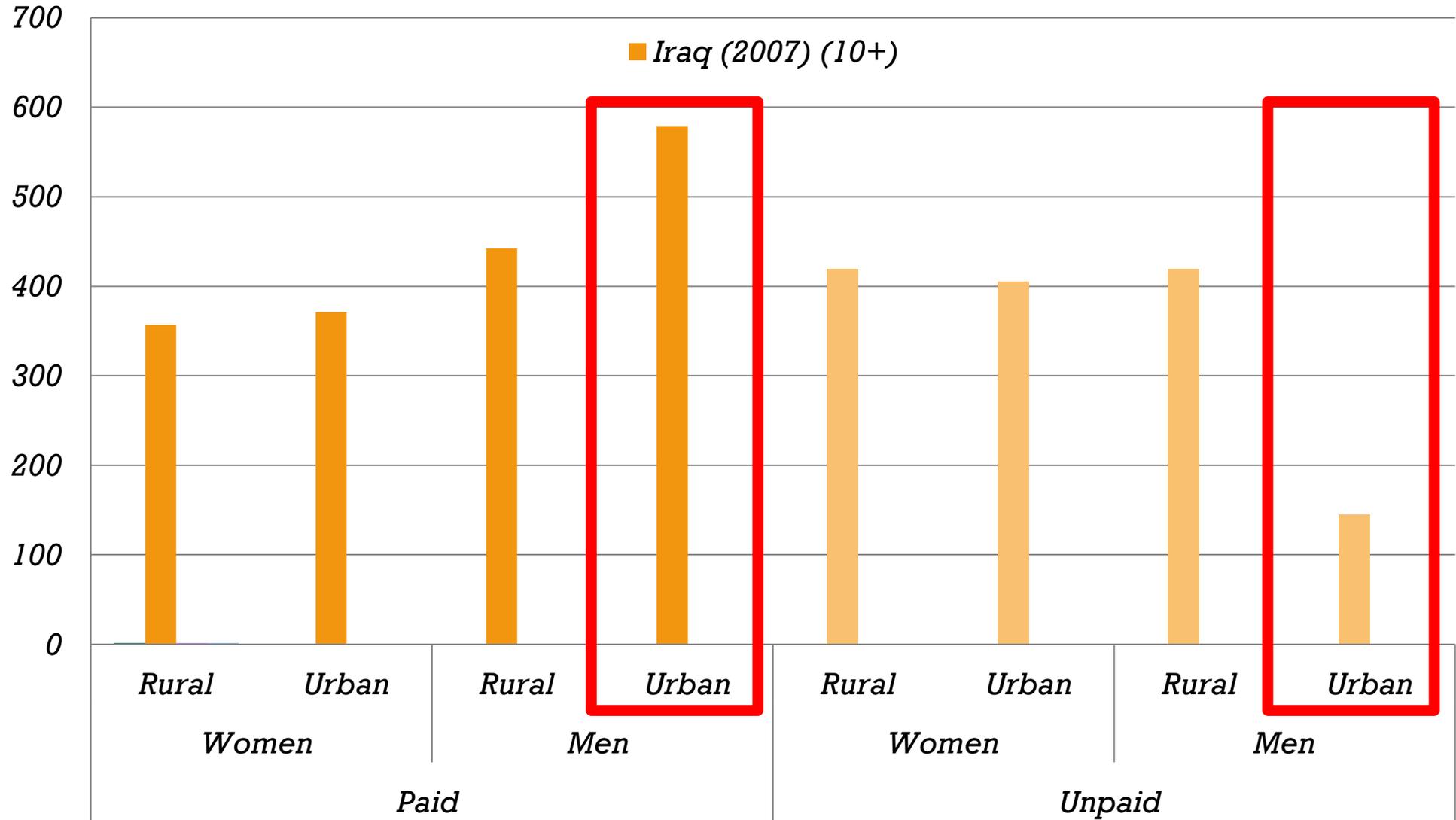
	Short tasks lists	Stylized diaries	24-hour diaries
	Yemen (draft) Iraq (draft)	Iraq 2007 Oman 2007	Morocco 1997 and 2011 (open time slots) Palestine (2012)(10' time slots)
Strengths		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers 24 hours - Provides information on the duration and timing of the activities - Ease of fieldwork (inter_views have easier task) - Ease of data processing (acts. are pre-coded) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers 24 hours - Provides information on the duration and timing of the activities - Provides information on simultaneous activities - Could be adapted to facilitate fieldwork - ICATUS
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missing tasks/activities - 24 hours not covered - No need for activity classification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of aggregation means missing activities (never comprehensive), typically transportation - Problems of phrasing and ordering - Do not cater for simultaneous activities - No need for activity classification (there are no hierarchical codes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex to process (coding)

Country	Age group	Time spent on paid and unpaid work (in minutes per day)				البلد
		استخدام الوقت في العمل بأجر وبلا أجر (في الدقيقة لكل يوم)				
	Paid work		Unpaid work			
	عمل بأجر		عمل بلا أجر			
	الفئة العمرية	Women	Men	Women	Men	
نساء		رجال	نساء	رجال		
Iraq 2007	10+	Rural (357) Urban1 (371) Urban2 (338)	Rural (442) Urban1 (579) Urban2 (576)	Rural (419) Urban1 (405) Urban2 (395)	Rural (145) Urban1 (144) Urban2 (178)	العراق
Morocco 1997/1998	7+	Rural (219) Urban (305)	..	Rural (360) Urban (295)	..	المغرب
Oman 2007/2008	15+	Rural (176) Urban (242)	..	Rural (347) Urban (341)	..	عمان
Palestine 1999/2000	10+	32	307	301	54	فلسطين



Why women are having difficulty in
accessing the market ?

Time Spent on Paid and Unpaid Work (in mn)





In Iraq difference of responsibilities between women and men at home



Level of Education in Oman and distribution of time

University Diploma Secondary Primary Literate Illiterate

مجموعة الأنشطة

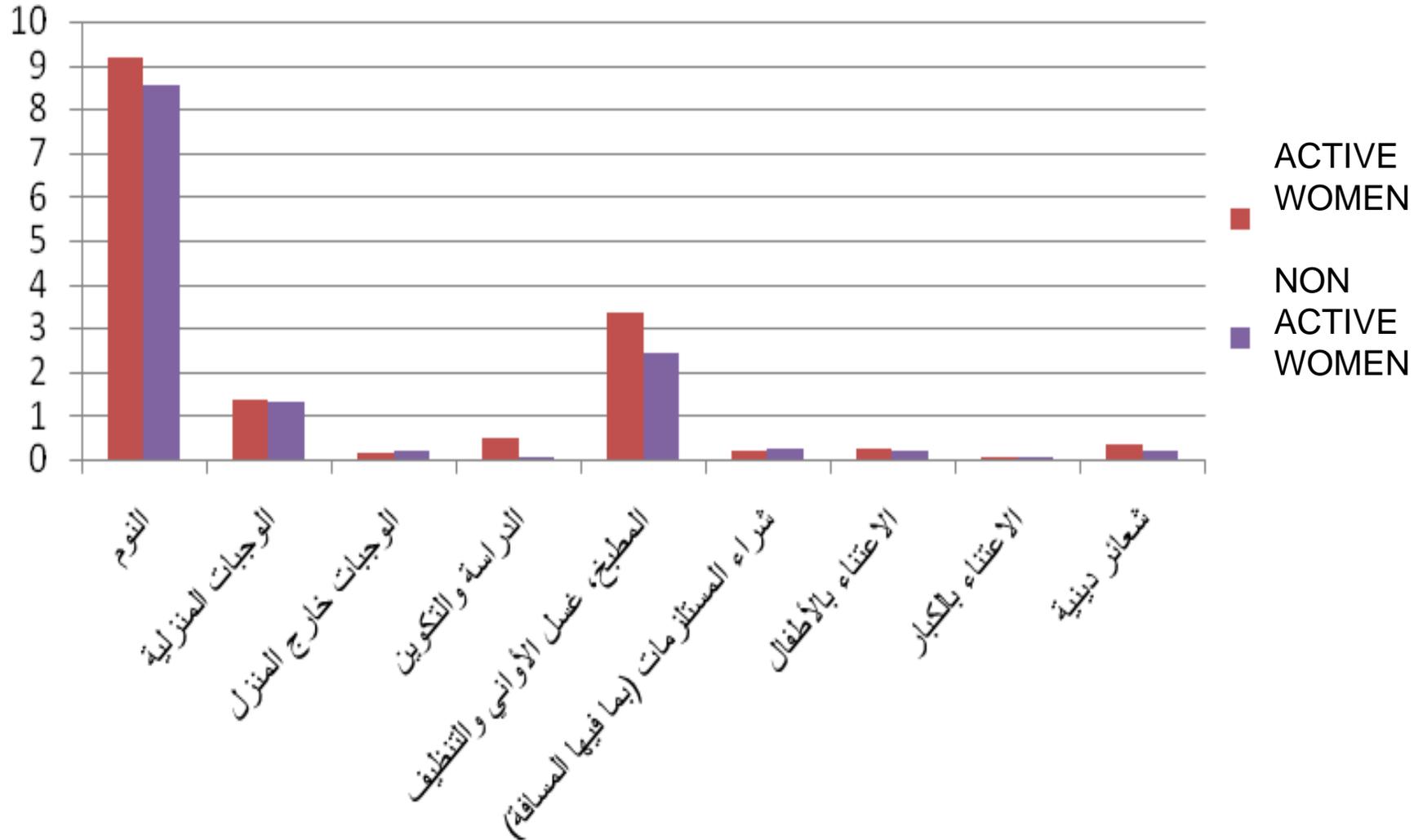
06 : 45	06 : 47	04 : 02	03 : 08	02 : 13	02 : 30	العمل
02 : 24	02 : 31	03 : 02	02 : 55	03 : 37	03 : 01	House keeping and Shopping
02 : 40	02 : 33	02 : 32	02 : 21	03 : 05	03 : 15	Care of children and elderly
03 : 08	02 : 38	06 : 02	07 : 26	01 : 45	01 : 41	الدراسة والتعلم
04 : 04	03 : 56	04 : 45	04 : 07	04 : 08	03 : 54	نشاطات ثقافيه واجتماعيه
02 : 07	02 : 14	02 : 13	02 : 14	02 : 09	02 : 11	العناية الشخصية
09 : 18	09 : 31	09 : 40	09 : 34	09 : 47	10 : 46	وقت النوم والاسترخاء
01 : 17	01 : 12	01 : 18	01 : 16	01 : 19	01 : 23	الصلاة
00 : 49	00 : 24	01 : 27	01 : 02	01 : 15	01 : 44	أنشطة أخرى

Oman:
relationship
between level
of education
and
housework

Oman : rural women do not differ from urban women in devoting time to their house Activities



In Morocco data show the double role women play outside and inside their homes



Way Foreward

- **Regional classification**
- **Regional Handbook**
- **Capacity building workshops**
- **Advisory services to countries**



Thank you