

Moroccan Time Use survey methodology and main findings

Regional Workshop on Measurement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on
Violence Against Women (VAW) and Time-Use (TUS) Indicators

Regional workshop SDGs on VAW & TUS: 7-9 May 2018, Tangier -Morocco



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Introduction

Lack of sex-disaggregated data on TUS

Time use Survey : 1st TUS-1997 carried out only on a sample of women

- No data to emphasize gender inequalities in terms of time allocation and participation in all forms of activities and work ;
- No data to measure and value the effective contribution of women, men and children to the national wealth and society;
- No data to value the unpaid and domestic production and to set up the household satellite accounts;
- No data available covering other gender issues : gaps in terms of welfare and quality of life, task sharing and roles, human capital investment (time in learning, wellbeing and leisure, etc.).

Introduction. cont

As a consequence

- No availability, dissemination nor analysis in depth of gender statistics in these areas that could better highlight gender inequalities;
- Lack of relevant data to meet the policy makers' needs to lead better programs targeting for women empowerment and gender equality;
- Need for data for more effectiveness and efficiency of gender equality programs and policies, especially women economic participation;
- No data to map and address gender gaps in welfare and quality of life, task sharing and roles, human capital investment;
- Potential need to provide data that highlight gaps in terms of time use patterns and social roles and responsibilities within households.

Objectives and desired impact

- Setup a sex-disaggregated database on time allocation patterns, time spent in both non productive and in productive activities related to all forms of paid and unpaid work;
- Provide time use data with disaggregation and cross-cutting contextual socioeconomic individual variables and household size composition, living conditions, etc. ;
- Make this database available for various users : researchers, decision makers, national accountants, etc.;
- Provide data needed to measure and value the unpaid work and non market production for measuring the economic contribution to GDP and for setting up a household satellite account;
- Map, analyze and address gender gaps in welfare and quality of life, task sharing and roles, human capital investment;

Objectives and desired impact

Better knowledge of unpaid production activities can help answer many important policy questions.

- ✓ how do public policies, such as on tax, family leave and welfare, change the mix of market, housework, members care (elderly, child, disabled) and leisure time?
- ✓ To what extent are the accounts to value GDP are biased because they exclude the unpaid domestic production losses that typically occur when someone enters the labor market?
- ✓ How would the amounts of the GDP change if the value of unpaid productive activities were included?
- ✓ What is the contribution's share of women to the unpaid productive activities?

Only time-use surveys can provide these data required to answer such questions.

- Analysis of the Moroccan time-use survey showed that unpaid domestic work is worth , measured with the narrowest definition :
 - 34 per cent of GDP valued at minimum wage;
 - 62 per cent of GDP valued at the average wage for the total economy.

TUS-2012 : outcomes

Production

- Currently, Sex-disaggregated data with gender perspective are available on time allocation patterns, time spent in activities related to all forms of paid and unpaid work, and to non productive activities.
- Measure and valuation of unpaid work and its contribution to GDP through input valuation approaches : opportunity cost and replacement cost.

Dissemination

- A database on TUS indicators is available. The report on TUS is being finalized and disseminated by the end of 2014.
- Currently the **HCP website** contains documents and reports related to TUS main results W&M-2014).
- Results on Measure and valuation of unpaid domestic work and its contribution to GDP.

TUS-2012 : methodology

Area covered : all regions were covered and represented;

Executing agency : HCP

Stakeholders involved : Ministerial depts. + NGOs and researchers, UN agencies (UN-Women);

Sampling design : Timeline sampling design of the survey based on a probabilistic stratified and multistage sampling : **9000** men, **9000** women and **3000** children;

- For adults: week-days and weekends were equally represented;
- For children : one child per day for 5 days (Friday +Saturday+Sunday+2 week-days)

Survey's materials : Two questionnaires + diary

- **Household questionnaire** : covers the following modules: socio-demographic and socio-cultural characteristics of household members, socio-cultural characteristics of household members, health, employment, housing conditions, household equipment, support and services received by the household as a volunteer, household income, use of services and communal facilities;
- **Individual questionnaire** Contextual information and subjective module : time management/perception and quality of life, decision making within the couple, work-life balance, civic and public life;
- needs.

TUS-2012 : methodology. cont

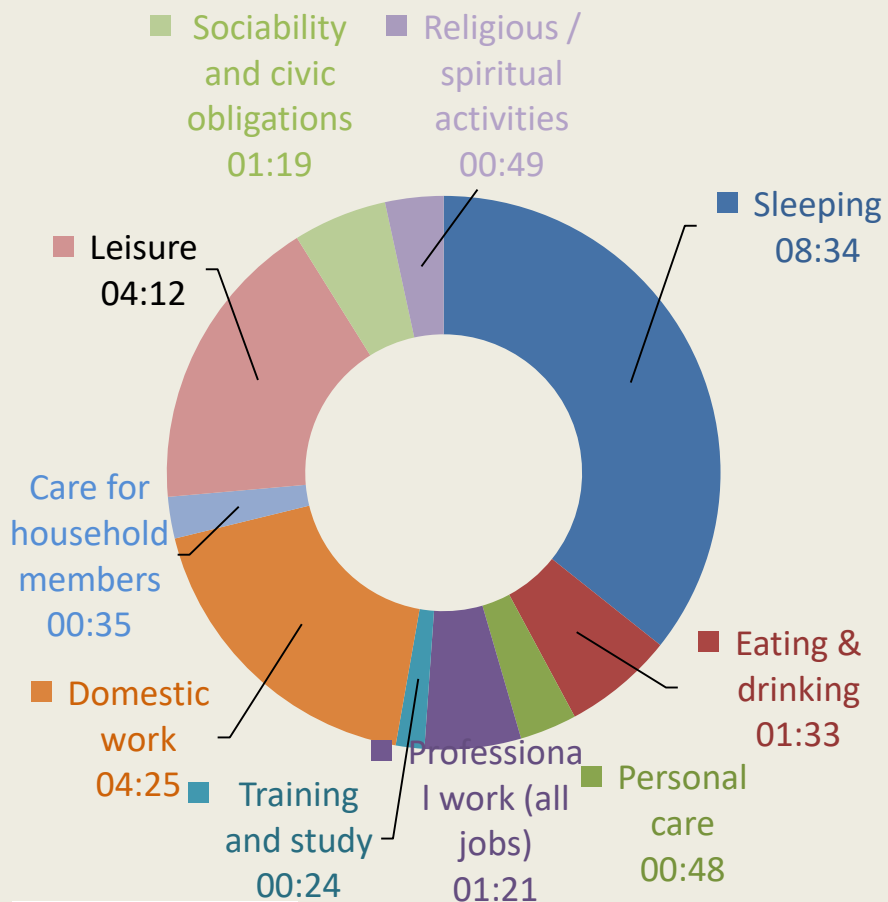
- **24h-diaries** : open intervals of time (start and finish times, duration), simultaneous activities, where, with whom, for whom, paid/unpaid;
- **Activities classification** with reference to ICATUS but adapted to national context and.

Timeframe

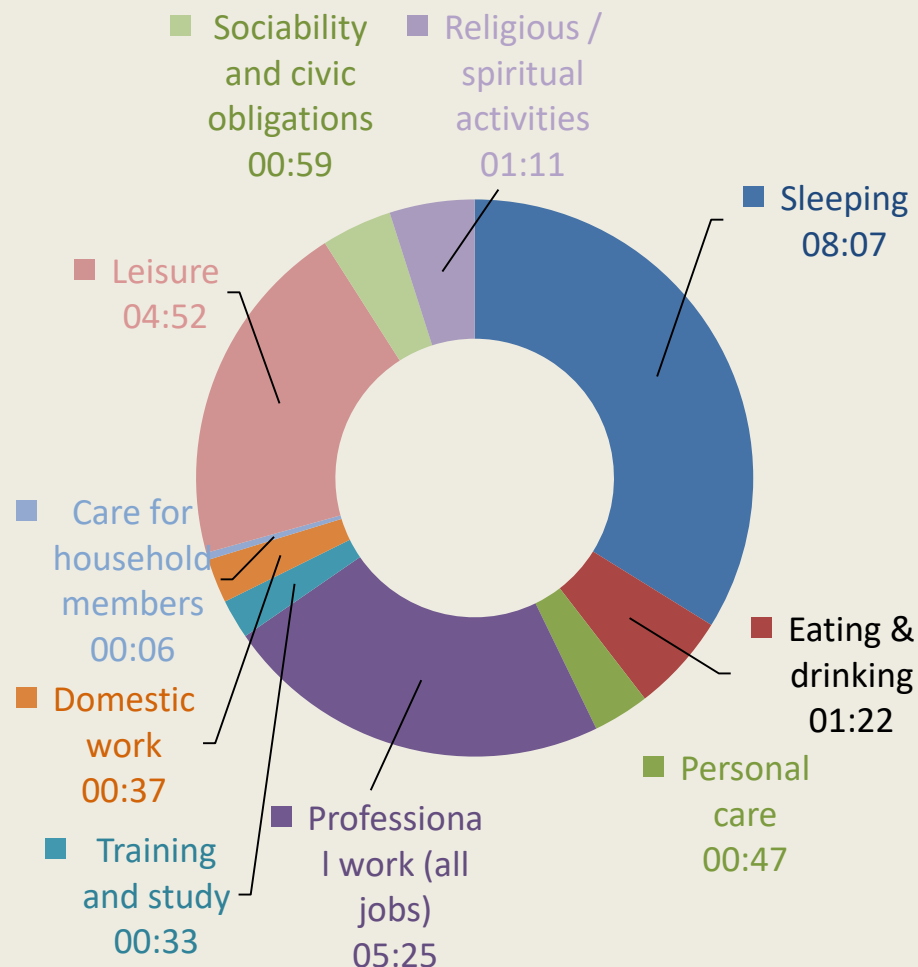
1. Consultation with users : Based on a **participative approach** joining together all stockholders to meet their specific needs : January to march 2011;
2. Logistical and technical design, funds and training of the staff : March to September 2011;
3. Data collection : October 2011 to September 2012 in order **to cover all seasons specificities and changes** in time allocation and activities carried out;
 - 8990 household questionnaires, response rate 98,6 %.
 - 7922 men diaries with a response rate 94,6%.
 - 8473 women diaries with a response rate 95,3%.
 - 2817 Children diaries with a response rate 95,0%.
4. Data entry processing, data mining, tabulation, descriptive analysis : 2013 ;
5. Data **analysis and valuation of unpaid domestic work and its share in GDP** : 2014;

Average time spent per day in different activities (hours: minutes)

Women



Men



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Gender gaps in time dedicated to professional work or SNA activities

- For employed people : The presence of children in the household is determinant for time spent in SNA activities :
- For women : it **decreases** with (presence and number of children) : from **5 h,27mn** for those in HH with **no children** to **4h,01mn** for those in HH with **three or more children**.
- For men it **increases** with presence/number of children from **7 h,5mn** (HH **without child**) to **7 h,40mn** (HH **3 children or more**)

Gender gaps in time allocated to unpaid domestic work

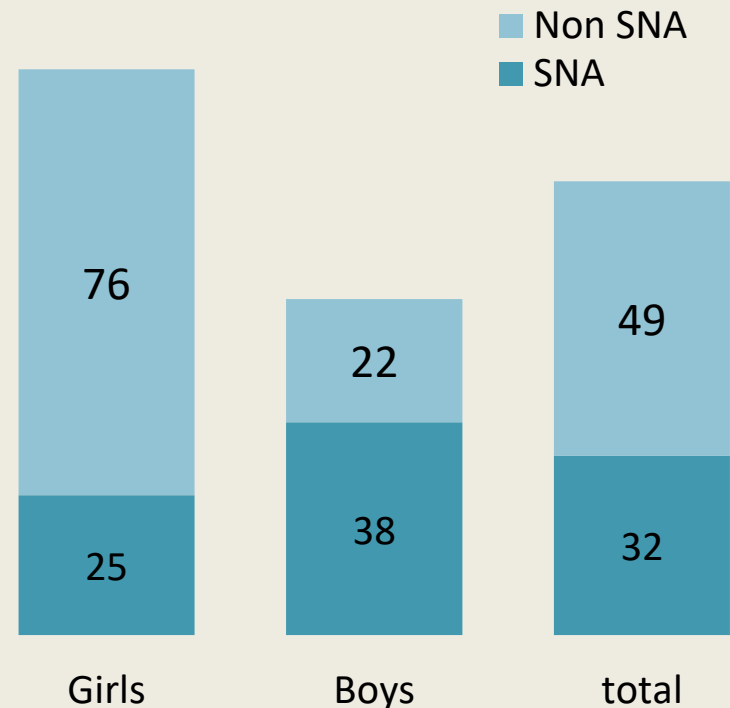


- Women spend **seven times more** than men do in **Non SNA** activities (5h against 43 mn);
- Men **43mn** = (the third (32mn) : for outside HH activities + routine housework (4mn) + HH members care (7mn) ;
- Women **5 h** = (outside HH activities routine (27mn) + housework (4h,33mn) + HH members care (34mn) .

Transmission of traditional model of roles distribution to children

- TUS results show that children contribute to the unpaid domestic work of the household;
- Reproduction of the traditional model of role distribution;
- Despite of the burden of unpaid domestic work falls particularly on young girls (40 minutes more than boys) : Girls spend
 - 6 mn more than boys for learning;
 - But : one hour less than boys spent in leisure.

Workload (SNA + Non SNA) For boys and girls in minutes



Lessons learned

Defining unpaid domestic work ? boundaries “halo”

- Productive activities vs. non productive activities (leisure limits ?!!)
- SNA activities vs. non SNA activities (“own final use” vs market)
- Paid activities vs. unpaid activities; etc.
- Criteria :
 - Productive : “beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the General production boundary services” and for non market “ for own final use”;
 - Delegable (Reid’s third-person criterion) or market substitute;
 - The purpose of the unpaid work : not for leisure, pleasure or entertainment.

Valuing the unpaid work : how to estimate the market equivalent value ?

- Output approaches vs. input approaches ;
- Replacement cost methods vs. Opportunity cost methods;
- Gross wage vs. Net wage (adjusted for tax and social security contributions);

Lessons learned

Forms of work and the System of National Accounts 2008

<i>Intended destination of production</i>	<i>for own final use</i>		<i>for use by others</i>				
<i>Forms of work</i>	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work	
	of services	of goods				in market and non-market units	in households producing goods
<i>Relation to 2008 SNA</i>			<i>Activities within the SNA production boundary</i>				
			<i>Activities inside the SNA General production boundary</i>				

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			goods	services				
ICATUS 2016	4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2. Production of goods for own final use	1. Employment and related activities			5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	
				11. Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions	12. Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	13. Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	53. Unpaid trainee work and related activities	59. Other unpaid work activities
Type of work	Unpaid work (unpaid care work, domestic work and production of goods for own final use*)					Unpaid work (community, volunteer, trainee work)		
Relation to 2008 SNA	Activities within the SNA production boundary							
	Activities inside the SNA General production boundary							

Lessons learned

Boundaries : Three areas of unpaid domestic work can be adopted according to the restrictive or expansive definition and interpretation of the scope/criteria mentioned above

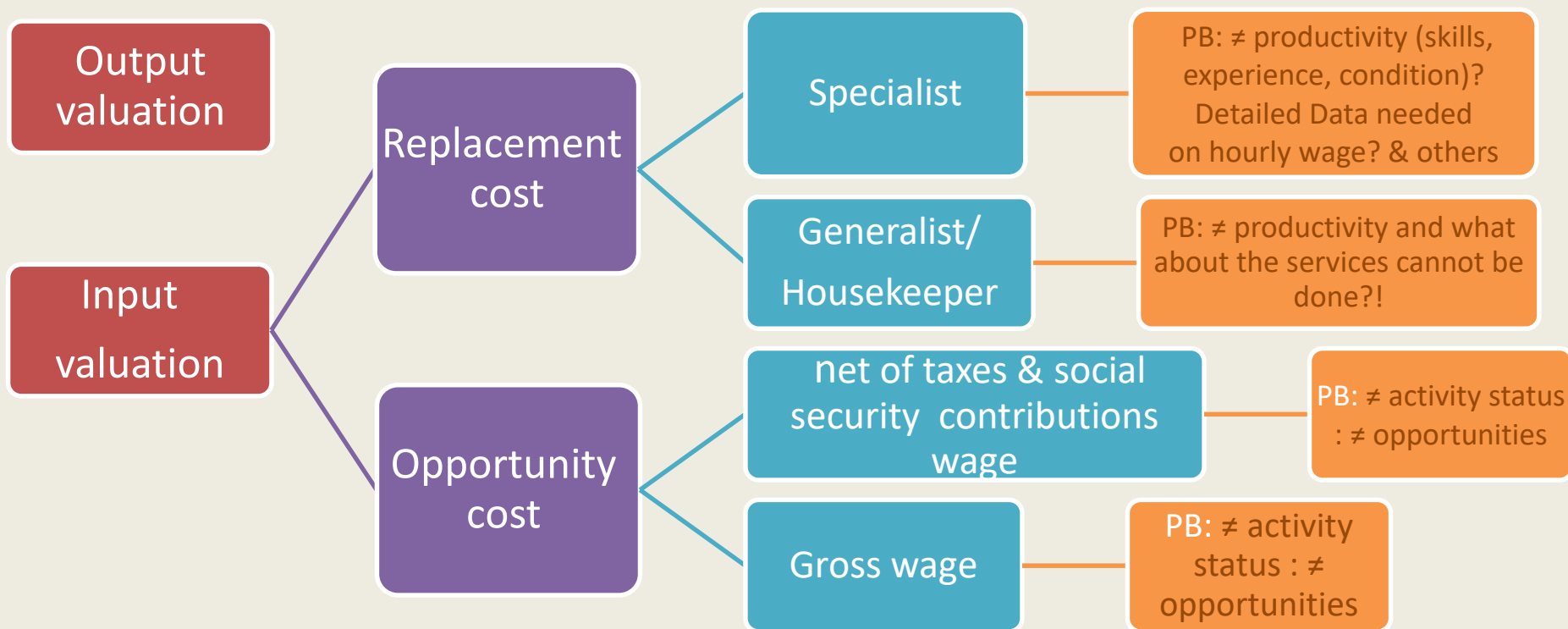
- **The narrowest one** : The core unpaid domestic work services;
- **The medium one** : including the first area + services within the limits of leisure
- **The expansive one**: including the two areas + travels to accomplish these domestic services

Valuation : Placing monetary values on unpaid domestic work since = intangible services

Replacement cost

- Obtain an equivalent market value of the nonmarket services produced;
 - The price that would be paid for somebody else to produce the same quantity and quality of service;
 - The quality/productivity of the of the household member and the paid person is likely the same (stretching assumption).
- **Opportunity cost**
 - Time spent in paid employment rather than in producing non-market services;
 - Opportunities cost and activity status and qualifications (stretching assumption) : exp. Inactive vs. Employed.

Valuation of household unpaid work : Methodologies



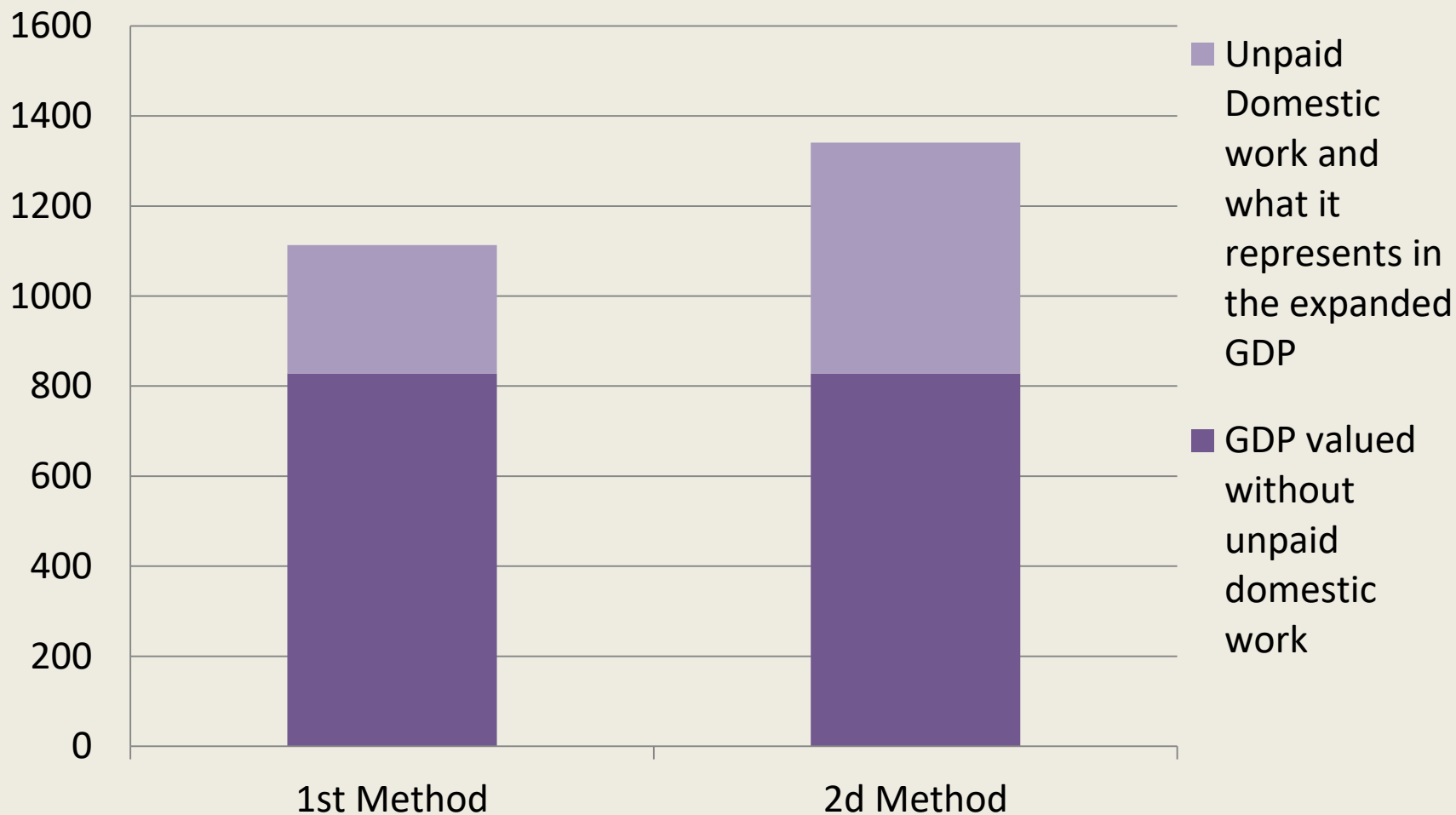
The amount of time allocated to SNA and non SNA activities in 2012(in billion hours)

Work	Women		Men		Total	
	volume	share	volume	share	volume	share
Non SNA	21,380	92%	1,950	8%	23,347	100%
SNA	5,350	21%	20,333	79%	25,688	100%

GDP and the value of unpaid domestic : the women contribution

Share to GDP/ Valued at	Minimum wage	Average wage for the total economy
Unpaid domestic work in GDP	34.5%	62%
Share of women's contribution to the expanded GDP	39.7%	49.3%

GDP and expanded GDP. in billion dirham (without and with the unpaid domestic work)



Future plans and sustainability

National level

- TUS : part of regular gender surveys in national **statistical strategy (next one in 2022)**;
- Planning to Integrate module in LFS on unpaid domestic work : the reform planned with regards to the new recommendations of the **19th ICLS/19/2013/2** :
- Need for technical support to seize all forms of women works and their determinants;
- After the contribution to the IAEG works on the revision of ICATUS : planning to **adopt and adapt** the new revised classification **ICATUS**;
- Planning to set-up a **HH satellite account** : need for technical support and capacity building in this field of national accounts with gender perspective;
- National Taskforce working on SDGs framework (indicators, METADATA, partnership/initiatives, etc.) : **Goal 5 and interlinkage** with the other goals/targets.
- SDGs perception survey to collect the population needs and expectations;

Regional level

- with the support of ESCWA, planning the capacity building on gender statistics analysis (TUS data, census, etc.); working on SDGs framework, elearning platform, etc.

