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;

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

**Women**
- Sleeping: 08:34
- Eating & drinking: 01:33
- Personal care: 00:48
- Professional work (all jobs): 01:21
- Training and study: 00:24
- Domestic work: 04:25
- Care for household members: 00:35
- Leisure: 04:12
- Sociability and civic obligations: 01:19
- Religious / spiritual activities: 00:49

**Men**
- Sleeping: 08:07
- Eating & drinking: 01:22
- Personal care: 00:47
- Professional work (all jobs): 05:25
- Training and study: 00:33
- Domestic work: 00:37
- Care for household members: 00:06
- Leisure: 04:52
- Sociability and civic obligations: 00:59
- Religious / spiritual activities: 01:11

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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 housewok (4mn) + HH members care (7mn) ;

- Women 5 h = (outside HH activities routine (27mn) + housewok (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non SNA</th>
<th>SNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons learned

Defining unpaid domest 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended destination of production</th>
<th>for own final use</th>
<th>for use by others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forms of work</strong></td>
<td>Own-use production work</td>
<td>Employment (work for pay or profit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of services</td>
<td>of goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relation to 2008 SNA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activities within the SNA production boundary</td>
<td>Activities inside the SNA General production boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intended destination of production</td>
<td>for own final use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own-use production work</td>
<td>Employment (work for pay or profit)</td>
<td>Unpaid trainee work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms of work</td>
<td>in market and non-market units</td>
<td>in households producing goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of services</td>
<td>11. Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions</td>
<td>12. Employment in household enterprises to produce goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</td>
<td>5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Production of goods for own final use</td>
<td>1. Employment and related activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICATUS 2016

Type of 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

http://www.hcp.ma
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 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

Output valuation

Input valuation

Replacement cost

Opportunity cost

Specialist

Generalist/Housekeeper

net of taxes & social security contributions wage

Gross wage

PB: ≠ productivity (skills, experience, condition)? Detailed Data needed on hourly wage? & others

PB: ≠ productivity and what about the services cannot be done?!

PB: ≠ activity status: ≠ opportunities

PB: ≠ activity status: ≠ opportunities

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>volume</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non SNA</td>
<td>21,380</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>1,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNA</td>
<td>5,350</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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GDP and the value of unpaid domestic: the women contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share to GDP/ Valued at</th>
<th>Minimum wage</th>
<th>Average wage for the total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid domestic work in GDP</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of women's contribution to the expanded GDP</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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