

Regional seminar on time-use surveys

Analysis and use of time-use data

Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

10 -11 December 2014



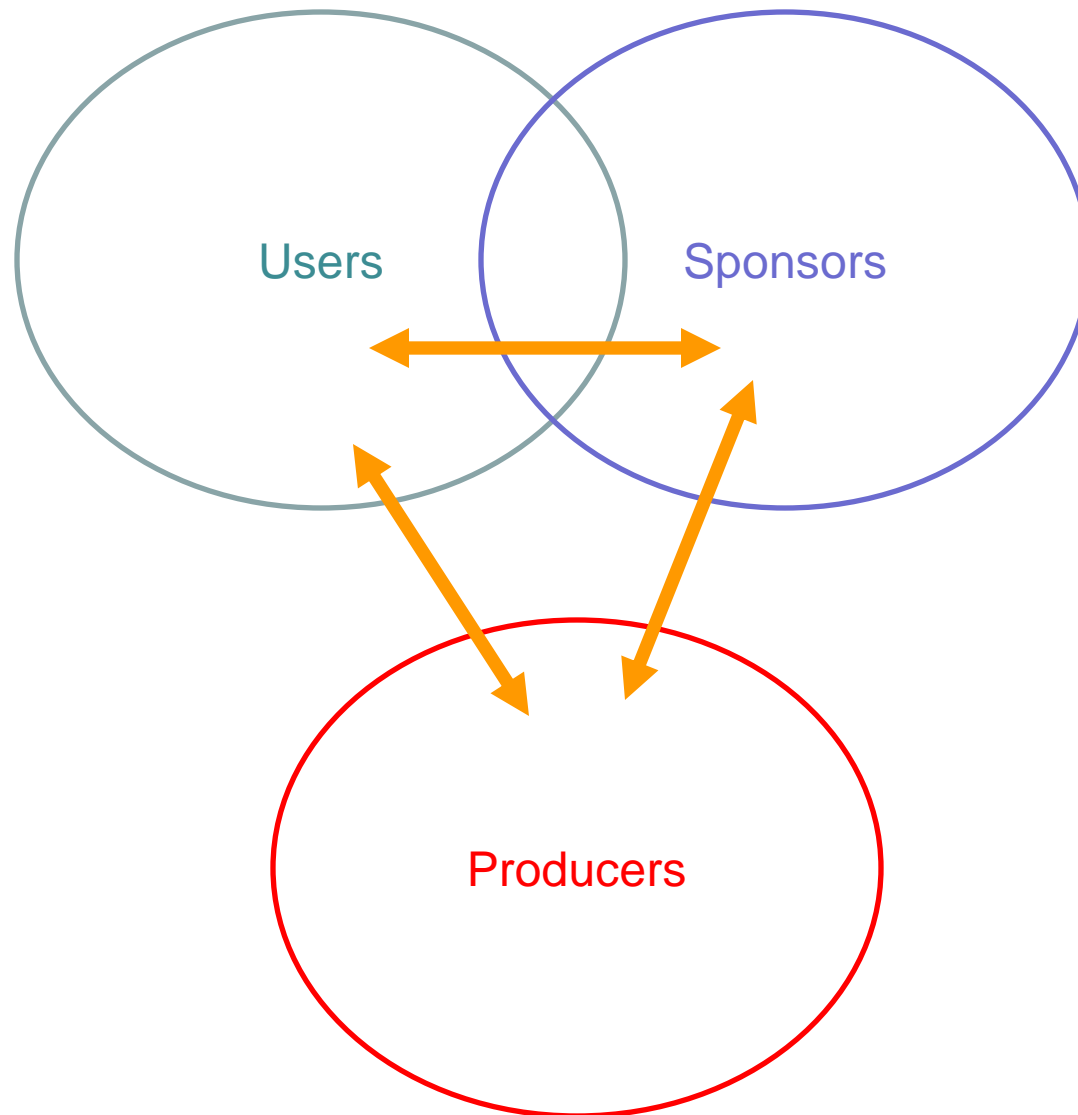
NACIONES UNIDAS



Iliana Vaca
Lucía Scuro

Division of Gender Affairs

CONSULTATIVE PROCESS INVOLVING PRODUCERS, USERS AND SPONSORS



CONSULTATIVE PROCESS INVOLVING PRODUCERS, USERS AND SPONSORS

Country (year)	Producers	Main users	Sponsors: Technical /Financial	
			National	International
Colombia (2012)	National Statistics Department (DANE)	Presidential Council on Equity for Women	Revolving Fund of the National Statistics Department – FONDANE	
Ecuador (2012)	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)	Transition Commission to the Council on Women and Gender Equality		ECLAC
Guatemala (2011)	National Statistics Institute (INE) National Statistics System (SEN)	Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) Presidential Secretariat of Women (SEPREM)	Universidad Rafael Landívar of Guatemala	AECID , BID ECLAC, UNDP UNFPA, UNWomen, SIDA, World Bank
Mexico (2009)	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	National Women's Institute (INMUJERES)	The Gender Equity Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the LX Legislature	
Peru (2010)	National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI)	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Development	"Manuela Ramos" Movement	ECLAC, UNFPA, UN Women
Uruguay (2007)	National Statistics Institute (INE)	National Women's Institute (INMUJERES)	Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Universidad de la República	Scientific Research Council of Spain (CSIC), UNIFEM

DECISIONS RELATED TO OBJECTIVES AND USES

Translating data requirements into time-use survey specifications requires decisions on :

- Survey content
 - ✓ Level of detail in which activities will be recorded and coded and groupings for analysis and tabulation.
 - ✓ Recording of simultaneous activities.
 - ✓ Inclusion of contextual information
 - ✓ Inclusion of “background” variables.
 - ✓ Recording of information on temporal location and/or activity sequence.
- Population coverage
 - ✓ Geographical coverage.
 - ✓ Age limits.
 - ✓ Individuals or households
- Time coverage
 - ✓ Unit of time to be observed.
 - ✓ Days of the week
 - ✓ Seasons.

PLANNING OUTPUTS AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA

Planning process should include :

- **Analytical plan**: documents the research or policy issues being studied and relates these to the statistical tables that will be generated from the data.
 - Tabulation plan
 - a. Confirm that the survey content specifications meet the analytical requirements,
 - b. Ensure that the level of detail of the **cross-classification** variables in statistical tables required for the research analyses are specified correctly and
 - c. Provide a guide to ensure that, in the determination of sample size, reliable estimates can be provided for the basic cross-tabulation cells in the tables.
 - Strategy for producing tables
- **Data dissemination plan**: identifies target audiences and the appropriate strategy and products for each target group.
 - ❖ Presented and made available in forms that are understood by as wide an audience as possible
 - ❖ Targeted and focused enough to serve as advocacy tools
 - ❖ Emerging issues

STRATEGIES FOR DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF THE TuS

- ❑ Various mechanisms: publications on official websites of the national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women, seminars, among others.
- ❑ Uruguay and Mexico have a high production of statistical publications in the mechanisms for the advancement of women with inputs from the TuS .
- ❑ Organisms that drive the TuS (mechanisms for the advancement of women and national statistical offices), are the ones that mostly disseminate the results of the measurements.
- ❑ Uruguay and Mexico articulate closely with academia to generate documents and reports results of the TuS.

STRATEGIES FOR DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF THE TuS



Google™ Búsqueda personalizada

¿QUÉ ES EL INMUJERES? PROGRAMAS SALA DE PRENSA AVISOS BIBLIOTECA DIGITAL ÁMBITO INTERNACIONAL

Inicio > Sala de Prensa > Sala de prensa > Información reciente > Las mujeres dedican el triple de horas más que los hombres al trabajo del hogar

LAS MUJERES DEDICAN EL TRIPLE DE HORAS MÁS QUE LOS HOMBRES AL TRABAJO DEL HOGAR

COMPARTIR

COMUNICADO DE PRENSA NO. 045 - 21 DE JULIO DE 2012



Registrar y contabilizar el tiempo dedicado al trabajo del hogar tiene gran trascendencia, ya que esto permite advertir la relevancia que dicha actividad tienen tanto para las personas como para el crecimiento del país. Según la información de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Uso del Tiempo (ENUT) 2009, las mujeres dedicaban 42.3 horas en promedio a realizar actividades domésticas y los hombres 15.2.

El trabajo doméstico se define como el conjunto de actividades no remuneradas que se realizan dentro del hogar para proporcionar y proveer bienestar a los miembros de la familia. Las principales funciones de este tipo de labores se relacionan con la limpieza de la vivienda, la preparación de alimentos, el mantenimiento de la ropa y proporcionar cuidados a las y los integrantes del hogar que requieren apoyo constante, como las y los menores, las personas adultas mayores y las personas enfermas.



STRATEGIES FOR DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF THE TuS

- ❑ Specialized events on EUT constitute an area of strategic dissemination of national and international level for the presentation of results.
- ❑ Information systems of the mechanisms for the advancement of women in Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay officiate as promoters and users of data from time-use surveys.
- ❑ Its role is essential to energize, disseminate and legitimize time use in national statistical offices and in the formulation of public policies on gender

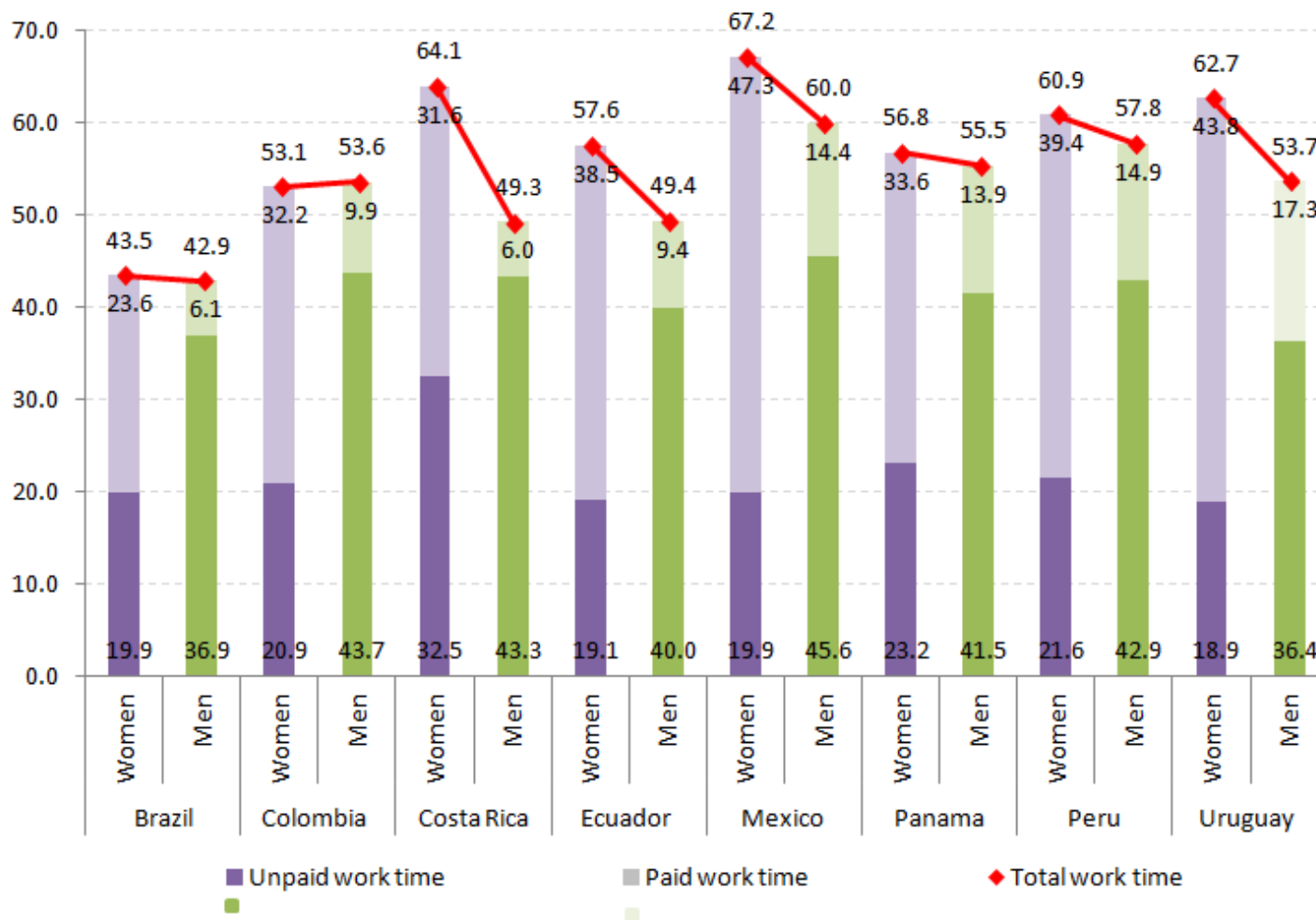
PRODUCTION OF TIME-USE INDICATORS



- Complete measurement of working time used in the production of goods and services, whether it is registered or not in the national accounts.
- Give visibility and recognition housework or reproductive activities as are unpaid.
- It is an important political tool which allows monitoring progress towards gender equality within countries and comparison between them.

PRODUCTION OF TIME-USE INDICATORS

Latin America (8 countries): Total work, unpaid work and paid work time.
Population 15 years and over, by sex, latest available data.
(Weekly)



PRODUCTION OF TIME-USE INDICATORS

- Basic indicators can be crossed with other variables such as income quintiles, type of household, place of residence, age bracket, ethnic and racial background, number of children, etc.
- Time-use indicators are a valid instrument for identifying gender gaps in the distribution of time use between men and women
 - indicate how unpaid and paid work are reconciled
 - reflect the time dedicated to care activities (currently a matter of key importance for government policies in the region).
 - must be adjusted to local realities –urban and rural– if they are to be used as input for the design and formulation of public policies.



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

PRODUCTION OF TIME-USE INDICATORS

PRODUCTION OF TIME-USE INDICATORS

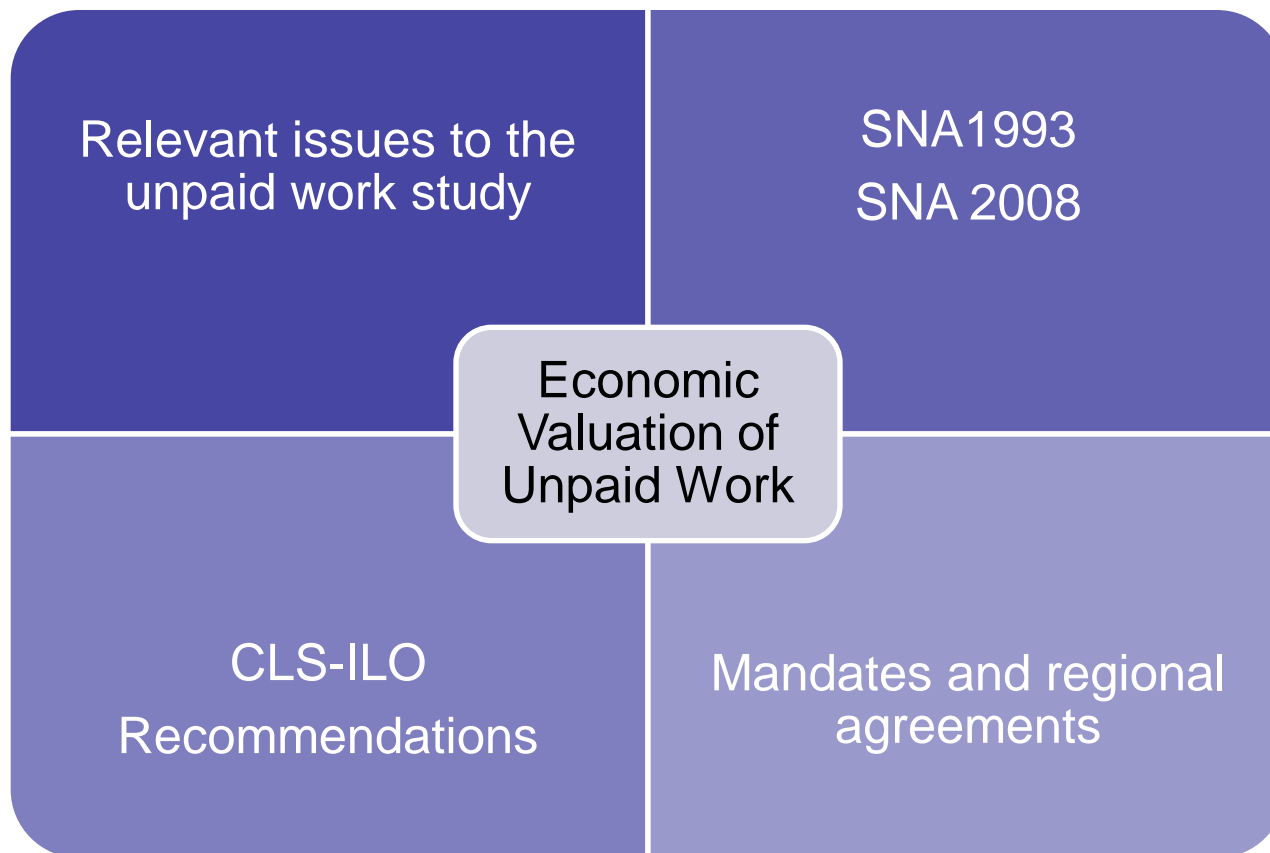
- Indicator of work distribution in households: Percentage of total time dedicated by males to domestic chores and family care, minus the percentage of total time dedicated by women to domestic chores and family care. This will provide a picture of the sexual division of labour in households.
- Indicator of differences in time use in the various activities that comprise domestic work: . Average hours per week (or per day) dedicated to unpaid domestic work in households, disaggregated according to the availability of domestic appliances and the existence of paid domestic help.
- Indicator of gender differences in time use for the different activities involved in caring for children: Average hours per week (or per day) dedicated to child care, broken down by the number and ages of children.
- Indicator of gender differences in time use for unpaid work according to the presence of elderly persons in the household: . Average hours per week (or per day) dedicated to domestic activities and care, by age and sex of elderly persons in the household .
- Indicator of double presence or double working day: Average hours per week (or per day) dedicated to unpaid work in two-parent households, by number of children and length of working day of both parents.
- Indicator of the relationship between the length of the working day and family responsibilities: Reasons expressed for working short days.



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

SATELLITE ACCOUNTS



SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

Mandates in countries

Country	Mandate
Ecuador New Constitution 2008	The art. 325 and 333 includes in the definition of the economic system the recognition to unpaid domestic work of self-sustenance and human care that is conducted in the households, family labour and autonomous forms of work.
Colombia Law 1.413 2010	The law objective is to include the care economy made up of households unpaid work in the System of National Accounts, in order to measure the contribution of women to economic and social development country (Article 1).
Peru Law 29,700 2011	Includes a satellite account of unpaid work in National Accounts, by applying time-use surveys. The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is the institution responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Act. (Synthesis Art. 1



NACIONES UNIDAS

CEPAL

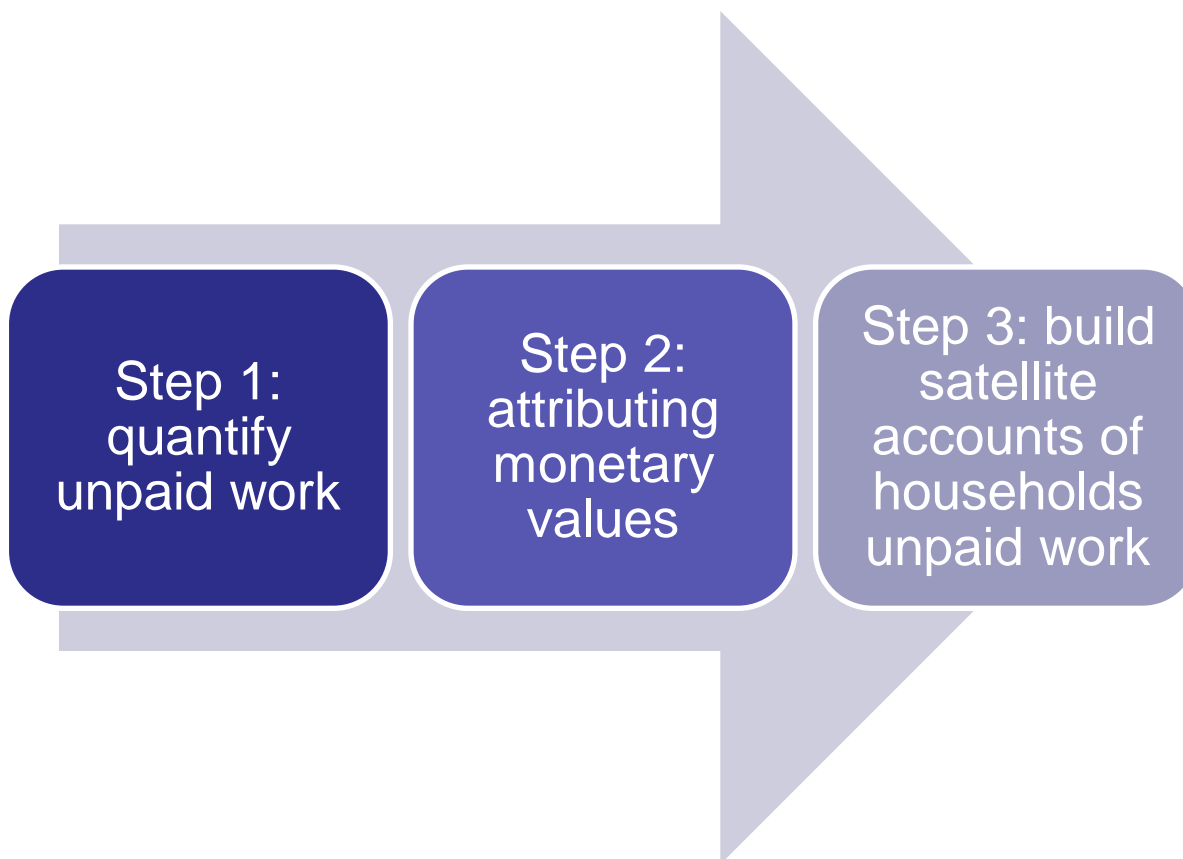
SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

Why

- To make visible the invisible
- To support with creative empirical evidence public policy debate
- To get answers to sectoral and territorial problems
- To monitor changes in gender relationships and behavior towards work

SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

How?



SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

Who?

- All these calculations and the accumulated knowledge to make it should be official.
- The State's agencies are the organisms that discuss, evaluate and decide how to perform the calculation, which sources and which diffusion they should give them.

Producers

National Statistical
Offices

Central Banks

Mechanisms for
the advancement
of women

Users

Central Banks

Mechanisms for
the advancement
of women

Academia

SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

Results in the region

Economic value of unpaid work in households

Country	Year	Calculation
Mexico	2002-2006/2009-2011/2012	19.7
Guatemala	2011	19.0
Colombia	2012	19.1
Uruguay (unofficial)	2007	26.6
Ecuador	in process	
Venezuela	in process	
El Salvador	in process	
Peru	in process	

THANK YOU

www.cep.al.org/mujer

www.cep.al.org/oig



NACIONES UNIDAS



www.cep.al.org