

Surveys on time use and unpaid work in Latin America and the Caribbean

Experience to date and challenges for the future

Rosario Aguirre
Fernanda Ferrari



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

**GENDER
AFFAIRS****Surveys on time use and unpaid work
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This document was prepared by Rosario Aguirre and Fernanda Ferrari, consultants at the Division for Gender Affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), within the framework of the United Nations Development Account project entitled “Improving quantification of women’s unpaid work in support of poverty eradication policies”.

The opinions expressed in this document, which has not undergone formal editing, are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Organization.

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Introduction

I. Where does unpaid work stand in current debates on well-being?

The specialized Latin American literature has paid growing attention to the role of families, examining their relationship to the labour market, social transfers and services, and viewing them as providing for their members' well-being and not merely as recipients of social benefits. From this viewpoint, the division between paid and unpaid work is a key factor. The fact that access to social benefits is determined more by paid work than by unpaid work demonstrates the disadvantage facing women. The unequal division of unpaid labour on the basis of gender and socioeconomic criteria leads to a series of limitations that contribute, together with discrimination in the labour market, to determining the pattern of women's labour, social and political participation. Contrary to the insistence of conventional economic wisdom, women are not free to decide whether they will work, or how many hours they wish to work.

The rights-based approach to unpaid work, especially in the area of care-giving, starts with the recognition that care needs are not now rooted in any specific right, but rather depend on the private availability of another person, a family member or not, on the informal network, and on the capacity to pay. Feminist thinking has introduced the human rights approach to care-giving, based on recognition that over the course of the lifecycle everyone will require care. It has raised questions about the role of the State in compensating for the services that poor people cannot obtain in the market, and it promotes the role of the State as the guarantor of a universal right to provide care, to receive care, and to care for oneself. This should not be construed as support for women seeking work, but as a right to receive decent care, especially for dependent persons (children, the elderly, and

those with disabilities) and the right to provide care under suitable conditions for the caregiver. These rights, both of the person cared for and of the caregiver, must be legislated, regulated and protected by the State, while recognizing the obligations of the persons who must provide care, fathers and mothers in relation to their children, and male and female descendents in relation to their dependent parents or grandparents. These obligations are in conflict with the right to choose to give care or not.

The capabilities focus places the emphasis on alternative combinations of functions that a person can fulfil. Capability is typically a kind of freedom: the substantive freedom to lead a variety of lifestyles. Amartya Sen (2005:152) says that the concepts of human rights and capabilities can be mutually reinforcing, so long as we do not try to subsume either concept entirely within the other. Underlying both rights is the objective of broadening human freedom by respecting the dignity of the individual. Subsequent applications of the capabilities approach and the reports of the United Nations Development Programme have stressed the link between rights and human development, establishing a dialectical relation between them. “People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well-being and dignity of all people, building self-respect and the respect of others.” (UNDP, 2001: 19). The feminist perspective has made significant contributions to these approaches, broadening the list of capabilities. Thus Ingrid Robeyns (2003:74) places in her proposed list of capabilities “domestic work and non-market care”, as being able to raise children and take care of others, as well as time-autonomy, i.e. the freedom to allocate one’s own time. This contribution, although it recognizes the ethically individualistic character of the capabilities and functions approach, raises questions about inequalities in the distribution of well-being.

Recently, in “Time for Equality: Closing Gaps, Opening Trails” (2010), ECLAC proposed equality as a normative principle and a strategic long-term objective for development, identifying challenges in the area of policies. From this viewpoint, in addition to the development of capabilities, work opportunities and access to social protection networks, equality is seen as a condition of citizenship, of a normative nature in relation to civil, political, social and environmental rights. In this framework it stresses the role of social and fiscal covenants based on equality in the processes of deliberation, redistribution and access to different mechanisms that ensure social inclusion by allowing full exercise of rights. Moreover, ECLAC establishes, as a vector for the region’s development, the need for structural change based on an agenda of equal rights for all citizens which will generate progressively higher minimum standards of well-being while strengthening the role of the State in creating more inclusive and integrated systems.

In moving forward with this equal rights agenda, the gender focus – by visualizing and recognizing the way gender relations operate in the various fields of individual and social development – has identified the division of labour between men and women and the differential use of time as an essential factor in women’s economic, social and political subordination, and one that requires political will on the part of governments in order to bring about changes that will promote the development of capabilities, opportunities and rights for women.

Most economic and labour studies focus on work in the market, leaving aside the great number of activities dedicated to personal, family and social well-being. In recent decades, many researchers have criticized the main thrust of employment studies that assimilate work with a paid activity performed for the market, demonstrating that paid participation in the production of goods and services is not enough to satisfy human needs and to preserve social cohesion. Focusing concern on the commercial sector provides only a partial vision of labour, whereas in the last decades of the 20th century the traditional identity between labour and employment was questioned by empirical observations that revealed a great diversity in the forms of work, both market and non-market.

The study of unpaid work requires specific concepts, methodologies and measuring instruments to take account of its various modalities and their relationship to paid work and to other daily activities. In general, there are several categories for measuring time use in activities performed outside the market: time dedicated to personal needs, time dedicated to paid work, time dedicated to domestic work, time devoted to family care, volunteer work and community service, and leisure time. For each of these modalities, the conceptual instruments available and the possibilities of measurement are highly uneven, as will be

appreciated in the course of this paper. As Marie Thérèse Letablier (2001:22) notes, it is important to consider family care separately from domestic work, as unpaid activities dedicated to other members of the family, because it defines a set of social research problems that have their own players and institutions. While all these uses of time are necessary and important for well-being, time-use surveys generally focus on time dedicated to unpaid work in order to meet basic needs.

For several decades now, time use studies have provided a mass of information on the manner in which people use their time, contributing data on the unequal distribution of total work, both paid and unpaid, between women and men, and they can be used in turn to calculate the economic value that unpaid work time contributes to economies. This allows us to formulate policies that will address social needs in terms of care-giving through social co-responsibility, translating responsibilities from the family to the public and the private sphere. Experience in the region indicates a promising path for moving forward both in terms of political impact, with a view to placing the issue firmly on the public agenda, and in the production of new knowledge that will improve the design of instruments and deepen the analysis of available information.

II. Experience with surveys on time use and unpaid work in the region

A. International and national regulatory frameworks for measuring and evaluating unpaid work

International agreements at the world and regional level concerning human rights, the status of women and gender equality offer normative frameworks and significant legal scope for the design, implementation and evaluation of gender policies by States. They draw international attention to the promotion of equal opportunities and rights for men and women in multiple dimensions: social, political, economic and cultural.¹

The first international milestone as an instrument for protecting women's rights and promoting gender equality was the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979.

While CEDAW does not explicitly require the states that ratify it to produce statistics and measurements of time use, it recognizes the under-appreciated contribution of women to social well-being through their family responsibilities and promotes shared responsibility between men and women as a route to social development. The Convention declares in its Preamble: "Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so

¹ These conventions impose binding obligations on the States that approve and ratify them. The conventions, once ratified, become powerful and enforceable legal instruments that translate into laws and standards through the agreed articles. States must create mechanisms for implementing the commitments assumed in ratifying the conventions. Specialized commissions of international agencies are mandated to monitor and make recommendations concerning the instruments adopted by each state.

far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,” (CEDAW, 1979).²

In its preamble, CEDAW also proposes to eliminate forms of discrimination against women that inhibit and obstruct their participation under conditions of equality in social life: “ Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,” (CEDAW, op. cit.).³

When it comes to recognizing child care and making its distribution between men and women more democratic, CEDAW proposes, in article 11.2.(c), “to encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities”.⁴

The foregoing declarations mark a shift in international awareness of women’s situation, the many forms of discrimination that violate their rights and the impact of that discrimination on social inequalities and on social development.

During the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985), three Global Women’s Conferences were held (in Mexico City, 1975, Copenhagen 1980, and Nairobi in 1985). These events led to a gradual strengthening of international and national mechanisms for the promotion of women and development, and they represented important progress in understanding and recognizing the various forms of work.⁵ A decade later (1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing, and it was there for the first time that there was explicit and firm recognition of the differences between women and men with respect to paid and unpaid work. The document compiling the resolutions and declarations of the Beijing Platform for Action expresses this in the following manner (paragraph 68, b): “Devise suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors, and examine the relationship of women’s unremunerated work to the incidence of and their vulnerability to poverty”.⁶

Strategic objective H.3 of the Beijing Platform for Action, with specific regard to the preparation of data and information by sex, states the need to produce measures of time use. Paragraph 206 of the platform proposes the following:

- (f) Develop a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by:
 - (i) Improving data collection on the unremunerated work which is already included in the United Nations System of National Accounts, such as in agriculture, particularly subsistence agriculture, and other types of non-market production activities;
 - (ii) Improving measurements that at present underestimate women’s unemployment and underemployment in the labour market;
 - (iii) Developing methods, in the appropriate forums, for assessing the value, in quantitative terms, of unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, such as caring for dependents and preparing

² <http://www2.ohchr.org/spanish/law/cedaw.htm>; <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>.

³ Idem 2.

⁴ <http://www2.ohchr.org/spanish/law/cedaw.htm>; <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>.

⁵ The conferences do not impose binding obligations on states. Rather, they constitute forums for exchange, dialogue and the construction of action platforms around priority issues on the international community’s agenda. They are key events of a symbolic and political nature for promoting and formulating declarations and action programmes relating to human rights.

⁶ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4 to 15 September 1995.

food, for possible reflection in satellite or other official accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, with a view to recognizing the economic contribution of women and making visible the unequal distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work between women and men;

- (g) Develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work, and collect data disaggregated by sex.

At the national level, subject to national constraints:

- (i) Conduct regular time-use studies to measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work, including recording those activities that are performed simultaneously with remunerated or other unremunerated activities;
- (ii) Measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, work to improve methods to assess its value, and accurately reflect its value in satellite or other official accounts which are separate from, but consistent with core national accounts”.⁷

The Platform explicitly calls for quantitative measurement of unpaid work and for improving methods to analyse its value and to indicate it exactly in satellite or other accounts. The emphasis in this Platform of Action is placed on recognizing the need to produce satellite accounts to assess women’s contribution to the economy through paid and unpaid work, setting internal and external limits to countries’ production boundary.

The Beijing Platform of Action has been a milestone representing substantial progress in the conceptual and methodological development of time-use surveys and statistics. It has had a significant impact on the construction of international classifications of time use for placing a value on women’s contribution to the economy, and including it in gross domestic product (GDP).

Pursuant to this proposal, in 1997 the United Nations prepared an experimental programme entitled International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS).⁸ “This classification is designed to provide a structure consistent with the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts and to allow for comparability with existing classifications. It is an innovative classifier that goes beyond the categories recognized to date, by establishing criteria based on the production boundary of the System of National Accounts. This gives rise to three broad categories: productive activities in the System of National Accounts; productive activities outside the System of National Accounts; and Non-productive or Personal Activities”⁹ (Maria Eugenia Gómez Luna, 2010).

Other international gatherings promoted by various multilateral agencies have monitored and pursued the international process of recognizing time-use measurement: the International Conference on the Measurement and Evaluation of Unpaid Work (Canada, 1994), the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) and the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians of the International Labour Organization (Geneva, 2008).

The International Labour Organization, during the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva 2008), adopted the first resolution on the measurement of working time, in which it recognized productive activities of households as unpaid work outside the SNA boundary, but within the general production boundary. Thus, these measurements must “serve as a basis for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic, social and labour market policies and programmes targeting labour market flexibility, social exclusion, work-life balance and the distribution of working time

⁷ Idem 5.

⁸ ICATUS is an experimental project to produce an International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics, developed during the 1990s. In 1995, at its twenty-eighth regular session, the United Nations Statistics Commission requested the preparation of a draft classification for time-use statistics. The first draft was prepared in 1997. Its latest trial version was revised in 2003.

⁹ Fifth Meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Guidelines for harmonizing time-use surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean (discussion paper), Mexico City, 2010.

in families, etc., with statistics on the number of hours actually worked and the number of hours usually worked and the arrangement of these hours for all members within families and all population groups”.¹⁰

At the regional level, two important events sponsored by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) raised regional awareness of the need to move forward with the measurement of time use in order to recognize women’s contribution to the economy in its productive and reproductive dimensions. The Quito Consensus, adopted at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 2007) , recognizes, in paragraph 9, “the social and economic value of the unpaid domestic work performed by women, care-giving as a public matter which falls within the purview of states, local governments, organizations, companies and families, and the need to promote shared responsibility by women and men within the family”.¹¹ Within this framework, Agreement (xxvii) proposes to “develop instruments, especially time-use surveys, for periodically measuring unpaid work performed by women and men in order to make such work visible and recognize its value, to incorporate their results into the System of National Accounts and to design economic and social policies accordingly”.¹²

The agreements reached in the Quito Consensus on the measurement of time use place the emphasis on the frequency of applying instruments and the necessary articulation of the outcomes for creating gender equity policies that will promote an equitable distribution of work, paid and unpaid, between men and women. With this Consensus, the relationship between time-use measurements and gender equality policies begins to appear on the international stage with greater force. At the same time, greater attention is paid to the question of care-giving as a public matter that States must incorporate into their public policies.

At its eleventh session, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia 2010) adopted the Brasilia Consensus, in which it reiterated the need to continue reinforcing measurements of time use in the region, as gender inequalities and inequities in time use between men and women still persist. The text resulting from the Consensus casts this idea in the following terms: “Bearing in mind that Latin America and the Caribbean is still the most inequitable region in the world and exhibits widening gender, ethnic and racial gaps; that the social, political, cultural and economic patterns underlying the sexual division of labour must be changed without delay; and that the key to this is a new equation between the State, society as a whole, the market and families in which unpaid domestic work and care-giving are construed and treated as public matters and a responsibility to be shared among all these spheres”.¹³

The recognized interaction between gender and ethnic-racial background as categories of oppression that constitute specific discrimination has sparked the current concern over the persistence and accentuation of social inequalities that affect women of African descent in the region, as can be appreciated in the wording agreed in the Consensus. This also explains the need for strategic partnerships and shared responsibility between the State, the market, families and society in constructing responses and public policies in gender matters, primarily for dealing with the care deficit and the traditional sexual division of labour that characterizes contemporary societies of Latin America and the Caribbean.

With respect to gender policies, the Brasilia consensus proposes (section 1(a)): “To adopt all the social and economic policy measures required to advance towards the attribution of social value to the unpaid domestic and care work performed by women and recognition of its economic value”.¹⁴ Once again, the emphasis is on formulating responses to the inequitable distribution of care responsibilities between men and women in societies, a problem that results from visualizing the total work burden in time-use measurements and the feminization of care through the reproduction of traditional gender roles that forge an inequitable sexual division of labour. With respect to the satellite accounts, the Brasilia Consensus

¹⁰ International Labour Organization, Report of the Conference, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2008.

¹¹ <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/9/29489/dsc1e.pdf>.

¹² Idem 9.

¹³ http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/paginas/6/40236/ConsensoBrasilia_ING.pdf.

¹⁴ Idem 10.

proposes (section 1(d)): “To encourage the establishment, in national accounts, of a satellite account for unpaid domestic and care work performed by women”.¹⁵ The satellite accounts appear again as an explicit and pressing necessity, as there are few countries that have taken steps in this direction. The Brasilia Consensus recognizes this need and expresses it as a fundamental proposal for developing measurements as Input to countries’ economic policies.

In summary, since the last two regional conferences and the 2008 ILO conference, the agenda on measurement of unpaid work has been expanded. In addition to the accounting focus – flowing from the Beijing Platform of Action – those events highlighted the importance of care and the need for statistical inputs that can serve as the basis of micro- and meso-analysis for the design of public policies.

The existing literature and systematization on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean takes as its framework these international and regional events to justify and legitimize the statistical efforts that countries in the region are making. These events constitute fundamental political and symbolic milestones for the advancement and validation of commitments assumed by countries, and they take stock of countries’ achievements and challenges in fulfilling the recommendations proposed.

B. The beginnings of measurement of unpaid work and pioneering studies in the region

In the developed world, the measurement of time use in the activities of daily life has to do with a set of factors linked to changes in countries’ demographic and productive structure and the expansion of new economic sectors and leisure activities and means of communication. These studies on activities and time use accompany historical, cultural, social and political transformations in gender relations between men and women in societies that are identified and interpreted from a gender and rights-based focus by feminists, States, civil society and academia.

Time-use surveys have been implemented under various modalities, primarily in developed countries of Europe in the last third of the 20th century, in the face of demands for social and sociological research sparked by changes in the demographic structure, the expansion of leisure activities, and the interest of the communications media in analysing their audience according to time slots. An essential role was also played by feminists and other stakeholders in the international gender agenda who questioned the exclusive use of variables relating to paid work and incomes, highlighting the importance of measuring domestic work in households as a substantive contribution to the economies of industrialized countries. These studies were incorporated into social measurements and they measured the time dedicated to paid work, unpaid work, care-giving, education and culture. For the social sciences and statistics this meant a break with the traditional form of measuring work, focused exclusively on paid work.

The specialized literature recognizes Alexander Szalai as responsible for the first international empirical research project on time use. His project, “Multinational Comparative Time Budget Research Project” (1965-1975), was aimed at an understanding of daily life, especially the differences between the rural and urban populations, in 11 European countries. In that study he tested current methodological techniques for measuring time use, such as the classification of activities and the time-use log or diary. Countries such as Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Great Britain and France were consistent leaders in the measurement of time use and they were subsequently joined by other countries such as Belgium, Canada, Germany, Finland, Spain, United Kingdom and United States of America.¹⁶

It was in the 1970s that time-use measurement studies proliferated in most European countries, and that statistical and methodological associations began to be created in order to delve further into standardized measurement criteria. Particularly important was the creation of the International Association

¹⁵ Idem 11.

¹⁶ See Cristina García Sainz, ECLAC, Women and Development Unit, *Aspectos conceptuales y metodológicos de las encuestas de uso del tiempo en España en El tiempo, los tiempos una vara de desigualdad*, Chile, 2005.

for Time Use Research (IATUR), which developed methodological standards for applying time-use surveys, as well as Eurostat (the Statistics Office of the European Union), which proposed standardizing time-use surveys for European countries in order to achieve greater comparability of outcomes.

It was in the 1980s that a start was made at implementing time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean. That lag behind European countries can be explained in part by the fact that the region was tardy in developing a conceptual and academic awareness of social, economic and political transformations in the labour market and in families from a gender focus, and the impact of feminists was slower to emerge, as were national machineries for the advancement of women. It also reflected the institutional and managerial weaknesses of national statistics offices in terms of incorporating these dimensions into the statistics agenda of countries where resources were scarce and there was little concern over the problem.

The first country to undertake a measure of time use was Cuba, in 1985, and this was in fact a pioneering experiment in the region. In 1985, 1988 and 1997, through the National Statistics Office, time-use modules were applied in the National Time Budget Survey and in 2001 a time-use survey was conducted covering five municipalities (Habana Vieja, Pinar del Rio, San Juan y Martínez, Bayamo, Guisa) for the purpose of “obtaining information from suitable persons 15 years and older on the use of time and linking that information with basic characteristics such as sex, age, education level, skin colour, economic situation and place of residence (urban or rural), in order to produce a horizontal analysis of results with a gender focus”.¹⁷ While the gender perspective is mentioned as a cross-cutting theme for analysis, the explanation of the objective mentions work without distinguishing between paid and unpaid work (an aspect that future surveys in the region incorporated).

The data collection method involved three questionnaires, two administered by survey personnel and one self-administered, which used a notebook to collect activities performed over 24 hours (at 10 minute intervals) of two days selected by the person surveyed, qualifying each day as “typical” or “untypical”. The United Nations Statistics Division provided technical and advisory support for the survey, and methodological criteria were adapted in accordance with international time use measurement guidelines. The United Nations classification of activities was used, and the survey covered activities performed within the SNA production boundary, activities within the general production boundary but outside the SNA boundary, and activities deemed non-productive.

Mexico was the second country to undertake time-use measurements in the region, in 1996, 1998, 2002 and 2009. It is among the countries that produce most in the way of time-use measurements, and it represents substantive advances from the methodological and statistics viewpoint. In the 1996 and 1998 exercises it included modules in the National Household Expenditure Survey, targeted at persons eight years and older, and the two applied different methodologies. The first (1996) asked about the time dedicated to specific activities during the previous week, it did not record simultaneous activities, nor did it show where and by whom the activity was performed. The module was designed by an interagency commission comprising the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI) and the Socio-Demographic Studies Division of the National Programme for Women. The second survey (1998) was based on a time-use diary, it captured simultaneous activities and it included additional questions about who was performing activities, and where. The diary was designed on the basis of the United Nations Trial Classification of Time Use, the Italian experiment of 1992, and the previous 1996 survey of the country.¹⁸

INEGI was the executing agency for the two experiments in the 1990s, with the support of the National Programme for Women, created in the context of the agreements adopted by Mexico at Beijing. This type of partnership shows the early capacity for interagency coordination between national statistics offices and programmes for the advancement of women, which allows for continuity of measurements of this kind and concern for gender mainstreaming.

¹⁷ National Statistical Office (ONE), Encuesta sobre Uso del Tiempo, Cuba, 2002. (Informe) <http://www.one.cu/publicaciones/enfoquegenero/tiempo/eut.pdf>.

¹⁸ Patricia Méndez, National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico: <http://www.eclac.cl/deype/mecovi/docs/taller6/27.pdf>.

The third measurement of time use in the 1990s was undertaken in 1998 in Nicaragua, where a time-use module was incorporated into the household living standards survey. The target population consisted of persons six years and older, and it was applied in seven macro regions. The objectives of the measurement were to determine how people distribute their time between productive and reproductive activities, to quantify the time devoted to different activities, and to establish differences by sex and by area of residence. The National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) was the executing agency, and it worked with the support of various international organizations, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), the Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD), and the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA).¹⁹

The three countries mentioned above were the first to undertake time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean, and they have since followed different paths. Cuba's last survey (following two surveys in 1987 and 1997) was conducted in 2001, as an independent survey offering greater possibilities for collecting information and ranking measurements, although it covered only five municipalities. Mexico is the country with the greatest continuity in surveys: it conducted a fourth round in 2009 in an independent modality. Lastly, Nicaragua conducted its only measurement in 1998, and has taken no further steps in this direction.

The Working Group on Gender Statistics, created by the Statistical Conference of the Americas²⁰ in 2007, is regarded as an effective mechanism for coordinating interagency efforts and promoting initiatives to produce and analyse gender statistics in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This is clear in the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Statistics, which has provided technical assistance and training to national statistics offices and to machineries for the advancement of women and has promoted horizontal technical cooperation. Forums have also been established for sharing know-how and best practices with a view to strengthening the capacities of statistics agencies and women's programmes. The "International Meetings on Gender Statistics", which have been held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, for the past 13 years, as well as the international meetings of experts in surveys on time use and unpaid work, are a clear example of efforts to share information and to consolidate a space for debating problems and challenges in the production of gender statistics. In the context of the working group, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division have offered both classroom and virtual courses on gender statistics, care policies and indicators of violence against women.

The Working Group on Gender Statistics has also promoted the harmonization of gender statistics, as well as the generation of knowledge products and technical and methodological tools for the work of statistics agencies. One of the strengths of the Working Group is the inter-agency work that combines cooperation and technical assistance with horizontal cooperation, made possible by the experience and the nature of the work performed by the agencies and institutions that make up the Working Group.

C. The current status of surveys in Latin American and Caribbean countries

1. Main characteristics by country

Since 1985, several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have been making a significant effort to measure time use. The commitments accepted by countries under international agreements and platforms –the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Quito Consensus of 2007 and the Brasilia

¹⁹ National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), *Informe general de la encuesta nacional de hogares sobre medición de nivel de vida (EMNV'98)* <http://www.inide.gob.ni/bibliovirtual/publicacion/informemnv98.pdf>

²⁰ Resolution adopted at the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Santiago, July 2007 http://www.eclac.cl/deype/noticias/noticias/7/29207/CEA4_resoluciones_ingles.pdf.

Consensus of 2010– established policy frameworks for justifying measurements of this kind. International cooperation through technical and financial assistance, international meetings of experts in time-use statistics, and programmes for the advancement of women, official statistics institutes, academic institutions and civil society also play a key role in promoting continued measurement of time use. Synergies and partnerships formed between these players and forums contribute, when they exist and are operational, to better experiments with time use measurement, better appropriation, and cross-sectoral use of results, and in this way produce a greater impact on public policies relating to gender, employment, economic, cultural and social matters.

At the present time, 18 countries²¹ have undertaken time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean. By chronological order since the first measurement experiment, this series consists of Cuba (1985, 1988, 1997, 2001), Mexico (1996, 1998, 2002, 2009), Nicaragua (1998), Guatemala (2000, 2006, 2011), Brazil (2001, 2005, 2008, 2009), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2001, 2010, 2011), Uruguay (2003, 2007), Costa Rica (2004, 2011), Argentina (2005, 2010), El Salvador (2005, 2011), Ecuador (2005, 2007, 2010, 2012), Panama (2006, 2011), Peru (2006, 2010), Dominican Republic (2006, 2007), Colombia (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2008, 2011), Chile (2009) and Honduras (2009, 2011).

Among this group of 18 countries there are heterogeneities and differences with respect to modalities, methodologies, target population, survey objectives, constitutional and legal provisions, activities surveyed, instruments used, executing institutions and partners, geographic coverage, and selection of indicators, among other factors.²²

This diversity can be appreciated from the following presentation of the main descriptive aspects of the latest time-use measurements in the 18 countries analysed, as well as in subsequent sections describing other aspects of measurement that facilitate analysis using various dimensions deemed relevant.

ARGENTINA (2010)²³

Name: Survey of Time Use (EDT) and Volunteer Activities

Objective: To obtain information on unrecognized work in the community by men and women that contributes to local development, social justice and gender equity.

Modality: Independent survey

Geographical coverage: Rosario, Santa Fe

Target population: Persons 15 years and over

Sample: 1000 dwellings (2100 persons)

Instrument: Diary

Period of reference: Previous day

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used.

Legal or constitutional basis: The Third Municipal Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Treatment between Men and Women, of Rosario, Santa Fe (2011-2015), contains a theme relating to the democratization of family and social relations through equitable distribution of time use between men and women.

²¹ Paraguay is not included among the countries studied, because of lack of relevant information on time-use measurements. However, Paraguay is known to have incorporated five questions on time use into the Integrated Household Survey of 2001.

²² The annexes present descriptive tables of the latest time-use measurements for the 18 countries, showing methodological characteristics, objectives, activities, classifications and manuals, constitutional and legal basis and participating agencies, reports, publications and presentations, total paid and unpaid work (average hours in the period of reference), modality, availability of information on the web, instruments and general sources, by country.

²³ <http://www.presupuestoygenero.net>.

Executing agencies: Faculty of Economic Sciences and Statistics of the National University of Rosario, in partnership with the Provincial Statistics and Census Institute of Santa Fe and the United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV)

Financing agencies: UN-Women

The survey was conducted in 1000 dwellings in the city of Rosario. In addition to collecting socioeconomic information on households, each household member over 15 years was interviewed for data on activities conducted on the previous day, in the so-called “yesterday’s diary”, in which men and women could record the time dedicated to working for the market, to domestic work, to unpaid care, to volunteer activities and to other activities relating to study, free time, the use of communications media, and rest.

This survey builds upon the experiment conducted in 2005 in the city of Buenos Aires, which was the first time-use survey in Argentina. What was particular about the Rosario survey is that, beyond gathering data on time use, it was the first in the country to ask questions about volunteer activities, i.e. unpaid activities that people perform spontaneously and freely.

The Faculty of Economic Sciences and Statistics of the National University of Rosario played an active role in conducting the survey, in partnership with the provincial statistics agency and with support from UN-Women.

BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of) (two pilot surveys 2010/2011)²⁴

Name: Household Time-Use Survey

Objective: To measure the paid workload plus the unpaid workload; to generate input for a future satellite account on unpaid work of households.

Modality: Module within the general household survey

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons aged 7 years and over

Sample: 5744 dwellings

Instrument: Diary (10-minute intervals)

Period of reference: Random day and previous day

Classification of activities: Bolivian Classification of Time-Use Activities (CATBOL) and Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL)

Legal or constitutional basis: Article 338 of the Bolivian Constitution (2009) provides that “the State shall recognize the economic value of household work as a source of wealth and shall quantify it in the public accounts”. The National Statistics Institute (INE) is instructed to include this topic for the purpose of generating public policies.

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE)

Financing agency: INE and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

There is little information available on the Web with respect to the design and process of the Bolivian pilot experiments (2010/2011) or the outcomes obtained. However, the data collected reveal an emphasis on improving the measurement of time use in the following areas: expanding coverage to the national territory, constructing an activities classification system for the country (CATBOL) that is aligned with the ECLAC

²⁴ National Statistics Institute (INE) (Presentation), *Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en Hogares (EUTH). Primeros avances en México*, 2010.

proposal (CAUTAL), explicit definition of paid and unpaid work, and reference to the need to generate inputs for a future satellite account on households' unpaid work. By way of background it may be noted that in 2001 a question on time use had been included in the Household Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment Survey.

The lower age cut-off point for the survey population is seven years, revealing the special concern to capture data on child labour, something of particular importance in this country. However, in methodological terms, children are less reliable in their recollection and reporting of activities from the previous day. As recognized in the United Nations Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work,²⁵ “time-use surveys employ a minimum age requirement. This minimum cut-off is primarily determined by the analytical objectives of the survey. Country practices show minimum age ranges from 6 to 15 years. In general, the lower the age limit that can be employed, the more complete the picture that can be obtained about the time use of the population. From a global perspective, determining a lower age limit is an issue of some consequence. In many areas of the world, children make a crucial contribution to their family's economic welfare. (...) However, the feasibility of data collection and the quality of time-use data collected from young people need to be taken into account in deciding on the minimum age limit”.

With respect to the instruments selected for the pilot tests, they were implemented in two phases. The first involved a self-administered time log for one day of the week, with 10 minute intervals. In the second phase, a non-self-administered diary for the previous day was used, and 2000 other dwellings were added to the sample size.

BRAZIL (2009/2010)²⁶

Name: Time-Use Survey (separate from the National Permanent Household Survey, PNAD)

Objectives: To measure the time that people dedicate to travel from one place to another (for work, study etc.), the time people devote to domestic chores and volunteer time; to measure paid work performed in government and non-governmental institutions and in households.

Modality: Independent survey

Geographical coverage: Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and the Federal District.

Target population: Persons 10 years and over

Sample: 11,940 households

Instrument: Time-use diary (15 minute intervals)

Reference period: Random day

Classification of activities: ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: The second National Plan of Policies for Women, of the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women, 2009-2011, calls for the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Special Secretariat to conduct nationwide research on time use.

Executing agencies: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women.

Associated agencies: Special Secretariat on Policies for Women, Committee on Gender Studies and Time Use, and Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)

²⁵ Developed by the United Nations in 2005 as a reference tool for countries interested in conducting time-use surveys and in facilitating the harmonization of methods and practices in collecting, processing and disseminating time-use statistics.

²⁶ IBGE: Presentation by Fatmato Ezzahrá Schabib Hany, *Comité y estadísticas de género en Brasil VII encuentro internacional de estadísticas de género: empoderamiento, autonomía económica y políticas públicas*. Mexico City, 2011.

Financing agencies: IBGE and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Brazil is among the countries of the region that have implemented an independent survey, and like other countries of the region it did not conduct measurement at the national level, but rather for five selected states. By way of background, since 1992 Brazil has included questions in the PNAD on “domestic affairs”.

Brazil is one of the countries using the diary as an instrument for time use data, at 15 minute intervals for a random day, in contrast to those that specify the day before the survey (“yesterday”). The diary tool used is self-administered and computers are utilized for the fieldwork and the tasks of codifying and processing. In the first interview, the survey administrator provides a hardcopy diary or time log that the person is supposed to complete with principal and secondary activities, and a second visit is arranged. At that time, the administrator reviews the diary. In this pilot measure activities were classified using the United Nations Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS).

The time measurement exercise in Brazil was conducted in association with the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women and the Committee on Gender and Time Use Studies, created in 2008,²⁷ with a view to designing the survey and incorporating the gender focus. Financial support was provided by UN-Women, operating in partnership with the programme for women’s advancement and the official statistics agency.

CHILE (2009)²⁸

Name: Experimental Survey on Time Use

Objectives: To quantify the total workload (paid and unpaid); to measure the distribution by sex of domestic unpaid work within the household; to estimate the use and distribution of time dedicated to health care; to quantify the time dedicated to leisure, study, travel and other activities.

Modality: Independent survey

Geographical coverage: Greater Santiago

Target population: Persons 12 years and over

Sample: 1571 dwellings

Instrument: Diary (30 minute intervals)

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: The Plan for Equality between Men and Women (2010-2020) of the National Women’s Service (SERNAM) of the Government of Chile, under the theme of social co-responsibility, calls for developing methodologies to measure unpaid care work performed by women as caregivers for children, persons with severe disabilities and elderly persons, in order to calculate their economic contribution and include it in the national accounts, for the urban and rural sectors. In addition, there is a plan to create a periodic measurement system of time distribution of productive and reproductive work between men and women in different socioeconomic contexts and different stages of the life cycle, which would constitute the basis for new or revised policies on work/family reconciliation and shared responsibility.

²⁷ This was created to encourage incorporation of the gender dimension in the production and analysis of official statistics. It is an interagency grouping composed of the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women of the President’s Office (SPM/PR, as the coordinating body), IBGE, the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

²⁸ INE Departamento de Estudios Sociales, *Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago. Antecedentes Metodológicos y Principales Resultados*. http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_sociales_culturales/encuesta_tiempo_libre/pdf/presentacion_eut_17_04_2009.pdf.

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE)

Associated agencies: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Ministry of Health, and a technical working group comprising the National Statistics Institute, the Ministry of Health and SERNAM

Financing agencies: INE, PAHO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Chile conducts an experimental independent survey covering Greater Santiago. It is among those countries using the diary for the previous day, with 30 minute intervals, and activities are classified in accordance with ICATUS.

The objectives are to measure the total workload defined as the sum of time dedicated to paid and unpaid work, and the emphasis is on domestic work performed within the household and in providing health care. This last aspect may reflect the coordination established with PAHO and the Ministry of Health in terms of making health a priority theme of the survey.

SERNAM and the Ministry of Health serve as the executing agencies; the IDB and UNIFEM provide technical and financial support.

COLOMBIA (programmed for 2012)²⁹

Name: National Time-Use Survey

Objectives. To obtain statistical information for measuring the time that people dedicate to different types of paid, unpaid and personal activities; to serve as input for constructing the satellite account for unpaid work.

Modality: Independent survey

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 10 years and over

Sample: 54,000 households

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Day

Classification of activities: CAUTAL and ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: Law 1413 of 2010 requires the Office of the President of the Republic to “include the care economy in the system of national accounts in order to measure the contribution of women to the country’s economic and social development, and as a basic tool for defining and implementing public policies”. The Time-Use Survey is defined in Law 1413 as “a methodological instrument for measuring the time that people dedicate to different activities, paid and unpaid work, and personal activities”.

The National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women (2012-2022) of the Presidential Council on Equity for Women, referring to efforts to reconcile working responsibilities with family obligations, calls for studies and discussion to provide a better understanding of time use within households and the distribution of care-giving work in order to dimension the division of roles within the home, considering rural and urban, gender and ethnic differences. It also calls for adjusting the national accounts to reflect unpaid domestic work and care-giving work, traditionally performed by women, and currently classified as economically inactive.

Executing agencies: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)

²⁹ DANE (Presentation) Correa Mónica, *Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo ENUT Colombia 2012*.

Associated agencies: Presidential Council on Equity for Women

Financing agencies: Revolving Fund of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (FONDANE).

Colombia's survey was programmed for 2012, but no information on outcomes is yet available. The survey has the advantage of being an independent one, of national scope, publicly financed, and based on a sizable sample. Activities are classified in accordance with the Classification of Time-use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) and ICATUS.

The legal basis for the survey in fact represents a priority instrument of the Government of Colombia that accepts concepts such as the “care economy” for inclusion in the national accounts, recognizes women's contribution to social well-being, and gives a solid legal status to time-use surveys as a valid instrument for measuring paid and unpaid work.

The associated agencies include the Presidential Council on Equity for Women.

COSTA RICA (2011)³⁰

Name: Time-Use Survey for the Greater Metropolitan Area

Objectives: To provide detailed information sufficient for understanding the economic contribution of women and men in the form of unpaid work; to make available to government authorities, the academic sector, business, NGOs and international cooperation agencies, as well as society in general, information essential to the formulation of public policies on gender equality and to the social and economic valuation of unpaid domestic work.

Modality: Independent

Geographical coverage: Greater Metropolitan Area

Target population: Persons 12 years and over

Sample: 2520 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities. Based on Mexican experience: Mexican Classification of Time Use Activities (CMAUT) and CAUTAL

Legal or constitutional basis: In 2011, the Parliamentary Services Department of the Legislative Assembly approved a bill “to include in the system of national accounts the contribution of unpaid work of procreation and care of children, performed by the workforce, by older persons and by persons with disabilities, in the home”.

The bill authorizing the project to keep accounts of the contribution of domestic work to the economy and society was unanimously approved in 2012 (resolution 18,073) by the 2011 Women's Committee of the Legislative Assembly. It is currently pending approval by the full Legislature. Once it is approved, it will be possible to appreciate and evaluate the contribution that unpaid work in the home, performed primarily by women, is making to society and the national economy.

The bill calls for periodic “time-use surveys”, the results of which will be used as input to the “satellite account on unpaid domestic work” within the system of national accounts handled by the central bank. The National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) will be responsible for coordinating inter-agency efforts to put the survey into practice.

³⁰ INEC, Costa Rica, Experiencias Metodológicas de la Encuesta Uso sobre Tiempo Gran Área Metropolitana, presented at the tenth international meeting of experts in surveys on time use and unpaid work, Mexico 2012.

Executing agencies: National University (UNA), National Women’s Institute (INAMU), and National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC).

Associated agencies: Inter-Agency commission for attributing a value to women’s work, coordinated by INAMU, comprising the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, the Women’s Studies Centre of the University of Costa Rica, and the Population Studies Institute.

Financing agencies: UNA, INMUJERES and INEC

Costa Rica had already conducted a national measurement exercise in 2004. In 2011, together with an independent survey on time use, specific questions were included in the National Household Survey. In the most recent independent survey (2011), the National University appears as a key player, together with INEC and INMUJERES; however, the coverage of the survey is not national, but is restricted to the metropolitan area. The questions covered the week prior to the survey, and CMAUT and CAUTAL were used for classifying activities.

Costa Rica does not appear to have any legal basis for gathering time-use statistics, although the draft law approved by the legislative assembly (2011) and subsequently by the Commission on Women’s Work (2012) provides for inclusion of the care economy in the System of National Accounts. If the bill is approved by the plenary legislature, the first accounting of domestic work in the country will be conducted. With respect to partnerships and coordination and partnership with other agencies, INAMU is involved, as are the National University of Costa Rica and the Commission on Women’s Work, created in 2000 as an inter-agency technical body to design and implement the measurement of paid and unpaid work performed by women.

There is a specific objective of highlighting inequities in the distribution of paid and unpaid work, with the emphasis on domestic work, for formulating cross-sectoral and inter-agency policies.

ECUADOR (2012)

Name: National Time-Use Survey

Objectives: To generate information on the gender distribution of time between paid activities, unpaid activities, and free time, as input for the analysis and formulation of public policies through implementation of an independent national time-use survey in Ecuador; to develop a methodology for measuring time use independently; to generate information on activities and behaviour of individuals and the distribution of their time, with respect to work, cultural activities and leisure, while taking into account ethnic diversity; to provide information on unpaid production of care services in the home; in other words, to have information on unpaid work dedicated to caring for children, the sick, the disabled, and older persons who require constant attention; to have information needed for implementing the *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir* [“National Plan for Living Well”] and the Millennium Development Goals that will allow the Government to design policies to achieve gender equality; to have statistical information for construction of the satellite account on unpaid work.

Modality: Independent survey

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 12 years and over

Sample: 22,968 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities: CAUTAL

Legal or constitutional basis: The 2008 Constitution recognizes “quantifying and recognizing the contribution of human care work, self-consumption and self-support”. Among the general provisions, provision 8 provides that “the State, through the corresponding institutions, shall compile statistics and keep satellite accounts as part of the System of National Accounts, for use in measuring the economic activity of individuals and organizations comprising the *Economía Popular y Solidaria* and the *Sector Financiero Popular y Solidario* (“the popular and social economy and financial sector”), and activities of family self-consumption and human care”. The *Plan Nacional para Buen Vivir* (2009-2013), enshrined in the new Constitution, recognizes the importance of “social reproduction” activities as a fundamental theme of an equitable, socially responsible development model. The policy guidelines for this plan include quantifying and highlighting the contribution of human care, self-consumption and self-support, and recognizing, rewarding and providing social protection to reproductive care in the household. The Equal Opportunities Plan 2005-2009, declared as government policy by Executive Decree 1207-A of 9 March 2006, calls for a national time-use survey as strategic input for the formulation of policies with a gender focus.

Executing agencies: INEC, the Transition Commission to the Council on Women and Gender Equality.

Financing agencies: INEC, the *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir*, and the *Ley Orgánica*[Framework Law] of the *Economía Popular y Solidaria* and the *Sector Financiero Popular y Solidario*.

In Ecuador’s case, we selected the 2012 measurement exercise because it employed an independent modality, and it is the most recent one. Measurements were taken in 2010 and 2012, but they used a short-form questionnaire module (with approximately 37 questions) intended to track and update some of the dimensions relating to time use in the country. Ecuador presents a specific combination of measurements using in-depth modules (2005 and 2007) attached to the Integrated Household Surveys and measurements using the shortened questionnaires (2010 and 2012). The difference between these two modalities has to do with a number of questions included in the measurements.

In comparison with other countries of the region, Ecuador exhibits strengths in many dimensions. It conducts its measurements through in-depth modules and short questionnaires, in order to achieve periodicity. It has used a list of activities according to the ICATUS and CMAUT classifications and since 2007 it has been using the CAUTAL classifier for measuring time use. It has a constitutional basis that recognizes the quantification and recognition of care-giving and establishes the measurement of satellite accounts as part of the SNA.

The independent National Time-Use Survey is intended to generate information on the gender distribution of time among paid and unpaid activities and free time, as input for the analysis and formulation of public policies. It also seeks to generate information on the unremunerated production of care services in the home, i.e. on unpaid work dedicated to caring for children, the sick, the disabled, and older persons who require constant attention. Lastly, this information will be useful for implementing the *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir* and the Millennium Development Goals, by allowing the Government to design policies to achieve gender equality.

EL SALVADOR (2011)³¹

Name: Time-Use Module of the Multipurpose Household Survey

Objectives: To identify the total burden of paid and unpaid work among the population; to visualize statistically the division of the workload between men and women; to recognize the structure of the distribution of tasks among members of the family and the distribution of time in the pursuit of activities such as productive work, domestic work, community work, education or technical training, recreation, and personal care.

Modality: Module

Geographical coverage: National

³¹ Ministerio de Economía Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. http://www.minec.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=201:digestyc&catid=1:noticias-ciudadano&Itemid=77.

Target population: Persons 10 years and over

Sample: 3728 households

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used

Legal or constitutional basis: The National Policy for Women (2011-2014), enshrined in the Law of March 2011, and headed by the Salvadoran Institute for Women’s Development (ISDEMU), institutionalizes the measurement of time use by men and women in its section on care and social protection of the National Statistics System and calculates the contribution of unpaid domestic work to the national accounts. .

Executing agencies: Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census.

Financing agencies: Ministry of Economy, United Nations Population Fund, UN-Women, and UNICEF

The methodology used was to apply a module with 47 questions about time use on the previous day. International classifications are not used for the design of activities.

The executing agencies do not include any associated with national programmes for the advancement of women. However, the measurement was financed and assisted technically by UNFPA, UN-Women and UNICEF, as well as with domestic funding from the Ministry of Economy.

GUATEMALA (2011)³²

Name: Time-Use Module in the National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI)

Objectives: To measure the time dedicated by members of the household by type of activity, sex, age, education etc.; to appreciate the less “visible” aspects of the daily work of men and women in order to quantify gender inequalities in the total workload and in domestic work and unpaid care; to analyse the impact of time use in terms of work within and outside the home and to determine poverty gaps and relationships; to provide information for the design of public policies to promote gender equity.

Modality: Module

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons seven years and over

Sample: 14,337 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used

Legal or constitutional basis: The National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women (Law of March 1999), headed by the Presidential Secretariat for Women, provides that the National Statistics System (NSS) must see to the collection and systematization of data, including specific modules in existing instruments for measuring progress with disaggregation by sex and ethnic origin.

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE)

Associated agencies: National Statistics System (SEN), Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN), Universidad Rafael Landívar of Guatemala, and ECLAC.

³² INE, Uso del Tiempo en Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida. ENCOVI 2011.

Financing agencies. ECLAC, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), INE, World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD).

Guatemala administered a module with 27 questions on activities performed the day before. International classifications were not used. The survey had national coverage.

There was no legal framework nor any association or co-execution with programmes for the advancement of women. However, there was broad support from international agencies, including ECLAC and academia through the Universidad Rafael Landívar.

HONDURAS (2011)³³

Name: Time-Use Module in the Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey

Objectives: To use information as an instrument for analysis on participation and time dedicated to domestic activities, unpaid work in the community, education and personal care.

Modality: Module

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 10 years and over

Sample: 21,330 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used

Legal or constitutional basis: The second Gender Equality and Equity Plan 2010-2022 (Executive Decree Law PCM-028-2010) of the National Women's Institute establishes as strategic objectives the generation of legal and institutional mechanisms to recognize women's reproductive work and incorporate it into the national accounts and into gross domestic product (OE 4.1), and to develop, implement and publish the Time-Use Survey as guidance in the formulation of gender equality policies in the labour area, and the valuation of reproductive work in national accounts (OE 4.3).

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE)

Associated agencies: National Women's Institute, ECLAC, and the Economic Agenda for Women Programme.

Financing agencies: INE and UNIFEM

This is the first measurement conducted in the country. The objectives relate to domestic work and community work, as in other countries, where unpaid care is included in domestic work.

MEXICO (2009)³⁴

Name: National Time-Use Survey

Objectives: To record the time dedicated by persons 12 years and over to their daily activities and to provide statistical input for measuring all forms of work, paid and unpaid, performed by individuals; to recognize the scope of total work, paid and unpaid and the distribution of unpaid activities in the household; to provide inputs for evaluating unpaid work and preparing household satellite accounts for measuring the contribution

³³ INE: <http://www.ine.gob.hn/drupal/node/213>.

³⁴ National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI): "Encuesta Nacional sobre el Uso del Tiempo. ENUT 2009. Síntesis metodológica". http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/metodologias/encuestas/hogares/sm_ENUT2009.pdf.

of women and men to the economy, with a gender focus; to provide a broad database on educational, cultural, leisure and personal care activities, for use in the analysis and design of public policies.

Modality: Independent

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 12 years and over

Sample: 17,000 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities: CMAUT and ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: Article 21 of the National Statistics and Geographical Information System Act provides that the National Subsystem of Demographic and Social Information is to “generate a set of key indicators addressing at least the following topics: population and demographic dynamics, health, education, employment, income distribution and poverty, public safety and the administration of justice, government and housing”. Under that Act, a permanent Specialized Technical Committee on information with a gender perspective was formed to create the Satellite Account on Domestic Work.

Executing agencies: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES).

Financing agencies: INEGI. The Gender Equity Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the sixtieth legislature approved a budget allocation for the survey in 2009.

With the latest survey, Mexico can now point to one of the most solid experiments in the region, not only for its background but also for the strengthening process that it has gone through in various dimensions. The survey is independent in nature, national in coverage, and asks questions about activities performed during the previous week, using the CMAUT and ICATUS classifications of activities. The construction of specific local systems, as Mexico has done through the CMAUT and the Plurinational State of Bolivia has done with CATBOL, reflects the need for specific criteria adapted to each country’s national circumstances.

The objectives of this survey are significant, as it is intended to measure all forms of work, and to provide input for satellite accounts and for the design of public policies. The reference to the need to draw on the results in order to construct policies and public responses reveals a virtuous circle between measurements, social and economic utility of the data, and political impact.

Although there is a legal basis for producing statistics, it contains only a general reference covering the areas of employment, poverty and income, with no specific mention of time use or of paid and unpaid work.

Participating agencies include INMUJERES as the co-executing agency and the Gender Equity Committee of the Chamber of Deputies as the body responsible for the survey budget.

NICARAGUA (1998)³⁵

Name: Time-Use Module in the Survey of Households Living Standards

Objectives: To determine how the population distributes its time among productive and reproductive activities; to quantify the time dedicated to different activities; to establish differences by sex and by area of residence.

Modality: Module

³⁵ INEC, *Informe general de la encuesta nacional de hogares sobre medición de nivel de vida (EMNV’98)*.

Geographical coverage: Seven macro regions

Target population: Persons 6 years and over

Sample: 2325 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used

Legal or constitutional basis: Not reported

Executing agencies: National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC)

Financing agencies: INEC, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, SIDA, NORAD

The survey contained questions and activities performed on the previous day, and did not use international classifications. The statement of objectives differs from the usual model for time use measurement in that it distinguishes between productive and reproductive forms of work.

In terms of participants and promoters, the experiment enjoyed broad support from international cooperation but not from gender mechanisms and institutions. Nicaragua is another case where continuity is lacking, as the survey was conducted only once, in 1998, using a module that covered seven macro regions.

PANAMA (2011)³⁶

Name: Time-Use Survey

Objectives: To record the time that men and women dedicate to unpaid domestic chores in order to assign a value to the economic contribution of these activities; to recognize gender inequities in the overall workload.

Modality: Independent

Geographical coverage: National urban

Target population: Persons 15 years and over

Sample: 15,420 dwellings

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities: No information available

Legal or constitutional basis: Not reported

Executing agencies: National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC)

Associated agencies: National Women's Institute

Financing Agencies: INEC, UN-Women and UNFPA.

This was the first time that Panama had conducted an independent survey of national urban coverage. The experiment was headed by INEC, with planning assistance from INAMU of Costa Rica and technical assistance from UNFPA and UN-Women.

Panama is one of the few countries that set an age limit below 15 years. The survey contained more than 108 questions on time use.

³⁶ INEC, Panama, tenth international meeting of experts on time use and unpaid work surveys, Mexico 2012.

PERU (2010)³⁷**Name:** National Time-Use Survey**Objectives:** To appreciate the overall workload, considering different types of work, differentiated by gender; to determine the male and female characteristics concerning the distribution and use of time in the tasks and/or activities of daily life as needed for personal, family and social development; to show the gender differences in time use for the various activities between the country's social groups and regions.**Modality:** Independent survey**Geographical coverage:** National**Target population:** Persons 12 years and over**Sample:** 4580 dwellings**Instrument:** List of activities**Reference period:** Week**Classification of activities:** ICATUS**Legal or constitutional basis:** Law 28,983 on equal opportunities between women and men provides guidelines for the Government in improving the official statistical system by incorporating data disaggregated by sex. The National Plan for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (2006-2010) of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development, together with the INEI, intends to design and apply instruments for gathering official statistical information with the gender indicators.

Supreme Decree 027-2007 PCM (article 2.2 concerning gender equality) calls for “guaranteeing the full exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of women”. Law 29,700, published in June 2011, includes a satellite account for unpaid work in the national accounts, with particular emphasis on unpaid domestic work, through application of time-use surveys. This law names the National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI) as the institution responsible for fulfilling those obligations. It also defines the time-use survey as the methodological instrument for measuring the dimension of unpaid work and estimating the total number of hours dedicated to it. At the same time, the satellite account will make it possible to link and compare that information with other sectors or socioeconomic variables recorded in the national accounts, as a supplement to the available information.

Executing agencies: National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI)**Associated agencies:** Ministry of Women's Affairs and Development, the “Manuela Ramos” Movement, Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC.**Financing agencies:** INEI, UNFPA and UN-Women

Peru shows a number of strengths in its latest measurement of time use: this is an independent survey, its declared objectives are to measure all forms of work, recognizing paid and unpaid work as key activities for family and social development with a gender focus. The methodology is based on questions concerning activities performed in the previous week, and is of national coverage.

There are important legal foundations with respect to gender, and although they do not constitute high-ranking instruments they reflect the progress of the gender mechanisms at the legal level and the importance of time-use measurement for guaranteeing gender equality.

Partner agencies include the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Development, a women's organization of civil society, and ECLAC as a United Nations agency. There is close coordination between government, machineries for the advancement of women, civil society and international cooperation. Financial contributions come from United Nations agencies, UNFPA and UN-Women.

³⁷ Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys in the Andean Community, Peru, 11 to 23 April, 2012.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (2007)³⁸

Name: The Demographic and Health Survey contains two questions on time use

Objectives: Not reported

Modality: Module

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Women 15-49 years; and women and men 15-59 years.

Sample: 32,431 households; 27,195 women (individual questionnaire); 27,975 men (individual questionnaire)

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities: International classifications are not used

Legal or constitutional basis: Not reported

Executing agencies: Social and Demographic Studies Centre (CESDEM)

Associated agencies: Presidential Council on AIDS (COPRESIDA)

Financing agencies: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank, Executive Commission for Health Sector Reform (CERSS), MEASURE DHS, Macro International Inc., USA.

There is little information available on the web for the Dominican case. This experiment is very sketchy in measuring time use, as it uses only two specific questions in the context of the Demographics and Health Survey. The age cut-off points are atypical; nothing is reported with respect to objectives or legal basis.

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA (2011)³⁹

Name: Time-Use Survey

Objectives: To generate basic statistics on the time dedicated by the members of Venezuelan households to daily activities, from the perspectives of gender, lifecycle and social class; to measure the time dedicated by household members to unpaid work; and to quantify the time that household members dedicate to paid work in the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

Modality: Independent

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 12 years and over

Sample: 10,500 households, 32,500 persons

Instrument: Diary

Reference period: Previous day

Classification of activities: ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: Not reported

³⁸ Oficina Nacional Estadística (ONE) (Boletín), *Panorama Estadístico: Uso del tiempo en los hogares: una aproximación a su medición*. Dominican Republic, 2009.

³⁹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), Banco Central de Venezuela (BCV) (Presentation), *I Encuesta del Uso del Tiempo para Venezuela*. 2011.

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE)

Associated agencies: Central Bank of Venezuela, Ministry of the Popular Power for Planning and Finance

Financing agencies: INE, Central Bank of Venezuela

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is among those countries that conducted their latest measurement through an independent survey, of national coverage, applying a diary for the previous day, and using the ICATUS classification of activities. In the process of information gathering, the respondent uses electronic means to record, process and codify information.

Its objectives include the quantification of unpaid work from three innovative approaches: gender, generational and social class. However, programmes for the advancement of women are not involved in the exercise.

URUGUAY (2007)⁴⁰

Name: Time Use and Unpaid Work Module in the Continuous Household Survey

Objectives: To provide information on the time that male and female household members, 14 years and older, dedicate to unpaid activities; to establish relationships between unpaid and paid work; to provide information for quantifying the economic and social contribution of unpaid work; and to prepare a set of basic indicators for understanding and taking decisions on gender equality policies.

Modality: Module

Geographical coverage: National

Target population: Persons 14 years and over

Sample: 4,100 households, 8,973 persons

Instrument: List of activities

Reference period: Week

Classification of activities: ICATUS

Legal or constitutional basis: Law 18,104 on the promotion of equal rights and opportunities between men and women (2007). National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights 2007-2011 (INMUJERES). Executive Decree 184/007 of 2007 established the general framework for fulfilling the government commitment to introduce the gender perspective into public policies. The National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights includes, among other activities, “promoting studies to quantify and highlight the contribution of women’s unpaid work” (Law 10.1).

Executing agencies: National Statistics Institute (INE) and Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Universidad de la República

Associated agencies: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas of Spain (CSIC), National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES)

Financing agencies: INE, Comunidad de Madrid and UNIFEM

In Uruguay, the Continuous Household Survey includes a time use module with a set of questions about activities performed in the previous week, with national coverage. The forerunner (2003) was an independent survey for Montevideo and the metropolitan area, applied by the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Universidad de la República.

⁴⁰ Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), Facultad de Ciencias Sociales (FCS), *Uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado en el Uruguay. Módulo de la Encuesta Continua de Hogares, Septiembre, 2007*, Uruguay, 2008. (Report).

The survey's objectives are to quantify and highlight paid and unpaid work, emphasizing the latter's contribution to social well-being, in order to provide useful input in the form of indicators for the design of gender equality policies. This emphasis on the production of indicators is not always explicit in the objectives of the surveys.

The strengths of this survey lie, in part, in the partnerships generated between the official statistics agency, gender specialist in the academic world, INMUJERES and international cooperation agencies.

The National Plan on Equality of Rights and Opportunities provides a solid legal foundation that recognizes the importance of statistics of this kind for appreciating the importance of unpaid work, performed primarily by women.

The information presented on the objectives of time-use surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean reveals notable differences in the concepts of unpaid work. There is one group of countries that mention the concepts of paid and unpaid work in the description of objectives: this group embraces the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay. In another group of countries, only unpaid work is mentioned in the objectives. This group comprises Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. Guatemala and Brazil, for their part, refer to domestic work in the objectives of the latest measurements, and only in El Salvador, Peru and Chile is there any reference to the overall workload (i.e. the sum of paid and unpaid work).

In the description of objectives, some countries have opted to break down the notion of unpaid work into various categories (domestic work, community work, care-giving, personal care etc.). Activities of this kind are identified in the specific objectives for Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Uruguay.

Another aspect of interest in analysing the objectives of time-use measurements is the reference (or not) to satellite accounts and the economic value of unpaid work. Relatively few countries mention the importance of time-use surveys for generating satellite accounts. Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and the Plurinational State of Bolivia include in their survey objectives the creation of satellite accounts and the importance of placing an economic value on unpaid work. Generally, these countries have only recently conducted time-use measurements, or are still in the process. Satellite accounts have been gaining in visibility and importance for some time now. Consequently, current measurements make greater reference to satellite accounts than did previous ones.

Lastly, some countries refer to the utility of time-use measurements as inputs to public policies. Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay explicitly state the importance of the information provided by the time-use surveys for the formulation and design of gender policies as well as their social policies. It can be expected that the results of the time-use surveys will have an impact on the formulation and implementation of national policies in the region for reducing the gender gaps inherent in the unequal distribution of time use between men and women.

2. The debate over information-gathering strategies: independent surveys versus modules in household or employment surveys

Time-use measurements are frequently performed by including a module in household or employment surveys. The module will have its own, specific instruments and procedures but it will be handled in an integrated manner and applied to the same sample as the multi-use household survey. Household surveys have greater flexibility for incorporating modules of this kind, they are a convenient way to address multiple dimensions, and the level of detail can be adjusted to the objectives of the particular study. Taking the household as the unit results in sociodemographic data and family relationships that can be easily related to the use of time in unpaid work.

El Salvador (2011), Guatemala (2011), Honduras (2011), Nicaragua (1998) and Uruguay (2007) have administered time-use modules incorporated for the most part in continuous, multipurpose national household surveys or national surveys of living conditions, and in the specific case of the Dominican Republic in the national demographics and health survey. As will be seen below, within the modular strategy there are differences in objectives, activities lists with different levels of disaggregation, and activity diaries for the previous day (not self-administered) based on a previously defined list of activities.

The advantage of this kind of measurement, where the module is applied simultaneously with the main survey, is that the sampling and fieldwork costs are lower than for independent surveys. It also produces more data per household, and these data can be analysed in conjunction with other sociodemographic and socioeconomic information.

The limitations have to do with the duration of the measurement and the complexity of the fieldwork inherent in handling the greater volume of data. The survey respondent may feel overwhelmed by the sheer number of questions. There is a greater need for compatibility between the topics surveyed, periods of time, and codification. Lastly, the time-use dimension may be lost from sight within the host of issues addressed in the survey.

In Costa Rica (2011), specific questions on time use were included in the National Household Survey, and this was also done in the Demographics and Health Survey in the Dominican Republic.

Independent surveys have the advantage of measuring information on a specific topic – the use of time – and they can therefore produce greater and more detailed information than do multiple purpose surveys. As well, with an independent survey the sample, the processing of the data and their quality can be more clearly focused on the specific measurement of time use. From the viewpoint of the respondent, this reduces the possibility of “survey fatigue”, as there are fewer questions to answer. Lastly, independent surveys on a specific issue acquire greater visibility than do multiple purpose surveys with a time use module included or attached.

The countries that have administered independent time-use surveys are Argentina (2010), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2011), Brazil (2009), Chile (2009), Colombia (2012), Cuba (2001), Ecuador (2012), Mexico (2009), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2010/11), Peru (2010), Panama (2011), Costa Rica (2011) and Uruguay (2003). Independent surveys for measuring time use have advantages over modules in terms of statistical strength and resource savings.

The limitations of independent surveys relate essentially to their cost of implementation, which may reduce their periodicity. They place greater demands on national statistics offices in terms of management and data processing, and the information collected does not always correspond to the context, the sociodemographic profile, the occupational and the family situation of the persons surveyed.

TABLE 1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: SURVEY STRATEGY USED IN THE LATEST ROUND OF TIME USE MEASUREMENT

Module in the household or employment survey	El Salvador Multiple Purpose Household Survey Guatemala: National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI) Honduras: Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey Nicaragua: Survey of Household Living Standards Uruguay: Continuous Household Survey
Questions	Costa Rica: National Household Survey Dominican Republic: Demographics and Health Survey
Independent survey	Brazil, Bolivia (Plur. St. of), Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of), Panama, Costa Rica and Argentina

Source: prepared by the authors on the basis of country sources available on the web.

In short, the selection of the data-gathering strategy – module or independent survey – depends to a large extent on political and technical factors related to available financing and the capacities of the statistics agency to incorporate this survey into its work programme. The fact that the most recent surveys have tended to be conducted independently could indicate that this field is acquiring higher priority, and that there is greater technical capacity for implementing it.

3. The debate over data-gathering instruments: time-use diaries versus activities lists

The majority (12) of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean used a list of activities for measuring time use; four countries classified their activities according to ICATUS, and three used CAUTAL. Five countries did not use international classifications. Costa Rica based its design on Mexico's experience.

Of the 18 countries examined, only six used activities diaries for measuring time use. Five countries based their survey on the ICATUS experimental classification and one of them (the Plurinational State of Bolivia) constructed its own classification system (CATBOL) based on CAUTAL. They would seem to be a regional trend to use the activities diary in the latest time-use surveys.

TABLE 2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE LAST ROUND OF TIME-USE MEASUREMENT

Argentina (2010)	Diary; international classifications are not used
Bolivia (Plur. St. Of) (2010/2011)	Diary (10 minutes); CATBOL based on CAUTAL
Brazil (2009)	Diary (15 minutes); ICATUS
Chile (2009)	Diary (30 minutes); ICATUS
Colombia (2012)	List of activities; CAUTAL-ICATUS
Costa Rica (2011)	List of activities based on Mexican experience; CAUTAL
Cuba (2001)	Diary (10 minutes); ICATUS
Ecuador (2012)	List of activities; CAUTAL
El Salvador (2011)	List of activities; international classifications are not used
Guatemala (2006)	List of activities; international classifications are not used
Honduras (2009)	List of activities; international classifications are not used
Mexico (2009)	Listed activities; CMAUT-ICATUS
Nicaragua (1998)	List of activities; international classifications are not used
Panama (2011)	List of activities; international classifiers are not used
Peru (2010)	List of activities; ICATUS
Dominican Republic (2007)	List of activities; international classifiers are not used
Venezuela (Bol. Rep. Of) (2011)	Diary; ICATUS
Uruguay (2007)	List of activities; ICATUS

Source: prepared by the authors on the basis of country sources available on the web.

The time-use log or diary has been presented by ICATUS as the main survey instrument for gathering data on time use. A 24-hour diary can be used, recording the time at which the activity is performed over a 24-hour day; alternatively, a simplified version can be used, confined to recording the duration of an activity over a specific period of time, which does not necessarily coincide with a 24-hour day.

The basic objective of the time diary is to allow respondents to report all the activities they have performed over a specified period of time, and to record the time at which each activity began and ended. There are two basic types of diary: the complete time diary, and the reduced or simplified diary.

Generally speaking, time-use surveys take the 24-hour day as the basic unit of measurement. This provides a natural cycle of activities and is clearly understood by respondents. In addition, for recall surveys it has the advantage that respondents are able to remember their activities during the previous day with reasonable reliability.

According to the experimental proposal of ICATUS, the diary is the recommended instrument for measuring time use, making it possible to record primary, secondary and simultaneous activities in their specific context (the place in which the activity was performed, with whom, for whom, and why), arranged schematically on a diary page.

In a similar vein, Eurostat recommends the use of diaries with 10 minute intervals for one day of the week, and another for an atypical weekend day. As well, in order to evaluate the frequency and regularity of the time dedicated to the activities recorded, Eurostat suggests that the fieldwork should be performed over the course of a year in order to observe time use in the different seasons and at specific times of the year. In other words, the fieldwork should be conducted over 12 months in order to capture seasonal differences. It is a complicated matter to take up these recommendations in the region, as they would place great demands on the human and financial resources of national statistics offices.

Diary design may vary according to the measurement objectives and characteristics. The diary may have open or fixed intervals. For recording purposes, activities may be codified (the “light” or simplified version”) or recording may be open-ended, so that the respondent writes down the activities according to his or her perception. The simplified diary, with no contextual questions, produces results that reflect a valuation of time in the linear sense but not in the social sense. In some cases (Brazil, 2010 and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2011), the diary is left with the respondent, who is interviewed on the next day, with the administrator helping to fill in the questionnaire. This approach can resolve problems of form (handwriting, language etc.) and of content, with regard to the meaning intended.

It would be interesting to examine experience with use of electronic data recording systems, in light of the problems that survey administrators encounter in digitizing information from the paper format, a task that requires some specific training. Such an approach could also reduce the costs of codifying and processing data from the diaries (Brazil, 2010; Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2011; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 2011).

Following is a brief review of the main arguments found in the specialized literature as to the advantages and limitations of activity diaries.

One advantage is that diaries can resolve the problem of simultaneous unpaid work activities. Because they allow the recording of more than one activity for the same block of time within a day, they can collect information on secondary and/or tertiary pursuits. The measurement of simultaneous activities entails decisions as to how to collect, codify and analyse this information. Simultaneous measurement poses a huge methodological challenge in identifying and ranking activities and in having the respondent record times. The importance of capturing multiple activities is recognized, especially because performing domestic chores and caring for dependents at the same time is a significant source of stress for caregivers. However, there are few concrete methodological recommendations on how to establish the relative weighting of activities and how to rank them in quantitative terms.

An example of the treatment of simultaneous activities can be found in a paper by Valeria Esquivel on the measure of child labour in the Buenos Aires time-use survey (2012, page 77), which emphasized the recording of simultaneous activities. In that paper, she distinguishes between time spent on one activity and time spent on simultaneous activities.

An important advantage of the activities diary is to make it possible to visualize the timing of activities (Esquivel, page 93) and to describe how persons organize their daily responsibilities for domestic chores, care-giving and paid work. This is especially important for demonstrating the tensions that exist between different types of tasks, for purposes of articulating family and work responsibilities.

With respect to the disadvantages of the self-administered diary, consideration must be given to the degree of literacy of the sample population. In countries with illiterate population groups, interpreting the diary and recording activities in intervals of time can be a real obstacle for the respondent, and can place the reliability and quality of the data at risk. Brazil (2010) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2010/2011) addressed this difficulty by using “assisted” time logs, in which the administrator helps the respondent to fill out the record.

Another aspect to bear in mind in using diaries is that the validity of the data depends to a great extent on the proper categorization and rigorous codification of activities.

As an alternative to the diary, activity surveys may use a list as a means of combining data through a personal or face-to-face interview. The information is typically collected in two phases. First, the respondent is asked to indicate how often he or she performs a series of activities. Next, information is collected on the time dedicated to each activity on one or several days of the week.

The activities list implies that the survey is pre-codified in blocks of activities that, depending on the classification criterion used, will be ordered and designated in a specific way.

Creation of an activities list has the advantage that it can be designed in light of information needs in a specific local context. International classification parameters can be established, in addition to incorporating questions that will elicit information necessary and useful for the design of policy responses to country-specific issues. A relevant list of activities, through selection of indicators and questions incorporated into a module, can be enough to produce accurate information on time use in relation to topics of interest at the micro and meso levels. In this respect, it is a useful instrument for articulating the measurement of time use through indicators that will serve as inputs for policies relating to gender, care-giving, labour matters and others.

Maria Angeles Durán has compared data on caring for children in Spain, taking information from the INE, which uses the activities diary, against data from the SCIC, which uses the activities list. Her comparison shows that childcare time is recorded more accurately in the latter institution’s survey. She attributes this to a set of factors: disparity in the manner of formulating the questions, the language used, the examples and instructions given to respondents, and “even the logotypes and unconscious identification of the respondent with what is of interest to the institutions sponsoring the survey.” She assigns an important role to the method of data collection: “If we ask respondents to write down what they were doing every 10 minutes, we will miss the woods for the trees. We are likely to get better results if we ask them how much time they spent on each activity the day before, and then add up the answers” (Durán, Maria Angeles, 2007, p. 65).

More recently, Maria Angeles Durán and Jesus Rogero (2009, page 119) proposed a synthetic indicator that they call the “unpaid activities density index”, which comprises two aspects. The “aggregate index of unpaid work”, which is the sum of the estimated times devoted to each domestic activity, and the “synthetic index of unpaid work”, which is the global individual estimate of time dedicated to activities of this kind. The ratio between the two indicators gives the number of tasks performed simultaneously during a given period. Those who perform more activities will show greater time density.

One of the weaknesses associated with a pre-coded activities list is that it may not cover the activities that the respondent happens to be performing, or that the respondent does not understand the meaning of some of the activities. Another risk has to do with the process of coding subsequent to the measurement, an issue that can arise when coding either a diary or an activities list. As Monaco Orozco and Sarah Gammage have warned (ECLAC, 2008),⁴¹ it is possible that the person doing the coding might introduce his or her own bias in interpreting and defining the activities.

⁴¹ ECLAC, Mónica Orozco and Sarah Gammage, *El trabajo productivo no remunerado dentro del hogar: Guatemala y México* http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/0/34730/Serie_103.pdf, Mexico City, 2008.

The decision as to which data-gathering instrument to employ for measuring time use and what happens once the strategy is selected will depend on a number of factors inherent in the objectives of the survey and the technical, political and institutional teams involved in designing its methodology. Those factors include the approach taken in the design, the need of each country for particular information, the financial, operational and human resources of the executing agencies, and the interagency partnerships that have been established. Our research has not revealed any clear tendency in this respect.

Lastly, as a strategy supplementary to the quantitative measurement of time use, Monica Orozco and Sarah Gammage (ECLAC, 2008) stress the need to develop methodologies that combine qualitative and quantitative elements. The inclusion of qualitative aspects, applied through focal groups and in-depth interviews, can be useful for achieving a better understanding of the distribution of time use between men and women, and it can enrich the interpretation of outcomes and identify differences between population groups defined by class, ethnic or racial background, age, place of residence, type of household etc.

4. Classifications and the principal activities reported

The activities classification for time-use surveys is evolving as research in this area advances.

Currently, the international benchmark is ICATUS, prepared and revised in 2003 by the United Nations. It proposes a classification of time-use activities to help countries that produce statistics of this kind to harmonize their data. It also seeks comparability with other classifications. A group of experts recommended this initial classification for use both by developed and developing countries.

The ICATUS classification attempts to provide a better definition of economic and non-economic activities, productive and non-productive activities, and unpaid work, by incorporating all forms of work. It contains a list specifically designed for surveys using the activities diary. It proposes three criteria for differentiating activities by type:

1. Productive activities included within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA).⁴²
 - Work for corporations, quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government.
 - Work for household unincorporated enterprises engaged in primary production activities; non-primary production activities; construction activities; and provision of services for income
2. Activities included within the general production boundary but not within the SNA production boundary:
 - Domestic services for own final use within household; unpaid care-giving services to household members; unpaid volunteer services to the community and to other households.
3. Activities that are not considered production activities, i.e. personal activities:
 - Learning.
 - Socializing and community participation.
 - Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues.
 - Engaging in hobbies, games and other pastime activities.
 - Indoor and outdoor sports participation.
 - Use of mass media.
 - Personal care and maintenance.

ICATUS proposes an ordering of data collected on the basis of a diary or time log covering activities performed during 24 hours. It presents a structure with 15 "major divisions", 54 "divisions", 92 "groups", 200 "classes", and 363 "subclasses".

⁴² United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Tape and Unpaid Work, New York, 2005.

It was with a view to providing an activities classification adapted to the specific circumstances of the region that CAUTAL was prepared. The proposal was presented in October 2009 at the 10th International Meeting of Gender Statisticians of the Statistics Conference of the Americas, held in Aguascalientes, Mexico. It was prepared by Maria Eugenia Gomez Luna and experts of INEGI, with the cooperation of INMUJERES of Mexico, UNIFEM and ECLAC.

The structure of CAUTAL is more synthetic than that of ICATUS. It contains 3 principal categories, 5 divisions, 24 groups, 94 classes and 33 subclasses. The activities selected are equivalent to the four-digit level of ICATUS (Maria Eugenia Gómez Luna, 2009).

CAUTAL is a tool for measuring time use on the basis of questionnaires that allow for harmonization of surveys at the regional level by producing standardized, comprehensive and internationally comparable indicators and information on paid and unpaid work. It is aligned and consistent with the System of National Accounts. It is based on and comparable with ICATUS as well as other international benchmarks.

CAUTAL classifies people's activities over a 24-hour period, in contrast to ICATUS, for which the reference period is one week.

Like ICATUS, it uses three criteria for differentiating activities, according to the SNA boundaries:⁴³

1. Productive activities within the SNA boundary, performed through paid work:
 - Market production: agricultural, manufactured, trade, private-sector services.
 - Production for own use: agricultural goods for self consumption, collection of products in the wild, collection of firewood, hauling water, construction, rental services of owner-occupied dwellings, paid domestic work.
 - Other non-market production: services of public administrations and not-for-profit institutions.
2. Productive activities outside the SNA boundary, performed through paid work:
 - Unpaid services within household: household chores, caring for persons, caring for children under 15 years.
 - Caring for household members over 60 years.
 - Unpaid services for other households: actions to obtain public services.
 - Unpaid productive work in not-for-profit institutions: unpaid volunteer work in healthcare.
3. Non-productive or personal activities:
 - Study/learning.
 - Socializing (family, friends).
 - Attending cultural, entertainment and sports events.
 - Hobbies, games and other pastimes.
 - Sports and physical exercise.
 - Use of communications media.
 - Personal care.
 - Eating.
 - Sleeping.

Of the 18 countries studied, 7 classified activities in the latest measurements on the basis of the experimental ICATUS outline: Brazil, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. Mexico used a combination of ICATUS and the Mexican Classification of Time Use [CMAUT], while Colombia combined ICATUS with CAUTAL. Costa Rica used CAUTAL and CMAUT. The Plurinational State of Bolivia used its own classification system (CATBOL) based on CAUTAL. The other countries did not use the ICATUS or CAUTAL classifications: Ecuador used the CAUTAL classifier for its surveys in 2007, 2010 and 2012.

⁴³ INEGI, María Eugenia Gómez Luna, *Directrices y referentes metodológicos para armonizar las encuestas sobre uso del tiempo. Propuesta para discusión*. Mexico City, 30 June 2010.

The most recent time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean have adhered more closely to ICATUS than to CAUTAL. While seven countries use ICATUS as the classifier, there are still some countries that classify activities in accordance with their own criteria, and this constitutes an obstacle to harmonizing time-use statistics and outcomes. Only in the most recent studies have there been incipient attempts to adapt to CAUTAL, indicating the beginning of a process towards greater recognition of this instrument.

In their classification of activities the countries examined differ with respect to many variables, including the international classification used, the measurement modalities, the instruments selected, the specific and local circumstances of each country, and the age cut-off points for target populations. All the activities surveyed are presented in Annex 2, drawing on information for each measurement available on the web.

Beyond those countries that have incorporated only a small number of questions on time use in their surveys (El Salvador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic) or that make no information available on the web (Panama), there is a sizable group of countries that have surveyed activities relating to:

- Paid/remunerated work/market work/productive work/employment (depending on the term used by each country): principal work, secondary work, wages and salaries, commuting times, looking for work, etc. In a few cases, paid domestic work in private households is measured.
- Unpaid work/domestic work: preparation of meals, cleaning, clothes upkeep, washing and ironing, household management, shopping and travel, household maintenance; hauling firewood or water, household administration, purchase of food, beverages, cleaning products, purchasing clothes for oneself or another member of the family, animal breeding, collection of flora and fauna (but not as an economic activity), caring for pets, fetching water, gathering firewood, fruits, exclusively for the household, growing a crop, housing construction, etc. Few countries include travel and commuting time among their activities groups. Some countries include under this heading care for dependent persons, restricting the number of questions to the detriment of a better measurement of care responsibilities within the household.
- Caring for household members: children, the elderly and the sick. Dependent populations vary by country. There is a greater tendency to collect information on care for children under 15 years and persons over 60 years, with less information on the sick and disabled, a factor that weakens the appreciation of the overall distribution of care responsibilities for dependent persons. Rarely are care responsibilities broken down into specific activities: those countries that do so identify them as physical care for dependent persons, feeding, hygiene, emotional care (less frequent), health, education, transportation, clothing, among others. Most countries do not collect information on care for adolescents, as the categories used are restricted to persons under 15 years and adults or elderly persons.
- Unpaid activities for other households, for the community, and volunteer work: most countries include this topic in their measurements. Countries with nationwide surveys emphasize rural and agricultural work in this dimension. The group of countries that construct their own classifications include this dimension only infrequently. There is little detail to the breakdown of activities in this category. There is a minority group of countries that do not include this dimension in their measurements.
- Education/learning/study: attendance at classes, time dedicated to study, to homework, to academic activities or any school activity, attendance at seminars, travel, etc. Although there are more countries that measure education activities, there is a sizable group of countries that do not include it, or at least do not make information available on the web. In time-use measurements that incorporate a module into multipurpose surveys, we find greater information on education in other sections of the survey, and this can be used to enrich the analysis.

- Free time/recreation/socializing: social activities and get-togethers with family or friends; telephone or Internet chats; attendance at cultural or sporting events, performances, religious activities, entertainment, etc. The great majority of countries collect information on these activities under the heading of free time and recreation. They do not always include sports as an area for measurement, and activities vary by country and by the ability to incorporate questions into their measurement modalities. Only a few countries do not survey this category.
- Use of communications media: reading books and newspapers, watching TV and videos, listening to the radio, surfing the Internet, going to the library, using ICTs, etc. This category is surveyed in only a minority of the countries studied. The reasons may have to do with limiting the number of questions in order not to overload the survey, or questions may be included elsewhere in multipurpose surveys to cover this topic in particular.
- Personal care: rest and recreation, reading, watching television, drinking, conversing, eating, washing, grooming, praying, meditating, going to medical appointments or recovering from some illness, planning, among others. This dimension is surveyed by more than half of the countries studied, while the others do not include this category in their measurements.

The system of categories and dimensions sketched above respects the classifications of CAUTAL and ICATUS. Most countries have included it in their latest time-use measurements. However, the breakdown of activities by category depends on the instrument used (diary or activities list). There are differences among countries: some incorporate contextual variables in their measurements and some do not record simultaneous tasks and travel time. These three aspects are essential, in a methodological, quantitative and interpretative sense, for achieving more comprehensive results from time statistics.

D. The institutional framework

Work on time-use surveys has received considerable impetus from a series of meetings and international gatherings over the past decade. The main international agencies sponsoring these events have been UN-Women, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), the National Women's Institute of Mexico (INMUJERES), and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through the Women and Development Unit (now the Gender Affairs Division) and the Statistics Division, with its subsidiary body, the Statistics Conference of the Americas. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has also played an important role in recent years.

These international meetings have allowed for discussion on theoretical, technical, methodological and statistical aspects involved in measuring paid and unpaid work, as well as the exchange of experience among statistical offices of the region in the measurement of time use. They have served to focus attention on surveys of this kind and have helped to strengthen efforts within the region to collect information from a gender viewpoint, with the resulting impact on policy formulation.

Significant events concerning time-use statistics include the following:

The ten international meetings held in Mexico between 2003 and 2012, hosted by INEGI, served in part to construct the work programme of the Statistics Conference of the Americas (beginning in 2006), with support from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), ECLAC, and INMUJERES:⁴⁴

- 2003. First international meeting of experts on time-use surveys.
- 2004. Second international meeting of experts on time use, measurement and evaluation surveys.

⁴⁴ From the presentation “*Una década de reuniones internacionales de expertas y expertos en encuestas de uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado*”. Prepared by Lucía Scuro of ECLAC and María Paz de UN-Women for the tenth international meeting of experts on surveys on time use and unpaid work. “*La economía del cuidado y el trabajo no remunerado en el centro de las políticas públicas y las evidencias empíricas para sustentarlas*”, Mexico City, 2012.

- 2005. Third international meeting of experts on time-use surveys.
- 2006. Fourth international meeting of experts on time-use surveys, "treatment of information in time-use surveys".
- 2007. Fifth international meeting of experts on time-use surveys.
- 2008. Sixth international meeting of experts on time-use surveys.
- 2009. Seventh international meeting of experts on time-use surveys.
- 2010. Eighth international meeting, "Public policies, time use and the care economy: the importance of national statistics".
- 2011. Ninth international meeting, "Public policies, time use and the care economy: the importance of national statistics".
- 2012. Tenth international meeting of experts on time-use and unpaid work surveys, "the care economy and unpaid work at the centre of public policies, and empirical evidence for supporting them".

The regional meeting on "time-use surveys, their design and application", held in Chile in November 2005 and sponsored by the Women and Development Unit and the Statistics and Economic Forecasts Division of ECLAC, PAHO and UNIFEM.

The subregional technical meeting on "time-use and unpaid work surveys", held in Montevideo on 28 and 29 November 2006. The meeting assembled specialists in this area from Latin America and Spain. It was organized by the Universidad de la República, UNDP and UNIFEM and was sponsored by INE, UNFPA and INMUJERES, with the support of the Advisory Committee on Employment and Women of the Community of Madrid.

The fourth meeting of the Statistics Conference of the Americas, held in Chile in July 2007 and organized by ECLAC and the SCA created the Working Group on Gender Statistics,⁴⁵ with Mexico serving as the coordinating country and the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division as the secretariat.

The technical meeting to develop the time-use activities classifier for Latin America and the Caribbean, CAUTAL, held in Mexico in August 2009 and organized by UNIFEM, the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division and INEGI of Mexico.

The Fifth Meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, held in Colombia in August 2009 and organized by ECLAC and SCA, with participation by the Working Group on Gender Statistics.

The "seminar-workshop on unpaid work in the measurement of economic activity and well-being. Time-use surveys as input for calculating the satellite account for unpaid household work", held in Lima in October 2012, organized by ECLAC (Statistics Division and Gender Affairs Division), the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations and the National Statistics Institute.

In addition to these meetings and conferences, special importance attaches to the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. By adopting specific agreements, the Executive Committee provides guidance and recommendations to the Conference and takes decisions relating to gender statistics and time use. At the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee (Colombia, 2007), the programme of the Working Group on Gender Statistics was approved, and was further strengthened at subsequent meetings: eighth meeting (Dominican Republic, 2008), ninth meeting (Chile, 2010), tenth meeting (Cuba, 2011) and eleventh meeting (Ecuador, 2012).

⁴⁵ Membership of the group includes the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay, as well as the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico, and UNIFEM.

These events have helped to improve statistics on paid and unpaid work of households and have provided opportunities for information sharing between statistics offices, programmes for the advancement of women, the specialized academic world and international cooperation agencies. They have disseminated experience with measuring time use in countries of the region and have sparked discussion on the methodologies, scopes and challenges involved, thereby facilitating cooperation and learning among participants. The results of these meetings have had an impact on the design and implementation of the latest measurements. Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay, among other countries, have participated regularly and actively in these international events.

Annex 3 provides information on executing agencies, funding providers and partners involved in implementing the latest time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean. A group of countries, comprising Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay, offer interesting experience in coordinating work and building partnerships among international agencies, national statistics offices, the academic world and programmes for the advancement of women. The remaining countries do not have an interagency “triad” of this kind, but they have arrangements for bilateral support between statistics offices and cooperation agencies, or between national statistics offices and academic bodies. In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, leadership lies with the statistics office and the central bank.

E. Production of indicators for the use of time in unpaid work

The construction of time-use indicators in each country studied varies according to the activities surveyed (quantity, dimensions, breakdown, simultaneity, contextual co-variables), the type of instrument used, the age cut-off line for the target population, the time frame of reference, and geographical coverage.

Generally speaking, the results of the indicators translate into average hours during the day or week, by sex, dedicated to a given activity (for example, average weekly or daily hours dedicated to caring for children of a given age, by sex), participation rates in unpaid work, by sex, and the corresponding intersections with other variables that can be established using the data collected by the surveys: socioeconomic level, education level, number of dependent children in the home, type of household, age, ethnic and racial origin, place of residence, etc.

The United Nations and ECLAC are encouraging the construction of high-impact indicators that allow for comparability: the proposals of ICATUS and most recently CAUTAL are a reflection of this. Currently, the indicator that has gained the greatest visibility, and one that has become an important policy tool, is the overall workload or total working time. This indicator is the sum of paid and unpaid working time for men and women.

Annex 5 shows total paid and unpaid working time according to the latest measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean, and average hours over the reference period. This table is based on indicators calculated by ECLAC⁴⁶ for the purpose of mapping total working time in the region; they do not, however, allow for comparability, as the surveys are heterogeneous and not harmonized. The reference time frames vary between one week and the previous day, the survey years and the age cut-offs differ, as do the forms of measuring paid work and the geographic areas covered.

Although the figures obtained are not comparable across countries, they do in all cases reveal gender gaps and unequal time use between women and men, reproducing similar patterns with respect to the feminization of unpaid work, thereby demonstrating the magnitude and persistence of gender inequalities for women in the use of time in the region.

⁴⁶ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Affairs Division, *Tiempo total de trabajo (remunerado y no remunerado) Recopilación experiencias encuestas Uso del tiempo en los países*, Chile, 2010.

Bearing in mind the great volume of information generated by the surveys, which has yet to be exploited for comparative purposes, we recommend efforts to define a set of indicators such as those already prepared in some countries, which have proven useful tools for policy formulation.

By way of example, we point to the following:

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.

These 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.

The time-use indicators are a valid instrument for identifying gender gaps in the distribution of time use between men and women; they indicate how unpaid and paid work are reconciled and reflect the time dedicated to care activities, which is currently a matter of key importance for government policies in the region. In this respect, the time-use indicators 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.

The following section presents an ordering of the principle indicators of time dedicated to unpaid work, resulting from official measurement reports for Latin America and the Caribbean examined in this study:

Participation rate in unpaid work:

Participation rate in unpaid work by sex.

Participation rate in the components of unpaid work by sex.

Participation rates and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to age bracket.

Participation rates and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to household structure.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to family relationship.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to the family life cycle.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to marital status.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to employment status.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to length of the working day.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to education level.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to the quintile of per capita household income.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex, according to geographical area.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to domestic work, by sex, according to age bracket.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to domestic work, by sex, depending on whether domestic help is available.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to domestic work, by sex, by domestic activity.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to caring for children, by sex, according to household structure.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to caring for children, by sex, according to presence of juveniles in the household's family life.

Participation rate and average weekly or daily time dedicated to caring for children, by sex, according to activity.

Percentage distribution of participation by women and men in caring for children.

Percentage of persons caring for dependents or the sick, by age bracket.

Access to social programmes for children, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

Time dedicated to unpaid work:

Average weekly or daily time in hours dedicated to unpaid work, by sex

Average weekly or daily hours dedicated to unpaid work, by sex and household income quintile.

Average weekly or daily hours dedicated to unpaid work, by sex and poverty status.

Average weekly or daily hours dedicated to child care, according to weekly or daily time dedicated to unpaid work, by sex.

Average hours dedicated to caring for persons with disability, by age group and sex.

Total working time:

Percentage distribution of overall workload of the population of X years and over.

Percentage distribution of overall workload by sex.

Percentage distribution of overall workload by ethnic origin

Time dedicated to travel/commuting:

Time dedicated to travel between place of residence and place of paid work.

Time dedicated to travel between place of residence and local services (health centres, schools etc.).

Use of various means of transport by women and men, by purpose of travel.

F. Availability of information

Of the 18 countries studied, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay provide full information on the web with respect to objectives, activities, manuals and forms, classifications, reports, presentations, participating agencies, etc. Mexico provides the greatest information, followed by Uruguay, Peru and Argentina. Statistical, methodological and outcome data and institutional and academic reports are readily available for this group of countries.

Countries for which information is “semi-complete” are the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. The main gaps in their information relate to reports on methodology, results and analysis of time use measurement experience in these countries.

At the other extreme are countries for which information on time use measurement is incomplete in many key dimensions. The Dominican Republic (2007) provides no information in terms of measurement objectives, activities conducted, methodological reports and outcomes. Data from the latest measurements are of limited accessibility and do not provide a clear picture of progress with these measurements.

Lastly, no information was available for Colombia, as the latest measurement is still under way and no results have yet been reported.

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE LATEST TIME USE MEASUREMENT EXPERIENCE

Complete information	Argentina, Bolivia (Plur. St. of), Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay
Semi-complete information	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (reports missing), Brazil (reports missing), Costa Rica (reports missing), El Salvador (reports missing) and Panama (activities and reports)
Incomplete information	Dominican Republic (objectives missing)

Source: prepared by the authors on the basis of country sources available on the web.

The availability and accessibility of information and data on time-use measurement experiments conducted in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are important aspects for identifying the scope of measurements, the particular methodological features and the outcome of each initiative. Countries that produce statistical information on time-use measurements for their national statistics institutes and post them clearly and visibly on the web enable better use and dissemination of statistics on time use and unpaid work. Countries that fall within the “complete information” group capitalize on the results and the process of implementing measurements of this kind to prepare substantive reports by statistics institutes, government programmes for women’s advancement, and the academic world, with support from international cooperation (e.g. ECLAC, UN-Women, UNFPA).

Mexico and Uruguay are examples of countries where the results of recent time-use measurements have been compiled and appropriated by the academic world and women’s advancement programmes. The availability of information and of statistical, institutional and academic reports on time use measurement in countries of the first group makes it possible to appreciate the hierarchy and importance that these instruments have in the country for lending greater visibility to all forms of work performed by men and women, within and outside the home, whether paid or not. These are indicators of statistical management capacity and of the interagency commitment and synergy generated for promoting and making use of the resulting inputs.

On the other hand, the countries that fall within the “semi-complete” and “incomplete” information groups need to overcome obstacles to systematizing and highlighting their results in order to achieve a higher priority for these studies within national statistics systems.

G. Household satellite accounts: a work in progress

The specialized literature on this topic traces the first efforts to construct a satellite account for the domestic production of households to a study by Margaret Reid, published in 1934. As we have seen, the importance of implementing satellite accounts has gained increasing international recognition since the Beijing Platform (1995), through agreements and technical meetings of the international and regional levels. By way of example, in 2003 the Statistics Office of the European Union (Eurostat) proposed a methodology for assigning a value to unpaid work and for constructing satellite accounts for household production and consumption.

Eurostat has published recommendations that include flexible alternatives, leaving the choice to each country in accordance with its objectives and its information possibilities.

The climate today is propitious for promoting satellite accounts for unpaid work, thanks in part to the broad dissemination of the Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz, J, Sen A., Fitoussi J., 2009) among national accounting specialists, and their increasing interest in satellite accounts.

This is a new field of analysis in the region, discussion of which has been sparked by the Mexican proposal. Mexico's INEGI produced a satellite account for unpaid work in households (CSTNRHM) for the period 2006-2010. The purpose of the account was to calculate the unpaid productive activities performed by households for the benefit of their members, with a view to dimensioning their contribution to family development in terms of the entire national economy.⁴⁷ The results were presented in conjunction with the products of the National Accounts System of Mexico.

In Uruguay,⁴⁸ an estimate of household production and consumption of services was produced, based on the Time Use Module (2007) and on data for household consumption of goods and services from the National Survey of household income and expenditure (ENIGH) conducted by the National Statistics Institute in the months of November and December 2005, and January-October 2006. The methodology used was based on Eurostat (2003).

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is among the countries that will shortly be producing a household satellite account (HSA). The project is being driven by the Venezuelan National Statistics Institute, the central bank, and the Ministry of the Popular Power for Planning and Development. The CSH will measure household production, income and consumption, the distribution of work within households, and intergenerational dynamics. The data from the 2012 time-use survey will be essential for the calculations to be included in the satellite account. The results of the HSA are expected to appear in the course of 2013. Beyond the time-use survey, the sources for the HSA will be the national sample-based survey of households and the national survey of family budgets. Three forms will be used to assess household production: the replacement cost of an hour of unpaid work at the wage of a domestic worker; the replacement cost at the wage of a specialized worker in similar occupation, and the opportunity cost.

Ecuador has put together an interagency team comprising the Commission for Transition to the Council on Women and Gender Equality, the INEC and the Central Bank of Ecuador to explore the development of a household satellite account that would include unpaid work, drawing on the results of the 2007 time-use survey. It has been using the System of National Accounts of Ecuador for the year 2008 as the theoretical and methodological base, and the 2007 Time-Use Survey as the statistical base.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ <http://www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/biblioteca/detalleSCNM.aspx?c=28025&upc=0&s=est&tg=336&f=2&pf=Cue>.

⁴⁸ Soledad Salvador, Vivianne Ventura Dias, Maira Colacce, Martina Querejeta, *La producción y el consumo de los servicios en el hogar: el caso de Uruguay*, Uruguay, 2010.

⁴⁹ INEC, presentation on *Procesamiento y resultados de la Cuenta Satélite de los Hogares con inserción del Trabajo No Remunerado en XIII Encuentro Internacional de Estadísticas de Género: Bases empíricas para políticas públicas orientadas al empoderamiento económico de las mujeres*, Aguascalientes, Mexico 8, 9 and 10 October 2012.

Guatemala is moving forward with the valuation of unpaid work, through an interagency team comprising SEPREM, INE and the Central Bank of Guatemala, with technical support from ECLAC.

In El Salvador, pursuant to the work plan under the framework agreement on interagency cooperation signed in August 2012 between the Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development (ISDEMU), the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (BCR) and the Ministry of Economy through the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC) and ECLAC, a satellite account on unpaid work is being prepared with technical assistance from ECLAC.

In 2010, Colombia approved Law 1413 which calls for including the care economy in the System of National Accounts. Accordingly, the DANE, as the national statistics office and producer of the national accounts, is working to place a value on unpaid work and to develop a production account for such work.

Lastly, in Peru, the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), in conjunction with the INEI, is giving priority to including unpaid work in the national accounts and to determining the periodicity of time-use surveys, pursuant to Law 27,900. An example of this joint work and of the need to establish a satellite account on unpaid work is the workshop-seminar on “unpaid work in the measurement of economic activity and well-being: time-use surveys as input for calculating the satellite account on unpaid work in households”, which was held in October 2012. That seminar was sponsored by the INEI, ECLAC and PAHO, for the purpose of sharing experience and discussing the process of calculating the satellite account for unpaid work, which uses data from the time-use surveys conducted in countries of the region, as well as moving forward on technical and methodological aspects.

The process of assigning a value to unpaid work and building satellite accounts is a field open to much conceptual and methodological debate as to what should be considered as domestic production, how the work time required to obtain it should be measured, and how it should be valued (Carrasco and Serrano, 2005, page 13).

As time-use surveys are an essential input for these accounts, considerable emphasis is being placed on addressing the underestimation of care-giving time, and in particular “standby time”, which needs to be captured by the surveys (see Durán, 2006, page 65).

As there are currently no unified standards, this is an issue that will require further research and debate in specialized forums of the countries that have prepared accounts of this kind. The goal would be to harmonize the satellite accounts for domestic production of households and to develop some common guidelines to facilitate international comparison.

III. Analysis of recent national experience

This chapter analyses in-depth a number of dimensions of time-use measurements undertaken in Ecuador (2012), Guatemala (2011), Mexico (2009), Peru (2010) and Uruguay (2007). These countries were selected as representing positive experience in the use of results by academic users, civil society and women's advancement programmes, and because they meet the criteria of presenting reports on the outcomes of measurement exercises, nationwide scope, and diversity of modalities (independent surveys or modules in broader surveys).

In order to obtain more information on time-use measurements in these countries we sent out questionnaires to qualified sources in statistics institutes, women's advancement programmes, and the academic world, with specific questions for each area of activity, designed to elicit their perspectives and opinions on the dimensions presented below. This consultation process yielded responses from 12 informants⁵⁰ in the areas of statistics, gender mechanisms and the academic world.

Methodological characteristics (modality, instrument and coverage):⁵¹

- Ecuador: 2012. Independent survey. Activities list. National coverage.
- Guatemala: 2011. Module. Activities list. National coverage.

⁵⁰ Responses were received from the following qualified informants: Ecuador: Alba Pérez (Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género) and Soledad Carvajal (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos). Guatemala: Mario Anzueto (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas), Bertha Falla (Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer) and Anitzel Merino (Consultora). Mexico: Brígida García (Colegio de México), María Eugenia Gómez Luna (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía) and María Eugenia Medina (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres). Peru: Mayela Freyre (Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables). Uruguay: Carlos Calvo (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas), Valentina Perrotta (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres) and Soledad Salvador (Academia).

⁵¹ More detailed information is provided in the annexes.

- Peru: 2010. Independent survey. Activities list. National coverage.
- Mexico: 2009. Independent survey. Activities list. National coverage.
- Uruguay: 2007. Module. Activities list. National coverage.

A. Principal promoters and users of time-use surveys

In Ecuador, the 2012 time-use survey was undertaken pursuant to the constitutional mandate, the *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir* and the *Ley Orgánica de la Economía Popular y Solidaria y del Sector Financiero Popular y Solidario*. This first, independent survey was conducted by INEC and the Commission for Transition to the Council on Women and Gender Equality, with technical assistance from ECLAC.

In Guatemala, for the measurement of time use through the ENCOVI household survey, the following players were identified as promoters of time-use surveys: the National Statistics Institute, the Presidential Office for Women, the Universidad Rafael Landívar, the IDB, the World Bank and ECLAC.

In Peru, the 2010 time-use survey, the first of its kind, was a coordinated effort that involved a joint professional team formed by the National Statistics Institute (INEI) and the Ministry for Women and Development. The *Movimiento “Manuela Ramos”*, an NGO, facilitated interagency dialogue. The Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC, UNFPA and UN-Women reportedly provided significant support for activities relating to policy, dissemination and awareness raising.

In Mexico, the Gender Equity Committee of the Chamber of Deputies played an important role in securing the budgetary appropriation for the 2009 time-use survey, which was performed jointly by INEGI and INMUJERES through an interagency agreement.

In Uruguay, the last time use measurement (2007) involved a number of players. Our consultations revealed that it was promoted primarily by the Gender Area of the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic, together with the National Statistics Institute, which had conducted the first time-use survey in Uruguay, covering Metropolitan Montevideo, in 2003. These two institutions then contributed heavily to the design, implementation and analysis of the module on time use and unpaid work applied in 2007.

The National Women’s Institute, the High Council for Scientific Research of Spain, the Community of Madrid and UN-Women in Uruguay provided technical support in its implementation and in the exploitation and dissemination of results and also facilitated exchanges with national institutions and specialists from other countries.

In most countries, the machineries for the advancement of women and the national statistics offices played a fundamental role in promoting the surveys. In Mexico, Peru and Uruguay international cooperation agencies such as UN-Women, UNFPA and ECLAC made important contributions. Only in the case of Peru was a civil society organization heavily involved. Uruguay appears to be the only country where the academic world played a significant role, in coordination with other players, in facilitating the decision of the national statistics office to carry out the time use measurement.

When it comes to the financing of the surveys, we note that in Ecuador the 2012 survey was funded by INEC and the *Sector Financiero Popular y Solidario*. In Guatemala, the central government and the Inter-American Development Bank provided the bulk of funding for the time-use survey, which was carried out not independently but as a module within the ENCOVI.

In Mexico, the 2009 time-use survey was financed by UN-Women and by budgetary funds of the federal government. INEGI was the executing agency. Peru obtained financing for the 2010 time-use survey from INEI, UNFPA and UN-Women. Lastly, Uruguay’s 2007 measurement was financed essentially by the INE with support from UN-Women.

In both Ecuador and Mexico a portion of the funding came from programmes for the advancement of women. The national statistics offices were sources of financing in Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Mexico. Among international cooperation agencies, UN-Women has been most active in providing direct financial support, especially in Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

Those persons in the national statistics offices who responded to our consultation identified the women's advancement mechanisms as the main users of the survey results. Academic institutions (universities, research centres etc.) were also cited as users of the survey results, processing and analysing microdata and making them available to researchers and postgraduate students. Ecuador and Mexico have linked the time-use survey results indirectly with the generation of satellite accounts in their national statistics offices. Only in Ecuador and Peru do NGOs appear as users of time-use survey information.

B. Strategies and mechanisms for disseminating the results of time-use surveys

There are various dissemination mechanisms in use, including publication at official web pages of national statistics offices, publications at the websites of women's advancement programmes, and seminars.

Ecuador has disseminated the results of the 2007 time-use survey (those from the 2012 survey are still being processed) through the INEC webpage and in publications prepared jointly by INEC, the Commission of Transition, UN-Women and AECID. The results have also been discussed at international meetings of time use experts.

Guatemala represents the most recent time use measurement experience, and no consolidated mechanisms have been identified for dissemination through the statistics agency. Specifically, the results of the time use module in the 2011 ENCOVI were presented at the most recent meetings of specialists. Our consultations with specialists from the women's advancement programme stressed the importance of the national report, "Unpaid Work in Guatemala", prepared in 2009 by SEPREM and the Universidad Landivar, using the results from the time use modules included in the National Living Conditions Survey (ENCOVI) from 2000 and 2006.

Peruvian experts have given presentations of the principal results at national and international events on time use, and those results have also been published at the websites of INEI and the Ministry for Women and Development. The report prepared by the Ministry in 2011, "Gender Gaps in the Time-Use Survey", has been distributed to officials involved with gender equity policies. With the support of international agencies such as UNFPA and UN-Women, newsletters and articles have been prepared and disseminated nationwide.

In Mexico, the results of the 2009 time-use survey were disseminated primarily through the INMUJERES webpage. The "Gender Notebooks" (*Cuadernos de Trabajo sobre Género*) site has published research conducted in coordination with academic institutions such as the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the Centre for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), the Universidad Popular Autónoma de Puebla (UPAEP) and UN-Women.

Other products for disseminating the results of time-use surveys in Mexico can be found in physical format at the Documentation Centre of UN-Women, and in electronic format through the System of Gender Indicators (SIG), in publications on time use issues. Mexico has also conducted awareness raising campaigns about time use, sponsored by the social communications area of INMUJERES. Mexico is also a co-organizer and active participant in various meetings on gender statistics and time use.

In Uruguay, we found many channels for disseminating the results of the 2007 time-use survey, particularly through the INE webpage and INMUJERES. The academic world, and specifically the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic, has used

the results in numerous articles and publications. INMUJERES has a gender information system that publishes periodic reports such as the Gender Statistics or Information Notebooks. Publications are disseminated and presented annually. They are available in both paper and digital format. The presentations given in 2012 included spokespersons of the ministries of social development and of labour and social security as well as the presidents of political parties represented in parliament.

We note that countries such as Uruguay and Mexico, which have statistics specialists in their programmes for women's advancement, produce much in the way of thematic publications will that include information on time use and that are disseminated primarily at official web pages. These countries work with the academic world to generate these documents. Mexico also has a mass communication strategy on time use (something not found in other countries), as well as specific awareness raising campaigns on the issue, and press articles. Other strategies that countries use include the distribution of printed publications in discussion forums, seminars and specialized or public meetings. Peru has prepared and disseminated news bulletins with the support of international cooperation agencies. Of particular interest is the practice of the women's advancement mechanism in Uruguay to disseminate the results of time-use surveys for political and lobbying activity with decision-makers and public authorities, with a view to incorporating these issues into the formulation and implementation of public policies on gender.

The agencies that promote time-use surveys, primarily the women's advancement programmes and national statistics offices, are those that disseminate the results most widely. The most commonly used strategy has been to post data on the Internet and to present publications and results at strategically selected national and international events on time-use surveys.

An active role in promoting the use and dissemination of survey data is played by the information systems and statistics areas of women's institutes. In Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay these institutes have a gender statistics production area. Although Peru does not currently have a specific area, it is constructing a system of gender indicators that will take into account and disseminate data on time use. Uruguay has a gender information system that, in addition to processing data from the time-use surveys, works closely with the Gender Equality Observatory of ECLAC, allowing for regional dissemination of the data. In Peru, the INEI is establishing a specialized unit on time use as part of its implementation of the law on the satellite account for unpaid work.

The gender information systems included in the institutional structures of mechanisms for women's advancement serve as promoters and users of data from time-use surveys. They play a fundamental role in promoting, disseminating and legitimizing time use in national statistics offices and in the formulation of gender policies.

C. Obstacles to implementation of time use studies by national statistics institutes

The resource persons consulted in our study of national statistics offices in Uruguay, Ecuador and Guatemala pointed to the lack of financing as one of the main obstacles to implementing time-use surveys. The difficulties encountered in allocating funds for surveys of this kind has a negative impact on the periodicity of time-use measurements, as well as on the modality used, as it is more costly to mount an independent survey than to add a module to a broader household survey as an annex or supplement. Mexico has been more successful than most countries in finding regular financing for time-use surveys, and this is reflected in the quantity of such surveys to date. By contrast, Guatemala has a clear shortage of earmarked national funding.

In addition to financial obstacles, national statistics offices may also suffer from technical and operational shortcomings that impede the conduct of such surveys. Strategies for strengthening the technical and methodological aspects of time use measurement will depend on building partnerships with other stakeholders who can contribute specialized knowledge, such as academic entities, women's

advancement programmes, and international cooperation agencies. Partnerships of this kind played a role in the latest time-use surveys conducted in the countries selected.

In terms of methodological and technical obstacles to conducting surveys, Uruguay mentions some related to statistical procedures, such as the selection of informants, the recording of simultaneous activities, and the availability of trained and qualified personnel for carrying out the survey. Measuring time use is in itself a complex statistical procedure that requires specialized and multidisciplinary technical know-how and also poses methodological demands relating to the design of instruments, the recollection capability of respondents, the calculation of time dedicated to activities, etc.

Another obstacle has to do with the low degree of dissemination and awareness of time use issues within institutions and among the general public. Mexico notes that there is little knowledge about this type of measurement, and that there is still little dissemination of data, despite the efforts made by the country's programme for the advancement of women. The dissemination of results and data from time-use surveys is essential for raising awareness of gender gaps and inequities in the distribution of time use and unpaid work between men and women. As greater numbers of institutional players appropriate, process, articulate and disseminate these data, there will be greater demand on the part of society, academia and institutions to broaden the sources of production for studies of this kind.

In light of the responses obtained from our consultations with national statistics offices, we may say that the obstacles to conducting time-use surveys revolve around three key factors: economic resources, dissemination, and methodological aspects.

D. The academic role in producing studies and research based on information from time-use surveys

The consultation of qualified informants on time use involved the participation of academics from the selected countries who contributed considered advice and substantive information on the role of academia in promoting knowledge of time use, its progress and challenges.

The microdata from time-use surveys are used by academics to prepare articles, studies, research, monographs and postgraduate theses in areas of the social sciences (more particularly in sociology and economics). Experience shows that academics tend to be more involved in the use of survey results than in the upstream phases of design and application. Uruguay showed a greater degree of participation by academics with the INE in all stages of the surveys, including design, monitoring of implementation, and production of analytical documents based on the results. The Gender Area of the Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic of Uruguay stands out, among the countries studied, for its active role and influence in that country's time-use measurements.

In Mexico, the Colegio de México promotes and uses the results of time use studies. It is currently preparing a book based on the 2009 time-use survey. The book is based in part on the Master's dissertation of students in the Master's programme in demography, and young researchers contributed to several chapters. This innovative experiment, which has been financially supported by UN-Women, represents a pioneering effort in encouraging the new generations to make use of information from time-use surveys in Mexico.

In Guatemala, the Universidad Rafael Landívar has been working under a technical cooperation agreement with SEPREM on a joint project that culminated in a final report proposing "a critical path for construction of the satellite account for unpaid work of households", published in September 2009. The results from the time use modules of the 2000 and 2006 ENCOVI served as inputs to that report.

The areas of study sparked by time-use surveys relate to gender issues, social well-being and unpaid work, families and time use, "time poverty", and poverty from a gender focus, the care economy, the economic value of unpaid domestic work, and satellite accounts, among others.

Research and studies based on information from surveys on time use and unpaid work⁵² have been undertaken primarily by academics (in universities and research centres) and by international cooperation agencies such as UN-Women, ECLAC, ILO, UNFPA and UNDP. Mechanisms for the advancement of women, frequently supported by these international agencies, negotiate agreements with academic institutions to produce studies that will serve the needs of gender policies. In Uruguay there is close coordination between the National Women's Institute and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic. Recently, the topic of care for dependent persons has been the subject of considerable knowledge development.

Along these lines, INMUJERES and the Social Sciences Faculty signed a cooperation agreement for the pursuit of joint activities, including research relating to the “national survey on social representations of care in Uruguay”, conducted in 2011, and a series of publications commissioned by INMUJERES from the Sociology Department on child care, gender and unpaid work designed as policy and technical input for the construction of the Integrated National Care System, which the government is currently designing in cooperation with other social stakeholders. The web pages of INMUJERES and the Social Sciences Faculty have given prominence to both activities.

An essential function of the academic world is to help promote and improve the measurement of time use in two dimensions: the methodological and statistical aspects of surveys, in coordination with national statistics offices, and the design and implementation of policies relating to gender, care and time use, in coordination with mechanisms for the advancement of women. Strategies in connection with the first dimension, proposed by the academics consulted, consist of contributing to the improvement of questionnaire design, systematizing and analysing background data from time-use surveys, stimulating interest among financial organizations to fund time-use surveys, generating forums for work and discussion on the methodological evaluation of time-use surveys, and participating actively in specialized meetings on statistics and time use.

⁵² Aguirre, R. (Coord) (2007). *Encuestas sobre uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado*. UNIFEM. Uruguay.
 Aguirre, R. (Coord) (2009). *Las bases invisibles del bienestar social. El trabajo no remunerado en Uruguay*. UNIFEM, Uruguay.
 Aguirre, R. (2009). *Uso del tiempo y desigualdades de género en el trabajo no remunerado*. In: Aguirre R. (Comp.) *Las bases invisibles del bienestar social. El trabajo no remunerado en Uruguay*. INE, INMUJERES, UDELAR, UNIFEM, UNFPA. Uruguay.
 Antonopoulos, R. and E. Memis (2010). *Time and Poverty from a Developing Country Perspective*.
 Bardasi, E. and Q. Wodon (2009). Working long hours and having no choice: time poverty in Guinea. In. *Policy Research Working Paper Series*.
 Batthyány, K. (2007). *Políticas sociales y trabajo no remunerado en la región*. In Encuestas sobre el uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado. (Aguirre, R. Coord.) UNIFEM. Uruguay.
 Batthyány, K. (2010). *El cuidado infantil en Uruguay y sus implicancias de género. Análisis a partir del uso del tiempo*. In revista n°27 Ciencias Sociales, *Uso del tiempo, cuidados y bienestar. Desafíos de Uruguay y la región*. DS/FCS/UdelAR, CSIC. Uruguay. Publicaciones sobre uso del tiempo ECLAC:
 Batthyány, K. (2008). *Género, cuidados familiares y uso del tiempo*. DS/FCS/UdelAR, UNIFEM, INMUJERES, INE. Uruguay.
 Batthyány, K. (2009) *Cuidado de personas dependientes y género*. En: Aguirre, R. (Ed.) *Las bases invisibles del bienestar social. El trabajo no remunerado en Uruguay*. UNIFEM. Uruguay.
 Burchardt, T. (2008). *Time and income poverty*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE).
 ECLAC (2009). *Social Panorama of Latin America*. Chile.
 Espinosa, I. (2008). *The Political and Social Economy of Care: Nicaragua Case*. Research Report 2. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).
 Francavilla, F., Giannelli, G.C., Grotkowska, G. and Socha, M.W. (2011). *Use of Time and Value of Unpaid Family Care Work: A Comparison between Italy and Poland*.
 Gammage, S. (2009). *Género, pobreza de tiempo y capacidades en Guatemala: Un análisis multifactorial desde una perspectiva económica*. ECLAC.
 Gammage, S. (2010). Time Pressed and Time Poor: Unpaid Household Work in Guatemala. *Femist Economics*.
 Gammage, S. and Orozco, M. (2008). *El trabajo productivo no remunerado dentro del hogar: Guatemala y México*. Serie de estudios y perspectivas 103. ECLAC.
<http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/search.asp?cat=135&desDoc=Uso%20del%20tiempo>.
 Lawson, D. (2007). *A Gendered Analysis of Time Poverty. The Importance of Infrastructure*. Global Poverty Research Group.
 Salvador, S., Espino, A., Querejeta, M. (2010). *La economía de los hogares: más allá de los ingresos monetarios*. CIEDUR and UNIFEM, Uruguay.
 Salvador, S. (2009). *Necesidades de cuidados en los hogares. Aportes para la elaboración de Políticas Públicas de Igualdad de Género*. MIDES and UNIFEM, Uruguay.
 Soledad, S. (2011). *Hacia un Sistema Nacional de Cuidados en el Uruguay*. In: *El desafío de un sistema nacional de cuidados para el Uruguay* (Nieves Rico, coord.). Serie Seminarios y Conferencias N°66 ECLAC. Chile.
 Soledad, S., Ventura, V., Colacce, M., Querejeta, M. (2011). *La producción y el consumo de los servicios en el hogar: el caso de Uruguay*. Red Latinoamericana de Política Comercial (LATN).
 Valenzuela, M. (2003). *Desigualdades de género y pobreza en América Latina*, ILO, Chile.

With respect to strategies that relate to academic support in the formulation of public policies, there are proposals that include incorporating the time use dimension into policy analysis, promoting academic research on the gender focus in public policies, disseminating academic information on time use in government circles, coordinating studies and research for the construction of public policies with machineries for the advancement of women, and creating cross-sectoral working arrangements between academia, government and civil society for the design, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies.

Academic experts have expressed concern that the knowledge produced on time use will be retained within their own academic institutions. They see the need to increase mechanisms of dissemination to all social stakeholders (more specifically, civil society organizations and women's groups, to provide empirical evidence to substantiate their demands). They also point to the possibility of creating synergies and interaction between Latin American academic institutions in conducting research on time use and improving the circulation of information among researchers at the national level.

E. Training opportunities in gender, time use, unpaid work and care issues

In recent years, a number of regional and national institutions have taken initiatives (typically championed by gender divisions, programmes or areas) to provide training for graduates in the social sciences, researchers and academics in research centres, professionals and technical staff of public agencies (ministries, gender mechanisms and national statistics offices), as well as members of the technical teams of NGOs (e.g. feminist activists, gender project coordinators).

Following is a compilation of the main courses at the undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels that regularly include these issues in classroom, virtual or blended learning environments. The courses listed were selected in light of a mapping exercise based on information available at the web pages of academic and training institutions in each country.

- **Regional offerings**

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

International course on “Redistribution of time. An indicator of equality” (2008).⁵³ Held in Santiago at the headquarters of ECLAC. The course was organized by the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC, with Cooperation from the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Virtual course (2011):⁵⁴ “Time-use surveys”. The course was organized by the Gender Affairs Division and ILPES, both units of ECLAC, with support from UN-Women.

Virtual course (2011):⁵⁵ “Gender Statistics and Indicators, Version I” (2012).⁵⁶ The course was organized by the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division and ILPES, and incorporated topics related to time-use surveys.

Virtual course (2012):⁵⁷ “Gender Statistics and Indicators, Version II”. The course is organized by the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division and ILPES, and incorporates topics related to time-use surveys.

⁵³ <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/4/32254/FolletoCursoTiempoG%C3%A9nero.pdf>.

⁵⁴ <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/ilpes/capacitacion/4/44394/P44394.xml&xsl=/ilpes/tpl/p15f.xsl&base=/ilpes/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

⁵⁵ <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/ilpes/capacitacion/0/42920/P42920.xml&xsl=/ilpes/tpl/p15f.xsl&base=/ilpes/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

⁵⁶ <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/ilpes/capacitacion/2/46002/P46002.xml&xsl=/ilpes/tpl/p15f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

⁵⁷ <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/ilpes/capacitacion/2/46002/P46002.xml&xsl=/ilpes/tpl/p15f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

Virtual course (2012):⁵⁸ “Public policies relating to care “. The course is organized by the ECLAC Gender Affairs Division and ILPES, and incorporates topics relating to the valuation of unpaid work and policies for social co-responsibility .

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) – Argentina Campus⁵⁹

The Virtual Master’s Course in Gender, Society and Politics of the Regional Training Programme in Gender and Public Policies, PRIGEPP, of FLACSO Argentina (2011) offers two seminars dealing with time use: one is entitled “Poverty, globalization and gender: progress on the theoretical, research and strategic fronts, with a special focus on Latin America”, and the other is entitled “Economy and gender: their links to the formulation of public policies”.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, with support from UN-Women Bolivia – Andean region.

“International diploma in feminist economics, fiscal policy and gender-sensitive budgeting in intercultural contexts” (2012).⁶⁰ Organized by the postgraduate office for development sciences (CIDES) of the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, with support from UN-Women Bolivia – Andean region. This is a virtual course with modules on paid and unpaid work by men and women (sexual division of labour) and on the care economy and the *role of social reproduction*.

International Labour Organization – Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (ILO-CINTERFOR)

ILO-INTERFOR pursues various lines of research and training through its online platform, which provides support for classroom courses, e-learning activities and practitioner communities in relation to vocational training. It is a tool supplementary to the knowledge management platform and website, making it possible to generate communication and the sharing of ideas horizontally and multi-directionally between members. The principal topics addressed are gender, labour, vocational training and competencies with a focus on gender, care and social co-responsibility.

- **Ecuador**

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) – Ecuador Campus

Virtual graduate course in “Gender and Economy” (2010).⁶¹ Gender studies programme. “Session 5: alternative measures of well-being and work”, included the following contents: satellite accounts: placing a monetary value on unpaid work. Time use studies: measuring all work, outcomes, progress and challenges. Alternative measures of well-being.

Centre for Gender Economic Equality (CIGENERO), Ecuador⁶²

The Centre for Gender Economic Equality engages in research and technical assistance in matters relating to gender and the economy in order to “contribute to strengthening the capabilities of Ecuadorian women in the exercise of their economic rights, and to the generation of policies to promote gender economic equality in Ecuador.”

Its areas of work include teaching and training in economics and gender; fiscal policy and budgeting; the care economy and time use; gender, labour and poverty; gender and the environment, including alternative and multi-disciplinary methodological developments, programmes of study, design of curriculum modules and structures.

⁵⁸ <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/ilpes/capacitacion/8/47468/P47468.xml&xsl=/ilpes/tpl/p15f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

⁵⁹ <http://www.prigepp.org/>.

⁶⁰ http://www.presupuestoygenero.net/images/documentos_noticias/CIDES-Triptico.pdf.

⁶¹ http://www.flacsoandes.org/generoycultura/?page_id=1203.

⁶² <http://www.analitica.com/mujeranalitica/organizacionesfemeninas/1873733.asp>.

CIGENERO reports the following recent experiments:

- Analysis of paid and unpaid work in Ecuador, based on the National Time-Use Survey, CONAMU-UNIFEM, September-December 2008.
 - Strengthening capabilities and methodological developments for analysing time use as an indicator of gender equality in the National Statistics and Census Institute, October 2008-January 2009.
 - Research projects on "interaction between the care economy and the market economy in Ecuador"; "time use and women in the local setting"; "public policies and care: the Human Development Bonus in Ecuador"; "time and care from the ethnic dimension"; presented during the Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), Ecuador, July, 2008.
 - Coordination of the Roundtable on "men's time, women's time", during the Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, Ecuador, July, 2008. "Contributions to research for analysing the care economy in Ecuador, on the basis of the 2007 Time-Use Survey for Ecuador."
- **Mexico**

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) -- Mexico Campus

The programme of degree courses, specialty courses and master's courses in public policies and gender. National University of Córdoba, Argentina, the Coordination Office of the Open University and Distance Education of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (CUAED/UNAM) and the Inter-American Universities Organization (OUI),

Coordination of the Open and Distance Education of the University and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (CUAED/UNAM), the Interamerican University Organization (OUI) and the National University of Cordoba, Argentina

The virtual course on "gender, social policies and development" contained specific modules on "gender, families and public policies" and "public policies: gender mainstreaming, indicators and instruments", which incorporate data from time-use surveys.

National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Faculty of Economics⁶³

"Postgraduate specialization course in gender and the economy". This course has been offered through the postgraduate division of UNAM since 2007. The curriculum includes compulsory material on domestic work and its calculation: time-use surveys and satellite accounts in Mexico.

National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Faculty of Political and Social Sciences. Sociological Studies Centre

"Gender sociology" course. Optional subject matter for the UNAM sociology degree. Addresses time use in thematic units relating to women's labour rights and the socio-demographic characterization of Mexico from a gender perspective.

- **Uruguay**

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the Republic

Postgraduate degree in "Gender and Public Policies" (2011 and 2012).⁶⁴ In one of its modules, entitled "gender-based social inequalities in Uruguay", there is discussion of the main gender indicators available in the country and in the region with respect to paid and unpaid work, time use, families and households, education, health, political participation etc. It explores the trend of these indicators over

⁶³ <http://www.depfe.unam.mx/especializaciones/GeneroEconomia.pdf>.

⁶⁴ <http://www.fcs.edu.uy/archivos/Diploma%20Genero%202012.pdf>.

time and the interplay between gender and other social divides, and reviews sources of information, their availability and reliability.

Optional seminars include a postgraduate seminar on “families, care and well-being”.

Optional seminar on “gender inequalities in Latin America”. This is part of the master’s programme in sociology offered by the Faculty of Social Sciences. One of its modules refers to well-being and unpaid work. This seminar has been offered since 2012, but gender modules have been incorporated into the master’s programme in sociology since 2001, through a seminar on “states of well-being, families and gender relations” (2001 to 2003), a seminar on “development and gender” (2004 to 2008), and a seminar on “gender inequalities” (2010 and 2011). All of the seminars included topics relating to time use.

The central workshop (since 2007) on “gender and social inequalities”. A central research workshop for the degree programme in sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences. It tracks and promotes student research in these issues during the two-year degree programme. Key topics of teaching and research include time use, unpaid work and care.

Optional seminar (since 2001) on “gender and families”. This is part of the degree programme in sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences. One of its modules deals with family issues, well-being and unpaid work.

Faculty of Economic and Administration of the University of the Republics

Course on “economy and gender” (2013), organized by the Gender and Culture Programme of FLACSO-Uruguay, under contract with FLACSO-Mexico. This postgraduate programme is an academic continuation of the degree programme in gender and equality policies that has been offered in Uruguay since 2011. The master’s programme contains optional material relating to “labour market, labour policies and the gender perspective”, including sessions on time use.

- **Peru**

Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

Master’s programme in “gender studies” (2012).⁶⁵ This includes a compulsory course of research in gender relations, and optional courses on “economy and gender” and “gender, development and public policies”. Both courses address issues relating to paid and unpaid work, families and care-giving.

- **Guatemala**

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) -- Guatemala Campus⁶⁶

Master’s programme in “gender studies and feminism”. Includes modules on quantitative methodology and on feminist economics and development. The Gender and Feminism programme of FLACSO originally appeared in 1994 as the “women’s area”. It has evolved from a series of short courses to a degree programme in gender studies, and now to a Master’s programme in gender studies and feminism.

A survey of educational offerings shows that Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay offer a broad and varied range of training in gender and public policy issues. This process is just beginning in Peru and Guatemala. While the greatest education opportunities, on the whole, are at the master’s level, Uruguay and Mexico have now incorporated the gender focus, time use modules and the care economy into undergraduate programmes offered by their national universities in the areas of sociology and economics.

⁶⁵ <http://posgrado.pucp.edu.pe/maestrias/interdisciplinarias/maestria-en-estudios-de-genero/plan-estudios/>.

⁶⁶ <http://www.flacso.edu.gt/portal/?p=3808>.

Universities have included this topic in their gender education offerings at various levels: undergraduate, diploma and master's programmes. ECLAC appears in this list as offering specialized training in gender statistics and time use. FLACSO, through its local and regional institutions, offers a variety of academic training courses at the specialist, diploma and master's levels.

There is a wide diversity of training available, and it is geared to ensuring that graduates will have a positive impact, whatever their professional milieu: teaching, research, public policy, private business, civil society organizations, etc.

The picture as it emerges reveals various efforts, if still in their infancy, to incorporate time use into educational agendas dealing with gender and public policies. This systematization of courses provides a first approximation of the educational offering, but the contents, approaches, methodological strategies and bibliography remain to be fleshed out, as do the possibilities for articulating the existing offer among the various modalities and education streams. It would seem that progress in the education area is uneven between countries, and the quality, diversity and frequency of courses also vary depending on the availability of suitable classroom space. A major challenge in this respect is to encourage academics and institutions interested in these issues to take a hand in establishing networks among countries of the region, with support from international cooperation, in order to expand educational opportunities in the areas of gender, time use and public policies.

F. The impact of time-use surveys on national machineries for the advancement of women and on the formulation of public policies

Machineries for the advancement of women serve as valid and strategic interlocutors for disseminating the results of time-use surveys. As observed, and as confirmed by consultations with resource persons involved in those mechanisms in the countries examined, the data are presented with the objective of having an impact on the gender policy agenda. At the same time, efforts are being made to maintain the periodicity of surveys and to move forward with the production of new information and with the economic valuation of unpaid work.

Mexico is among the countries making significant use of the results, thanks in part to partnerships with the national government, the mechanism for women's advancement, the statistics agency and the academic world. An example of Mexico's success in terms of the impact of time-use survey results on public policies can be found in the national "*Progresas-Oportunidades*" programme. This programme of cash transfers to vulnerable population groups has succeeded in reducing the employment of children in unpaid domestic work through grants that allow girls to enter and progress through the formal education system. Time-use measurements have shown a decline in unpaid work by girls and adult female members of the household thanks to better educational coverage for this population segment. Data from the 2002 time-use survey showed that the time dedicated to household activities among recipients of *Oportunidades* grants declined by an average of eight hours, in comparison to non-recipients. In addition to the education grants, there are other effective instruments that are assisting in this reduction, such as school transport services, childcare services, kindergartens, flexible school hours, and cash transfers to households with high levels of unpaid female work.

The impact of Mexican time-use surveys in the statistics area can be seen in the preparation by INEGI of the "satellite account for unpaid work in households 2003-2009", based primarily on data from the 2009 ENUT. That satellite account has been updated for the period 2006-2010.

Mexico's INMUJERES has influenced the inclusion of time use in various general provisions regarding information systems for monitoring the situation of women, and for which time-use surveys represent an important input. The National Programme for Equality between Women and Men (PROIGUALDAD) contains a line of action (6.2.10) that calls for "generating statistical instruments for recognizing the characteristics of women's paid and unpaid economic activities, their relation to domestic

life and time use, and their impact on the economy, on family well-being, on society and on government tax revenues”. For its part, article 34 (IV) of the General Law on Equality between Women and Men provides for the improvement and coordination of national statistics systems in order to achieve a better understanding of gender equality issues in the national labour strategy.

Lastly, in the INMUJERES law, Mexico has created a system of statistical information on the general status of women, which promotes studies and research for implementing an information system for recording, monitoring and evaluating the social, political, economic and cultural conditions of women in the various spheres of society.⁶⁷

In Guatemala, the Presidential Office for Women (SEPREM) has used the results of the time use module in the 2011 ENCOVI to demonstrate the need to quantify the value of total work performed by women and to show that their contributions to development have gone unrecognized, as well as to demonstrate the need for the national accounts to be supplemented by an account that will identify activities and assign them a monetary value.⁶⁸

SEPREM has sought to improve the recording of time use. It has made representations and provided technical advice to the INE in order to have the data-gathering instrument reflect more closely the reality of the various activities that women perform in the home. This is seen as a starting point for proposing public policies more attuned to the problems identified.

In Peru, the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) has incorporated into its policy training programmes the results of the 2010 time-use survey as compulsory reading, with a view to ensuring that public policies are designed with due regard to gender inequalities in time use.

The MIMP has conducted an analysis of the principal gender gaps in time use,⁶⁹ utilizing data from the 2010 ENUT as the basis for policy proposals that will address gender gaps in such areas as the care economy, social security for women, family relations, decent work, reconciliation of working and family responsibilities, domestic workers, etc.⁷⁰

The 2010 ENUT provided the basis for Law 27,900, approved in 2011, which includes unpaid work in the national accounts and requires that a schedule be established for time-use surveys, together with incorporation of a satellite account on unpaid work in the national accounts.⁷¹

The Peruvian Ministry of Labour and Employment⁷² (MTPE), together with the ILO, is spearheading a policy directive on wage equality which considers information on the differences in the time dedicated by men and women to paid work.⁷³

The INEI of Peru, through its Research and Development Centre (CIDE), and UNFPA have issued a call for proposals to develop research projects using the results of the 2010 ENUT.

In Uruguay, the results of the time-use surveys have been fundamental in promoting gender policies, and in particular the creation of the National Care System,⁷⁴ one of the country’s main initiatives in the area of gender equality. The initiative, which is a programmatic commitment of the government, is headed by a working group (created by presidential resolution 863/010) within the Social Cabinet (ministerial authorities for the social policy area) and involving representatives from various state agencies. The Care System will produce proposals for three target populations: children under the age of three, persons with permanent disabilities, and dependent seniors.

⁶⁷ Information provided by the resource person at INMUJERES in Mexico.

⁶⁸ Information provided by the resource person at SEPREM in Guatemala.

⁶⁹ Brechas de Género en el Uso del Tiempo. http://www.mimp.gob.pe/files/DIRECCIONES/DGM/DOCUMENTOS/Brechas_genero_enelUso_Tiempo.pdf.

⁷⁰ Information provided by the resource person at MIMP in Peru.

⁷¹ Information provided by the resource person at MIMP in Peru.

⁷² The unit responsible for this task is the General Directorate of Fundamental Rights and Safety and Health in the Workplace, of the MTPE.

⁷³ Information provided by the resource person at MIMP in Peru.

⁷⁴ Information provided by the resource person at INMUJERES in Uruguay.

In Uruguay, INMUJERES is an active participant in the design and construction of the care system, where the gender focus and time use constitute fundamental principles.

As another reflection of the importance accorded time use in Uruguay, strategic guidelines for equality were incorporated into the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights (PIODNA 2007-2011) relating to time use and unpaid work and the need to implement care policies. This plan has secured the commitment of the majority of ministries and has been approved by law.⁷⁵

The extent to which women's advancement mechanisms make use of time-use survey results for influencing public policies varies across countries in terms of demands and intensity. Local realities, stakeholder interests, and evidence from different forms of measuring time use tend to produce policy agendas that are dissimilar and country-specific.

In our consultations with resource persons from the machineries for the advancement of women, we asked about the main challenges involved in using the results of time-use surveys to influence public policies. The challenges identified have to do with the need to disseminate those results more effectively and strategically in order to influence public policies in ways that will respond specifically to the issues arising from time use among women and men.

The informants from Peru and Guatemala identified the need to improve statistical and data gathering procedures and to ensure that the time-use survey forms incorporate problem areas in public policies and offer routes to more appropriate solutions.

Another issue indicated by the Mexican informant has to do with the periodicity of measurements, recognizing that if surveys are interrupted this will make it more difficult to monitor unequal tendencies in the distribution of time use between men and women. There are also statistical challenges in assigning a value to unpaid work, an area where innovative action is needed.

Interagency negotiations and the alliances forged between machineries for the advancement of women, the academic world, social organizations and national statistics offices can promote or impede time-use measurements. In this respect, countries that have weak institutions dealing with gender affairs offer fewer opportunities and resources for influencing public policies.

With respect to issues relating to care-giving and the sharing of responsibility, the persons consulted in Uruguay and Guatemala cited challenges at two levels: the need to improve the recording of childcare activities in order to dimension the problem and design public policies, and the need to ensure that policies relating to care should bring about real changes in the inequitable distribution of time use between men and women. The area of care and time use also poses the challenge of designing public actions and responses that will have an impact on active employment policies and on discrimination against women in the labour market.

⁷⁵ Information provided by the resource person at INMUJERES in Uruguay.

IV. Looking to the future

The picture presented in this paper suggests that time-use surveys have gained greater legitimacy in most countries of the region. Some countries, indeed, have acquired significant experience in this area, from which lessons can be drawn for expanding the use of the surveys, for enhancing the information produced from them, for refining analysis of the data, and for allowing civil society and government authorities to employ them more effectively in the preparation and implementation of public policies.

In the following section we discuss two dimensions that should be considered as this process advances:

1. The conceptual and methodological dimension

There is a need to incorporate or improve the capture of time dedicated to caring for persons, an activity that receives much less detailed treatment than domestic work in many surveys. Particular attention must be paid to the provision of care for elderly and disabled dependents. The study shows that time-use surveys collect fairly detailed information on childcare activities, but that they produce relatively little information specific to these other two population groups, which in many countries constitute social policy priorities. Information on the care needs of all dependent population groups is an essential input for dimensioning the development of quality care services in the context of the new care systems.

Special attention must be paid to the intersecting inequalities related to gender, socioeconomic level, race and ethnic origin and place of residence. This means that survey samples must be designed

to allow the analysis of time use patterns for different groups. In this respect, time-use measurements conducted through modules attached to broader household surveys have the advantage of yielding other sociodemographic and socioeconomic data that can be utilized for an integrated analysis of time use that will identify cross-inequalities. By increasing the range of data for each household they offer greater possibilities for multidimensional analysis. Yet it must be recognized that expanding the sample is bound to increase measurement costs proportionately.

An agreed set of indicators for time use and paid work is needed, with the emphasis on care for dependent persons. Such indicators can be valuable tools for substantiating and supporting the design and implementation of public policies. They should take into account studies that have identified inequalities in time use and unpaid work and that have led to progress in the design and implementation of policies that not only recognize inequalities but allocate resources for redistribution through sector policies and comprehensive care policies. A case in point is Uruguay, which is in the lead in the study of care issues. There, the academic world, the mechanism for the advancement of women, and the official statistics institute are now drawing up a questionnaire for the next time-use survey, in which the emphasis will be placed on activities involved in caring for children by age group (0-3 years, 4-5 years, and 6-12 years), persons with disabilities and seniors over 65 years. Those activities include feeding, transportation, hygiene, health care, education, and the use of public and private care services. The importance attached to measuring care activities in Uruguay reflects a political and institutional commitment to construct an integrated care system that will give initial priority to the most vulnerable population groups and those in greatest need of care, moving gradually thereafter to universal public care services. The next time-use survey will provide input for the design of that system.

Processing of the available information requires more refined analytical techniques, such as multivariate analysis, in order to identify the distribution and intensity of the effects of various independent variables on care activities.

The inclusion in time-use surveys of the time dedicated to family care could be complemented with information on care provided by other households, the market, the State and the community. Such information is essential for appreciating the social organization of care as it emerges from the combination of care activities performed by women and men according to different socioeconomic levels, ethnic or racial groups, and place of residence.

One of the greatest challenges in measuring time use is to ensure that this is done periodically and systematically. Our study revealed inter-country differences in the pattern and frequency of such measurement, which may be interrupted or accelerated by numerous methodological and technical factors, and also by political and institutional ones.

Another challenge is to achieve statistical harmonization and comparability of time-use surveys. It is apparent that the most recent time-use surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean rely more heavily on the ICATUS than the CAUTAL classification. And yet, while more than half of the countries are using ICATUS, there are still some that classify activities according to their own criteria, and this poses an obstacle to harmonizing time use statistics. Some attempts to adapt to CAUTAL have been observed in the most recent studies, however, indicating greater recognition of this instrument. The use of international and regional classifications, however, is not yet extensive enough to allow harmonization and comparability. It would be well to strengthen and broaden statistical discussion of the advantages and limitations of classifications at the regional level. The necessary harmonization should leave a margin of freedom, something that countries seem to value when it comes to designing survey forms consistent with their specific characteristics.

The importance of preparing satellite accounts has been squarely on the international agenda since the Beijing Platform (1995), and has been reinforced by expert consensus and specialized meetings at the international and regional levels. The preparation of satellite accounts and the economic valuation of unpaid work is recognized in the objectives of at least four countries' time-use

surveys. Mexico, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru have recently made progress in implementing satellite accounts and economic valuations of unpaid work, and time-use surveys provide essential input in this respect. Assigning value to unpaid work and constructing satellite accounts are both areas that are open to conceptual and methodological debate. As there are no standard rules, there is a need for further research and exchange of experience among countries that have developed such accounts. It is essential to devise common criteria for linking time-use survey research agendas with the information needs of the satellite accounts, given the relationship between the activities that the surveys cover and the values that the accounts record as a function of those activities. The idea should be to provide an interface between the respective areas responsible for preparing the time-use surveys and the satellite accounts, as they belong to different spheres from the technical and institutional viewpoints.

2. The political and institutional dimension

Machineries for the advancement of women are an essential component of the interagency network driving time-use surveys. They have a role in the design, implementation, analysis, dissemination and policy impact of time-use measurements. Countries that have had successful experience with time-use surveys have consolidated gender mechanisms that exert influence at all stages of the process. As well, and as demonstrated by countries such as Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay, the gender information systems of women's advancement mechanisms are active promoters and users of time-use survey data. Their function is essential for promoting, disseminating and legitimizing time use considerations in national statistics offices and in the formulation of gender policies.

There is a need to enhance the capacities of women's advancement mechanisms for preparing indicators based on time-use survey data. The information demands of those mechanisms, of other government spheres, and of the academic world will favour the institutionalization of the surveys within national statistics systems and their inclusion in programme and budget planning.

Interagency linkages should be encouraged, particularly between statistics institutes and women's advancement mechanisms, on one hand, and academic institutions on the other. Mexico, Ecuador and Uruguay have achieved a high degree of interagency cooperation in time use measurement. In Uruguay, the academic sector is actively involved in all stages of the measurement process. Solid links with the academic world can be of benefit in political and institutional as well as conceptual and methodological terms in the process of preparing time-use surveys.

Cooperation by international agencies (in particular ECLAC, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNDP, AECID) remains essential for promoting and supporting the methodological as well as the interagency aspects of time-use surveys. There is a need to continue strengthening measurement activities in countries that have discontinued time-use surveys. To encourage periodicity is key for standardizing the pace of surveys in the countries studied. In this respect, it should be possible to coordinate resources and activities among cooperation agencies to create regional funds that will encourage more surveys in those countries that are lagging behind for lack of resources. Interagency strategies could be devised for promoting and supporting surveys. The informants consulted in the national statistics offices of Uruguay, Ecuador and Guatemala pointed to the lack of financing is one of the main obstacles to conducting time-use surveys.

Collaboration and articulation should be promoted among the various regional and national education offerings. Training in methodological and statistical aspects is very important, but so is the acquisition of conceptual tools for understanding the processes of launching and designing public policies. Having information available on time use is not enough to influence policies. There are conflicts and tensions that must be recognized between stakeholders involved in these policies, who may interpret things through different prisms. In order to provoke policy decisions, the arguments must be posed in public debate and covered in the communications media so as to establish a supportive coalition for advocacy. In this connection, we noted in our study some successful strategies pursued

by women's advancement mechanisms. In Uruguay, wide dissemination of the time-use survey results gave a boost to the lobbying efforts of INMUJERES (in collaboration with the academic world) to induce the authorities to incorporate these issues into gender policies. A complementary strategy is that pursued in Peru, Ecuador and Uruguay, where social organizations (women's networks, gender advocates, feminists, civil society) have acquired greater political clout in matters of time use, gender and social policies.

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Annexes

ANNEX 1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: METHODOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LATEST TIME MEASUREMENT SURVEYS

Country	Latest Time-use Survey	Geographical Coverage	Name	Universe	Sample	Period	Modality	Instrument	Previous Surveys
Argentina	2010	Rosario-Santa Fe	Time-Use and Volunteer Activities Survey	15 years and over	1000 dwellings	Previous day	Independent	Diary International classifiers not used	2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2010/2011 (Two pilots)	National, urban and rural	Survey of Household Time Use	10 years and over	5,744 dwellings	Previous day	Independent	Diary. CATBOL CAUTAL	2001
Brazil	2009 (pilot)	States of Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande del Sur, São Paulo and Distrito Federal	Time-Use Survey separate from the National Continuous Household Survey (PNAD)	10 years and over	11,940 households	Random day	Independent	Diary (15 minutes) ICATUS	2001 2005 2008
Chile	2009	Greater Santiago	Experimental Time-Use Survey	12 years and over	1,571 dwellings	Previous day	Independent	Diary (30 minutes) ICATUS	
Colombia	2012 (Planned)	National, Cabecera [Admin. Centre], 5 urban regions and 4 rural regions.	National Time-Use Survey.	10 years and over	54,000 interviews	Week	Independent	Activities list CAUTAL ICATUS	2007 2008 2009 2010
Costa Rica	2011	Greater Metropolitan Area	Time-Use Survey in the Greater Metropolitan Area	12 years and over	2,520 dwellings	Week	Independent	CAUTAL CMUT	2004
Cuba Habana Vieja Pinar del Rio San Juan y Martínez Bayamo Guisa	2001	Urban-rural	Time-Use Survey.	15 years and over	HV: 280 dwellings. 720 persons. PR: 560 dwellings. 1389 persons. SJM: 560 dwellings. 1557 persons. B: 560 dwellings. 1420 persons. G: 560 dwellings. 1383 persons	Previous day	Independent	Diary (10 minutes) ICATUS	1985 1988 1997
Dominican Republic	2007	National	Two questions on time use in the Demographic and Health Survey.	Women 15-49 years, children under 5 years, men 15-59 years.	32,431 households; 27,195 women (individual questionnaire) 27,975 men (individual questionnaire)		Questions	Activities list. International classifiers not used	2006

(continued)

Annex I (concluded)

Country	Latest Time-use Survey	Geographical Coverage	Name	Universe	Sample	Period	Modality	Instrument	Previous Surveys
Ecuador	2012	National, urban and rural	National Time-Use Survey.	12 years and over	22,968 dwellings	Week	Independent	CAUTAL	2005 2007 2010
El Salvador	2010	National	Time-Use Module in Multipurpose Household Survey.	10 years and over	3,728 dwellings	Previous day	Module	Activities list. International classifiers not used	2005
Guatemala	2011	National	Time-Use Module in National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI)	7 years and over	14,337 households	Previous day	Module	Activities list. International classifiers not used	2000 2006
Honduras	2011	National	Time-Use Module in Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey .	10 years and over	21,330 dwellings	Previous day	Module	Activities list. International classifiers not used	2009
Mexico	2009	National	National Time-Use Survey.	12 years and over	17,000 dwellings	Week	Independent	Activities list CMAUT ICATUS	1996 1998 2002
Nicaragua	1998	7 Macro-regions	Time-Use Module in Household Survey of Living Standards.	6 years and over	2,325 dwellings	Previous day	Module	Activities list. International classifiers not used	
Panama	2011	National Urban	Time-Use Survey	15 years and over	3,720 dwellings	Week	Module	Activities list. International classifiers not used	2006
Peru	2010	National	National Time-Use Survey.	12 years and over	4,580 dwellings	Week	Independent	Activities list ICATUS	2006
Uruguay	2007	National	Module on time use and unpaid work in the Continuous Household Survey	14 years and over	4,100 households. 8,973 persons	Week	Module	Activities list ICATUS	2003
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic)	2011	National	Time-Use Survey.	12 years and over	10,500 households. 32,500 persons.	Previous day	Independent	Diary ICATUS	2008

Source: Prepared by the authors from country information available on the web.

ANNEX 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, CLASSIFIER AND MANUALS FOR THE LATEST TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Argentina (2010)	To obtain information on unrecognized work in the community by men and women that contributes to local development, social justice and gender equity		International classifiers not used	http://www.presupuestoygenero.net
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2010/2011)	To measure the paid workload plus the unpaid workload; to generate input for a future satellite account on unpaid work of households.	7 questions concerning individuals' participation in specific activities: caring for children or the elderly; cooking and cleaning the house; supplying the household with food; washing/ironing clothing; raising animals, fetching firewood or water, and household management and maintenance. Diary recording simultaneous activities.	CATBOL CAUTAL	INE (Presentation): Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en Hogares (EUTH). Primeros avances" in Mexico, 2010.
Brazil (2009)	To measure the time that people devote to travel from one place to another (for work, study etc.); to measure the time people devote to domestic chores; to measure the time people devote to volunteer work; to measure paid work performed in government and nongovernmental institutions and in households.	Number of hours per week devoted to principal/secondary/other work, by age group. Food production, construction, household cleaning and maintenance. Shopping and travel time. Volunteer work. Number of hours per week spent on household chores, by age group. Caring for persons under and over 15 years. Free time activities. Commuting to work or school.	ICATUS	IBGE Cunha. L "Encuesta sobre el USO DEL TIEMPO" at the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies. SCA, 2010.
Chile (2009)	To quantify the total workload (paid and unpaid); to measure the distribution by sex of domestic unpaid work within the household; to estimate the use and distribution of time devoted to health care; to quantify the time devoted to leisure, study, travel and other activities.	Paid work Household chores (preparing food, cleaning the house and surroundings, care of clothing, administration, household repairs) Caring for members of the household (physical care, accompaniment, education, emotional support and transportation for babies, juveniles, adults, seniors). Study (attending classes, homework, meetings and seminars) Media and ICTs. Attending shows and performances, etc.		INE (Presentation): "Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago". Sistema Integrado de Encuesta de Hogares (SIEH) 2008

(continued)

Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Colombia (2012)	To obtain statistical information for measuring the time that people devote to different types of paid, unpaid and personal activities; to serve as input for constructing the satellite account for unpaid work.	Identification. Composition of the household. Household data. Housing conditions. Caring for children under five years; attendance at care centres, distribution of time by place of residence and time devoted to specific recreation and leisure activities. Education (5 years and over) Time use (personal activities, paid and unpaid work) Time use, rural component (unpaid work)	CAUTAL ICATUS	National Statistics Department (DANE) (Presentation) Correa. M: "Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo ENUT Colombia 2012", Peru, 2012.
Costa Rica (2011)	To provide detailed information sufficient for understanding the economic contribution of women and men in the form of unpaid work; to make available to government authorities, the academic sector, business, NGOs and international cooperation agencies, as well as society in general, information essential to the formulation of public policies on gender equality and to the social and economic valuation of unpaid domestic work.	Paid activities: work at the market. Unpaid activities: work in the strict sense and commuting time. Domestic activities (washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning, caring for children, seniors, the sick, tending the garden, washing the car, shopping). Non-domestic activities (volunteer work and farming for own consumption). Non-work-related activities, such as training, personal needs and care, recreation, culture and socializing.	Based on Mexican experience: activities were selected and classified in accordance with the Mexican methodology. CAUTAL	

(continued)

Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Cuba (2001)	Two objectives: one relates to the need for statistics on population groups, addressing gender equality in paid and unpaid work, and the other to information on household plans for the division of work.	<p>Work.</p> <p>Domestic (unpaid) work.</p> <p>Domestic work for own use within the household: does not include unpaid domestic services for other households.</p> <p>Domestic work in caring for children and persons with disabilities and/or senior members of the household (unpaid).</p> <p>Unpaid assistance to other households (relatives, friends and neighbours): includes direct unpaid assistance to other households, and excludes assistance provided through an organized effort.</p> <p>Social activities.</p> <p>Hygiene and personal care.</p> <p>Study.</p> <p>Free time activities.</p> <p>Social and community participation.</p> <p>Attending cultural, entertainment and sporting events.</p> <p>Hobbies, games and other pastimes.</p> <p>Participation in sports.</p> <p>Use of the mass media.</p> <p>Other free time activities</p>	ICATUS	
Dominican Republic (2007)		<p>Time devoted to an occupation.</p> <p>Time devoted by women aged 15 to 49 years to domestic chores.</p>	International classifiers are not used	

(continued)

Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Ecuador (2012)	<p>To generate information on the gender distribution of time between paid activities, unpaid activities, and free time, as input for the analysis and formulation of public policies through implementation of an independent National Time-Use Survey in Ecuador.</p> <p>To develop a methodology for measuring time use independently.</p> <p>To generate information on activities and behaviour of individuals and the distribution of their time, with respect to work, cultural activities and leisure, while taking into account ethnic diversity.</p> <p>To provide information on unpaid production of care services in the home. In other words, to have information on unpaid work devoted to caring for children, the sick, persons with disabilities, and older persons who require constant attention.</p> <p>To have information needed for implementing the <i>Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir</i> ["National Plan for Living Well"] and the Millennium Development Goals that will allow the government to design policies to achieve gender equality.</p> <p>To have statistical information for construction of the satellite account on unpaid work.</p>	<p>Data on the dwelling and on the household.</p> <p>Information on members of the household.</p> <p>Occupational characteristics: income.</p> <p>Social programmes: disability.</p> <p>Social programmes: seniors.</p> <p>Social programmes: children under five.</p> <p>Time use.</p> <p>Healthcare needs and services.</p> <p>Learning and study.</p> <p>Preparation of food for home consumption.</p> <p>Household maintenance.</p> <p>Care and production of clothing.</p> <p>Purchases, services and management/ organization.</p> <p>Caring for children.</p> <p>Construction and repairs.</p> <p>Productive activities for own consumption.</p> <p>Unpaid activities for other households, the community, and volunteer work.</p> <p>Recreation and culture.</p> <p>Family and socializing.</p> <p>Care and support for household members with disabilities.</p> <p>For all persons outside the home.</p>	CAUTAL	

(continued)

Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
El Salvador (2011)	To identify the total burden of paid and unpaid work among the population; to visualize statistically the division of the workload between men and women; to recognize the structure of the distribution of tasks among members of the family and the distribution of time in the pursuit of activities such as productive work, domestic work, community work, education or technical training, recreation, and personal care	Productive work. Work in the home. Community work. Education or technical training. Recreation and personal care	International classifiers not used	
Guatemala (2011)	To understand and evaluate the living conditions of the population and the factors that determine them. To provide information for the design of poverty reduction strategies, social programmes, and modernization and decentralization of the state.	Work as an employee. Independent work. Unpaid work. Weaving, embroidering or making clothing. Raising animals. House repairs. Commuting to work. Education activities. Cleaning house, disposing of garbage, caring for children. Food preparation and cleanup. Washing dishes and utensils. Washing and ironing clothing. Disposing of garbage. Gathering firewood. Caring for children. Household purchases and payments. Personal care and grooming, sporting, cultural and leisure activities, and community work, and time for eating, sleeping or resting. Parallel activities.	International classifiers not used	INE, Uso del Tiempo en Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida. ENCOVI 2011.
Honduras (2011)	To use information as an instrument for analysis on participation and time devoted to domestic activities, unpaid work in the community, education and personal care.	Domestic work includes housecleaning, hygiene and clothing care; preparing and cooking food, shopping in markets, supermarkets or neighbourhood shops; caring for children, the sick and the elderly.	International classifiers are not used	INE: http://www.ine.gob.hn/drupal/node/213

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Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Mexico (2009)	<p>General: To record the time devoted by persons 12 years and over to their daily activities and to provide statistical input for measuring all forms of work, paid and unpaid, performed by individuals.</p> <p>Specific: To recognize the scope of total work, paid and unpaid.</p> <p>To recognize the distribution of unpaid activities in the household;</p> <p>To provide inputs for evaluating unpaid work and preparing household satellite accounts for measuring the contribution of women and men to the economy, with a gender focus;</p> <p>To provide a broad database on educational, cultural, leisure and personal care activities, for use in the analysis and design of public policies;</p> <p>To improve estimates of household economic activities and thereby improve the national accounts.</p>	<p>Work for the market (economic activities).</p> <p>Commuting to and from the workplace or school.</p> <p>Primary production (breeding or tending to livestock, planting and tending to gardens and plots; gathering, hauling or storing water or firewood; gathering fruits, mushrooms or flowers, fishing or hunting; preparation or weaving of clothing, blankets etc.).</p> <p>Learning (attending classes, time devoted to study, doing homework, school exercises or any other academic activity).</p> <p>Domestic chores (preparing, heating, serving food, washing dishes, housecleaning, cleaning and care of clothing and footwear, maintenance, installation and repairs to the dwelling and to household goods, purchases for household members, payments and processes, household administration).</p> <p>Care and support for other household members (caring for members who need help, help and care for household members under six years, or under 15 years or over 60 years, emotional support and companionship for household members).</p> <p>Support to other households, to the community, and volunteer work (domestic chores, caring for persons, community or volunteer work).</p> <p>Socializing, sports, games, culture and entertainment (visits to other homes, celebrations, cultural, recreational or sporting events, artistic or cultural activities, practicing sports, etc.).</p> <p>Use of the mass media (reading in print, watching television, listening to the radio, surfing or searching the web).</p> <p>Personal care (sleeping, eating, hygiene, grooming, praying, meditating, resting, going to medical appointments or recovering from an illness).</p>	CMAUT ICATUS	<p>INEGI: "Encuesta Nacional sobre el Uso del Tiempo. ENUT 2009. Metodología, Tabulados Básicos y Cuestionario". http://www.inegi.org.mx/prod_serv/contenidos/espanol/bvinegi/productos/encuestas/especiales/enut/2009/ENUT_2009_MTB.pdf</p> <p>INEGI (Presentation) Gómez. M: "Cuestionario de la Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo 2009 México" at the Second International Seminar on Time-Use Surveys, Brazil, 2010.</p>

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Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Nicaragua (1998)	To determine how the population distributes its time among productive and reproductive activities; to quantify the time devoted to different activities; to establish differences by sex and by area of residence	<p>Employment: farming and livestock activities, non-agricultural household businesses, unpaid work, and looking for work.</p> <p>Education: attending classes in schools, institutes, universities and training centres, plus time devoted to study and homework.</p> <p>Home maintenance: cooking, cleaning, washing dishes or clothing, ironing; home repairs; gathering firewood; fetching water; buying food, clothing, household articles; caring for children; caring for the sick.</p> <p>Personal activities: eating; sleeping; personal care (bathing, dressing etc.); rest and recreation (reading, watching television, taking refreshments, conversing etc.); seeking healthcare.</p> <p>Social and community activities: social gatherings (weddings, birthdays, funerals etc.), visiting friends and relatives; community and parish tasks.</p> <p>Other activities: playing sports, personal or legal proceedings, religious activities, resting from illness or disability, free time, and unspecified time use.</p>	International classifiers are not used	
Panama (2011)	To record the time that men and women devote to unpaid domestic chores in order to assign a value to the economic contribution of these activities; to recognize gender inequities in the overall workload	<p>Time devoted to:</p> <p>Domestic work. Cooking. Housecleaning. Construction and repairs. Care of clothing. Shopping. Management and organization. Assistance provided freely to other households.</p> <p>Care work. Caring for children and adolescents. Caring for the sick and other care for persons of all ages. Caring for household members with disabilities who need daily attention.</p> <p>Volunteer work.</p> <p>Personal needs.</p> <p>Educational activities.</p> <p>Family and socializing.</p> <p>Free time.</p> <p>Other activities not listed above.</p>	International classifiers are not used	INEC Panama. 10th International Meeting of experts on surveys of time use and unpaid work, Mexico 2012.

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Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Peru (2010)	To appreciate the overall workload, considering different types of work, differentiated by gender; to determine the male and female characteristics concerning the distribution and use of time in the tasks and/or activities of daily life as needed for personal, family and social development; to show the gender differences in time use for the various activities between the country's social groups and regions	Personal needs. Educational activity. Cooking. Cleaning, care and production of clothing. Housecleaning. House repair, construction and maintenance. Care for babies, children and adolescents. Care for family members with some symptom, illness or disease. Shopping for the household. Management and organization of the household. Family and socializing. Free time. Caring for gardens and livestock (not as an economic activity). Support for other households (unpaid). Volunteer work for organizations or institutions. Caring for household members with physical or mental disabilities or permanent illnesses, or those of an advanced age, who are totally dependent. Other tasks not listed above.	ICATUS	

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Annex 2 (continued)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Uruguay (2007)	<p>To provide information on the time that male and female household members, 14 years and older, devote to unpaid activities;</p> <p>to establish relationships between unpaid and paid work;</p> <p>to provide information for quantifying the economic and social contribution of unpaid work;</p> <p>to prepare a set of basic indicators or understanding and taking decisions on gender equality policies.</p>	<p>(60 closed questions)</p> <p>Domestic work for the family (feeding, preparing or cooking food, serving food, setting the table, removing and washing dishes, cleaning the house, cleaning and caring for clothing, daily shopping, buying food, beverages, cleaning articles, buying clothing for self or another family member, raising animals, collecting flora and fauna but not as an economic activity, caring for pets, fetching water, firewood, fruits, exclusively for the household, tending to or raising animals or growing a crop, housing construction and repairs, external appointments).</p> <p>Travel and transport time (commuting to work or appointments).</p> <p>Recreational activities</p> <p>Unpaid community or volunteer tasks.</p> <p>Caring for children (nursing or feeding, bathing or clothing, taking to and from daycare, kindergarten or school, helping with homework, playing games, taking for walks, care for dependent or sick persons).</p> <p>Feeding or helping to eat (bathing, cleaning, clothing, grooming or helping with these tasks, administering medicines, accompanying to health services, taking for walks or keeping company, performing some special therapy or helping with exercise).</p> <p>Assistance received from outside the home (paid and unpaid assistance for child care, paid or unpaid assistance in caring for dependents or sick persons)</p> <p>Help to other households and other families, provided free (helping with domestic chores, caring for children, caring for dependents, paying for domestic services).</p>	ICATUS	<p>Survey Form http://www.ine.gub.uy/microdatos/ech/modulo%20uso%20del%20tiempo%202007/Formulario%20Modulo%20del%20tiempo.pdf</p> <p>Dictionary of variables http://www.ine.gub.uy/microdatos/ech/modulo%20uso%20del%20tiempo%202007/DICCIONARIO%20MUT%202007.pdf</p> <p>Interviewer's handbook http://www.ine.gub.uy/biblioteca/uso%20del%20tiempo%202007/manual_eut.pdf</p>

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Annex 2 (concluded)

Country	Objective	Activities Recorded	Activities Classifier	Manuals/forms
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic) (2011)	<p>To generate basic statistics on the time devoted by the members of Venezuelan households to daily activities, from the perspectives of gender, lifecycle and social class;</p> <p>to measure the time devoted by household members to unpaid work;</p> <p>to quantify the time that household members devote to paid work in the formal and informal sectors of the economy;</p> <p>to characterize individuals' time use on the basis of occupational classifications (active or inactive), economic sector (formal or informal) and type of employment (formal or informal).</p>	<p>Time devoted to paid and unpaid activities in the household and the community.</p> <p>Time devoted to principal and secondary employment.</p> <p>Time spent travelling and waiting.</p> <p>Time use for cultural and entertainment activities.</p> <p>Caring for sick family members.</p>		

Source: Prepared by the authors from country information available on the web.

ANNEX 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL BASIS AND AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE LATEST TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS

Country	Constitutional Or Legal Basis	Executing Agencies	Associated Agencies	Financing Agencies
Argentina (2010)	The Third Municipal Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Treatment between Men and Women, of Rosario, Santa Fe (2011-2015), contains a theme relating to the democratization of family and social relations through equitable distribution of time use between men and women.	Faculty of Economic Sciences and Statistics of the National University of Rosario, in partnership with the Provincial Statistics and Census Institute of Santa Fe and the United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV).		UN Women
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2001)	Article 338 of the Bolivian Constitution (2009) provides that "the State shall recognize the economic value of household work as a source of wealth and shall quantify it in the public accounts". The National Statistics Institute (INE) is instructed to include this topic for the purpose of generating public policies.	National Statistics Institute (INE)		INE UNIFEM
Brazil (2009)	The second National Plan of Policies for Women, of the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women (SPM), 2009-2011, calls for the IBGE and the SPM to conduct nationwide research on time use.	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women (SPM)	Secretariat on Policies for Women (SPM) Committee on Gender Studies and Time Use IPEA	IBGE UNIFEM
Chile (2009)	The Plan for Equality between Men and Women (2010-2020) of the National Women's Service (SERNAM) of the Government of Chile, under the theme of social co-responsibility, calls for developing methodologies to measure unpaid care work performed by women as caregivers for children, persons with severe disabilities and elderly persons, in order to calculate their economic contribution and include it in the national accounts, for the urban and rural sectors. In addition, there is a plan to create a periodic measurement system of time distribution of productive and reproductive work between men and women in different socioeconomic contexts and different stages of the lifecycle, which would constitute the basis for new or revised policies on work/family reconciliation and shared responsibility.	National Statistics Institute (INE)	PAHO Ministry of Health Technical working group of INE, MINSAL and SERNAM	INE PAHO IDB UNIFEM

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Annex 3 (continued)

Country	Constitutional Or Legal Basis	Executing Agencies	Associated Agencies	Financing Agencies
Colombia (2012)	<p>Law 1413 of 2010 requires the Office of the President of the Republic to “include the care economy in the system of national accounts in order to measure the contribution of women to the country’s economic and social development, and as a basic tool for defining and implementing public policies”.</p> <p>The Time-Use Survey is defined in Law 1413 as “a methodological instrument for measuring the time that people devote to different activities, paid and unpaid work, and personal activities”.</p> <p>The National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women (2012-2022) of the Presidential Council on Equity for Women, referring to efforts to reconcile working responsibilities with family obligations, calls for studies and discussion to provide a better understanding of time use within the home and the distribution of care-giving work in order to dimension the division of roles within the home, considering rural and urban, gender and ethnic differences. As well, it calls for adjusting the national accounts to reflect unpaid domestic work and care-giving work, traditionally performed by women, and currently classified as inactive.</p>	National Statistics Department (DANE)	Presidential Council on Equity for Women.	Revolving Fund of the National Statistics Department – FONDANE
Costa Rica (2011)	<p>In 2011, the Parliamentary Services Department of the Legislative Assembly approved a bill “to include in the system of national accounts the contribution of unpaid work of procreation and care of children, performed by the workforce, by older persons and by persons with disabilities, in the home”.</p> <p>The bill authorizing the project to keep accounts of the contribution of domestic work to the economy and society was unanimously approved in 2012 (resolution 18,073) by the Women’s Committee of the Legislative Assembly [sentence defective?]. It is currently pending approval by the full Legislature. Once it is approved, it will be possible to appreciate and evaluate the contribution that unpaid work in the home, performed primarily by women, is making to society and the national economy.</p>	National University (UNA), National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES), and National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC)	Inter-Agency Commission on the accounting treatment of women’s work, coordinated by INAMU, comprising the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), the Women’s Studies Centre of the University of Costa Rica (CIEM), and the Population Studies Institute (IDESPO).	UNA INMUJERES INEC

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Country	Constitutional Or Legal Basis	Executing Agencies	Associated Agencies	Financing Agencies
Cuba (2001)	The National Plan of Action and Follow-Up to the Beijing Conference, adopted by the government in 1999, instructs the Ministry of Economy and the National Statistics Office to include demographic, gender, age and race variables in their ongoing and special statistics, and to apply appropriate methodologies for gathering such data as the basis for gender analysis in all agencies.	National Statistics Office (ONE) Territorial Statistics Office (OTE)	United Nations Statistics Division Statistics Institute of Italy Federation of Cuban Women Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation	ONE UNIFEM Local Human Development Programme UNDP
Dominican Republic (2007)		Social and Demographic Studies Centre (CESDEM)	Presidential Council on AIDS (COPRESIDA)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank, Executive Commission for Health Sector Reform (CERSS), MEASURE DHS, Macro International Inc., USA
Ecuador (2012)	<p>Legal or constitutional basis. The 2008 Constitution calls for “quantifying and highlighting the contribution of human care work, self-consumption and self-support”. Among the general provisions, provision 8 provides that “the State, through the corresponding institutions, shall compile statistics and keep satellite accounts as part of the System of National Accounts, for use in measuring the economic activity of individuals and organizations comprising the <i>Economía Popular y Solidaria</i> and the <i>Sector Financiero Popular y Solidario</i>, and activities of family self-consumption and human care”.</p> <p>The <i>Plan Nacional para Buen Vivir</i> (2009-2013), enshrined in the new Constitution, recognizes the importance of “social reproduction” activities as a fundamental theme of an equitable, socially responsible development model. The policy guidelines for this plan include quantifying and highlighting the contribution of human care, self-consumption and self-support, and recognizing, rewarding and providing social protection to reproductive care in the household.</p> <p>The Equal Opportunities Plan 2005-2009, declared as government policy by Executive Decree 1207-A of 9 March 2006, calls for a national time-use survey as strategic input for the formulation of policies with a gender focus.</p>	INEC, Transition Commission to the Council on Women and Gender Equality.		INEC ECLAC

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Annex 3 (continued)

Country	Constitutional Or Legal Basis	Executing Agencies	Associated Agencies	Financing Agencies
El Salvador (2011)	The National Policy for Women (2011-2014), enshrined in the Law of March 2011, and headed by the Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development (ISDEMU), in its section on care and social protection, institutionalizes in the National Statistics System the measurement of time use by men and women, and calculation of the contribution of unpaid domestic work to the national accounts.	Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census		Ministry of Economy UNFPA UNIFEM
Guatemala (2011)	The National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women (Law of March 1999), headed by the Presidential Secretariat for Women, provides that the National Statistics System (SEN) must see to the collection and systematization of data, including specific modules in existing instruments for measuring progress with disaggregation by sex and ethnic origin	National Statistics Institute (INE)	National Statistics System (SEN) Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) Universidad Rafael Landívar of Guatemala ECLAC	ECLAC AECID UNFPA UNDP WORLD BANK INE NORAD SIDA
Honduras (2011)	The second Gender Equality and Equity Plan 2010-2022 (Executive Decree Law PCM-028-2010) of the National Women's Institute establishes as strategic objectives the generation of legal and institutional mechanisms to recognize women's reproductive work and to incorporate it into the national accounts and into gross domestic product (OE 4.1), and to develop, implement and publish the Time-Use Survey as guidance in the formulation of gender equality policies in the labour area, and the valuation of reproductive work in the national accounts (OE 4.3)	National Statistics Institute (INE)	National Women's Institute ECLAC Economic Agenda for Women Programme.	UNIFEM INE
Mexico (2009)	Article 21 of the Law on the National Statistics and Geographic Information System (LSNIEG) provides that the National Subsystem of Demographic and Social Information is to "generate a set of key indicators addressing at least the following topics: population and demographic dynamics, health, education, employment, distribution of income and poverty, public safety and the administration of justice, government and housing". Under that law, a permanent Specialized Technical Committee on information with a gender perspective was formed to create the Satellite Account on Domestic Work.	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) National Women's Institute (INMUJERES)		INEGI. The Gender Equity Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the 60th Legislature approved a budget allocation for the survey in 2009

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Annex 3 (concluded)

Country	Constitutional Or Legal Basis	Executing Agencies	Associated Agencies	Financing Agencies
Nicaragua (1998)		National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC)		INEC World Bank IDB UNDP UNFPA SIDA NORAD Government funding
Panama (2011)		National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC)	National Women's Institute	INEC UNFPA UN Women
Peru (2010)	<p>Law 28,983 on equal opportunities between women and men provides guidelines for the government in improving the official statistic system by incorporating data disaggregated by sex. The National Plan for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men (2006-2010) of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development, together with the INEI, intends to design and apply instruments for gathering official statistical information with the gender indicators</p> <p>Article 2 of law DS 027-2007 PCM, in section 2 on equality between men and women, provides for the guarantee of "the full exercise of civil, political economic, social and cultural rights of women".</p> <p>Law No. 29700, adopted in June 2011, provides for a satellite account for unpaid work in the national accounts, with particular emphasis on unpaid domestic work, by means of time-use surveys.</p>	National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI)	<p>Ministry of Women's Affairs and Development</p> <p>"Manuela Ramos" Movement</p> <p>Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC</p>	INEI UNFPA UN Women
Uruguay (2007)	<p>Law 18,104 on the promotion of equal rights and opportunities between men and women (2007). National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights 2007-2011 (INMUJERES). Executive Decree 184/007 of 2007 established the general framework for fulfilling the government commitment to introduce the gender perspective into public policies. The National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights includes, among other activities, "promoting studies to quantify and highlight the contribution of women's unpaid work" (Law 10.1).</p>	<p>National Statistics Institute (INE)</p> <p>Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Universidad de la República.</p> <p>This was developed as part of the project on "time use and unpaid work of women in Brazil and countries of the Southern Cone 2006-2007"</p>	<p>Scientific Research Council of Spain (CSIC)</p> <p>National Women's Institute (INMUJERES)</p>	INE Community of Madrid UNIFEM
Venezuela Bolivarian Republic of (2011)		National Statistics Institute (INE)	<p>Central Bank of Venezuela</p> <p>Ministry of the Popular Power for Planning and Finance</p>	INE Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV)

Source: Prepared by the authors from country information available on the web.

ANNEX 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS ON LATEST TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS

Country	Reports	Publications and presentations
Argentina (2010)	"Los usos del tiempo en la ciudad de Rosario. Análisis económico y social". Faculty of Economics Rosario Santa Fe, Rosario, 2012.	http://www.presupuestoygenero.net
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2001)		INE (Presentation), <i>Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en Hogares (EUTH). Primeros avances en México</i> , 2010. Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012.
Brazil (2009)		IBGE (Presentation): Fatmato Ezzahrá Schabib Hany, <i>Comité y estadísticas de género en Brasil VII encuentro internacional de estadísticas de género: empoderamiento, autonomía económica y políticas públicas</i> . Mexico, 2011. IBGE (Presentation): Cunha Lucia, <i>Encuesta sobre el USO DEL TIEMPO</i> . At the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies. SCA, 2010.
Chile (2009)	INE Department of Social Studies, <i>Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago. Antecedentes Metodológicos y Principales Resultados</i> . http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_sociales_culturales/encuesta_tiempo_libre/pdf/presentacion_eut_17_04_2009.pdf	INE (Presentation), <i>Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago</i> . Sistema Integrado de Encuesta de Hogares (SIEH) 2008 INE Department of Social Studies, <i>Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago. Antecedentes Metodológicos y Principales Resultados</i> . http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_sociales_culturales/encuesta_tiempo_libre/pdf/presentacion_eut_17_04_2009.pdf
Colombia (2012)		DANE (Presentation) Vega A, <i>Producción de estadísticas de uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado</i> , 2011. DANE (Presentation) Correa Mónica, <i>Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo ENUT Colombia 2012</i> . DANE (Presentation) Freire E. <i>Medición de trabajo no remunerado: Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en el DANE (2011 – 2013)</i> Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean Community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012.
Costa Rica (2011)	INEC Costa Rica, "Experiencias Metodológicas de la Encuesta Uso sobre Tiempo Gran Área Metropolitana" at the 10th International Meeting of Experts on Surveys of Time Use and Unpaid Work, Mexico 2012.	Inter-Agency Commission on the accounting treatment of women's work, (INAMU), <i>Sistematización de los aspectos teóricos y metodológicos utilizados en el diseño y aplicación del módulo de uso del tiempo en Costa Rica Julio, 2004</i> . 2006. Inter-Agency Commission on the accounting treatment of women's work, (INAMU), <i>El trabajo que hacen mujeres y hombres en Costa Rica no se cuenta igual. Principales Resultados del Módulo de Uso del Tiempo 2004</i> . 2008. Juliana Martínez Franzoni (Publication), <i>La pieza que faltaba: uso del tiempo y regímenes de bienestar en América Latina</i> . Aportes-Nueva Sociedad 199.
Cuba (2001)	ONE, <i>Encuesta sobre Uso del Tiempo</i> . 2002. UNDP, Margarita Guerrero, <i>Sumario de Comentarios y Recomendaciones Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo</i> . 2001 On line: http://www.undp.org/cu/pdhl/misionunifem.html	ONE, <i>Encuesta sobre Uso del Tiempo</i> . 2002.

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Annex 4 (continued)

Country	Reports	Publications and presentations
Dominican Republic (2007)	Centre for Social and Demographic Studies (CESDEM), <i>Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud 2007. Informe Preliminar.</i>	National Statistics Office (ONE) (bulletin), <i>Panorama Estadístico: Uso del tiempo en los hogares: una aproximación a su medición.</i> Dominican Republic, 2009.
Ecuador (2012)	Alba Pérez, Presentación Encuesta Uso del Tiempo, Ecuador, 2007. Alba Pérez, <i>Encuesta Nacional del uso del tiempo Ecuador</i> at the 12 International Meeting on Gender Statistics, Mexico, 2012.	Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. Alba Pérez (Presentación), <i>Logros y retos pendientes de la implementación de las encuestas de Uso del Tiempo en la Región para su articulación con las políticas públicas.</i> Ecuador, 2011. Avellaneda at the 46th meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
El Salvador (2011)		Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census. http://www.minec.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=201:digestyc&catid=1:noticias-ciudadano&Itemid=77
Guatemala (2011)	INE, <i>Uso del Tiempo en Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida.</i> ENCOVI 2011.	Orlando Monzón, INE Guatemala, <i>La Medición del Trabajo No Remunerado en Guatemala 2011</i> at the 12 International Meeting on Gender Statistics, Mexico, 2012.
Honduras (2011)		INE: http://www.ine.gob.hn/drupal/node/213
Mexico (2009)	INMUJERES-FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Bulletin), <i>Las desigualdades de género vistas a través del estudio del uso del tiempo Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Uso del Tiempo 2009.</i> 2010. INEGI (report), <i>2° Premio Regional a la innovación Estadística Informe técnico de la operación de la Encuesta Nacional sobre el Uso del Tiempo 2009.</i> 2010	INEGI (Presentation) Gómez María, <i>Cuestionario de la Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo 2009 México.</i> At the Second International Seminar on Time-Use Surveys, Brazil, 2010. INMUJERES (Presentation) Orozco Mónica, <i>El uso del tiempo, trabajo no remunerado y políticas públicas en México.</i> At the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies (SCA) Peraza Escobosa, A. (Article), <i>Usos del tiempo en la relación: familia, trabajo y género.</i> In <i>Contribuciones a las Ciencias Sociales</i> , February 2012, www.eumed.net/rev/cccss/18/ INMUJERES (Publication) Pedrero. M, <i>Valor económico del trabajo doméstico en México. Aportaciones de mujeres y hombres, 2009.</i> 2010.
Nicaragua (1998)	INEC, <i>Informe general de la encuesta nacional de hogares sobre medición de nivel de vida (EMNV'98).</i>	INEC (Presentation) Isolda Espinosa. G, <i>La experiencia de Nicaragua.</i> At the Second International Meeting of Experts on Time-Use Surveys, Measurement and Valuation. Mexico, 2004 INEC-Programa MECOVI (Publication) Isolda Espinosa. G/Aguilar. M, <i>Uso del tiempo de las y los nicaragüenses.</i> 2001.
Panama (2011)		INEC Panama. 10th International Meeting of Experts on Surveys of Time Use and Unpaid Work, Mexico 2012.
Peru (2010)	INEI, MIMDES, <i>Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo 2010.</i> Principales resultados. 2011. UNFPA (Information Bulletin), <i>Según resultados preliminares de la ENUT 2010. Las mujeres en el Perú tienen una mayor carga de trabajo que los hombres.</i> 2011. http://www.unfpa.org.pe/boletin/pdfboletines/Boletin1322011.pdf	Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. Ministry for Women and Development (Bulletin) Freyre. M, López E.: Edgardo, <i>Brechas de género en el uso del tiempo,</i> Peru, 2011.

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Annex 4 (concluded)

Country	Reports	Publications and presentations
Uruguay (2007)	National Statistics Institute (INE), Faculty of Social Sciences (FCS) (Report), <i>Uso del tiempo y Módulo de la en el Uruguay trabajo no remunerado Encuesta Continua de Hogares</i> , September, 2007. 2008.	<p>National Statistics Institute (INE), Faculty of Social Sciences (FCS) (brochure), <i>Uso del tiempo y Módulo de la en el Uruguay trabajo no remunerado Encuesta Continua de Hogares</i>, Septiembre, 2007. Uruguay, 2008.</p> <p>INE (Presentation) Vernengo A. <i>Uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado en el Uruguay Módulo de la Encuesta Continua de Hogares September 2007</i>. At the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies (SCA)</p> <p>INE (Presentation) Pagnotta N. <i>Uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado en el Uruguay Módulo de la Encuesta Continua de Hogares September 2007</i>. Mexico, 2007.</p> <p>Sociology Department of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic (DS/FCS/UdelaR), UNIFEM, INMUJERES, INE (Article) Batthyány Karina, <i>Género, cuidados familiares y uso del tiempo</i>. Uruguay, 2008.</p> <p>UNIFEM Aguirre Rosario (Publication Coordinator), <i>Encuestas sobre uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado. Uruguay</i>, 2007.</p> <p>UNIFEM Batthyány Karina. (Publication), <i>Políticas sociales y trabajo no remunerado en la región (Uruguay)</i>. In Encuestas sobre el uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado, Rosario Aguirre, coord. Uruguay, 2007.</p> <p>UdelaR, INE, INMUJERES, UDELAR-FCS-DS, UNIFEM, UNFPA Aguirre Rosario (Publication Editor), <i>Las bases invisibles del bienestar social. El trabajo no remunerado en el Uruguay</i>. Uruguay, 2009.</p> <p>UdelaR, INE, INMUJERES, UDELAR-FCS-DS, UNIFEM, UNFPA Aguirre Rosario. (Article), <i>Uso del tiempo y desigualdades de género en el trabajo no remunerado</i>. In: Aguirre Rosario. (editora) <i>Las bases invisibles del bienestar social. El trabajo no remunerado en Uruguay</i>. Uruguay, 2009.</p> <p>Sociology Department of the FCS-UdelaR, CSIC Batthyány Karina. (Article), <i>El cuidado infantil en Uruguay y sus implicancias de género. Análisis a partir del uso del tiempo</i>. In revista n°27 Ciencias Sociales, <i>Uso del tiempo, cuidados y bienestar. Desafíos de Uruguay y la región</i>. Uruguay, 2010.</p>
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic) (2011)		National Statistics Institute (INE), Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV) (Presentation), <i>I Encuesta del Uso del Tiempo para Venezuela</i> . 2011.

Source: Prepared by the authors from country information available on the web.

ANNEX 5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: TOTAL PAID AND UNPAID WORKING TIME
(AVERAGE HOURS IN THE PERIOD OF REFERENCE)

Country and location	Latest available data on time-use	Period	Universe	Unpaid work		Paid work		Total workload	
				Average hours		Average hours		Average hours	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Argentina (Buenos Aires)	2005	Yesterday	Employed population 15 to 74 years	1.7	3.3	9	7.7	10.7	11
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 7 years and over	3.3	5.1	7.5	6.7	10.8	11.8
Brazil	2008	Yesterday	Employed population 10 years and over	9.2	20.9	42.5	35.3	51.7	56.1
Chile Greater Santiago	2008	Yesterday	Employed population 12 years and over	0.8	2.9	8	7.5	8.8	10.4
Colombia	2007-2010	Week	Employed population 15 years and over	13.1	32	48.5	49.5	61.6	72.4
Costa Rica	2004	Yesterday	Employed population 12 years and over	2.7	6	9	7.8	11.8	13.8
Cuba Habana Vieja	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 15 years and over	1.2	3.6	5.6	3.4	6.8	7
Pinar del Río	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 15 years and over	1.5	3.5	5.2	3.1	6.7	6.7
San Juan y Martínez	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 15 years and over	1.5	4.3	6.2	3.4	7.7	6.7
Bayamo	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 15 years and over	1.3	4.4	6.1	2.4	7.4	6.8
Guisa	2001	Yesterday	Employed population 15 years and over	1.5	5.2	4.6	2.1	6.1	7.3
Ecuador	2007	Week	Employed population 12 years and over	39.1	67.1	48.1	40.3	87.2	107.5
El Salvador	2005	Yesterday	Employed population 10 years and over	4.3	8.7	14.4	13.5	?	?
Guatemala	2006	Yesterday	Employed population 7 years and over	1.3	5.2	8.5	7.3	9.8	12.5
Honduras	2009	Yesterday	Employed population 10 years and over	0.41	3.2	?	?	?	?
Mexico	2009	Week	Employed population 12 years and over	16.1	43.5	34.7	15.3	50.8	58.9
Nicaragua	1998	Yesterday	Employed population 6 years and over	2.8	4.3	7.8	7.6	10.6	11.9
Peru	2010	Week	Employed population 12 years and over	15.33	39.28	50.38	36.25	66.31	75.53
Uruguay	2007	Week	Employed population 15 years and over	13.4	34.8	34.6	18.7	48	53.5

Source: Prepared by the authors (update and incorporation of countries) on the basis of ECLAC, Gender Affairs Division, Tiempo total de trabajo (remunerado y no remunerado) Recopilación experiencias encuestas Uso del tiempo en los países. Chile, 2010.

ANNEX 6

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: SOURCES OF THE LATEST TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS, GENERAL AND BY COUNTRY

Country	Sources
General	<p><i>Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community</i>, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Document) http://estadisticas.comunidadandina.org/eportal/contenidos/1906_8.pdf</p> <p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Affairs Division. Milosavljevic V. <i>Tiempo total de trabajo (remunerado y no remunerado) Recopilación experiencias encuestas Uso del tiempo en los países</i>, Chile, 2010. (Document) http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/oig/noticias/paginas/3/38403/P38403.xml&xsl=/oig/tpl/p18f.xsl</p> <p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Vivian Milosavljevic and Odette Tacla. <i>Incorporando un módulo de uso del tiempo a las encuestas de hogares: restricciones y potencialidades</i>, Chile, 2007. (Document) http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/1/28541/P28541.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p9f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xslt</p> <p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Andrés Espejo, Fernando Filgueira and María Nieves Rico, <i>Familias latinoamericanas: organización del trabajo no remunerado y de cuidado</i>. Chile, 2010. (Document) http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/2/41822/P41822.xml&xsl=/dds/tpl/p9f.xsl</p> <p>UN Women María de la Paz, <i>Encuestas de Uso del Tiempo, Cuentas Satélite y Políticas Públicas</i>. Foro de Alto Nivel Autonomía económica de las mujeres y políticas públicas. Hacia políticas justas. 8 and 9 August 2012 San Salvador, El Salvador. (Presentation) www.isdemu.gob.sv</p> <p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Vivian Milosavljevic, <i>Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean: Indicador de carga total de trabajo</i>. At the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies of the Statistics Conference of the Americas (SCA), Mexico City, 30 June, 1 and 2 July 2010. (Presentation) http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/3/40283/VivianMilosavljevic.pdf</p> <p>Statistics Conference of the Americas (SCA), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) María de la Paz, <i>Informe de las actividades sobre estadísticas de uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado del Grupo de Trabajo de Género en el marco de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas</i>. At the Eighth International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies of the Statistics Conference of the Americas (SCA), Mexico City, 30 June, 1 and 2 July 2010. (Presentation) http://www.eclac.cl/deype/noticias/noticias/2/41522/S13_INEGI_uso_tiempo.pdf</p>
Argentina (2010)	http://www.presupuestoygenero.net
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2001)	<p>National Statistics Institute (INE)(summary) http://www.ine.gob.bo/anda/ddibrowser/?id=48</p> <p>National Statistics Institute (INE) Jorge Leiton, <i>Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en Hogares (EUTH). Primeros avances</i>. Mexico, 28, 29 and 30 September 2010. (Presentation)</p> <p><i>Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community</i>, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Document) http://estadisticas.comunidadandina.org/eportal/contenidos/1906_8.pdf</p>
Brazil (2009)	<p>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Fatmato Hany, <i>Comité y estadísticas de género en Brasil</i>. At the 12th International Meeting on gender statistics: empowerment, economic autonomy and public policies, Mexico City, 5, 6 and 7 October 2011. (Presentation) http://www.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2011/encuentro_genero/doc/03-05MR-04FatmatoHany-IBGE.pdf</p> <p>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Lucía Cunha, <i>Encuesta sobre el uso del tiempo</i>. At the Eight International Statistics Meeting on Time Use and Public Policies, SCA, Mexico City, 30 June, 1 and 2 July 2010. (Presentation) http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/3/40283/LuciaCunha.pdf</p>

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Annex 6 (continued)

Country	Sources
Chile (2009)	<p>National Statistics Institute (INE), <i>Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago. Sistema Integrado de Encuesta de Hogares (SIEH)</i>, Chile, 2008. (Presentation) http://www.ine.cl/canales/sala_prensa/noticias/2008/mayo/pdf/presentacion300508.pdf</p> <p>INE: "Resultados preliminares e implicancias metodológicas Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo (EUT) en el Gran Santiago" 2008. http://www.ine.cl/canales/sala_prensa/revistaseconomicas/presentaciones.php</p> <p>INE: "Desarrollo de las estadísticas de género"- Departamento de Estudios Sociales. http://www.ine.cl/filenews/files/2011/julio/pdf/desarrollo_de_estadisticas_de_genero.pdf</p> <p>INE-National Health Ministry (MINSAL): "INFORME 1 - Proyecto Encuesta Uso del Tiempo" 2007. http://ucsas.minsal.cl/Documentos/PDF/Proyecto%20encuesta%20piloto_070306%20Informe%20Reunion%20EUT.pdf</p> <p>INE: "Encuesta Experimental sobre Uso del Tiempo en el Gran Santiago. Antecedentes Metodológicos y Principales Resultados" Department of Social Studies. http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_sociales_culturales/encuesta_tiempo_libre/pdf/presentacion_eut_17_04_2009.pdf</p>
Colombia (2012)	<p>National Statistics Department (DANE) Mónica Correa, Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo ENUT Colombia 2012. Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Presentation) http://www.google.com.uy/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CCcQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Festadisticas.comunidadandina.org%2Fportal%2Fcontenidos%2Fimagenes%2Ffile%2Freunioncan%2Fdocumentos%2FPresentaci%25C3%2583%25C2%25B3n_ENUT_Colombia-CAN.ppt&ei=MmQ5UOyNBMnw6wGrs4HICg&usq=AFQjCNHkGgzMfN_gA79aEzNielsW5pEryw&sig2=MhVrfKua8noLylz_VFcyGg</p> <p>National Statistics Department (DANE), Medición de trabajo no remunerado: Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo en el DANE (2011 – 2013). (Presentación) http://www.dane.gov.co/files/noticias/uso_tiempo_freire.pdf</p> <p>Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Document) http://estadisticas.comunidadandina.org/portal/contenidos/1906_8.pdf</p>
Costa Rica (2011)	INEC Costa Rica, Experiencias Metodológicas de la Encuesta Uso sobre Tiempo Gran Área Metropolitana at the 10th international meeting of experts on surveys of time use and unpaid work, Mexico 2012.
Cuba (2001)	National Statistics Office (ONE), Encuesta sobre Uso del Tiempo, Cuba, 2002. (Report) http://www.one.cu/publicaciones/enfoquegenero/tiempo/eut.pdf
Dominican Republic (2007)	Centre for Social and Demographic Studies (CESDEM), <i>Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud 2007. Informe Preliminar</i> , Dominican Republic, 2007. (Report) http://www.cesdem.com/html/endesa_2007_informe_preliminar.pdf
Ecuador (2012)	<p>Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Document) http://estadisticas.comunidadandina.org/portal/contenidos/1906_8.pdf</p> <p>Pérez. Alba, Presentación Encuesta Uso del Tiempo, Ecuador, 2007.</p>
El Salvador (2011)	Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census. http://www.minec.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=201:digestyc&catid=1:noticias-ciudadano&Itemid=77
Guatemala (2011)	<p>INE, Uso del Tiempo en Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida. ENCOVI 2011.</p> <p>Orlando Monzón, INE Guatemala, La Medición del Trabajo No Remunerado en Guatemala 2011 at the 12 International Meeting on Gender Statistics, Mexico, 2012.</p>
Honduras (2011)	INE: http://www.ine.gob.hn/drupal/node/213
Mexico (2009)	<p>INEGI: "Encuesta Nacional sobre el Uso del Tiempo. ENUT 2009. Síntesis metodológica". http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/metodologias/encuestas/hogares/sm_ENUT2009.pdf</p> <p>National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), <i>Las desigualdades de género vistas a través del estudio del uso del tiempo Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Uso del Tiempo 2009</i>, México, 2010. (Document) http://cedoc.inmujeres.gob.mx/documentos_download/101184.pdf</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) María Eugenia Gómez, <i>Cuestionario de la Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo 2009 México</i>. At the Second International Seminar on Time-Use Surveys, Brazil, 9 and 10 September 2010. (Presentation)</p>

(continued)

Annex 6 (concluded)

Country	Sources
Nicaragua (1998)	National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), <i>Informe general de la encuesta nacional de hogares sobre medición de nivel de vida (EMNV'98)</i> , Nicaragua, 1998. (Report) http://www.inide.gob.ni/bibliovirtual/publicacion/informemnv98.pdf
Panama (2011)	INEC Panama. 10th International Meeting of Experts on Surveys of Time Use and Unpaid Work, Mexico 2012.
Peru (2010)	National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI), Ministry for Women and Social Development (MIMDES), <i>Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo 2010. Principales resultados</i> , Peru, 2011. (Report) http://www.inei.gob.pe/biblioineipub/bancopub/Est/Lib0960/libro.pdf Second meeting of government experts on time-use surveys of the Andean community, Peru, 11 to 23 April 2012. (Document) http://estadisticas.comunidadandina.org/eportal/contenidos/1906_8.pdf
Uruguay (2007)	National Statistics Institute (INE), Faculty of Social Sciences (FCS), <i>Uso del tiempo y trabajo no remunerado en el Uruguay. Módulo de la Encuesta Continua de Hogares, Septiembre, 2007</i> , Uruguay, 2008. (Report) http://www.ine.gub.uy/biblioteca/uso%20del%20tiempo%202007/Documento%20Uso%20del%20Tiempo%20y%20Trabajo%20no%20remunerado.pdf
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2011)	National Statistics Institute (INE), Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV), <i>I Encuesta del Uso del Tiempo para Venezuela</i> , Venezuela, 2011. (Presentation) http://www.ine.gov.ve/documentos/NotasdePrensa/EUT_Presentacion_Rueda_Prensa.pdf

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115. Protección social y trabajo no remunerado: Redistribución de las responsabilidades y tareas del cuidado. Estudio de caso Ecuador, (LC/L.3518), 2012.
114. Inventario de la información estadística, indicadores y explotación de fuentes sobre etnia, raza y género en los países de América Latina y el Caribe, (LC/L.3441), 2012.
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106. Honduras: una aproximación a la situación de las mujeres a través del análisis de los indicadores de género, (LC/L.3283-P), N° de venta: S.11.II.G.8, 2011.
105. Agendas legislativas y parlamentarias para el desarrollo de los derechos de las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe, (LC/L.3234-P), N° de venta: S.10.II.G.36, 2010.

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