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10 -11 December 2014  
Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

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## **REPORT OF THE REGIONAL SEMINAR ON TIME-USE SURVEYS**

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## **A. INTRODUCTION**

1. Time-use surveys provide insight on the nature, duration and the context of the activities that both men and women engage in, during a specified reference period. Increasingly, there has been greater recognition of the value of time-use surveys as one of the most comprehensive tools for measuring all forms of work, particularly unremunerated work. Consequently, they are relevant from several viewpoints. From an economic perspective, they are the source of information on how tasks or productive activities outside the labour market are performed. From a social perspective, time-use surveys elucidate how people lead their lives and thus serve as an indicator of the quality of life and well-being of a country.

2. The need to compile statistics on time-use, in particular, unpaid work, is supported by international mandates, such as the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). However, despite the strong interest in measuring time-use emanating from international support for and promotion of such undertakings, there has not been much traction in this area in the Caribbean and, to date, no (English-speaking) country has conducted a full scale time-use survey. The lack of progress has been attributed to varied factors, of a technical and financial nature. As a result, there have been numerous calls from member States for training of gender specialists and statisticians in the core elements of time-use surveys as a means of increasing technical capacity.

3. In response to those requests, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), convened a two-day seminar for technical staff and practitioners from gender bureaus and national statistical offices of eight countries in the Caribbean subregion. The seminar offered a forum for sensitizing participants on the value of time-use surveys, and facilitating the promotion of time-use surveys for measuring all forms of work, particularly women's activities. This seminar complemented ongoing efforts by ECLAC to build greater statistical capacity in the compilation of gender statistics and development of indicators on gender for the formulation of sound policies that promote gender equality.

4. The seminar was conducted by staff of the ECLAC Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago and the Statistics and Social Development Unit of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Funding for the conduct of the seminar was provided under the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation (RPTC).

## **B. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **1. Place and date**

5. The Regional Seminar on Time-use Surveys was held from 10 to 11 December 2014, in Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

### **2. Attendance**

6. Gender experts, specialists and statisticians from national statistical agencies, statistical institutes and national machineries for the promotion of gender equality including gender divisions/bureaus from the following member States attended the seminar: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname.

7. The composition of the participants by sex was 19 (90.5%) females and 2 (9.5%) males. The full list of participants is annexed to this report.

### **3. Programme**

8. The detailed programme for the seminar is attached as annex II.

#### **C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

##### **1. Opening of the meeting**

9. Welcome and opening remarks were delivered by Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and Lucia Scuro, Social Affairs Officer, Division of Gender Affairs, ECLAC Headquarters.

10. In his opening remarks, on behalf of the Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, the Population Affairs Officer outlined the importance of time-use surveys as a source of information on unremunerated work. He further highlighted the range of issues that could be covered through time-use surveys, stressing the relevance of the data generated therein from economic, social and gender perspectives. He identified the unequal distribution of unpaid and unremunerated work as the main driver for conducting time-use surveys, noting that generally women tend to shoulder the largest share of domestic responsibilities. For that reason, data derived from such surveys are critical for developing appropriate public policies to address gender inequality. He elaborated on the role of the seminar as a forum for raising awareness of time-use surveys, including related technical, methodological and operational aspects of the surveys. The seminar would contribute to improving the technical capacity of the region and help address an issue that had achieved limited traction in the Caribbean.

11. In her remarks, Lucia Scuro of the Division for Gender Affairs, of the ECLAC Headquarters reiterated the usefulness of the seminar, not only as a forum for increasing awareness and stimulating further dialogue on time-use surveys, but also as a medium for enlightening participants on the subject of decent work, as well as examining new public policies on the autonomy of women, particularly economic empowerment. She noted the importance of producing good quality gender statistics, but identified the lack of dialogue between the national statistical offices and gender bureaus/divisions as an ongoing challenge and impediment to data production. In that regard, she welcomed the participation of representatives of both institutions at the seminar. With respect to the global discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, she highlighted the critical role that the region as a whole needed to play in the ongoing discussions not only in making certain that there is a stand-alone goal on gender equality, but even more critically, with ensuring mainstreaming of the gender equality perspective in all other goals. She noted that the seminar would help with the examination of key issues related to the measurement and development of indicators of unpaid work in general, but also enable more discussions on specific indicators included among the new sustainable development goals. She commented on the vast experience of Latin American countries in this area, noting that the seminar would provide a forum for sharing those experiences and providing information about the time-use surveys carried out across the region.

##### **2. Overview of seminar and organization of work**

12. In her presentation, the Research Assistant of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean elaborated on the rationale of the seminar and outlined the general and specific objectives of the seminar. She provided a summary of the immediate and long-term expected outcomes of the seminar, while acknowledging the limitations of the two-day seminar. In that regard, it was noted that the seminar was not an end in itself, but instead merely served as a forum for providing initial training and stimulating greater interest, as well as financial and technical support for time-use surveys. She concluded by encouraging participants to participate actively in the seminar discussions and activities.

### **3. Introduction to gender statistics**

13. In his presentation, the Population Affairs Officer of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean provided an overview of the status of the production of gender statistics and indicators in the Caribbean. He highlighted, in particular, the statistical and administrative sources of data for the construction of gender indicators, and listed some of the key publications that had been produced both nationally and regionally. He stated that the higher demands for national data and increased requirements for reporting on international agreements, such as CEDAW, BPfA and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had led to some improvements in the availability of gender statistics in the region. Notwithstanding this achievement, progress has not been uniform across countries and there are still considerable gaps. He identified issues such as the limited human resources that reside in national statistical offices, and the lack of dedicated staff to deal specifically with gender statistics and indicators as some of the main challenges to regular data production. He recommended increased dialogue between data users and producers as key for ensuring improvements in data production and indicator development. He provided an overview of the indicators available in the ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory and specifics related to the availability of data by indicators and country. He concluded with an outline of the new Gender Equality Indicators Model being developed by the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), which seeks to boost national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The model is based on the global minimum set of Gender Equality Indicators developed by the Interagency Expert Group on Gender Statistics.

14. The second presentation was delivered by the Social Affairs Officer of the Division of Gender Affairs, and served to reinforce and revise the basic concepts and terminologies related to gender, sex and work, an understanding of which was fundamental for achieving the objectives of the seminar and also indispensable for a sound appreciation of the content related to time-use surveys. She explained the concept of gender (that addressed the roles of both women and men) and clarified the distinction between sex and gender. She elaborated on the concept of work, its etymology and the overall evolution of the notion of work, highlighting that the new notion of work is no longer confined to the labour market i.e. remunerated activities but now extends to activities that are outside the labour market that provide goods and services for other people (unpaid work). She provided clarification on what constitutes unpaid work and defined the aspects of both paid and unpaid work that are collected through time-use surveys. She outlined the major international mandates and regional agreements that make reference to the measurement of unpaid work, and called for the production of time-use and gender statistics as a means of gaining an understanding of the inequalities between men and women with respect to the allocation of time. She reiterated the importance of data on unpaid work and stressed that it must be taken into account when formulating national labour policies.

### **4. Overview of main issues emanating from Beijing+20 Review**

15. Under this agenda item, the Research Assistant of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean outlined the activities that formed part of the Beijing+20 preparatory review process. Included among those were: (i) the preparation/compilation of national reports that documented the experience of countries with the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action according to the 12 themes; (ii) the compilation of a Caribbean synthesis report; and (iii) the regional review which took the form of a Caribbean Technical Meeting that served as a forum for further dialogue on progress with implementation and consideration of future priorities and actions. She synthesized some of the key issues that were highlighted in both the national and regional reports, with specific focus on issues related to data and statistics on gender. She underscored the need for sound and objective statistical indicators for monitoring the implementation of other policy programmes such as the BPfA, but lamented the marginal progress made by the region in that regard. Challenges that permeated the national reports were the lack of sex

disaggregated data; the myriad setbacks with the collection of data on incidence of domestic violence; and the uncoordinated approach to collection, storage and analysis of data on gender. She identified national capacity building in gender statistics; the revision and strengthening of data collection and analysis mechanisms; and the production and dissemination of sex disaggregated data as some priority areas for action.

16. In the discussion that followed, participants echoed some of the challenges highlighted in the presentation and shared their experiences with data gathering and working with national agencies. The representatives of Grenada and Saint Lucia apprised participants of some of the initiatives that they had undertaken, as a result of the training received through the regional training workshop on gender statistics conducted by ECLAC in 2013. They stressed the need for dialogue and collaboration with stakeholders and outlined some of the successful activities that gave evidence of the value of such strategic partnerships.

17. A significant part of the discussion also focussed on the various challenges with collecting data on domestic violence in the region. Country representatives reported on some of the noteworthy initiatives that had been undertaken to help address those challenges. For the most part, countries had tried to remedy the challenges related to the lack of standardization of data collection methodologies by revising data capture forms and sensitizing stakeholders on their use. The representatives of Grenada and Saint Lucia spoke about their efforts at adapting the tool developed by UNWOMEN (formerly UNIFEM) for capturing data and using it for their national data collection. Similar work had been done by the Ministry of Justice in Suriname through a consultancy.

18. On the issue of double counting of domestic violence cases that arises when victims/survivors report their cases to both state and non-state agencies, participants noted that the best way of treating with this issue was through the use of a unique identifier. This identifier could then be used nationally across agencies for collecting anonymous data on cases of domestic violence. However, it was acknowledged that an identifier may not be a “one size fits all” solution and, as such, recommended that stakeholders engage in discussions and try to derive what would be best suited in the national context.

19. The ECLAC Social Affairs Officer noted that the challenges with respect to the capture of data on domestic violence and double counting, in particular, were not unique to the Caribbean and occurred in both Latin America and developing countries. She shared her experiences with some Latin American countries, and elaborated on the ongoing support being provided to Chile and Colombia through the Working Group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas with the development of a database for sharing data on domestic violence. She also pointed participants to the latest issue of the of the ECLAC Gender Observatory annual publication that focused on violence against women.

## **5. Introduction to time-use surveys**

20. This first presentation was delivered by Iliana Vaca-Trigo, Social Affairs Officer and served to introduce participants to the main components of time-use surveys. She noted that time-use surveys have the potential of allowing the measurement of the amount of time that persons spend on various activities including household work, leisure time activities etc. She elaborated on the reason for measuring time, noting that it was the only resource available to everyone and which could be measured for every individual. She explained the characteristics of time-use statistics and provided some concrete examples to support her presentation. With respect to the production of time-use statistics, she identified the core issues that need to be considered and outlined the various ways in which the data could be used. She provided a summary of the surveys, by year that had been conducted in Latin America, as well as an outline of the methodologies used for data collection. She stressed that there are several and varying arrangements and instruments for collecting information on time-use. Among those instruments are:

modules (pegged to broader household surveys such as the Labour Force Survey or the Survey of Living Conditions); and stand alone surveys which may use diaries in addition to questionnaires.

21. As a concluding activity, participants were given an opportunity to engage in a small group exercise. The exercise enabled them to work with representatives of their respective countries and engage in discussions and identify the main issues or priorities that were of national relevance and should be addressed with time-use surveys.

## **6. Design and implementation of time-use surveys**

22. The first sub- item under this agenda item featured a presentation by the Social Affairs Officer of ECLAC Headquarters on the Resolution of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) concerning statistics of work, employment and labour utilization. In her presentation, the Social Affairs Officer outlined the key features of the resolution related to work statistics, while highlighting the main reasons for updating and revising the 1982 resolution. She noted that the new framework embraced a refined concept of work encompassing all forms of work, both paid and unpaid. The updates included in the resolution sought to address the development of statistics on all forms of work and to integrate labour force statistics with statistics on other forms of work. She elaborated on the elements and categorizations of the working population according to the revised labour force classification scheme, highlighting the major changes, new categories and definitions included therein. She concluded by highlighting the implications of the new framework, particularly in relation to the expansion of the definition of work.

23. The Social Affairs Officer of ECLAC Headquarters introduced the second sub-item, which focused on conceptual, methodological and operational issues related to time-use surveys. She restated the basics of time-use surveys including – the reason for their conduct, their scope and the use of the resulting data. She reviewed some of the conceptual issues related to the definition of work in general, as well as the types of work i.e. paid and unpaid. She provided more details about the sexual division of labour – a concept that examines differences in the distribution of activities by sex, as well as the differential value placed on the work done by men compared to women. In terms of the methodologies used for data collection, she noted that Latin American countries used mainly questionnaires that were implemented either through an independent survey or the inclusion of a module in an existing household survey. She examined the features, advantages and disadvantages of each data gathering methodology, making specific reference to present and past national experiences. She also explored the use of diaries as an alternative approach. However, she noted that due to the limited success with diaries in Latin America, they were not widely used. The final section of her presentation included an outline of the main operational issues that had to be taken into consideration when conducting time-use surveys. For further clarity on the instruments for data collection, she examined the content of the survey used by Uruguay, elaborating on the purpose of each question and the type of information that could be gathered from it.

24. The presentation for the third sub-item looked at the regional and international classifications of time-use activities. An overview of the role, characteristics, uses and structure of the classification systems and details of two of the main systems used internationally and regionally were provided. The International Classification of Activities of Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) follows the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework and is the international classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). It was noted that the ICATUS is currently being revised. The second system, Classification of Time-use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) is the classification system used by Latin American countries. Like the ICATUS, the CAUTAL is based on the conceptual framework of the SNA. A significant component of this session was used for exploring the various divisions and subdivisions of the CAUTAL, and elaborating on how different activities are classified. The session concluded by identifying the specific classification systems used by Latin American countries for previous surveys.

25. In the discussion that followed participants raised concerns about the feasibility of conducting time-use surveys in their respective countries. They noted that the data collection methodologies needed to be carefully considered i.e. whether to conduct a stand-alone survey or to add a module to an existing survey. In addition, they noted that irrespective of methodology, there would be financial costs or implications of surveys and those needed to be assessed. Participants also shared their concerns about the impact of an additional module on the response rate of existing surveys, noting that the non-response rates for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) were already fairly high and increasing.

26. In response Social Affairs Officer of ECLAC Headquarters noted that, unlike labour market information, time-use data did not change as quickly. As such, it is not necessary to conduct annual time-use surveys. In addition, the regularity of the survey is also a factor related to the methodology used by the country. Thus, if independent surveys are used, then the survey could be conducted every 5 years. If modules are used, one approach would be to vary the content so that different issues could be investigated with each survey. Based on the experience of Latin American countries with such surveys, she recommended that countries consider pegging a module to an existing national survey that collects data on labour market characteristics, such as the LFS. This approach would be more suitable for Caribbean countries given their fiscal challenges. She further stated that if the objective is to develop satellite accounts, then independent surveys that include a larger range of questions would be better suited for that purpose.

27. In terms of the use of diaries, Social Affairs Officer of ECLAC Headquarters noted that the experience of Latin American countries with that method had not been good. She related the experience of Mexico and the poor outcome of that survey. She noted however that European countries had more successful experiences with the use of diaries. She cautioned that while diaries collected a lot more information than questionnaires, the requirements were stiffer. For example, the population must be relatively homogeneous and respondents must be literate. In addition, the culture of the country must be such that persons have a strict notion of time and would be willing to keep good records. Further, while the information collected through diaries may be vast, it may not always relevant for policymaking.

## **7. Analysis and use of time-use surveys**

27. The Social Affairs Officer of the Division of Gender Affairs emphasised the importance of consultation between producers, users and sponsors of time-use data and surveys. There must be agreement on the main research and policy issues being studied. This enables a data requirement to be defined which in turn is translated into a detailed specification for a time-use survey. Important decisions about the design of the survey include the level of detail with which activities will be recorded; the treatment of simultaneous activities; the collection of other contextual information about households; and the sample size that will be necessary to produce reliable estimates.

28. There should also be a dissemination plan which should involve national statistical offices, machineries for the advancement of women, and universities in dissemination activities designed to make the fullest possible use of the data for research and policy formulation. National and international events on time-use research can play an important role in legitimising time-use surveys in national statistical offices and energising the formulation of public policies on gender.

29. Time-use statistics measure total working time used in the production of goods and services whether it is paid or unpaid. The measurement of total working time is a fundamental output of time-use surveys. Statistics on total working time are disaggregated by whether work is paid/unpaid work and by sex revealing how men and women reconcile paid and unpaid work. These measures can then be cross-

tabulated with other variables such as income/expenditure quintiles, type of household, place of residence, age bracket, ethnic and racial background, number of children etc.

30. The Social Affairs Officer of the Division of Gender Affairs explained how there are a wide range of policy related indicators which can be derived from time-use survey data. These include indicators of the work distribution within households and indicators of time dedicated to unpaid domestic work, childcare, and care of elderly relatives. Such indicators are typically analysed in conjunction with related variables such as the employment status and hours in paid work of adults in the household, the number and age of children and/or elderly relatives, and the employment of paid domestic workers.

31. In addition, Satellite Accounts for unpaid work by households can also be produced. They are intended to facilitate analysis of unpaid work from an economic perspective and are constructed along similar principles to National Accounts. In the Satellite Account, a monetary value is attributed to unpaid work so that it can be analysed on a comparable basis to paid work. Finally, it was emphasised that time-use statistics should be produced by the national statistical office, as opposed to other organisations, to ensure that the statistics have official status and are trusted.

## **8. From data to public policy: Using data from time-use surveys for developing national policies**

32. The Social Affairs Officer of the Division of Gender Affairs outlined some of the factors which have contributed to successful time-use surveys and subsequent policy development in Latin America. Civil society organisations have played an important role in advocacy both in terms of the need for time-use surveys and for the adoption of gender policies based on evidence from those surveys. ECLAC have provided technical assistance to build capacity for data analysis among national governments and civil society organizations. The results of time-use surveys have been used both to inform existing debates and to develop new policy proposals.

33. Information was provided on some of the outcomes which have followed the implementation of time-use surveys in Latin America. These have included the development of a Satellite Account on unpaid work and the Equality Act in Mexico, the formulation of a National Gender Equality Policy in Costa Rica, and the development of the National Care Program in Uruguay.

34. The information collected through time-use surveys can inform employment policies, for example the promotion of labour practices that impact time-use and the distribution of care responsibilities. In the area of social protection policy, time-use data can be used to develop policies for the extension of social protection to unpaid domestic and care workers. Meanwhile, the measurement of time-poverty and its relationship to income-poverty adds a further dimension to the analysis of poverty.

35. This section of the meeting concluded with a discussion of the principle challenges facing national machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices. It was recognised that national machineries need to build their capacity for statistical analysis and to disseminate time-use data with an interpretative framework that is easily understood by non-gender specialists. National machineries need to facilitate an expert discourse that can influence decision-makers. National statistical offices need to develop expertise in carrying out time-use surveys and find ways to institutionalise them so that they are not one-off exercises.

## **9. The way forward**

36. The Social Affairs Officer of the Division of Gender Affairs and the Population Affairs Officer of the subregional headquarters described the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable

Development Goals, this being an important part of the international context for advancement towards gender equality in the post 2015 era. There was discussion of both the stand alone goal on gender (goal 5) and the other goals for which a gender perspective is relevant.

37. Meeting participants were then asked to describe their needs for technical assistance in respect of time-use surveys. Their comments are summarised below:

Statistician, Central Statistical Office, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a time-use survey is most likely to be implemented as a module in an existing survey. Support with questionnaire design to ensure that the data collected provides relevant information would be very beneficial.

Policy Analyst, Bureau of Women's Affairs; Statistician, Statistical Institute of Jamaica:

Time-use is on the Government's agenda, with the Survey of Living Conditions and the Labour Force Survey being possible mechanisms for collecting data on time-use. Assistance would be required with questionnaire development, advocacy and fundraising.

Analyst, Ministry of Social Development and Housing, Grenada:

In Grenada, there is a need to work with stakeholders to make the case for time-use data collection, so support for advocacy is needed. Once the case for data collection has been approved it is likely that there will be a need for technical assistance to support implementation of a survey.

Staff Member, Research and Planning, General Bureau of Statistics, Suriname:

The Government of Suriname would benefit from tailored national assistance including technical support, for example with data processing software.

Statistician, Statistics Division, Antigua and Barbuda:

Due to existing commitments, there is unlikely to be progress in the immediate future but in the medium term, support would be needed with fundraising, survey design, training of interviewers, and analysis of data.

Senior Statistical Assistant, Department of Statistics and Senior Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Women's Affairs, The Bahamas:

The Government of The Bahamas would also benefit from help in the same areas mentioned by other government representatives. In the Bahamas, the Labour Force Survey is likely to be the best vehicle for collection of data on time-use.

Statistician, Central Statistical Office, Saint Lucia:

The Living Conditions Survey/Household Budget Survey is under review so it may be possible to incorporate data collection on time-use in some way. Support would be needed to determine what is possible within the constraints of this survey instrument.

Officer responsible for Project and Client Support, Bureau of Gender Affairs, Dominica:

The Government of Dominica would need technical support with the survey implementation.

## **10. Evaluation and closing remarks**

38. The closing session featured brief reflections and remarks by the facilitators of the seminar, as well as participants. Time was also allocated for the completion of the electronic evaluation; the results of which are included in the ensuing section.

## D. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION

39. This section of the report presents a summary of the comments provided by participants during the evaluation segment of the seminar. To elicit participants' feedback on diverse aspects of the seminar, an electronic evaluation questionnaire was administered using the Vovici survey platform. The evaluation questionnaire sought participants' overall perceptions of various aspects of the seminar ranging from the relevance of its content and the value added by the sessions to its general organization and areas for future improvement. In terms of structure, the questionnaire comprised four key sections, aside from the initial section on participants' demographics. Those sections according to their broad headings were: substantive content and usefulness of the seminar, learning self-assessment, organization of the seminar and technical assistance needs.

40. The questionnaire used for the evaluation comprised both closed and open-ended questions. For the closed questions, each response scale had 5 ordinal descriptors that were indicated using both verbal and numeric labels. Though the response categories varied by item, in all cases, the leftmost anchor corresponded to minimum or worst outcome and the extreme right corresponded to the maximum or best outcome. Thus, in the analysis low-to-high coding was used, such that a value of 1 corresponded to a negative anchor (very poor, not useful at all) while 5 was assigned to positive anchors (excellent, very useful).

41. A total of 24 persons registered for the seminar, however only 21 persons attended all sessions on both days. The ensuing summary reflects the views of those persons who attended the full seminar and who were in attendance when the evaluation was administered. The views expressed therein are therefore fully representative of the group. The composition of the respondents of the evaluation by sex and organizational type was as follows:

**TABLE 2**  
**SEX OF RESPONDENTS BY DEPARTMENT OR MINISTRY**

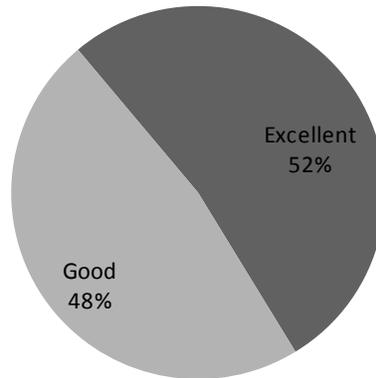
		Type of organization you represent:		Total
		Statistics Department/ Office/ Institute	Division/ Bureau of Gender Affairs	
Sex of respondent	Male	1	1	2
	Female	7	12	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>

### 1. Substantive content and usefulness of the seminar

42. The items in this section of the questionnaire assessed participants' views on the overall quality and substantive content of the seminar. To achieve this, participants were first asked to provide an overall rating of the seminar along a 5-point scale that ranged from "very poor" to "excellent". Participants' responses to this item were positive and ratings were split between the categories of "excellent" (52.4 per cent) and "good" (47.6 per cent). Figure 1 displays the distribution of the responses for that item.

43. To obtain more specific feedback on the value added and overall relevance of the sessions, a series of positively worded value or belief statements were provided, to which participants were required to register their level of agreement against an ordinal scale that ranged from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree".

**FIGURE 1**  
**PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK ON OVERALL QUALITY OF THE SEMINAR**



44. Overall, participants' indicated relatively high agreement with each of the statements, thus their responses tended to the positive end of the scale i.e. "agree" or "strongly agree". The responses confirm that the seminar was useful and of value to those who attended. Only one statement – the seminar focussed on what I specifically needed to learn – commanded a lower level of agreement, in which case 4 (19.0%) participants registered some measure of ambivalence through the option "neutral". All remaining statements could be classified as high agreement statements, with 20 of 21 participants selecting the options "agree" or "strongly agree".

45. Table 3 shows the totals and percentages of participants who through their selection of the options "agree" or "strongly agree" registered a high degree of agreement with the statements.

**TABLE 3**  
**PARTICIPANTS' VIEWS OF THE SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT AND RELEVANCE OF THE SEMINAR**

Statements:	Percentage (absolute number) of participants selecting "agree" or "strongly agree"
The content of the seminar was relevant to my current work / the work of my institution	100.0 % (21)
I acquired an extensive amount of information that was new to me	100.0 % (21)
The information that I acquired was relevant	96.2 % (20)
The seminar focused on what I specifically needed to learn	80.9 % (17)
The content of the seminar matched the announced objectives	96.2 % (20)
Overall, the seminar was very useful	100.0 % (21)

46. As a follow-up, participants were asked to identify specific areas for improvement such as topics that should have been included or could have been addressed during the sessions. Responses to this item were varied. A few participants felt that the seminar was adequate but others also felt that its duration should have been extended by at least one day. Participants comments included the following:

"It was pretty ok as it was delivered"

"Because this is new a little more time would have been better. Two days was very packed and I think us as participants would have acquired more knowledge"

"I was introduced to this type of survey during the workshop and I think all the issues that pertained to me were addressed"

“More time for in-depth study”

“Nothing more”

“The trainers were very knowledgeable in the subject matter especially Lucia. The sessions were interactive and as such I questioned areas that I was not so clear about and these were discussed”

47. A few participants expressed the view that some aspects of the content could have been explored in more detail and identified the specific areas of interest.

“I would like to have extensive knowledge in time-use surveys before undertaking a full scale survey or even attempting a module for a survey. Also it would help to know how to do the analysis”

“Maybe some more information about how to process the data from the survey and analyse it”

“Time-use correlation with GBV”

“Greater depth on methodologies used to attribute value when creating satellite accounts”

“It would have been great if we could have identified at least 2 to 4 indicators and then gain experience in designing a section of a question that would help us generate these indicators”

“Maybe a real example of a survey in its raw state and then give firsthand experience to work it through”

“English tools”

“Sample selection examples”

“The design and implementation of time-use surveys needed more in-depth explanation and so the importance of discrimination. Poverty Reduction Policies”

“I still think that we could be given a list of variables in each area and countries select from these in order to develop a questionnaire that can capture time-use issues based on cultural differences and country specificities”

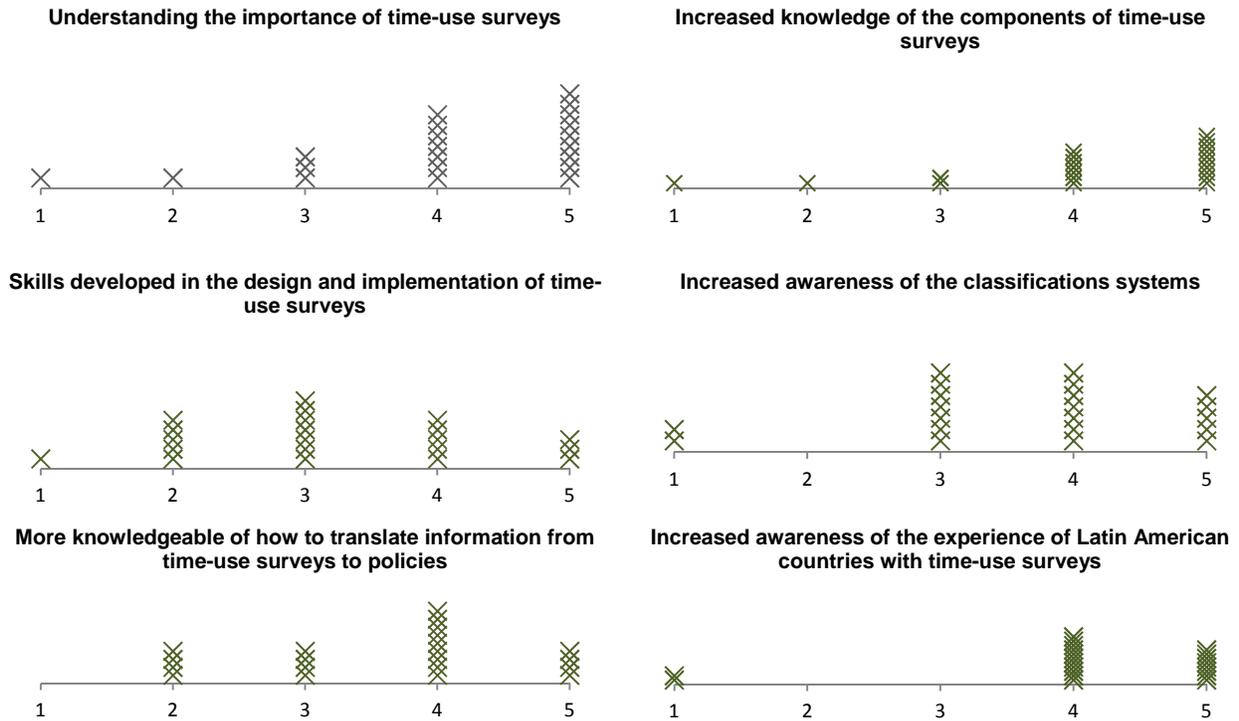
“More exercises”

## **2. Learning self assessment**

48. The second segment of the questionnaire captured participants’ views on the extent to which their knowledge and skills had increased as a result of the seminar. As the objective of the seminar was to raise awareness among gender experts, specialists and statisticians of the importance of time-use surveys, participants’ responses to those items provided some indication of the extent to which this objective was met. For this section of the evaluation, participants were required to indicate the extent to which the seminar had facilitated learning along a continuum from “1- minimum change” to “5- maximum change”.

49. Figure 2 summarizes the responses to this item using a series of dot plots. As could be gleaned from the figure, participants’ ratings were skewed to the right end of the scale, thereby indicating that there was a fairly high degree of learning. The first two items (understanding the importance of time-use surveys and increased knowledge of the components of time-use surveys) assessed overall knowledge gained about time-use surveys and therefore participants responses were expected to serve as concrete indicators of the extent to which the general objective of the seminar was met. For both statements, more than 75% of respondents rated the change in learning as extensive (ratings of 4 and 5); the modal score being 5.

**FIGURE 2**  
**DOT PLOTS SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES FOR THE LEARNING SELF-ASSESSMENT**



Note: 1 corresponds to minimum change in learning; while 5 corresponds to maximum change.

### 3. Organization of seminar

50. Four components related to organizational aspects of the seminar were assessed. These included: the quality of the documents and materials; the duration of the sessions and opportunity for discussion; the quality of the infrastructure; and the quality of the support from the office to facilitate logistics for your participation at the seminar. Each aspect was scored along a 5-point ordinal scale with end point anchors “very poor” and “excellent”.

51. Participants provided high ratings for all aspects that were assessed, with more than 85 per cent providing ratings of “excellent” or “good”. Table 4 shows the totals and percentages of participants who provided high ratings of “excellent” or “good” for each aspect assessed in the evaluation.

**TABLE 4**  
**PARTICIPANTS’ VIEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SEMINAR**

Question	Percentage (absolute number) of responses rated as excellent or good
Quality of documents and materials provided	100.0 % (21)
Duration of sessions and time for opportunity for discussion	85.8 % (18)
Quality of the infrastructure (room, sound, catering)	85.8 % (18)
Quality of the support from the office to facilitate logistics for your participation at the seminar	100.0 % (21)

52. The final section of the evaluation, elicited participants' general comments on what worked well as well as suggestions on what could be improved in relation to the organization and conduct of the seminar. Participants commended organizers and facilitators on the timeliness and usefulness of the seminar. Some of the comments included:

“Overall the seminar was properly organised and managed. The language barrier of the facilitators did not pose too much of a challenge”

“The wealth of knowledge shared by the facilitators throughout and frequent referencing to previously held surveys. Good rapport among facilitators and participants”

“The documents were useful; the time keeping of the different sessions was great. And the support from the office was good”

“Excellent time management”

“The office and Ana in particular was excellent in working through the logistics for our participation”

“Information provided very relevant and presentations were well organised”

53. In terms of areas of improvement, participants cited the duration of the seminar, the venue of the seminar and the catering arrangements for lunch as the main issues of concern. It was also suggested that three days would have been more adequate for such seminar to facilitate more discussions.

54. Participants also identified some areas for improvement in relation to the substantive content of the seminar:

“There was too much time spent on the international commitments. The next time a brief list and articles can be presented. Participant can always search these articles of the convention after the seminar”

“All data and instruments should be in English or both”

“Absence of a real sample of the results of a survey and hints as to how to analyze the data”

#### **4. Technical assistance needs**

55. In the final section of the evaluation, participants were required to identify the activities or issues of gender and statistics that ECLAC could undertake in the future to support their country or institution. Most participants responded to this item and made the following suggestions:

##### Further support with questionnaire design and analysis of time-use surveys

“Assistance with analyzing data, providing information on time-use to disseminate to stakeholders to help them better understand the concept”

“Technical support in helping to design the survey instrument, manuals, and training”

“The development of the instrument to undertake the survey”

“Analysis, questionnaire development-module, data analysis and questionnaire design”

“Technical assistance, training in survey design, implementation and analysis, advocacy (government and other stakeholders) and funding”

“There is need for capacity building in data analysis specifically as it relates to gender issues”

“Provision of technical assistance in the preparation and analysis of data”

“There is a need for specific training on how to develop questions for time-use surveys. Also, training on how to analyse time-use data”

‘More data collection methods regarding gender’

‘Provide assistance in developing time-use surveys, provide technical support, training and financial support for a stand-alone survey and/or survey module’

##### Training:

“Training for personnel who are going to conduct the survey”

“Training for junior staff at gender offices”

“Train staff of Gender Bureau on aspects of data collection”

“Follow up activities in the area of assistance with questionnaire development, funding, training and analysis for TUS”

56. The last question sought participants’ views on whether or not they have benefitted from the seminar. Without exception, all participants responded affirmatively. The follow-up question then asked participants to provide specifics of how they have benefitted from the seminar. There were threads of similarity in the responses, and they have been so grouped.

Seminar built awareness/ understanding of time-use surveys:

“I had not been aware of the topic before this seminar was brought to my awareness. I can now go back and share the information gathered with my Director and other interested parties”

“I can walk away with properly explaining what a time-use survey is all about and distinguish the difference between a time-use survey and other surveys”

“Awareness of gender inequality”

“Greater understanding of time-use surveys, and how the information collected from time-use surveys can be used in policy making”

“I was introduced to time-use surveys and the pros and cons of various methods of taking the survey”

“Have a better understanding of time-use surveys, their relevance in understanding issues pertaining to unpaid work. Such data has not been captured in Saint Lucia. Much needed data which presents a realistic view of a group of persons who contribute indirectly to the labour force and care services in the absence of a wage”

“I understand the importance/relevance of time-use statistics. I understand better the cry for gender equity and equality - did not realize that the distribution of total work among men and women was so unequal”

“I now understand the importance of tracking unpaid work”

“I was exposed to certain concepts and generally the importance of time -use surveys”

Seminar helped empower participants to advocate/ lobby for implementation of time-use surveys:

“Learning the importance of TUS and how it can be used to inform policies across government”

“Provided me with a basis for an argument moving forward”

“When I reach at the office I will improve the proposal I have written with stronger arguments to conduct this survey”

“Inspired to advocate for action to be taken with respect to having a time-use survey done or at least lead the discussions. I feel confident that I can share the information”

Seminar facilitated a better appreciation of use of time-use data for policy making:

“I certainly have a better understanding of the importance of time-use surveys and how the data can impact policies. The issue of unpaid work has been the subject of many fora/discussions as well as the number of requests for such data has been overwhelming so I think it is an opportune time for us to seriously attempt to address the matter. ”

“I got a better understanding of the methodologies and also the importance of the data of the survey for policy development”

“My knowledge of how a survey is developed and the findings translated into policies was very interesting”

“While I have heard about TUS before, I have gained a lot of information on it and I am also more aware of how the outcome of this survey can help us in formulating better policy in the area of health, education, labour market, poverty reduction etc.”

## **5. Conclusions**

57. Overall, participants' responses to the evaluation reflected a very high level of satisfaction with the seminar and its outcomes. There was evidence that the seminar met its immediate objective of improving participants' knowledge of time-use surveys. Further, there were strong indications of participants' appreciation of the content addressed by the seminar. Feedback obtained through this evaluation corroborated the views expressed during the closing session of the seminar.

Annex I**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Antigua and Barbuda**

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### **Suriname**

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### **Secretariat**

#### **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) – Headquarters**

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#### **ECLAC – Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean**

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Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, Social Development Unit.

Sinovia Moonie, Research Assistant, Statistics Unit.

Annex II**Provisional Programme**

Dist.  
LIMITED

26 November 2014

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**  
**Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean**  
 Regional Seminar on Time-use Surveys  
 Kingstown, 10 – 11 December 2014

Wednesday 10 December 2014

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 8:30 – 9:00   | <b>Registration</b>   |
| 9:00 – 9:20   | <b>Opening ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome and opening remarks<br/>Mr. Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer<br/>ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean</li> <li>• Remarks<br/>Ms. Lucia Scuro, Social Affairs Officer<br/>Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters</li> </ul>   |
| 9:20 – 9:45   | <b>Overview of the seminar and organization of work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sinovia Moonie<br/>Research Assistant, ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean</li> <li>• Introduction of workshop participants and expectations</li> </ul>   |
| 9:45 – 10:45  | <b>Introduction to gender statistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline of gender concept and outline of international mandates related to gender statistics and indicators<br/>Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro<br/>Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters</li> <li>• Overview of Gender statistics and indicators in the Caribbean<br/>Francis Jones, ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discussion</b></p> |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | <b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>  |

- 11:00 – 11:30      **Overview of main issues emanating from Beijing+20 Review**
- Sinovia Moonie  
ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
- Discussion**
- 11:30 – 12:30      **Introduction to Time-use Surveys**
- What are time-use statistics?  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
  - Why we need to produce time-use statistics?  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
  - Origins of time-use data  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
- Discussion**
- 12:30 – 13:30      ***Lunch Break***
- 13:30 – 15:15      **Design and implementation of Time-use Surveys**
- Resolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) concerning statistics of work, employment and labour utilization  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
  - Conceptual, methodological and operational issues related to time-use surveys  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
- Discussion**
- 15:15 – 15:30      ***Coffee Break***
- 15:30 – 17:00      **Design and implementation of Time-use Surveys (cont'd)**
- Classifications of time-use activities (international – regional)  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
- Discussion**

Thursday 11 December 2014

- 08:30 – 10:30      **Analysis and use of time-use data**
- Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters]
  - Products from Time-use Surveys: Satellite Accounts  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
  - Importance of dissemination of Time-use Surveys  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
- Discussion**
- 10:30 – 10:45      *Coffee Break*
- 10:45 – 12:30      **From data to public policy: Using data from time-use surveys for developing national policies**
- Exercise
- Discussion**
- 12:30 – 13:30      *Lunch Break*
- 13:30 – 15:00      **Experience of Latin America with conducting time-use surveys**
- Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
- Discussion**
- 15:00 – 16:00      **The way forward**
- Post-2015 Development Agenda (Global perspective)  
Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo/ Ms. Lucia Scuro  
Gender Affairs Division, ECLAC Headquarters
  - Post-2015 Development Agenda (Caribbean perspective)  
Francis Jones, ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
  - Technical assistance needs of countries
- Discussion**
- 16:00 – 16:30      **Evaluation and closing session**
- Closing remarks

Annex III**Seminar Evaluation****Instructions:**

*We invite you to complete this questionnaire to help us improve our activities in the future. Please be frank and open with your ratings and comments. Your opinion is valuable to us and will be taken into consideration in the preparation of future seminars.*

***Profile of Respondents*****1. Sex:**

- Male  
 Female

**2. Type of Organization you represent:**

- National Statistical Office/ Institute  
 Division/ Bureau of Gender Affairs  
 Non-governmental organization

**Substantive Content and usefulness of the seminar****3. How would you rate the seminar overall?**

- Excellent       Good       Regular       Poor       Very Poor

**4. Provide your impressions of the seminar, in terms of the value added and overall relevance of the sessions, by indicating along a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), your level of agreement with each statement.**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The content of the seminar was relevant to my current work / the work of my institution	<input type="radio"/>				
I acquired an extensive amount of information that was new to me	<input type="radio"/>				
The information that I acquired was relevant	<input type="radio"/>				
The seminar focused on what I specifically needed to learn	<input type="radio"/>				
The content of the seminar matched the announced objectives	<input type="radio"/>				
Overall, the seminar was very useful	<input type="radio"/>				

5. How would you improve the seminar in terms of the subjects addressed (for example, issues you would have liked addressed/ analyzed in greater depth or important subjects which were not included).

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### Learning Self Assessment

6. With respect to the specific objectives of the seminar, rate along a scale of 1 - 5 where 1 (minimal change) to 5 (maximum change), the extent to which the seminar has facilitated a change/ learning for you in each of the following areas.

For ease of reference the specific objectives of the seminar were as follows:

1. To raise awareness of the importance of Time-use Surveys as tool for measuring quantitatively and comprehensively the allocation of time by women and men in both paid and unpaid work;
2. To familiarize participants with the definitions, terminology and components of time-use surveys including the data collection techniques, sample selection, classification systems and types of activities;
3. To illustrate how to translate the data obtained from those surveys to concrete actions such as national policies and strategies;
4. To provide a forum for sharing experiences and best practices of countries (Latin American) that have conducted time-use surveys.

	1- Minimal Change	2	3	4	5 - Maximum Change
Understanding the importance of Time-use Surveys	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased knowledge of the components of Time-use Surveys	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skills developed in the design and implementation of Time-use Surveys	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased awareness of the classifications systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More knowledgeable of how to translate information from Time-use Surveys to policies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Organization of the seminar

7. Rate the organizational aspects of the seminar along a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent).

	Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Excellent
Quality of documents and materials provided	<input type="radio"/>				
Duration of the sessions and opportunity for discussion	<input type="radio"/>				
Quality of the infrastructure (room, sound, catering)	<input type="radio"/>				
Quality of the support from the office to facilitate logistics for your participation at the seminar	<input type="radio"/>				

8. Based on your ratings above, please indicate what worked well and what could be improved.

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**Technical Assistance Needs**

9. What follow-up activities or issues of gender/ statistics should ECLAC undertake in the future to support your country/ institution?

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10. a Overall, do you feel that you have benefited from the information provided in this seminar?

- Yes                       No

10b. If “yes” to 10a above, how do you think benefited from the information shared during the seminar?

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10c. If “no” to 10a above, what do you think was absent from the seminar?

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*Thank you for completing the evaluation!*

Annex IV**Responses to closed-ended questions**

Table A.1  
**Sex of Participants**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Male	2	9.5	9.5	9.5
Female	19	90.5	90.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.2  
**Type of organization being represented**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
National Statistical Office/ Institute	8	38.1	38.1	38.1
Division/ Bureau of Gender Affairs	13	61.9	61.9	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.3  
**Overall Rating of the seminar**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Excellent	11	52.4	52.4	52.4
Good	10	47.6	47.6	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.4  
**Level of agreement with statements**

	<i>Levels of agreement - Total (Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agree</i>
The content of the seminar was relevant to my current work / the work of my institution	-	-	-	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)
I acquired an extensive amount of information that was new to me	-	-	-	11 (52.4%)	10 (47.6%)
The information that I acquired was relevant	-	-	1 (4.8%)	9 (42.9%)	11 (52.4%)
The seminar focused on what I specifically needed to learn	-	-	4 (19.0%)	12 (57.1%)	5 (23.8%)
The content of the seminar matched the announced objectives	-	-	1 (4.8%)	12 (57.1%)	8 (38.1%)
Overall, the seminar was very useful	-	-	-	9 (42.9%)	12 (57.1%)

Table A.5  
**Learning Self-Assessment (Extent to which seminar improved knowledge and skills)**

	<i>Levels of agreement - Total (Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Minimal Change 1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Maximum Change 1</i>
Understanding the importance of time-use surveys	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	3 (14.3%)	7 (33.3%)	9 (42.9%)
Increased knowledge of the components of time-use surveys	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	2 (9.5%)	7 (33.3%)	10 (47.6%)
Skills developed in the design and implementation of time-use surveys	1 (4.8%)	5 (23.8%)	7 (33.3%)	5 (23.8%)	3 (14.3%)
Increased awareness of the classifications systems	2 (9.5%)	-	7(33.3%)	7 (33.3%)	5 (23.8%)
More knowledgeable of how to translate information from time-use surveys to policies	-	4 (19.0%)	4 (19.0%)	9 (42.9%)	4 (19.0%)
Increased awareness of the experience of Latin American countries with time-use surveys	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	-	11 (52.4%)	8 (38.1%)

Table A.6  
**Quality of the documents and materials provided**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Excellent	7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Good	14	66.7	66.7	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.7  
**Duration of the sessions and opportunity for discussion**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Excellent	9	42.9	42.9	42.9
Good	9	42.9	42.9	85.8
Neutral	3	14.2	14.2	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.8  
**Quality of the infrastructure (sound, equipment, catering)**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Excellent	7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Good	11	52.4	52.4	85.7
Neutral	3	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.9

**Quality of the support from the office to facilitate logistics for your participation at the seminar**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Excellent	11	52.4	52.4	52.4
Good	10	47.6	47.6	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table A.10

**Did you feel that you benefitted from the information provided in this seminar**

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
Yes	21	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	0	0	0	0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	