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**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE ON TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

SUMMARY



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	3
A. CHAPTER I. TIME USE FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3
B. CHAPTER II. THE CURRENT STATUS OF TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	4
C. CHAPTER III. THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	10
D. CHAPTER IV. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TIME-USE SURVEYS.....	12
E. CHAPTER V. A MINIMUM SET OF TIME-USE ACTIVITIES FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A MEANS OF MOVING TOWARDS CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARABILITY	14
F. CHAPTER VI. TIME-USE INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC POLICY: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES	16
BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
ANNEX 1	17

INTRODUCTION

This document provides an overview of the core elements of the “Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean”, prepared by the working group established by resolution 11(X) of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The group was coordinated by Mexico (National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI)).¹

One of the specific goals for the methodological guide is “to determine a minimum list of activities to be included in time-use surveys so that the main time-use indicators are comparable, specifically SDG indicator 5.4.1” (ECLAC, 2020). To this end, a minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean is provided, as agreed by the member countries of the working group. A proposal is also included for operationalizing this minimum list of activities through a standard time-use questionnaire for Latin America and the Caribbean, which the countries of the region can adapt and use for future time-use measurements.

Given the pressing need for time-use measurements and the importance of time-use surveys as the main means of collecting such information, this guide proposes wide-reaching principles. It is therefore hoped that the guide will be adopted as a regional standard by the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Moreover, the guide mainstreams gender and records experiences that take into account the specific characteristics of the region.

A. CHAPTER I. TIME USE FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The first chapter of the guide offers some reflections on time as a philosophical concept and social construct. It focuses on the way time is distributed among different work and leisure activities, and on how inequalities are reproduced when the distribution is not the result of personal choice and material conditions are dependent on power relations. The chapter notes that time is a limited resource, meaning that some activities are prioritized over others, thus reducing the quality of life of people who must commit time to obtain resources according to their social, geographic, economic, gender or other conditions. It is suggested that time use reflects the sexual division of labour, based on the way in which different activities are distributed according to gender.

To demonstrate the gaps between women and men in the use and distribution of time, it is essential to have measurements that enable study of everyday aspects of people’s lives. Time-use measurements are a data source for designing and assessing public policies, and for producing high-quality statistics on all forms of work.

In Latin America, time-use surveys have been central to the discussion on recognizing and redistributing unpaid work and have guided formulation of public policies that address the social needs of care through social co-responsibility, by transferring responsibilities from the family to the public and private sectors (Aguirre and Ferrari, 2013).

¹ The authors wish to thank the bodies from various countries of the region and United Nations entities that made valuable contributions to this document.

This chapter presents the regional and global regulatory framework that has fostered the measurement of time use, to demonstrate the multiple forms of discrimination against women in the public and private spheres. A historical review is provided of mandates concerning creation of instruments to measure time use and thus acknowledge women's contribution to the productive and reproductive dimensions of economic life, since the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), which recognized for the first time the urgent need to consider the differences between men and women in relation to paid and unpaid work.

The chapter also discusses the notion of time and the sexual division of labour as a vector for reproduction of inequalities, the features and potential uses of time-use surveys, and the origins of time-use measurements in the region and globally, and provides some background on other methodological guides and recommendations for harmonization in the region.

B. CHAPTER II. THE CURRENT STATUS OF TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

Chapter II of the guide presents a systematization of the various instruments used in the region to collect information on time use and unpaid work. It examines the similarities and differences between the various methodological approaches adopted by the countries and how they have changed over time, based on available information.

A history is given of the first surveys that measured time use in the region, starting in the 1980s. The chapter also looks at implementation of pilot surveys, which some national statistical offices sometimes prefer not to disseminate because of their preliminary and unofficial nature, even though they provide valuable information.

To date, 23 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have implemented measurements of time use and unpaid work (see table 1). Within this group of measurements, there are differences in terms of the type and means of data collection, the mode and instrument of collection, methodologies, target population, survey objectives, legal bases, the institutions that perform the measurements and related bodies, geographic coverage, number of questions and selection of indicators, among other aspects.

Table 1

Latin America and the Caribbean (23 countries): official time-use measurements, by type of information survey, 1985–2021

Country	Years	Name	Type of survey	Collection mode	Reference period
Argentina	2016	Survey of time use in the City of Buenos Aires ^a	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Previous day (10-minute interval)
	2013	Set of questions in the Annual Survey of Urban Households (EAHU)	Set of questions	List	Previous day
	2005	Survey of time use in the City of Buenos Aires, module of the Annual Household Survey ^a	Module	Diary	Previous day (30-minute interval)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2001	Set of questions in the Continuous Household Survey of the Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI)	Set of questions	List	Previous week
Brazil	2012–2019 ^b	Set of questions in the module on other forms of work in the Continuous National Household Survey (PNAD-C)	Set of questions	List	Reference week
	1992–2015	Set of questions in the National Household Survey (PNAD)	Set of questions	List	Reference week
Chile	2015	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	List	One specific day during the working week and another on weekends
	2007–2008	Experimental Survey on Time Use in Greater Santiago	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Previous day (30-minute interval)
Colombia	2012–2013, 2016–2017, 2020–2021 (in the process of being surveyed)	National Time-use Survey (ENUT)	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous day
	2007–2021	Set of questions in the Comprehensive Survey of Households (GEIH)	Set of questions	List	Previous week

Country	Years	Name	Type of survey	Collection mode	Reference period
Costa Rica	2017	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	2011	Survey on Time Use in the Greater Metropolitan Area	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week
	2004	Module in the Multipurpose Household Survey	Module	List	Previous week
Cuba	2016	Module on time use and care in the National Survey on Gender Equality (ENIG)	Module	List	Previous week
	2001	Time-use Survey ^c	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Typical and non-typical days (ten-minute interval)
	1997	Time-use Confidence Survey	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Not available
	1985 and 1988	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Not available
Dominica	2001 and 2011	Question in the Population and Housing Census	Question	List	Previous week
Dominican Republic	2016	Module on time use in the National Multipurpose Household Survey	Module	List	Previous week
	2006-2007	Set of questions in the Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA)	Set of questions	List	Not available
	1995	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	Diary	Previous day
Ecuador	2012	Time-use Survey (EUT)	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2017	Module in the National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment (ENEMDU)	Module	List	Previous week
	2003 and 2004	Set of questions in the National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment (ENEMDU)	Set of questions	List	Not available

Country	Years	Name	Type of survey	Collection mode	Reference period
El Salvador	2017	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous day and previous weekend
	2010-2011	Module in the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM)	Module	List	Previous day
	2005	Set of questions in the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM)	Set of questions	List	Previous day
Grenada	2021	Set of questions in the Labour Force Survey ^d	Set of questions	List	Previous day
Guatemala	2014, 2017, 2018 and 2019	Module in the National Survey of Employment and Income (ENEI)	Module	List	Previous day
	2000, 2006, 2011 and 2014	Module in the National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI)	Module	List	Previous day
Honduras	2009	Set of questions in the Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey	Set of questions	List	Previous day
Jamaica	2018	Module in the Survey of Living Conditions	Module	List	Previous day
Mexico	2015	Set of questions in the Inter-census Survey ^b	Set of questions	List	Previous week
	2009, 2014 and 2019	National Time-use Survey (ENUT)	Survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018	Set of questions in the socioeconomic conditions module (MCS) of the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH).	Set of questions	List	Previous week
	2005-2020	Set of questions in the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE)	Set of questions	List	Previous week

Country	Years	Name	Type of survey	Collection mode	Reference period
	2002	Module in the National Household Survey on Living Standards Measurement (ENHMNV)	Module	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	1998	Module in the National Household Survey on Living Standards Measurement (ENHMNV)	Module	Diary	Previous day
	1996	Module in the National Survey on Work, Contributions and Time Use (ENTAUT)	Module	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
Nicaragua	1998	Module in the National Household Survey on Living Standards Measurement (ENHMNV)	Module	List	Previous day
Panama	2011	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	2006	Time-use measurement in the Multipurpose Survey ^e	Not available	Not available	Not available
Paraguay	2016	Time-use Survey (EUT)	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
Peru	2010	National Time-use Survey	Stand-alone survey	List	Previous week (Monday–Friday and Saturday–Sunday)
	2006	Time-use measurement in the Continuous Household Survey ^e	Not available	Not available	Not available
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	Module in the Population and Housing Census	Module	List	Previous day

Country	Years	Name	Type of survey	Collection mode	Reference period
Uruguay	2013	Module in the Continuous Household Survey	Module	List	Previous day
	2007	Module in the Continuous Household Survey	Module	List	One working day and one non-working day
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011	Time-use Survey	Survey	Diary	Previous day (10-minute interval)
	2008	Time-use measurement ^e	Not available	Not available	Not available

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of reports submitted by the countries for the preparation of this document, and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean”, February 2021 [online] https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/c2100061_web.pdf.

Note: The list comprises surveys carried out by the official bodies in charge of conducting surveys in the countries (or the city in the case of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires).

^a Surveys conducted by the Department of Statistics and Censuses of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires, which coordinates and oversees the services that make up the city’s statistical system, in addition to conducting censuses and surveys within the geographical borders of the city.

^b Results will be published from 2016 onward.

^c Survey conducted in rural and urban areas of five municipalities in Cuba: Pinar del Río, San Juan y Martínez, Old Havana, Bayamo and Guisa.

^d As of the time of writing of the Guide, it had not been confirmed whether the data collected in this survey would be used as official statistical information. For this reason, this experience is included in the Guide in the pilot survey box.

^e In the case of these measurements, it was not possible to find details about the type of survey, the mode of collection, the reference period or other aspects. Hence, they are referred to as “time-use measurements”, without providing specifics.

In general, the surveys conducted in the region aim to obtain conclusive quantitative information on inequalities and gender gaps in different forms of work (paid and unpaid), and to increase the visibility of all forms of unpaid work carried out in households (such as domestic, care, subsistence and community), which are essential for other economic activities to function and for well-being.

The chapter presents the types of data collection used in the region: stand-alone or dedicated surveys; time-use modules embedded in household, employment and unemployment or multi-purpose surveys, and sets of questions.

The chapter explains how classifications of activities allow data to be aggregated systematically and homogeneously to facilitate analysis, interpretation and comparison of information, and that two classifications have been the most widely used in the region: the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics, which aims to provide a framework of standardized concepts and definitions to produce internationally comparable statistics on time use, and the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), a gender-sensitive classifier that is adapted to the specific characteristics of the region.

Finally, a list is provided of the time-use measurements planned in a selection of countries from the region in the 2021–2024 period. It is hoped that this document will guide upcoming regional measurements and that, afterwards, the countries that consult it will be able to report on its use.

C. CHAPTER III. THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses analytical frameworks for production and labour, as well as extended production and its relation to satellite accounts. It includes basic definitions of all forms of work and time-use activities and their classification are included. It also outlines the theoretical and conceptual framework for time-use surveys, based on the division into productive and non-productive activities. A glossary with basic definitions related to time-use measurements is included as an annex to the chapter.

While recognizing the heterogeneity of the possible methodological approaches and the advantages and challenges of each, the chapter highlights the importance for each country that carries out a time-use measurement to be clear about which issues are of interest in relation to the public policies that it intends to formulate on the basis of the resulting information, so that methodological decisions can thus be made. Some of the past aims of time-use surveys, especially in Latin America, are therefore mentioned:

- To obtain information to estimate and assign a social and economic value to unpaid household work, for the purpose of quantifying household production and thus contributing to the construction of the satellite account of unpaid household work and, in some cases, of the health satellite account.
- To measure work for the market and unpaid work of households, to estimate total working time.
- To generate information on the day-to-day activities carried out by women and men in order to raise awareness of gender gaps.
- To find out how much time women and men spend caring for household members who are dependent or require special care (people who are ill or with disabilities), children and the elderly, in order to reveal gender gaps.
- To find out how much time men and women spend on unpaid support for other households in terms of unpaid domestic and care work, as well as unpaid support to the community and voluntary work.
- To determine the time that women and men spend on study activities, to reveal gender gaps.
- To determine the time that women and men spend on self-care and recreational or leisure activities.

The chapter incorporates economic criteria based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) and distinguishes between two major sets of activities: those that are within the general production boundaries (productive activities) and those that are considered non-productive. In turn, productive activities are divided into those whose results, in the shape of goods and services, are deemed to fall within the SNA production boundary for the purpose of measuring gross domestic product (GDP) and those whereby services are performed by household members for themselves and each other, which are excluded from SNA but do fall within the general production boundaries.

The chapter also reviews the different definitions of work, questioning how this concept has historically been linked with the performance of productive activities tied to the market, which makes the performance of services in households invisible and reinforces the idea that household production does not contribute to the economy. An explanation is given of the role that the International Conference of Labour Statisticians has played in the recognition of household productive activities as work, and the recommendations it has made for their measurement.

Lastly, the regional (CAUTAL) and international (International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics) classifiers are described, illustrating their relationship with the System of National Accounts and forms of work (see diagram 1).

Diagram 1
Connections between the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics, the System of National Accounts (SNA) and forms of work

Intended destination of production	For own final use			For use by others							
	Own-use production work		2. Own-use goods production work	Employment (work for pay or profit)			12. Unpaid trainee work	10. Other productive activities	Volunteer work		
Forms of work	Services	Goods		11. Employment	13. Employment-seeking or setting up a business	14. Commuting to and from work			In market and non-market units	In households producing	
CAUTAL	4. Unpaid care of household members	3. Unpaid domestic work for own household	51. Unpaid work for other households	1. Employment and related activities			12. Unpaid trainee work	10. Other productive activities	5. Unpaid work for other households or the community and volunteering		
2016 International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics	4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2. Production of goods for own final use	1. Employment and related activities			5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work				
Type of work	Unpaid work			Paid work			Unpaid work				
Relation to 2008 SNA	<p style="text-align: center;">Activities within the SNA production boundary</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Activities inside the SNA general production boundary</p>										

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics; Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL); International Labour Organization (ILO), “Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization”, Geneva, 2013; and System of National Accounts (SNA).

D. CHAPTER IV. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TIME-USE SURVEYS

To collect information on time use, national statistical offices face specific methodological decisions regarding each of the phases of the statistical production process set out in the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM),² since particular considerations must be taken into account in each phase in order to measure time use correctly (see diagram 2), so as to ensure that the minimum information required to support public policy is obtained. The eight phases of the statistical process follow an orderly structure, but are not necessarily carried out in a linear fashion since it is possible to perform some activities simultaneously, skip them or return to them (DANE, 2020).

The purpose of chapter IV is to present these different key aspects of methodological decisions on time-use measurements, which are present both in the literature on the subject and in countries' experiences, in a way that can inform and guide the methodological decisions that each country must make according to its context. Therefore, it provides inputs for the countries so that they can opt for the methodology that is best suited to their needs, realities, limitations and possibilities, considering the advantages and disadvantages of each and ensuring the comparability of the indicators obtained from these processes. It is important for such decisions to balance the aims of the survey with the resources effectively available to implement it, thus ensuring the quality of the information obtained. For each methodological consideration, the chapter refers to experiences that countries have shared on the application of time-use measurements.

The methodological aspects of time-use surveys covered in the chapter are as follows:

- Aims
- Type of data collection: module or stand-alone survey
- Data collection instrument: diary or list of activities
- Mode of data collection: in person, by phone or online
- Means of data collection: mobile devices or paper forms
- Reference period for the data: day or week
- Target population, type of respondent, level of disaggregation and sample design
- Simultaneous activities

Information is also provided on what is involved in the different phases of time-use surveys: construction, in which all the instruments, tools, processes and activities needed to collect information are formulated and tested, based on the inputs and decisions of the previous phases; data collection, when the issues to be considered for data collection in times of crisis are also considered; and data processing, analysis and dissemination. Lastly, the chapter gives some of the lessons learned from implementation of time-use surveys in the region, and lists several difficulties that have been identified.

² This guide makes some recommendations regarding the statistical process of time-use measurements, based on the eight phases of GSBPM.

Diagram 2
Phases of the time-use measurement survey process

Specification of needs	Design	Construction	Data collection	Processing	Analysis	Dissemination	Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult potential users of information, both persons and organizations • Define what is to be measured • Set goals • Identify available information and requirements for new information • Secure resources for the entire statistical process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the conceptual framework, aligned with the established goal • Design each of the subsequent phases • Make methodological decisions concerning the survey: type of surveying, collection mechanism, means of collection, collection instrument, reference period and target population, among other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft questionnaire and tests • Program special software • Build staff training toolkit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and train staff • Response protocols for unforeseen circumstances and consideration relating to collection during crises • Mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring the survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify variables • Validate data • Data imputation • Data cleansing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build key indicators • Cross-check important variables • Prepare and review results for dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and publish products to be disseminated • Use different media for dissemination • Create different products according to target audience, such as infographics with basic indicators, technical and specialized documents • Availability of microdata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report evaluating the statistical survey • Identify lessons learned • Identify opportunities for improvement in future surveys

Source: Prepared by the authors.

**E. CHAPTER V. A MINIMUM SET OF TIME-USE ACTIVITIES FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN: A MEANS OF MOVING TOWARDS
CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARABILITY**

Most Latin American countries currently use a methodology based on a questionnaire and a set of activities comprising paid work, unpaid work and personal activities to measure time use by individuals in households. Despite extensive use of the regional classifier (CAUTAL), there is methodological heterogeneity among the surveys on several points, including how many activities are surveyed, the number of questions and levels of disaggregation, and the order of questions and how they are worded, all of which affects the comparability of results across countries.

This chapter therefore provides a minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean and a questionnaire for collecting information on them, in order to:

- Favour the comparability of time-use measurements in the region.
- Facilitate reporting on global indicators.
- Contribute to the construction of indicators that enable monitoring of national public policies that reduce and redistribute domestic and care work, increase its perceived value, and promote greater economic autonomy for women.

These instruments were developed drawing on specialized documents¹ and global guidelines on time-use measurements, but mainly based on countries' experiences, needs and reflections, which emerged from the internal discussions of the working group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

The minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean comprises 31 activities, based on CAUTAL. The aim is to provide the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with the necessary instrument that is suited to the regional context (see table 2). The chapter also discusses the background to the regional proposal, as well as the limitations on comparability based on a regional minimum list.

Table 2
Minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

No.	Activity	Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL)
1	Employment and related activities	Major division 1
2	Own-use goods production work	Major division 2
3	Community and volunteer work	Divisions 52 and 53
4	Food preparation and serving for household members	Division 31
5	Cleaning of the home	Division 32
6	Maintenance and minor repairs for own household	Division 34
7	Cleaning and care of household members' clothes and footwear	Division 33

¹ They also make use of the document proposed by the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations (Statistical Commission, 2020).

No.	Activity	Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL)
8	Household management	Division 35
9	Pets and plants care	Division 37
10	Shopping for the household	Division 36
11	Unpaid domestic work for non-household family members	Group 511
12	Caregiving and support for children in the household	Groups 411 and 441
13	Temporary health care for children in the household	Groups 412 and 442 Subgroups 4142 and 4431
14	School or learning support for children in the household	Group 413 Subgroups 4141 and 4430
15	Caregiving and support for adults in the household	Groups 421, 431 and 441 Subgroup 4430
16	Health care for adults in the household	Groups 422, 432 and 442 Subgroups 4231, 4331 and 4431
17	Supporting adult household members with legal, administrative and financial procedures	Groups 420 and 430, and subgroups 4230, 4332 and 4430
18	Unpaid care work for non-household family members	Group 512
19	Learning and study	Major division 6
20	Socializing with family, friends and others	Group 711
21	Attending community, civic or religious celebrations	Group 712
22	Attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events	Division 72
23	Arts and hobbies	Division 73
24	Sport and physical exercise	Division 74
25	Reading for pleasure	Division 81
26	Watching television or listening to radio broadcasts	Divisions 82 and 83
27	Sleeping	Group 922
28	Eating and drinking	Group 921
29	Self-care	Division 91
30	Travel linked to employment or educational activities (other travel is included in the activity)	Divisions 14 and 62
31	Other activities	

Source: Prepared by the authors.

Note: CAUTAL comprises 3 sections (letters), 9 major divisions (one digit), 34 divisions (two digits), 96 groups (three digits) and 23 subgroups (four digits). See [online] https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/40170/S1600307_en.pdf.

F. CHAPTER VI. TIME-USE INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC POLICY: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES

This chapter summarizes developments relating to the use of information on time use and unpaid domestic and care work to support public policies for gender equality in the region, and especially policies to promote the co-responsibility of the State, businesses and families in this form of work.

In addition, the direct statistical information generated through time-use surveys, and the derived statistics, have enabled production of useful estimates for other analytical tools, such as satellite accounts on unpaid household work—which estimate the value of unpaid work in relation to GDP—and satellite accounts on the health sector.

Some examples are given of country policies and actions that have drawn on time-use information, and the chapter examines other aspects of daily life that are studied through time-use surveys, which are relevant to some of the challenges relating to public policies. The contribution of time-use information to equality policies is discussed, in areas such as: care, the labour market, ending poverty, natural resources and rural development, urban development and transport, and health.

The chapter also describes the practices and experiences of some countries in the region in inter-agency collaboration to generate timely and relevant data and information in the public sphere. Lastly, the challenges for the production and use of time-use information in Latin America and the Caribbean are discussed.

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Annex 1

CONTENTS OF THE “METHODODOLOGICAL GUIDE ON TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN”¹

Introduction

I. Time use from a gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean

- A. Time distribution and reproduction of inequalities
- B. Time-use surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - 1. Regulatory frameworks and international and regional mandates
 - 2. Time-use surveys
 - 3. The origins of time-use studies
 - 4. Previous methodological guides on time-use measurement

II. The current status of time-use measurements in Latin American and Caribbean countries

- A. The first time-use measurement surveys in the region
- B. Types of data collection
- C. Types of instruments, reference periods, target populations and preparatory activities applied in the region for field surveys
- D. Activity classifications used and processing of simultaneous activities
- E. Data gathering methods
- F. Dissemination and availability of information
- G. Institutionalization of time-use measurements
- H. Projections for future measurements of time use in the region

III. The conceptual framework

- A. New analytical frameworks for production and labour
- B. The production boundary
- C. Definitions of all forms of work
- D. Other basic definitions
- E. Classification of time-use activities

IV. Methodological aspects of time-use surveys

- A. Specifying information requirements and setting objectives
 - 1. Survey objectives
- B. Designing time-use surveys
 - 1. Linking the conceptual framework with the measurement objective
 - 2. Type of data collection: module or stand-alone survey
 - 3. Means of data collection: diary or list of activities

¹ The table of contents may be subject to minor editorial changes in the final document.

4. Mode of data collection: in person, by phone or electronic
5. Data collection instrument: mobile devices or paper forms
6. Reference period for the data
7. Target population, level of disaggregation and sample design
8. Simultaneous activities

C. Constructing time-use surveys

D. Data collection

1. Aspects to consider when collecting data in times of crisis

E. Data processing

F. Data analysis

G. Data dissemination

H. Process evaluation and lessons learned

1. Demographic heterogeneity within a country
2. Operational problems in the field
3. Problems associated with information technology systems
4. Problems related to technical teams
5. Problems collecting data on specific populations
6. Resource constraints when ensuring continuity in application of time-use measurements
7. Determining time of year and how this affects results
8. Problems with time estimation by respondents
9. Greater prioritization of time-use surveys in national statistical systems
10. Underestimation of care work
11. Complementary sources of information

V. A minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean: a means of moving towards cross-country comparability

A. Background: the Minimum Harmonized Instrument for the collection of time-use data proposed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations

B. Obstacles to achieving comparability based on a regional minimum list

1. Including questions with a higher level of disaggregation than proposed in the standardized list
2. Possible differences in wording or explanatory notes
3. The use of different reference periods between surveys

C. A minimum set of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

D. A standard time-use questionnaire and important considerations concerning its use

1. Important considerations concerning use of the proposed standard time-use module questions
2. A standard time-use questionnaire for Latin America and the Caribbean

VI. Time-use information for public policy: experiences and challenges

A. Information requirements for public policy

B. The contribution of information on time use and unpaid work to care policies

1. Uruguay's Integrated National Care System

2. Towards a national care policy for Paraguay
 3. Costa Rica's National Children's Care and Development Network
 4. Towards a national care system in Mexico
 5. Guide on co-responsibility in care by the National Support and Care Subsystem (SNAC), of the Ministry of Social Development of Chile
 6. 2020–2024 District Development Plan for Bogotá (Colombia)
 7. Cuba's National Programme for the Advancement of Women
 8. Towards a comprehensive gender-sensitive care policy (Argentina)
- C. The contribution of information on time use and unpaid work in the area of labour
- D. The contribution of information on time use and unpaid work in other areas
1. Policies to end poverty
 2. Policies on natural resources
 3. Urban development and transport policies
 4. Health policies
- E. The economic value of unpaid work
- F. Challenges relating to the strengthening of measurements and greater use of time-use survey data