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Time-Use Surveys in Africa and Europe:
A comparative analysis of
Concepts and methodologies

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**Time-Use Surveys in Africa and Europe:
A comparative analysis of
Concepts and methodologies**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Traditional concepts and theories on how to measure economies are largely designed to consider only the market economy and the remunerated work, and then offer limited guidance and indication for policies to promote women's empowerment and gender justice.

That's why the unpaid and invisible women's work has been identified as a key source of policy intervention by United Nations through its Platform For Action of Beijing (PFA). The PFA has called for developing "*suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors...*" (UN Beijing Declaration, Platform For Action).

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), on its 40th anniversary, in 1998, has convened an international conference on the theme "African Women and Economic Development: Investing in Our Future". This conference offered for more than one thousand women and men representing African governments, civil society, and private sector, the opportunity to discuss on African women's past and future contributions to Africa and the world and on how to eliminate gender discriminations.

One of the key actions proposed by the conference was "*to include a gender perspective in national accounting system and other data for example, by conducting time use surveys which produce information on time use across formal, informal and unpaid reproductive sectors for women, men and girls and boys in different contexts, particularly in areas of high poverty prevalence*".

Following this recommendation, the African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD) of UNECA has developed a conceptual and analytical framework for integrating a gender perspective and particularly women's non-market work (unpaid work) into national accounting system and national budget. One of the major outputs of this framework is an *Africa-specific Guidebook for mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa* (Easy Reference Guide). This Guidebook is a compendium of methodologies and tools, which use Time-use surveys (TUS), National Accounts and national budget as entry points to improve the skills of statisticians, national accountants and policy analysts, in how to engender national planning instruments.

As the first step of this programme, ACGD has undertaken an inventory of data collection instruments utilized by several African countries for collecting information and data. Among the various tools examined, the Time-Use Survey (TUS) is identified as one of the most appropriate to estimate and value the non-market work (NMW) and the household care services and to develop National satellite accounts of household production. The inventory has identified only five African countries, which undertook Time-Use survey: Benin and Morocco in 1998, Nigeria, in 1999, South Africa in 2000 and Madagascar in 2001.

As the second step, the main objective of the present paper will consist of the detailed analyse of the conceptual and methodological approaches used by each of these five countries in comparison with the methodologies used by European countries, in order to evaluate how comprehensive and reliable are the findings. It is important to analyze the way in which the surveys have been conducted because it affects deeply the quality and quantity of data collected.

2. THE DEFINITION AND THE USE OF TIME-USE SURVEY

Time-Use surveys are designed to account for the nature, duration and location of all activities, which are carried out by the population during a reference period. The Time-Use surveys started to be used in the beginning of the 20th century, by researchers interested to understand how time was allocated by people to various daily activities. The focus of these surveys was to understand human behavior and the lifestyle of people especially for the part or their life for which no information was available from traditional data sources.

Later the Time-Use survey has acquired an additional and more interesting focus because it gives a complete picture of the society by providing detailed information about how people use their time on different market and non-market activities, on a daily and weekly basis.

Basically Time-Use survey will play an essential role to improve the current vision of the economy and of the statistical system and three reasons can explain this:

- Time-Use survey helps to show a more complete presentation of the economy and society by providing vital information on those areas which are presently invisible in national accounts;
- Time-Use survey contributes for better information on informal sectors in order to improve the estimation of economic activities (SNA work) In national accounts.
- Time-Use survey highlights the importance of the non-market (unpaid) work, for maintaining the labour force and the human capital. Time-Use survey allows also an estimation of its contribution to the economy and long-term growth.

In practice, the concept of Time-Use survey makes reference to the fact that Time is the ultimate resource, which is shared equally by everyone. There are 24 hours in everyone's day, which allows a comparative analysis of time spent by everybody. This time can be converted into money, goods and services through work. Additionally, time is also required for the consumption of goods and services; for community work and even for leisure activities. That's why analysis of Time-Use therefore offers an overview of all human activities (market and non-market work, consumption, community and leisure activities).

The 1995 Human Development Report used Time-Use data from 31 countries to show up women's status in the world and to measure their contributions to economies. The main finding of this report was that if both the paid and unpaid works are considered, women did a larger share of work in developing and developed countries. This women's work, which is important for human well-being, is for a larger part unpaid and not considered in national accounting system. The conclusion of that report was that "much of women's work remains unrecognized and unvalued. This has an impact on the status of women in society, their opportunities in public life and the gender blindness of development policy" (United Nations, 1995).

Then starts a growing international movement promoting the inclusion of unpaid work in the National Accounting System, with a special focus on the importance of Time-Use surveys for this purpose.

3. CRITICAL METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING TIME-USE SURVEY

The basic methodological issues are almost common to all Time-Use surveys, and they can be addressed through the different themes and questions listed below. As the various subjects are raised, it will be interesting to proceed to a comparison between the methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys, which will constitute the basic methodologies for European countries and those used by African countries.

3.1. Method for the sample design

The sample design refers to the choice of the population covered by the survey. The survey sample should be representative of the country's population. Some countries have adopted the household as unit of study, meaning that all individuals in the households will be included in the survey. Other countries have used the individual, as sampling unit, meaning some individuals in each sampled household will be covered by the survey.

The main questions are:

- Which population is concerned? (Resident or/and non-resident population? Urban or/and rural population? Individual or/and collective households?)
- How to choose the sample population? Which households? Which members within the households?

Time use surveys have been conducted in most of European countries, but due to national variants in the survey design, the international comparability of the results was very low.

To rectify this situation the European countries expressed the need to increase comparability between national Time-Use Surveys, and gave a mandate to Eurostat to develop recommendations for harmonized methodologies (*methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys*), which will ensure that the results will be comparable in time and between countries. However the European countries did not follow rigorously these harmonized guidelines. Major and minor deviations were noticed from the harmonized method, finalized in 2000.

For the sample design, the "*methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys*" main recommendations are:

- I. To consider, as the reference population, the persons resident at domestic addresses and to exclude from the survey, the persons living in institutions (military service, hospitals, prisons, etc.)
- II. The sampled households must be representative of the whole population in its diversity.
- III. The household approach is the unit of study, meaning that all individuals (ten years and older) of the sampled households will be included in the survey.
- IV. To use the population registers for drawing samples of individuals. And then to achieve the sample of the population, the households of the sampled individuals are included in the survey.

Some European countries did not follow these recommendations and introduced modifications. In Sweden and Norway individuals were chosen from the population register. Portugal did not as well use the household as the sample unit and decided to choose one or two members of the household to be interviewed. Concerning the minimum age, the lower was in Portugal where all persons from 6 were surveyed, in France the minimum age was 15 and in Sweden, 20 years old and above.

For African countries:

In the absence of Guiding recommendations, African countries have followed very divergent ways to choose the sample population. In South Africa the sample population was chosen from all the nine provinces constituting the country and within a province from four different types of settlement area (formal urban settlement, informal urban settlement, commercial farming areas, and other rural areas.). Persons living in institutions like prison, hospital, hotel, boarding schools were excluded from the survey. The survey has adopted the individual approach, that's why information was collected from two respondents aged ten years and above from each selected household.

In Benin, contrary to South Africa, the survey was applied to every household member who was between 6 and 65 years old. But due to the fact that there were two independent samples (urban and rural), the findings are not aggregated at national level, but presented only by residence area (rural or urban). The sample population was identical to the ones used in the semester household surveys on labour, income, and social indicators conducted in urban and rural areas. The framework was, for the urban area, the five principal towns of the country, which represent more than 55% of urban population. It was selected 100 zones from the 5 towns and 20 households were then selected from each zone. The same procedure was used for the rural area, where 135 villages were selected on the first stage and 15 households in each zone on the second stage.

The Morocco's Time-Use survey was applied to a reference woman meaning one woman from 15 to 70 years old per family, and therefore has the particularity to focus only on women activities, which doesn't allow a comparison of the time spent by women and men in Morocco.

The Nigeria's Time-Use Survey was applied on a very small sample of 100 private households selected from the General Household Survey's sample. The survey was conducted only in 5 states (four states and Lagos) of the Federation, where survey organizations with permanent field staff were available. It covered all members above 10 years of the sampled households, which corresponds to 243 respondents.

In Madagascar the sample population was based on the frame prepared for the 2001 Household survey. It was chosen from the urban and rural areas of each province constituting the country. The survey has adopted the household approach, that's why information was collected from all respondents aged from six to sixty five years old from each selected household.

3.2. Method for the time diary approach

The time diary is the most used method of data collection, because the range of information collected in the diary and associated instruments is able to provide contextual dimensions to the data. This information is important for time use analysis in order to understand the complexity of people daily activities.

As examples of what kinds of vital information are needed, the survey must provide

- The primary activity (the main thing being done at any one time);
- The secondary activities (others things being done simultaneously);
- The time of activity (the time at which different activities occur);
- The activity sequence (how different activities relate to one other);

- The activity duration (time spent on each main activity);
- The activity location (where the respondent was);
- The social contacts (who else was present at the time).
- To whom the activity is performed (for household members of others persons, how many persons)

To collect this information, the time diary approach uses several methods:

Self completed diary

The respondents are asked to fill in a diary, their daily activities for each of selected days. The two ways of recording are the simultaneous collection, where activities are recorded just after they have done, and the recall method, where daily activities are recorded once, from memory.

Face-to-face or telephone interview

The respondents' daily activities are observed and recorded by a third party, the interviewer.

Selection of diary days and coverage of the year

The general rule is that the more diary days for data collection, the better it will be. But considering the problems related to the resources, the non-responses, the choice of two or three days is seen as reasonable. If respondents are for example asked to report on two days' activities, it is important to assign specific days for the different respondents, in order to get information on each day of the week. It is also important to spread the survey over the different periods of the year in order to take into account the seasonal differences in activities.

For this issue, the "***methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys***" recommendations are:

- I. To use the Self completed diary to record the daily activities.
- II. To use at least two diary days, one weekday (Monday to Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday).
- III. To use a separate diary for an adult and for a child.
- IV. To use fixed 10 minutes time slots.
- V. To record the secondary activities.
- VI. To mention to whom and with whom the activity is performed.
- VII. The survey fieldwork should be spread over a full 12 months period.
- VIII. The diary days and dates should be allocated to households and individuals by a controlled random procedure, in order to minimize the postponing and the non-response rate.

In Denmark, respondents were asked to complete two diaries, one on a weekday, and one on a weekend day. Diaries covered full 24-hour periods and were divided into 10-minute time slots. Sampled respondents and respondent's spouse or partner were asked to complete diaries.

Here again some European Countries deviated from the harmonized recommendations and for example, instead of using two diary days, countries like Belgium, France and Portugal used one-day diary. Romania, Denmark and Portugal have not covered as recommended, the whole year, but undertook the survey only over two or three months.

For African countries:

The respondents' daily activities were recorded through the face-to face interview, rather than asking them to fill a diary. This methodology was used because of the high level of illiteracy in the continent. Only Nigeria used a combined method, data was collected through the self-completed diary for literate persons and recall interview for non-literate persons.

The use of at least, two diary days with fixed 10 minutes time slots in Africa, is found very difficult because, firstly there's a constraint of budget limitations and secondly, as time schedules and clocks are not used vigorously by African people particularly in rural areas, it is impossible to respect the 10 minutes slots. Most of African countries used a one-day diary with a half an hour or an hour time slots. South Africa used the one-day 24-hour diary, which was divided into half hour slots, and in each slot, a maximum of three activities could be recorded. Benin and Madagascar as well used the one-day 24-hours diary, but was divided into 15 minutes slots. In each slot, respondents were asked to report if they performed more than one activity, however there were no specifications on which of the simultaneous activities were primary or secondary. In Morocco, instead of using fixed interval time, for every observed activity, was recorded the moment it was started and finished as well the time spent on it. In Nigeria, the entire 7 days of the week were covered for all eligible household members rather than just one day as the other African countries. Initially it was planned to fix time diary in intervals of 30 minutes. However, considering that the population does not keep time and coupled with the use of recall method in collecting the data, it was agreed that the open format diary should be used. The respondents were asked to account for activity in recalling major activities and approximate time taken to complete these activities.

In addition instead of covering a whole year, some African surveys were carried out over three or four months at different periods of the year (South Africa, Madagascar) in order to catch seasonal variations. For some others, the survey was carried out one time (Benin, Nigeria). Only Morocco has covered a whole year for the survey.

3.3 The survey forms

The survey forms refer to the means of different instruments, which permit to collect information about the household members. The three main tools are:

- The household questionnaire that provides information about the household on its' composition, housing and living conditions, and income.
- The individual questionnaire that provides demographic information about the sampled individuals such as status in employment, level of education.
- The diary that records information on the individual's main and secondary activities, the duration and the location of these activities.

Concerning these tools, the "***methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys***" have proposed the Directions for the Survey Forms as the guidance for the design of household and individual questionnaires and also for the diary.

The household questionnaire provides valuable information about the household stocks of capital (domestic appliances, etc...) and about the consumption of market services that substitute for the household own labour (maids, child care centres, nursing, etc.). In many European countries, inventories of domestic appliances have formed part of this questionnaire. The household and the individual questionnaires are used in face-to-face or telephone interview. The diary is left behind, to be filled by household members.

For African countries:

Each country has built its' own questionnaires based on that ones, developed by the European countries and on its' own experience related to other surveys such as the Household or labour surveys. However, most of African questionnaires, except the South Africa's one don't contain adequate and pertinent questions to measure the non-market economy work. The social and cultural context of women's behaviours or work related for example, to ethnic or religion origin are not taken in account in those questionnaires.

In Morocco, four types of questionnaires were developed. The first questionnaire collects data from every household member and selects the woman eligible for the questions of individual This questionnaire deals with the place of the reference woman in her family context, taking into account the characteristics of the household in order to understand the woman's behaviour by socio-economic and socio-demographic type.

The second questionnaire is meant to be for the reference woman and it is essentially based on her socio-demographic behaviour, the process of her access to health care, her active life cycle, her participation in decision-making and the nature of her skills.

The third questionnaire deals with the Time-Use of a proportion (2/3) of reference women and it is essentially focused on a detailed list of all activities and time spent in the performance of each activity during a whole day.

The fourth questionnaire is used to collect data about the rural communities, which can have an effect on the rural woman behaviour, her integration to active life and the value given to her skills when used in income generating activities. It also deals with the nature of existing services in the community, their quality, proximity and the degree in which rural women use them.

The questionnaire used in South Africa to collect information comprised three sections. The first section covered details of the household as on its' composition, housing and living conditions, and income. The second section covered demographic details (status in employment, level of education) of the first person selected in each household. These two sections contained many standard questions from other surveys such as household or labour surveys. The third section consisted of a diary, which permitted for the interviewer to record the activities performed by the first person selected.

Nigeria as well used a three-part questionnaire:

- The household questionnaire to record information on demographic characteristics of household members;
- The household Diary (simplified time diary) record used for providing a diary of activities which household members spent time on during the reference period,
- And the use of time summary schedule, a schedule used for summarizing, on daily basis, time spent by household members aged 10 years and above.

In Benin, Information was collected through one questionnaire describing a list of economic, domestic, social activities and other occupations.

3.4. The activity classification system

In a Time-Use survey, the activity is a basic unit of analysis, thus the nomenclature and classification of activities will be an important part of the planning, collection and analysis of Time-use data. The data can be easily compared between countries, if only there is a standard system of activity classification, which must cover all aspects of human activity. In order to understand the variety and the range of all activities undertaken by the individuals, the time use activity classification system try generally to organise those activities in groups according to their similarities: paid work activities (contacted), unpaid but productive activities (committed), personal care activities (necessary) or leisure activities (free). The basic two criteria of activity classification are the “type of activity” and the “time spent on it”.

The Eurostat classification system used by more than eighteen European countries proposes a coding scheme at one and two digit levels, while maintaining the opportunity for country-specific adaptations at the third digit level. The first level contains 10 categories, and at the third level more than a hundred activity categories. Variables in the diary that were coded were main activity, secondary activity and location.

The main activities (first level of 10 categories) are:

- 0- Personal care
- 1- Employment
- 2- Study
- 3- Household and Family care
- 4- Volunteer work and meetings
- 5- Social life and entertainment
- 6- Sport and outdoors activities
- 7- Hobbies and games
- 8- Mass media
- 9- Travel and unspecified time use

The United Nations has proposed an international classification system, which differs from the Eurostat classification, mainly in three ways:

- The basic framework for distinguishing the economic nature of activities is the system of national accounts;
- All non-market production have been brought together into a single one-digit category and further specified at the two-digit and three-digit levels;
- Paid work activities which are undefined at the two and three-digit level; have been given more detailed breakdown

This classification emphasizes productive activities, not only in the formal sector but also in the household and informal sectors. These distinctions are essential in understanding and recording the full range of work, both in developed and developing countries. In this classification system, activities, which represent production within the SNA production boundary, are classified in groups 1 to 3. Activities, which fall predominantly within the general production boundary but outside the SNA, are classified in groups 4 to 6; and groups 7 to 10 cover non-production activities.

SNA production (in the National Accounts)

1. Employment for establishments'
2. Primary production not for establishments
3. Other production of goods and services not for establishments

Non-SNA production (considered as productive but no included in National accounts)

4. Household maintenance
5. Care of persons in the household
6. Community service to non-household members,

Non-productive (no included in National accounts)

7. Learning
8. Social and cultural includes activities
9. Mass media
10. Personal care

For African countries:

The concrete content of daily activities varies from country to country. The classification system developed by the European countries is not well suited to reflect the situation in African countries. Most existing systems don't take in account the specific case of Africa in particular, the unpaid women's work for the household and informal sectors.

The UN, as a response to this remark, has developed the above mentioned trial of more detail classification, which tries to incorporate the developing countries needs concerning the informal and household sectors. But still there's a work to accomplish in order to establish a common understanding of which classification is really indicated for Africa, in particular to record the Non-Market work. South Africa Madagascar and Nigeria have adopted the UN classification system, others as Morocco and Benin have built their own classification system.

The coding system in Morocco contained more than 600 activities done by the women, and classified in 9 categories:

1. Professional work includes the main professional occupation or economic activity.
2. Learning includes education and training, both formal and non-formal studies.
3. Household maintenance includes activities such as food preparation, water supply, and cleaning the dwelling.
4. Care for children includes activities such as playing and education, and medical care for children.
5. Travel not considered elsewhere
6. Meals taken inside or outside the household
7. Personal care includes medical care and other private activities.
8. Leisure includes activities such as participation to sport, reception, and religious practices.
9. Other leisure includes activities as attending a spectacle, and dancing.

Benin as well has elaborated its' own classification, according to the kind of activities undertaken by the population, but also according to the logical and possible order of development of these activities during the day. The diverse activities described are 63, classified in 9 categories.

1. Economic activities for the market.
2. Non-market economic activities.
3. Domestic activities.
4. Social activities.
5. Social activities of ceremonial type, and other social activities.
6. Transport, traveling.
7. Leisure.
8. Studying and education.
9. Other activities.

Benin and Morocco's classification systems are different from the one built by the United Nations and used by countries like South Africa and they are not compatible with the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts. These differences raise the issue of comparability between the different systems of classification used in Africa, therefore the findings from the different countries will be difficult to compare.

3.5. Method to undertake the fieldwork

How to undertake the fieldwork depends on different factors as the tools used for the data collection, the survey objectives, the level of literacy of the population and available resources. Some developed countries as Denmark and Canada, conduct their time use surveys by telephone. According to these countries, telephone interviewing has the advantage to have a reasonable cost (less than face to face interviewing), a high response rate (higher than self-completed mail back questionnaires). But this form of data collection has the main inconvenient of excluding the households without phones, which are likely to be concentrated in certain population (the poorest) groups so excluding them from the survey. This may have an impact on the representativeness of the results. Another problem of the telephone interview is that it seems to have a lower response rate than the face-to-face interview, because for the respondents it is easier to refuse to participate to the survey, when the interviewer is over a phone than in front of them.

The “**methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys**” have proposed recommendations on actions in connections with TUS fieldwork. These recommendations are included in the HETUS, as the guidelines for the fieldwork and concern all aspects related to the fieldwork as the recruitment, the training of the interviewers, planning and supervision of interviewer work, keeping the diary, training coders, and the supervision of coding work. Such guidelines are very useful in order to have the same understanding of the different steps, activities and procedures for the fieldwork.

The guidelines recommend that the household and the individual questionnaires can be administrated in face-to-face or telephone interview. The diary is left behind, to be filled by household members. The instructions on diary keeping must be given to the respondents in person.

For African countries:

The” *methodological guidelines on harmonized European Time-Use surveys*” and other manuals from developed countries on how to conduct the field operations are not adapted for African countries, as far as the methods and tools used to collect information are not the same. For example, the face-to face interview method with African specific context related to the various languages spoken, the cultural diversities, the rate of illiteracy, the importance of simultaneous activities, calls for a specific manual for fieldworkers, including practical instructions for the recruitment and the training of the interviewers, the planning and the supervision of field activities.

In South Africa, a manual of procedures and guidelines were available for the fieldworks which were conducted in three periods (February, June and October 2000) so as to catch seasonal variations, and. Over 100 temporary fieldworkers were employed for each of the three periods of the survey. These fieldworkers received a one-week training session on how to undertake the fieldwork. In Nigeria the fieldworkers had a one-day training on how to complete the questionnaire, to use the schedule of “trial International Classification of Time-Use activities. This one-day training was inadequate to cover properly all the tasks. It is also noted that there was no field practice during the training.

3.6. Method for the data processing

The data entry and processing from the three different survey forms (the household and the individual questionnaires and the diary) need specific application and skills, which guarantee for getting data that will be ready to use for tabulations with a computer program. Eurostat, for the development of the Time-Use data entry application, has chosen the software Blaise III version. Blaise is a powerful computer-assisted interviewing system and survey-processing tool for the windows operating system. It has been developed by Statistics Netherlands and used for a variety of research studies like of course Time-use surveys, but also Household surveys, labor force surveys...etc.

In Africa, there’s a lack of methodology and skills on how to process and analyse the data from Tim-Use surveys, especially for examining the multisectoral linkage between market and non-market work. The purpose of this exercise is not only to give a picture of women in different activities, both market and non-market, but also to use this information into a macroeconomic and mutisectoral framework as the Social Accounting Matrices (SAM), in order to build a new economy system, which allows the incorporation of the non-market work into national accounting system through the satellite accounts.

The issue of capacity building to process and analyse data from Time-Use survey is therefore very crucial for the African countries.

4. CONCLUSION

The production of services for own consumption by households is a continuing large and growing part of the total economic system. It is most usefully considered as a separate economy, which is on an equal footing with the market economy. A household economist, Prof. Duncan Ironmonger, describes “the total economy as a two-legged animal, with a market leg and a household leg. Both are necessary for the economy to stand up, to walk and to run”. It is therefore worrying that existing macroeconomic frameworks including national accounts, budgets and policies are based on only market economy, which is known now to constitute just about 50% of the total economy.

Time-Use surveys are important tools to help African countries to understand more about how unpaid work, and more generally household production, can contribute to poverty reduction strategies using national planning instruments as entry points. Collecting Time Use data is the first step to value the Household production through the Satellite Accounts of Household production.

In addition another promising way for integrating a gender perspective into national planning policies (such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and budgets); and increasing accountability for making the MDGs more gender-sensitive; is to consider time poverty analysis through time use studies into poverty and MDGs assessment and monitoring. This approach using time poverty to analyse the gender inequality as a cross cutting issue, in achieving the MDGs is a field of research still insufficiently exploited.

The analysis made on Time-Use Surveys conducted in African countries shows that differences exist on methodologies used for collecting and analysing the data. The need for standardizing time-use methodologies is particularly crucial given to the facts that, firstly, this situation introduces serious difficulties for comparing the findings of the different countries and secondly the way in which the survey is conducted affects the quality and quantity of data collected. The existing manuals on Time –Use surveys, elaborated by the developed countries are not adapted for the developing countries, specifically for African countries for all the different reasons specified above.

To respond to this problem UNECA has developed the *Africa-specific Guidebook for mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa* (Easy Reference Guide). The overall goal of the Guidebook is to build the capacities of national statisticians, national accountants, policy analysts, and development advocates in Africa in the collection, analysis and integration of time-use data and statistics on HPS into PRS.

**THE REVIEW OF METHODOLOGIES USED BY AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN CONDUCTING
TIME-USE SURVEYS**

Method for study design	South Africa	Benin	Morocco	Nigeria	Madagascar
The sample population	14 306 people (women & men) interviewed from the nine provinces (urban and rural) constituting the country	5834 individuals (women & men) from the 5 principal towns (urban) and 135 villages (rural)	2776 women (1432 urban and 1344 rural) from the seven economic regions	243 respondents (women and men) from 100 private households in 5 states of the Federation,	7743 respondents (4057 females and 3686 males)
The eligible persons	Two respondents aged 10 years and above from each selected household.	All household members who were between 6 and 65 year	One woman from 15 to 70 years from each sampled household	All members above 10 years of the sampled households	All persons aged six years and above from each selected household
Method of data collection	The face-to face interview	The face-to face interview	The face-to face interview	The self-completed diary for literate persons and recall interview for non-literate persons.	The face-to face interview
The number of diary days	The 24-hour diary (one day recall method)	The 24-hours diary (One day recall method)	The 24-hours diary (One day recall method)	The entire 7 days of the week were covered for all eligible household members	The 24-hour diary (One day recall method)
The Time intervals	30 minutes slots	15 minutes slots	The open format diary, the moment activity was started and finished as well the time spent on it	The open format diary by recalling major activities and approximate time taken to complete these activities.	15 minutes slots

Method for study design	South Africa	Benin	Morocco	Nigeria	Madagascar
The instruments used to collect information	Household questionnaire, Demographic questionnaire, and the diary to record the activities,	One questionnaire describing a list of economic, Domestic, and social activities.	Four types of questionnaires Household, socio-demographic behaviour of the reference woman, time-use of the reference woman, and one for the rural area	Household questionnaire, Demographic questionnaire, and the diary to record the activities,	The diary to record the activities.
The activity classification system	Modified version of the UN classification of activities	Its' own classification 63 activities classified in 8 categories	Its' own classification. More than 600 activities done by the women, and classified in 9 categories	The UN classification of activities	Modified version of the UN classification of activities
The duration of fieldworks	3 periods of one month (Feb, June and Oct 2000)	One period of one month	Spread over one year	A single short survey.	Four sub-rounds of one period of two months

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