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| 1 | 72  87  88 | 2 | International agreed definition | Definition:  This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.  Concepts:  *Unpaid domestic and care work* refers to activities including food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.  Concepts and definitions for this indicator are based on the following international standards:   * System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) * The Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) at its 19th Session in 2013 * International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)   Relevant specific concepts are presented below:   * An activity is said to be productive or to fall within the “general production boundary” if it satisfies the third-person criterion (the activity can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired results). * Productive activities can be further classified based on the ILO framework for work statistics (included in the 19th ICLS resolution) into:   a) Own-use production work (activities to produce goods and services for own final use; the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use of the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members or by family members living in other households; in the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered)  b) Employment (activities to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit)  c) Unpaid trainee work (any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession)  d) Volunteer work (any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others)  e) Other forms of work  The own-use production work can be differentiated based on whether goods or services are produced.  *Indicator 5.4.1 only considers the own-use production work of services, or in other words, the activities related to unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services undertaken by households for their own use. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.*  As much as possible, statistics compiled by UNSD are based on the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016), which classifies activities undertaken by persons during the survey period. ICATUS 2016 was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission for use as an international statistical classification at its 48th session, 7-10 March 2017. |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 3 | Method of computation | Data presented for this indicator are expressed as the daily average number of hours. The proportion of time spent is multiplied by 24 hours to obtain the daily average time.  Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours.  Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (𝐼𝑛𝑑𝑖𝑐𝑎𝑡𝑜𝑟 5.4.1) is calculated as:  𝐼𝑛𝑑𝑖𝑐𝑎𝑡𝑜𝑟 5.4.1*= {(*𝐷𝑎𝑖𝑙𝑦 𝑛𝑢𝑚𝑏𝑒𝑟 𝑜𝑓 ℎ𝑜𝑢𝑟𝑠 𝑠𝑝𝑒𝑛𝑡 𝑜𝑛 𝑑𝑜𝑚𝑒𝑠𝑡𝑖𝑐 𝑤𝑜𝑟𝑘 + 𝐷𝑎𝑖𝑙𝑦 𝑛𝑢𝑚𝑏𝑒𝑟 𝑜𝑓 ℎ𝑜𝑢𝑟𝑠 𝑠𝑝𝑒𝑛𝑡 𝑜𝑛 𝑐𝑎𝑟𝑒 𝑤𝑜𝑟𝑘) *×100)} / 24*  where  𝐷𝑎𝑖𝑙𝑦 𝑛𝑢𝑚𝑏𝑒𝑟 𝑜𝑓 ℎ𝑜𝑢𝑟𝑠 𝑠𝑝𝑒𝑛𝑡 𝑜𝑛 𝑟𝑒𝑙𝑒𝑣𝑎𝑛𝑡 𝑎𝑐𝑡𝑖𝑣𝑖𝑡𝑖𝑒𝑠 = 𝑇𝑜𝑡𝑎𝑙 𝑛𝑢𝑚𝑏𝑒𝑟 𝑜𝑓 ℎ𝑜𝑢𝑟𝑠 𝑠𝑝𝑒𝑛𝑡 𝑏𝑦 𝑡ℎ𝑒 𝑝𝑜𝑝𝑢𝑙𝑎𝑡𝑖𝑜𝑛 𝑜𝑛 𝑟𝑒𝑙𝑒𝑣𝑎𝑛𝑡 𝑎𝑐𝑡𝑖𝑣𝑖𝑡𝑖𝑒𝑠 / 𝑇𝑜𝑡𝑎𝑙 𝑝𝑜𝑝𝑢𝑙𝑎𝑡𝑖𝑜𝑛 (𝑟𝑒𝑔𝑎𝑟𝑑𝑙𝑒𝑠𝑠 𝑜𝑓 𝑤ℎ𝑒𝑡ℎ𝑒𝑟 𝑡ℎ𝑒𝑦 𝑝𝑎𝑟𝑡𝑖𝑐𝑖𝑝𝑎𝑡𝑒𝑑 𝑖𝑛 𝑡ℎ𝑒 𝑎𝑐𝑡𝑖𝑣𝑖𝑡𝑦)  If data on time spent are weekly, data are averaged over seven days of the week to obtain daily time spent.  Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work derives from time use statistics that is collected through stand-alone time-use surveys or a time-use module in multi-purpose household surveys. Data on time-use may be summarized and presented as either (1) average time spent for participants (in a given activity) only or (2) average time spent for all population of a certain age (total relevant population). In the former type of averages, the total time spent by the individuals who performed an activity is divided by the number of persons who performed it (participants). In the latter type of averages, the total time is divided by the total relevant population (or a sub-group thereof), regardless of whether people performed the activity or not.  *SDG indicator 5.4.1 is calculated based on the average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and unpaid care work for the total relevant population. This type of measures can be used to compare groups and assess changes over time. Differences among groups or over time may be due to a difference (or change) in the proportion of those participating in the specific activity or a difference (or change) in the amount of time spent by participants, or both.* |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 4 | Importance of the indicator in addressing gender issues and its limitation | Time use statistics have been used for: (1) provide a measure of quality of life or general wellbeing of individuals and households; (2) offer a more comprehensive measurement of all forms of work, including unpaid household service work; (3) produce data relevant for monitoring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and are essential inputs for the policy and political dialogue on gender equality.  International comparability of time-use statistics is limited by a number of factors, including:  a) Diary versus stylized time-use survey. Data on time-use can be collected through a 24-hour diary (light diary) or stylized questionnaire. With diaries, respondents are asked to report on what activity they were performing when they started the day, what activity followed, and the time that activity began and ended, and so forth through the 24 hours of the day. Stylized time-use questions ask respondents to recall the amount of time they allocated to a certain activity over a specified period, such as a day or week. Often, stylized time-use questions are attached as a module to a multipurpose household survey. The 24-hour diary method yields better results than the stylized method but is a more expensive mode of data collection. Data obtained from these two different data collection methods are usually not comparable, and even data collected with different stylized questions might not be comparable given that the level of details asked about activities performed might differ from one instrument to another, thus impacting the total time spent on a given activity.  b) Time-use activity classification. Regional and national classifications of time-use activities may differ from ICATUS 2016, resulting in data that are not comparable across countries.  c) Time-use data presented refer to the “main activity” only. Any “secondary activity” performed simultaneously with the main activity is not reflected in the average times shown. For instance, a woman may be cooking and looking after a child simultaneously. For countries reporting cooking as the main activity, time spent caring for children is not accounted for and reflected in the statistics. This may affect international comparability of data on time spent caring for children; it may also underestimate the time women spend on this activity.  d)Different target age population used by countries and age groups used also make time use data difficult to compare across countries. |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 5 | Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures | Do not apply |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 6 | Process of obtaining data | Description:  Most data on time use are collected through dedicated time use surveys or from time-use modules integrated in multi-purpose household surveys, conducted at national level. Data on time-use can be collected through a 24-hour diary (light diary) or stylized questionnaire. With diaries, respondents are asked to report on what activity they were performing when they started the day, what activity followed, and the time that activity began and ended (in most of the cases based on fixed intervals), and so forth through the 24 hours of the day. Stylized time-use questions ask respondents to recall the amount of time they allocated to a certain activity over a specified period, such as a day or a week. Often, stylized time-use questions are attached as a module to a multipurpose household survey. The 24-hour diary method yields better results than the stylized method but is a more expensive mode of data collection.  Collection process:  Most of the data are provided and validated by national statistical offices. In some cases, data have been obtained from publicly available national databases and publications. UNSD communicates with countries if there are inconsistencies or possible errors in the data. The data for SDG 5.4.1 are, as much as possible, in line with relevant international standards, or properly footnoted. International standards include:   * Guide to Producing Statistics on Time-Use: Measuring Paid und Unpaid Work:   (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF\_93E.pdf)   * The International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016):   (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/icatus-2016/)   * System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008):   https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna2008.asp   * Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization:   http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS\_230304/lang--en/index.htm |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 7 | Treatment of missing values | * At country level   UNSD does not produce estimates for missing values   * At regional and global levels   No imputation is done |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 8 | Data availability and assessment of countries’ capacity | Description:  91 countries with data between 2000 and 2018  By Year:  From 2000 –2004: 41 countries  From 2005 –2009: 38 countries  From 2010: 65 countries  By Region (2000 –2018)  Africa: 16 countries  Americas: 19 countries  Asia: 21 countries  Europe: 32countries  Oceania: 3countries  Time series:  From 2000 to 2018  Disaggregation:  This indicator should be disaggregated by the following dimensions: sex, age and location.  The categories for disaggregation, by dimension, are as follows:  Sex: female/ male;  Age: the recommended age groups are: 15+, 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+  Location: urban/rural (following national definitions given the lack of international definition)  Available data are currently disaggregated by sex, age and location. |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 9 | Expected time of release | Data collection:  Once national time use data become available, they are added to the UNSD database.  Data release:  June 2019 |
| 1 | 72  87  88 | 10 | Source | Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/  Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf>  (Accessed on 11 May 2021) |