Time Use Survey: The Indian Pilot

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Women and girls grand challenges community meeting, Nairobi
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Introductory Background Context

• Time use important for gender equality and empowerment

• Need for measuring unpaid work; its relationship with paid work; definitely a gender issue BUT also a macroeconomic issue

• To understand, analyse critical concerns of the economy (eg. Poverty, unemployment, human and gender development);

• Unpaid Non-SNA work - 35% to 50% of total work time is spent by economies (Antonopoulos 2009, Hirway 2011)

• Several countries across the globe have undertaken TUS using a range of methods – 24 hour recall; diary method; stylised questions

• More than 60 per cent of the 193 UN member countries have done at least one small or big time use survey (Indira Hirway)
Time use statistics

• Priority activities and the trade offs in balancing work and family life
• What gets traded off and how? At what and whose cost?
• Implications for household expenditure and well-being
• Not a stand alone module; must be accompanied with background socio-economic characteristics as well as information on context variables
• Ideally need to develop a qualitative component for TUS
• The context in which activities are carried out - where (location), with whom, for whom and motivation (paid or not).
• Limited use of context variables is a serious drawback, as it is a missed opportunity to add rich information to the time use data.
Examples of South Asian TUS

• Bhutan TUS asked about time stress, whether respondents enjoyed the activity or whether they spent too much time on some activities. Also, at the end of the questionnaire they are asked whether they are overall happy, or unhappy or they feel tense, tired etc.

• Bangladesh used 2 context variables – where and with whom

• India used two context variables; whether the activity is paid or unpaid, and whether the activity was performed inside or outside of home.

• Pakistan used one context variable with details of two types on location of activity. Details such as - whether own dwelling, someone else’s dwelling, field, farm or work place, educational institution, public area, trading or waiting; and also inside-outside, along with mode of transport

• Nepal asked location of the activity (where?), whether any pay received (paid or unpaid), and whether they did any other activity with the first activity. In addition, general questions were asked to respondents about the wages received, reasons for not working and terms of work.
IFC Time Use Survey Pilot – ASHAs and women

• Time use statistics collected as a 24 hour account of activities undertaken by women and ASHAs provides information on SNA (economic activities), Non-SNA (household maintenance and care activities) and personal activities that are not delegable.

• This provides a baseline profile of time use which can be analysed against the time use of the same ASHAs and other lactating mothers with infants subsequently for the end line to ascertain the changes and shifts in their work involvement (post HOPE).

• The TUS administered to one third of all women and ASHAs covered – women with 6-month olds spending almost 10 hours in non-SNA work on an average.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day Type (Normal Day-1, Abnormal Day-2)</th>
<th>Time slots (Code)</th>
<th>Sl. No. of activity</th>
<th>Time From</th>
<th>Time To</th>
<th>Description (nature of work performed)</th>
<th>(Within hh-1 Outside hh-2)</th>
<th>Activity code</th>
<th>Mode of payment for economic activity</th>
<th>Level of satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
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Code for Time Slot:  5-6 am-1; 6-7 am-2; 7-8 am-3; 8-9 a m-4; 9-10 am-5; 10-11 am-6; 11-12 pm-7; 12-1 pm-8; 1-2 pm-9; 2-3 pm-10; 3-4 pm-11; 4-5 pm-12; 5-6 pm-13; 6-7 pm-14; 7-8 pm-15; 8-9 pm-16; 9-10 pm-17; 10-11 pm-18; 11-12 pm-19; 12-1 am-20; 1-2 am-21; 2-3 am-22; 3-4 am-23; 4-5 am-24.

Activity codes: Primary production-1; Secondary-2; Trade, business and services-3; Household maintenance, management and shopping for own hhs-4; Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own hhs-5; Community services and help to other hhs-6; Learning-7; Social and cultural activities, mass media-8; Personal care and self maintenance-9.

Col (9): Cash-1; kind-2; both-3; unpaid-4.

Col (10): Like it very much-1; like it-2; indifferent-3; dislike it-4; dislike it very much-5.
Issues, Concerns

• Measurement of unpaid work - the first step
• need to use it for further analysis of the data (possible only with improved data) on time and income poverty and in promoting gender aware policies for employment, social security and health policies
• need to produce quality time use data collected through sound methodology
• developing countries have a long way to go with mainstream time use surveys in their respective national statistical systems including in using the data to its potential.
Overview of Time Use in the Gates Foundation India Country Office

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Gates Foundation

Women and girls grand challenges community meeting, Nairobi
23 February 2016
The India Country Office is shaping an agenda around estimating women’s contributions to health care work using a range of methods including Time Use methodologies and concepts based on the rationale –

• A recent Lancet edition focused on how women perform much of health care work for govt systems as health workers and volunteers, as well as within communities as volunteers and households. We do not yet have a comprehensive sense of how vast this contribution is, and what proportion of health care it actually subsidises

• It found that “minimally trained and unsupported women working at the lowest level of the health system typically care for women in the poorest sectors of the population.... Value, training, compensation, and support of these caregivers would prepare them to offer adequate health care and would eventually reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality.”

• Health financing analyses are based largely on utilisation of paid care while ignoring unpaid care work - largely performed by women (and seen to be in the emotive/affective domain)
Current projects - ICO

Time use in two existing ongoing initiatives with Population Council evaluations –

• one on digitization of incentives to health workers and women beneficiaries in rural Bihar (IFC – HOPE)

• Addressing MNCH, nutrition and sanitation outcomes through working with women in self-help groups and their supporting community cadres (HNS – PC)

• Results will help us estimate the contribution of women as care-givers and care-seekers (both not mutually exclusive) in community work and in household work to healthcare, the implications of new roles for their own mix of productive and reproductive work, ...etc.
HNS

**Objectives:**

• To evaluate the effectiveness of health integration and mobilization of women into self-help groups on empowerment and development outcomes including but not limited to empowerment, health, nutrition, child health, etc.

• To measure the effect of community mobilization (CM) on maternal, neonatal, child health and sanitation (MNCHS) behaviours at individual level

• To understand the pathways to impact for women as a result of the Jeevika program – as SHG members and as members of communities where groups exist

Analysing 6 interconnected pathways –

• 2 core pathways of empowerment and group cohesion; 4 tactical pathways of collective action, service linkage, access to livelihoods, knowledge and action

• Will survey Community Leaders, members, and women - whether TUS should cover all members of the household?

• Key domains of query – time use patterns, context variables; expenditure related information; empowerment related questions