

DATA IN ACTION: NEW TIME-USE SURVEYS FOR INNOVATIVE POLICIES

The time-use data to policy use landscape of UN Women's Women Count programme

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Time Use Week 2024

Advancing towards the right to time for everyone

Tuesday, 22 October 2024
10h20-11h30 (Barcelona)

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WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

UN WOMEN'S VISION AND STRATEGY ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (WEE)

Enabling women's economic agency, autonomy, and well-being

UN Women's Women Count Programme

Agenda 2030 (and other international commitments)

UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025

UN Women's Women Economic Empowerment Strategy

And other equally important frameworks, commitments...

Improving the evidence base

Evidence-informed policies and programmes

DATA TO POLICY: THE CASE OF UN WOMEN'S WOMEN COUNT PROGRAMME

Three Inter-related Challenges



Weak policy space, legal and financial environments pose barriers to progress

Women Count Solutions



Creating an Enabling Environment



Several critical data gaps remain

Increasing Data Production



Lack of access and limited use of gender data

Improving Data Accessibility and Use

Time-Use Specific Interventions

Coordination and enabling mechanisms:

- Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics
- Time-Use Survey Committees and Teams
- Bi-/Multi-lateral partnerships

Data collection in:

- 12 countries in Phase I
- 35 countries in Phase II

Documented data use, such as:

- Bangladesh
- Kenya
- Senegal

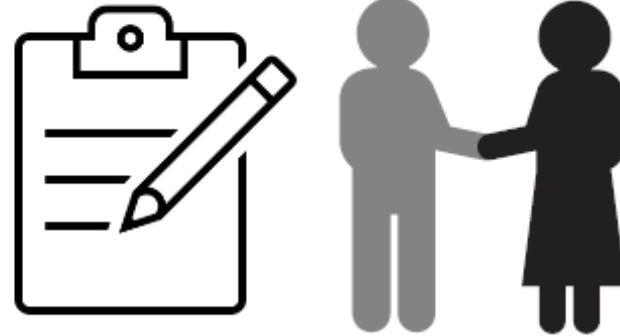
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**TIME-USE SURVEY
DATA COLLECTION**



POLICY INFORMATION NEEDS DRIVING DATA PRODUCTION

Data DRIVING POLICY ACTION



Care Policy Needs



Time Use Surveys++



National Care Policy

TIME USE DATA WORK IN WOMEN COUNT PHASE I (2016-2021)

TUS implementation

Bangladesh₂₀₂₁

Colombia_{2020/21}

Kenya_{2021/22}

Tanzania_{2017/18}

Uganda_{2017/18}

Cameroon_{2021/22}

Georgia_{2020/21}

Senegal₂₀₂₁

Zanzibar_{2019/20}

Pilot survey conducted

Armenia₂₀₂₁

Reprocessing of data

Afghanistan_{2018/19}

Colombia_{2016/17}

12 countries supported on
Time Use Surveys and Analysis
in Women Count Phase I

8 continuing work

on Time Use Surveys and Analysis
in Women Count Phase II

Analysis of Results

Senegal₂₀₂₁

Uganda_{2017/18}

Tanzania_{2017/18}

Report/Data dissemination

Bangladesh₂₀₂₁

Georgia_{2020/21}

Policy and programmes

Colombia_{2020/21}

Kenya_{2021/22}

National Data Collection

Armenia₂₀₂₁

NEW TIME USE DATA WORK IN WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

27 NEW time-use data-related work

Survey

Nigeria	Tonga	Tunisia
Morocco ₂₀₂₄	Albania	Iraq
Vanuatu	N. Macedonia	S. of Palestine
Kiribati	Cote d'Ivoire	Ethiopia

Methodologies

Kyrgyzstan ₂₀₂₅	Belarus ₂₀₂₄
Moldova	Kazakhstan

Satellite Accounts

Uruguay
Liberia

In partnership with other agencies

Indonesia ₂₀₂₃	Grenada	
Sta. Lucia	Barbados	Mozambique
Malawi	Dominica	
Zimbabwe		

Analysis of results

Mexico ₂₀₁₉

Legend: Ongoing Planned Tentative

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**FROM DATA TO IMPACT:
WOMEN COUNT
EXAMPLES**

DATA TO POLICY: THE CASE OF BANGLADESH

Care Policy Needs

- Parliament of Bangladesh's request for TUS to create a satellite account
 - To inform policymaking on unpaid care and domestic work
- Highly demanded by civil society groups
 - Need to change the narrative and what "work" means to homemakers

Time Use Surveys++

- First-ever TUS in 2020
- Satellite accounts estimation in 2021

Policy use/Use cases

- Towards a national unpaid care work programme
- Informing the National Women Development Policy's Action Plan and the Gender Strategy for Bangladesh's Five-Year Plan
- Evaluate programmes to reduce burdens on women and childcare policies
- Advocacy to fuel behavioural change
- Baseline for SDG 5.4.1 and monitor progress
 - To inform policymaking on unpaid care and domestic work
- More people trained
 - Can generate more gender data more efficiently

Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/features/bangladesh-blazes-trails-measuring-womens-unpaid-work>

DATATO POLICY: THE CASE OF KENYA

Care Policy Needs

- Government's prioritization of unpaid care and domestic work in its:
 - 4th Medium Term Plan
 - Gender Sector Plan
- For the implementation of WEE programmes

Time Use Surveys++

- First-ever TUS in 2021
- Satellite accounts in 2023/2024

Policy use/Use cases

- Informed the National Care Needs Assessment
 - Demand for and supply of care (from childcare, health sector, domestic work)
 - Review of legislation, government policies and norms, and infrastructure
- Informed the National Care Policy
 - Evidence-based policy recommendations on how such work can be supported
 - Government has allocated 2.0million USD for the implementation of the Care Policy for the next five years
- Investments to KNBS and the national women's machinery
 - To produce more data

Source: : https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/2024/Kenya_time-use_care-assessment_summarybrief.pdf

DATA TO POLICY: THE CASE OF SENEGAL

Care Policy Needs

- Government's prioritization of unpaid care and domestic work

Time Use Surveys++

- TUS in 2021
- Satellite accounts in 2023

Policy use/Use cases

- Informing the Women's Empowerment Policy
 - Integrating time-use aspects
- Updating the Women's Work Reduction Programme
 - Modern tools to reduce unpaid care work
- Creation of the Women's Empowerment Directorate in the Ministry of Women in 2023
 - To lead the revision of related policies and programmes using TUS++
- More data on women's leadership in entrepreneurship and the effects of unpaid work on women's political leadership
- Informing labor unions' advocacy to enact a Law on the Protection of Pregnant and Breastfeeding Working Women

Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/features/time-use-data-senegal-spur-advocacy-policy-and-programme-revisions>

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**DATA TO POLICY
RESPONSE DURING
CRISES**

UN WOMEN'S DATA RESPONSE DURING COVID: RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENTS (RGA)

RGA – RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT ON COVID-19

Between March 2020 and December 2021, rapid gender assessments (RGAs) were conducted in **52 countries**.

The RGAs focused on five areas of concern:

- 1) economic activities and resources;
- 2) unpaid domestic and care work;
- 3) access to goods and services,
- 4) emotional and physical wellbeing; and
- 5) relief measures.

This data collection had many significant impacts in countries that conducted their RGA.



CHILE's subsidy to support working caregivers to young children

Quote from Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity:

*"Having fast, real and up-to-date information was fundamental, especially in a context where we were allocating more and more resources that we hadn't contemplated. Being able **to understand to what degree the crisis was impacting women helped us to effectively have an informed voice and be able to argue the need for a public policy**".*

DATA TO POLICY: THE CASE OF UN WOMEN RGAS DURING COVID

MALDIVES' including excluded women informal workers in an Income Support Allowance programme, and two government campaigns were organized

Quote from Maldives' the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services :

"This information was used [...] to launch the Income Support Allowance programme and ensure that the Government's response reached the self-employed and the informal sector, where women are concentrated...The RGA data on the domestic care burden, complemented by a later study on domestic violence, have underlined the need for social norm change and helped shape the Government's campaign on breaking the silence around domestic violence".

SENEGAL's new programme to support vulnerable women while increasing the knowledge of social protection actors

Quote from Senegal's Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection:

" [...] it confirmed the results of the previous one, which allowed decision-makers to really understand how the pandemic has exacerbated inequalities... The RGA data was cited in a proposal for the Resilience-Building Programme for Households and Vulnerable Groups (PAREM), which has since received CFA 900 million (USD 1.7 million) in funding."

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NEXT STEPS

DATA TO POLICY: THE CASE OF WOMEN COUNT

Women Count Time-Use Specific Interventions

Creating an Enabling Environment

Increasing Data Production

Improving Data Accessibility and
Use

- **Measurement and standards**
 - Good practices of 32 Women-Count-supported TUS++; Take-aways across the GSBPM (with Jacques Charmes)
 - Supervisory care measurement in partnership with various country partners and agencies
 - **Coordination mechanisms**
 - Bilateral agreement with ILO
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- **Data collection in Women Count Phase II:**
 - 6 countries with stand-alone TUS
 - 15 countries with TU as part of an existing HH survey
 - **Data reprocessing**
 - 7 countries mentioned Household Satellite Accounts as a use of their data collection
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- **Multi-country analysis to produce new or more policy-relevant time-use or care-related indicators (with Joan Roman-Garcia)**
 - Such as time poverty, transportation, task segregation, well-being
 - **Gender data use typology**

THANK YOU!

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WE WELCOME COMMENTS, FEEDBACK,
AND QUESTIONS.

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HUB

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