

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL
COUNT

Implementation of Time Use in Kenya and Policy Relevance

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OVERVIEW

SECTION 1: Implementation of Time Use in Kenya;

AIM: Generate Time Use Survey Statistics;

SECTION 2: Policy relevance through Partnerships On Unpaid Domestic and Care Work In 2022;

AIM: Formulation of Policies;

01

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya

Summary of Survey Methodology

Type of Survey; Module on the Kenya Continuous Household Survey

Year; 2021

Reference Period; Last 24 hour prior to the visit (4am to 3am)

Age Range; 15+ years

Sample Size; 25,260 households (15 households by 1,684 total clusters)

Type of Sample; National on Quarterly basis and County level on annual basis

Eligibility and selection

Sampled Dwelling Unit



All Households

Within Household



15 years and older
2 individuals were randomly
selected using KISH grid

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya

Recall, face to face

24-hour full-time recall (4am to 3am)

**DATA
COLLECTION**

CAPI

60-minute intervals; 1-3
activities

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya

Data Items



**HOUSEHOLD
INFORMATION (INCLUDES**



**HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
CHARACTERISTICS GRID
(BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS)**



**RESPONDENT'S RELATIONSHIP
TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSEHOLD**



MARITAL STATUS



**HIGHEST LEVEL OF
EDUCATION**



**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
(USING QLFS FORMAT FOR
EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS)**



**MAIN AND
SECONDARY WORK
ACTIVITY**



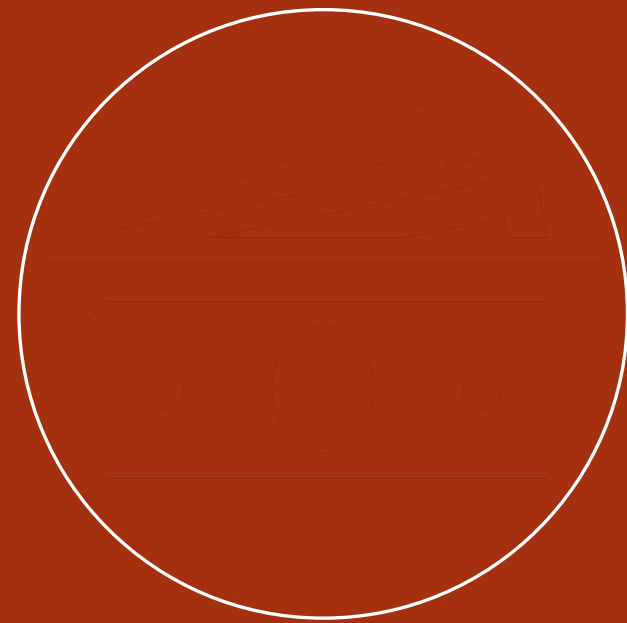
DIARY

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya

Important contextual variables (ICATUS 2016)



“For whom” the activity was done



Whether the activity was “for pay or profit” (intended for the market)



“With whom” the activity was undertaken



The location where the activity took place

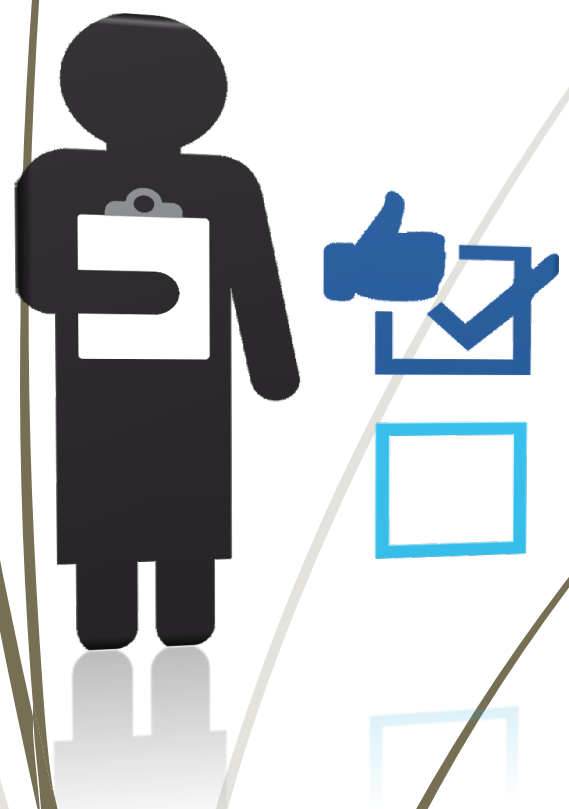


Implementation Of Time Use Survey In Kenya - Lessons From The Field

- 1) **Respondent fatigue** is increasingly becoming an issue in surveys undertakings i.e. noting the 2021 Time Use Survey was modular
- 2) With the **cut-off set at 15 + years**, a number of school-going students had to be interviewed after **several callbacks OR could not be reached**. This affected the module response rate.
- 3) **The listing of at most 3 activities** may not account for the entire Time Slot of 60 minutes per each episode of time.
- 4) **Adequate training** is necessary to ensure the survey personnel can adequately **identify and describe activities** using the context variables
- 5) **Date of the interview**, it is important to use the **system-generated time stamp** as opposed to the responses from the survey personnel
- 6) **Classification/Coding** of the Time Use Activities should be done at **Group level** by survey personnel in the field
- 7) The survey tool should **distinguish the main and secondary Time Use Activities** during data collection
- 8) **Probing technique** is key to ensuring all activities are listed

Implementation of Time Use Survey in Kenya - Data Quality Aspects

- Regular data quality checks of Time Use Survey data are crucial (*was Weekly*) and issues were sent to the survey teams before completing each PSU
- Analysis of data to account for each episode of time and the 24 hours (1440 minutes) is key to improving data quality within the survey
- Quarterly data cleaning of the Time Use Activities at the Group level based on ICATUS is crucial to correct misclassifications from the field to ensure adequate time for detailed data editing
- Checking the edits triggered in an electronic instrument helps to increase data quality



Key Indicators:

Development of the **Basic Annual Report** is completed and the report is scheduled to be published in November 2022. The report will have indicators on;

- ✓ Average time spent on various activities
- ✓ Participation rate on various activities by the doers.
- ✓ Time spent by persons involved in various activities.
- ✓ SDG 5.4.1-Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and Location

Key Indicators And Results From The Time Use Survey 2/2

Key Results:

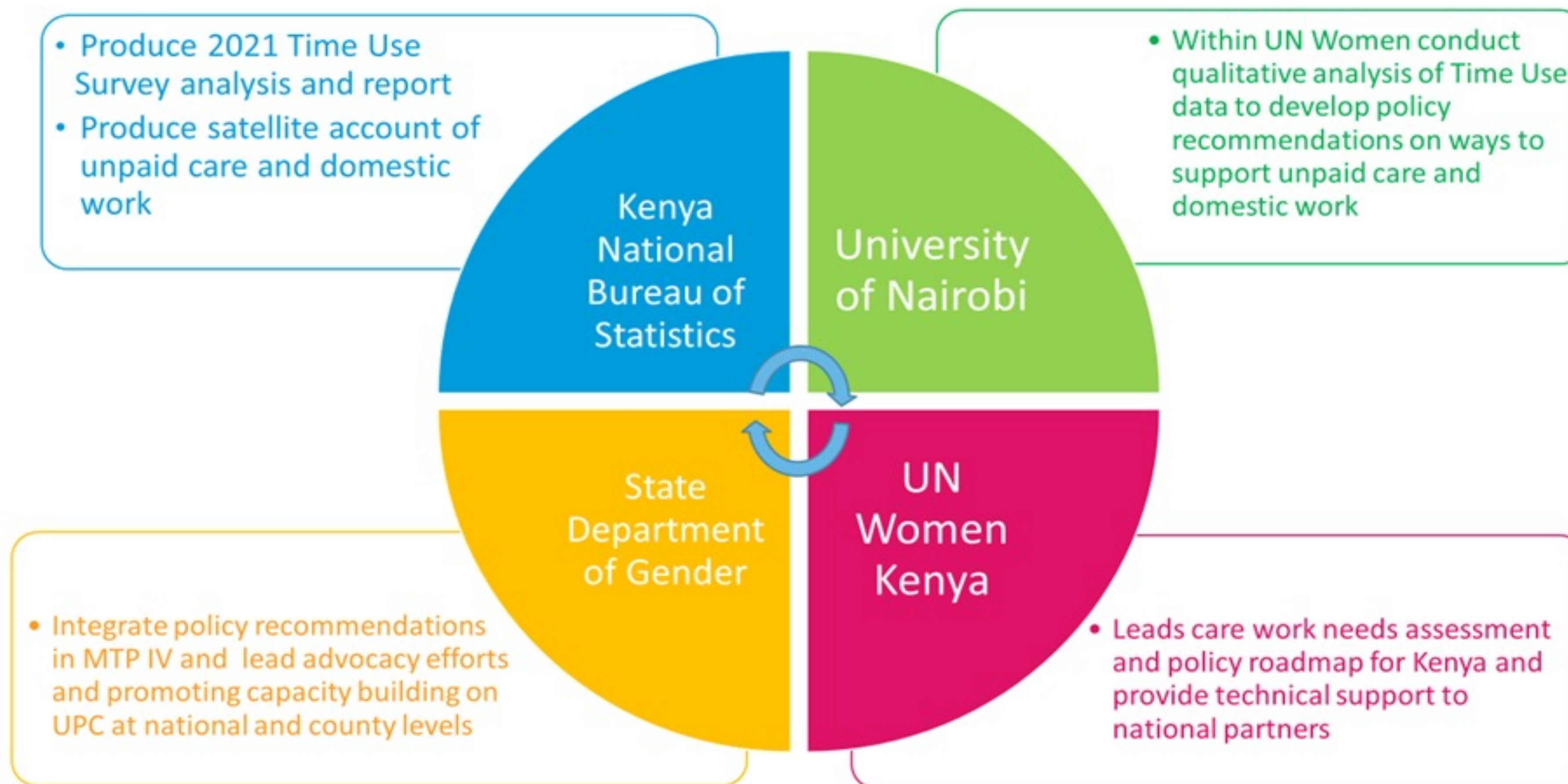
- The burden of unpaid domestic and care work falls disproportionately on women, **resulting in time poverty and significant opportunity costs**
- Unpaid domestic and care work perpetuates **inequalities, which undermine women's and girls' rights**, by excluding them from opportunities to engage in decently paid work, education etc.
- **Cultural orientation and social norms** perpetuate unequal labour distributions and assign most unpaid domestic and care work to women and girls.

➡ 02

➡ The Policy Relevance - Partnerships On Unpaid Care Work In 2022

PARTNERSHIPS ON UNPAID CARE WORK IN 2022

WEE – Unpaid Care Work in 2022



➡ Thank you!