Implementation of Time Use in Kenya and Policy Relevance

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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;
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
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Eligibility and selection

Sampled Dwelling Unit

Within Household

- All Households
- 15 years and older
- 2 individuals were randomly selected using KISH grid
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Recall, face to face

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

DATA COLLECTION

CAPI

60-minute intervals; 1-3 activities
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Data Items

- Household Information (includes basic demographics)
- Household Member Characteristics Grid
- 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
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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
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 - Lessons From The Field

7 | MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT | 2nd November 2022
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 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.
The Policy Relevance - Partnerships On Unpaid Care Work In 2022
PARTNERSHIPS ON UNPAID CARE WORK IN 2022

WEE – Unpaid Care Work in 2022

- Produce 2021 Time Use Survey analysis and report
- Produce satellite account of unpaid care and domestic work
- Within UN Women conduct qualitative analysis of Time Use data to develop policy recommendations on ways to support unpaid care and domestic work
- Integrate policy recommendations in MTP IV and lead advocacy efforts and promoting capacity building on UPC at national and county levels
- Leads care work needs assessment and policy roadmap for Kenya and provide technical support to national partners
Thank you!