הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Further development on the Indicator on commuting time

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It's All in the Numbers

In this presentation:

1. Concept notes of commuting time

2. Indicators sheets for existing indicator and proposal for new indicator

3. International comparison data

4. Conclusions and questions for discussion

Concept Note – Commuting time between home and work

Introduction

The issue of work-life balance is very important as dimension in the framework of quality of employment, one of the components of the employed-person's day is commuting time. This time has to be added to the working time, and misses from the home/leisure time. There are more subjects that commuting time relate to, as, transports areas, urban planning and more.

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Concept Note – Commuting time between home and work

Suggested activities and outputs

1. Review of the current indicator (3c3) on commuting time between home and work, as proposed in the Handbook on Measuring Quality of Employment

2. Disaggregation of the indicator

Indicator sheets – 1(partly)

Short name	Commuting time (3c3)
Name	Mean duration of commuting time between work and home (one way)

Dimension and sub-dimension	**3. Working hours and work-life balance**
	   a. Working hours
	   b. Working time arrangements
	   c. Work-life balance

Measurement objectives	Being employed not only involves the time spent at the workplace, but may also be associated with considerable time spent commuting. The indicator provides an estimate for the usual time spent to get from home to the place of work.
Formula	The average daily time in minutes employed persons spend commuting from home to work one way. An assessment of commuting time averages, ranges and extreme commuting time values should all be considered for analysis, if available.
Concepts and definitions	*Employed persons* (age 15+): Employment is defined according to the resolution of the 19th ICLS in 2013 (see glossary). *Usual one way commuting time:* Time spent between *home* and work one way when no productive activity for the *job* is performed. 'Usual' is defined as the commuting time at least half the days worked in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week.

Indicator sheets – 2 (partly)

Short name	Commuting time – Share of employed person (3c3-1)
Name	Share of employed persons with long commuting time between work and home (one way)

Dimension and sub-dimension	**3. Working hours and work-life balance**
	    a. Working hours
	    b. Working time arrangements
	    c. Work-life balance

Measurement objectives	Being employed not only involves the time spent at the workplace, but may also be associated with considerable time spent commuting. The indicator provides an estimate for the share of employed persons with long commuting time (30 minutes or more) to get from home to the place of work.
Formula	*Employed persons* with fixed place of work and usual one-way commuting time 60 minutes or more, divided by *Employed persons* with fixed place of work and usual one-way commuting time more than zero.
Concepts and definitions	*Employed persons* (age 15+): Employment is defined according to the resolution of the 19th ICLS in 2013 (see glossary). *Usual one way commuting time:* Time spent between *home* and work one way when no productive activity for the *job* is performed. 'Usual' is defined as the commuting time at least half the days worked in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week.
Recommended data source(s)	A household-based Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the recommended data source, as it permits one to estimate the number of employed persons and it allows disaggregation by economic activity and demographic variables such as sex, age group, etc. In the absence of Labour Force Survey records, data from Social Surveys could be used or through a mobility survey or other household survey. In particular, Time Use Surveys can be a suitable data source, as they usually provide detailed information on commuting time.

Methodology and definitions-
commuting time - indicators

- **Commuting time** – A direct question among employed persons, the index is mean duration of commuting time between work and home (one way)

- **Employed persons with commuting time to work more than one hour -** There is some possible attitudes to decide how long commuting time, absolute and relative. After some checking Israel's data, we decided to take threshold 60 mins and more - about 15% of the employed persons.

sources

Eurostat data -https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-

explained/index.php?title=Main_place_of_work_and_commuting_time_-

_statistics&oldid=496642

Israel – LFS 2019

Canada – An international questionnaire

International comparison
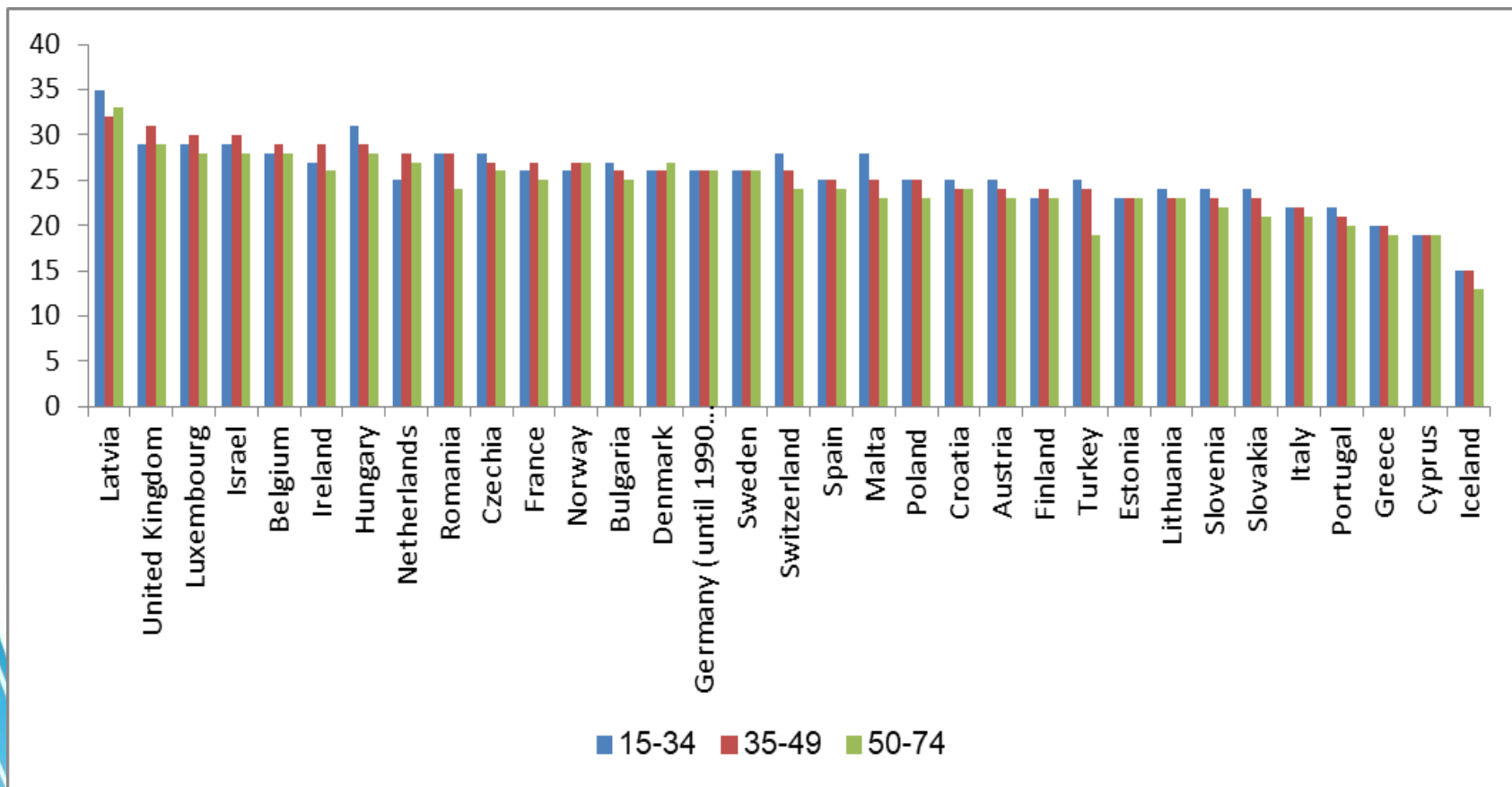
Some findings

International comparison
mean duration of commuting time, minutes (Aged 15-74)
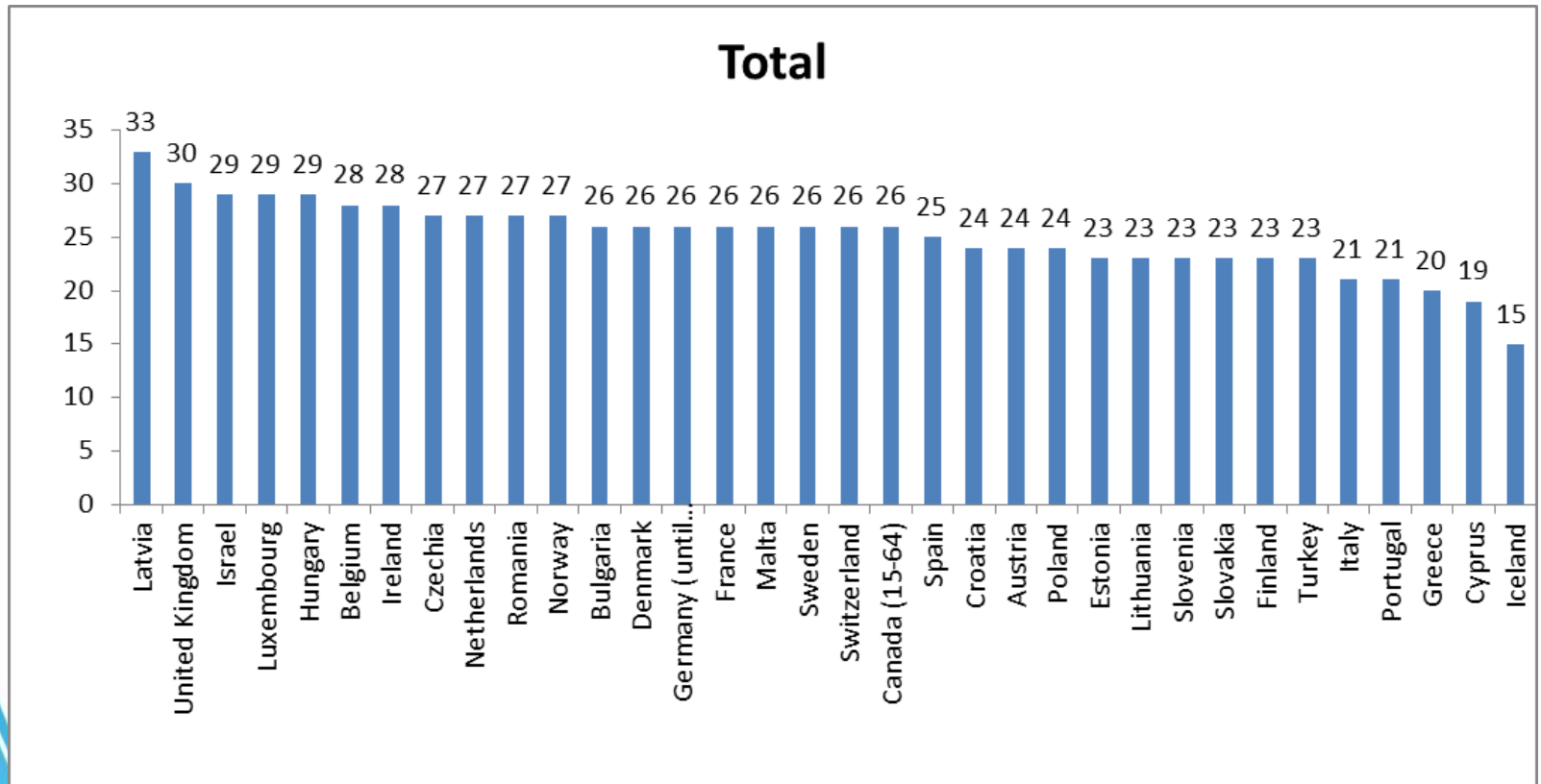
International comparison
mean duration of commuting time by sex (Aged 15-74)
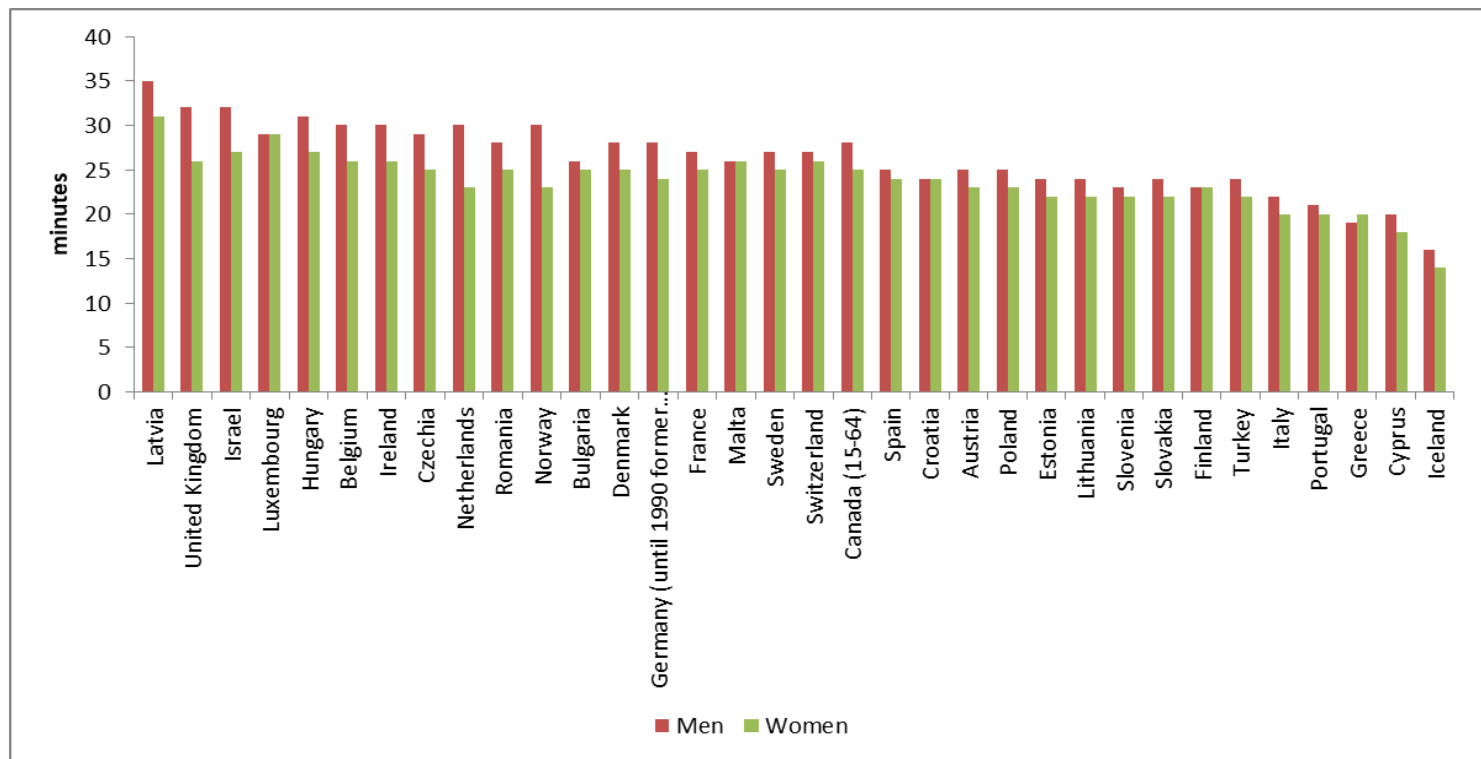
International comparison
Percentage of Employed persons with commuting time 60 minutes or more.(Aged 15-74)
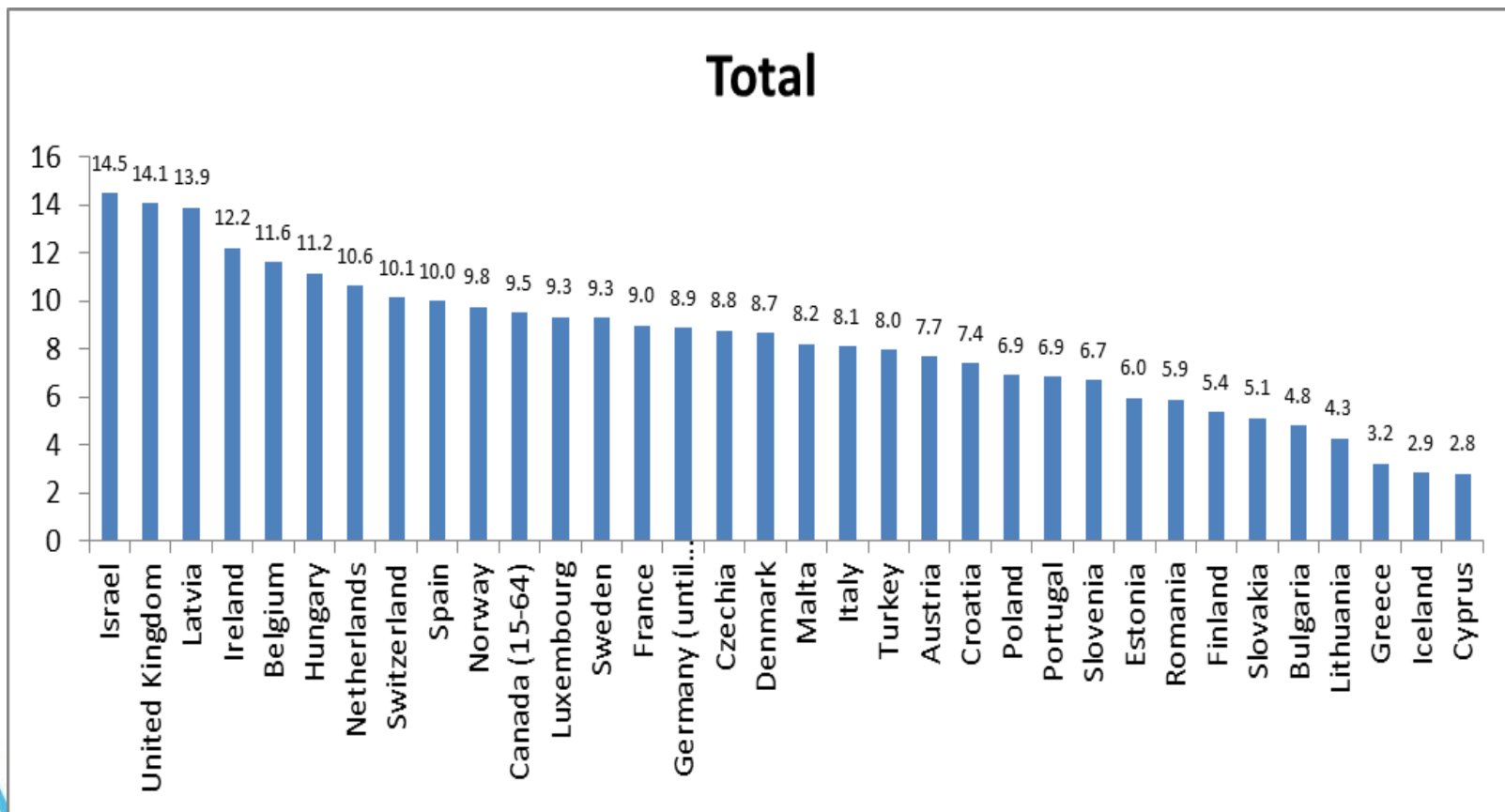
International comparison
Percentage of Employed persons with commuting time 60 minutes or more by sex.(Aged 15-74)
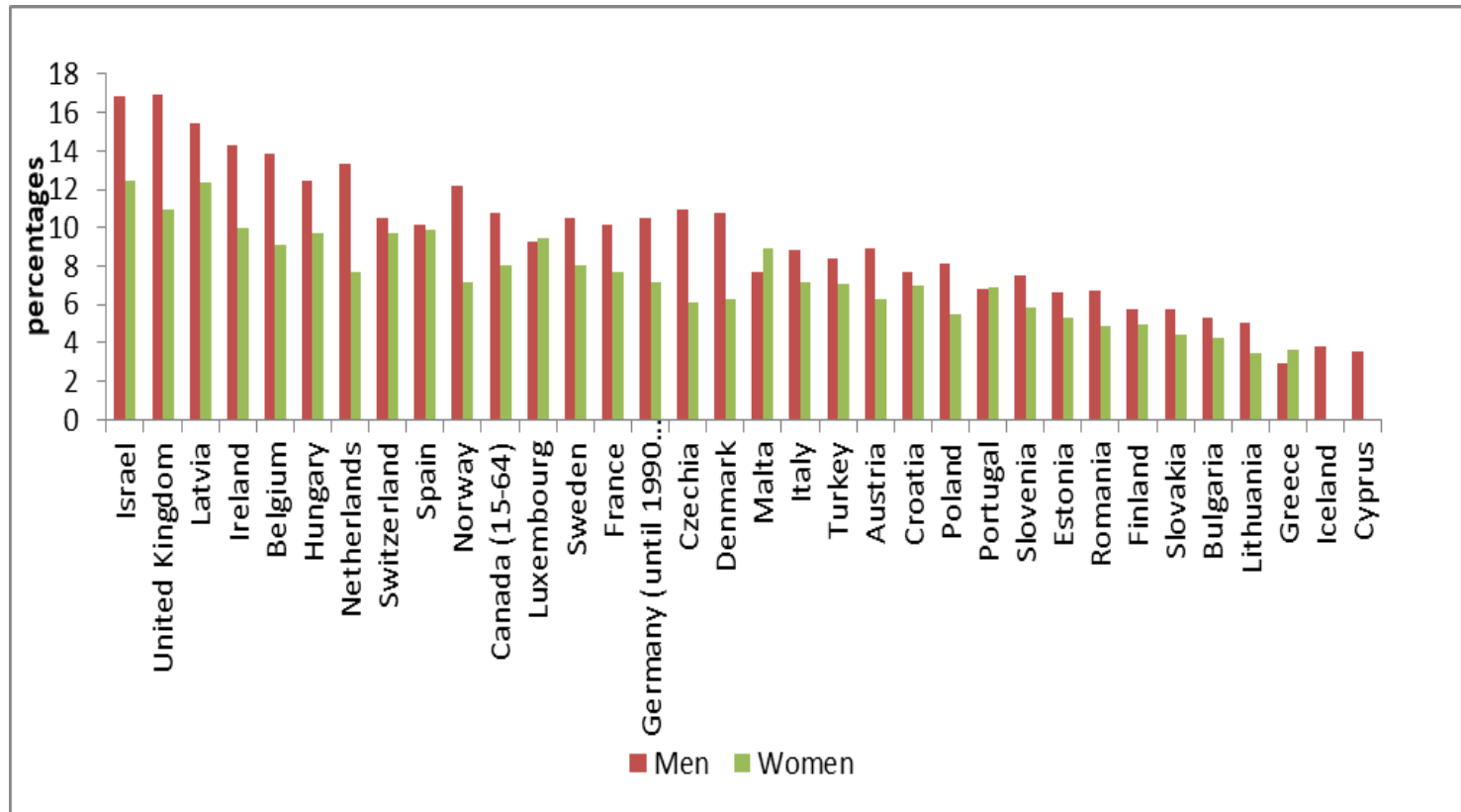
International comparison
commuting time's indicators (aged 15-74)
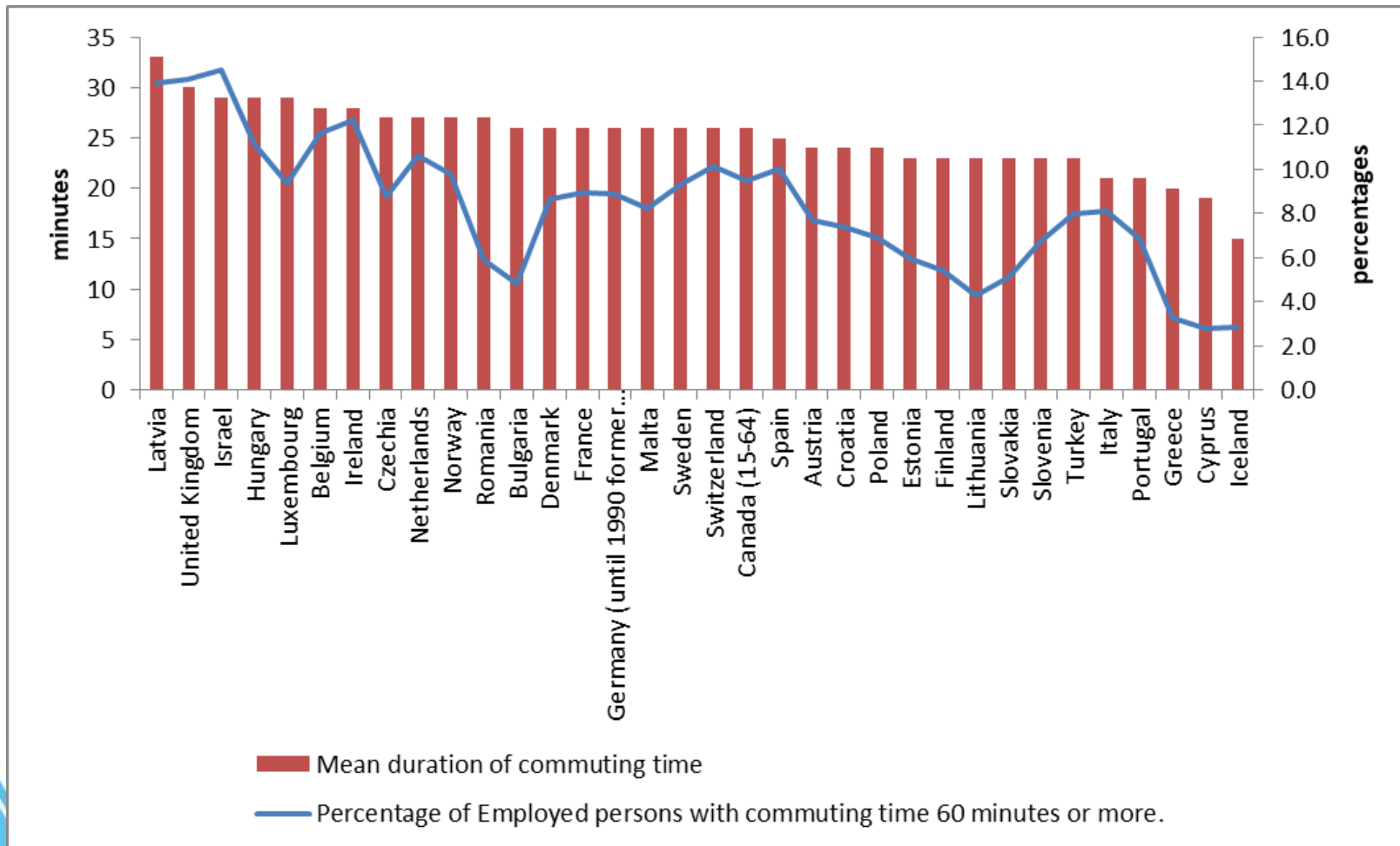
International comparison
Distribution of commuting time (aged 15-74)
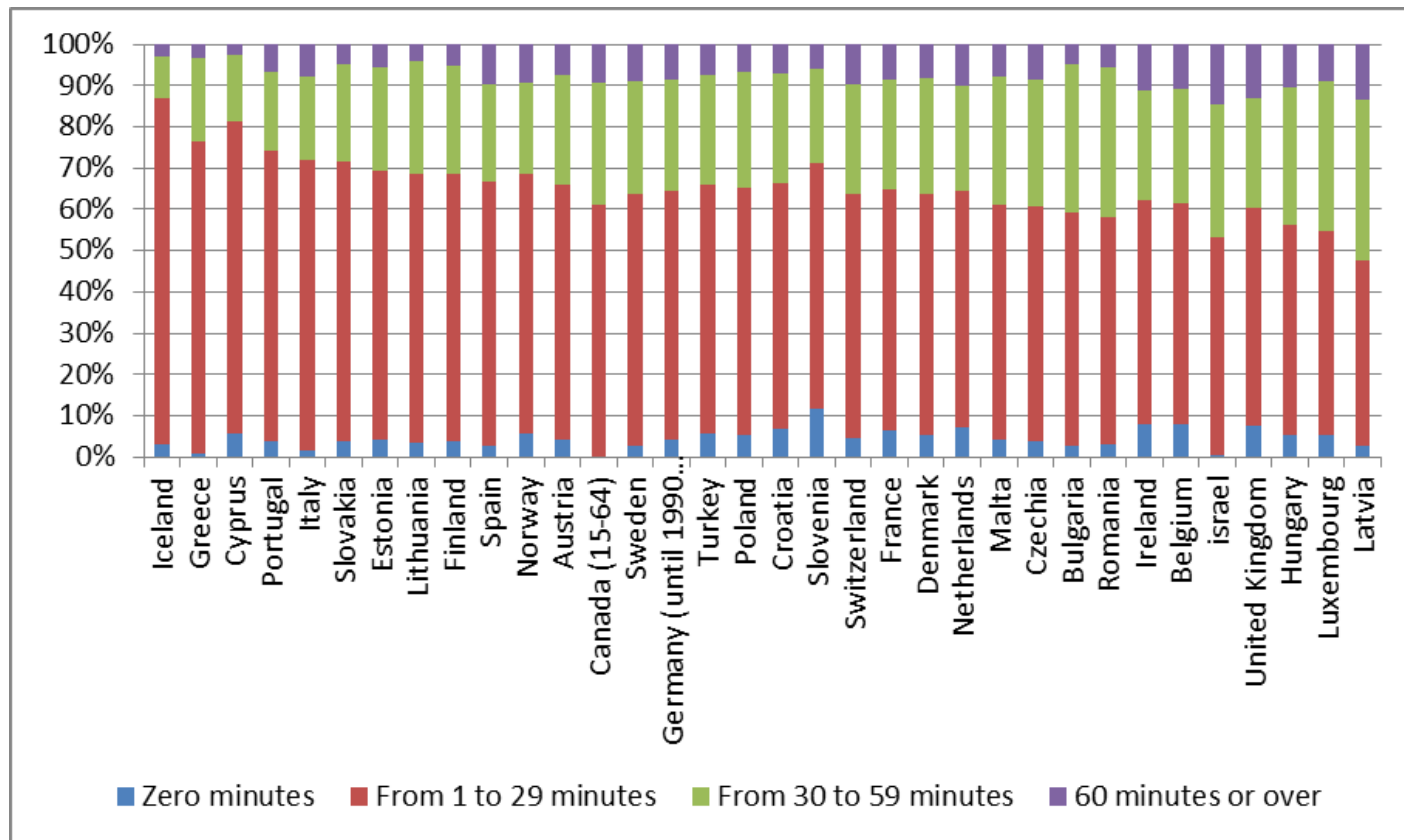
International comparison
mean duration of commuting time by age

International comparison

mean duration of commuting time by degree of urbanization (aged 15-74)
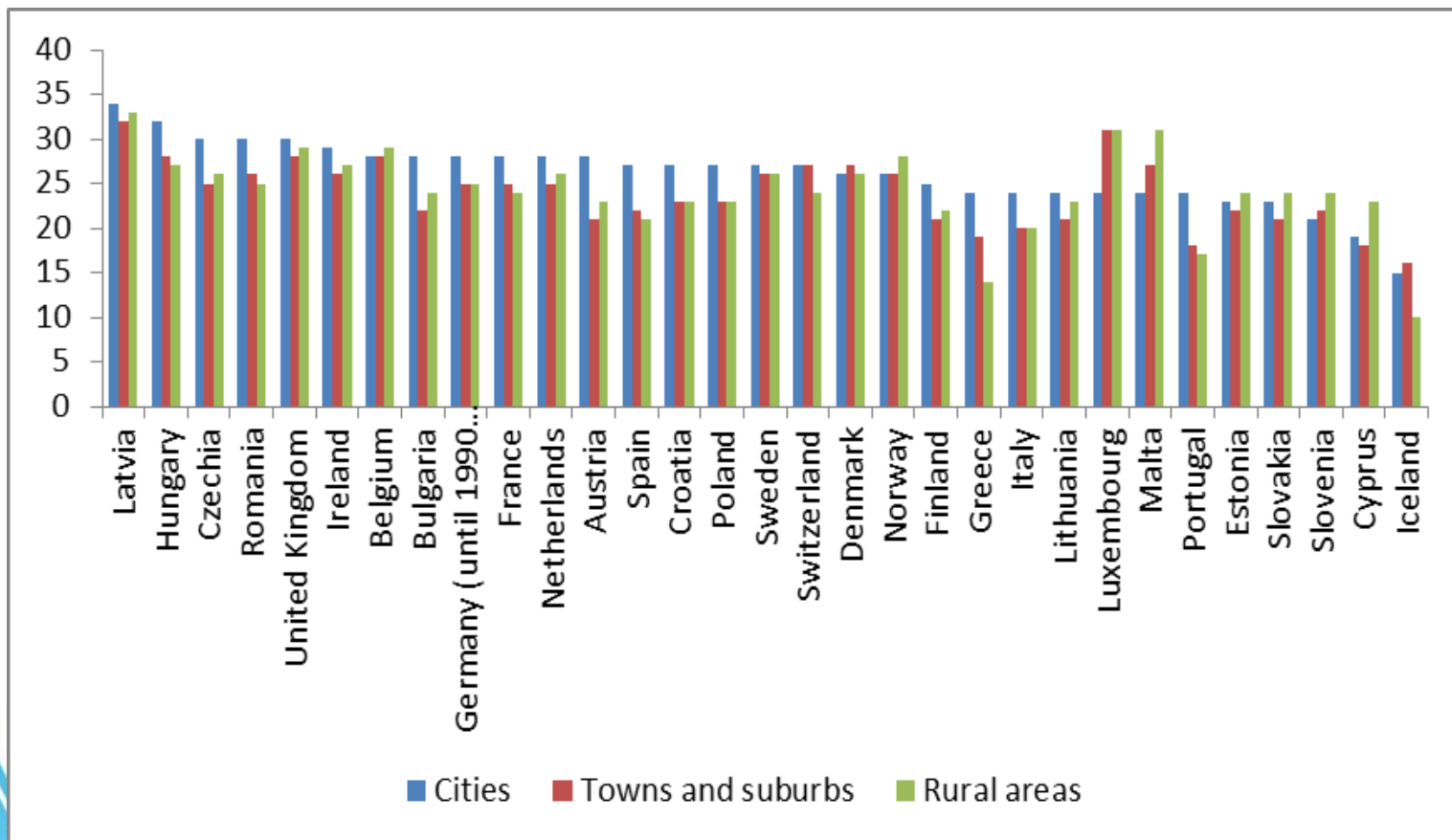
International comparison
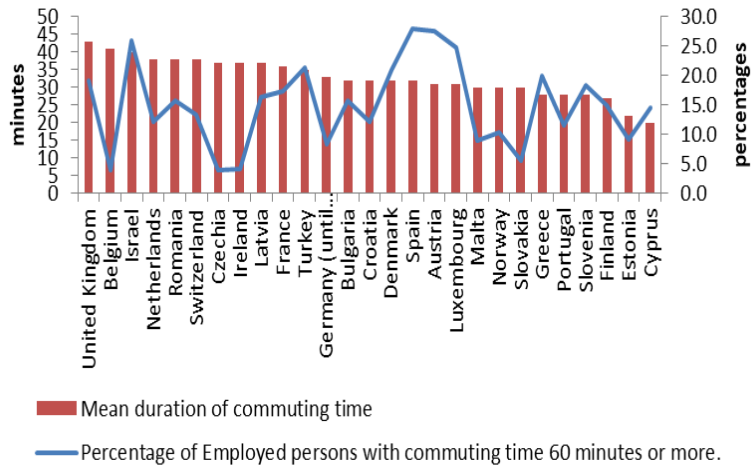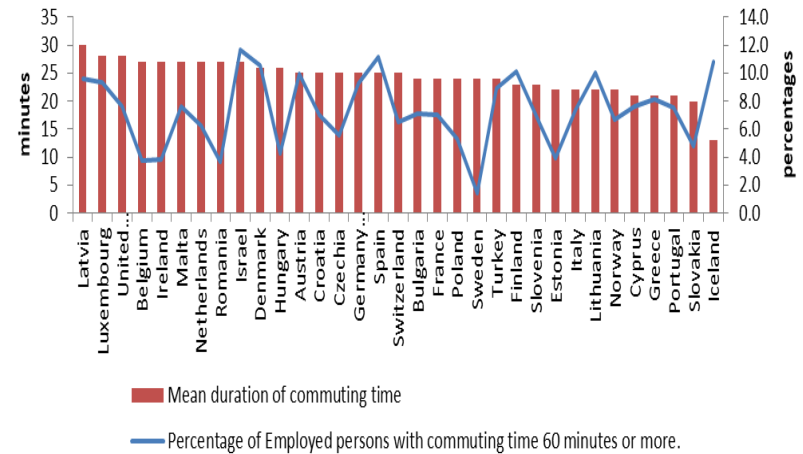## commuting time's indicators by selected industries (aged 15-74)
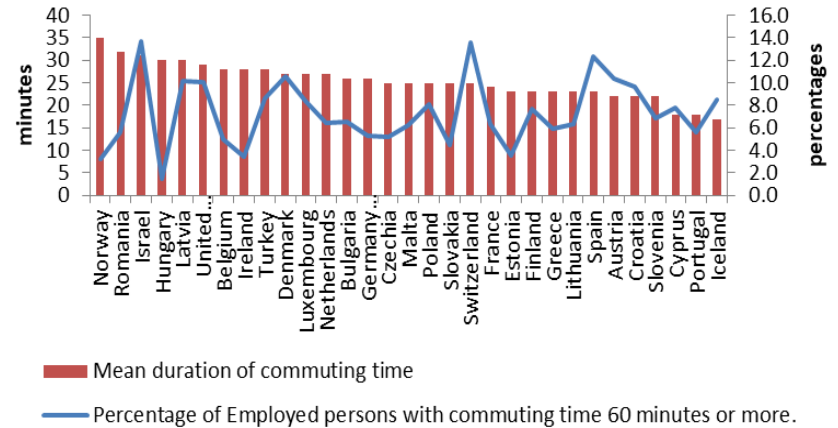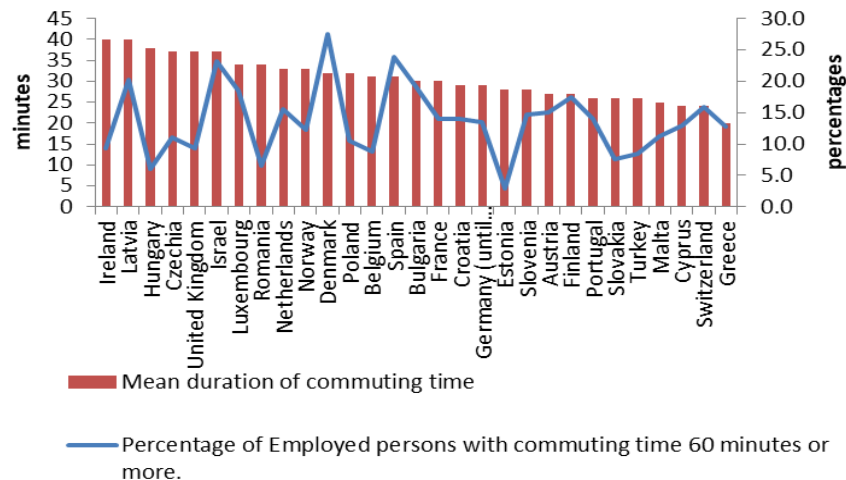
International comparison
commuting time's indicators by selected industries (aged 15-74)


Information and communication

Legend:
- Mean duration of commuting time
- Percentage of Employed persons with commuting time 60 minutes or more.

Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities

Legend:
- Mean duration of commuting time
- Percentage of Employed persons with commuting time 60 minutes or more.

International comparison
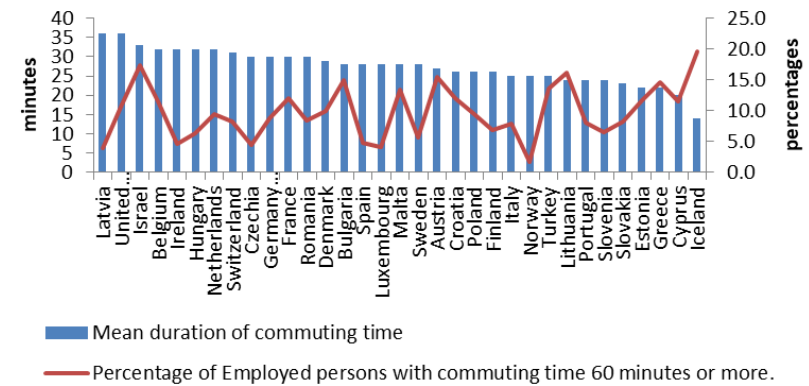## commuting time's indicators by selected occupations (aged 15-74)
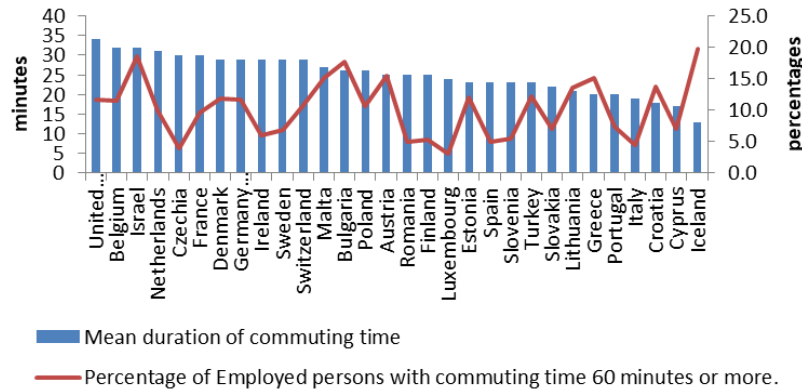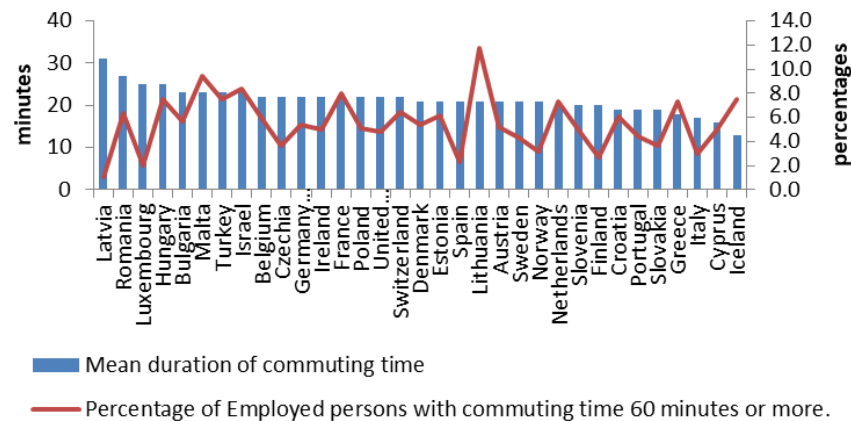
International comparison
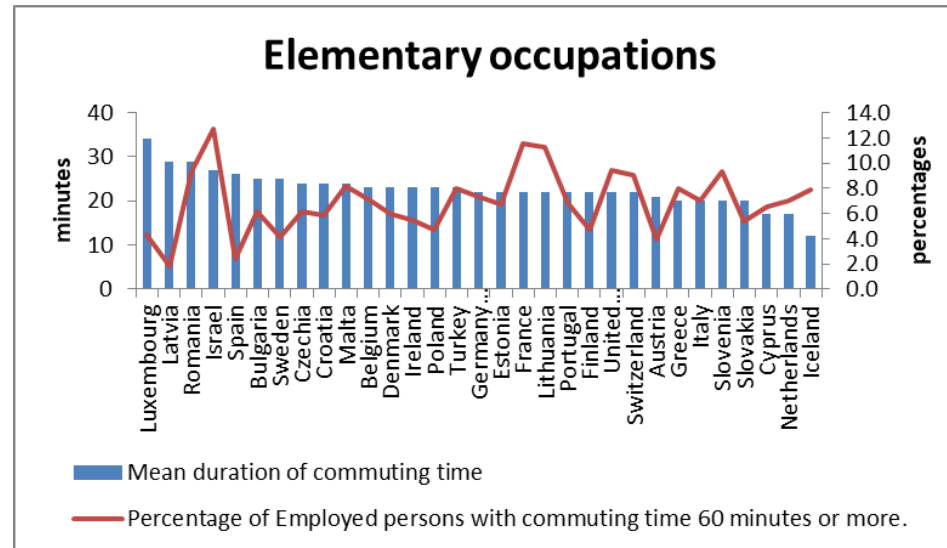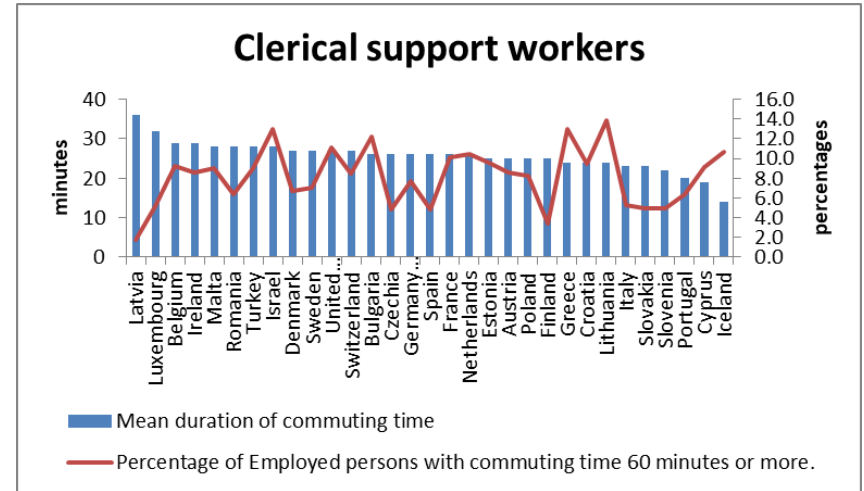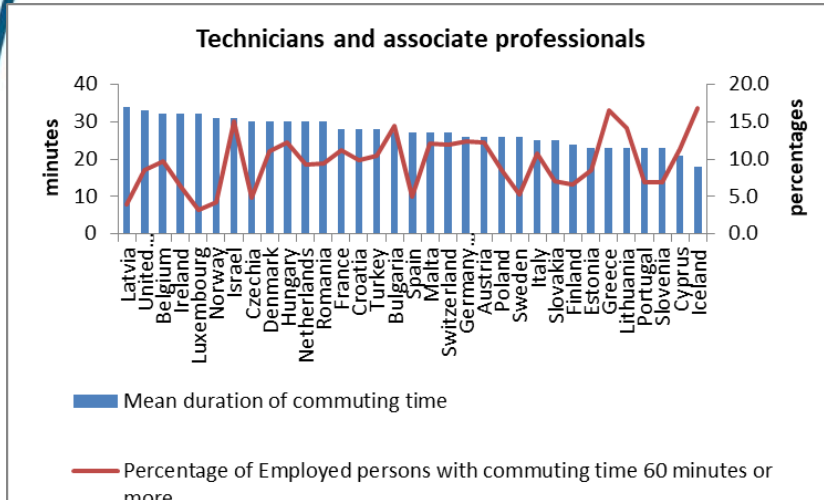## commuting time's indicators by selected occupations (aged 15-74

Main conclusions

An international comparison of different variables was shown: demographics (gender and age), geographical (urban / rural) and economic (industry and occupation).

Conclusions

- Men's Commuting time to work is higher than women's

- In most countries the Commuting time of elders (50-74) is higher than that of young people

- Commuting time by type of urbanization varies between countries

- Commuting time by industries and occupations varies greatly between countries and between industries / occupations, and the percentage of commuters traveling to work one hour or more differs according to these variables.

Questions and discussion

1. Should we leave only one indicator of the mean duration of commuting time to work (one way, in minutes) or also add another indicator of the percentage of commuters to work more than an hour?

2. Comments on the definitions and on the concept in general.

Thank you for your attention!