

# OIC Accreditation Program for Official Statistics

## **Time Use Surveys**

**DRAFT**

**Organization of Islamic Cooperation  
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and  
Training Center for Islamic Countries**

## Guide Description

<b>Title</b>	Time Use Surveys
<b>Main Requirements</b>	Scientific qualification in statistics, economics, humanities with experience in the work of official statistics or statistical units or research in government institutions or research institutions.
<b>Overview</b>	<p>The guide provides training material about the methods and practices in the collection, processing and dissemination of time use statistics in a simple way, relying on the United Nations Manual for the production of statistics on time use. The guide tries to simplify procedures in the production of such statistics and expand the concepts of their uses and showing the importance of implementation in the countries. The guide helps Official Statistical Institutions in the production of time use indicators and does so for these indicators users to understand the time use statistics outputs in a limit that allows digging through them by using more detailed references.</p> <p>The guide axes are organized to start from the foundation, from which starts the idea of producing time use statistics and their importance through planning for the production, implementation and dissemination of these indicators. The guide will focus on time use surveys, based on daily 24 hours.</p>
<b>Required Skills</b>	Knowledge in the fundamentals of statistical work and design of field surveys, especially household surveys.

## Learning Goal

The main goal is to enable the trainees and enable them to contribute to the development and improvement of time use statistics production tools. In more detailed way, the training guide aims at the following:

- Defining the concept time use statistics and their importance.
- Time use surveys planning and implementation tools.
- Defining the official international evidence relating to the production of time use statistics to enable international comparisons
- Defining using time use data outputs of those statistics, forms and their importance

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## **Introduction:**

This guide represents one of the basic tools that contribute to the implementation of time use surveys. It also helps to highlight gender issues. In recent years, it has been observed that there is a growing interest in the technologies used in time survey studies; this basic and strategic importance is due not only to the purposes of both policy and research, but also to the multiple uses of time use statistics and wide-ranging of their applications in many areas of interest of public policy (such as transport, leisure and entertainment, and health care programs, etc.).

This guide aims at exploring the methods and concepts used when conducting time use surveys. It also seeks to provide an overview of the different approach that has been adopted in the design of surveys for the time use when collecting and disseminating data, and it represents a response to the emerging attention among policy-makers, researchers and advocates to increase the understanding of time use allocation among the various communities and groups of population (Beijing approach, 1996).

# First Unit

## Definition of time use statistics and their importance

### 1.1. Purpose of the guide

This guide is one of the key tools that will assist in the review of the methods and practices used when preparing, processing and disseminating time use studies and will contribute to the identification of multiple applications types of time use whether they are for research or public policy purposes.

### 1.2. What are time use statistics?

Time use statistics help to learn how individuals spend or distribute their time during a specific period of time - this period represents either a full day (i.e. 24 hours), two days, three days or at a week level as the time use is represented by the activities carried out by individuals in this society, and the time rate spent by individuals in these activities.

Examples of time use statistics are:

- Time rate spent by individuals in the formal labor or voluntary work activities.
- Proportion of individuals who are involved in cultural or social activities.
- Time spent by individuals in business, whether it is paid or unpaid.
- Time rate spent by individual in home works and pastoral work.
- Time rate spent by individuals in mobility.

These statistics are usually associated with a particular category that is either 10 years and above or 15 years and above; the identification of the target group depends on the community to be studied. The data are usually classified according to gender, age group, region, assembly or other criateria that are of interest to those who analyze statistics.

### 1.3. Importance of time use survey data

The time use data reflect the daily life details of the individual which do not appear in any other type of surveys and studies (**United Nations, 1997**). The statistics derived from that exclusive inclusion of how individuals spend their time can draw a complete picture of how

the various activities are interconnected for many activities and from the later "paid and unpaid work, voluntary work, domestic work, leisure and personal activities".

Through the use of time surveys, we can define the activities carried out, how they are implemented, are they carried out in exchange for material wage or not and the time they take to be implemented. Moreover, the collection of time use data in a right way will help in identifying the demographic and social - and economic situation of the individual.

Analytical objectives of collecting data on time use revolve around the following main themes (UN, 2006):

- A) Measure and analyze the quality of life or general welfare.
- B) Measurement and evaluation of unpaid work (domestic and voluntary work).
- D) Analysis of development planning issues implications on public policy.

#### **1.4. Planning and organization to produce time use statistics**

Several studies were conducted in the beginning by academics, colleges and universities (Harvey, 1999). After World War II, many countries began to work on the implementation of this survey on a large scale; nevertheless, the time survey samples and studies developed due to the high budget needed for the implementation of such surveys, especially in developed countries where these new developments included taking the required samples for surveys in addition to conducting interviews, techniques of recording and coding, and electronic data processing.

One of the new developments on time use survey applications is with regard to research on listeners and viewers of radio and television, and that was in the period between **1960 and 1961**; it was conducted by the Japanese Research Institute for Radio and Television Culture. The institute conducted 170.000 interviews and the study covered all Japanese people categories. The change in time survey applications covered also the whole country, in major cities environments, urban and rural areas, throughout all four seasons, in working days, Sundays and special holidays (Szalai, ed. 1972). After the seventies, many surveys were conducted in developed countries and at least one time use survey in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan and in almost all Eastern and Western European countries (Harvey, 1999).

In least developed countries, only a small number of national statistical offices did conduct time use surveys. Time survey studies were representing the status of a particular area or a few areas that the researchers need to conduct studies. The narrow scope of these studies is primarily due to the difficulties in the implementation of time surveys in a community which is uninhabited to carry out such studies by recording activities using time as the stopwatch, and lack of knowledge and experience to fill in questionnaires for the studies, as well as some studies have reported that the least developed countries have advanced statistical institutions being able to carry out such surveys, especially those countries which have fixed and sophisticated statistical programs, where these statistical institutions played over the past 25 years an active role in developing and strengthening the capacity of national surveys, which enabled it to conduct surveys for time use.

## **Second Unit**

### **Concepts and terminology of time use surveys and the area of their use and coverage**

#### **2.1. Concepts and terminology (time use survey 2012 – 2013)**

The used concepts and terms are adopted basically the United Nations Guide, issued in 2006, and these concepts have been quoted from the activities set for each group of the fifteen groups.

##### **Working for companies/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (working in the formal sector):**

This includes all the activities performed in relation to work in the companies/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government. It also includes paid work and unpaid alike regardless of the industrial sector of the activity and the situation in the work performed within the framework of apprenticeship programs, as well as training programs and internships in the workplace and other activities.

##### **Working for a household in primary production activities:**

This includes the productive activities that are carried out outside the facilities zone, such as working in agriculture to meet the needs, and the activities associated with animal husbandry, breeding poultry, aquaculture, fishing activities, collect wild products from forestry, drilling and concretions work, sculpture, collecting water, buying goods and selling their surplus output in addition to the mobility to perform these activities and similar activities. The primary production activities output can be for consumption and to meet the need of the household and may be for sale or bartering.

##### **Working for a household in non-primary production activities:**

This includes the activities to produce goods and provide services that are outside the facilities zone in order to get income, as processing and preserving foods, cereals, meat, preparation and sale of food, beverages, bread, working and sale of textiles, leather goods and associated crafts, small-scale trade, sell in the streets and cleaning shoes, preparing, processing and developing machines.

**Working for a household in construction activities:**

This includes all the activities performed by family projects in relation to construction activities, whether for income or the composition of private capital. It also includes these activities: bricks, gypsum, installation of glass panels, cover the surfaces of plant material, cut glass, plumbing, painting, installation of wallpaper, carpentry and tiling, distribution of electrical connections, sanding floors and carpet installation.

**Working for a household in provision of services for income:**

All activities performed by family projects regarding the production of services for income. Such activities include selling and trading of food, providing repair services, installation and maintenance, providing business and professional services, transportation of goods and passengers, and paid domestic services.

**Provision of unpaid household services for final use within the household:**

We refer here to the work in respect to general production limit (domestic work) and not in respect to production limit included within the System of National Accounts as it includes cleaning, sweeping, etc. of the house and the surrounding areas, clothing care, all aspects of housekeeping and shopping.

**The provision of unpaid care-giving services to members of the household:**

All activities related to unpaid services to take care of children and adults in the household of the individual, including the care provided to sick or disabled members of the household.

**Providing community services and help other households:**

This includes both voluntary and mandatory services for the benefit of members of the community as well as unpaid provided assistance to other households (eg households to relatives, friends and neighbors). It also includes unpaid voluntary work for the account or for through professional, trade unions, political, civil or Social organizations.

**Educational activities or learning activities:**

This includes time spent in classrooms on full-time and part-time basis, special lectures, laboratories, exams, homeworks, leisure and hobby classes, transfers related to education and all other forms of active study. The educational, acquisition of skills activities and related

activities are considered as personal activities and from the student perspective, studying represents a consumer activity because it can not be delegated to someone else.

**Participation in the local community:**

This includes talking and personalized/social chat in general or non-specific content. It also includes performing activities/going to places or events together, visiting and receiving visitors, reading, writing personalize/social mail, participating in socio-cultural events of local community.

**Attending/visiting cultural, recreational and sports events/places**

This includes visiting cultural places or events, exhibits, watching theatrical performances, movies, visiting public parks, gardens, zoos, visiting clubs, fairs, festivals, circuses, watching sports events.

**Hobbies, games and other entertainment activities:**

This includes active involvement in arts, music, theater, and dance (not as a job), practicing technical hobbies such as the collection of postage stamps, coins, celebrity cards, computer and software use, programming, crafts, disporting games, taking courses with respect to hobbies.

**Participating in internal and external sports and related programs:**

This includes active involvement in the internal and external sports (not as a job) to act as a trainer, training, search for a sports hall, exercise program, trainer, collection and processing of sports equipment in sports center, taking courses with regard to athletics.

**The mass media:**

The activities include reading (not specifically related to work and learning), watching/listening to TV and videos, listening to radio and other audio devices, using computer technology (not specifically for the purposes of work, learning, housekeeping and shopping), going to the library (not specifically for the purposes of work and learning).

**Personal care:**

This includes the necessary activities for an individual with respect to the biological needs: sleeping, eating and resting etc., doing personal and health care, specific care or receiving this type of care, activities related to the spiritual/religious care, doing nothing, resting, relaxation, meditation, thinking and planning.

**Time used in the implementation of the activities:**

It is the time that has been spent in various activities within 24 hours, divided by all individuals, including individuals who did not exercise activity.

**The proportion of individuals involved in the activity: (Index)**

The number of individuals who practiced activity divided by the total respondents multiplied by a hundred.

**Rate of time used in the implementation of the activity for those who have done it: (Index)**

Time spent by individuals who participated in the activity (in hours and minutes), whether the individual is male or female, to undertake the various kinds of work and activities, whether related to official paid work or unpaid work, or time spent by the individual in home management, child or adult care and other work activities during the survey period divided by the number of these individuals.

**Concurrent activities (UN, 2006):**

Two parallel activities or more undertaken by a person over a period of time.

**Age in full years:**

It is the time period between the date of birth and date of attribution expressed in full years.

**Time record (United Nations, 2006):**

Exclusive recording timely organized for all responder activities over 24 hours.

**Mobility:**

It means the individual mobility, whether male or female, from one place to another in order to undertake various activities using the multiple means of transport.

### **Means of transport:**

Any means used by an individual for mobility. These include: walking, private transportation as personal car or bike, public transportation as taxis and buses, and any means of transport other than the above-mentioned.

## **2.2. Area of time use data and coverage (United Nations, 2006)**

### **A. Time use as welfare indicator**

Analyzing and interpreting patterns of time use for individuals has been carried out to assess the quality of life. These studies of living standards affirmed the importance of leisure time as one of the aspects of welfare. In developed countries, the time spent in leisure represents important standards for the overall welfare of the population and in developing countries, "a lack of free time" can be an indicator of poverty.

A number of writers, including **Garashwna** et al. (1986) state that there are two approaches for the activities of leisure time in the advanced industrial societies - the first, that "we must accept the level of continuing and possibly increasing involuntary free time in the form of unemployment", and the second, that "the dominant characteristic of the advanced society is the growth in its attempts to enlarge the field for too many consumption activities in very little time". An analysis of time use data in Britain for two decades has concluded that British society is a dual society where there is not enough leisure time "for individuals with high income" to enjoy, while the time is available "for the poor" but do not have the resources necessary for consumption at the free time (**Fleming and Asepelberg, 1999**).

"Sensing time tightness" is "the state of those who feel as if they did not have enough time to do the things they need and want to do" (**Ver Ploeg and others, eds., 2000**). Understanding the trends of how people feel about using time or lack of time available for leisure time activities can give a more complete picture for the quality of life and its changes.

The time allocation method provides references to the causes and consequences of poverty. Time represents one of the few resources available for poor households that have limited ways to get other resources such as capital and land. So, poor households take advantage of all their members time to provide the basic needs of the household (**Ilahi, 2000**). A review

of the experimental studies related to the gender dimensions for time use and allocation for tasks in developing countries shows also that "households considered poor by consumption scale are also where women undertake large workloads" and that "those workloads decrease with the increase of household income, provided there is a market for work" (Ilahi, 2000).

The results extracted from the various case studies conducted in the seventies in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal and India suggest that time use data are "necessary to measure the real workload and leisure time for the various categories of population, to provide the most accurate measurements of employment and unemployment in developing countries and to study the transfer of activities from the non-market sector to the market sector in the development process". Thus, when measuring the living standards, time use statistics are important in order to "develop a more realistic and relevant indicators of significance with respect to welfare and poverty and to provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of poverty and development" (Acharya, 1982).

#### **B. Measurement and evaluation of unpaid work**

Time use accounts and household production accounts represent two approaches that provide necessary detailed data to make better estimates of income and output on an individual basis. They also enjoy the advantage of linkage easiness to national accounts through the measurement and distribution of labor input and output of goods and services (UN, 1995). The main objectives of time use data collection for these accounts are represented in the provision of a more precise definition of the national economy with the inclusion of household production in traditional measures of the economic situation or economic progress - in particular the measure of GDP - and to improve the status of women by making their economic contribution visible and appreciable.

In addition to household production, there is a considerable amount of unpaid work which is also performed in the local community, which results in an important range of goods and services. People manage sports clubs and schools, provide care for the elderly and the disabled and the transfer of those unable to move themselves. In rural areas, people produce food for their livelihood and help each other in the farm work on a cooperative basis. This work also represents a part of the national production which is not included in conventional measures of the economy. The work of this kind may be transmitted between

the paid and unpaid sectors. Participation in voluntary work of various types and connections between voluntary services and market services are also studied through the time use data.

### **C. Time use data for the purposes of measuring all forms of work more comprehensively**

Time use data uses were affected in the nineties by international discussion on the inclusion of unpaid production in national economic accounts. One of the main recommendations of the entire four UN conferences on women is related to improving women's both paid and unpaid work scale. In particular, the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women resulted on the interest about collecting time use data in both developed and developing countries and contributed in as well, and the Platform for Action emphasized on the need to provide more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and jobs.

### **D. Development planning issues**

Time use data can be used to inform policy makers on the utilization of public services such as public transport, schools, electricity and their effects. For example, when the policy-makers estimate the effects of providing water supplied by pipes, they should have available information on the amount of time that it would provide to households as well as improvements that are likely to be resulted in terms of health.

Moreover, financial support for the use of public services price is often provided for the benefit of low-income households to ensure access to these services. However, subsidized service may not be useful in fact for intended households if they are in a far location, as this represents a significant cost to the household in terms of time. Consequently, access to information concerning the transition and waiting periods may explain to policy-makers the extent of financial support erosion for the price as a result of those costs of alternative opportunities. Similarly, if policymakers understand how the household organizes its day, they can determine better the day hours which should be assigned for public services to ensure the access of the targeted households involved to most of them.

<b>Time use data relation with politics: Finland</b>
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Niemi and Bakunin have proved the relation of time use data with policy in a study of changes in time use in Finland conducted over ten years, and the analysis explored the Finnish experience in a number of areas, including the effects resulted by the new regulations on paid work hours, possible reduction in domestic work by the introduction of new technologies, changes in the division of domestic work between men and women and leisure time activities.

One of the important results obtained from the time use data consisted in the fact that the hours spent by men and women alike in paid work have increased. This change has occurred despite the regulatory change that reduced time in paid work by extending the mandatory holidays and determining work shifts.

**Source :Fleming and Spellerberg, 1999.**

Time use statistics have been also used as an indicator of the human capital investment decisions. The later include education and health care. The time spent in school and in domestic work are two important measures for investment carried out by the individual and the household on education. Therefore, time use data related to children and youth enjoy the interest of politics because the non-school activities undertaken by children, such as paid work or duties, may prevent them from taking full advantage of the time they spend in school. For example, if an adult has to spend longer time in market activities, children may have to do household tasks incumbent upon adults, which could in turn lead to reducing the amount of time that they dedicate to their school life. The lack of information on the amount of time spent by children in domestic work can lead to unsatisfactory approach to eliminate child labor and school education projects (Ilahi, 2000).

**With respect to the inclusion of activities, time use data can be any of the following:**

- Exclusive: all activities undertaken by a person in the course of a sustained period of time or a specific period of time (for example, a period of 12 hours, or 24 hours a day or 7 days a week) should be registered.
- Selective: time spent should not be registered only for selected activity or a group of activities in a given period (Harvey and Taylor, 1999).

Registered activities in time use surveys constitute the full range of activities in which a person may spend time in during the day, including, for example, eating, mobilities, taking care of children without pay, work at a job in the formal sector (either as an employee or

employer, in the public or private sector), doing economic work without pay, driving a vehicle, waiting for a transport means, smoking and "doing nothing."

One of the activities may be the only activity performed throughout a certain period of time, that is, it represents one activity or, as it is sometimes the case, an activity can be undertaken together with one activity or more of the other activities over a period of time and the whole group is referred to as concurrent activities. For example, a woman who is taking care of her children as listening to the radio is considered as doing two concurrent activities; or a man who is eating dinner while talking with the family and watching the evening news on television, is considered as doing three concurrent activities. Thus, time use statistics may relate to (a) main or primary activities or (b) secondary activities or (c) concurrent activities.

Basic statistics on time use are usually in the form of estimates of the time spent in the activities that are exercised in a "normal day" or "normal week." To reach this day, or normal or representative week, it is necessary for time use data to be comprehensive not only with respect to the inclusion of the full range of possible activities, but also with respect to the consideration of the differences between the weekends and working days, the effects of holidays and the differences in the activities in all seasons of the year and all parts or regions of the country.

## **2.3 Data collection methods**

There are three different ways to collect time use data; direct observation, self-reporting and personal interview. These methods have advantages and disadvantages and have effects depending on the response and cost rate.

These methods can be explained as follows:

### **2.3.1 Direct observation**

A competent researcher counter on time use observes and records the activities undertaken by individuals during the day, and the observation can be done either continuously or on the basis of a random point. With regard to the continuous observation, the researcher observes the responder throughout the registration period based on a random point. On the other hand, the researcher observes the responder only at randomly selected time points during the registration period.

### **2.3.2 Self-reporting**

The respondents report their activities by recording them in daily agenda properly designed. One of the ways to do so is to ask the respondent to record the activity either at the time of the activity or after the occurrence period. There is another way of doing this and it consists in requesting the respondent to recall the activities performed during a specific recall period - usually the day before or during the past week (agenda approach "yesterday" or feedback agenda). The third approach, being equal, consists in "a preview of experience way" or study approaches using "an alarm signals receiver" in which the receiver signals remind the respondents to record specific objective information, and perhaps self information also, on what they were doing at the time of launch of these acoustic signals by the device.

### **2.3.3 Personal interview**

The third and final method is to interview face to face as a way to collect data, through the use of the phone, or computer-assisted surveys of households in a variety of subjects, which have been applied so far only in Canada in collecting time use data. The interview method can be used regarding time diarists for a specific day.

## **2.4 Time use activities and their encoding (UN, 2006)**

This part of the report will discuss the International Classification proposed for the activities for the purposes of time use statistics (ICATUS), and the structure and adopted encoding system that has been developed by the United Nations in 2006 (previous source), as this classification is considered to be a unified classification for all activities in which all population spend time during the twenty-four hours a day.

***The International Classification of Activities for time use statistics purposes means to be as unified classifications of activities for time use statistics that can be applied to both developing and developed countries alike.***

*The main objective for the development of the International Classification of Activities for time use statistics is to enable statisticians and researchers to determine more precisely the limits of economic and non-economic activities and productive and non-productive activities and measure all labor forms including unpaid work.*

### **2.4.1 Structure and system of encoding Time use survey**

The proposed International Classification of Activities for time use statistics purposes was developed according to a detailed plan of encoding of six figures, according to a hierarchy. The first level consists of 15 major sections as referred to in the previous unit. These 15 sections have been given codes of two numbers from 01 to 15. The second level consists of sections within the main sections; these ones were given three-digit codes. The third level consists of groups within the sections and were given codes of four digits. The fourth level consists of classes within the groups and provide higher levels of more detailed activities. Each major section is composed of three sections or more with 54 in total. These sections are further divided to a total of 92 groups.

#### **1- Main sections from 01 to 05**

Regarding the main sections that include labor activities within the System of National Accounts (01-05), the core activities are defined as the activities that are practiced as part of a person's work performance or as part of "working time". The concerned activities are the conceptually related activities in the context of labor force statistics (job search, training and studies at work) even if those activities were not within the scope of the production activities in the System of National Accounts.

The corresponding sections of labor activities within the system of national accounts (main sections 01 to 05) are organized in a unified manner as follows:

- Core activities, consisting of labor activities.
- Relevant activities consisting of search for work/creation of business related activities.
- Mobilities.

Working in the "formal" sector projects (the main section 01) includes the work as part of both "the main function" and "other functions". In order to comply with the definition of working hours used in the framework of Labor Statistics, the work activities performed by professionals, interns who occupy related positions and the activities performed during the short breaks at work are also classified in this main section. The other activities that occur in the workplace in the formal sector projects outside the normal working hours constitute

another section in the main section and the desired result is that the main section 01 represents a complete coverage of the activities that occur in the workplace.

The main section 01 also includes activities related to "short breaks and breakdowns" as part of the working time and "other rest periods" related activities. However, these activities are not specified separately in respect of the work performed in household projects. The reason for this, is that the working time arrangements in household unincorporate projects are supposed to be less regulatory or generally more flexible in comparison to projects in the formal sector. Thus, the activities associated to those rest periods are classified in the corresponding sections and not within the main section.

## **2- Main sections from 06 to 08**

The main sections that correspond to the work outside the scope of the National Accounts System (Main sections from 06 to 08) are characterized by the following standardized structure:

- Core activities consisting of labor activities.
- Related activities (with respect to the main section 08 only).
- Mobilities.

The working time activities represent the main activities for each range of these sections. In addition, the main section 08 (providing community services and help to other households) assigns one section for non-core activities or related activities.

## **3- Main sections from 09 to 15**

The main sections that correspond to personal or non-productive activities are characterized by the following standardized structure:

- Core activities which are composed of activities for the group.
- Related activities (with respect to the main section 09 only).
- Mobilities.

The main activities constitute the core activities of all sections in these sections only with respect to the main section 09 (learning) which assigns one section for non-core activities or related activities.

The major groups for encoding specific to time survey can be categorized as follows:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>
<b>01</b>	Working for companies/quasi-corporations, non profit institutions and government (working in the formal sector)
<b>02</b>	Working for a household in primary production activities
<b>03</b>	Working for a household in non primary production activities
<b>04</b>	Working for a household in construction activities
<b>05</b>	Working for a household in provision of services for income
<b>06</b>	Providing unpaid domestic services to the final private use within the household
<b>07</b>	Providing unpaid care-giving services to household members
<b>08</b>	Providing community services and help to other households
<b>09</b>	Learning
<b>10</b>	Participation in the local community
<b>11</b>	Attend/visit the cultural recreational and sports events/places
<b>12</b>	Hobbies, games and other entertainment activities
<b>13</b>	Subscribe to internal and external sports and related programs
<b>14</b>	Mass media
<b>15</b>	Personal care

*Annex of (Annex 1) time use survey activities classifications according to the encoding guide prepared by the United Nations ICATUS for the fifth limit.*

Examples of encoding and classification for the purposes of time use statistics for fifth limit:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
12111	Attend / arts lesson as an activity outside of school
09111	Attend / arts lesson as part of the school curriculum
15152	Attend / Church
15142	Attend / clinic
11113	Attend / prom
01115	Attend / work related training course with regard to the formal sector
061119	Boiling water / for cooking or drinking, or making tea or coffee
061125	Boiling water / not for cooking
071211	Hair braiding for someone else / not to earn income
021143	Collection / firewood
02122	Collection / work equipment related to clothes kiosk
03112	Collection / work equipment related to food processing
02122	Collection / work equipment related to food kiosk
02122	Collection / work equipment related to another kiosk
04111	Collection / work equipment related to repair works (informal sector): ask about the type to give the sixth number
1513	Combing a person hair
08121	Cooking / for celebration purposes related to local community or funeral
051	Cooking / paid work as a domestic worker
061111	Cooking / without pay in the private home
15131	Braiding hair / for selfsame
0514	Braiding hair / to earn an income in the informal sector
071111	Feeding a child / from the household
08116	Feeding a child / not from the household
07113	Bringing a child / from household members
08116	Bringing a child / does not have a relationship with the household
02117	Bringing water
021143	Bringing firewood

## Third Unit

### Sample Design and Calculation of Weights

مقدمة:

When designing a time survey sample, it is necessary that the design takes account of the survey objectives that have been basically set at the preparation and the data collection method, provided that the efficiency in terms of cost and estimates accuracy has to be taken in consideration while designing the sample which should be practically and easily implementable.

In general, time use surveys sampling design for households in the country is often characterized by the same designs, though they vary in details depending on the specific needs of the time surveys study <sup>(1)</sup>. In most countries, a design for "multi-stage stratified sample" is used and for example, in developing countries, primary sampling units are often the enumeration areas used in the last census and the conclusion is, the sample is being selected from enumeration areas by establishing lists of households in the selected enumeration areas provided that the householdes samples should be chosen from the lists.

If the unit of study is the individual, the survey either includes all selected households individuals or chooses a sample of one individual or more; if the unit of study is the household, the selected household related survey data is collected as sample and the multi-stages stratified sample design is the type used for other households surveys purposes generally suitable for time use survey, although it may need to make some adjustments for the collection of data efficiently. The issues related to the sample design, whether for the purpose of choosing individuals or households to carry out a study on time use are the normal issues of any particular population survey. In this regard, choosing the sample design is largely dependent on local conditions, resources, and frameworks available for the collection of samples and objectives assigned to Time survey studies (UN, 2006).

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<sup>1</sup> Readers interested in public writings on the development of sample designs for the study of the national household survey, please check Kish (1965). There are recommendations on the national sample designs in developing countries to specific programs for international surveys provided by the global survey of fertility study (1975); and Scott (1992) with respect to the World Bank unified surveys on the social dimensions of adjustment; and Macro International, Ltd. (1996) with the program of surveys, demographic and health; and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2000) with respect to multi-indicators surveys of the UNICEF.

Time use surveys are not related to estimates subject of interest in the activities undertaken by people during a given day or week, but concern the longer period of time, usually of a year. Given that people's activities can vary markedly by a week day and a year season, there is a need for time use surveys to ensure that the sample design provides an appropriate representation of the time period for which estimates are required.

We must take into account the nature and time pattern of the survey, which is usually a long period of time that may be up to a year. This time period is the ideal period which extends for 12 months (for example, December 01/2000 to November 30/2001). If considering a day of 24-hour as the basic unit of measurement, therefore, the sample design should aim to select a sample of days that represents all year days accounted for 365 days. The evidentiary community of a time use survey that covers the whole year can be regarded as a two-way network, where people are arranged along one axis and the year days along the other axis (UN, 2006).

For example, a design that takes into account all day of the seven days a week and the four seasons in a year will produce 28 (7 days  $\times$  4 seasons) category of groups composed of the day in a week/season. In order to estimate the reliability, you have to choose at least two days randomly in each category; the resulting sample will be at least 56 days for each person selected as a sample and the emerging burden of response for this design is clearly excessive and there is a need to provide some relief.

A form of mitigation will require dispensing the split of seasons into categories and divide the week days into two categories composed of working days and weekends. And then, there will be only two categories (Mondays to Fridays over the year; and Saturdays and Sundays over the year), so that by using at least two days selected as a sample for each category, there will be a need only for four days to be selected as sample for each person selected as a sample. Even that number of days selected as sample may still be larger than desirable in the sense that it could lead to an increase of non-response and give a lower quality data. Abandoning the reliability measure requirements can lead to a reduction of the number to half and can, instead, carry out an independent study for reliability (UN, 2006).

Another consideration is that for some of the analyses, the preferred unit of analysis may be represented in person/week instead of person/day. If there is a need for a person/week's data, then the normal practice is represented in the selection of a sample of working days and weekends alike, for each person selected as a sample, and create a Week "synthetic" based on the selected days as sample. For example, data can be collected from each person

selected as a sample with respect to two days of working days, a Saturday and a Sunday. After that, the data can be grouped to create a synthetic week for each respondent, and weighting the working days by a factor of 5/2 when creating the total. In order to avoid the loss of precision seriously when creating synthetic weeks, the weighting factors should remain small, which urges, in this case, to take a sample of two days instead of one day of working days for each responder (UN, 2006).

### **Analysis at the household level**

There is another type of time use data analysis carried out at the household level. This type of analysis studies the use of time by the whole household and the various trade-offs between its members. One example of this is the ways in which the household distributes domestic work and child care between its adult members. For the purposes of these analyses, time use data is required for all eligible household members and for the same days (UN, 2006).

In most countries, the population surveys are conducted through a sample of households, including either all eligible persons or a sample of one or more eligible persons selected for each selected household as sample. Choosing all eligible persons for each selected household as sample is often cost-effective and is used on a large scale unless it causes a heavy response burden in a manner that can lead to low response rates. Taking into account the additional advantage of the analysis possibilities at the household level, the selection of all eligible persons for each household is recommended on a large scale for time use surveys. However, with regard to households which include many eligible persons, the burden of response may be excessive (UN, 2006).

# Fourth Unit

## Daily Records of Time Use

### Introduction:

The basic records of time use consist of information on activities, the time of the day in which it happens (and duration) and contextual dimensions of the activities related to analytical goals. These basic data are usually gathered and recorded by a time diary where the daily or a time period activities are recorded or a simplified diary that contains a limited number of activities, in addition to household-related questions, demographic economic and social characteristics of individuals.

The time diary represents the main tool of the survey for the purposes of collecting time use data and along with the diary content report, a decision must be made about the diary type that will be used, either a 24-hour diary that records the time in which the activity takes place over a 24-hour day or a simplified diary that usually records only the duration of the activity over a certain period of time, not necessarily a 24-hour day. These decisions are also related to the data collection method (for example, the feedback or diary interview which is left to the responder) that will be used in time survey studies (UN, 2006).

### First: the daily registry 24 hours

The Daily Registry of 24 hours is the necessary means to carry out a chronologic and inclusive registration of all activities undertaken by the responder over a 24-hour period. The 24-hour period may represent the standard day from 12 at midnight to 12 at the midnight, or may begin and end at a time which is considered close to the normal waking time, for example, at 4:00 am, and the diary allows to register the descriptions of activities (including concurrent activities if they are part of the design), its start and end times and the accompanying contextual dimensions of the activities. The total time spent in an activity during the day is obtained by summing the duration of each event of the activity over the 24 hours and this is what has been applied in Palestine, where a daily registry specifying and dividing time periods into two half-hour periods from 12 am to 6 am and then 10 minutes after the sixth hour of each activity has been set and below you will find an example of the time registry for the state of Palestine on the page (29).

**An illustrative example of time registry fulfillment for Palestine**

Time		Code	Activity	Code	Code	Activity	Code	Code	Code	Location or mobility	Code
02.00-01.50		60		□□□□			□□□□				□□□
02.00-02.10		61		□□□□			□□□□				□□□
02.20-02.10		62		□□□□			□□□□				□□□
02.20-02.30		63		□□□□			□□□□				□□□
02.40-02.30		64		□□□□			□□□□				□□□
02.50-02.40		65		□□□□			□□□□				□□□

The main issues in the design of time diary for 24 hours are as follows:

- A. **Activities Description:** whether the activities are registered literally in the diary (time diary "full").
- B. **Registering time:** whether the time in which the activity takes place is illustrated by the registration of actual start and end times (open enrollment or open periods methods) or by using specified intervals pre-printed in the diary, and when using the method of specified periods, another decision should be taken regarding the length of the period.
- C. **Registering contextual information:** whether context variables are recorded as part of the description of the activity or independently.

The basic form of the full time diary of 24 hours consists of a column to register the start and the end of the activity and a column to describe the main activity. It also includes additional columns for recording secondary or recurrent activities and context variables.

When carrying out a retrospective interview (referred to as the "feedback" diary), the researcher starts asking questions, "What were you doing one minute after midnight (or whatever was the beginning of the daily points) in (on a given day)? And when it began? And when it ended?" then he/she writes down literally the response and the reported start and end times in the diary. When registering also the recurrent activities, the researcher does so by asking the questions "were you doing anything else during that time? And when it began? And when it ended?", then he /she registers the response in the corresponding columns. To distinguish between the successive and recurrent activities, another additional question can be asked, such as "Did you stop (the reported main/initial activity) to do (the reported secondary/additional activity)?", then the contextual information related to the main activity is extracted by asking the questions "Where were you?" and "who was with you?" and so on. The rest of the diary is completed by successive series of similar questions starting by the question "What did you do after that?". In the case of using the diary as one left to the responder or as "Tomorrow" diary, the respondents are given directives to write down their activities and fill columns in the diary while engaged in their daily business.

### **Second: the simplified diary**

This diary is composed of a limited number of activities, within specific, daily and simplified time periods and usually register only activity duration over a certain period of time, or choose from a list of activities previously encoded and printed in advance in the diary ("simple" time diary) and as example for that, the time register of the State of Oman and the State of Iraq, where they have experienced the simplified diary by placing a limited number of activities which do not exceed 26 activities with limited time periods.

### **Example: time register of Oman**

Activities	Dawn			Morning				
	04:00 05:00	05:00 06:00	06:00 07:00	07:00 08:00	08:00 09:00	09:00 10:00	10:00 11:00	11:00 12:00
Bedtime / relax	\							
Dining time	\							
personal care	\							
School / doing homework	\							
Function (public / private)	\							
Employer / self-employed	\							
Farming	\							
Working in animal husbandry	\							
Working in fisheries	\							
Shopping	\							
Handicrafts (sewing, spinning, weaving ...)	\							

## Examples of time use surveys data collection methods

Country	Survey	Type of survey	Survey tool	Data collection method
<b>South Africa</b>	Time use Survey, 2000	Independent	Full diary; periods of 30 minutes	Retrospective interview face-to-face; one day diary
<b>Sweden</b>	Swedish time use survey, 2000	Independent	Full diary; periods of 10 minutes	Left to responder; two days diary
<b>Oman</b>	Comprehensive monitoring of the annual national survey of indicators, for 1999, 2007	Survey unit of household expenses and income	Simplified diary; 23 activities; pre-determined intervals	Retrospective interview face-to-face and self-reporting; one day diary
<b>Palestine</b>	Time use survey , 1999-2000 and 2012/2013	Independent	Full diary; periods of 30 minutes and 15 minutes in the first survey and 10 minutes and half an hour in the second survey	Left to responder; one day diary
<b>Egypt</b>	Time use survey, 2015	Independent	Full diary; periods of 10 minutes and 30 minutes in the survey	Left to responder; one day diary
<b>Finland</b>	Time use survey, 1999/2000	Independent	Full diary; periods of 10 minutes	Retrospective interview face-to-face computer-aided; two days diary
<b>Canada</b>	General Social Survey of 1998, the 12th session of the time use survey	Independent	Full diary; open period	Restrospective phone interview computer-aided; one day diary
<b>Morocco</b>	The National Survey on balancing time for women, 1997/1998 and 2011-2012	Independent	Full diary; open period	Retrospective interview face-to-face; one day diary
<b>Iraq</b>	Time use survey in 1998 and 2007	Independent	Full diary; open period in the first survey and closed registry for limited periods in the second survey	Restrospective interview face-to-face; one day diary

# Fifth Unit

## Data Processing and scheduling

After completing the data collection in the field, the entry of the questionnaires is made on an introduction program that has been prepared and outfitted at an earlier stage, to begin the processing and cleaning stage of the entered data after which starts the work on the processing of data by extracting statistical data and tables from the input data to reflect individuals estimates over 24 hours a day.

**The main indicators included in the tables;** the time used in the various activities, the proportion of individuals who have performed the activities and the rate of time used in the implementation of the activity for those who have carried out the activity.

### 5.1 Surveys main outputs

There are a number of specifications on the outputs of the main statistical tables in terms of analysis variables (eg, the activity, the location, context variables and others), the classification variables (eg, gender, age, educational and employment status, marital status), main statistics (eg , the average time spent by an individual in an activity) and selection of variables and statistics as well as the level of detail. This analysis may be at the household level or at the level of the person/day. This section discusses the main statistics needed for most general types of analyses on how people spend their time.

#### Examples of tables and indicators:

**Table (1):** Percentage of individuals of 10 years old and over who have engaged in leisure time activities and the rate of time used in the implementation of the activity for those who have engaged in the activity by gender

Activities	Time used in the	Proportion of those who have	Time rate used in the
------------	------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------

	implementation of the activity			done the activities of the total population			implementation of the activity for those who have done it		
	males	Females	Both	males	Females	Both	males	Females	Both
	h.m	h.m	h.m	%	%	%	h.m	h.m	h.m

**Table (2):** Time rate used in the implementation of activity for individuals of 10 years and above and the proportion of individuals who have executed the activities by activity, gender and relation to labour force

Activity and Gender	Time used in the implementation of the activity			Proportion of those who have execute the activities of the total population		
	In Labour Force	Out Labour Force	Total	In Labour Force	Out Labour Force	Total
	h.m	h.m	h.m	%	%	%

Most of the time use data analyses are based on six types of time use measurements (Szalai, ed. 1972):

- A) The time rate spent by individuals who have engaged in a particular activity.
- B) The time spent by individuals in a particular community.
- C) The proportion of individuals who have engaged in the activities.
- D) The time rate spent by individuals in mobility.
- E) The time rate used in different places.
- F) The time rate spent by individuals with others.

The basic unit of analysis of time survey depends on two variables, namely the activity and gender. These standards basically form averages or percentages taken from two sets of people - statistical community for the survey, and the participants in the designated activity or the

subset of the statistical community that worked in the appointed activity. The total number in the statistical community of the survey remains constant while the total number of participants varies depending on the activity. The tables that can be extracted refer to measurements or different time units representing either the time rate at the week level or at the level of a specific day, or individuals percentages who have undertaken the activities, whether at the level of a week, or a year season/quarter or a year depending on the time sample and estimation objectives of the survey.

## 5.2 Time index and rate calculation mechanism

- **Please pay attention to:**

The time used for the activity of child care or any other activity, which means the quotient of the total time spent in that activity on all individuals covered by the survey, whether they took part in the activity of child care or did not within 24 hours for a period of time reference so that the total time used is 24 hours. As for the rate of time used for the care activity for those who have performed the activity contained in the tables it represents the state of the division of the total time spent in child care activity on the individuals who engaged effectively in the care activity during the twenty-four hours in question, and thus the hours and minutes in the time used are less than the hours and minutes in the time rate of those who practiced the activity at the actual rate.

### **An example of the calculation mechanism:**

A sample of (10) individuals for whom the time used and its rate to practice a certain activity were measured as follows:

<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Time min</b>
1	60
2	35
3	40
4	0
5	0
6	10
7	12

8	15
9	0
10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>

$$\text{Used time} = \frac{0+0+15+12+10+0+0+40+35+60}{10} = 17 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Time rate used for those who have executed the activity} = \frac{15+12+10+40+35+60}{6} = 29 \text{ minutes}$$

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# Annex

DRAFT

- 01 working for corporations/ quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (working in the formal sector)**
- 011 core activities: work in a job in the "formal sector"**
  - 0111 working time in a job in the "formal sector"**
    - 01111 working time in the main job
    - 01112 working time in the other jobs
    - 01113 working time as intern, internal trainee and in related jobs
    - 01114 break periods and short stops from working
    - 01115 training and studies related to the work in the `formal sector`
  - 0112 other break periods**
    - 01121 time before/after work
    - 01122 break from work for lunch
- 012 Related activities: looking for work/setting up a business in the "formal sector"**
  - 0120 looking for work/setting up a business in the**

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\*August 8, 2003. This text of the International Classification of activities for time use statistics is available as a database on the following website network:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?C1=231&Lg=1>

(A) the structure of the International Classification of activities for time use statistics divides the working activities within the scope of national accounts performed by individuals into two major groups with respect to the 'institutional unit' that produce outputs; activities performed by individuals as members of the household and contribute to the household production, and activities performed by individuals and contribute to the production of units belonging to sectors other than the household sector. For this purpose, Institutional units are known as and classified according to the System of National Accounts 1993, as follows: institutional unity "economic entity able to, by virtue of its qualities, own assets, assume obligations and exercise economic activities and engage in transactions with other entities." There are two main types of institutional units, namely: (a) persons or groups of persons in the form of households and (b) legal or social entities recognized by the law or the society independent from who own or control them of persons or other entities." These units are classified into: 1 - companies and semiconductor companies including cooperatives and Simple Limited Partnership; 2 - units of government, at national or local level; 3 - Households; 4 - not-for-profit institutions. Similar institutional units are exhaustive classified into the following five institutional sectors: 1 - non-financial companies sector, including non-profit institutions; 2 - financial companies sector, including non-profit institutions; 3 - public government sector, including non-profit institutions; 4 - non-profit institutions serving households sector; 5 - household sector.



- 0220 looking for work/creation of a business in primary production activities in a family business**
  - 02201 looking for work in primary production activities in a family business
  - 02202 looking for work/creation of a business in primary production activities in a family business
- 023 transfers related to primary production activities of households**
  - 0230 transfers related to primary production activities of households**
    - 02300 transfers related to primary production activities of households
- 029 working for households in primary production activities that are not classified elsewhere**
  - 0290 working for households in primary production activities that are not classified elsewhere**
    - 02900 working for households in primary production activities that are not classified elsewhere
- 03 working for a household in non primary production activities**
  - 031 core activities: working time in non primary production activities**
    - 0311 working time in non primary production activities**
      - 03111 processing food products
      - 03112 making food and other beverage products
      - 03113 making textiles, clothes, leather products and associated products
      - 03114 handicrafts using all kinds of materials
      - 03115 preparing and processing tobacco
      - 03116 making bricks, blocks and concrete tiles, moldings circle, tiles etc.
      - 03117 making herbal and medicinal products
      - 03118 training and studies related to the work in non-primary production activities for households
      - 0311x working time in non-fully specified non-primary production activities
  - 0312 get the inputs/supplies and discharge output in non-primary production activities for households**
    - 03121 buy/ get inputs/supplies used for purposes other than non-primary production activities of household

- 03122 sale/discharge of outputs of non-primary production activities of households
- 032 related activities: looking for work/create a business in non- primary production activities in a family project**
  - 0320 looking for work/create a business in non-primary production activities in a family project**
    - 03201 looking for work in non-primary production activities in a family project
    - 03202 looking for/create a business in non- primary production activities in a family project
  - 033 mobilities related to non-primary production activities of the household**
    - 0330 mobilities related to non-primary production activities of the household**
      - 03300 mobilities related to non-primary production activities of the household
  - 039 working for a household in the non-primary production activities non-classified elsewhere**
    - 0390 working for a household in the non-primary production activities non-classified elsewhere**
      - 03900 working for a household in the non-primary production activities non-classified elsewhere
- 04 working for a household in construction activities**
  - 041 basic activities: working time in construction activities**
    - 0411 working time in construction activities**

04111 construction and repairs for private capital formation

04112 construction and rehabilitation of buildings, roads, dams and other structures

04113 construction and major repair activities of roads, buildings, bridges, dams, etc., organized by the local community

04114 training and studies related to the work in construction activities in a family project

0411x working time in construction activities non fully specified

**0412 access to inputs/supplies for construction activities related to the production of the household**

04120 buy/get inputs/supplies for construction activities related to the production of the household

**042 related activities: looking for work/creation of a business in construction activities in a family project**

**0420 looking for work/creation of a business in construction activities in a family project**

04201 looking for work/creation of a business in construction activities in a family project

04202 looking for work/creation of a business in construction activities as a family project

**043 mobilities related to construction activities carried out by households**

**0430 mobilities related to construction activities carried out by households**

04300 mobilities related to construction activities carried out by households

**049 working for a household in construction activities non classified elsewhere**

**0490 working for a household in construction activities non classified elsewhere**

04900 working for a household in construction activities non classified elsewhere

**05 working for a household in the provision of services for income**

**051 basic activities: working time in service provision for income**

**0511 Sale and trade of food**

05111 preparation and sale of food and beverage

05112 simple trade, door-to-door sale, sale on road, sale by roll calling

**0512 Provide repair, installation and maintenance services**

05121 outfit, installation, sharpen tools and the maintenance and repair of machinery and tools

05122 vehicle repair

05123 personal luggage repairs

05124 household luggage repairs

**0513 providing business and professional services**

- 05131 room-rentals, sleeping areas and associated businesses
- 05132 lending and collecting funds; foreign exchange
- 05133 typing, text processing, programming, coding
- 05134 accounting, bookkeeping, legal services and related services
- 05135 tutoring
- 05136 providing medical and dental treatment
- 05137 providing nursing/therapy services
- 0514 providing personal care services**
- 05141 providing personal care services
- 05142 providing non-professional health care
- 0515 transport of goods and passengers**
- 05151 goods transport
- 05152 passengers transport
- 0516 paid domestic services**
- 05160 Providing paid domestic services
- 0517 meetings/training and studies**
- 05170 training and studies with regard to the work in service activities
- 051x working time in the provision of services to get an income non defined entirely**
- 052 related activities: looking for work/creation of a business in service activities in a family project**
- 0520 looking for work/creation of a business in service activities in a family project**

05200 looking for work in service activities in a family project

**053 mobilities related to the provision of services for income**

**0530 mobilities related to the provision of services for income**

05300 mobilities related to the provision of services for income

**059 working for a household in the provision of services for income non-classified elsewhere**

**0590 working for a household in the provision of services for income non-classified elsewhere**

05900 working for a household in the provision of services for income non-classified elsewhere

**06 providing unpaid domestic services to the final private use within the household**

**061 basic activities: working time in the provision of non-paid domestic services to the final private use**

**0611 unpaid domestic services**

06111 food management

06112 cleaning and maintenance of the house and surrounding places

06113 decoration, maintenance and repairs carried out by a small system on your own

06114 taking care of textiles and slippers

06115 housekeeping

06116 taking care of pampered animals

- 0612 shopping**
  - 06121 shopping to/buy goods and related activities
  - 06122 shopping for/access to services and related activities
- 061x working time in the provision of unpaid domestic services for entirely nonspecific final private use**
- 062 mobilities related to the provision of unpaid domestic services**
  - 0620 mobilities related to the provision of unpaid domestic services**
    - 06200 mobilities related to the provision of unpaid domestic services
- 069 unpaid domestic services non classified elsewhere**
  - 0690 unpaid domestic services non classified elsewhere**
    - 06900 unpaid domestic services non classified elsewhere
- 07 providing unpaid care-giving services to household members**
  - 071 basic activities: working time in the provision of unpaid care-giving services to household members**
    - 0711 taking care of children**
      - 07111 child care/physical care
      - 07112 education, training and help children
      - 07113 escort children to places
      - 07114 observation of children (negative care)
    - 0712 taking care of adults**

- 07121 adult care/physical care
- 07122 adult care/emotional support
- 07123 escorting adult to places
- 071x working time in the provision of unpaid care-giving services to fully non-specified household members**
- 072 mobilities related to unpaid care-giving services for household members**
- 0720 mobilities related to unpaid care-giving services for household members
- 07200 mobilities related to unpaid care-giving services for household members
- 079 providing unpaid care-giving services for household members non-classified elsewhere**
- 0790 providing unpaid care-giving services for household members non-classified elsewhere**
- 07900 providing unpaid care-giving services for household members non-classified elsewhere
- 08 providing community services and help to other households**
- 081 basic activities: working time in providing community services and help to other households**
- 0811 providing unpaid assistance to other households**
- 08111 house maintenance and keeping for assistance to other households

08112 shopping for/purchasing goods and services for assistance to other households

08113 construction, renovation and repair of dwellings and other structures for assistance to other households

08114 repairs of consumption and household goods for assistance to other households

08115 unpaid assistance in business project/farm and work for assistance to other households

08116 child-care assistance for other households

08117 adult care for assistance to other households

08118 transport assistance to other households

**0812 services organized by local community**

08121 works organized by local community: cooking for collective celebrations etc.

08122 work in repairing roads/buildings, clearing and preparing the land of local community, cleaning (streets, markets, etc.)

08123 organization and working to provide local community based assistance to villages and other secondary places

08124 organization and working in the provision of local community based assistance to families and individuals

**0813 organized unpaid volunteer services**

08131 volunteer work for organizations (not directly for individuals)

- 08132 volunteer work through organizations  
(submitted directly to individuals)
- 081x entirely not specified working time in  
providing community services and help to  
other households**
- 082 related activities: attending meetings**
- 0820 attending meetings**
- 08200 attending meetings
- 083 related activities: other community services**
- 0830 other community services**
- 08300 participation in national and relevant  
responsibilities
- 084 mobilities related to local community services and  
help to other households**
- 0840 mobilities related to local community services  
and help to other households
- 08400 mobilities related to local community services  
and help to other households
- 089 local community services and help to other  
households not classified elsewhere**
- 0890 local community services and help to other  
households not classified elsewhere**
- 08900 local community services and help to other  
households not classified elsewhere
- 09 learning**
- 91 basic activities: time spent in learning activities**
- 0911 public education**

- 09111 school/university enrollment
- 09112 break/waiting periods in public education places
- 09113 self-study for a course at distance (video, audio, online)
- 0912 homework, review the curriculum, research and activities related to public education**
- 09121 homework, review the curriculum, research and activities related to public education
- 0913 additional study, non-formal education and programs of study in spare time**
- 09130 additional study, non-formal education and programs of study in spare time
- 0914 training and studies regarding the development of professional career**
- 09140 training and studies regarding the development of professional career
- 091x entirely non defined learning**
- 092 related activities: other activities performed in relation to the learning activities**
- 0920 other activities performed in relation to the learning activities**
- 09200 other activities performed in relation to the learning activities
- 093 mobilities related to learning**
- 0930 mobilities related to learning**
- 09300 mobilities related to learning

- 099 learning activities non-classified elsewhere**
  - 0990 learning activities non classified elsewhere**
    - 09900 learning activities non-classified elsewhere
- 10 harmony and participation in the local community**
- 101 basic activities: time spent in harmony and participation in the local community**
  - 1011 harmony and communication**
    - 10111 talk and dialogue
    - 10112 harmony activities
    - 10113 reading and writing mails
    - 10114 non-social/anti-social/negative social activities
    - 1011x entirely non-specified harmony and communication
  - 1012 participation in cultural/social events for the local community**
    - 10121 participation in local community celebrations for historical/cultural events
    - 10122 participation in rituals/events of local community (non-religious) for weddings, funerals, births and similar rites related to the transition from one stage to another
    - 10123 participation in social events of the local community (music, dance, etc).
    - 1012x participation in the entirely non-specified local community
- 102 mobilities related to harmony and participation in the local community**

- 1020 mobilities related to harmony and participation in the local community**
  - 10200 mobilities related to harmony and participation in the local community
- 109 harmony and participation in the local community not classified elsewhere**
  - 1090 harmony and participation in the local community not classified elsewhere**
    - 10900 harmony and participation in the local community not classified elsewhere
- 11 attend/visit the cultural, recreational and sports events/places**
- 111 basic activities: time spent in attending cultural, recreational and sports events**
  - 1111 attend organized/mass cultural events**
    - 11111 visit museums, fine art galleries, historical/cultural public parks and heritage sites
    - 11112 attend movies/cinema shows
    - 11113 attend theater, opera, ballet and concerts performances
    - 11119 attend other specified mass cultural events
  - 1112 attendance at public parks/gardens and shows**
    - 11120 attendance at/visit zoos, customized areas for loose animals, botanical gardens, parks, exhibitions, festivals, circuses, animal shows and plant exhibitions

- 1113 attend sports events**
  - 11131 attend sports events for professionals
  - 11132 attend sports events for amateurs
- 111x attend non-entirely specified cultural, recreational and sports events**
- 112 mobilities related to attending/visiting cultural, recreational and sports events/places**
  - 1120 mobilities related to attending/visiting cultural, recreational and sports events/places
  - 11200 mobilities related to attending/visiting cultural, recreational and sports events/places
- 119 attend/visit sports, recreational and cultural events/places non-classified elsewhere**
  - 1190 attend/visit sports, recreational and cultural events/places non-classified elsewhere**
    - 11900 attend/visit sports, recreational and cultural events/places non-classified elsewhere
- 12 hobbies, games and other entertainment activities**
- 121 basic activities: hobbies, games and other entertainment activities**
  - 1211 fine arts, literary and performing arts (as a hobby) and related fields**
    - 12111 fine arts
    - 12112 literary
    - 12113 performing arts (dance, music, theater)

- 1211x non-entirely specified fine arts, literary and performing arts
- 1212 technical hobbies and related fields**
- 12120 technical hobbies and related fields
- 1213 entertainment with games and other entertainment activities and related fields
- 12131 individual games
- 12132 card games and board games
- 12133 computer games (including games using jetons and video games)
- 12134 social/groups games
- 12135 gambling
- 1213x entertainment with games and other entertainment activities not entirely specified
- 122 mobilities related to hobbies, games and other entertainment activities**
- 1220 mobilities related to hobbies, games and other entertainment activities
- 12200 mobilities related to hobbies, games and other entertainment activities
- 129 hobbies, games and other entertainment activities not classified elsewhere**
- 1290 hobbies, games and other entertainment activities not classified elsewhere**
- 12900 hobbies, games and other entertainment activities not classified elsewhere

**13 participating in internal and external sports and related fields**

**131 basic activities: time spent in participating in sports and foreign activities**

**1311 participating in sports**

13111 walking and hiking long distances; scrambling and running

13112 biking, skating and board skiing

13113 aerobics, yoga, exercise and lifting weights and other fitness programs

13114 ball games, individual sports

13115 ball games, team sports

13116 water sports

13117 winter/Ice/Snow sports

13118 friction sports

**1312 camping and other external activities**

13121 camping

13122 horse riding

13123 touring by car for a walk; visiting important monuments

**131x participating in indoor and outdoor sports not entirely specified**

**132 mobilities related to participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields**

**1320 mobilities related to participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields**

- 13200 mobilities related to participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields
- 139 participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields not classified elsewhere**
- 1390 participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields not classified elsewhere**
- 13900 participating in indoor and outdoor sports and related fields not classified elsewhere
- 14 mass media**
- 141 basic activities: time spent in the use of mass media**
- 1411 reading**
- 14111 reading books
- 14112 reading periodicals
- 14119 reading other specified articles
- 1411x not entirely specified reading
- 1412 watch/listen to television and video**
- 14121 watch/listen to TV
- 14122 watch/listen to radio programs
- 1413 listening to the radio and audio devices**
- 14131 listening to radio programs
- 14132 listening to other audio means
- 1413x listening to the radio and audio devices not entirely specified
- 1414 using computer technology**
- 14141 using computer technology for reading

- 14142 using computer technology for visual/audio purposes
- 14143 surfing on Internet; downloading and uploading
- 1414x using computer technology not entirely specified
- 142 related activities: visiting the library**
  - 1420 visiting the library**
    - 14200 visiting the library
- 143 mobilities related to mass media**
  - 1430 mobilities related to mass media**
    - 14300 mobilities related to mass media
- 149 mass media not classified elsewhere**
  - 1490 mass media not classified elsewhere
    - 14900 mass media not classified elsewhere
- 15 personal care**
  - 151 basic activities: time spent in personal care**
    - 1511 sleeping and other related activities**
      - 15111 sleeping at night/basic sleeping
      - 15112 casual sleeping/naps
      - 15113 insomnia
      - 1511x sleeping and related activities not entirely specified
    - 1512 eating and drinking**
      - 15121 eating meals/fast-food

- 15122 drinking apart from the drinks accompanied with meals or fast-food
- 1512x eating and drinking not entirely specified
- 1513 personal hygiene and care**
  - 15131 personal hygiene and care
  - 15132 self health/medical care
- 1514 receiving personal and health/medical care from others**
  - 15141 receiving personal care from others
  - 15142 health/medical care from others
- 1515 religious activities**
  - 15151 special prayer, meditation, and other irregular spiritual activities
  - 15152 participating in religious activities (formal practice of religion)
- 1516 activities related to resting and relaxing**
  - 15161 doing nothing; resting, relaxing
  - 15162 smoking
  - 15163 contemplation/meditation, reflection and thinking
- 152 mobilities related to personal care activities**
  - 1520 mobilities related to personal care activities**
    - 15200 mobilities related to personal care activities
- 159 personal care activities not classified elsewhere**
  - 1590 personal care activities not classified elsewhere**

15900 personal care activities not classified elsewhere

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## Location or Mobility code

In the Daily Registry there is a place dedicated to encode location and the means of transport based on the available information about activities that the individual registered. Codes from 111-119 are for encoding the location, while the codes from 221-229 are for encoding the means of transport.

### Location and Mobility code

- 111: house
- 112: land around the house
- 113: workplace
- 114: house of other people
- 115: second house or a house to spend the weekend
- 116: public places
- 117: school / university
- 118: street
- 119: others
- 221: air travel
- 222: travel by public transport (eg a public car, bus ....)
- 223: private car
- 224: bicycle
- 225: traveling on foot
- 229: any other means of transport