

Time Use Survey 2002-2003

Methodological project

Management and compilation:

M^s Florentina Álvarez
Mr. Carlos Angulo Mr.
Víctor Casero

Collaborators:

Mr. Miguel Angel García, Mr. Miguel Angel Martínez, M^s. María Polvorinos, M^s. Juana Porras, M^s. Elena Romero, M^s Celia Briones, M^s Eva M^a García, Mr. Manuel Francisco Avilés, Mr. Javier Hernández, M^s Elena Sevilla, Mr. Honorio Bueno, Mr. Fernando Celestino, M^s. Isabel Mateos, M^s. Isabel Muñoz (MECD), M^s. María José Tejedor, Statistics Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT), Statistics Institute of Navarra (IEN), Mr. Anselmo Díez, M^s. Julia Gaitán, Mr. Pedro Herrera, Mr. Jose M^a Méndez, Mr. Antonio Maurilio Salcedo, M^s. Carmen Ureña, Mr. Manuel Jesús Villalón, M^s Gloria Wert

**National Statistics Institute
Subdirector General of Employment
and Social Statistics Department of
Social Indicators and Reports May 2003**

Index

Index	3
1 Introduction	5
2 Background	7
2.1 The first time use surveys	7
2.2 The European time use survey project	8
2.3 Pilot studies	10
2.4 Towards European harmonisation	11
3 Time Use Survey Methodology	13
3.1 Survey objectives	13
3.2 Work units	13
3.2.1 Analysis units	13
3.2.2 Sampling units	14
3.3 Research scope	14
3.3.1 Population scope	14
3.3.2 Territorial scope	14
3.3.3 Time scope and reference periods	15
3.3.4 Survey periodicity	15
3.4 Basic concepts	15
3.5 Main feature to be researched in the survey	21
3.5.1 Main activity	21
3.6 Main classification variables	22
3.6.1 Variables relating to time	23
3.6.2 Variables relating to people	23
3.6.3 Relating to a person's economic activity	26

3.6.4 Relating to the household	29
3.6.5 Relating to the place of residence	31
3.7 Sample design	31
3.7.1 Type of sample. Stratification criteria	31
3.7.2 Sample size Allocation	32
3.7.3 Sample selection	33
3.7.4 Distribution of the sample in time	34
3.7.5 Estimators	35
3.7.6 Sample errors	41
3.7.7 Incidents in sample and treatment	42
3.8 Information collection	45
3.8.1 Collection tools	45
3.8.2 List of activities	46
3.8.3 General description of fieldwork	49
3.8.4 The interviewers	53
3.8.5 Inspection and supervision of fieldwork	54
3.9 Information processing	54
3.10 Dissemination plan	55
Annex I. List of activities	57
Annex II. Questionnaires	137
Annex III. Results tables	185

1. Introduction

The compilation and design of this draft survey project are centred on the directives published in 2000 by the European Union Statistics Office, EUROSTAT, which are drawn up by a group of experts created with the purpose of developing the Harmonised European Surveys Project on Time Use, under the sponsorship of EUROSTAT.

The main aim of the survey design proposed by EUROSTAT, is the comparability of results on an international level. With this aim in mind, the design is the result of detailed analysis from the pilot survey carried out in 1996 together with recommendations from the aforementioned directives and the latest time use surveys undertaken in various EU/EFTA countries.

National comparability has also been looked for, comparing some of the questions in this survey's questionnaires with questions from other household surveys (as suggested by EUROSTAT and maintaining the same format and classification as in the original surveys).

Described below are the preliminary features of the survey, as well as the Spanish adaptation to the proposed design model, with the aim of covering the double objective of integrating Spanish experience into the European multinational study and establishing the foundations of the first time use survey, whose scope of study will cover the whole Spanish territory.

The Time Use Survey appears in the National Statistics Plan 2001-2004 approved by Royal Decree 1126/2000 of 16 June. (BOE 5-07-2000).

2. Background

2.1 The first time use surveys

Surveys on the populations' time use started to be carried out at the beginning of the century in very specific geographic areas, such as cities and neighbourhoods in Europe and the United States. These surveys researched specific topics related to issues of social concern, such as planning (URSS, 1920), financial life resources (PEMBER-REEVES, London 1913), city life-styles (LUNDBERG and others, USA 1934), un-paid activities in families (USA, 1920s), ...

With the passing of time and the arrival of welfare policies (after World War II), this type of research has become more common and new and varied possible uses have been discovered. The two most important current surveys in this regard are those with social content: social indicators, culture and leisure demand, town planning, child care and care for the elderly, quality of life, life-styles, social structure, contact with *mass media*, ..., and those with financial leaning: black economy, household economy, true valuation of GDP, division of types of work.

With this international background in research scattered over time, over distance, over different topics and methodologies, a standardisation of research on *time use* (time budget studies) was proposed in the 60s. This research, promoted by UNESCO and known as *the Szalai Study* (the name of the director), was the most important attempt to harmonise on a supra-national level so far. In 1965-66, it was carried out in 13 cities in 11 countries (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, former FRG, France, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, former USSR, United States, Yugoslavia and Peru); this study collected 30,000 *activity diaries* or *time diaries*) and, given that it was a pilot study, it was used to try out a harmonised methodology, a coded list of activities (which has remained as the reference model) and, most importantly, it was used to try out a multinational piece of work with the possibility of comparisons.

It is from this time onwards that the idea of extending the undertaking of time use surveys on a national level and periodically for varied purposes and uses begins, although the direction is more economic than social, motivated by new, national statistics concerns, such as measuring the volume of black economy, *true* GDP in the country,...

This type of survey uses a statistical measuring tool initially called *time budget*. This involves a *time diary* (or *journal*) where the sequence and duration of (all) activities carried out by one person during a specific period - generally 24 hours - are recorded. During this time, the daily activities are recorded in chronological order, such as work - professional or at home -, education, free time, ... and for a specific number of days, using time as the measurement unit.

Some countries have undertaken this kind of survey every 5 years (Holland), others approximately every 10 years (Denmark, Great Britain, France) and others in a more sporadic way (Belgium, Germany and recently, Italy).

From the middle of the 70s, when the International Association for Time Use Research was created, and during the 80s, a concerted effort was made in the collection of data and methodologies from various countries that could be used to make international comparisons in order to proceed to a recommendation of international harmonisation (with the exception of national characteristics) of time use surveys carried out using *diaries or budgets*.

Research of this kind had never been carried out in Spain on a national level until the 90s, with some specific attempts (CSIC 1990; CIRES, Research Centre on Social Reality, 1990). More recently, the Basque Statistics Institute (EUSTAT) carried out Time Use Surveys in 1993 and 1998.

The National Statistics Institute started a project of this type in Spain that was interrupted, mainly because of budget cuts.

2.2 The European time use survey project

At the beginning of the 90s, the idea of harmonising time use surveys on an international level resurfaced once again. This resulted in a harmonisation project for the whole of the European Union, backed by EUROSTAT, who had begun to promote social statistics during this time, once the framework of economic statistics had been consolidated.

In March 1992, at a EUROSTAT meeting of the group working on Social Indicators, it was agreed to carry out preparatory work on the harmonisation of European time use surveys. A group of experts was brought together on this type of survey made up with representatives from EU and EFTA countries, who were responsible for implementing a harmonised survey project. This EUROSTAT initiative coincided with a growing interest from other international organisations in topics relating to time use (OECD, INSTRAW, UN, ...). At the meeting in April 1993 of the aforementioned work group, a first proposal for the survey methodology was presented. In May 1993, the Statistical Programme Committee indicated the need for greater priority in social statistics. In March 1994, the Committee approved the document titled *New Challenges for Social Statistics in the European Union*, which agreed to a new drive on social research.

The analysis contained in the white paper on *Growth, competitiveness and employment* and in the white paper on *European Social Policy: the path to follow for the Union*, by the Statistical Programme Committee, dealt with topics of interest to be considered in the time use surveys:

- Flexibility in working hours, working from home, new distribution of leisure and work time, time dedicated to permanent education and to life-long training.
- The appearance of new jobs in sectors that are not traditionally paid, such as childcare and care of the elderly.
- The integration of women from work at home into other activities and education.
- Male-female solidarity, equal opportunities, shared responsibilities in terms of housework.
- Upkeep of integration possibilities for older people, distribution of time use of this particular section of the population, care received by them.
- Details of daily life and daily rhythm of activity undertaken by social groups of special interest, such as young people, the unemployed and people with a handicap.

The Commission's decision of 22 January 1994 referring to the ways in which Council directive 89/130/EEC EURATOM is applied, which relates to the harmonization of the calculation of gross national product at market prices, emphasises the need for exhaustiveness in GNP estimates. Article 11 refers to the convenience of tabulating data relating to second jobs, which can be provided by time use surveys among others.

The concept of GNP, which is increased from the new National Accounting System, includes estimates on the value of the production of services used in households, such as for preparing food or in the care of children and old people. The monetary value of time dedicated to these activities can be deduced using a number of different procedures, such as the substitution cost and the opportunity cost. It is estimated that the value of these services could range from 30 and 60 percent of the GNP in European Union countries.

In terms of the survey's definitive design, a number of possible strategies and solutions were considered:

1. Retrospective harmonisation of time use studies existing in some countries and expansion to other countries
2. Launching of a new operation
3. The inclusion of a time use module in existing harmonised surveys, but with other content:
 - a) The inclusion of a module in the Active Population Survey (APS)

- b) The incorporation of a module in the European Union Household Panel (EUHP).
- c) The incorporation of a module in the Household Budget Survey (HBS)

After a number of consultations and studies, option number 2 was chosen.

The methodology originally presented by EUROSTAT features the following general characteristics:

- An approximate sample of 5,000 households, distributed uniformly during the year of reference or study. However, given the traditional information needs on an Autonomous Community level, in Spain's case we need to consider an increase in the sample that would allow significant results at this level of regional breakdown.
- Collection via a chronological diary to be completed by all members of the household aged 10 and above referring to two days, one week day plus a Saturday or a Sunday. The coding of the type of activity will be carried out in a centralised way by the National Statistics Institutes.
- Main variables: primary and secondary activities in each time interval, if the main activity is carried out by persons outside the household and in the company of the person carrying out the main activity.
- Other characteristics are collected through a personal interview, which complements a *household survey*, plus an individual survey for each person.
- The measurement unit is hours and minutes.

2.3 Pilot studies

At the Statistical Programme Committee's 15th meeting in December 1994, the proposal of a harmonised European time use study and an action programme is submitted to discussion. A pilot study to be carried out in 1995/6, prior to the survey, is recommended. As a result of national requests, which identified these operations as lacking in the system, in March 1995, the INE decided to undertake a pilot study for the Time Use Survey (PSTU) integrated into the harmonised European project.

During spring 1995, the efforts put into the project at the EUROSTAT headquarters allowed the profiling of the first survey design, which was put to the test in the preliminary trials carried out in Sweden and Italy. The main characteristics of these trials are included in the draft stage of the Spanish pilot study. These tests detected some problems relating to the design. The results of these preliminary trials and their consequences were discussed by the group of experts at a meeting that took place in Jachranka (Poland) in June 1995. At the first meeting of the work group on the time use surveys, which took place in October 1995 in Luxembourg with

representatives from 15 EU countries and another 15 countries, an improved design was presented and the main details of the pilot study were set out. In November of this same year, a new qualitative test was carried out in Sweden in order to clarify the specific features of *daily activities*. The aim of the work carried out after this was to determine the definitive design of the pilot study.

Meanwhile, the INE undertook the necessary preliminary work to prepare the launch of the pilot study in the first semester of 1996. Adaptation work on the documents in the study was carried out, including the information collection tools, the methodology and definitions and the list of activities. This was done with the aim of integrating the new project in the INE's system of household surveys.

In June 1996, the fieldwork began and continued throughout the whole month. At the beginning of July, the questionnaire collection period closed. Work on the filtering, coding and recording of the different types of questionnaires was carried out between July and September and the log file was generated in October 1996. Subsequently, different tasks were carried out that were focussed on an evaluation of the pilot experience (reports to EUROSTAT, internal documents, tabulation and analysis of the results, response rates, partial non-response, fieldwork strategy, the process of coding the *activity diaries...*) and the result was expressed in the working document Time Use in Spain Pilot Study.

At the end of 1996 and the beginning of 1997, pilot studies were developed in nine member states and nine countries in the east. EUROSTAT carried out the pilot surveys with the aim of perfecting the tools to be used in the main survey and identifying possible gaps in the survey design. The survey design was, essentially, a merging of the main characteristics contained in the Time Use surveys undertaken by some EU and EFTA countries. The planning of the pilot studies was undertaken with the help of Finland, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

2.4 Towards European harmonisation

The conclusions drawn from this study, which were presented at a Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) meeting in March 1998, indicated that despite apparent differences between countries, the harmonisation of time use data was feasible. The SPC entrusted EUROSTAT with the development of recommendations for the harmonisation of European Time Use surveys with the aim of setting out some European foundations to ensure comparability between countries and which each member state could have available for the time use survey design within this framework.

After March 1998, two meetings of the time use survey working group were organised in November 1998 and November 1999 respectively. The first meeting's main objective was the presentation of the final report on the evaluation of pilot studies on time use, together with a discussion on what should be included in the EUROSTAT directives for the harmonised European Time Use Survey. A draft of the directives was presented at the second meeting for discussion.

In September 2000, Eurostat published the directives on Harmonised European Time Use Surveys and provided a solid methodological base for the countries interested in undertaking time use surveys, ensuring the comparability of results on an international level and therefore, increasing the value of the results obtained.

The directives are based on recommendations proposed in the final report on pilot surveys together with discussions and comments made during working group meetings, plus the work carried out with the help of the Statistics Institutes in Sweden and Finland and on the comments made on the draft version of the directives contributed by the National Statistics Institutes in EU and EFTA countries and countries in the east.

In order to carry out this Time Use Survey, the INE has taken these directives as a methodological base, in accordance with the experience taken from the pilot study.

3. Time Use Survey Methodology

3.1 Survey objectives

A study of how people use their time is, by its very nature, sensitive to a wide range of information needs. The main objectives associated with this project are:

- To contribute to the formulation of policies concerning the family and gender equality, such as those relating to the relationship between the division of housework and the increase in the number of women in the labour market; balance between the demands of paid work and family life; child care, care of people with disabilities and the chronically ill.
- To contribute to the compilation of national accounts, in particular to produce basic data on specific flows and activities needed to determine satellite accounts in the household sector within the framework of new methodological developments in National Accounts. The project will also obtain information that establishes to what extent the underestimation of hours worked, produced as a result of the black or irregular economy and from errors in the estimation of the production of goods for self-consumption, is important for example.
- To contribute to the formulation of policies related to working time, providing data that is more reliable and of better quality on the work timetables observed and linked to the appearance of new ways of working (for example teleworking), or the flexibility and individuality of working days, which is becoming more and more frequent.
- To contribute to the formulation of policies aimed at the elderly, in particular via an estimation of the amount of non-market work carried out by these people and its integration in daily life.
- To provide data relating to the purpose of journeys undertaken on a daily basis and the means of transport used, with the aim of establishing general policies relating to the transport of passengers and cars.
- Finally, and in line with the most traditional aspect of these surveys, the project will aim to show behaviour linked to the participation of citizens in cultural and leisure activities.

3.2 Work units

3.2.1 Analysis units

Three basic units of observation and analysis are considered in the survey:

- the individual *household members* aged 10 and above
- private *households* living in main family dwellings
- the *days* of the week.

It is important to note here the definition of **household**, as it is one of the three analysis units, which is defined as the *ensemble of people who occupy a main family dwelling, or part of it, in common and consume and/or share food and other goods charged to the same budget.*

3.2.2 Sampling units

The main sampling unit is considered to be the *census section* and the last sampling unit the *main family dwelling*, including in the sample all *households* resident in the main family dwellings selected.

Within the section, half of the households are allocated a day from Monday to Thursday in order to complete the activity diary and the other half is allocated a day from Friday to Sunday.

As a result, each household selected is allocated a *day* of the week (from Monday to Sunday) to complete the *activity diary*.

3.3 Research scope

3.3.1 Population scope

The population under study is the ensemble of private *households* that live in main family dwellings and the ensemble of people, *household members*, belonging to the aforementioned *households*.

Even though people of all ages comprise the initial sample (target population), only those *household members* aged 10 and above will be researched and should complete the *activity diary* and the *individual questionnaire*.

People living in *group households*, such as hospitals, convents, prisons..., are excluded.

3.3.2 Territorial scope

This includes all of Spain.

3.3.3 Time scope and reference periods

The fieldwork will be carried out throughout an entire year, from the 1 October 2002 to the 30 September 2003, obtaining information from all weeks in the year.

There are various reference periods depending on the blocks of questions and the questionnaire:

- In the *household questionnaire* and the *individual questionnaire*, the reference periods are the previous week, from Monday to Sunday, and the last four weeks (from Monday to Sunday).
- With the *activity diary*, the reference period is a complete day, in other words, 24 hours, running from 6am on the allocated day to 6am the following day, divided into 10 minute periods.
- In terms of the *weekly work timetable*, the reference period is one week and the seventh day of the week coincides with the day on which the *activity diary* should be filled in.

3.3.4 Survey periodicity

The periodicity of this type of survey is fairly changeable. There are examples of ten-yearly, five-yearly and triennial surveys. However, this survey is not considered to be periodical unless other circumstances arise that require the allocation of a fixed periodicity.

3.4 Basic concepts

With the aim of ensuring comparability between different sources in terms of common characteristics, the same definitions have been used as in the existing surveys, such as the Household Budget Continuous Survey (HBCS), the European Union Household Panel (EUHP) and the Active Population Survey (APS).

This section only includes the main, basic concepts used in the survey.

FAMILY DWELLING

A **family dwelling** is considered to be any room or set of rooms and their annexed areas, that occupy a building or part of a building that is structurally separated

and which, due to the way in which they have been built, rebuilt or altered, are meant to be inhabited by one or a number of *households*, and which on the date of the interview are not being entirely used for other purposes.

Also included in this definition are:

- Fixed dwellings: areas that are semi-permanent or improvised with waste materials (cans, boxes,...) or which haven't been planned nor renovated to be used for residential purposes, but which comprise the main and usual residence of one or a number of *households* (huts or cabins, shacks, stables, barns, mills, garages, storerooms, caves or natural shelters).
- Family dwellings that exist within group dwellings, whenever they are used by the group establishment's managerial, administrative or service staff.

MAIN FAMILY DWELLING

Main family dwelling **is considered to be** all *family dwellings* that are used as the usual residence of one or more *households*.

HOUSEHOLD

The first question to be considered when carrying out the survey in the dwellings selected in the sample is the correct identification of the *household*, as in the same dwelling there may be one single *household* -the most common situation- or several *households*. As a result, it is necessary to previously identify if there are one or more *households* living in the dwelling, with the aim of undertaking the survey in each of these households.

In order to correctly make this identification, the definition of *household* in this research must be stuck to.

The **household** is defined as the person or group of people who jointly occupy a *main family dwelling* or part of it and consume and/or share food and other goods charged to the same budget.

In accordance with this definition, the following has to be borne in mind:

a) A *household* can be made up of one single person (*single-person household*) or of several people (*multi-person household*).

b) The people making up the *household* can be related or not. In effect, the *household* can be made up exclusively of unrelated people, of a family together with unrelated people or exclusively of a family.

c) A *household* is a set of people that jointly occupy a *main family dwelling*, and it is understood that they usually sleep in this dwelling. Therefore, the set of people that live in a group establishment (hospital, hotel, halls of residence,...), does not constitute a *household*. However, we need

to bear in mind that within the group establishment building there may be a *household*, such as for example the case of a prison director who lives within the prison premises.

d) A *household* is a set of people who share expenses, in other words, who have joint finances or a *joint budget*. Budget is understood as a common fund that allows the housekeeper or person in charge of the household *administration* to defray the household's joint expenses. People with partially independent finances are not considered to make up different *households* if they share the majority of the basic expenses - dwelling and/or food- with other *household members*.

In general, persons with joint finances are both those who contribute resources, collaborating to defray common costs, and those who do not contribute resources, but do profit from the expenses of the joint finances.

e) For the purposes of this study, a limited and specific criteria is applied, which considers that there are only several *households* living in the same dwelling if they separate their finances - being autonomous in terms of all relevant expenses - and occupy different and demarcated areas of the *family dwelling*, even though they may share some rooms (for example, dwellings with subtenants or dwellings shared by two or more families with independent finances).

In this respect the following aspects should be considered:

- When there are **only** independent people living in the same dwelling, who use some or several rooms exclusively for themselves and do not have shared finances (*guests*, subtenants,...) it is understood that each person constitutes a *household* whenever the number of these people living in the *family dwelling* is 5 or less. In this case, each person should be considered as an *independent* household and interviews should be carried out with all of these people, as they are considered individually as a *household*. On the contrary, when the number of people living in the dwelling with these characteristics is greater than 5, the dwelling is not considered a *main family dwelling*, rather a group establishment (dwelling used for other purposes), and as a result, it is non-surveyable.

- When people who use some or several rooms exclusively for themselves live in the same dwelling and they do not have a joint budget (***guests, subtenants,...***) and furthermore there are other people who do constitute a *household* amongst themselves and have a joint budget, the *household questionnaire* will be completed as well as the other questionnaires relating to this survey, referring to the people who do make up a *household*. The other people living in the same dwelling are considered as independent *households* if they number 5 or less than 5 and an interview should be carried out with each of them. On the contrary, if the number of these people is greater than 5, they are considered as members of a *group* household (dwelling used for other purposes), and as a result, are not surveyable.

When there are **students** living in the same dwelling who do not have joint finances and depend financially on another *household*, they are not considered members of the *household* that is being surveyed, rather members of the *household* that contributes money so that they are able to pay their expenses. In this case, if the dwelling is occupied **exclusively** by people with this characteristic, none of these are considered for interview and the dwelling is classified as used for other purposes. If the dwelling is occupied by people with the aforementioned characteristics and other people as well who do constitute a *household* (for example, a family with *students* living in the dwelling), all sections of the *household survey* will be completed, as well as the other questionnaires referring to people who do constitute a *household*, but the students shall not be considered household members and as a result, shall not be interviewed.

f) The difference between a *household* living in a *family dwelling* and a set of people who do not constitute a *family household* living in a group establishment, is obvious in the majority of cases. In cases that are doubtful, and which are not common, a decision should be made by bearing in mind the institutional nature of the set of persons, with residences where the institutional character dominates over that of coexistence considered as group establishments and groups that have come together with the aim of sharing the residence and/or common expenses considered as *households* living in family dwellings.

Therefore, buildings used as residences for small religious communities, or as small communities with therapeutic purposes - accommodation for minors, accommodation for the elderly,... -shouldn't be considered as family dwellings, rather as group establishments.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The conditions set out to determine which people are *household members* aim to avoid the possibility of the same person being classified in more than one *household* or, on the contrary, not being classified in any household.

Household members are considered to be those people who usually live in the *household* being surveyed and who take part in the *household* budget (financial dependence), in other words, they share income and expenses with the other people who make up the *household* and live in the household.

A *budget* is considered the common fund that allows the housekeeper or person in charge of the *household administration* to defray the household's joint expenses (electricity, telephone, water,...). The simple division of expenses between residents is not considered to be participating in the joint finances, as this should also imply participation in *household* decisions.

To *usually live* in the same dwelling is understood as having lived at least 45 days in the last three months in the main family dwelling of the *household* and not having left this dwelling definitively for another

main family dwelling, or having joined the *household* definitively.

People who live in the dwelling and stay overnight *in the dwelling on the day of the interview* (first visit to the household), are considered to be *present*.

Household members are also considered, even though they don't meet the conditions:

a) People who do not participate in the *household's* joint budget, but live in the household, do not have another residence that they consider to be their main residence and are related in some way to the head of the family, or if they are not related, are members of the *domestic help*.

b) People present who live at a number of different addresses throughout the year, but consider this to be their main residence, or if they do not consider this to be the case, their spouse is a *household member*.

c) Long-term *guests* (one year or more).

d) People who are temporarily absent from the dwelling when:

- They are absent for study reasons, they live in another *main family dwelling* and they depend financially on the budget of the *household* being surveyed, in other words, their expenses are defrayed by the *household* being surveyed.

- They have been *household members*, but they are currently absent due to their being admitted to an institution (hospital, home, prison,...), they depend financially on the budget of the *household* being surveyed and they intend to return to the household.

- They have been *household members*, but currently they are absent for any other reason for a period of less than a year and they consider the dwelling to be their main residence.

- Their spouse is a *household member* and they consider this to be their main residence.

The following are not considered *household members*:

People who do not meet the general or specific conditions set out in the given definition of *household members*.

REFERENCE PERSON

The **reference person** is considered to be the household member who is assigned by the household as such.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Domestic service is considered to be all people who provide *domestic services* to the household in exchange for payment in money or in kind, which is previously stipulated (such as chauffeurs, maids, nannies or cleaning staff).

Those people providing domestic service *are* understood to be *resident* if they have stayed overnight in the dwelling for more than 45 days in the last three months or, if they don't meet this requirement, they have joined the *household* permanently.

GUEST

Guest is considered to refer to all people who are not *household members*, but who share food with the household and/or live in the dwelling contributing a previously stipulated amount of money to the household, therefore providing the household with profitable returns for their stay.

A *permanent guest* is understood to be someone who has stayed overnight at the dwelling for more than 45 days in the last three months or, if they do not meet this requirement, when it is considered that their stay will be permanent (more than three months). The *permanent* guests comprise an individual *household* if there are more than five of them in the *main family dwelling* and they are under study. If the number of *guests* is greater than 5, they are not considered to be part of the population under study.

VISITOR

A **visitor** refers to all people who are not *household members*, but share food with the household at least one day during the sample week and do not provide the household with profitable returns for their stay. Long-term visitors (permanent visitors) are considered to be household members.

A *visitor* is understood to be a *long-term* or permanent *visitor* if they stay overnight in the dwelling for 1 year or more or, if they do not meet this requirement, it is thought that their stay will be long-term (more than a year).

STUDENT

A **student** is considered all people whose sole (or main) activity involves the attainment of systematic training at whatever level and whatever the kind of study, including the preparation of public exams.

3.5 Main feature to be researched in the survey

3.5.1 Main activity

The essential criteria for defining *main activity* is the action itself, what the person is doing at a particular moment. This criteria needs to be qualified.

In order to use this variable reasonably, we are interested in collecting just one action at a given moment, but at certain times, several actions are carried out simultaneously (for example, ironing, listening to the radio and paying attention to a child). For this reason, the questionnaire design has introduced two columns referring to the action carried out at a given time, one for the main action and the other column for the secondary action, with instructions to ensure that only one action is recorded in each column. Therefore it is the informant themselves who decides which is the main action of several that they are carrying out.

On the other hand, all actions are undertaken within a context and are carried out within surrounding circumstances, in other words, the same action can be undertaken in different places (working from home or in an office) or with different people (looking after children or adults), meaning that the action itself doesn't convey contextual information.

Given these nuances, we've agreed on the definition of **main activity** as main action carried out by the informant at a given moment (whatever is recorded), qualified by the circumstances or context accompanying the action.

The information needed to obtain the main activity is collected in the *activity diary*. The first column in the *diary* provides us with what the definition describes as the main action and not directly with the main activity. However, in the majority of cases, the main action and the main activity coincide. This is due to the fact that the main action is the starting point for obtaining the main activity.

According to the definition adopted, the circumstances or context will convert one single main action into various main activities. One example is the action games, as depending on how it has been recorded on its own, with children from the *household* or with other acquaintances in the box *in the company of*, the main activity will be games alone, with children or society games, respectively.

This variable is coded using the classification given for the *main activity* in the *list of activities*¹. This classification follows a hierarchical order of basic activities and includes:

¹ For more information on the *list of activities* see section 3.8.2. To consult the *list of activities* see annex I.

- Personal time needed (physiological needs, personal care)
- Contracted or committed time (work, studies)
- Time committed to other activities (domestic tasks)
- Free time

The development of these aspects of activity has resulted in the creation of the *main activity classification* with hierarchical structure with up to three digits (in some cases there are four digits). In the results tables, the main activity will be classified using the 1 digit division (10 groups) and in some cases 2 digits (32 groups) (see section 3.8.2)

The most frequently used statistics or estimates in relation to this main variable for a breakdown level of 2 digits in the main activity are:

- Percentage of people who carry out an activity during the course of the day.
- Average daily time (h:m) spent on main activity by the people who undertake it.
- Distribution of activities during an average day by type of day.
- Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of day (*Rhythms of daily activity*).

3.6 Main classification variables

The classification variables used in the basic exploitation of results are grouped according to their nature: variables relating to time, variables relating to the person, variables relating to the person's economic activity, variables relating to the *household* and variables relating to the place of residence.

The results tables present two large groups of tables, national and Autonomous Communities. For the purposes of the survey, the majority of variables detailed below are used in both sets of tables with different breakdown levels. In particular, the variables where the headings are preceded by a point (of this kind '•') correspond to the Autonomous Community breakdown and those preceded by a dash correspond to the national breakdown. Moreover, the headings are structured in such a way that those corresponding to the national level are grouped to include the heading corresponding to the Autonomous Community level that precedes them.

3.6.1 Variables relating to time

TYPE OF DAY OF THE WEEK

Classified as:

- Monday-Thursday (week days)
- Friday-Sunday (public holidays)

QUARTER OF THE YEAR

Classified as:

- 1st Quarter
- 2nd Quarter
- 3rd Quarter
- 4th Quarter

3.6.2 Variables relating to people

GENDER

This is the main classification variable and it will be combined with all the others. Its classification is obvious: females and males.

AGE

The following classification will be used for the national tables:

- Under 25 years old
 - From 10 to 15 years old
 - From 16 to 24 years old
- From 25 to 44 years old
- From 45 to 64 years old
- 65 years old and above

The following classification will be used for the Autonomous Community tables:

- Under 25 years old
- From 25 to 44 years old
- From 45 to 64 years old
- 65 years old and above

Other age groups will be considered in other tables.

LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED

They are classified as

- Illiterate, no studies and primary education
 - Cannot read or write
 - Can read or write (spent less than 5 years at school)
 - Spent 5 years or more at school, but did not finish studies (GBE, OSE or Elementary Post-Secondary education)
- Secondary education. First stage
 - Elementary Post-Secondary Education, School Graduate or Graduate of OSE, Educational Certificate
- Secondary education. Second stage
 - Advanced Post-Secondary Education, BUP (General Upper Secondary Education Certificate), LOGSE Post-Secondary Education, COU (Post-secondary non-higher education), PREU (Pre-University Course)
 - VTI, Intermediate VT, Industrial Technician or equivalent
- Advanced professional training
 - VTII, Advanced VT, Industrial Expertise or equivalent
- Higher education
 - Diploma, Technical Architecture, Technical Engineering or equivalent; 3 academic years passed of a degree course, architecture or engineering (or equivalent credits)
 - Architecture, Engineering, University degree or equivalent
 - Ph. D

PERCEIVED STATE OF HEALTH

24

Classifications:

- Very good
- Good

- Acceptable
- Poor
- Very poor

CHRONIC ILLNESS

Classifications:

- Without chronic illness
- With chronic illness
 - Marked (preventing the undertaking of daily activity)
 - Moderate (preventing the undertaking of daily activity)
 - Doesn't prevent the undertaking of daily activity

NATIONALITY

Classifications:

- Spanish
- Spanish and other
- Foreign

MARITAL

STATUS

Classifications:

- Married
- Single
- Widowed
- Separated
- Divorced

3.6.3 Relating to a person's economic activity

RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY AND PROFESSIONAL SITUATION WITH REGARDS FIRST JOB

Classifications:

- Active population

Employed (worked at least 1 hour) or temporally absent from work

- Employers or cooperative members

- Employer

- Businessperson without employees or independent worker

- Member of a cooperative

- Family

Assistance

- Employee

- Other situation

Unemployed

- Unemployed looking for first job

- Unemployed people who have worked before

- Inactive

- Student or undertaking training

- Retired persons or pensioners

- Carrying out housework (including looking after children and adults)

- Carrying out voluntary social tasks

- Other situation

EMPLOYEES' EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

Classifications:

- Public sector

- Private sector

TYPE OF WORKING DAY

Classifications: - Full-time - Part-time

TYPE OF TIMETABLE

Classifications: - Intensive working day without break - Split shift

PROFESSION IN FIRST JOB

Classifications:

- Company and public administration management
- Scientific technicians and professionals and intellectuals
- Technicians and support professionals
- Administrative employees
- Workers in catering, personal protection services and sales-people
- Workers qualified in agriculture and fishing
- Craftspeople and those qualified in manufacturing industries, construction and mining
- Installation and machinery operators and assemblers
- Unskilled workers
- Armed forces

ACTIVITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT WHERE FIRST JOB TAKEN

Classifications:

- Agriculture
- Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing

- Industry
 - Extractive industries, petroleum refinement and the treatment of nuclear fuels
 - Food, beverages and tobacco
 - Textile and clothing
 - Leather and footwear
 - Wood and cork
 - Paper, publishing, graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media
 - Chemistry
 - Rubber and plastic products
 - Various non-metallic ore products
 - Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products
 - Mechanical machinery and equipment
 - Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment
 - Transport equipment
 - Various manufacturing industries
 - Electrical energy, gas and water
- Construction
 - Construction
- Services
 - Trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds and personal and household goods
 - Accommodation and catering
 - Transport, storage and communications
 - Financial intermediation
 - Real estate activities; business services
 - Public Administration, defence and compulsory social security
 - Education
 - Health and veterinary activities, social services
 - Other social activities and personal services

SECOND JOB

Classifications:

- With second job
- Without second job

3.6.4 Relating to the household

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

The proposed classification combines the age of the informant (the older of the two will be taken in the case of couples), the number of adults in the *household*, the presence of children and their ages.

Classifications:

- Household with just one adult only
 - Just one adult only, 65 years old or above, no children under 18 years old.
 - Just one adult only, under 65 years old, no children under 18 years old
 - Just one adult only with children under 18 years old
- Couple with children under 18 years old
 - Couple with 1 child under 18 years old
 - Couple with 2 children under 18 years old
 - Couple with 3 children under 18 years old
- Couple without children
 - Couple without children, aged 65 years old or above
 - Couple without children, under 65 years old
- Other nuclear families
 - Single father or mother with at least one child aged 18 years old or over
 - Couple with at least one child aged 18 years old or over
- Other households that are different from those previously mentioned
 - All members are related
 - At least one person in the household is not related to the rest

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH THE
PERSON LIVES

Classifications:

- With domestic service
- Without domestic service

TYPE OF DWELLING IN WHICH THE
PERSON LIVES

Classifications:

- Independent single-family houses
- Semi-detached single-family houses
- Building with less than 10 dwellings
- Building with 10 or more dwellings
- Dwelling located in a building used mainly for other purposes
- Other type of permanent dwelling (barracks, cabin, shack)

TENANCY REGIME IN THE DWELLING WHERE THE
PERSON LIVES

Classifications:

- Owned
- Rented or sublet
- Transferred free of charge

INCOME LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH THE
PERSON LIVES

Classifications:

- Less than 1,000€
- From 1,000 to 1,499.99 €
- From 1,500 to 1,999.99 €
- 2,000 € and over

- No
data
record
ed

3.6.5 Relating to the place of residence

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF RESIDENCE

The following 17 Autonomous Communities are considered:

Andalucía, Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Illes Balears, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, País Vasco and La Rioja.

Plus the two Autonomous Cities:

Ceuta y Melilla (for these two cities and given the small sample, grouped data will be given).

SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY IN WHICH THE PERSON LIVES

Classifications:

- Provincial capitals
- Other municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants
- Other municipalities

3.7 Sample design

3.7.1 Type of sample. Stratification criteria

The type of sample used has been carried out in **two stages**.

The **census sections** make up the first stage units.

The **main family dwellings** are the second stage units. Within these units there is no sub-sample and all households who have their usual residence within the units are researched. Only those people aged 10 years old or above are studied in the survey and should fill out an individual questionnaire and the time use diary.

A **geographical areas framework** has been used to select the sample consisting of the census sections used as the framework for

the 2001 Population and Dwellings Censuses. A framework of lists made up of the relationship between the main family dwellings existing in each of the sections chosen for the sample has been used for the second stage units. This relationship between dwellings was obtained by using the list of inhabitants in the Continuous Register on the previously mentioned date.

For each Autonomous Community, an independent sample is designed that represents it, as one of the survey's objectives is to facilitate data with this level of breakdown.

The first stage units are grouped into **strata** in agreement with the size of the municipality to which the section belongs.

The following strata are considered:

Stratum 1: Provincial capitals. In the Autonomous Community of Cataluña, Barcelona capital is considered an independent stratum.

Stratum 2: Municipalities with more than 100,000

inhabitants. **Stratum 3:** Municipalities with between 50,000

and 100,000 inhabitants. **Stratum 4:** Municipalities with

between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. **Stratum 5:**

Municipalities with between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants

Stratum 6: Municipalities with less than 10,000 inhabitants.

3.7.2 Sample size Allocation

In order to determine the sample size it is necessary to have a certain level of knowledge of the population with regards the basic characteristics under study and the breakdown level to be used to analyse the data.

Using the pilot study carried out in 1996, the results obtained on the proportion of people who undertake main activities at a breakdown level of two digits have been analysed. Considering on the one hand different types of activity with different levels of sample error and, on the other hand, the need to provide data on an Autonomous Community level, a sample size of 16,000 family dwellings has been set.

In order to determine the number of primary units, both the pilot study results, which from a fieldwork point of view recommend that the number of dwellings selected in each section should not be more than 8, as well as the fact that it is in the larger municipalities where more incidents generally happen, have been taken into account.

In accordance with the previous paragraph, a sample of 10 dwellings is set in the sections with municipalities that have more than 50,000 inhabitants (strata 1, 2 and 3) and a sample of 8 dwellings in the other sections.

The distribution of the primary unit sample between Autonomous Communities has been carried out by taking into consideration an allocation that is both uniform and proportional, assigning a minimum of 350 family dwellings to each Community, as with this size it is hoped that variation coefficients below 15 percent can be obtained for the main activities.

The sample originally set has increased in the Autonomous Communities of Andalucía, Cataluña, Galicia and Navarra, via an agreement signed by these Autonomous Communities in order to carry out analysis at a greater breakdown level.

The distribution of the sample amongst the strata has been done following the allocation criteria that is proportional to the size of the stratum population.

Table I presents the final sample of primary and second stage units distributed by Autonomous Community.

Table I. Distribution of the sample by Autonomous Communities

Autonomous Communities	Dwellings	Sections
Andalucía	4,872	528
Aragón	736	80
Asturias (Principado de)	696	76
Baleares (Illes)	600	68
Canarias	864	96
Cantabria	536	60
Castilla-León	1,072	120
Castilla-La Mancha	792	92
Cataluña	3,792	424
Comunidad Valenciana	1,528	172
Extremadura	648	76
Galicia	2,272	260
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,976	204
Murcia (Región de)	696	76
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	912	104
País Vasco	976	108
Rioja (La)	472	52
Ceuta y Melilla	440	44
TOTAL	23,880	2,640

3.7.3 Sample selection

The census sections have been selected within each stratum with probability proportional to their size.

The dwellings are selected in each section with equal probability using a systematic sample with random start.

This procedure leads to self-weighted samples in each stratum.

3.7.4 Distribution of the sample in time

In order to meet the survey's objectives of understanding peoples' use of time and with the aim of representing every single day of the year, the section sample has been distributed uniformly across the 52 weeks making up the period for undertaking the survey.

Two days have been allocated to each section, in such a way that half of the dwellings complete the diary on one day of the week, chosen from Monday to Thursday, and the other half complete the diary on a weekend day, chosen from Friday to Sunday. In this way, the sample is strengthened at the weekend, as it is thought that there is greater variety in the population's behaviour during these days.

Each household member aged 10 years old or above should complete the time use diary, referring to the day of the week assigned to their dwelling.

The allocation of days to the section has been done using a random procedure.

Table II presents the distribution of the total sample by quarters and weeks.

Table II. Distribution of the total section sample by weeks

Quarters	Weeks													Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	
4th/2002	49	52	49	51	50	50	49	52	52	51	52	52	51	660
1st/2003	51	52	49	53	52	50	51	50	50	50	52	52	48	660
2nd/2003	51	49	52	49	51	49	52	51	51	53	51	50	51	660
3rd/2003	51	50	52	51	53	53	51	51	49	50	47	50	52	660

Table III presents the distribution of the sample differentiating between weekdays and weekends

Table III. Distribution of total section sample by days

Quarters	Days								
	Monday	Tuesda	Wednesday	Thursda	Total	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
4 th /2002	163	164	167	166	660	220	221	219	660
1 st /2003	165	165	167	163	660	219	219	222	660
2 nd /2003	165	167	162	166	660	220	221	219	660
3 rd /2003	165	163	166	166	660	220	220	220	660

3.7.5 Estimators

The estimators used will be ratio estimators, to which re-weighting techniques will be applied with the aim of adjusting the sample distribution to the population distribution known using external sources.

The variables used in the adjustment are:

- Population in family dwellings by provinces and strata.
- Population in family dwellings by Autonomous Communities and age groups and sex.
- Total population in provinces or municipal areas, *Areas*. (Only in the Communities where the data is going to be broken down at this level).

The populations are obtained from the Demographic Population Projections.

Given the importance that the type of day has on the behaviour of the population, the sample is made up of two, independent sub-samples, the dwellings sample that will complete the diary on a weekday from Monday to Thursday and the dwellings sample that will complete the diary at the weekend, from Friday to Sunday.

GENERAL ESTIMATOR

The initial estimator for the total of a characteristic X obtained with sub-sample t, in the geographical area G, is a ratio estimator that takes into consideration the selection probability of the dwellings, the non-response correction on a strata level and the population adjustment by stratum. It is expressed in the following way:

n_h

$h \in G$ $h \in G$

where:

X_t^h = Estimator of characteristic X in stratum h, obtained with sub-sample t.

P_h = Population projection referring to half the survey period in stratum h, geographical area G.

m_{iht} = Total households in the dwellings in sub-sample t in section i, stratum h.

p_{jih} = People in household j in section i, stratum h.

x_{jih} = Total people who have characteristic X in household j, section i, stratum h.

n_h = Number of sections in stratum h.

The geographical area G refers to the Autonomous Community, except in those Communities where the data are estimated on a provincial level or by municipal areas in which the geographical area refers to this level.

This estimator can be expressed thus:

$$y(t) = \frac{v}{n_h} \sum_{i \in G} \sum_{j \in I_i} k_{jih} X_{jih}^t$$

The superindex t refers to the sub-sample of households that complete the diary from Monday to Thursday (t=1), or at the weekend (t=2).

The final estimator is obtained by finding a new weight d_{jih} in such a way that it is verified:

a) That the estimate from the sample of the population by age groups and sex in each Community coincides with the population projection, in other words,

$$p_A(es) = \sum_{h \in A} \sum_{i \in G} d_{jih} p_{jih}(es)$$

where:

$p_A(es)$ = Total estimated, using the sample, of people who belong to the age group and sex (es), in Community A.

$P_{A(es)}$ =Demographic population projection of the group (es), in Community A.

$p_{jih(es)}$ =Total people in the household sample j who belong to age group and sex (es).

b) The distance between k_{jih} and d_{jih} is minimal, according to a previously determined distance function.

c) The weights d_{jih} are the same for all household members j.

CALMAR software is used for this adjustment, which is developed by the French statistics office (INSEE).

The estimator's final expression is:

$$\hat{X}_k = \frac{\sum_j d_{jih} k_{jih}}{\sum_j d_{jih}}$$

This estimator can be expressed in a simplified way such as $\hat{X}_k = \sum_j d_j x_j$

where \hat{X}_k is expanded to the area to which the estimate, households or people refer, x_j is a variable that takes the value 1 or 0 depending on whether or not the household or person possesses the characteristic being researched and d_j is the weight or raising factor.

The survey estimates are obtained as the average of those obtained from each of the sub-samples.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS ESTIMATE

• Percentage of households that possess the characteristic k.

$$\hat{N}_k = \frac{\sum_j d_j x_j}{N}$$

where:

\hat{N}_k = Estimate of the total households that possess characteristic k, obtained from sub-sample t.

$$\sum_j d_j x_j$$

where z_{ij} is expanded to all households in sub-sample t and x_j takes the value 1 or 0 depending on whether or not the household possesses the characteristic researched.

$$a = \frac{nd}{n}$$

$\tilde{N}^{(t)} =$ Total households estimated with sub-sample $t = \sum_{j \in S} n_j^{(t)}$

$n^{(t)} =$ Number of households from sub-sample t . and $n = n^{(1)} + n^{(2)} + \dots$

- Average number of equipment elements .

This is obtained using the quotient of the total estimated number of equipment elements within the total number of households.

(2)

where:

$n_j^{(t)}$

$q_j =$ Number of equipment elements in the household j .

ESTIMATE OF PEOPLE CHARACTERISTICS

A. Relating to daily activity

This activity is included using the **time use diary**, which will only be completed by people aged 10 years old and above.

Given the existence of non-responses to the diaries and therefore to the individual questionnaire, in order to estimate these characteristics it is necessary to correct the factor d_j obtained in the general estimator.

This non-response is correct on a stratum, age and sex level. The estimator's expression in this case is the following:

$$h_e G(e, s) j_a^* h(e, s)$$

$$h_e G(e, s) j_a^* h(e, s)$$

where: $d_j = d_j - F_{j,h}$,

$F_{h(t)}$ = Adjustment factor obtained using the expression:

$$F_{h(t)} = \frac{p(t)}{\sum_{j \in h(es)} p_j^h(es)}$$

and $P^h(es)$ are the estimated populations with all people and with the sample of people who complete the time use diary from the group $h(es)$, respectively in sub-sample t .

$\sum_{j \in h(es)}$ is a sum extended to **all** people in group $h(es)$ of sub-sample t . $\sum_{j \in f_{eh}(es)}$ is a sum extended **only** to people in sub-sample t and in group $h(es)$ **who complete the diary**.

x_{jk} takes the value 1 or 0 depending on whether person j , who belongs to group $h(es)$ and who completes the diary, possesses or not the characteristic under study.

The following estimators are obtained using this estimator:

- **Average daily number of people who carry out activity C and who possess characteristic K**

$$P_{k,c} = \frac{\sum_{j \in f_{eh}(es)} x_{jk} p_j^h(es)}{\sum_{j \in h(es)} p_j^h(es)}$$

where:

$$p_j^h(es) = \frac{1}{f_{eh}(es)}$$

x_{jk} takes the value 1 if the individual with characteristic K carries out activity C y 0 if this is the opposite.

$\sum_{j \in f_{eh}(es)}$ is extended to all people in sub-sample t who complete the dia-f ry.

- **Daily percentage of people who carry out activity C with characteristic K**

$$P_{k,c} = \frac{\sum_{j \in f_{eh}(es)} x_{jk} p_j^h(es)}{\sum_{j \in h(es)} p_j^h(es)}$$

P is the population projection obtained using the external source.

- **Average daily time spent on activity C by people who have characteristic K.**

$$\% = \frac{t_{k,c}}{P_{k,c}}$$

where:

$$4T^{(1)} + 3T^{(2)}$$

$t_{k,c} = 4T^{(1)} + 3T^{(2)}$ — the total estimate of time spent by people with characteristic K on activity C.

$T^{(k)c} = \sum t_{jkc}$ estimate of the total time spent by people with characteristic K on activity C, from sub-sample t.

t_{jkc} = Time spent by individual j, who possesses characteristic K on activity C.

- **Distribution of activities on an average day in a group K.**

Obtained as a quotient between the total time (expressed in minutes) spent on an activity by people in the group and the total time available to these people.

$$\frac{\sum t_{jkc}}{P_k \cdot 1440}$$

$$P_k = \frac{4p + 3p}{1440} = \text{Total estimated for people who belong to group K.}$$

1440 is the number of minutes in a day.

B. Relating to the activity undertaken in the last four weeks

Percentage of people who have undertaken an activity k in the last four weeks.

$$\frac{\sum P_k}{n} = \frac{\sum \langle \rangle}{n}$$

where $ot = p$, $p^{(1)}$ is the total number of people who complete the diaries from Monday to Thursday and $p = p^{(1)} + p^{(2)}$

where x_j takes the values 1 or 0 depending on whether or not the person has undertaken activity k .

3.7.6 Sample errors

The **last cluster method** is used for an estimate of the sample errors, which permits the variance of the estimator of a characteristic X to be obtained using the expression:

$$h \frac{X_{ih} - X_h}{n_h(n_h - D)}$$

where X_{ih} is the estimate of characteristic X obtained with the sample from section i (last cluster) from stratum h and X_h is the estimate of the characteristic in stratum h obtained with the complete sample.

The relative sample error is published in the tables as a percentage, variation coefficient, whose expression is:

$$cv(X) = \frac{\text{standard error}}{X}$$

The sample error facilitates obtaining the confidence interval within which the real value of the estimated characteristic is found with a determined probability.

Sample theory determines that, in the interval between

$$X - 1,96 J^{\wedge} X \quad , \quad X + 1,96 J^{\wedge} X$$

there is 95% confidence in finding the real value of the parameter X .

3.7.7 Incidents in the sample and treatment

Incidents are considered to be the different situations that an interviewer may come across during their work in a section selected for the survey.

There are three types:

1. Incidents concerning dwellings
2. Incidents concerning households
3. Incidents concerning people

INCIDENTS CONCERNING DWELLINGS

The sample is selected from the framework of main family dwellings obtained using the Continuous Register. Nevertheless, the interviewer could come across some of the following situations:

Empty dwelling

The dwelling selected is uninhabited due to death or because the people who lived there have changed addresses, it is in ruins or it is a temporary dwelling.

Dwelling that cannot be located

The dwelling cannot be located at the address that appears on the list of selected dwellings, either because the address is wrong or because the dwelling no longer exists, or for other reasons.

Dwelling used for other purposes

The dwelling selected is used completely for purposes other than a family residence, due to an error in the selection or because its purpose has changed and therefore it does not form part of the population under study.

Inaccessible dwelling

This is a dwelling that can not be accessed in order to carry out the interview for climatological reasons, floods, ... or geographical reasons, when there are no passable roads leading to the dwelling.

INCIDENTS CONCERNING HOUSEHOLDS

Once the interviewer has located the selected dwelling and has checked that it is an inhabited family dwelling by making contact with the household, the following situations may arise

A. Household being surveyed

The household agrees to provide the information.

Each household should complete a *Household Questionnaire* and an *Individual Questionnaire* and an *Activity Diary* for each person aged 10 or above.

The *Household Questionnaire* should be completed via the direct interview with the main person, their spouse if appropriate or with any other person able to provide information on the characteristics of the household.

The *Individual Questionnaire* should likewise be collected via a direct interview at the contact visit. During this visit, the diaries needed (with the weekly work timetable included) and the individual questionnaires are left, so that those members of the household who have not been interviewed can complete them.

If any of the diaries have not been completed, the person collecting the information will try to do this with the informant during the collection visit. If this is not possible, the completion of the diary will be postponed until exactly the same day of the following week.

If individual questionnaires are missing when the information is collected, an attempt will be made to obtain this information via direct interview. If this is not possible, the questionnaires will be left at the dwelling so that they can be completed, or if there have been three visits to the dwelling, attempts will be made to obtain the information via an interview with any member of the household.

In order for a household to be considered surveyed, the following questionnaires need to have been collected from the household:

- The Household questionnaire
- The individual questionnaires and the activity diaries according to the following criteria:
 - In households with up to three members aged 10 or above, at least one individual questionnaire and a diary from the same person
 - In households with more than three members aged 10 or above, at least the individual questionnaire and diary from two people

B. Household not surveyed

The household does not collaborate in the survey for one of the following reasons:

Refusal.- The entire household or part of it refuses to collaborate in the survey.

This incident may occur when first contact is made with the household or subsequent to when contact is first made, when the household refuses to provide the questionnaires for whatever reason and sufficient questionnaires can therefore not be obtained for the household to be considered as collaborating.

Absence.- All household members, or some of them, are absent, meaning that during the period of work on the section, sufficient questionnaires can not be obtained to consider the household as collaborating.

This incident may occur on any of the visit days, either when contact is first made or subsequent to this.

Inability to answer.- This incident occurs when all of the household members are unable to answer the interview questions or to complete the questionnaires either due to illness, disability, lack of knowledge of the language or another reason that prevents them from collaborating with the survey.

INCIDENTS CONCERNING PEOPLE

Incidents concerning people arise when due to any of the situations mentioned in the case of households, in other words, refusals, absences and inability to respond, neither the individual questionnaire nor the corresponding diary is completed.

A person is considered surveyed when information is obtained from both the individual questionnaire and the activity diary in accordance with what is indicated in section A. Household surveyed from the Incidents concerning Households.

TREATMENT OF THE INCIDENCES

A. Incidents concerning dwellings

a) Empty dwellings, dwellings that can't be located and those used for other purposes are replaced with dwellings from the same section.

For this purpose, the interviewer has a list of reserve dwellings to be used when one of the originally selected dwellings needs to be replaced.

b) Those dwellings that can't be located are only replaced if the reason for it being inaccessible doesn't disappear before the third visit to the section.

B. Incidents concerning households

a) Households that have refused to participate are subject to replacement following the same rules as in case A with incidents concerning dwellings.

b) In the case of absence, the interviewer must ensure that there really is a case of absence and it is not a situation where all household members are away from the dwelling when the visit takes place.

Once this situation has been checked, the dwelling should be replaced following the rules given in section A for incidents concerning dwellings.

c) If the household is unable to respond, there is also a case for replacement.

This treatment will be applicable both to lead dwellings and to reserve dwellings.

C. Incidents concerning people

Incidents concerning people result in a replacement of the household when there are not enough questionnaires to reach the minimum indicated in section A. Household surveyed in Incidents concerning Households.

3.8 Information collection

3.8.1 Collection tools

Four main information collection tools are used:

1. *Household questionnaire*
2. *Individual questionnaire*
3. *Activity Diary* (per person and day)
4. *Weekly work timetable* (for employed informants, included in the *activity diary*).

Diagram 1 shows the main blocks of questions making up each questionnaire.

There will also be additional documents used to obtain information on the fieldwork incidents.

The **activity diary** is the survey's most characteristic tool. All *household members* aged 10 and above should complete the diary for the selected day. The *daily time grid* holds 24 consecutive hours (from 6am until 6am the next day) and is divided into 10 minute intervals. In each of these intervals, the informant should note down the *main activity*, the *secondary activity* carried out at the same time (if applicable) and whether the informant is in the presence of others at this time. Each *diary* has complementary questions that provide information on relevant circumstances that influence the activities contained in the diary (see the *diary design* in annex II).

In order to obtain information on effective work periods, the **weekly work timetable** has been designed, which contains one page, added to the *activity diary*, where the employed informants (16 years old and above) should note their effective work timetable during the reference week (the week that ends on the day allocated for completing the *diary*). To this effect, a 24 hour grid is presented over seven days with 15 minute intervals (see design within the *activity diary* in annex II).

3.8.2 List of activities

The *list of activities* is one of the basic elements of the time use surveys. The list of codes and activities included in the *list of activities* is important in determining the image that is obtained using the information contained in the *activity diaries* via the informants own notes.

The *list of activities* presented in this draft stage is an adaptation to the Spanish framework of the *harmonised list of activities* proposed by EUROSTAT in the directives published in September 2000.

The *harmonised list of activities* is based on accumulated experience in time use investigations and owes its format to the Szalai project with modifications for European countries, Canada and Australia. With the support of EUROSTAT, a group of experts in this field associated with the Harmonised European Time Use Survey project has worked on this list studying the coding of the *list of activities* during a number of workshops. Likewise, the pilot studies carried out in different European countries were of great use when looking at preliminary versions of the list. In this way, the final development of the *harmonised EUROSTAT list of activities* was reached with a maximum breakdown level of three digits.

It is important to highlight that the aforementioned classification is not an ordinary classification of activities, but rather a harmonised coding system that can be used in European time use surveys and which can be flexibly used and restructured in many other reports, classifications and analyses. The flexibility of the proposed classification also allows the opportunity of introducing additional codes in accordance with regional and local needs.

In the adaptation of the *harmonised list of activities* to the Spanish framework, the list of activities obtained in the pilot study was used as the foundation. Specific activities that are carried out in Spain have been detected and their importance evaluated for the survey. Following this analysis, some activities have been directly incorporated with a new code and others have been incorporated to already existing codes. This piece of work has required a lot of effort to theoretically define human activity. It has also been necessary to include some place and means of transport codes that do not appear in the EUROSTAT proposal. In this way, the *Spanish harmonised list of activities* has been obtained. Its main characteristics are detailed below.

The Spanish harmonised list of activities' *coding system* proposes four scales in relation to what happens in each period of defined time in the activities diary (*10 minutes in our case*): the **main activity** or the one mainly carried out by the informant during the period in question; the **secondary activity**, or the one carried out by the informant simultaneously during the period of time considered if more than one activity is carried out; **in the company of** the person carrying out the activity and the **place** where the activity is undertaken.

Chart 1. Collection tools and content

<p>e Household questionnaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Households resident in main family dwellings *Personal interview with the reference person (or a household member who is familiar with the structure, living conditions and family budget) 	<p><i>Content</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Personal data of household members * Childcare systems (under 10 years old) * Domestic service * Characteristics of main dwelling * Household equipment * Gardening and care of animals * Financial income * Services and assistance received by the household * General questions
<p>e Individual questionnaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * All household members aged 10 and above * Personal interview (or via self-completion if absent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Economic activity, profession * Main job * Second job * Job search * Relation to the activity * Help given to other households * Volunteer activities * Cultural and leisure activities * Sports activities * Social life * Education and training * Health status * Subjective evaluation of time use * General characteristics
<p>^{IN} e Activity diary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *All household members aged 10 and above *Complete for one previously selected day * Self-completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Main activity * Secondary activity (carried out at the same time) * People accompanying the activity * Diary supplement: moves, worker or student.
<p>Weekly work timetable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *All employed household members *Referring to the week that ends with the day selected to complete the diary * Self-completion <p><i>(Included in the activity diary)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Effective work hours each day during the reference week. * Start and finish time for each time slot of work for each job carried out.

Classification of the *main activity* follows the hierarchical order proposed by Dagfinn Aas (based on V.D. Patrushev):

- 1) Time required (personal care);
- 2) Time contracted (paid work and studies);
- 3) Time committed to other personal activities (domestic tasks);
- 4) Free time (Aas 1978)

The development of this activity order has resulted in the creation of the *main activity*, which is subdivided into 10 large groups:

Number of groups	Number of groups	
	(2 digits)	(3 digits)
0. Personal care	3	10
1. Work	3	11
2. Studies	2	6
3. Household and family	9	43
4. <u>Voluntary work and meetings</u>	3	19
5. Social life and entertainment	3	15
6. Sports and outdoor activities	3	15
7. Hobbies and games	3	22
8. Communication	3	11
9. Journeys and unspecified time use	0	24
Totals	32	176

As can be seen, the group corresponding to *household and family* is where the greatest breakdown is, given the direction of the project towards measuring productive activities in the *household*.

In terms of the *main activity* classification structure, there are 176 human activities that are considered to three digits and which define what a person can do as a main activity during a period of time. In general, this level of three digits provides the greatest detail. In some cases, codes of four digits are considered. In essence, these are cases where the activity does not offer enough information to be classified as three digits. Four digit codes are also assigned for activities that are sufficiently demarcated at a level greater than three digits, or for specific national activities with regards the common hierarchical system of proposed three digit activities for the general framework of EU countries in *EUROSTAT's* harmonised list.

The activities considered in the classification of main activities aim to meet the needs of the national accounts; in particular, they have been designed to act as a tool for distinguishing production activities on the boundary of the central system for national accounts, as well as

to obtain base information for the compilation of satellite accounts in the *household* sector.

A short classification has been defined for the secondary activity that contains 12 general activities considered to be very common and possible to carry out at the same time as a main activity (see annex I).

The *place* code allows a simplification of the main activity coding, meaning that it is not necessary to introduce different codes to identify the same activity carried out in different places. Including the means of transport in the place code also reduces the number of codes needed for the main activity; furthermore, this criteria adapts well to the place code content.

The list of *places* is made up of a list of two digits that contains 29 places and means of transport (see annex I).

The *with whom* code has been introduced with the aim of obtaining data on time spent with children. From this point of view, this variable is defined widely, in other words, it should be understood in the sense of *being together* and not in relation to the limited idea of *doing things together*. It is classified in the same way as used in the *diary*. In turn, this variable allows the classification of actions that are not very specific (see annex I).

The *list of activities* will be included as a coding annex to the *diary of activities in the interviewer's manual*, which will include an essential reference guide for the interviewers.

The *list of activities* will be included as an annex in the interviewer's manual, which will be included in an essential reference guide for the interviewers.

3.8.3 General description of field work

The fieldwork is organised by provincial delegations where there will be a survey inspector who will manage a team of interviewers. In provinces where the sample is very small, information will be collected from a neighbouring province's delegation.

Delegations are grouped in inspection zones with one or two interviewer inspectors.

In order to develop the fieldwork, the fieldwork unit will compile a manual, in collaboration with the department promoting the survey, which will include the survey definitions and characteristics and which will correctly detail who is to complete the different questionnaires and will describe the fieldwork dynamic.

Given the characteristics of the information requested in this survey, the collection of information will be carried out using interviewers who will visit the

households, collecting information in personal interviews or letting the informants complete the questionnaires themselves (see diagram 2).

It is thought necessary to make two visits, in general, to each dwelling: one is a contact visit and the other is to collect the information. If the collection of information has been postponed, a third visit will be carried out, which is the final collection visit.

PREVIOUS WORK

Prior to the visits, the interviewers will carry out a range of preparatory work: a study of the section, preparation of all the material, travel to the corresponding municipality and locating of the dwellings to be surveyed.

A letter will be sent in advance to the dwellings selected from the General Directory of Statistical Products at the INE, which will indicate that they have been selected for the Time Use Survey and telling them that the INE interviewer's next visit will be to collect relevant information.

TYPE OF VISITS

In each section, half of the dwellings should complete the diary on a working day (Monday to Thursday) and the other half on a weekend day (Friday to Sunday).

In general, three visits will be carried out to each section:

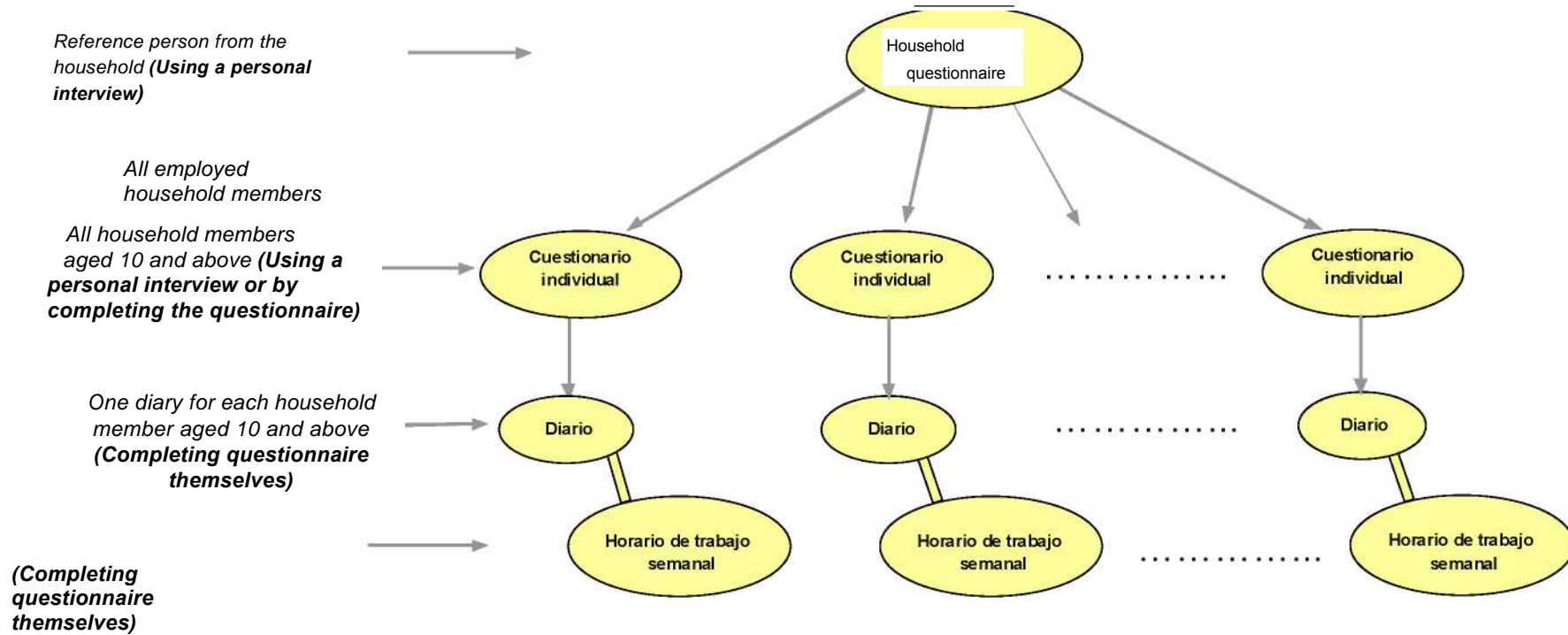
- First visit: the working day prior to the date of completion of the working day diary. During this visit, attempts will be made to contact all dwellings in the section to complete the household questionnaire, the individual questionnaires and to deliver the diaries for self-completion by the informants.
- Second visit: the working day subsequent to the date of completion of the working day diary. During this visit, the questionnaires and diaries are collected from the dwellings, where the diaries should have been completed the day before (working day group) and attempts are again made to make contact with those dwellings where a first visit has not been possible.
- Third visit: the working day subsequent to the date of completion of the weekend day diary. During this visit, the questionnaires and diaries are collected from the dwellings that should have completed the diaries on the previous day (weekend day group) and the questionnaires and diaries from the weekday diary dwellings that may have been pending collection during the previous visit.

Only if diaries have been postponed, will new visits be made to the section (generally on the day following completion of the diary) up to a maximum of 5.

Who should complete the questionnaires?:

Breakdown of questionnaires

n c
3
 0)
0
0
 3)
 0)
 0)
2
 3)
0
0
 0)
0
 0)
0
 0)



Described below is the content of the tasks to be carried out during the various visits to the households.

- **Contact visit**

This visit will be carried out with a minimum of one day's notice to the completion of the diary. During the day set aside for the contact visit, a number of visits will be carried out at different times on the *absent* households in order to make contact with them.

Firstly, it will be decided whether the dwelling is surveyable or not. If the dwelling is surveyable, the number of *households* in the dwelling will be studied and each *household* will be explained the aims of the survey. If the *household* decides to take part, it will complete *the household questionnaire* and the maximum number of *individual questionnaires* using direct interviews with the interested parties.

Below is an explanation of how and when the *activity diary* should be completed and who (which *household members*) should do this, emphasising the importance of completing the diary correctly. Once the *diary* has been introduced, an explanation will be given of how to complete the *weekly work timetable* (included in the back cover of the *diary*), who should complete it and to which week it refers (the week that ends with the day selected to complete the *diary*, in other words, seven days of effective periods of work should be completed, with the seventh day coinciding with the day on which the *diary* should be completed).

Finally, the required number of *diaries* will be left (with the *weekly timetable* included) and the *individual questionnaires* so that the *household members* with whom it hasn't been possible to do an interview can complete them.

A contact telephone number will be requested in order to confirm subsequent visits and to be able to monitor and remind the *household members*.

Likewise, they will be reminded that there is a telephone number in the introductory letter for any questions or doubts they may have about the filling in of the *questionnaires* and *diaries*, or to set up a time for the visits.

- **Collection visit**

It is important that this visit is carried out as close as possible to the day on which the *diary* is completed.

If it hasn't been possible to complete the *household questionnaire* during the previous interview, it will be done during this one, once a suitable time has been arranged to interview a *household member* who is able to provide information on the structure, living conditions and *household budget*.

This visit will include the collection and revision of the *diaries* (together with the *weekly timetable*) and the *individual questionnaires*, which should have been left for self-completion, and the resolution of any queries.

Any inconsistencies detected in the *diary* will be corrected and the corresponding information requested. If any of the *household members* has not completed

the *diary* on the day allocated to them, the interviewer will try to rebuild this diary with the informant themselves, but if this isn't possible, the filling in of the *diary* will be postponed until the same day of the following week. This means that the filling in of the *weekly work timetable* will also be postponed, as it should always refer to the week that ends with the day on which the *activity diary* should be completed.

If any of the *individual questionnaires* haven't been completed, a direct interview will be carried out to try and obtain this information. If this is not possible, questionnaires will be left for self-completion.

• Final collection visit

Attempts will have been made previously to make contact with the household (via telephone, previous visits,...) to establish the most suitable time to make the visit.

During this visit the questionnaires and diaries that haven't previously been obtained will be collected. If any of the individual questionnaires haven't been completed, attempts will be made to obtain the necessary information to complete the questionnaire referring to the interested party or another member of the household. In terms of the diaries, the person in question will be referred to in the case of total or partial completion or to resolve queries given the confidential nature of the activities declared.

If necessary, new visits to the household will be carried out, bearing in mind that the maximum number of visits to the section is 5.

WORK PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEWS

Included in the work to be carried out prior to the interviews, is the control of the questionnaires, the interactive recording and coding of the questionnaires, the preparation and sending of the questionnaires and recorded information to Central Services.

3.8.4 The interviewers

93 interviewers will be employed and shared out between the 37 provincial delegations, as well as 16 inspectors for the 14 inspection zones.

Each delegation's interviewing team will be trained by the inspectors in charge of the study in each delegation. The interviewer's manual will be used as the main reference document both during training and for the interviewers' day to day work.

The tasks to be carried out by the interviewers are those described in the *household visits*, as well as maintaining constant communication with the *households*, which will make the information collection tasks easier.

The recording of the collected questionnaires is also part of their job. This will be done using a CADI type application that includes range controls or valid variable and flow checking values, help with codi-

ng (important in this survey for the *activity diary*) and control over the recording of the *activity diary* (such as *no journey recorded during the day, hasn't eaten anything or hasn't slept*). In this way, the quality of the information collected in the *diary* and the other questionnaires will improve considerably.

The development of these IT applications will be carried out by the Sub-Directorate General of Statistical IT at the INE.

3.8.5 Inspection and supervision of fieldwork

A survey inspector will be appointed in each delegation as the person in charge of the collection and sending of questionnaires, as well as the organisation and management of the interviewers and the interviewer inspectors. The survey inspectors' functions will fundamentally be as follows:

- To train the delegation interviewers.
- To control the receipt of information from the *households*.
- To revise the quality of information collected (filtering, coding - including the *diaries*- and recording).
- To prepare and send out the questionnaires to Central Services and the corresponding work reports.

The survey inspectors will receive a training course at Central Services. During this course, they will undertake a period of practice in order to aid their understanding and their dealing with the documents that need to be compiled during the survey's information collection period. The interviewer's manual will be the main tool used and will act as a basis from which to work.

In turn, the survey inspector will personally manage the training of the interviewers and interviewer inspectors. This course will also include practical exercises, although the training will be continuous (from experience gained in the pilot study), and periodic meetings must be arranged in order to discuss the main areas of difficulty and problems encountered with the survey.

3.9 Information processing

The main stages in information processing are:

- Processing of the information in the Provincial Delegations: Receipt and control of the questionnaires, recording of the questionnaires using a CADI type application mentioned in section 3.8.4. The identity of the questionnaires will be controlled, as well as the duplicates. The incident and situation reports will be completed.

- File integration on a monthly basis.
- Monthly processing of information at Central Services: There will be a filtering team in charge of controlling the quality of the recording in the provincial delegations, which will apply the strictest controls. These controls will apply to the programme files entered and the control of intra and inter-questionnaire incidents by listing those records with errors. An interactive data editing application is required to undertake these tasks.
- Weekly integration of files in order to obtain a preview of the survey results.
- Receipt of the results preview file, incorporating corrected elevation factors and analysis tables of preview results.
- Receipt of the final results preview file and the respective tables.
- Annual integration of monthly files.
- Receipt of annual raising results file, incorporating corrected raising factors and the results analysis tables.
- Receipt of final results file.
- Tabulation of final results (see the results tables in annex III).
- Receipt of harmonised data file.

3.10 Dissemination plan

It is expected that an information sheet (of the INE Figures kind) will be published with a preview of results from the survey's first semester, as well as the publication of definitive results in two volumes; one with results on a national level and the other with results by Autonomous Community.

Both the results preview and the definitive results can be consulted on the INE website: www.ine.es. The definitive results will also be available in electronic format. Finally, the survey's final file with individual harmonised data may also be requested.

The provisional results are expected to be published in the second quarter of 2003 and the definitive results in the second quarter of 2004.

Annex I

List of activities

Diary coding proposal

This coding list is based on the traditional methods used in research on time budgets, in the *Comparative, multinational research project on time budgets* (Szalai 1972) and on the national modifications made in Europe, Canada and Australia.

The EUROSTAT group of experts in this field has studied the coding of the time budget diary in various workshops. They have considered the comments made by international organisations (ILO, OECD, UNESCO, UN/INSTRAW and UN/Statistics Office) and researchers from around the world.

The following variables are to be included in the *activity diary*: -Primary activity (main) -Secondary activity (simultaneous) - Person with whom time is spent.

These variables are contained in this list of activities. The place variable (place in which time is spent, including transport), which is also included in this list, will be obtained in an indirect manner from the information contained in the *diaries*.

The *diaries* will be filled in by the people being surveyed and coded according to this harmonised list, which will increase the comparability between surveys on both a national and an international level.

Regulations relating to the coding of main activities

Rules for coding main activities

- **Rule 1**

Code using at least 3 digits in accordance with the list of activities

- **Rule 2**

When an activity is described well in the diary meaning that it can clearly be assigned a two digit code, but it doesn't fit into any of the three digit codes, it will be given a code ending in 9 (E.g. xy9), corresponding to other categories. Bear in mind that whenever there is a code for the activity, this figure shouldn't be coded as 9.

- **Rule 3**

If there is not enough information to provide a three digit code, then a two digit code will be given followed by a zero (E.g. xy0). As with the previous rule, this measure is not a solution to the problem, but should be used when there is no possible code.

- **Rule 4**

If the activity is a journey with a purpose that fits in with the definitions in section c, a suitable code is selected from the list of codes on page 99 of the interviewer's manual.

Coding of multiple main activities

It is not possible to code more than one main activity in each time interval. If there is more than one activity included as the main activity within a 10 minute interval, one of these should be selected as the main activity. The other activity should be coded as the secondary activity.

- **Rule 1**

If the activities are simultaneous and one of the activities is a result of the other, then this activity is coded as the secondary activity and the other as the main activity.

Example 1: *Having supper and chatting with family.* It seems reasonable to assume that they are chatting because they are having supper, rather than having supper because they are chatting. *Having supper* is coded as the main activity.

Example 2: Going to work by bus and reading the paper. Going to work by bus is coded as the main activity.

- **Rule 2**

If the activities are simultaneous and neither of them is a result of the other, the first activity mentioned is coded as the main activity. The other activity is coded as the secondary activity.

• **Rule 3**

If the activities are sequential and one of them is clearly longer than the other, then the longest activity is coded as the main activity.

• **Rule 4**

If the activities are sequential and neither of them is clearly longer than the other, then the activity mentioned first is coded as the main activity. The other is not coded.

Definition and coding of journeys

A journey can be described as a *cycle* with a common start, an end and a turning point. The coding of a journey starts by identifying this cycle. The number of cycles recorded in a diary depends on how the person being surveyed travels during the diary day.

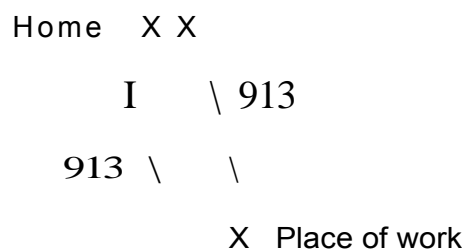
Described below are 5 examples:

1. A direct journey to work and the return home
2. A journey to work and the return that is interrupted by an errand.
3. Running an errand during a lunch break at work
4. Leaving home to run different errands in various places before returning home.
5. Leaving home to go to another town in order to carry out different activities before returning home.

Example 1: A direct journey to work and the return home

Many people with paid jobs leave home in the morning and travel directly to work, returning home later on in the evening.

Graph 1



The dwelling is the natural start and end point of the journey and the journey is interrupted by a day's work. The first part of the journey is defined by its purpose, which in this case is going to work. This is a journey linked

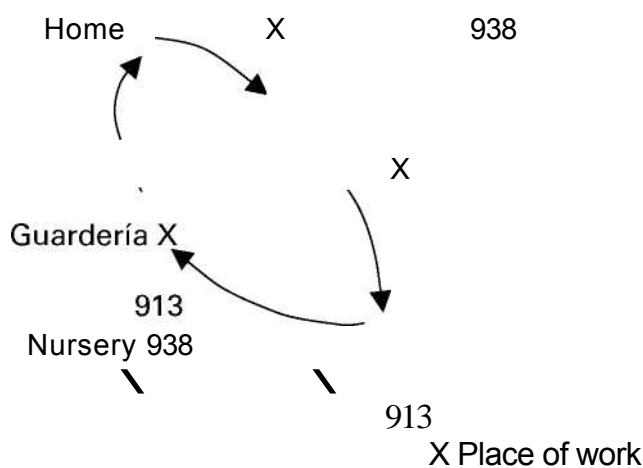
to work. If the return journey home in the evening is defined in the same way, it should be a journey home. However it is defined by the turning point and the reason for being there, which offers another journey linked to work. The reason for this is that the place of work is considered as a turning point in the total cycle from home and the return journey.

This means that the first part of the journey is defined by its purpose and the second part, *following the turning point*, is defined by where the person is coming from and why they were there.

Example 2: A journey to work and the return that is interrupted by an errand.

Let's suppose now that an errand is run during the journey to and from work, for example; A child is dropped off at nursery in the morning and collected in the afternoon.

Graph 2



The first part of the journey is linked to childcare (going to the nursery) and the second part is linked to work. The first part of the return home is also linked to work and the second part to childcare. This principle is applied without bearing in mind whether stopping at the nursery lengthens the journey or not.

Note: If an errand is run before or after work, at or near to the place of work, the previous journey to work or the subsequent return home is coded **913 Journey from work**.

Example 3: Running an errand during the lunch break at work

In the following example, the person being surveyed runs an errand during their lunch break.

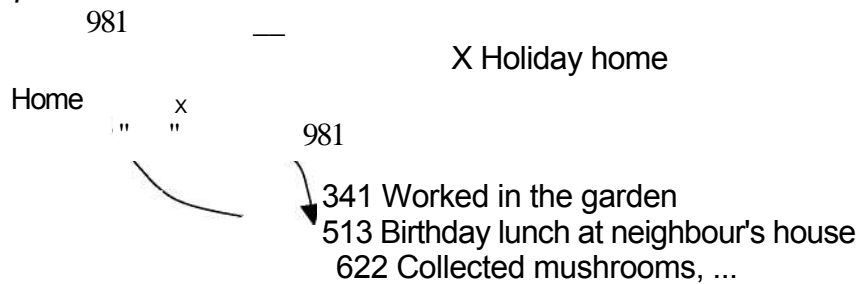
The journeys to and from work are not affected. The journey to the shop is a cycle in itself. The place of work is the start and end point and the shop is the turning point.

In some cases, it will be difficult to determine the turning point in a journey, e.g. when many different errands are run. The person being surveyed should

Example 5: Leaving home to go to another town in order to undertake different activities before returning home.

It is not unusual for the purpose of a journey to be to change towns in order to do a number of things. This means that the person starts from home and returns home and that the time spent in between these two journeys is spent in another town. Example: At a holiday home or at the home of family members doing different activities.

Graph 5



This journey is made in order to spend a day or more at the holiday home, where different activities are undertaken, such as working in the garden, going to a birthday lunch at a neighbour's house, collecting mushrooms, etc. This is a multi-purpose journey linked to a change of town.

Main activity

We define the **main activity** as the main action undertaken by the informant at a given time (the time that has been noted) influenced by the circumstances or the context that accompany the action.

0 Personal care

000 Unspecified personal care

01 SLEEPING

10 Unspecified sleep

11 Sleeping

Definition:

Sleeping during the night or the day.

Time spent in bed before or after sleeping when another activity is not specified.

*NOTE: Relaxation without sleep is included in **531 Passive leisure**.*

Examples:

Changing from one bed to another during the night

Falling asleep on the sofa

My parents woke me up, but I continued sleeping in bed.

Napping

Waiting to fall asleep

Getting up after waking up

Staying in bed after waking up

012 Ill in bed

Definition:

A stay in bed for people who are ill, incapacitated, old or disabled and when these people do not specify other activities.

Examples:

In hospital, under the effects of anaesthesia

In bed with a leg in plaster

To be in bed due to illness or old age

02 MEALS AND DRINKS

20 Unspecified meals and drinks

21 Eating

Definition:

Main meals: breakfast, lunch and supper, the place doesn't matter. Distinctions will be made using the code *place*.

Drinks that accompany these meals. *Examples:*

Breakfast, mid-morning snack, lunch, supper at home, at work, in a restaurant, during a visit,...

Dessert

Eating at school

Eating or drinking at a banquet

Eating a pizza, sandwich, baguette, .. when it is a main meal

022 Meals and drinks that are not main

0221 Snacks, tapas

Definition:

Eating, drinking or snacking on something, prior to a main meal, normally at midday.

0222 Afternoon snack

Definition:

Eating, drinking or snacking on something in the middle of the afternoon.

0229 Other meals and drinks that aren't main

Definition:

Eating, drinking or snacking on something at any time of the day without it fitting into any of the previous headings.

Infusions, ice-creams, sweets,...

Coffee, tea, fruit juices, beer, whisky,...

Examples:

Having an infusion

Eating ice-cream, sweets,...

Eating dried fruits, sweets,...

Having a coffee, tea, fruit juice, ...(when it is not part of a main meal)

Drinking wine, beer, whisky,...(when it is not part of a main meal)

Getting drunk

Taking drugs

03 OTHER PERSONAL CARE

30 Other unspecified personal care

31 Personal

hygiene and

getting dressed

Definition:

Activities that the informant carries out for themselves.

Use of the basin, bathroom, toilet. Time spent in the sauna is included.

Also included are unpaid activities done to the informant (hairdressing, manicures,...) by a household member, friend, acquaintance,...

Getting up and going to bed are included if no other activity is specified.

*NOTE: Time spent in bed before and after sleep when no other activity is specified is included in **011 Sleeping**.*

Examples:

Changing clothes

Routine tasks relating to personal hygiene and getting dressed (preparing clean clothes, towel, preparing a bath or shower)

Foot massage (carried out by oneself)

Make-up, shaving

Manicure, pedicure

Personal hygiene

Sauna

Skin care

Bathing, showering

Washing your face, hands and brushing your teeth

Washing, drying and conditioning hair

039 Other specified personal care

Definition:

Personal care administered by oneself for health reasons.

Medical care administered to the informant by a family member or a friend.

Sexual activities.

Activities coded as *personal or private*.

*NOTE: Paid personal care services (consultation with a doctor, hairdresser) are included in **363 Personal services**.*

*Unpaid services offered to someone (haircut, medical care) are included in **381 Physical care and child watching, 391 Help given to adult household members or 428 Help given to adults in other households**.*

Examples:

Administering inhaler for asthma

Relationship between a couple

Insulin injections

Personal relations

Taking blood pressure, controlling sugar levels, other diagnostic tests or controls done at home, ...

Personal medical care at home

Preparation and taking of medication

Putting tablets, medication in a container,... which will be taken during the week or during a trip.

Sunbathing at home (sun-bed, on the balcony,... of the dwelling)

Treating wounds

1 Work

NOTE: According to the ILO, hours effectively worked should include (ILO 1993, 84):

1. Hours effectively worked during normal work periods;
2. Overtime worked and generally paid in accordance with rates that are higher than the norm (overtime hours);
3. Time spent at the place of work and spent on activities such as preparation of the work place, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools and the drawing up of invoices, attendance sheets and reports;
4. Time spent waiting at the place of work, due for example, to a lack of instructions, broken machinery or an accident, or time spent in the place of work during which no work is done, but which is paid within a framework of guaranteed work; and
5. The time corresponding to short rest periods at the place of work, including tea and coffee breaks.

The following are excluded from hours effectively worked:

1. Hours paid, but not worked, such as annual leave, public holidays or sick leave;
2. Lunch breaks;
3. Time spent travelling from home to work and vice versa.

NOTE: For this purpose, work is considered as work paid by a company or business, property or family business, as well as unpaid work carried out to help the family. Also included here is lower-level work or assistance for all people who are not considered employees, for example, people outside the official employment age (retired people, teenagers...). Agricultural work.

NOTE: Selection of the most suitable category is based on the following regulations:

1. If, according to the individual questionnaire, the informant doesn't have a second job, it will be included in **111 Normal work in main job**.
2. If, according to the individual questionnaire, the informant has a second job, when they indicate in the diary that the work carried out is due to the main job it is included in **111 Normal work in main job** and when they indicate in the diary that the work carried out is due to a second job, it is included in **121 Normal work in second job**.
3. If, according to the individual questionnaire, the informant has a second job, but doesn't indicate in the diary if the work carried out is due to the main or second job, it is included in **111 Normal work in main job**.

NOTE: In the diary instructions, it states that it is not necessary for the informant to note down what they do during paid work hours (including journeys for work reasons, code 911 or 912). For this reason, **secondary activities during work hours will not be coded** (in order to homogenise the work hours data).

EXCEPTION: There is one exception to this rule; breaks during the main job that the informant notes in **main activity**. In this case, the main activity code will be 122 and the activity described will be coded as secondary. For example:

10:00-10:10	Smoking a cigarette	Chatting
-------------	---------------------	----------

If this activity is carried out during work, but the informant has marked it as main. Following the general rule, chatting (code 11) is not coded. However, the exception explained here means that we have to code smoking a cigarette (code 01) as a secondary activity. Theoretically speaking, the diary would look like this:

10:00-10:10	Coffee break or other breaks in main job	Smoking a cigarette
-------------	--	---------------------

Note that it is only necessary to note down the codes (the literals are not needed)

100 Unspecified work

I1 MAIN JOB

III Normal work in main job

Definition:

Time spent at main job, including overtime and work taken home.

Unspecified main job belongs to this category.

NOTE: Journeys for work purposes during or outside work hours are included in **911 Journeys due to main job**. The outward and return journeys to work are included in **913 Journeys to and from work**.

Examples:

Accident at work

Business meeting during lunch break

Exam marking (teacher)

Inevitable break due to lack of material, break in energy supply,...

Meeting with partner after work

Telephone call at home in connection with work

Planning of classes for next day (teacher)

Preparation for work: prepare, clean tools,...

Student work or contracted work, when paid.

Picking up, returning tools, work material,...

122 Coffee break or other break in main job

Definition:

Breaks during work hours for personal reasons, for example, the need to rest, to smoke, to make a personal phone call, to use the Internet for personal reasons.

Activities during the break should be coded as secondary activity as work is the main activity.

*NOTE: Breaks due to work reasons (lack of material, power cut,...) are included in **111 Normal work in main job**.*

Examples:

Break for rest or to read the paper

Break to smoke a cigarette outside office

I called my children

I used the Internet to pay personal bills

223 Training during main job

Definition:

Paid for by the employer.

Paid practical training.

Training received during work hours.

*NOTE: Unpaid practical training relating to studies or basic school training as part of an apprenticeship are included in **211 Classes, courses and conferences**.*

Examples:

Beginners training course

Refresher course

Introduction course to new work tool

12 SECOND JOB

Definition:

A job or jobs that are not the main job: work for oneself as secondary activity, paid overtime work.

*NOTE: Voluntary work for an organisation is included in **411 Organisational work** even when there are minimum fees involved.*

121 Normal work in second job

Definition:

Time spent on aforementioned job or jobs, including overtime and work taken home.

*NOTE: Journeys during work time are included in **912 Journeys due to second job**. Journeys to and from work are included in **913 Journeys to and from work**.*

Examples:

Sale at a market stall or a travelling market

Teaching private classes (people for whom it is not their main job, for example, students,...)

Teaching classes at the university (people for whom it is not their main job)

Writing a newspaper column (for people who don't do this as their main job)

Working on own land (for people who don't do this as their main job)

122 Coffee break and other breaks in second job

Equivalent to code **112** , but referring to second job

123 Training during second job

Equivalent to code **113**, but referring to second job

13 ACTIVITIES RELATING TO WORK

Definition:

Activities relating to work, except the work itself, which is included in **11 Main job** or in **12 Second job**.

130 Unspecified activities relating to work

131 Lunch break

Definition:

Lunch or lunch break at work.

NOTE: Different activities can be carried out during the lunch break. The informant is asked to note down activities carried out during this break (eating, shopping,..). Each of the activities should be coded as main activity, using the code 10 Lunch break from the list of secondary activities, indicating in this way that the activity is carried out during the lunch break.

*If there is no indication in the diary of what the informant has done during the lunch break, it should be coded as **131** in the main activity.*

It is interesting to collect information on lunch breaks for the calculations on the average work day, as these activities provide a truer picture of these days.

132 Job search

Definition:

Any activity relating to a job search, in other words, time spent visiting or consulting employment offices or agencies, in introducing oneself to companies or business people, in reading adverts and answering them, in sending CVs,... also by Internet

Examples:

Visiting a possible place of Work

Reading job adverts

Searching for job offers on the Internet

Sending CVs to companies by post or Internet

Going to tests or interviews

139 Other specific activities relating to work

Definition:

Activities relating to work, except the work itself. Time not included in work hours effectively worked, for example time spent at place of work before the start of work and after the end of work.

*NOTE: Work taken home is included in **111** or **121 Normal work in main or second job**.*

Preparing a bag at home for the following day's work or taking off work clothes is included in 324 Various organisation tasks.

Examples:

Changing clothes, showering before/after work at place of work

Preparation of professional documents in the dwelling,...

Going to see place of work or business person that has employed me

2 Studies

200 Unspecified studies

21 FROM SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY

Definition:

Studies in a primary, secondary or higher education centre as part of the education system, including vocational, occupational and continuous training studies.

210 Unspecified activities relating to school/university

211 Classes, courses, and conferences

Definition:

Also includes work experience in laboratories, practical training and unpaid practical work linked to studies, refresher courses and short breaks between classes.

NOTE: Lunch breaks and long free time periods are coded in accordance with the activity undertaken during the break (lunch, homework, library, shopping, social life...).

Examples:

At school, at institute,... when another activity is not specified

Taking a break at institute, college,...

Going to the cinema, theatre with the institute (during class hours)

Exam

Theoretical electricity class

In the laboratory looking through a microscope

School sports day

212 Homework and library

Definition:

Homework, library work, study in the library. Reading to prepare for an exam.

*NOTE: Preparing a bag,.. is included in **324 Various organisation tasks**.*

Examples:

Collecting flowers and plants for the institute

Preparing for an exam

Studying with a colleague

Doing a piece of work on a subject

Revising homework

219 Other specified activities relating to school/university

Definition:

Activities relating to school/university, without including study, for example, waiting in the school playground for classes to start,... when no other activity is mentioned.

Examples:

Staying at school

Going to teacher's office

Visiting the head of studies

Waiting in the school grounds to go to class

22 STUDIES DURING FREE TIME

221 Studies during free time

Definition:

Occasional, unregulated study during free time.

This includes studying via the radio and television.

Self-study classes are included.

Administrative, creative or artistic courses.

Preparation for public exams

And homework for all these courses.

NOTE: Studies taken via the radio, television... should be coded with the code corresponding to the secondary activity (see the secondary activity codes that follow the main activity codes).

*NOTE: Courses or studying during work hours are included in **113 or 123 Training during main or second job.***

Examples:

Administrative courses (typing, accounting)

Artistic courses (painting, music,...)

Piano exercises

Correspondence studies or courses

Driving school

Language courses (including taking courses on TV or radio, coding the secondary activity as previously mentioned)

Music lessons

Preparation of courses: homework, reading,...

Photocopying notes (for public exams,...)

Sewing classes

Speaking with public exam tutor

IT courses

Self-teaching

DIY courses

3 Household and family

NOTE: Includes activities, tasks or work carried out by the informant towards their own household and which can be done at the same time for other households.

- If the activity is undertaken solely for another household, it is included in **42 Informal help given to other households** under the corresponding heading of the activity undertaken.

- The codes have been defined in such a way that the production activities included in the national account system are distinguished from those that are not included.

- All paid activities or those linked to work, such as shopping or repairs for the family business, are included in **1 Work**.

- If help is given to a family member in a family business, the activity is included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job**.

300 Unspecified activities relating to the household and family

Examples:

Domestic tasks

Household chores

Open air tasks

31 CULINARY ACTIVITIES

310 Unspecified culinary activities

311 Preparation of food

Definition:

All activity relating to the preparation of food, including laying and clearing the table.

Examples:

Making coffee

Cleaning fish

Cooking

Preparing lunches, snacks, tea, drinks, sandwiches for children

Preparing a bottle for a child

Preparation for coffee, snacks, appetisers, meals,...

Preparing food to take to school, work,...

Serving food for other people

Putting the oven on, heating up food

Asking for the table to be set

312 Baking

Definition:

All activity relating to baking.

Examples:

Making a cake, tart, sweets,...

313 Washing up

Definition:

Includes all activities prior to and following washing up, such as for example, drying, putting away,... also included are tasks relating to the use of a dishwasher.

Examples:

Preparing leftovers for putting in the fridge

Cleaning the table after breakfast, lunch, supper, a snack, coffee,...

Clearing up the kitchen

Loading or unloading the dishwasher

314 Preserving food

Definition:

Preserving food, freezing, making jams, canning and any related activity, for example, washing fruit, making marmalade or fruit syrups.

Preparation of food for subsequent consumption.

Examples:

Removing milk to make cheese,...

Washing mushrooms for subsequent consumption

Killing a chicken or pig for subsequent consumption in the household, when it is not part of the work involved in a farm itself.

Preparing food for the freezer

Preparation, bottling of homemade drinks: wine, brandy, punch, eau-de-vie, beer,...

Setting aside potatoes, tomatoes, melons for preserving

Storing fruits in the basement

319 Other specified culinary activities

21 HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE

320 Unspecified household maintenance

Examples:

Cleaning, without specifying whether it is the dwelling, the basement, the garage, the patio

321 Cleaning the dwelling

Definition:

Hoovering, washing/polishing the floors, cleaning windows, making beds, tidying, organising the home,... referring to the dwelling, the basement, the garage.

Separation of rubbish for throwing away or recycling: paper, bottles, cans,.. Also organic rubbish for compost.

Examples:

Airing sheets

Shaking out a rug

Tidying up children's toys

Putting away cleaning instruments

Tidying the cupboard

Taking paper, bottles, cans or corresponding containers for recycling

Throwing out the rubbish, waste

322 Cleaning the patio and the outside of the dwelling

Definition:

Cleaning the patio or pavement, clearing snow, also putting fertiliser on the garden...

Examples:

Cleaning the area surrounding the swimming pool

Cleaning patio furniture

Cleaning the roof

Cleaning the dwelling's outside walls

Collecting dead leaves

Sweeping the entrance

323 Heating and water supply

Definition:

Supply of heating and water material.

Chopping wood and collecting wood for heating.

NOTE: The repair of equipment is included in 353 Manufacturing, repair and maintenance of household equipment.

Examples:

Collecting water for washing basin, sink,...

Transporting water

Controlling the boiler

Heating the sauna

Lighting the boiler

Preparing heating material

Heating water for the bath

Going to the basement for wood for the stove

324 Various organisation tasks

Definition:

Various types of organisation tasks in the household, at the holiday home, in a hotel,... or other type of task.

Ordering, organising and classifying own objects or goods or those belonging to other household members.

Ordering and classifying books, CDs,...

Examples:

Organising clothes during the morning

Organising shopping

Taking furniture to garden

Monitoring mousetraps

Collecting post from letter box

Organising books on shelves by topic, size, owner,...

Asking my brother for CDs, books that I lent him

Hanging curtains

Loading or unloading shopping into/from car
Searching for lost objects
Preparations for moving to another place
Preparing and checking school bag for children
Packing suitcase or packing or wrapping object for a journey, a move, to go to holiday house,... unpacking, unwrapping,
Preparing bag for work or school
Preparing or collect tools necessary for a hobby
Covering books
Preparing clothes for next day
Preparing backpack
Putting up a tent
Putting food (from shopping) in the fridge, in the pantry,..
Putting up posters
Looking after house plants
Watering house plants
Wrapping presents
Putting up nativity scene, decorations, putting up Christmas tree
Looking for something without specifying what it is

329 Other specified household maintenance

Definition:

Short activities not classified in previous codes.

Examples:

Opening or closing curtains and blinds
Opening or closing doors and windows
Locking the door

33 MAKING AND CARING FOR CLOTHES

330 Unspecified dressmaking activities and taking care of clothes

331 Washing

Definition:

Hand washing, loading or unloading the washing machine, hanging washing out, folding (when clothes not ironed),...

Examples:

Collecting in the washing

Folding sheets and putting them in cupboard (without ironing them)

Handwashing, putting to soak, rinse

Sorting out clothes for washing

332 Ironing

Definition:

Ironing.

All kinds of activities relating to ironing.

Folding or organising in cupboard (after ironing).

Examples:

Putting clothes in ironing drawer

Sorting/folding ironed clothes or clothes for ironing

333 Making clothes

Definition:

Only new products (not repairs of clothes or shoes).

Weaving, sewing, knitting, embroidering, making shoes,... by hand or using a machine.

Examples:

Crocheting

Making a dress, trousers, pair of curtains,... using a sewing machine

Knitting

Sewing

Weaving a rug

339 Other specified making and caring for clothes activities

Definition:

Repairs, alterations to clothes
Repairing and cleaning of shoes
Preparing clothes for storage

Examples:

Polishing shoes, cleaning boots
Sewing a button, changing a zip
Changing the style of a suit or dress, hemming some trousers

34 GARDENING AND ANIMAL CARE

Definition:

Gardening or animal care activities (not as agricultural work)

NOTE: Directives for the coding of activities found on the boundary of agricultural activities.

The coding of activities related to gardening and the care of domestic animals is problematic when they border on agricultural work. For this reason, the household questionnaire includes some questions on the cultivation of vegetables and the care of animals with the aim of determining whether the result of these activities is the sale of products or own consumption.

The following rules are used for the coding of these activities:

- 1. If for different reasons agricultural work has not been specified in the individual questionnaire as work, either main or second (for example, the informants relationship with the activity is as a student, retired person,...; the farm doesn't make sufficient profit; they are afraid of taxes), **but**, according to the household questionnaire the household sells the resulting products, **then** the activities mentioned by the household member under heading 34, which generate this income, are included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job**.*
- 2. If at least one of the household members considers the agricultural work to be their main or second job and according to the household questionnaire the products resulting from this activity are sold, then the activities under heading 34 noted by the household members will be included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job**, but only those activities that result in income.*
- 3. An informant who mentions assistance, unpaid, given to an agricultural worker who doesn't correspond to the informant's household, will be classified in **426 Assistance at work and in agriculture**.*

340 Unspecified gardening and animal care activities

341 Gardening

Definition:

Gardening activities in small kitchen gardens: caring for and cultivation of vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes,... and/or fruit trees. Also harvesting.

Caring for and cultivation of outdoor plants, cutting the grass,... Working on a kitchen garden, whenever the products produced are not sold

Also caring for flowers that decorate graves.

*NOTE: Caring for indoor plants is included in **324 Various organisation tasks**.*

*Collecting dead leaves is included in **322 Cleaning of the patio and outside of the dwelling**.*

Examples:

Collecting roses, petals,..

Cultivation of trees for private use (not for use as firewood)

Planting vegetables

Working the allotment, hoe

Caring for fruit trees

Cutting the hedge

Gardening tasks: Watering the garden, planting up pots,...

342 Care of domestic animals

Definition:

If the products resulting from the aforementioned animals are only for the household's own use, for example, eggs produced by hens.

*NOTE: Riding a horse is included in **619 Other specified physical exercise***

Examples:

Looking after beehives

Feeding domestic animals

Brushing a horse (used for riding, not for work)

Looking after hens, rabbits, sheep,...

343 Caring for pets

Definition:

Feeding and cleaning pets, looking after aquariums/terrariums,...

Examples:

Calling the cat back into the house

Brushing the dog, bathing it,...

Training the dog

Taking the dog to a dog training school

Taking a pet to the vet

Going to a pet show with a pet

344 Walking the

dog

Definition:

Walking the dog without worrying about time spent

Also includes leisure activities with the cat or other pet

Examples:

Going to the woods with the dog

349 Other specified gardening or animal care activities

35 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS

350 Unspecified construction and repair activities

351 Construction, renovation of the dwelling

Definition:

Only production activities included in National Accounts.

Significant modifications to the dwelling, including the construction of a new dwelling or an extension and/or significant modification, for example, renovation of the bathroom. Includes construction and renovations to the dwelling, garage or the dwelling's rooms.

*NOTE: Activities relating to agricultural buildings are included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.***

Examples:

Adding insulation to the walls

Construction work on the garage

Putting in electricity in the dwelling

Covering a well, putting in drainage

pipes Doing up the kitchen

352 Repairs to the dwelling

Definition:

Small repairs or modifications to the dwelling, garage or dwelling's rooms not included in the national accounts system.

Plastering the walls, repairs to the ceilings, painting, wallpapering, putting down carpet, interior decoration, repairs to facilities,...

Examples:

Putting in light bulbs or lamps

Installing window frames

Unblocking a sink

Taking apart cupboards (before repairing them)

Tiling the kitchen, plastering

353 Manufacturing, repair and maintenance of household equipment

Definition:

Manufacturing and repair of furniture and other household equipment, making of pottery, utensils and other articles,... Assembling furniture or equipment. Woodwork. Repair and maintenance of tools and equipment (for example, ski-ing equipment).

NOTE: The repair of agricultural equipment is classified in 111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.

Examples:

Making a cupboard, including assembly

Changing a light bulb, a lamp or repairing it

Changing the time on clocks

Cleaning and greasing the sewing machine

Cleaning the kitchen's extractor fan

Charging the mobile phone battery

Repairing children's toys

Changing batteries

Sharpening knives

Looking after garden tools

354 Vehicle maintenance

Definition:

All kinds of maintenance carried out by oneself on the household's vehicles: cars, bikes, boats, ...

*NOTE: The maintenance of agricultural vehicles is included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.***

Examples:

Changing the tyres on the car

Docking the boat in harbour for winter

Putting the car in the garage, getting used to a new car

Putting a bike in the appropriate room

Repairing and preparing a vintage car

Repairing a motorbike

Looking after the car

Washing, cleaning and waxing the car yourself at a service station

359 Other specified construction and repair activities

36 SHOPPING AND SERVICES

Definition:

Procedures that require going to offices, institutions,...

*NOTE: The organisation or supervision of external services at home is included in **3712 Other household management.***

360 Unspecified shopping and services

361 Shopping

Definition:

Purchase of daily or long-term consumer goods Purchase of drinks, newspapers, magazines, cigarettes, sweets, clothes, shoes, books, dwelling, car, furniture, household appliances,... Purchases for maintenance and repair purposes. Includes looking at articles in shops, markets,...

*NOTE: The purchase of agricultural goods is classified in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.***

Examples:

Buying a present, plants for the garden, medicines,...

Buying dried fruits, sweets, snacks in a kiosk...

Buying petrol for vehicles

Visiting car salesrooms, show flats, estate agents,...

Window shopping for clothes, trying on clothes in a shop,...

Buying tickets (for the cinema, swimming-pool,...)

Renting a film

Going to a food shop, market,...

Going with Mum to do the shopping

362 Commercial and administrative services

Definition:

Commercial services such as a paid laundry service, tailors, shoe maker,...

Visiting the post office, the bank, agency, accountant, lawyer, insurance company, municipal services, police station, taking the car for MOT, travel agents, unemployment office, employment agency,...

Maintenance, car wash, repair and other vehicle services, such as changing the oil and lubrication in terms of invoiced service.

*NOTE: Phone calls to institutions are included in **3712 Other household management**.*

*When the service is carried out by oneself at a garage or at home, it is included in **354 Vehicle maintenance**.*

*Activities (calling, speaking to vet,...) relating to veterinary services for livestock (if dealing with a farm) are included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job**.*

Examples:

Registering at a hotel or other hotel services

Collecting a parcel from post office, leaving shoes at the shoe menders

Taking car for a tune-up (as invoiced service)

Paying bills from a cash machine, taking money out of a cash machine

Visiting a travel agents, decorator

Waiting at customs

Taking a coat for cleaning to a launderette or taking it to the dry cleaners

363 Personal services

Definition:

Personal services that can't be delegated to others.

Visiting the doctor, dentist, physiotherapist, masseur,... for oneself.

Visiting a beauty salon, hairdresser, going to the solarium, going for a manicure,... in terms of invoiced services. Also included is waiting time.

Examples:

Facial care, have belly-button pierced, waiting at the hairdressers

Maternity visit, home visit by the doctor

Being in the waiting room at the doctors, in the hospital (as the patient)

369 Other specified shopping and services

Examples:

Waiting in the car while my wife shops

37 HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT

371 Household management

3711 Household management on the

Internet

Definition:

Using the Internet for household management: Purchases, consulting bank details, personal,.. claims.

Examples:

Internet banking

Buying furniture, a bike on the Internet

Consulting water bills, electricity, gas, telephone,...

Consulting train, plane, bus times on the Internet

Reserving plane tickets, theatre tickets on the Internet

3712 Other household

management

Definition:

Planning and organising, household budget forecast, accounting, writing a shopping list, organisation and supervision of external services (for example, repairs) carried out for the household.

Phone calls to institutions, correspondence with authorities.

Phone or correspondence shopping.

Time spent on IT for household management purposes.

*NOTE: Going to a post office, bank,.. is included in **362 Commercial and administrative services**.*

*Going shopping,... is included in **361 Shopping**.*

*Management relating to agriculture (work) is included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job**.*

Examples:

Telephone banking, filling out a bank draft form

Buying or reserving cinema, theatre, museum, attraction park, plane, train tickets,... from home (Not on the Internet)

Phoning painters, doctors surgery to arrange an appointment, garage, dentist,... order a pizza.

Planning the day, a party, meals or food shopping, weekend activities for the family

Making phone calls to see whether there are places at a school Visiting a school to get information on places for the following year

38 CHILDCARE

Definition:

Childcare by parents or older siblings of children who are household members or from other households. Also care of grandchildren by grandparents when they are part of the same household.

*NOTE: If the childcare is only for another family, it is included in **427 Help with childcare**. It would also be **Help with childcare** in the case of grandparents who care for grandchildren who aren't part of the same household. For the purpose of this survey, a child is a child until they are 17.*

380 Unspecified childcare

Examples: Helping

with children

381 Physical care and supervision of children

Definition:

Feeding them, dressing them, putting them to bed, rocking them, getting them up, washing them,...

Supervising them at home and outside. This also includes custody activities.

Examples:

Babysitting my younger sister

Breastfeeding my child, holding my child, changing nappies

Combing my child's hair, putting them to bed, waking them up

Looking after a sick child

Looking out for children (including my own) who are playing outside

Going to my children's sports activities

Going to the park with the children

Telling-off the children

382 Teaching children

Definition:

Helping children with their homework, teaching them to do specific things.

Examples:

Revising their homework

383 Reading, playing, speaking with children

*NOTE: If siblings speak to each other it is included in **511 Family social life** and if they play together in **732 Group games**.*

Examples:

Entertaining, amusing, playing a game with children, reading them a story

384 Accompanying children

Definition:

Going with children to the doctors

Waiting for them at a sports centre, music class,... if no activity different from waiting is specified.

Visiting the school or nursery. Includes parents evenings at school.

*NOTE: If an activity different from waiting is specified, it should be coded, for example, having a coffee. Time spent on journeys is included in **938 Journeys due to childcare**.*

Examples:

Going to an end of term party at school

Being at school with my children

Speaking to the carer, teacher, babysitter,...

389 Other specified childcare

Examples:

Listening to my daughter play the piano in class

39 HELP GIVEN TO AN ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

391 Helping an adult household member

Definition:

Helping adults and caring for them (except domestic tasks)

Physical care administered to a sick adult or an old person: personal hygiene, hair cut, massage; psychiatric help, information and advice; going with an adult to the doctors, visiting them in hospital.

*NOTE: Helping with culinary activities, cleaning the dwelling,... is included in **34 Household and family** depending on the activity.*

*Help given to an adult belonging to another household is included in **42 Informal help given to other households** according to the specific activity.*

Examples:

Cutting my spouse's hair

Waking an adult up (husband, wife, father, mother, brother, uncle,...)

4 Voluntary work and meetings

400 Unspecified voluntary work and meetings

41 ORGANISATIONAL WORK

Definition:

Working as an unpaid volunteer or for minimum fees

410 Unspecified organisational work

411 Work for an organisation

Definition:

Work undertaken for an organisation and not directly for individuals.

Includes work undertaken for groups and associations, as well as work undertaken for a school or nursery, neighbourhood groups,...

Work as a committee member.

Administrative work.

Preparation of activities, preparatory work for events.

Cake making,... for an organisation, work in a canteen.

Repairs and other small jobs for an organisation.

Volunteer fireman.

Civil protection volunteer.

Doing the accounts for clubs.

Giving information, distributing leaflets, flyers,...

Activities relating to the collection of money for an organisation.

*NOTE: If the voluntary work is done directly for individuals (for example, delivering food to the poor), then it is included in **412 Voluntary work via an organisation**.*

Examples:

Board of Directors meeting

Calling a list of people to confirm their attendance at a meeting

Getting together material for the Board of Directors meeting

IT tasks for the tennis club

Counting and distributing clothes (for the basketball club)

Distributing the minutes of a meeting

Election night activities
Animal and environment protection
Buying/selling lottery tickets
Preparing a board meeting
Looking for sponsors
Classifying clothes (basketball club sales)
Classifying club correspondence
Working on an organisation's informative notice
Distributing an organisation's correspondence
Being in charge of paying the partners' quotas
Posting electoral notices
Distributing informative leaflets on organisation activities
Public administration management
Requesting subsidies

412 Voluntary work via an organisation

Definition:

Work carried out directly with people via an organisation, voluntary work. Looking after old people and disabled people via an organisation.

Distributing meals.

Teacher or trainer.

Coach, referee,... for sports and gymnastics.

Leader of a young people's group, for example, boy scouts leader.

Free time monitor.

Working for a children's protection group.

Management and organisation of a self-help group.

*NOTE: Informal help given to other households is included in **42 Informal help given to other households** depending on the activity carried out.*

Examples:

Activities as a member of a religious help group: hospital visits, distributing food to the poor, support groups,...

Coach of a handball team 96

Sports coach
Donating blood
Helping a refugee centre
Helping with activities organised at a swimming pool and cleaning the area
Leader of a young people's religious group
Youth meeting
Volunteer group for the protection of woods, beaches, ...
Planting trees for an association

419 Other specified jobs for an organisation

42 INFORMAL HELP GIVEN TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS

Definition:

Help given by the informant to other households directly, without going via an organisation.

NOTE: *The majority of activities reflected in the "list of activities" are likely to include an element of help given to other households. In general, if an activity is carried out for oneself and to assist someone else, the activity carried out for oneself will be coded in main activity and the code 10 will be put in **secondary activity**, voluntary work and help given to other households.*

Using the following example we try to give an idea of the general rule, bearing in mind that where it puts buying, any other activity could appear.

Example:

Activity 1: Buying for me (exclusively) Activity 2: Buying for my neighbour (exclusively) Activity 3: Buying for both.

Activities 2 and 3 are considered to have a total element (activity 2) or partial (activity 3) of giving help to another household in this survey.

However, the three activities have different codes: Activity

1: Code 361 Activity 2: Code 425

*Activity 3: Code 361, but **code 10 should be put in the secondary activity.***

If **almost** all the shopping is for the neighbour, the limit isn't clear, meaning that the decision on what to code as the main activity and what to code as the secondary activity will be obtained from the literal context.

420 Unspecified informal help

Examples:

Help given to a neighbour

Help given to a relative

421 Helping with culinary activities

Definition:

Help given to another household in the preparation of food, baking, washing up and other activities included in section 31.

Examples:

Making a cake for my elderly parents

Helping the host of the house where I'm visiting with the preparation of a meal.

Washing up during a visit

422 Helping with household maintenance

Definition:

Help given to another household with cleaning the dwelling, both inside and outside, the washing, ironing and other activities included in sections 32 and 33.

Examples:

Helping with a move

Watering a neighbour's outdoor plants

423 Helping with gardening and animal care

Definition:

Help given to another household with gardening and animal care, walking the dog and other activities included in section 34.

Examples:

Feeding a neighbour's dog

Cutting my elderly mother's grass (other household)

424 Helping with construction and repairs

Definition:

Help given to another household in the construction of a dwelling, repairing a car and other activities included in section 35.

Examples:

Helping a neighbour to repair their roof

Making a toy, a catapult, a kite,... for children (another household)

425 Helping with shopping and services

Definition:

Help given to another household with the activities included in section 36.

Examples:

Going with my mother to the doctor

Going with my neighbour to buy a car

426 Helping with work and agriculture

Definition:

Unpaid help given by the informant to someone in another household with the paid work of this person, or with agricultural activities.

Examples:

Helping to organise, looking after the livestock, cows, bulls

Helping on my uncle's farm

Helping my sister to clean the office

427 Helping with childcare

Definition:

Help given to another household with activities included in section 38.

Examples:

Looking after a neighbour's child, without pay

428 Help given to adults in other households

Definition:

Helping, looking after adults and other activities included in section 39.

Examples:

Helping someone by lending them money, giving them psychological support

Visiting old people at home, in hospital,...

429 Other specified informal help

Definition:

Help given to another household with activities included in section **37 Household management** and other specified help not included in codes **421 to 428**.

43 PARTICIPATIVE ACTIVITIES

Definition:

Participation in meetings for free or for minimum fees.

430 Unspecified participative activities

431 Meetings

Definition:

Participation in meetings or other activities related to social, political, youth (scouts), sports organisations,... when the informant does not hold a key post in the aforementioned organisations.

*NOTE: Student-parent meetings are included in **384 Accompanying children***

Examples:

Organisation of activities at a camp

Political meeting

432 Religious activities

Definition:

Going to church, the synagogue, mosque or other temple (not as a monument). Participating in religious ceremonies such as weddings, funerals.

Religious activities, prayers, reading of holy books (Bible, Koran, Talmud,...), religious ceremonies held at home.

Following religious prayers on the television or radio.

*NOTE: A wedding reception is included in **513 Parties**.*

*Singing in a church choir is included in **7121 Musical hobbies**.*

Examples:

Going to a church service

Going to Sunday school, a confirmation meeting

Going to a religious procession both as a participant and watching it from home.

Listening to recorded religious ceremonies

Participating in baptism, confirmation, first communion ceremonies

Religious meetings

Religious activities carried out in small groups

Bible, Koran, Talmud study,... with the family

439 Other specified participative activities

Examples:

Going to demonstrations

Voting

Being a witness in proceedings

Forming part of a jury

Cleaning plaques or graves, putting flowers on a tomb (not looking after them)

5 Social life and entertainment

500 Unspecified social activities and entertainment activities 51

SOCIAL LIFE

NOTE: The making or receiving of visits, socialising in a bar, parties,... they are differentiated between using the place code.

510 Unspecified social relations

511 Socialising with family

Definition:

Social life, only with household members, when no other activity is mentioned.

Spending time with the family (when not a visit), conversation after meals,...

*NOTE: Parents socialising with their own children is included in **Reading, playing, speaking with children,***

Examples:

Reasoning with my older sister

Saying goodbye to the family

Joking around with my brother

512 Visiting and receiving

visits

Definition:

Social relations with friends and relatives in my own home or in their homes. Other household members may be present.

NOTE: Activities undertaken during visits are coded as main activity (for example, lunch, television, games), noting the visit as the secondary activity.

*If the activities undertaken during a visit are not detailed in the diary, or the visit is made exclusively for social reasons, the code **512** will be noted as main activity.*

The total time spent in making or receiving visits is measured using the with whom and place codes.

Examples:

My family comes to visit me

Receiving a visit from a social worker

I had a visit from or I visited a friend

513 Parties

Definition:

Together with household members, family members, friends, relations... at home or outside the home (at a place of work, at association headquarters,...). Weddings, funerals, confirmations, graduations and special anniversary parties.

*NOTE: Ceremonies of this kind in churches, synagogues, mosques and other temples are included in 432 **Religious activities**.*

*Going to children's parties at school or nursery are included in **384 Accompanying children**.*

Examples:

Going to my cousin's birthday party

Going to a university welcome party

514 Phone conversations

Definition:

Conversations with family members, friends, relations...

*NOTE: Phone calls made in order to manage and organise the household are classified in **3712 Other household management**, professional phone calls are classified in **111** or **121 Normal work in main or second job**.*

Examples:

Listening to answer machine messages

Telephoning via the Internet

519 Other specified social relations

Definition:

Being with friends, relations... Household members may be present.

Examples:

Talking with the neighbour, with a relative in a café

Being in the street with friends

Going to a bar, going out for drinks, having a coffee, going to a pub with a friend,...

Being with friends

52 ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE

Definition:

As a spectator or listener

520 Unspecified entertainment and cultural events

521 Cinema

Definition:

Seeing films at the cinema or film library. Waiting to go in to the cinema

*NOTE: Reserving tickets is classified in **37 Household management**.*

*Buying tickets is classified in **361 Shopping**.*

522 Theatre and concerts

5221 Theatre

Definition:

All kinds of theatre. Includes musicals.

Performances in closed arenas, in the street,...

Examples:

Street theatre, multimedia, interpretation of classic works

5222 Classical music concerts/opera and ballet/dance

Definition:

Also zarzuela (traditional Spanish operetta). Live, in the street,...

Examples:

Dance (ballet, modern and other dance)

Chamber music

5223 Modern music concerts and other types of music

Definition:

Live concerts, street performances,...

Examples:

Jazz, rock concerts

523 Art exhibitions and museums

524 Libraries

Definition:

Borrowing books, CDs, cassettes, videos,...

Using the computer in the library.

This includes reading the newspaper or listening to music in the library.

*NOTE: Studying in the library is classified according to its nature in **212 Homework and library** or in **221 Studies during free time**.*

Examples:

Borrowing a book from the college library

Searching for a book (including computer help)

525 Sports events

Definition:

Going to a sports event, for example, a car rally, horse racing, football matches,.. (includes breaks, intervals, waits)

*NOTE: Following these sporting events on the television is included in **821 Watching the television**.*

*Taking a child to a sports centre is included in **384 Accompanying children** if it is for exercise and not a competition.*

Examples:

Boxing, freestyle wrestling, martial arts

Cricket, watch a basketball, handball, volleyball match,...

Equestrian or dog sports (Horse racing, horse jumping, polo, dressage, dog show,...)

Watching the children playing at home with a ball

Watching a competition that your daughter is taking part in

Motor sports (car/motorbike racing, rallies, motocross,...)

Rugby, American football, baseball games,...

Watching a football, tennis match,...

Watching a ski-jump, slalom competition,...

529 Other specified entertainment and cultural events

Examples:

Visiting botanical gardens, nurseries

Going to car exhibitions

Visiting cathedrals, churches, abbeys,... as monuments

Going to fairs

Visiting factories (for example, a beer factory)

Going to a catwalk show

Leisure/free time parks (thematic, attraction parks, jetties, circus, parties, carnival,...)

Going to shopping centres for entertainment, leisure reasons,...

Special events, for example a sailing race

Castles, monuments, historic houses,...

Visiting a fire station

Zoos (Wild animal parks, aquariums, safari parks)

Bullfighting

Tourism

53 PASSIVE LEISURE TIME

531 Passive leisure time

Definition:

Doing nothing, sitting down, reflecting, relaxing, resting, waiting, meditating, smoking, sunbathing, thinking, speaking to a cat or dog, stroking a cat or dog...

Going to the beach or swimming pool if no other activity is specified such as swimming, playing, reading, walking,...

NOTE: Waiting in the car while another family member is buying is coded as 369 Other shopping and specified services

Waiting at the doctors, dentist, in a queue at the bank,... is coded as a main activity that leads to waiting.

Examples:

Admiring some flowers

Being bored

Calming down

Quietening down

Doing nothing in particular

Recharging batteries

Letting time pass

Listening to the birds

Killing time

Staying in bed relaxing after breakfast, lunch

Lazing around

Settling oneself
Sunbathing
Philosophising (alone)
Being at the beach
Trying to get to know oneself better
Waiting for children to come
Waiting for a guest to come
Walking around the house
Looking at the aquarium at home
Looking out of a window
Looking at planes, people in general,
boats

6 Sports and outdoor activities

NOTE: Includes physical exercise, but not journeys with a specific purpose (for example, walking to work)

600 Unspecified outdoor sports activities

61 PHYSICAL EXERCISE

610 Unspecified physical exercise

Examples:

Attending a sports course, training session

Doing sport

A little exercise

611 Walking, strolling, wandering

Definition:

Walking, strolling, wandering around the city, in the countryside (hiking),...

Going for a walk and window shopping at the same time. *NOTE: Walking the dog is coded as **344 Walking the dog**.*

Going for a walk, walking and returning home are all included in this heading whenever the outward walk or the return isn't noted as done by bus or other means of transport.

Examples:

Collecting wild flowers during a country walk

Going for a walk around the city, in the country,...

Going for a walk with a child in the neighbourhood

Going for a walk with the children

Bird watch during a walk

612

Runnin

g

Definition:

Rushing, jogging, running.

613 Cycling, ski-ing and skating

Definition:

For exercise purposes

Examples:

Alpine ski-ing, snowboarding

Ski mountaineering

Roller skating, in-line skating

Ski-jumping

Climbing a mountain pass by bike

614 Ball sports

Definition:

Football, rugby, volleyball, basketball, tennis, squash, badminton, table-tennis, ice-hockey, skittles, golf,...

Examples:

Football training

Kicking a ball around

Playing handball, basketball

Playing football

Playing tennis

615

Gymnastic

s

Definition:

Organised programmes or at home. All kinds of gymnastics, aerobics, yoga,...

Examples:

Gymnastics for the back

Aerobics

Morning gymnastics at home, stretching

616 Fitness and body

building

Definition:

Exercise at a fitness centre or gym or at home using equipment.

Examples:

Body building, muscle training

Weightlifting

Exercise biking

617 Water sports

Definition:

Swimming, rowing, sailing, windsurfing,...

Examples:

Swimming in a pool

Water gymnastics

Canoeing, sailing

619 Other specified physical exercise

Examples:

Archery

Dancing

Judo, karate,...

Carting

Motor sports

Mountaineering, climbing

Horse riding

62 PRODUCTIVE EXERCISE

620 Unspecified productive exercise

621 Hunting and

fishing

Examples:

Cleaning hunted animals or fish in the woods

Fishing for river trout

Stalking moose, deer,..

Organising and cleaning the fishing boat (if fishing is a hobby)

NOTE: *When the boat is used as a place of work, its cleaning is included in **111 Normal work in main job.***

*If the boat has been used to take a trip out to sea, ...its cleaning is included in **354 Vehicle maintenance.***

622 Collecting mushrooms, berries, asparagus

Examples:

Collecting truffles, chestnuts, laurel, camomile, rosemary, other aromatic plants.

629 Other specified productive exercise

Definition:

Other productive activities belonging to the national accounts system.

63 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SPORTS

631 Activities related to sports

Definition:

Activities related to sport and physical exercise, for example gathering together or preparing sports equipment or changing clothes in a sports centre. Neither the sports themselves nor the journeys are included.

*NOTE: Packing equipment, clothes,... at home is coded as **324 Various organisation tasks***

Examples:

Waiting for a gymnastics class to start

Choosing a horse

Cleaning the nets

Cleaning hunting tools

Taking sports clothes or equipment out of sports bag at the sports centre

Working at stables, without actually looking after the horses

Preparing a bonfire at a camp

7 Hobbies and games

700 Unspecified hobbies and games 71

ARTISTIC HOBBIES

*NOTE: Studying art during free time is included in **221 Studies during free time**. Artistic hobbies carried out with the help of a computer are included in the heading corresponding to the hobby undertaken.*

710 Unspecified artistic hobbies

711 Visual arts

7111 Plastic arts

Definition:

Painting, sculpture, paper, ceramics, graphic arts, pottery,... at home...

Examples:

Painting china or crockery

7112 Photography

Definition:

Activities relating to photography, at home, in a club.

Examples:

Retouching photos with a computer programme

Developing photos

7113 Cinema

Definition:

Activities relating to the creation of film.

Examples:

Recording a video of the children or record a short film

7114 Other visual arts

712 Dramatic arts

7121 Musical hobbies

Definition:

Singing alone or in a group, dancing, playing musical instruments,... Producing music. Rehearsals, preparations for a concert: tuning up,...

Examples:

Making music on keyboards, piano

Playing the clarinet, the flute,... live with an orchestra or band

Singing alone at home, in a choir, at karaoke

7122 Theatre

Definition:

Active participation in theatre, acting in a drama group.

Examples:

Rehearsals for a drama group, preparing the stage, performing live

Learning a script

7123 Other dramatic arts

Examples:

Role plays

713 Literary arts

Definition:

Writing novels, poetry, a personal diary, articles...

Examples:

Writing a book, an article for a local newspaper,..

Noting down memorable moments (concerts, trips,...)

*NOTE: Filling in the activity diary is coded as **955 Activities relating to the Time Use Survey***

719 Other specified artistic hobbies

72 HOBBIES

720 Unspecified hobbies

721 Collecting

Definition:

Collecting stamps, coins,...

Examples:

Swapping stamps, coins, football cards,...

722 IT programming

Definition:

Programming, preparing or repairing the computer

Examples:

Installing the computer, connecting cables,.. installing components or accessories

Installing programmes, games

723 Information using the computer

Definition:

Searching for, reading information using the computer, via the Internet (for example surfing) or other media (for example, CD-ROM of encyclopaedias)

*NOTE: Household IT management is included in **371 Household management** differentiating whether the Internet is used or not.*

Examples:

Accessing, surfing the Internet using a modem

724 Communicating using the computer

NOTE: Communication using the computer, (PC, laptop, PDA), television, games console is included,.. except mobile phones.

7241 Email

Definition:

Reading, writing and sending emails

Examples:

Checking emails on the computer

7242 Chat

Definition:

Chatting using the Internet

7243 Other communication using the computer

Examples:

Video conferences

725 Other IT hobbies

Definition:

114 Other IT hobbies not previously mentioned

Examples:

Sitting in front of the computer

Playing with the keyboard, mouse,...

Working on the computer (when it is not part of paid work)

726 Personal correspondence

Definition:

Reading and writing personal letters, faxes,...

*NOTE: Emails are included in **7241 Emails** Reading old letters is included in **819 Other specific reading***

Examples:

Listening while a letter is read

Writing a letter to my grandparents

Writing Christmas cards

727 Information using mobile phone

Definition:

Searching for, reading information using a mobile phone, via wap.

NOTE: Only written information is included, not information received via voice, for example speaking with another person, calling an information service,...

Examples:

Surfing wap pages

728 Communicating using mobile phones

*NOTE: Conversations using mobile phones are included in **514 Phone calls**.*

7281 Mobile phone messages

Definition:

Reading, writing and sending text messages by mobile phone

7282 Other communication using mobile phones

729 Other specified hobbies

Definition:

Hobbies not included in the previous categories, research as a hobby, genealogy, model airplanes, models, putting together equipment, looking at and ordering photos, slides, radio ham, astronomy,...

*NOTE: Clothes making is included in **333 Clothes making**.*

*Woodwork is included in **353 Manufacturing, repair and maintenance of household equipment**.*

Examples:

Chemical experiments

Show slides

Looking at slides with a projector

Making miniatures (planes,...)

Putting photos in an album

Watching films with a video projector

73 GAMES

730 Unspecified games

Examples:

Playing a game

731 Games to play on

your own

Definition:

Crosswords, solitaire,... games to play on your own

Playing with dolls, toys, cats, dogs,...

Examples:

Doing a puzzle (alone)

Pinball

Practicing card tricks

732 Parlour games

Definition:

Indoor or outdoor games

Children playing with other children or adults, with toys, dolls, cats,... or without them

*NOTE: Games with bets are included in **735 Bets**. Role games*

*are included in **7123 Other dramatic arts***

*Parents playing with their own children up to 17 years old is included in **383 Reading, playing and talking with children**.*

Examples:

Card games, dice, dominoes, chess, noughts and crosses and other board games.

Billiards, darts, table football,...

Outdoor games such as petanque

Backgammon, Bridge

Hide and seek,

733 IT games

Definition:

Video games, computer games and mobile phone games

Examples:

Playing Nintendo, Play-station

Playing computer solitaire

734 Bets

Definition:

Lottery, Loto, Sports lottery, Primitiva lottery

Also playing cards when betting is involved

Examples:

Betting live, in a betting shop, at a casino

Bingo

National lottery

Playing cards, billiards,... for money

Slot machines

739 Other specified games

8 Mass Media

800 Unspecified mass media

81 READING

810 Unspecified reading

Examples:

Reading the post

Reading in bed

811 Reading the press

*NOTE: Reading directly related to work is included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.***

8111 Reading of newspapers and supplements

Definition:

Reading of daily press (dailies, newspapers, news,...) and their supplements.

Reading of local newspaper, national and international papers.

Examples:

Daily national newspapers

Daily free newspapers

8112 Reading of

magazines

Definition:

Magazines are understood to be periodical, thematic press, not daily, printed mainly on coated paper: tabloids, gutter press,...

Reading of weekly or less frequent magazines.

Reading of weekly, monthly, quarterly,... publications, magazines. Local, national and international newspapers.

Examples:

Comics, comic strips

Free magazines

Reading of hunting, scientific magazines

Reading of gossip magazines

Reader's digest

8113 Reading of press on the Internet

Definition:

Reading of daily, weekly papers, monthly magazines, quarterly publications -, newspapers and magazines on the Internet

Examples:

Comics, comics in papers on the Internet

Reading of hunting magazines on the Internet

Reading of comic strips on the Internet

Reading of electronic newspapers

Reading of morning press on the Internet

Reading of scientific magazines on the Internet

Reading of sports news on the Internet

812 Reading books

Definition:

Novels, biographies, manuals, informative, instructive books,...

*NOTE: Reading related directly to work is included in **111 or 121 Normal work in main or second job.***

*Reading for an exam is included in **212 Homework and library.***

*Reading of holy books is included in **432 Religious activities.***

Examples:

Looking at an encyclopaedia

Reading a biography

Reading a romantic novel

819 Other specified reading

Definition:

Reading leaflets, advertising, adverts,...

Examples:

Looking at a clothes catalogue

Looking at a furniture catalogue

Reading a catalogue order form

Reading old personal letters

Reading travel brochures

Reading instruction manuals

82 TELEVISION AND RADIO

820 Watching the television or an unspecified

video

Examples:

Watching a film

821 Watching the television

*NOTE: Taking a course (language courses,...) on the TV is included in **221 Studies during free time**. Watching the TV is therefore coded as a secondary activity.*

*Watching religious services on the TV is included in **432 Religious activities**. Watching the TV is therefore coded as secondary activity.*

Examples:

Listening to music on the TV

Using teletext

Watching a film broadcast on the TV

Watching the TV with children

Watching a TV programme

822 Watching

video

Definition:

Watching videos when specified.

Includes video tapes of TV programmes and rented films.

Examples:

Recorded videos

Watching films in DVD format

Watching a family video

Watching a film on video

Programming the video to record a film, not for making a film

***NOTE:** If the activity lasts more than 10 minutes, you are probably reading the instruction manual to learn how to record or doing a recording test, therefore it is included in **819 Other specified reading**.*

83 RADIO AND MUSIC

830 Listening to the radio or music without specifying what

Examples:

Listening to music

831 Listening to the radio

Definition:

Listening to the radio: music, news, comments,... as main activity.

*NOTE: Taking a language course... on the radio is included in **221 Studies during free time**. Listening to the radio is coded as secondary activity.*

*Listening to a religious service on the radio is included in **432 Religious activities**. Listening to the radio will be coded as secondary activity.*

832 Listening to recordings

Definition:

Listening to CDs, MP3, cassettes, tapes, records,..

Examples:

Listening to music CDs

Listening to tapes, books.

9 Journeys and unspecified time use

NOTE: See the coding regulations relating to main activities at the beginning of this annex (in particular, the definition and coding of journeys).

This group includes two different types of code: 1) Codes for journeys made due to the main activity (for this purpose) and 2) auxiliary codes for activities that can't be included in one of the groups 0-8.

*Also included in this group **995 Activities relating to the time use survey.***

JOURNEYS WITH A PURPOSE

Definition:

Journeys between two places, except when the activity is physical exercise, such as running, walking, strolling, wandering,.. or walking the dog.

NOTE: When a number of activities are carried out in the same place the main purpose will define the journey or trip. For example, trips made due to a visit are included in **951 Journeys made due to social life activities**, those journeys made due to help given to other households are included in **942 Journeys made due to informal help given to other households** and those journeys made due to meals are included in **901 Journeys made due to personal care**.

*When the activity is mixed with a trip, there should be no subjective distinction between the two. The main rule is to code the whole set of activities indicated by the main activity that results in the other activities, for example when an informant goes shopping, it is coded **361 Shopping**.*

900 Journeys with no specified purpose

901 Journeys made due to personal care

Definition: Journeys

made due to:

- 1 Sleeping
- 2 Eating
- 3 Other personal care

911 Journeys made due to main job

Definition:

Journeys made due to main job, included or not in normal work hours. Work journeys to seminars, meetings,..

Taxi drivers, pizza delivery people,... when they are on the move.

Examples:

Work as a bus conductor.

912 Journeys made due to second job

913 Journeys to and from work

Definition:

Journeys to work (main or second) or the return.

NOTE: These journeys should be separated from those relating to shopping, childcare,...

Examples:

Going to or returning from an interview, job searching (depending on whether the journey is outbound or the return)

921 Journeys to and from school/university

Definition:

Journeys from or to school or university

Other journeys related to school/university, for example trips.

922 Journeys made due to studies during free time

931 Journeys related to house upkeep

Definition:

Journeys related to:

31 Preparation of food

32 Maintenance of the dwelling

33 Making and care of clothes

34 Gardening and animal care

35 Construction and repairs

936 Journeys made due to shopping and services

Definition:

Journeys related to:

36 Shopping and services

37 Household management

Examples:

Going by car to a shopping centre

938 Journeys made due to childcare

Examples:

Taking the children to school, training practice,...

939 Journeys made due to looking after adult household members

Examples:

Taking spouse to work

941 Journeys made due to organisational work

942 Journeys made due to informal help given to other households

943 Journeys made due to participative activities

Examples:

Going to or returning from the cemetery

951 Journeys made due to social life activities

Examples:

Going to chat with a friend

952 Journeys made due to entertainment and cultural activities

961 Journeys made due to sporting activities and outdoor activities

Definition:

Journeys related to:

61 Physical exercise

62 Productive exercise

63 Activities related to sport

971 Journeys made due to hobbies

Definition:

Journeys related to hobbies:

71 Artistic hobbies

72 Hobbies

73 Games

81 Reading

74 Watching TV or videos

75 Listening to radio or recorded music

53 Passive leisure time

981 Journeys made due to changes in location

Definition:

Going to the holiday home, going on holiday,... for a long period of time (for example, more than one night) and for different activities.

Also applied to one-day journeys, such as going to the holiday home, or when the journey has several purposes, such as, going for the harvest.

NOTE: One-day journeys to go to the theatre or a sports event, shopping,... should be coded according to their purpose, including if the journey itself is more important than the activity.

Examples:

Going by train to spend the night in a hotel

Going by train to Germany

Going to my sister's house on holiday

982 Driving for pleasure

Definition:

Driving when it is not related to any activity in particular

Examples:

Driving around the village

Taking a run in the car - without a particular purpose

Taking a look

Travelling through different places with the automobile club,...

I was at the sea/I went to the sea

AUXILIARY CODES 990

No activity recorded

995 Activities related to the Time Use Survey

Definition:

Activities related to the Time Use Survey

Examples:

Making contact with the interviewer

Helping a child to fill in the activity diary

996 Activities related to other surveys

Definition:

Activities related to other INE surveys, other organisations, companies,... telephone surveys, with an interviewer, self-completion,...

Examples:

Speaking to an interviewer

Querying any doubts about completion over the phone

Responding to a phone survey

Filling in a postal survey

Completing the APS, HBS, Household Panel,...

998 Unspecified leisure time

Definition:

Free time, but without mentioning any specific activity

NOTE: The activities included in 5 Social life and entertainment, 6 Sports and outdoor activities, 7 Hobbies and games and 8 Mass media, are all free time. The code 998 should only be used when it is not possible to specify an activity with the codes 500, 600, 700 or 800.

Examples:

Free time

Doing different free time activities

Leisure

Leisure time

999 Other specified leisure time

Examples:

No activity noted

I did a bit of everything

I spent the afternoon at home

I was at home

I was on holiday

I returned home, I left home (if it is not possible to add it to the previous or next activity).

Secondary activity

Experience shows that surveyed people don't note down *their secondary actions* (from where we get the secondary activity) as much as their main action (from where we get the main activity) in the activity diary.

A short list containing 16 general activities is provided for the secondary activity. Each secondary activity code covers a number of main activity headings grouped by secondary activities that are most likely and feasibly to be carried out at the same time as a main activity.

01 Eating and drinking

Main activities:

02 Meals and drinks

Included in this heading: *Smoking*

02 Other personal care

Main activities:

000 Unspecified personal care

03 Other personal care

03 Paid work

Main activities:

1 WORK (except 131 Lunch break included in 04)

911 Journeys made due to main job

912 Journeys made due to second job

4 Lunch break

Main activities:

131 Lunch break

5 Study

Main activities:

2 STUDIES

06 Household tasks

Main activities:

31 Culinary activities

32 Household maintenance

33 Making and caring for clothes (except 333 and 339 included in 07)

35 Construction and repairs

36 Shopping and services

37 Household management

07 Sewing

Main activities: 333

Dressmaking

339 Other specified making and caring for clothes activities

08 Care of animals and plants

Main activities:

34 Gardening and animal care

09 Childcare and care of adults in the household

Main activities:

38 Childcare

39 Help given to adult household members

10 Voluntary work and help given to other households

Main activities:

41 Organisational work

42 Informal help given to other households

11 Participative activities, social life, entertainment and culture

Main activities:

43 Participative activities

51 Social life

52 Entertainment and culture

12 Passive leisure time, outdoor activities, hobbies and games

Main activities:

53 Passive leisure time

6 SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

7 HOBBIES AND GAMES

998 Unspecified leisure time

13 Reading

Main activities:

81 Reading

14 Watching TV/video

Main activities:

82 Television and video

15 Listening to the radio/music

Main activities:

83 Radio and music

16 Another secondary activity

Main activities:

01 Sleeping

9 JOURNEYS AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE (except 911 Journeys made due to main job and 912 Journeys made due to second job included in 03 and 998 Unspecified time use included in 12).

Place and means of transport

A specific place code allows us to simplify the coding of the main activity. In Szalai's traditional classification, a lot of information is included in the codes themselves, for example for meals and socialising. It is not necessary therefore to have a separate column in the diary.

Including the means of transport in the place code reduces the number of codes needed for the main activity; furthermore, this criteria adapts well to the place code content.

The list of *places* is comprised of a list of two digits that contains 29 places and means of transport:

10 Unspecified place

11 Place of work and registered address (when they coincide)

12 Home

Examples: garage, orchard, garden, farm,... whenever it is located in the dwelling building or adjoining it.

13 Second dwelling or holiday house

NOTE: This code will take priority in the activities carried out in the second dwelling. For example: the swimming pool in the second dwelling will not be 51 (swimming pool), rather 13.

14 Place or work or school outside the registered address (all work and study up until university)

NOTE: If not specified in another place, coffee breaks are considered to take place at the work place.

Places associated with job searches are not included in this section.

15 Other people's houses

16 Restaurants, cafés, bars

Examples: pubs, discos, clubs, bakeries, dance halls... *NOTE: Hotels are not included in this section.*

19 Other specified places

Examples: dentist, library, hairdresser, bank, cemetery, community of neighbours' meetings, hotel, church, retirement club, old peoples home, doctors, hospital, park,...

By agreement, the following are included under this heading: unloading the shopping from the car, cash machine.

20 Unspecified private means of transport

21 Journey on foot

NOTE: Codes 22-25 are reserved for individual transport and codes 31-36 for group transport.

22 Journey by bike

23 Journey by moped, motorbike, motor boat

24 Journey by car

25 Journey by lorry, van or tractor

26 Other means of unspecified private transport

30 Unspecified means of public transport

31 Journey by taxi

32 Journey by bus/coach

33 Journey by tram, underground

34 Journey by train

35 Journey by plane

36 Journey by boat

39 Other means of specified public transport

40 Unspecified means of transport

51 Beach/swimming pool

Examples: river, marsh, lake, reservoir,..

52 Countryside/outdoor/sports centre

Examples: gym, football pitch, aerobics hall

NOTE: Specific places for open air activities relating to fishing are included under heading 51.

Countryside will be coded as 14 for agricultural workers, place of work.

53 Shopping centres/markets

Examples: flea market, large stores,...

NOTE: Cinemas, bingo halls and leisure areas are included in general, whenever it is specified that they are located within shopping centres

54 Street/public way

With whom the activity is carried out

The main aim of using the variable *with whom* in this survey is to measure time spent with children. From this point of view, the *with whom* variable should be defined in a broad sense, such as *being together* and not in accordance with the limited concept of *doing together*.

This variable also enables the classification of activities that are not very specific.

Coding for the *with whom* variable is as follows:

- 1 Alone (including alone in a crowd)**
- 2 With children under 10 years old who live in the household**
- 3 With other household members**
- 4 With other people, known by the informant**

Annex II

Questionnaires

IN 2002-2003 Time Use Survey

Household Questionnaire



NO
VA

Identification

Province:	<input type="text"/>
Section code:	<input type="text"/>
Municipality:	<input type="text"/>
District - Section:	<input type="text"/>
Year/quarter/week:	<input type="text"/>

Dwelling order number:	<input type="text"/>
Household order number:	<input type="text"/>

Interviewer:	<input type="text"/>
--------------	----------------------

Informant order number:	<input type="text"/>
-------------------------	----------------------

Interview date:	<input type="text"/>
-----------------	----------------------

Nature, characteristics and purpose

The **Time Use Survey** is a source of statistical information that is comparable on a European Union level, designed with the purpose of obtaining comparative data on the way people live and the distribution and use of their time.

Legislation

Statistical Secrecy

The personal data obtained by the statistical **services will be protected by** statistical secrecy (art. 13.1 of the Law on Public Statistical Services of May 9 1989, (LFEP)). All statistical personnel will have the obligation of preserving statistical secrecy (art. 17.1 of the LFEP).

Obligation to provide data

Laws 4/1990 and 13/1996 set out the **obligation to provide the data** that is requested for the compilation of this statistic.

Statistical services can request data from individuals and legal entities, both national and foreign, resident in Spain (art. 10.1 of the LFEP).

All individuals and legal entities who provide data **should reply truthfully, exactly, comprehensively and within the deadlines** to the questions posed by the statistical services (art. 10.2 of the LFEP).

In order to ensure compliance with these regulations, the LFEP (art. 48) grants the INE sanctioning abilities.

Identification of the reference person

Tell me the name of the person who usually lives in this household and is considered the reference person:

A. Household make-up table

H.M. = Household member

Names of the people who usually live in the dwelling (present or temporarily absent due to illness, studies, work,...)	Do you contribute to the household budget?	Is this your main residence? (Long-term guests, 1 year or more record YES)	If you are related to the reference person or are domestic staff record YES. If not, record NO.	Order number for household members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Reference person					01
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. Yes Q^ M.H. No Q</p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>		
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí H.M. No Other household*</p>		
<p>Yes Q^ H.M. No Q</p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>		
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí H.M. No Other household*</p>		

<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>
<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → M.H. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Sí <input type="checkbox"/> → Fin No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → H.M. No <input type="checkbox"/> → Other</p>

Total number of household members | |

Other household within the same dwelling.

1. Only for household members

	Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname

	Order No. 0 1 N	OrderNo. 10121 Ord ^e rNo. 014	Order No. 1 0 3N	
1. Residence situation				
1. Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
6. Absent	<input type="checkbox"/>	6		
2. Sex				
1. Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
6. Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	6		
3. Related to:				
0 2	<input type="checkbox"/>			
0i3	<input type="checkbox"/>			
0i4	<input type="checkbox"/>			
0i5	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	u	uu
016	<input type="checkbox"/>			
LQIZJ	<input type="checkbox"/>			
018	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	u	uu
0i9	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Hi0I	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	u	uu
	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	u	uu
4. Date of birth				
1. Month				
2. Year	_____			
Age (only if date of birth unknown)	_____		J	
	_____			J_L
5. Relation with the activity				
Look at the list of codes				

Section 3. Relationship codes: Record the relationships using the codes, in the following way: the person in the row is... (code) of the person in the column.
 Example: If person 04 is the brother of person 02, the code 03 will be put in row 04 in the second column (corresponding to 02).

- 1. Spouse or partner
- 2. Son/daughter, son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- 3. Brother/sister, brother-in-law/sister-in-law
- 4. Father, mother, father-in-law/sister-in-law
- 5. Other relative (grandfather/grandmother, grandson/granddaughter, nephew/niece, uncle/aunt, cousin...)
- 6. Not related

Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname	Name/Surname
Order No. 0i5 Ord ^{er} No. 0i6		OrderNo. 09 1	Order No.	Order No. I 09	Order No. 1 0
					6
					6

—					
—	—				
—	—	—			
—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

—
J _ L

|
—
|

J _ L

Section 5. Relation with activity codes:

Record the code considered to be the main one

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Employed full-time.
Worked at least 1 hour last week for someone else, for themselves or as family help. 02. Employed part-time.
Worked at least 1 hour last week for someone else, for themselves or as family help. 03. Temporarily absent from work on maternity/paternity leave. 04. Temporarily absent from work for other reasons. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 05. Unemployed. 06. Receiving some kind of education and/or training. 07. Drawing a retirement pension or early retirement pension. 08. Receiving permanent incapacity or disability benefit. 09. Drawing a widow's or orphan's pension. 10. Undertaking my household tasks.
Including childcare and care of adults. 11. Undertaking voluntary social tasks. 12. Other situation. |
|---|--|

2. Only for household members under 10 years old

Indicate any care received and/or the educational situation of children under 10 years old, starting with the youngest and continuing in ascending age order, as well as the average number of hours a week that they receive this care/education.

(You can indicate more than one possibility)

Order no. as household member		Youngest child	Other children in ascending age order		
Regular care		Average number of weekly hours	Average number of weekly hours	Average number of weekly hours	
Cared for by people	1. Family members from the household	Yes No6	No6	Yes No6	
	2. Unpaid people (family members outside the household, friends, neighbours...)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
	3. Paid people (babysitters, nannies...)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
	Attends some type of institution	4. Nursery, reception class, kindergarten	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
		5. School	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> * No <input type="checkbox"/> 6

* Includes hours spent in extra-curricular

activities undertaken within the institution (whenever they're regulated). **If the children attend some kind of institution,**

complete the following details:

	Youngest child	Others in ascending age order	
6. The institution where they spend the most time is:			
Public			
Private			
7. Do the children eat at the institution?	YES	Yes No	YES

B. Domestic service

Indicate whether you have domestic service, the number of people who are involved and the average number of weekly hours spent on these tasks.

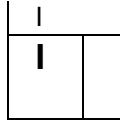
If you use a number of people, calculate the average number of weekly hours spent by each of them and note the total number.

3. Do you have domestic service?

hours

Yes	a) Lives in the dwelling	D D	No. of people	Total number of weekly hours
	b) Does not live in the dwelling	_>	No. of people	Total number of weekly

N o 6



C. Characteristics of the main dwelling

4. In what type of dwelling and type of building do you live?

Single family

dwelling: -

Independent _____

- Semi-detached or terraced

Building with more than one dwelling:

-With less than 10 dwellings _____

3

- With 10 or more dwellings _____

4

Other type of dwelling:

- Located in a building mainly used for other purposes (school, office, workshop,...) _____

5

- Other type of fixed accommodation (barracks, cabin, shack, cave,...) _____

6

5. What is the tenancy regime in the dwelling?

- Owned _____

- Rented or sublet, (includes: part-free dwellings; free dwellings whenever the household forwards payment of the rent that is subsequently returned; and free dwellings transferred by a public or private not-for-profit institution, whenever the dwellings do not belong to those who transfer them and whether or not the household forwards payment of the rent) _____

- Transferred freely (except those included in the previous section)

6. How many rooms does the dwelling have?

The following are excluded: kitchens, bathrooms or toilets, terraces, hallways, entrance halls, landings, dressing rooms, pantries and rooms used exclusively for professional purposes.

The following are included: bedrooms, dining rooms, lounges, living rooms,... Also included are: junk rooms, basements and attics that are 4m² or more, can be accessed from inside the dwelling and are used for residential purposes.

- No. of rooms _____

i

7. Does the dwelling have the following facilities?

	Yes	No
1. Independent kitchen _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
2. Permanent bath or shower facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3. Toilet with running water inside the dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
f Individual	1	6
4. Hot water		
Group _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
5. Heating with communal feed system ■<	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
[Group	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
6. Cooling system (air conditioning, mobile units,...; NOT fans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
7. Garage _____	Q 1	Q 6
8. External area where you can sit down (terrace, balcony, patio, garden,...) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
9. Vegetable garden or yard attached to the dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
10. Place used as workshop (garage, shed or special room) _____	1	6

8. Are you currently building a house for it to be your usual residence, a second dwelling or a room?

Yes 1

No

9. Are you currently carrying out major repairs on your main residence or on your second dwelling?

Yes 1

No

D. Household goods

10. Indicate whether the household or any of its members has any of the following goods or not, independently of whether they are owned by the household, rented or available through other means.

	Yes	No	How many?		Yes	No	How many?
1. TV				11. Motorbike for private use			
2. Cable TV				12. Automobile for private use			
3. Satellite TV				13. Microwave			
4. Video				14. Dishwasher			16
5. DVD				15. Washing machine			1 ⁶
6. Music equipment	a	1	6	16. Clothes dryer			1 ⁶
7. Computer (PC, laptop...)	a	1	6	17. Fridge _____			1 ⁶
8. Internet connection				18. Independent freezer			1 ⁶
9. Land line _____	e	1	6	19. Second dwelling			16
10. Mobile phone			1				

6

ii

D1



yes

di

E. Cultivation of plants or vegetables and care of animals

11. Answer the questions on cultivation of plants or vegetables and care of animals for each of the following categories.

	Does anyone in the household grow plants?	Do you receive income for the sale of any of the products you grow?
1. Edible plants, vegetables, cereals, legumes, fruit trees,...	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Yes	
	No	
2. Ornamental plants	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Yes	
	No	
	Does anyone in the household	care for or train animals?

	Do you receive income for	the sale of any product (goods or service) derived from the care or training of animals?
3. Domestic animals (or farm)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	 { Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
4. Pets	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	 { Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6

F. Financial income

12. Do the household members currently receive regular financial income from any of the sources indicated? Take into account the income of all household members, including minors and any income that could be received by the household as a whole.

	Yes	No
1. Work for others (wages or salaries) _____	_ 1	__ 6
2. Freelance work _____	_ 11	__ 16
3. Contributory and non-contributory pensions (retirement, invalidity, widowhood,...) _____	_ 1	__ 6
4. Subsidies and unemployment benefits _____	_ 1	__ 6
5. Other subsidies and regular social benefits (grants, family assistance, temporary incapacity,...) _____	_ 1	__ 6
6. Income from property and capital (rents, leases, dividends, interest, intellectual property duties, insurance company duties and pensions derived from private policies) _____	_ 11	__ 16
7. Other regular income without measuring returns for services rendered: transfers from other households, institutional donations, regular life insurance income,...	_ 11	__ 16

Interviewer:

- *If the household receives income from one single source (One single YES, go to question 14)*
- *If the household receives income from more than one source (More than one YES, go to question 13)*
- *If the household doesn't receive income (All NOs, go to question 15)*

13. If the household receives income from more than one source, note the largest amount. (This could be the result of totalling the income of household members coming from the same source).

- Largest source of income _____ |_ |

Interviewer: Consult the numbering on each source of income in question 12 and note down the number that corresponds.

14. Indicate the intervals making up the total average net monthly income of the household members, in other words, the total monthly income from all sources, of all household members, deducting taxes and social security contributions (or deductible expenses, deductions at source, instalments, whether they receive income from freelance work). (Includes the monthly proportional amount corresponding to overtime payments and other extraordinary income, whenever they are received regularly).

- Under 500 € _____	_ 1
- 500 999.99 € _____	€ 2
- 1,000 to 1,499.99 € _____	
- 1,500 to 1,999.99 € _____	
- 2,000 to 2,499.99 € _____	
- 2,500 to 2,999.99 € _____	9
- 3,000 to 4,999.99 € _____	
- 5,000 € more _____	

Specification of help activities (question 15)

1. Preparation of meals

Preparation of meals, bakery, setting and clearing the table.
Washing the dishes, drying them, putting them away.
Preparation of canned, homemade food, freezing food

2. Housekeeping

Cleaning the dwelling, hoovering, washing or polishing the floors, cleaning windows, making the beds, ordering, organising the house.
Cleaning the basement, garage or patio, clearing snow.
Dealing with the rubbish, separation of paper, bottles,...
Supply of heating materials and water, cutting and collecting firewood.
Putting shopping away, looking after house plants, preparing suitcases or parcels for a trip or move.

3. The making and care of clothes and household garments

Washing, ironing and hanging out clothes.
Caring for clothes, footwear, household wear.
Making of textile products, weaving, embroidering, making clothes, knitting,...

4 Gardening and care of domestic animals

Cultivation of edible and ornamental plants.
Caring for domestic animals, pets.
Taking the dog out for a walk.

5 Construction and repairs

Construction and renovation of the house, painting, wallpapering and/or carpeting, decoration, repair of installations and cleaning of all this work.
Repairs of equipment such as tools, ski-ing equipment and other sports.
Maintenance of vehicles (carried out physically by people who help), such as changing car tyres, mending bike punctures, cleaning boats,...
Manufacture of furniture and household utensils.

6. Shopping

Buying daily consumer goods such as drinks, newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, food, clothes, shoes, books, purchases for maintenance and repair purposes. Durable consumer goods, such as furniture, cars,...

7. Household management and services

Administrative services, post, bank, police station, car inspection, tax return.
Going to the launderette, shoe mender, travel agency.
Vehicle maintenance services, car wash, taking the car to the garage, parking the car.
Transport services: taking someone to work, to the supermarket,...
Veterinary services for pets.
Budget forecasting, accounting, making a shopping list.
Phone calls or correspondence to institutions or the government.
Use of IT for household management.

8. Childcare

Physical care, watching the children.
Reading, playing, conversation, helping with homework or studies.
School/kindergarten meeting.
Accompanying children to school, the doctors. Transporting children.

9. Caring for adults (except domestic work)

Personal services for adults in general, caring for disabled, ill or elderly adults. Personal hygiene, hair cut, massage.
Psychological help, information and assessment.
Accompanying an adult to the doctors. Hospital visits.
Reading, playing, conversation.

G. Help received by the household

15. During the last four weeks, have you received help from anyone OUTSIDE the household (non-resident domestic service, friends, neighbours, family members who don't live with you,..) with the following tasks? (Independently of whether the help is free or paid)

This does not include services provided by companies and public organisations.

You'll find details of the contents of each heading on the previous page.

Help activities received	Have you received help from anyone OUTSIDE the household in the last four weeks? received	Average number of weekly hours of help	Do you usually pay for this help?
1. Preparation of meals	Yes s		Yes 1 No 6
2. House upkeep	Yes s		Yes 1 No 6
3. Making and care of clothes and household garments	Yes s		Yes 1 No 6
4. Gardening and care of animals	Yes s		Yes 1 No 6
5. Construction and repairs (including vehicles) ¹	1- 6		Yes 1 No 6
6. Shopping	1- 6		Yes 1 No 6
7. Household management and services (including vehicles)	1- 6		Yes 1 No 6
8. Childcare	Yes 1- No 6		Yes Q 1 No 6
9. Adult care	Yes No		Yes 1 No 6
10. Others (specify) a)	Yes 1- No 6		Yes Q 1 No 6
b)	Yes 1- No 6		Yes Q 1 No 6
	6		Yes 1 No 6
	Yes No		Yes 1 No 6
			Yes 1 No 6
			Yes Q 1 No 6

1 The difference between headings 5 and 7 with regards vehicle maintenance is explained by the action of the person helping. For example, if a person is helping to change a punctured tyre on their car, it can be said that they are carrying out a physical activity and this is included in heading 5, whereas if the person is helping by notifying a garage, it can be said that they are helping manage the vehicle's maintenance and it is therefore included under heading 7.

This distinction is also valid for other activities or services considered in this or other headings.

H. General questions

16. How long did you spend completing the questionnaire?

Indicate an approximate time if you are not certain

Hours L
Minutes

17. Who completed the questionnaire?

- The interviewer _____
- Someone from the household, specify:

1. Only for household members (additional sheet)

Name/surname Name/surname Name/surname Name/surname Name/surname

Order No. 11 i1 | OrderNo.LU2 | OrderNo.Llii | J | Ord^{er}No.114 | Order No. LU5J

1. Residence situation

1. Present	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
6. Absent	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

2. Sex

1. Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
6. Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

3. Related to:

101 _____

102 _____

103 _____

104 _____

105 _____

106 _____

107 _____

108 _____

109 _____

HiO

12

13

14

1

5

4. Date of birth:

1. Month

2. Year

Age (only if date of birth unknown)

J _ L

5. Relation with activity

Look at the list of codes

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Only for household members under 10 years old

Indicate the care received and/or school situation of children under 10 years old, starting with the youngest and continuing in ascending order, as well as indicating the average number of weekly hours during which this care is received. (You can mark more than one option)

Order No. as household member	Others in ascending age order	Average	Average	Average
Cared for by	1. Family members in the household	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>
	2. UNPAID people (family members outside the household, friends, neighbours...)	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	3. Paid people (babysitters, nannies...)	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	4. Nursery, reception in an class, kinder- garten,...	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *
		No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	5. School	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *	Sí <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → <input type="text"/> *
		No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	No <input type="checkbox"/> 6

* Includes hours spent on extracurricular

activities carried out at the institution (whenever they are regulated). If the children attend an institution, complete the

following data:

	Others in ascending age order		
6. The institution where they spend most time is:			
Public	n 1	n 1	n 1
Private			
7. Do the children eat at the institution?	Yes 1 Yes1	Yes 1 No 6	Yes 1



00

INE 2002-2003 Time Use Survey

Individual questionnaire



Identification

Province: _____

Section code: _____

Municipality: _____

District - section: _____

Year/quarter/week: _____

Dwelling order no.: _____

Household order no.: _____

u

Interviewer: _____

Order no. of person to whom the information refers: _____

Name of the person to whom the information refers: _____

Please note the date on which this questionnaire is completed

_____ day

Nature, characteristics and purpose

The **Time Use Survey** is a source of statistical information that is comparable within the European Union and is designed with the aim of obtaining comparative data on the way people live and the distribution and use of their time.

Legislation

Statistical Secrecy

The personal data obtained by the statistical services will be protected by **statistical secrecy** (art. 13.1 of the Law on Public Statistical Services of May 9 1989, (LFEP)). All statistical personnel will have the obligation of preserving statistical secrecy (art. 17.1 of the LFEP).

Obligation to provide data

Laws 4/1990 and 13/1996 set out the **obligation to provide the data** that is requested for the compilation of this statistic.

Statistical services may request data from individuals and legal entities, both national and foreign, resident in Spain (art. 10.1 of the LFEP).

All individuals and legal entities who provide data **should answer truthfully, correctly and comprehensively within the deadlines** to the questions asked by statistical services (art. 10.2 of the LFEP).

In order to monitor compliance with these regulations, the LFEP (art. 48) grants the INE sanctioning capacity.

A. Relation with economic activity in the past week

People under 16 go to question 21

1. Did you carry out any paid work (in cash or in kind) last week, from Monday to Sunday, for another person or did you work for yourself (as business person or independent worker) or did you provide family help for at least one hour?

Any type of paid apprenticeship or training is included.

Yes

Go to 4

No

2. Even though you didn't work last week, did you have a job from which you were absent for any reason?

If you have a job, but you haven't yet started, put NO.

Yes

1

No

Go to 17

3. What is the main reason for you not having worked?

-Holidays _____

- Illness, accident or temporary incapacity

i²

- Studies _____

s³

- Maternity or paternity leave

d⁴

- Labour conflict _____

i⁵

- Other reason (specify)

)6

A.1 Main job last week

4. What was your professional situation last week (main job)?

If you have more than one job, refer to the main one.

Employer _____

Business person without employees or independent worker

Member of a cooperative _____

Family help

Employee:

- Private sector (includes private not for profit organisations)

- Public sector (includes state and public companies and organisations)

a³

K

5

6

)7

>-> Go to 10

5. Do you have a fixed number of paid days holiday by contract (main job)?

If affirmative, indicate one of the two options

No. of working days a year: |

or

No. of working days a month: |

Other situation: (specify) _____

Yes

No | [6

6. Do you have a fixed number of working hours a week by contract (main job)?

Yes O 1----- >• |_____|_ |Hours

7. Do you have flexible working in your job?

Yes | 11

No | 16

8. What type of working day do you have in your job?

- Full-time

- Part-time

9. What is your working day like?

- Continuous

- Split _____

10. Which occupation, profession or trade did you undertake in your main job last week?

Be as specific as possible, for example: sales assistant, car mechanic, lathe operator, labourer, crane operator...

11. What activity does the establishment carry out where you worked last week in your main job?

Specify as clearly as possible the *specific nature* of the activity (craft manufacturing, wholesale trade, extraction, transporting of goods...), the *product manufactured, extracted, grown...* (book publishing, manufacture of trousers, extraction of coal...) and the *service provided* (grocery store, car insurance, IT data processing...).

For workers attached to an Employment Agency, the activity of the establishment where they have been sent to work will be specified.

12. Indicate within which bracket your average net monthly income falls as a result of your main job. (Include the proportional monthly amount corresponding to extraordinary payments and other extraordinary income, if they are received regularly).

The net amount is the payment received after deductions, contributions and other similar payments in the case of those working for someone else.

In the case of freelance workers, the net amount refers to the sum obtained once deductions have been made at source, instalments and other similar payments, as well as deductible expenses.

- Less than 500 € 1
- From 500 to 999.99 € _____ Q 2
- From 1,000 to 1,249.99€ _____ | 3
- From 1,250 to 1,499.99€ _____ | 4
- From 1,500 to 1,999.99€ _____ | 5
- From 2,000 to 2,499.99 € _____ Q 6
- From 2,500 to 2,999.99 € _____ Q 7
- 3,000 € and more _____ Q 8

A.2 Second job last week

13. Apart from your main job, did you also have another paid job (in cash or in kind) working for someone else, as a business person, as an independent worker or providing family help for at least one hour during the last week?

Yes

No

6 → Go to 17

14. What is the activity of the establishment where you undertook your second job?
(Be as specific as possible, see question 11)

15. What was your professional situation in terms of this second job?

- Employer _____ |1
 Business person without employees or independent worker _____ |2
 Member of a cooperative _____ |3
 Family help _____ |4
 Employee:
 - Private sector (includes private not for profit organisations) _____ Q^ 5
 - Public sector (includes state and public companies and organisations) _____ |6
 Other situation (specify) _____ 7

16. Indicate within which bracket your average net monthly income falls from your second job. (Includes the proportional monthly amount corresponding to extraordinary payments and other extraordinary income, if this is received regularly).

The net amount is the sum received after deductions, contributions and other similar payments, in the case of working for someone else.

In the case of freelance workers, the net amount refers to the sum obtained after deductions at source, instalments and other similar payments, as well as deductible expenses.

- Less than 500 € | 11
 - 500 to 999.99 € ? 2
 From _____
 - 1,000 to 1,249.99 €
 From _____
 - 1,250 to 1,499.99 € ? 4
 From _____
 - 1,500 to 1,999.99 €
 From _____
 - 2,000 to 2,499.99 € Fro
 From _____
 - 2,500 to 2,999.99 € m
 From _____
 - 3,000 € more
 and _____
 □ 8

B. Job search

17. Are you currently looking for work, either as a wage earner, business person or independent worker on a full or part-time basis?

- Yes _____ 1
 - No, I've found a job (I'll be starting within 3 months) _____ 2)
 _____ 3 J

 s)² y-*Go to 21

18. If you found a suitable job now, could you start within two weeks?

Yes 1 No 6

19. Have you taken active measures in the last 4 weeks to find work?

Yes 1 No 6 | 6^ Go to 21

20. What measures have you taken in the last 4 weeks to find work?

You can chose more than one answer

- | | Yes | No |
|--|-------|------|
| 1. You have registered with a government unemployment office _____ | 1_ i | _ 6 |
| 2. You have registered with a private employment agency | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 3. You have contacted companies _____ | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 4. You have asked family members, friends, a trade union, ... | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 5. You have put, considered or answered press, radio, T.V. or Internet adverts _____ | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 6. You have done tests, exams or interviews | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 7. You have made efforts to set yourself up on your own (land search, administration of licenses...) | _ 1 | _ 6 |
| 8. Other (specify): | | |
| a) _____ | | |
| b) _____ | | |

C. Relation with activity

21. In which of the following situations do you consider yourself to have been in during the past week?
 If you consider yourself to have been in a number of situations, only indicate the main one.

- Employed (*you worked at least 1 hour*) or temporarily absent from work _____ | _ |01
- Unemployed looking for first job _____ | _ |02
- Unemployed but have previously worked _____ | 03
- Receiving some kind of education and/or training _____ | _ |04
- Drawing a retirement or pre-retirement pension _____ | 05
- Drawing a permanent incapacity or disability pension _____ | 06
- Drawing a widow's or orphan's pension _____ | 07
- Undertaking household tasks (*including the care of children and adults*) _____ \ _ |08
- Undertaking voluntary social work _____ | 09
- Other situation, specify:

Specification of help activities given to other households (Question 22).

1 Preparation of food

Preparation of food, bakery, laying and clearing the table.
Washing up, drying up and putting away.
Making of homemade tins, freezing food.

2. House upkeep

Cleaning the dwelling, hoovering, washing or polishing floors, cleaning windows, making the beds, ordering, organising the house.
Cleaning the basement, garage or patio, clearing snow.
Dealing with the rubbish, separating paper, bottles,...
Supply of heating materials and water, cutting and collecting firewood.
Putting away shopping, looking after indoor plants, preparing suitcases or parcels for a trip or a move.

3. Making and care of clothes and household garments

Washing, ironing and putting clothes away.
Looking after clothes, footwear and household linens.
Manufacturing of textile products, weaving, embroidering, making clothes, knitting,...

4. Gardening and care of domestic animals

Cultivation of edible and ornamental plants.
Caring for domestic animals and pets.
Taking the dog out for a walk.

5. Construction and repairs

Construction and renovation of the house, painting, putting up wallpaper and/or carpet, decoration, repair of facilities and cleaning of all this work.
Repairs to equipment such as tools, ski-ing equipment and other sports equipment.
Vehicle maintenance (undertaken physically by people who help) such as changing car tyres, mending bike punctures, cleaning boats...
Manufacture of furniture and household utensils.

6. Shopping

Buying of daily consumer goods, such as drinks, newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, food, clothes, shoes, books, purchases for maintenance and repair purposes. Durable consumer goods such as furniture, cars...

7. Household management and services

Administrative services, post, bank, police station, MOT, tax return.
Going to the laundrette, shoe mender, travel agency.
Vehicle maintenance services, car wash, taking the car to the garage, parking the car.
Transport services: taking someone to work or to the supermarket...
Veterinary services for pets.
Budget forecasting, accounting, writing the shopping list.
Phone calls or correspondence with institutions or the government.
Use of IT for household management.

8. Care of children

Physical care, watching the children.
Reading, playing, conversation, help with homework or studies.
School/kindergarten meeting.
Accompanying children to school, the doctors. Transporting children.

9. Care of adults (except domestic work)

Personal services to adults in general, caring for disabled, ill or elderly adults. Personal hygiene, hair cut, massage.
Psychological help, information and assessment.
Accompanying an adult to the doctors. Hospital visits.
Reading, playing, conversation.

D. Help activities given to other households

22. Without counting your paid work, have you given help to any person outside your household (friends, neighbours, family members who don't live with you...) during the last four weeks in relation to the following activities? (Independently of whether the help is free or paid).

You can find details of the content of each heading on the previous page.

Activities carried out via groups and organisations are excluded (they are included in question 23). Also excluded is help given to family companies and businesses within the households.

Help activities given to other households	Have you helped during the last four weeks?	Average weekly hours that you helped	Is this help normally paid?
1. Preparation of food	YES		Yes
	No		No
2. House upkeep	Yes		Yes
	No		No
3. Making and care of clothes and household garments	Yes 1		Yes
	No 6 g		No
4. Gardening and animal care	YES		Yes
	No		No
5. Construction and repair (including vehicles) ¹	Yes		Yes
	No		No
6. Shopping	Yes		Yes
	No		No
7. Household and services management (including vehicles) ¹	Yes		Yes
	No		No
8. Childcare	Yes		Yes 1 6
	No		No
9. Care of adults	Yes		Yes
	No		No
10. Others (specify): a)			Yes
			No
b)			Yes
			No

¹ The difference between headings 5 and 7 with regards vehicle maintenance is defined by the action carried out as help given to another household. For example, if you are helping to change a punctured tyre on a car it can be said that you are undertaking a physical activity and it is included under heading 5, whereas if you are helping to notify a garage it can be said that you are undertaking vehicle maintenance management and it is therefore included under heading 7.

This distinction also works for other activities or services included under these or other headings.

Specification of organisations, groups or associations for whom voluntary activities have been carried out (Questions 23a and 23b).

1. Youth associations

Children's associations

Scouts

Education centres during free time

2. Sports associations

Sports clubs or sporting events

Sports, bull fighting associations

Excursion centres

Car and motorists associations

Hunting, fishing, mushroom collecting clubs

3. Religious groups

Help in a place of faith (church, mosque, synagogue,...)

Religious training (Sunday school,...)

4. Political, business, professional and trade union organisations

Political parties, political organisations

Trade unions

Professional bodies

Business organisations

5. Organisations for development cooperation

International help, solidarity associations for the third and fourth worlds. Non-governmental development organisations

6. Social or health assistance organisations

Help against cancer

Social volunteer work

Social canteens

Citizens' advice

Help for abused people

Civil protection

Casualty, rescue services

Associations for physically, mentally or sensory disabled people

Associations for the sick or families of the sick

Immigration assistance

7. Environmental organisations

Conservationist groups

Animal rights and plant groups, ecological organisations

Territory defence groups

8. Human rights or justice groups, civil rights

Anti-military or pacifist bodies

Consumer associations

Women's rights associations

Human Rights associations

9. Citizens/residents associations

Neighbourhood, housewives, old peoples associations

Civic centres

Regional associations

Civil and political associations (rotary club, masons,...)

10. Art, leisure or folk associations

Popular or traditional cultural associations

Theatre, music groups

Art and photography societies

Choirs, dance and choral groups

Fan clubs

Collectors associations

Food societies

11. Educational organisations

Adult education.

Associations for parents of students

Students and ex-students associations

E. Voluntary activities

23a. Without counting paid work, have you undertaken any work or voluntary work for any of the following organisations, groups or associations in the last four weeks?

Voluntary work is understood as all kinds of organised work via an organisation or institution (for example: social voluntary work, parish work, sports clubs, trade unions...) in whose name the informant works, but does not receive any consideration as paid work.

You can find a detailed list of the content of each heading on the previous page.

Organisations, groups or associations	Have you done any voluntary work during the last four weeks?	Average weekly hours
1. Youth associations	Yes 1 No 6	
2. Sports associations	Yes 1 No 6	
3. Religious groups	Yes 1 No 6	
4. Political, business, professional and trade union organisations	Yes 1 No 6	
5. Development organisations	Yes 1 No 6	
6. Social help organisations, help for the elderly or first aid	Yes 1 No 6	
7. Environmental organisations	Yes 1 No 6	
8. Human rights or justice organisations, civil rights	Yes 1 No 6	
9. Citizens/residents associations	Yes 1 No 6	
10. Art, leisure or folk associations	Yes 1 No 6	
11. Educational organisations	Yes 1 No 6	
12. Others (specify)		
a)		
b)		

23b. Are you a member of any organisation, group or association as described in the previous question?

Member is understood as someone who pays a regular fee (weekly, monthly, yearly...) to the organisation, group or association in support of its activities.

Yes | 1

No | 6

F. Cultural and leisure activities

24. Have you been to any of the following cultural or leisure activities in the last four weeks?

Cultural and leisure activities	Have you been to any cultural or leisure activity?	How many times in the last four weeks?
1. Going to the cinema	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ■ No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
2. Going to the theatre, ballet, classical dance,...	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 . No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
3. Going to folk shows	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
4. Going to concerts (classical and modern music, opera, zarzuela)	Yes No	
5. Going to a bull fight	Yes No	
6. Going to a sports event (as a spectator)	Yes No	
7. Going to other shows (circus, magic,...)	Yes No	
8. Going to theme and activity parks	Yes No	
9. Going to shopping centres (with no defined aim, as entertainment)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6 1 g	
10. Going on trips to the country, visiting parks, going to the beach	Yes No	
11. Making cultural visits to historical and artistic monuments	Yes No	
12. Visiting museums, art exhibitions	Yes No	
13. Going to fairs and exhibitions (except art exhibitions)	Yes No	
14. Attending conferences, gatherings and debate forums	Yes No	
15. Going to the library	Yes No	
16. Going to tourist locations, trips	Yes No	
17. Others (specify)		
a) _____		
b) _____		

G. Sports activities

25. Have you done any of the following sports in the last four weeks?

Sports activities	Did you do any sport?	How many times in the last four weeks?
1. Walking, strolling (<i>around the city, in the countryside</i>)	Yes 1 No 6	
2. Running (<i>jogging,...</i>)	YES No 6	
3. Cycling, mountain-biking,...	Yes 1 No 6	
4. Skiing, snowboarding,...	YES No 6	
5. Mountaineering and climbing	Yes 1 No 6	
6. Group ball games (<i>football, rugby, basketball, volleyball, handball,...</i>)	YES 1 6	
7. Tennis or similar and frontón (<i>tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, short tennis, pelota, frontenis,...</i>)	No 6	
8. Other ball or disc games (<i>golf, hockey, skittles, petanque,...</i>)	Yes No YES No 6	
9. Skating (<i>on wheels, ice,...</i>)	Yes 1 No 6	
10. Gymnastics, aerobics, yoga,...	YES 1 6	
11. Keep fit, bodybuilding, weightlifting (<i>and other activities using gym equipment</i>)	No 6	
12. Swimming	Yes No YES No 6	
13. Water sports	Yes 1 No 6	
14. Martial arts, boxing and wrestling	YES No 6	
15. Hunting or fishing	Yes 1 No 6	
16. Other Sports (specify):		
a)		
b)		

H. Social life

26. Have you done any of the following social activities where you mixed with family members, friends or acquaintances in the last four weeks?

Social activities	Have you done any social activities?	How many times in the last four weeks?
1. Visiting and receiving visits (at home), including meals, coffee...	YES No 6	
2. Chats, talks... (outside of home)	Yes 1 No 6	
3. Eating or having dinner at home (with family members or friends)	YES No 6	
4. Meeting for card games and other games	Yes 1 No 6	
5. Going for tapas, having a snack, having coffee, a beer, wine in a bar or café	YES No 6	
6. Going to festivals or parties	Yes No	1 6
7. Going dancing (orchestral dances, discos,...)	YES No 6	
8. Going for drinks at a disco, pub, bar	Yes No	1 6
9. Going for a stroll (<i>with company</i>)	YES Di No 6	
10. Chatting on the phone with family members and friends	Yes No	1 6
11. Ordinary correspondence (reading and writing letters) with family members and friends	YES Di No 6	
12. E-correspondence (e-mail) with family members and friends	Yes No	1 6
13. Attending social clubs, general interest clubs, retired peoples homes,...	YES Di No 6	
14. IT communication (chat, telephone via the Internet, video conferences)	Yes No	1 6
15. Others (specify): a)	Yes No	1 6

b)

12

I. Education and training

27. Have you undertaken any kind of education or training during the last four weeks?

Yes 1

No ^6^ Go to 32

28. What type of education or training have you done in the last four weeks?

If you took several types of education or training simultaneously, indicate the one you consider to be the main one.

Primary education _____ |01
 Basic adult education (*literacy, primary education*) _|02
 Social Guarantee programmes _____ |03
 Obligatory Secondary Education, Secondary adult education _____ |04
 GLSES Post secondary education, Post secondary non-higher education _____ Q 05
 Official language schools _____ |06
 Intermediate professional training or equivalentt _____ |_|07
 Advanced professional training, VT or equivalent _____ |08
 University diploma, Architecture or Technical engineering or equivalentt _____ |_|09
 University degree, Architecture, engineering or equivalent _____ |_|10
 Post-graduate study, Masters, Internal residency or similar _____ |_|11
 Ph.D _____ Q 12

Other training courses:

INEM course, Educational workshops or other course for those looking for work _____ |13
 Training course offered by the company (*only for employed people*) _|14
 Other courses not previously mentioned:
 - Information technology _____ |15
 - Languages in academies (*NOT Official Language Schools*) _____ |_|16
 - Driving schools (*driving license*) _|17
 - Preparation of public exams (*in academies or with a tutor*) _____ \^|18
 -Others _____ | |19

29. Was the education you undertaken or a taking full-time or part-time?

Obligatory education is considered to be full-time. For the rest, education and training will be considered to be part-time if it is carried out simultaneously with other tasks or work.

- Full-time _____ 1 |i
 - Part-time _____ |_6

30. What is the total duration of the education or training?

- Less than 1 week _____ |__|1
 - From 1 week to less than 1 month _____ | 2
 - From 1 to less than 3 months _____ | 3
 - From 3 to less than 6 months _____ |__|4
 - From 6 months to less than 1 year _____ |__|5
 - From 1 to less than 2 years _____ | 6
 - From 2 to less than 4 years _____ | 7
 -4 years or more _____ | 8
 -Not defined _____ | 19

31. What is the average number of weekly hours spent on this education or training?
Also add time spent on personal study or doing homework.

If the course is a distance or correspondence course, the average number of hours should also include the time spent in tutorials and queries with the lecturer.

Average number of weekly hours _____

32. What is the highest level of study you have reached?

If you are still studying, indicate the highest level that you have reached.

- Cannot read or write _____ | | 01
- Can read or write, but spent less than 5 years at school _____ | | 02
- Spent 5 or more years at school, but didn't complete GBE, OSE or Elementary post-secondary education| | 03
- Elementary post-secondary education, School graduate or OSE, School certificate _____ | | 04
- Post-secondary graduate, Secondary school, Post secondary GSLES, Post-secondary non-higher education, Pre-University course _____ | [05
- VTI, Intermediate VT, Industrial professions or equivalentt _____ |_ | 06
- VTII, Advanced VT, Industrial Masters Degree or equivalent _____ |_ | 07
- Diploma, Technical architecture, Technical engineering or equivalent; 3 academic years passed of a degree, Architecture or Engineering (or equivalent credits) _____ |_ | 08
- Architecture, Engineering, Degree or equivalent _____ |_ | 09
- PhD | | 10

J. Health status

33. What is your health status in general?

- Very good _____
- Good _____ | | 12
- Acceptable _____ |_ | 13
- poor _____ |_ | 14
- Very poor _____ 5

34. Do you have a chronic physical or mental illness or a disability or chronic handicap?

Yes1 |i

No6 |6^Go to36

35. Does any chronic physical or mental illness, disability or handicap prevent you from carrying out your daily activity?

- Yes, intensely _____ |_ | 11
- Yes, to a certain extent _____ | | 12
- No | | 13

K. Time use

People under 16 years old go to question 39

36. How often do you feel stressed on a daily basis by the tasks that you normally carry out?

- Very often _____ | _ | 1
- Sometimes _____ | 2
- Almost never _____ 3

37. Do you often think that the time you spend on carrying out your daily activities is too short for everything that you have to do?

Y e s 1

No 6 | 6^ Go to 39

38. What activities would you like to spend more time on if possible?

State just one

L. General characteristics

39. What is your nationality?

- Spanish _____ | _ | 1
- Spanish and other _____ | _ | 2 | Place of birth:
- Foreign _____ | 13 (Specify province or country)

40. What is your civil status?

If you are only de facto separated, put married

- Married _____ 1
- Single _____ Q 2
- Widowed _____ Q 3
- Separated _____ | _ | 4
- Divorced _____ 5

41. How long did it take you to complete this questionnaire?

Indicate an approximate time, if you are not sure

hours minutes

42. Who completed the questionnaire?

- The interviewer
- The person referred to in this individual questionnaire
- Someone else, specify:

ISJ 2002-2003 Time Use Survey
e Time Use Diary



I Identification

Province:			
Section code:	1	—	
Municipality:	1		
District - Section:	1		
Year/quarter/week:		/	/

Dwelling order no.:

Household order no: ____

Interviewer

Order no. of the person to whom
the information refers:

Name of person who should
complete the diary

Please fill in the diary on _____
 day month year

New date due to		Idi	
	day	month	year

Nature, characteristics and purpose

The **Time Use Survey** is a source of comparable statistical information on a European level, designed with the purpose of obtaining comparative data on peoples' way of life and the distribution and use of their time.

Legislation

Statistical Secrecy

The personal information obtained by the statistical services **will be protected by** statistical secrecy (art. 13.1 of the Law on Public Statistical Services of May 9th 1989, (LFEP)). All statistical personnel will have the obligation of preserving statistical secrecy (art. 17.1 of the LFEP).

Obligation to provide data

Laws 4/1990 and 13/1996 set out the **obligation to provide the data** that is requested for the compilation of this Statistic.

Statistical services can request data from individuals and legal entities, both national and foreign, resident in Spain (art. 10.1 of the LFEP).

All individuals and legal entities that provide data **should respond in a true, exact and comprehensive way within the stipulated deadlines** to the questions asked by the statistical services (art. 10.2 of the LFEP).

In order to monitor compliance with these regulation, the LFEP (art. 48) grants the INE sanctioning capacity.

Please read these instructions first

It is easy to complete the activity diary, but if you read these instructions and the examples on the following couple of pages, it will be even easier.

What were you doing?

You should put your activities in this column in 10 minute intervals. The day starts at 6.00am and covers 24 hours. The examples on the next couple of pages will help you to decide on a reasonable level of detail when describing your activities.

Note only one activity on each line. Do not complete the shaded boxes.

If you carried out more than one activity simultaneously, note down the one you consider to be the main activity.

If you carried out more than one activity consecutively in a 10 minute interval, include the activity that took the longest.

If you were doing something that you consider to be too private to include in the diary, you can record it as *personal*.

INTERNET. Specify the word INTERNET alongside activities where it is used.

PAID EMPLOYMENT. You do not need to complete what you were doing during work time; however, **you should distinguish between your main and second job.**

If you work at home and use the Internet to send work to your company (teleworking), please make it clear.

Record what you do during breaks and lunch breaks, for example, running, taking a walk. If you take work home, please note this down.

STUDIES. Distinguish between classes and home study. Describe the type of studies: primary school, university, study group,... If the studies form part of a paid job, note this down.

TRANSPORT. Describe the means of transport and **separate the journeys caused by the activity**, for example: walking to the bus - bus to the shopping centre - shopping - bus home,...

HOUSEWORK AND CHILDCARE Describe what you were doing in particular, for example: making dinner, washing up, heating milk, feeding the children, making a cake, putting the children to bed, mowing the grass, cleaning the car, cleaning the house,...

READING (except study) Describe what you were reading: press, novel, magazines,...

HELP GIVEN TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS If you consider the main activity to have been help of some kind (completely or partially) given to someone outside your household, note this down. For example, if you help some friends to repair their house, record the activity as "Helping friends repair their house".

In the same way, if you helped a friend, neighbour or family member to do the shopping, record it as help even if you also did the shopping for your own household at the same time.

What else were you doing?

If you were doing more than one thing at the same time, include the secondary activity in this column. **Do not fill in the shaded boxes**

If you were looking after your child (main activity) and watching the television as a secondary activity, record this in the space provided.

You must decide which is the main and which the secondary activity.

Please **do not forget to record the length of the secondary activities, which may not coincide with the main activities.**

Were you alone or accompanied by someone you know?

Put an X if you were alone or accompanied by someone you know while you carried out the main activity.

This should be recorded on each line.

You can put more than one X per line.

Being accompanied does not imply that you were doing the activity together, just that the person was physically there. You don't need to answer this question for the time you spend at work or asleep.

Check list

Don't forget to answer the questions on the back.

Check the list at the end of the diary to make sure that you have given enough relevant information.

Please carry this diary with you throughout the day and complete it regularly

Time	What were you doing? Write your main activity for each 10 minute interval from 06:00 to 09:00. One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job, if appropriate.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you did at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) Alone With children under 10 years old who live with you With other household members With others
MORNING			
06:00-06:10	Sleeping		
06:10-06:20			
06:20-06:30			
06:30-06:40	Hygiene, showering		
06:40-06:50			
06:50-07:00	Preparing breakfast	Listening to the radio	
07:00-07:10	Waking up the children	Reading a magazine	
07:10-07:20	<u> i i i </u>		
07:20-07:30	Breakfast		
07:30-07:40			
07:40-07:50	Washing up	Talking to the children	
07:50-08:00	Making the beds		
08:00-08:10	Taking the children to school (on foot)		
08:10-08:20			
08:20-08:30	Going to work by bus		
08:30-08:40	<u> i i i </u> Job (main)		
08:40-08:50			
08:50-09:00	<u> i i i </u> Use an arrow or inverted comas to indicate that an activity lasts more than 10 minutes		

Use an arrow or inverted comas to indicate that an activity lasts more than 10 minutes

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 18.00 to 21.00. One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job, if appropriate.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">With others</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Alone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td style="text-align: center;">With other household members</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				With others	Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household members	
			With others								
Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household members									
AFTERNOON											
18:00-18:10	Taking the bus from work to school		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">With others</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Alone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td style="text-align: center;">With other household members</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				With others	Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household members	
				With others							
Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household members									
18:10-18:20	Speaking to the teacher										
18:20-18:30	Walking to the supermarket	Speaking to the children									
18:30-18:40	Shopping (for me and my neighbour)										
18:40-18:50											
18:50-19:00	Returning home on foot										
19:00-19:10	Delivering the shopping to the neighbour										
19:10-19:20		Listening to the radio									
19:20-19:30	Putting the shopping in the fridge										
19:30-19:40	Buying tickets on the INTERNET										
19:40-19:50	Changing my clothes										
19:50-20:00	Preparing dinner										
20:00-20:10	Laying the table	Watching the TV									
20:10-20:20	Dinner										
20:20-20:30											
20:30-20:40	Clearing the table		KJ								
20:40-20:50	Putting the children to bed										
20:50-21:00	Reading the newspaper on the INTERNET	Knitting									

Watching TV

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 6:00 to 9:00 One activity per line - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job, if appropriate.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" data-bbox="1682 284 2179 379"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1682 284 1787 379">Alone</td> <td data-bbox="1787 284 1944 379">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td data-bbox="1944 284 2067 379">With other household</td> <td data-bbox="2067 284 2179 379">With others</td> </tr> </table>	Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With others
Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With others				
MORNING							
06:00-06:10							
06:10-06:20							
06:20-06:30							
06:30-06:40							
06:40-06:50							
06:50-07:00	_____						
07:00-07:10							
07:10-07:20							
07:20-07:30							
07:30-07:40							
07:40-07:50							
07:50-08:00							
08:00-08:10							
08:10-08:20							
08:20-08:30							
08:30-08:40							
08:40-08:50							
08:50-09:00							

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 9:00 to 12:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" data-bbox="1682 220 2175 319"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1682 220 1787 240">Alone</td> <td data-bbox="1787 220 1944 240"></td> <td data-bbox="1944 220 2063 240">With other</td> <td data-bbox="2063 220 2175 240">With others</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1787 240 1944 319">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td data-bbox="1944 240 2063 319">household</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Alone		With other	With others		With children under 10 years old who live with you	household	
Alone		With other	With others								
	With children under 10 years old who live with you	household									
MORNING											
09:00-09:10											
09:10-09:20											
09:20-09:30											
09:30-09:40											
09:40-09:50											
09:50-10:00											
10:00-10:10											
10:10-10:20											
10:20-10:30											
10:30-10:40											
10:40-10:50											
10:50-11:00											
11:00-11:10											
11:10-11:20											
11:20-11:30											
11:30-11:40											
11:40-11:50											
11:50-12:00											

CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE

DON'T FORGET TO REVISE THE CHECK LIST

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 12:00 to 15:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" data-bbox="1682 225 2181 379"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1682 225 1794 379">Alone</td> <td data-bbox="1794 225 1944 379">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td data-bbox="1944 225 2069 379">With other household</td> <td data-bbox="2069 225 2181 379">With other people</td> </tr> </table>	Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With other people
Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With other people				
MIDDAY							
12:00-12:10							
12:10-12:20							
12:20-12:30							
12:30-12:40							
12:40-12:50							
12:50-13:00							
13:00-13:10							
13:10-13:20							
13:20-13:30							
13:30-13:40							
13:40-13:50							
13:50-14:00							
14:00-14:10							
14:10-14:20							
14:20-14:30							
14:30-14:40							
14:40-14:50							
14:50-15:00							

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 15:00 to 18:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Alone</td> <td style="border: none;">With other people</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">With other household</td> </tr> </table>	Alone	With other people		With children under 10 years old who live with you		With other household
Alone	With other people								
	With children under 10 years old who live with you								
	With other household								
AFTERNOON									
15:00-15:10									
15:10-15:20									
15:20-15:30									
15:30-15:40									
15:40-15:50									
15:50-16:00	_____								
16:00-16:10									
16:10-16:20									
16:20-16:30									
16:30-16:40									
16:40-16:50									
16:50-17:00									
17:00-17:10									
17:10-17:20									
17:20-17:30									
17:30-17:40									
17:40-17:50									
17:50-18:00	_____								

CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE

DON'T FORGET TO REVISE THE CHECK LIST

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 18:00 to 21:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">With other</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Alone</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">With other household</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">under 10 years old who live with you</td> </tr> </table>		With other	Alone	With other household		under 10 years old who live with you
	With other								
Alone	With other household								
	under 10 years old who live with you								
AFTERNOON									
ON 10									
18:00-18: 20									
18:10-18: 30									
18:20-18: 40									
18:30-18: 50									
18:40-18: 00									
18:50-19: 10									
19:00-19: 20									
19:10-19: 30									
19:20-19: 40									
19:30-19: 50									
19:40-19: 00									
19:50-20: 10									
20:00-20: 20									
20:10-20: 30									
20:20-20: 40									
20:30-20: 50									
20:40-20: 00									
20:50-21:									

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 21:00 to 24:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the main activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know?		
			Put a cross in the corresponding box(es)		
			Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household people
NIGHT					
21:00-21 10					
21:10-21 20					
21:20-21 30					
21:30-21: 40					
21:40-21: 50					
21:50-22: 00					
22:00-22: 10					
22:10-22: 20					
22:20-22: 30					
22:30-22: 40					
22:40-22: 50					
22:50-23: 00					
23:00-23: 10					
23:10-23: 20					
23:20-23: 30					
23:30-23: 40					
23:40-23: 50					
23:50-24: 00					

J

CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE

DON'T FORGET TO REVISE THE CHECK LIST

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 00:00 to 03:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the		
			corresponding box(es)		With other people
			Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household d
NIGHT					
00:00-00: 10					
00:10-00: 20					
00:20-00: 30					
00:30-00: 40					
00:40-00: 50					
00:50-01: 00					
01:00-01: 10					
01:10-01: 20					
01:20-01: 30					
01:30-01: 40					
01:40-01: 50					
01:50-02: 00					
02:00-02: 10					
02:10-02: 20					
02:20-02: 30					
02:30-02: 40					
02:40-02: 50					
02:50-03: 00					

Time	What were you doing? Write the main activity for each 10 minute interval from 03:00 to 06:00 One activity per line. - Don't forget the journeys and means of transport. - Distinguish between the main and second job if applicable.	What else were you doing? Record the most important activity that you were doing at the same time as the main activity	Were you alone or in the company of someone you know? Put a cross in the corresponding box(es)				
			<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Alone</td> <td>With children under 10 years old who live with you</td> <td>With other household</td> <td>With other people</td> </tr> </table>	Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With other people
Alone	With children under 10 years old who live with you	With other household	With other people				
NIGHT							
03:00-03: 10							
03:10-03: 20							
03:20-03: 30							
03:30-03: 40							
03:40-03: 50							
03:50-04: 00							
04:00-04: 10							
04:10-04: 20							
04:20-04: 30							
04:30-04: 40							
04:40-04: 50							
04:50-05: 00							
05:00-05: 10							
05:10-05: 20							
05:20-05: 30							
05:30-05: 40							
05:40-05: 50							
05:50-06: 00							

DON'T FORGET TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE

1. When did you complete the diary?

Now and throughout the diary reference day At the end of the diary reference day

2

The day following the diary reference day Later

2. Were you at home or somewhere else at the start of the diary reference day (06:00)?

de4

At home

1

Somewhere else

6

3. Were you at home or somewhere else at the end of the diary reference day (06:00)?

At home

1

Somewhere else

6

4. Did you feel stressed by the tasks to be undertaken on this day in particular?

Yes

1

No

? 6

5. In what way do you consider this day?

N o r m a l 1

Unusual

? 6

6a. Are you working or a student?

Yes _____

No _____

Go to 7

6b. What type of day was it?

Normal working day 1

2

A normal day of classes

Weekend or public holiday

3

You were ill on this day

5 |

Free day or holiday day

You were absent for another reason _____

[6

7. Were you on a trip or in another town during the diary reference day?

Don't consider daily journeys to work or to your place of study, or journeys whose total time is less than two hours.

No

Yes, I was on a one day journey within the country 2

Yes, I was on a one day journey abroad 4

Yes, I was on an overnight journey within the country | 5

Yes, I was on an overnight journey abroad

If the answer is yes:

How far from your home did you travel? Note down the approximate distance from your home (just one way). If you made a number of journeys, just note down the longest.

Km.

CHECK LIST

Please revise your diary once more and check the following:

- That you have noted just one main activity on each line and there are no time intervals without a main activity.
- That your hours of work are clear, including any work that you may have taken home, outside your normal working hours.
- That you have described all journeys and the means of transport.
- That you have noted the length of simultaneous, secondary activities, if applicable.
- That you have put at least one x in each line against the question in whose company, except for the time spent at the work place or at school and time spent in bed or on private activities.
- That you have specified INTERNET alongside the activities where you have used it.
- That you have recorded help activities given to other households or people outside the household. Remember that this includes help given to third parties that also help your own household, such as, picking your neighbour's child up from school at the same time as you collect your own child or doing the shopping for family members at the same time as you do it for yourself.

If you have not undertaken any help activities on this day, please tick this box:

**I didn't undertake any help activities for third parties
on the diary reference day _____**

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

WEEKLY WORKING HOURS (only for employed persons)

• **The seventh day of this seven day period should coincide with the day assigned for completing the diary.**

- At what time and for how long did you work each day of the week.
- Indicate your working hours by drawing a line to mark the period of time (see the example at the bottom of the page). Include, if applicable, your second job and work you take home.

• **Do not include time spent on transport and unpaid lunch breaks.**

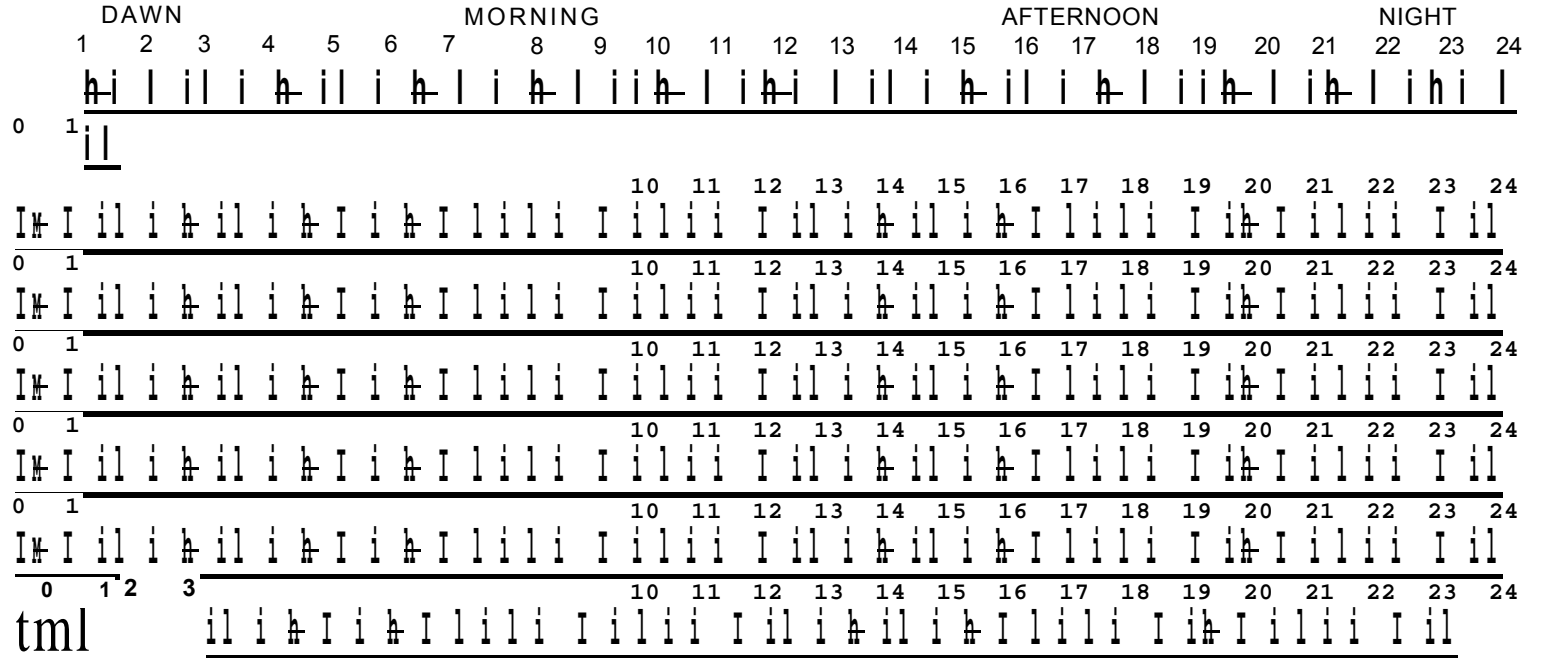
• We're looking to obtain a general overview of your working week.

• Per employed person is understood as:

- the person who has a paid job (in cash or in kind), working for someone else,
- the person who works for themselves (business persons, independent worker),
- the person who provides family help.

• Employed people (in accordance with the previous point) who were absent from work temporarily, the whole week or part of it, should note that the working week was unusual due to temporary absence from work (option 2) in the questions before the example below.

Day 1" day	Month	Day of the week
J		
2nd day		
3 rd day		
4th day		
5 th day		
6 th day		
7th day (Day on which the diary is completed)		



• How do you consider this working week?

1. Normal _____ 11¹

2. Unusual due to temporary absence from work

3. Unusual for other reasons

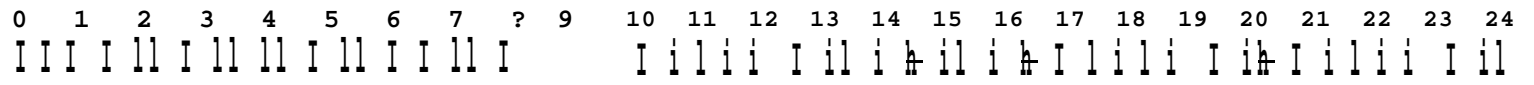
Example:

On the 12 June, Wednesday, you worked from 8:30 to 19:15 with a lunch break of 1 hour from 14:30 to 15:30.

13

Example day

Day	Month	Day of the week
12	0 6	Wednesday



Annex III

Results tables

First part

**National
results**

**Percentage of people who
undertake an activity
during the day**

**Average daily time spent
on the activity by these
people**

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and average daily time spent on the activity by these people

- 1 Summary table with the totals for each of the 42 activities	<u>No. of pages</u> <u>1</u>
- 1 Table for each of the following activities	
0 PERSONAL CARE	
1 Sleeping	
2 Eating and drinking	
3 Other personal care	
1 WORK	
11 Main job	
12 Second job	
13 Activities related to work	
2 STUDIES	
21 School or university	
22 Studies during free time	
3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY	
31 Culinary activities	
32 Household maintenance	
33 Making and caring for clothes	
34 Gardening and animal care	
35 Construction and repairs	
36 Shopping and services	
37 Household management	
38 Childcare	
39 Help given to adult household members	
4 VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS	
41 Organisational work	
42 Informal help given to other households	
43 Participative activities	
5 SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT	
51 Social life	
52 Entertainment and culture	
53 Passive leisure time	
6 SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES	
61 Physical exercise	
62 Productive exercise	
63 Activities relating to sports	
7 HOBBIES AND GAMES	
71 Artistic hobbies	
72 Hobbies	
73 Games	
8 MASS MEDIA	
81 Reading	
82 Television and video	
83 Radio and music	
9 JOURNEYS AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE	

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
4	2	8
Total pages		<u>169</u>

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and average daily time spent on the activity by these people

Summary table

Main activities					
Both sexes		Males		Females	
% of persons	length of Average daily	% of persons	length of Average daily	% of persons	length of Average daily
0 PERSONAL CARE					
1 Sleeping					
2 Eating and drinking					
3 Other personal care					
1 WORK					
11 Main job					
12 Second job					
13 Activities related to work					
2 STUDIES					
21 School or university					
22 Studies during free time					
3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY					
31 Culinary activities					
32 Household maintenance					
33 Making and caring for clothes					
34 Gardening and animal care					
35 Construction and repairs					
36 Shopping and services					
37 Household management					
38 Childcare					
39 Help given to adult family members					
4 VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS					
41 Organisational work					
42 Informal help given to other households					
43 Participative activities					
5 SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT					
51 Social life					
52 Entertainment and culture					
53 Passive leisure time					
6 SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES					
61 Physical exercise					
62 Productive exercise					
63 Activities related to sports					
7 HOBBIES AND GAMES					
71 Artistic hobbies					
72 Hobbies					
73 Games					
8 MASS MEDIA					
81 Reading					
82 Television and video					
83 Radio and music					
9 JOURNEYS AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE					

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average time spent on the activity by these people

0 Personal care

(Continues

Main variables (1)	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	% of people	length of time Average daily	% of people	length of time Average daily	% of people	length of time Average daily
TOTAL						
TYPE OF DAY OF THE WEEK						
Monday-Thursday						
Friday-Sunday						
QUARTER OF THE YEAR.						
1st Quarter						
2 nd Quarter						
3rd Quarter						
4 th Quarter						
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD						
Household with only one adult						
- 65 years old or above without children under 18 years old						
- Under 65 years old without children under 18 years old						
- With children under 18 years old						
Couple with children under 18 years old						
- With 1 child under 18 years old						
- With 2 children under 18 years old						
- With 3 or more children under 18 years old						
Couple without children						
- 65 years old and over						
- Under 65 years old						
Other nuclear families						
- Single father or mother and at least one child aged 18 or above						
- Couple with at least one child aged 18 years old or above						
Other households that are different from the previous ones						
-All members are related						
-At least one person isn't related to the rest						
DOMESTIC SERVICE IN THE HOUSEHOLD						
Domestic service No domestic service						
TYPE OF DWELLING						
Independent single-family houses						
Semi-detached single-family houses						
Building with less than 10 dwellings						
Building with 10 or more dwellings						
Dwelling located in a building used mainly for other purposes						
Other type of permanent accommodation (barracks, cabin, shack,...)						
TENANCY REGIME IN THE DWELLING						
Owned						
Rented or sublet						
Transferred free of charge						
LEVEL OF INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD						
Less than 1,000 €						
From 1,000 to 1,499.99 €						
From 1,500 to 1,999.99 €						
2,000 € and over						
No data recorded						

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average daily time spent on the activity by these people

0 Personal care

(Continuation)

Main variables (2)	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	%of people	Average daily length of time	%of people	Average daily length of time	%of people	Average daily length of time
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY						
Provincial capitals Other municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants Other municipalities						
AGE						
Under 25 years old						
- From 10 to 15 years old						
- From 16 to 24 years old						
From 25 to 44 years old						
From 45 to 64 years old						
65 years old and over						
LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED						
Illiterate people, without studies or primary education						
- Cannot read or write						
- Can read or write (spent less than five years at school)						
- Spent five or more years at school without completing studies						
Secondary education. First stage						
- Elementary primary education , complete GBE or OSE (primary education qualification)						
Secondary education. Second stage						
- Advanced Post-Secondary Education, BUP (General Upper Secondary Education Certificate), LOGSE (Post-Secondary Education), COU (Post-secondary non-higher education), PREU (Pre-University Course)						
- VTI, intermediate VT, Industrial professions or equivalent						
Higher vocational training						
- VTI I , Advanced VT, Industrial Masters degree or equivalent						
Higher education						
- Degree, Architecture or Technical Engineering						
-Architecture, Engineering, University degree or equivalent						
- Ph. D						
PERCEIVED STATE OF HEALTH						
very good						
Good						
Acceptable						
Poor						
Very poor						
CHRONIC ILLNESS						
Without chronic illness						
With chronic illness						
- Marked (preventing the undertaking of daily activity)						
- Moderate (preventing the undertaking of daily activity)						
- Doesn't prevent the undertaking of daily activity						
NATIONALITY						
Spanish						
Spanish and other						
Foreign						
MARITAL STATUS						
Married						
Single						
Widowed						
Separated						
Divorced						

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average daily time spent on the activity by these people

0 Personal care (Continuation)

Main variables (3)	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	% of people	Average daily length of	% of people	Average daily length of	% of people	Average daily length of
RELATION WITH ACTIVITY AND PROFESSIONAL SITUATION WITH REGARDS FIRST JOB						
Active population						
Employed						
- Business people or cooperative members						
?Employer						
?Business person without employees or independent worker						
■ Member of a cooperative						
-Family Assistance						
-Employee						
- Other situation						
Unemployed						
- Unemployed looking for first job						
- Unemployed who have worked previously						
Inactive						
Student or undertaking training						
Retired people						
Undertaking household tasks						
Undertaking social voluntary work						
Other situation						
EMPLOYEES' EMPLOYMENT SECTOR						
Public sector Private sector						
TYPE OF WORKING DAY						
Full time Part time						
TYPE OF WORKING DAY						
Intensive working						
day without break						
Split shift						
OCCUPATION IN FIRST JOB						
Business management and Public Admin.						
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals						
Support technicians and professionals						
Administrative type employees						
Service workers and shop sellers						
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishing						
Craftsmen and those qualified in manufacturing, construction and the mining industry						
Installation and machinery operators						
Unskilled workers						
Armed forces						

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average daily time spent on the activity by these people

0 Personal care		(conclusion)					
Main variables (4)	Both sexes		Males		Females		
	%of people	Average daily length of	%of people	Average daily length of	%of people	Average daily length of	
ACTIVITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AT THE FIRST JOB							
Agriculture							
Agriculture Livestock, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing							
Industry							
Extractive and petroleum industries							
Food, beverages and tobacco							
Textile and clothing							
Leather and footwear							
Wood and cork							
Paper, publishing, graphic arts and reproduction							
Chemistry							
Rubber and plastic products							
Various non-metallic ore products							
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products							
Mechanical machinery and equipment							
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment							
Transport equipment							
Various manufacturing industries							
Electrical energy, gas and water							
Construction							
Construction							
Services							
Sale and repair of motor vehicles							
Accommodation and catering							
Transport, storage and communications							
Financial intermediation							
Real estate activities; business services							
Public Administration, defence and compulsory social security							
Education							
Health and veterinary activities, social services							
Other social activities and personal services							
SECOND JOB							
With second job Without second job							

Distribution of activities on an average day by type of day

and

Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*)

Tables will be presented further on for each of the following groups

No. of Groups
29

TOTAL PEOPLE SEX	Male																	
	Female																	
AGE	Under 25 years old From 25 to 44 years old From 45 to 64 years old 65 years old and above																	
LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED	Illiterate people, without studies and primary education Secondary education. First stage of secondary education. Second stage Higher vocational training Higher education																	
MARITAL STATUS	Married Single Widowed Separated and Divorced																	
RELATION WITH ACTIVITY	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Active population</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Employed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inactive</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Students</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retired persons or pensioners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other inactive people</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Active population	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Employed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Total Employed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table>	Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative	Family Assistance	Employee	Other situation	Unemployed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table>	Total Looking for first job	Inactive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Students</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retired persons or pensioners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other inactive people</td> </tr> </table>	Total Students	Retired persons or pensioners	Housework	Other inactive people
Active population	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Employed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Total Employed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table>	Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative	Family Assistance	Employee	Other situation	Unemployed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table>	Total Looking for first job								
Total Employed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other situation</td> </tr> </table>	Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative	Family Assistance	Employee	Other situation													
Total Businessperson or member of a cooperative																		
Family Assistance																		
Employee																		
Other situation																		
Unemployed	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Looking for first job</td> </tr> </table>	Total Looking for first job																
Total Looking for first job																		
Inactive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Students</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retired persons or pensioners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other inactive people</td> </tr> </table>	Total Students	Retired persons or pensioners	Housework	Other inactive people													
Total Students																		
Retired persons or pensioners																		
Housework																		
Other inactive people																		

Distribution of activities in an average day by type of day

Pages per table	No. of pages
1	29

Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (Rhythms of daily activity)

This table will be presented for the different types of day: Monday Thursday, Friday to Sunday and All days

Pages per table	No. of pages
3	87
Total	116

Distribution of activities on an average day by type of day

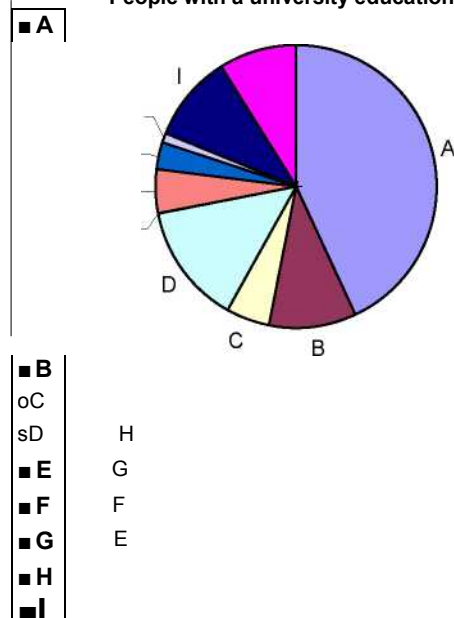
People with university education

Main activities	Total	Monday to Thursday	Friday to Sunday
0 PERSONAL CARE			
1 Sleeping			
2 Eating and drinking			
3 Other personal care			
1 WORK			
11 Main job			
12 Second job			
13 Activities related to work			
2 STUDIES			
21 School or university			
22 Studies during free time			
3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY			
31 Culinary activities			
32 Household maintenance			
33 Making and caring for clothes			
34 Gardening and animal care			
35 Construction and repairs			
36 Shopping and services			
37 Household management			
38 Childcare			
39 Help given to adult household members			
4 VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS			
41 Organisational work			
42 Informal help given to other households			
43 Participatory Activities			
5 SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT			
51 Social life			
52 Entertainment and culture			
53 Passive leisure time			
6 SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES			
61 Physical exercise			
62 Productive exercise			
63 Activities related to sports			
7 HOBBIES AND GAMES			
71 Artistic hobbies			
72 Hobbies			
73 Games			
8 MASS MEDIA			
81 Reading			
82 Television and video			
83 Radio and music			
9 JOURNEYS AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE			

KEY

- A Personal care
- B Work
- C Studies
- D Household and family
- E Voluntary work and meetings
- F Social life and entertainment
- G Sports and outdoor activities
- H Hobbies and games
- I Mass media
- J Journeys and unspecified time use

People with a university education



■ J

200

Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*rhythms of daily activity*)

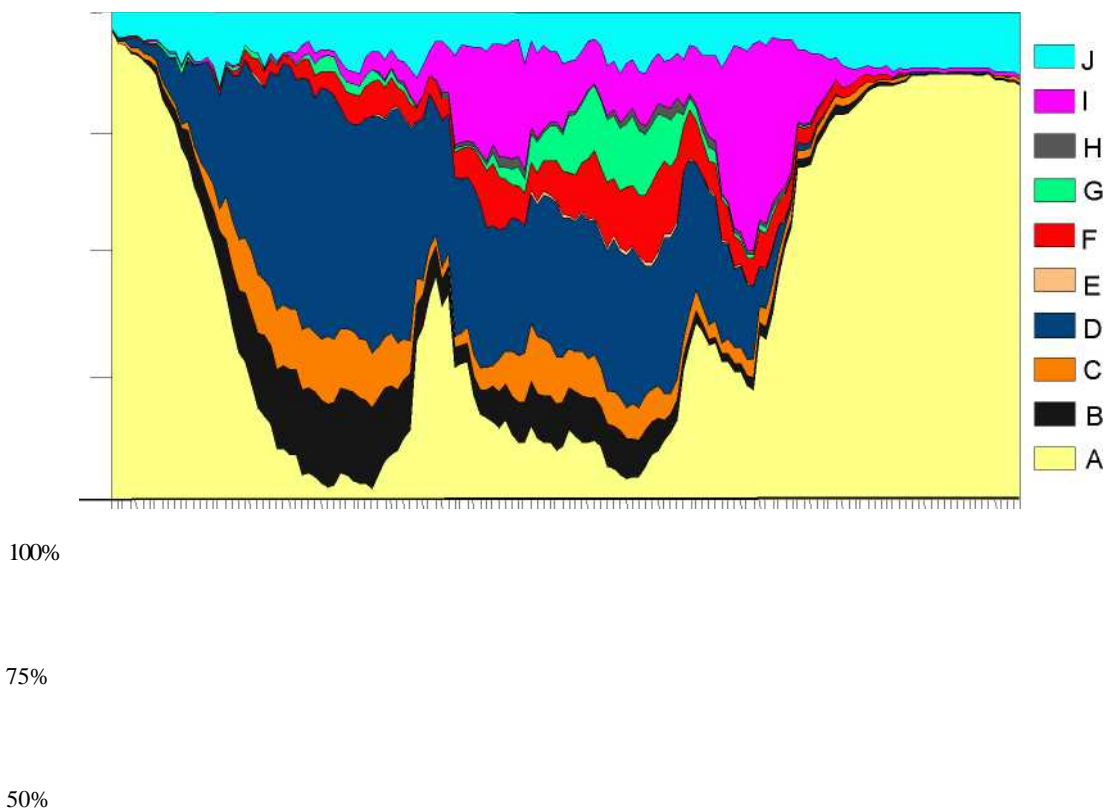
Total for the 7 days of the week People with a university education

HOURS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
06:00										
07:00										
08:00										
09:00										
10:00										
11:00										
12:00										
13:00										
14:00										
15:00										
16:00										
17:00										
18:00										
19:00										
20:00										
21:00										
22:00										
23:00										
24:00										
01:00										
02:00										
03:00										
04:00										
05:00										

KEY

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A Personal care | F Social life and entertainment |
| B Work | G Sports and outdoor activities |
| C Studies | H Hobbies and games |
| D Household and family | I Mass media |
| E Voluntary work and meetings | J Journeys and unspecified time use |

Total for the 7 days of the week. People with a university education



25%

0%

06:00 09:00 12:00 15:00 18:00 21:00 24:00 03:00 06:00

Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*)

Monday to Thursday

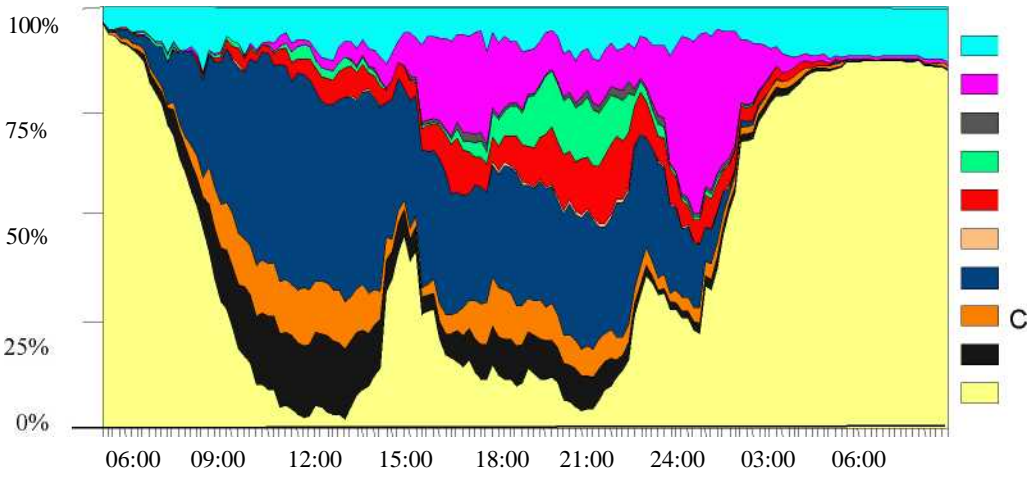
People with a university education

HOURS	B	D	H	I
06:00				
07:00				
08:00				
09:00				
10:00				
11:00				
12:00				
13:00				
14:00				
15:00				
16:00				
17:00				
18:00				
19:00				
20:00				
21:00				
22:00				
23:00				
24:00				
01:00				
02:00				
03:00				
04:00				
05:00				

KEY

- A Personal care
- B Work
- C Studies
- D Household and family
- E Voluntary work and meetings
- F Social life and entertainment
- G Sports and outdoor activities
- H Hobbies and games
- I Mass media
- J Journeys and unspecified time use

Monday to Thursday. People with a university education



Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*)

Friday to Sunday

People with a university education

HOURS
06:00
07:00
08:00
09:00
10:00
11:00
12:00
13:00
14:00
15:00
16:00
17:00
18:00
19:00
20:00
21:00
22:00
23:00
24:00
01:00
02:00
03:00
04:00
05:00

KEY

A Personal care

B Work

C Studies

D Household and family

E Voluntary work and meetings

F Social life and entertainment

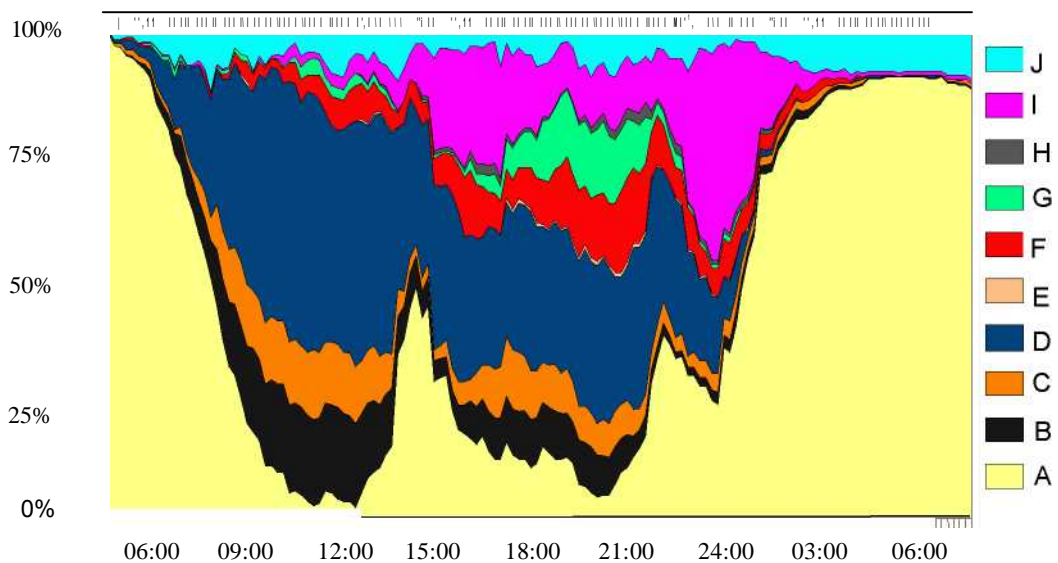
G Sports and outdoor activities

H Hobbies and games

I Mass media

J Journeys and unspecified time use

Friday to Sunday. People with a university education



**Percentage of people who
have worked with regards the
total of employed people
and
Average weekly hours of work
undertaken by these people**

**Percentage of people who
work at the same time of the
day at the beginning of each
hour with regards the total
number of employed people**

Percentage of persons who have worked with respect to the total of employed people and average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people

Pages per table No. of pages

1 Comparative table for different groups

Percentage of people who work at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour with regards the total number of employed people

This table is presented for each of the following groups of EMPLOYED PEOPLE

No. of groups

TOTAL EMPLOYED	
SEX	Males Females
AGE	Under 25 years old From 25 to 44 years old From 45 to 64 years old 65 and over
LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED	Illiterate people, without studies and primary education Secondary education. First stage of secondary education. Second stage Advanced vocational training Higher education
PROFESSIONAL SITUATION	Businessperson or member of a cooperative Family Assistance Employee Other situation

16

Pages per table	No. of pages
1	16

Total pages 17

Percentage of persons who have worked with respect to the total of employed persons and average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people

	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	% of people	Average hours	% of people	Average hours	% of people	Average hours
TOTAL						
AGE						
Under 25 years old						
From 25 to 44 years old						
From 45 to 64 years old						
65 and above						
LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED						
Illiterate people, without studies and primary education						
Secondary education. First stage of secondary education. Second stage						
Advanced vocational training						
Higher education						
PROFESSIONAL SITUATION						
Businessperson or member of a cooperative						
Family Assistance Employee						
Other situation						

Average weekly hours

of work

60
50
40
30
20
10
0

LO
CM
0

tin
o

00
013
00

DBot
h
sexe
s
Male
s D
Fema
les

in
ro
S
Q

o
0
0

TU

o
c

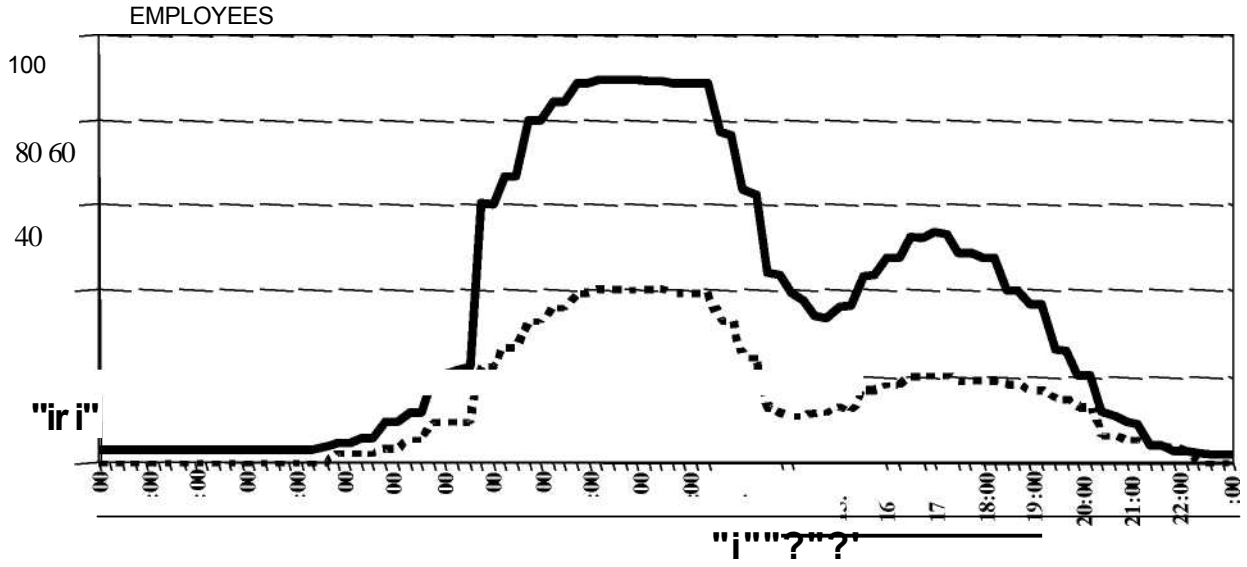
Wolfe
eta

alar	FPs	pi
it	u	e
u	niver	r
	s	ar
	i	
	Emp	r
	n	i
		o
		i
		i
		m
		a

Percentage of people who work at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour with regards the total number of employed people

Employees

HOURS	TOTAL	Monday to Thursday	Friday to Sunday
00:00			
01:00			
02:00			
03:00			
04:00			
05:00			
06:00			
07:00			
08:00			
09:00			
10:00			
11:00			
12:00			
13:00			
14:00			
15:00			
16:00			
17:00			
18:00			
19:00			
20:00			
21:00			
22:00			
23:00			



From Monday to Thursday *»*»» From Friday to Sunday

Percentage of households that have household equipment and the average number of some of these pieces of equipment

and

Percentage of households that have received help

Percentage of people who have given help to other households

Percentage of people who have taken part in voluntary activities

Percentage of people who have taken part in cultural and leisure activities

Percentage of people who have taken part in sports activities

Percentage of people who have taken part in social activities

(all of these refer to the last four weeks except the first table)

Percentage of households that have household equipment and the average number of these pieces of equipment

Household equipment	% of households	Average no.
Television		
Cable television		
Television via satellite		
Video		
DVD		
Music equipment		
Computer (PC, laptop...)		
Internet connection		
Landline		
Mobile phone		
Motorbike for private use		
Car for private use		
Microwave		
Dishwasher		
Washing machine		
Clothes dryer		
Fridge		
Independent freezer		
Second dwelling		

Percentage of households that have received help in the last four weeks

Help activities received	% with regards the total of	% with regards
the total	households with help	of households
TOTAL	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
Preparation of food		
House upkeep		
Making/caring for clothes		
Gardening, animals		
Construction/repair		
Shopping		
Household/services management		
Childcare		
Adult care		
Other		

Percentage of people who have given help to other households in the last four weeks

Help given	activities	Both sexes				Males				Females			
		Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and
TOTAL													
	Preparation of food House												
	upkeep Making/caring for												
	clothes Gardening,												
	animals												
	Construction/repairs												
	Shopping												
	Household/services management												
	Childcare												
	Adult care												
	Other												

Percentage of people who have taken part in volunteer activities in the last four weeks

Volunteer activities	Both sexes				Males				Females				
	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	
TOTAL													
	Youth Sport Religious												
	activities Politics,												
	business people												
	Development												
	Social assistance												
	Environment												
	Human Rights												
	Citizens /neighbours												
	Art Education Others												

Percentage of people who have taken part in cultural and leisure activities in the last four weeks

Cultural and/or leisure activities	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and
TOTAL												
Going to the cinema												
Going to the theatre												
Folk shows												
Going to concerts												
Bull fighting Sports events												
Other shows Theme parks												
Shopping centres Trips to the countryside												
Cultural visits Visiting museums												
Fairs, exhibitions												
Conferences, forums												
Going to the library												
Tourism, trips Others												

Percentage of people who have taken part in sports activities in the last four weeks

Sports activities	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above
TOTAL												
Walking, strolling												
Running Cycling Skiing, Snowboarding,...												
Mountaineering Ball games Tennis, Frontón												
Other ball games												
Skating												
Gymnastic s Keep-fit												
Swimming												
Water sports Martial arts, boxing Hunting or fishing Others												

Percentage of people who have taken part in social activities in the last four weeks

Social activities 65 and	Both sexes			Males			Females				
	Total	10-24	25-64	65 and	Total	10-24	25-64	65 and	Total	10-24	25-64
		years above	years	above		years	years	above		years	years
TOTAL											
Visit ing and receiving visits Talks (outside the home Having lunch or dinner (out) Games											
Going for tapas, going to a bar Going to festivals, parties											
Going dancing Going for a drink											
Walking (with someone else)											
Phone conversations											
Ordinary correspondence e- mail											
Clubs											
Chat, video conferences											
Others											

Second part

Results by Autonomous Communities

NOTE: The national tables allowed by the sample will also be tabulated by Autonomous Community

**Percentage of people who
undertake an activity during
the day**

and

**Average daily time spent on
the activity by these people**

**Percentage of people who
have worked with regards the
total number of employed
people**

and

**Average weekly hours of work
undertaken by these people**

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average daily time spent on the activity by these people

Broken down by sex:

- Both sexes
- Males
- Females

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
---------------	-----------------	--------------

Percentage of persons who have worked with respect to the total of employed people and average weekly hours of work undertaken by these persons

1 Comparative table between Autonomous Communities

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
1		1

TOTAL PAGES

Both sexes

Autonomous Communities	A	D
------------------------	---	---

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de)

Murcia (Región de)

Navarra (Com. Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y

Melilla

Average time spent on the activity

by these persons

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de) Murcia

(Región de) Navarra (Com.

Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y Melilla

KEY

A Personal care

B Work

C Studies

D Household and family

E Voluntary work and meetings

F Social life and entertainment

G Sports and outdoor activities

H Hobbies and games

I Mass media

J Journeys and unspecified time use

Males

Autonomous Communities	A	D
------------------------	---	---

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de) Murcia

(Región de) Navarra (Com.

Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y

Melilla

Average time spent on the activity

by these people

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de) Murcia

(Región de) Navarra (Com.

Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y Melilla

KEY

A Personal care

B work

C Studies

D Household and family

E Voluntary work and meetings

F Social life and entertainment

G Sports and outdoor activities

H Hobbies and games

I Mass media

J Journeys and unspecified time use

Females

Autonomous Communities	A	D
------------------------	---	---

Percentage of people who undertake the activity during the day

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de)

Murcia (Región de)

Navarra (Com. Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y

Melilla

Average time spent on the activity

by these people

NATIONAL TOTAL

Andalucía

Aragón

Asturias (Ppdo. de)

Balears (Illes)

Canarias

Cantabria

Castilla y León

Castilla-La Mancha

Cataluña

Com. Valenciana

Extremadura

Galicia

Madrid (Com. de) Murcia

(Región de) Navarra (Com.

Foral de)

País Vasco Rioja

(La) Ceuta y Melilla

KEY

A Personal care

B Work

C Studies

D Household and family

E Voluntary work and meetings

F Social life and entertainment

G Sports and outdoor activities

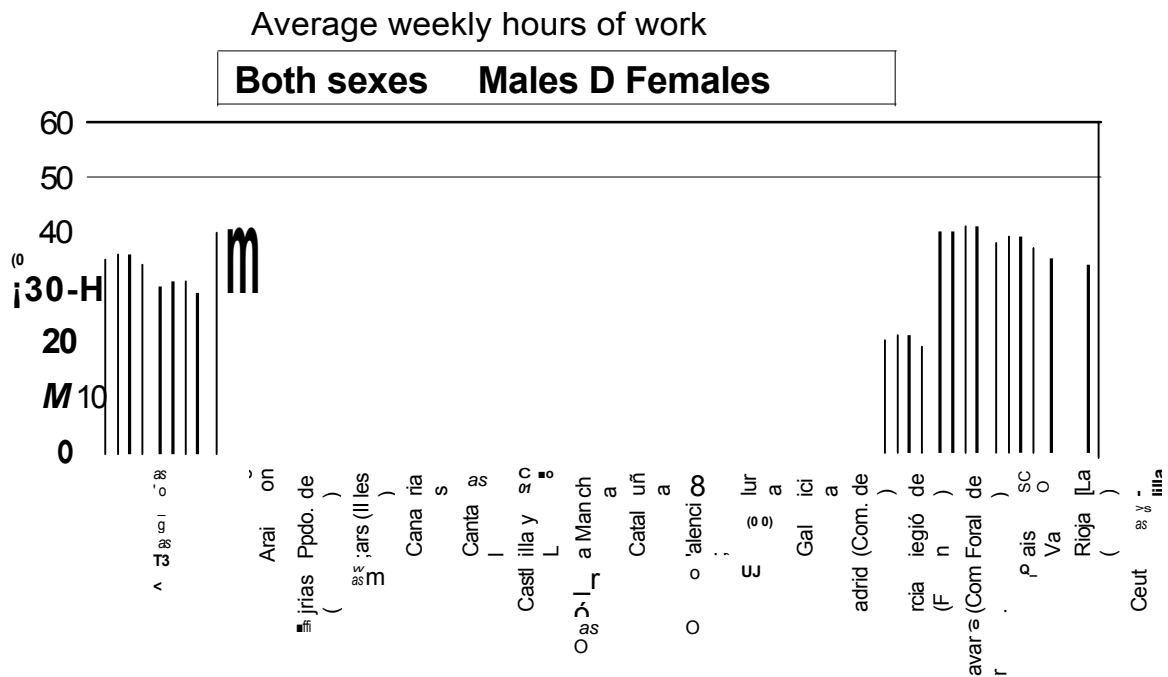
H Hobbies and games

I Mass media

J Journeys and unspecified time use

Percentage of people who have worked with regards the total of employed people and average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people

Autonomous Community	% of people Both sexes	Males % of people	Average hours	Females % of people	Average hours
National total	Average hours				
Andalucía					
Aragón					
Asturias (Ppdo. de)					
Balears (Illes)					
Canarias					
Cantabria					
Castilla y León					
Castilla-La Mancha					
Cataluña					
Com. Valenciana					
Extremadura					
Galicia					
Madrid (Com. de)					
Murcia (Región de)					
Navarra (Com. Foral de)					
País Vasco					
Rioja (La)					
Ceuta y Melilla					



Andalucía

1. Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and average daily time spent on the activity by these people.
2. Distribution of activities on an average day.
3. Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*).
4. Percentage of people who have worked with regards the total number of employed people and average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people.
5. Percentage of people who work at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour with regards the total number of employed people.
6. Percentage of households that have household equipment and the average number of some of these pieces of equipment.
7. Percentage of households that have received help.
8. Percentage of people who have given help to other households.
9. Percentage of people who have taken part in voluntary activities.
10. Percentage of people who have taken part in cultural and leisure activities.
11. Percentage of people who have taken part in sports activities.
12. Percentage of people who have taken part in social activities.

Tables 7,8,9, 10, 11 and 12 refer to activities undertaken during the last four weeks.

Autonomous Community block of tables

(Continues)

For each of the Autonomous Communities we present the tables below:

Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias (Principado de), Balears (Illes), Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid (Comunidad de), Murcia (Región de), Navarra (Comunidad Foral de), País vasco, Rioja (La) and for the Autonomous Cities: Ceuta y Melilla (broken down)

No. of Autonomous Communities
18

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average daily time spent on the activity by these people

One table for each of the following activities:

- 0 PERSONAL CARE
- 1 WORK
- 2 STUDIES
- 3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY
- 4 VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS
- 5 SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT
- 6 SPORTS AND OPEN AIR ACTIVITIES
- 7 HOBBIES AND GAMES
- 8 MASS MEDIA
- 9 JOURNEYS AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
10	1	10

Distribution of activities on an average day

One table for each of the following groups: Type of day:

Total for the 7 days of the week

TOTAL		
SEX	Males	
	Females	
AGE	Under 25 years old	
	From 25 to 44 years	
	From 45 to 64 years	
	65 and above	
RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY	Active population	Total Employed
		Unemployed
	Inactive	

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
11	1	11

Block of tables for each Autonomous Community

(Conclusion)

Percentage of people who undertake the same activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*)

One table for each of the groups in the previous table

Type of day: Total for the 7 days of the week

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages
11	1	11

Percentage of people who have worked with regards the total number of employed people and the average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people

	Pages per table	No. of pages
1 Comparative table for different groups	1	1

Percentage of people who work at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour with regards the total number of employed people

This table is presented for each of the following groups of EMPLOYED PEOPLE

	No. of Groups	
TOTAL EMPLOYED	7	
SEX Males		
Females		
AGE Under 25 years old		
From 25 to 44 years		
From 45 to 64 years		
65 and above		
	Pages per table	No. of pages

Percentage of households that have household equipment and the average number of some of these pieces of equipment Percentage of households that have received help in the last four weeks Percentage of people who have given help to other households in the last four weeks Percentage of people who have taken part in volunteer activities in the last four weeks Percentage of people who have taken part in cultural and leisure activities in the last four weeks Percentage of people who have taken part in sports activities in the last four weeks Percentage of people who have taken part in social activities in the last four weeks

No. of tables	Pages per table	No. of pages

Total pages for each of the Autonomous Communities 44

Total pages for all Autonomous Communities 758

Percentage of people who undertake an activity during the day and the average time spent on the activity by these people

0 Personal care

Main variables	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	% of people	Average daily length of time	% of people	Average daily length of time	% of people	Duración daily length of time
TOTAL						
TYPE OF DAY OF THE WEEK						
Monday-Thursday						
Friday-Sunday						
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD						
Household with just one adult						
Couple with children under 18 years old						
Couple without children						
Other nuclear families						
Other households that are different from the previous ones						
LEVEL OF INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD						
Less than 1,000€						
From 1,000 to 1,499.99 €						
From 1,500 to 1,999.99 €						
2,000 € and over						
No data recorded						
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY LIVE						
Provincial capitals						
Other municipalities						
AGE						
Under 25 years old						
From 25 to 44 years						
From 45 to 64 years						
65 years and above						
LEVEL OF STUDIES REACHED						
Illiterate people, without studies and primary education						
Secondary education. First stage of secondary education. Second stage						
Advanced vocational training						
Higher education						
MARITAL STATUS						
Married						
Single						
Widowed						
Separated						
Divorced						
RELATION WITH ACTIVITY AND PROFESSIONAL SITUATION WITH REGARDS						
FIRST JOB						
Active population						
Employed						
- Business person or member of a cooperative						
-Family Assistance						
-Employee						
- Other situation						
Unemployed						
-Unemployed looking for first job						
Inactive						
Students						
Retired persons or pensioners						
Housework						
Other inactive people						

Distribution of activities on an average day

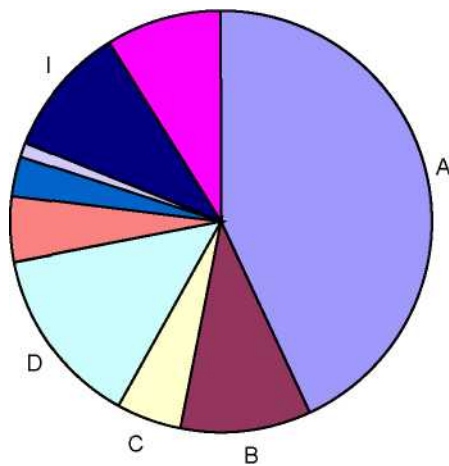
People with a university education

Main activities

Total for the 7 days
of the week

- 0 Personal care
 - 1 Work
 - 2 Studies
 - 3 Household and family
 - 4 Voluntary work and meetings
 - 5 Social life and entertainment
 - 6 Sports and outdoor activities
 - 7 Hobbies and games
 - 8 Mass Media
 - 9 Journeys and unspecified time use
-

Andalucia. People with a university education



F E

KEY

- ? A Personal care
- ? B Work
 - C Studies
 - D Household and family
- ? E Voluntary work and meetings
- D F Social life and entertainment
- ? G Sports and outdoor activities
- D H Hobbies and games
- ? I Mass media
- ? J Journeys and unspecified time use

Percentage of people who undertake the same main activity at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour (*Rhythms of daily activity*)

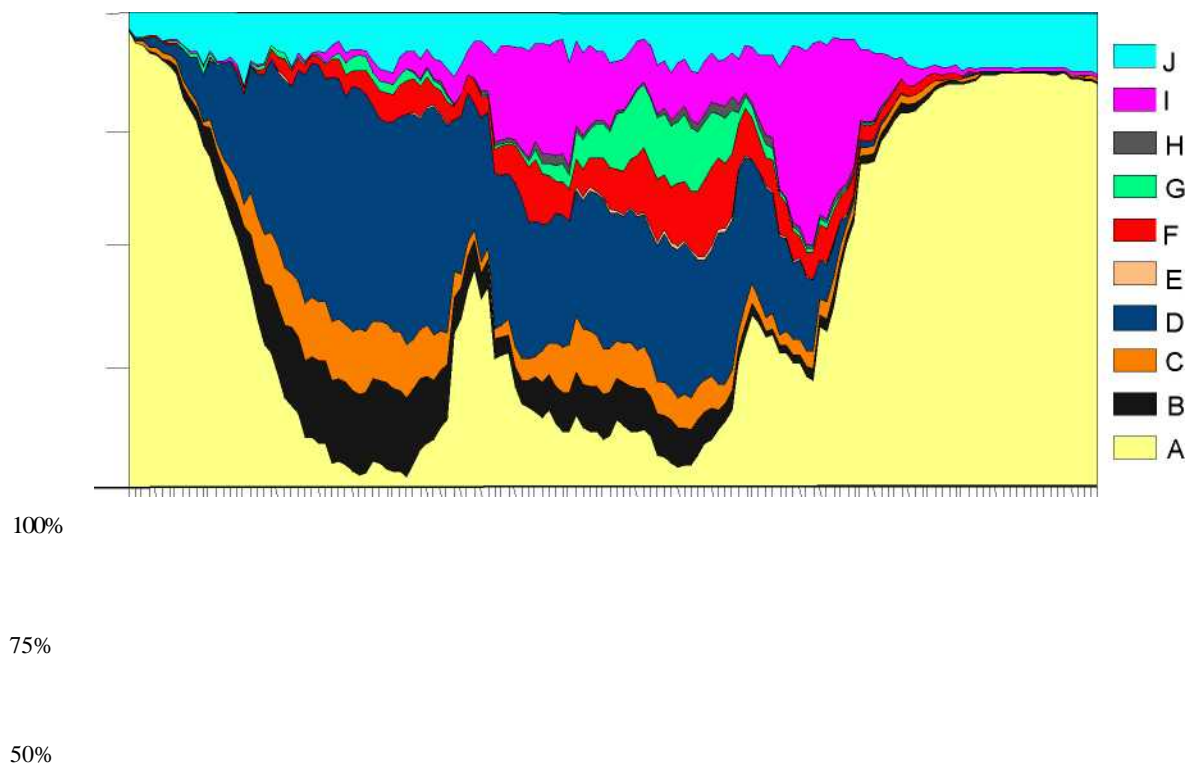
People with a university education

Hours	D
06:00	
07:00	
08:00	
09:00	
10:00	
11:00	
12:00	
13:00	
14:00	
15:00	
16:00	
17:00	
18:00	
19:00	
20:00	
21:00	
22:00	
23:00	
24:00	
01:00	
02:00	
03:00	
04:00	
05:00	

KEY

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A Personal care | F Social life and entertainment |
| B Work | G Sports and outdoor activities |
| C Studies | H Hobbies and games |
| D Household and family | I Mass media |
| E Voluntary work and meetings | J Journeys and unspecified time use |

Andalucía. People with a university education



25%

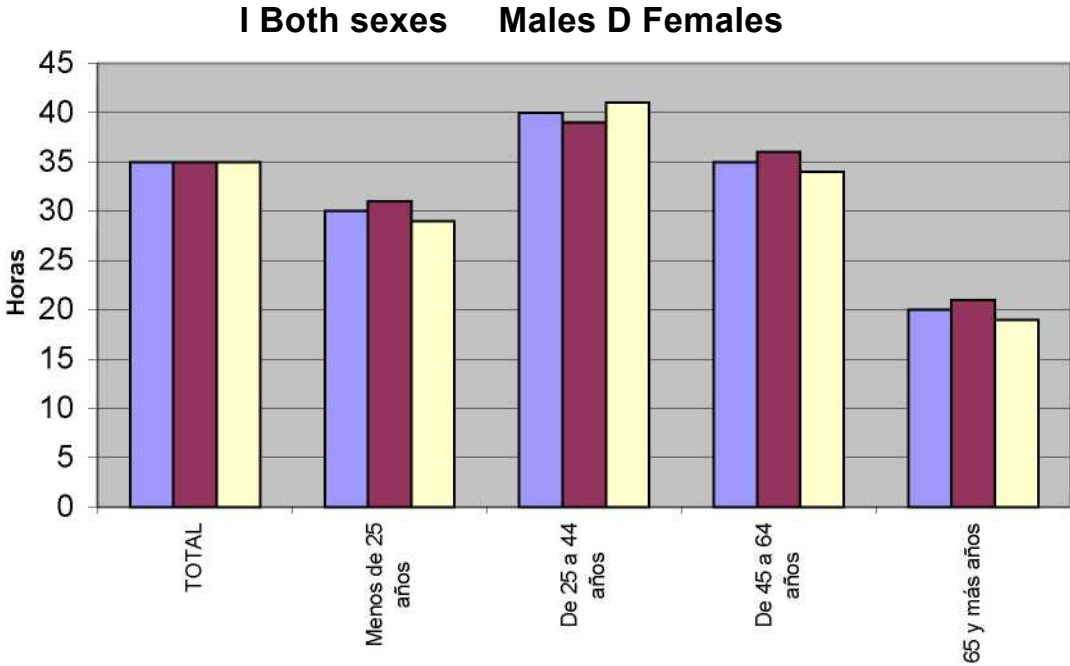
0%

06:00 09:00 12:00 15:00 18:00 21:00 24:00 03:00 06:00

Percentage of people who have worked with regards the total number of employed people and the average weekly hours of work undertaken by these people

	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	% of people	Average hours	% of people	Average hours	% of people	Average hours
TOTAL						
AGE						
Under 25 years old						
From 25 to 44 years						
From 45 to 64 years						
65 and above						

Andalucía - Average weekly hours of work

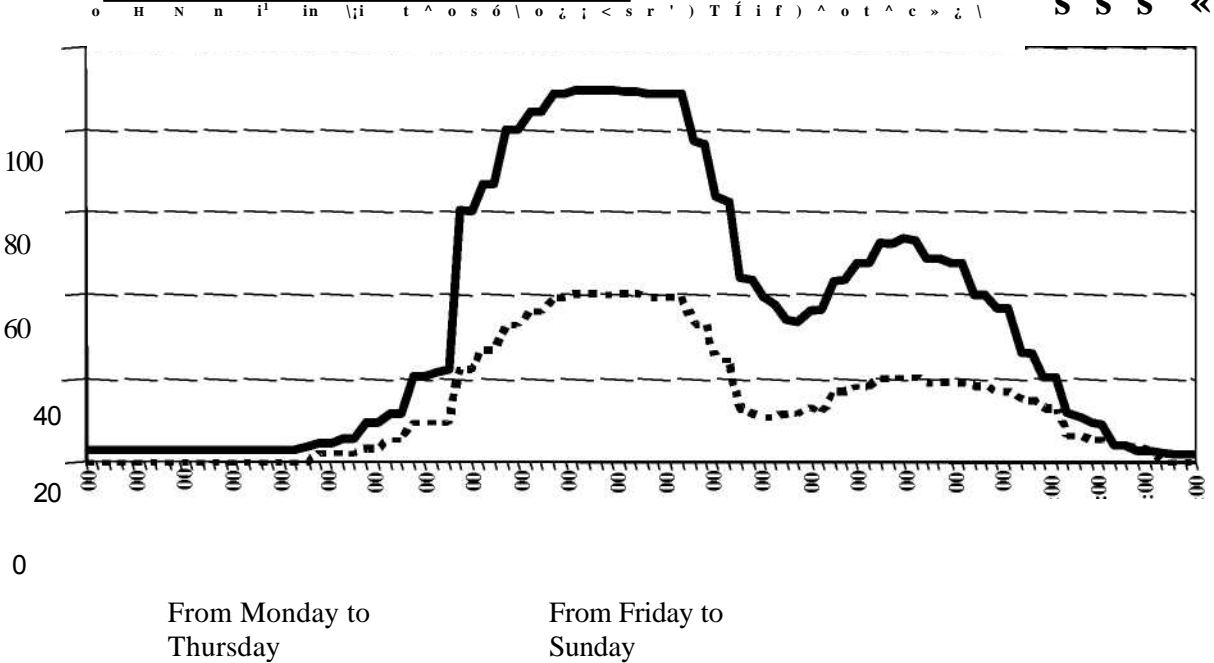


Percentage of people who work at the same time of the day at the beginning of each hour with regards the total number of employed people

Females

Hours	Total	Monday to Thursday	Friday to Sunday
00:00			Sunday
01:00			
02:00			
03:00			
04:00			
05:00			
06:00			
07:00			
08:00			
09:00			
10:00			
11:00			
12:00			
13:00			
14:00			
15:00			
16:00			
17:00			
18:00			
19:00			
20:00			
21:00			
22:00			
23:00			

Andalucía. Employed working females



Percentage of households that have household equipment and the average number of some of these pieces of equipment

Household equipment	% of households	Average no.
Television		
Cable television		
Satellite television		
Video		
DVD		
Music equipment		
Computer (PC, laptop...)		
Internet connection		
Landline		
Mobile phone		
Motorbike for private use		
Car for private use		
Microwave		
Dishwasher		
Washing machine		
Clothes drier		
Fridge		
Independent freezer		
Second dwelling		

Percentage of households that have received help in the last four weeks

Help activities received	% with regards the total	% with regards the total
	households receiving help	of households
TOTAL	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
Preparation of meals		
House upkeep		
Making/care of clothes		
Gardening, animals		
Construction/repairs		
Shopping		
Household/services management		
Childcare		
Adult care		
Others		

Percentage of people who have given help to other households in the last four weeks

Help given	activities	Both sexes			Males			Females			
		Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 y and above	10-24 Total	25-64 years	65 and above	10-24 Total	25-64 years	65 and above
TOTAL											
	Preparation of food										
	House upkeep										
	Making/caring for clothes										
	Gardening, animals										
	Construction/repairs										
	Shopping										
	Household/services management										
	Childcare										
	Adult care										
	Others										

Percentage of people who have taken part in voluntary activities in the last four weeks

Volunteer activities	Both sexes			Males			Females				
	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 yeras	25-64 years	65 and above
TOTAL											
	Youth activities										
	Sports										
	Religious activities										
	Politics, business people										
	Development assistance										
	Social assistance										
	Environment										
	Human Rights										
	Citizens /neighbours										
	Art Education Others										

Percentage of people who have given help to other households in the last four weeks

Help activities given	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above
TOTAL												
Preparation of food												
House upkeep												
Making/caring for clothes												
Gardening, animals												
Construction/repairs												
Shopping												
Household/services management												
Childcare												
Adult care												
Others												

Percentage of people who have taken part in voluntary activities in the last four weeks

Volunteer activities	Both sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above	Total	10-24 years	25-64 years	65 and above
TOTAL												
Youth Sports Religious activities												
Politics, business people												
Development Social assistance												
Environment												
Human Rights												
Citizens /neighbours												
Art Education Others												

Percentage of people who have taken part in social activities in the last four years

Social activities 65 and	Both sexes			Males			Females				
	Total	10-24	25-64	65 and	Total	10-24	25-64	65 and	Total	10-24	25-64
		years above	years	above		years	years	above		years	years
TOTAL											
Visiting and receiving visits											
Talks (outside the home)											
Having lunch or dinner (out)											
Games											
Going for tapas, going to a bar											
Festivals, parties											
Going dancing											
Going for a drink											
Walking (with someone)											
Phone conversations											
Ordinary correspondence											
e-mail											
Clubs											
Chat, video conferences											
Others											