User oriented quality report

Time Use Survey 2013 -2014

Time Use Survey is carried out on households and collects information on households' composition, living conditions, members' employment status and health, but mainly, focuses on the way members spend their time during a whole weekday or a weekend day, i.e. the use of their whole daytime by main activity (work, domestic work, care-giving, travel, leisure time, etc), by second/parallel activity etc.

Time Use Survey is the most appropriate source in order to complete the available statistical data for the estimation of the total private consumption, to estimate as possible unpaid work and non-market production (hidden economy), estimate the working time spent in eligible types of work (part-time jobs, work during the weekend, etc) and work at home, to estimate women' unpaid work and its contribution to the time spent with their family members and to make exclusions on how households members spend their time. TUS data about the domestic output in connection with the unpaid domestic activities may add to the satellite accounts of household production. TUS data focusing on the way members spend their time during a whole weekday or a weekend day, by activity, is crucial to understand how time spent contributes to gender inequality. Furthermore, it helps to aggregate outputs about work and life balance as well as about the segregation between paid and unpaid work.

Gender analysis is recognized as an essential component of TUS design, analysis and aggregated outputs.

The conduct of Time Use Survey is not mandatory because there is no Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council. In addition, the survey is not yet financed by Eurostat. European countries usually carry out TUS once every ten years.

The first Hellenic TUS has been carried out from Mars 2013 to February 2014, in the framework of NSRF 2007-2013 (National Strategic Reference Framework) under the Operational Program ''Administrative Reform", in a representative sample of households all over the Greek territory.
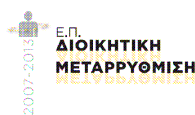
The two-stage area sampling was adopted for the survey, based on the rotational integrated design method and on the Population Census of 2001 as well. The primary sampling units are the areas (one or more unified city blocks). The secondary sampling units are the households of the Household Budget Survey of 2013.

In each Region (NUTS 2), the stratification of primary units was conducted by allocating the Municipalities and Communes according to the urbanization degree (urban, semi-urban, and rural regions). Except for the former two Major City Agglomerations (Athens and Thessaloniki), the strata created according to the urbanization degree are:

Urban	Agglomerations and Municipalities with 10.000 inhabitants or more
Semi-urban	Municipalities and Communes with 2.000 to 9.999 inhabitants
Rural	Communes up to 1.999 inhabitants

3.368 households have been surveyed all over the Greek territory.

ELSTAT is now at the process of TUS 2013-2014 data checking and coding. Information (tables, graphs, methodology) on the survey will be available in ELSTAT's website www.statistics.gr → Population and Social Conditions → Time Use.