

Euro-SDMX metadata structure (ESMS)

Country: Greece

Survey Name: Time Use Survey 2013 - 2014

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

- [1. Contact](#)
- [2. Metadata update](#)
- [3. Statistical presentation](#)
- [4. Unit of measure](#)
- [5. Reference period](#)
- [6. Institutional mandate](#)
- [7. Confidentiality](#)
- [8. Release policy](#)
- [9. Frequency of dissemination](#)
- [10. Dissemination format](#)
- [11. Accessibility of documentation](#)
- [12. Quality management](#)
- [13. Relevance](#)
- [14. Accuracy and reliability](#)
- [15. Timeliness and punctuality](#)
- [16. Comparability](#)
- [17. Coherence](#)
- [18. Cost and burden](#)
- [19. Data revision](#)
- [20. Statistical processing](#)
- [21. Comment](#)

1. Contact (details)

[Top](#)

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2. Metadata update		Top
2.1. Metadata last certified	-----	
2.2. Metadata last posted	-----	
2.3. Metadata last update	-----	

3. Statistical presentation		Top
3.1. Data description		
<p>The Time Use Survey (TUS) is a national survey collecting information from a representative sample of households, on households' composition, living conditions, members' employment status and health, and mainly, focusing 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.</p> <p>The TUS is the most appropriate source in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the available statistical data for the estimation of the total private consumption, • 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) • Estimate women' unpaid work and its contribution to the time spent with their family members • Make exclusions on how households members spend their time. <p>TUS data about the domestic output in connection with the unpaid domestic activities may add to the satellite accounts of household production.</p> <p>Gender analysis is recognized as an essential component of TUS design, analysis and aggregated outputs.</p>		
3.2. Classification system.		
NUTS II, ISCO 08, NACE REV 2.		
3.3. Sector coverage		
<p>The Time Use Survey (TUS) collects information focusing on the way members spend their time during a whole weekday or a weekend day, by activity. This 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.</p> <p>The two - stage area stratified sampling was adopted for the TUS survey based on the rotational integrated design method and on the Population Census of 2001 as well. The mentioned method was judged as the most appropriate for cross –sectional and longitudinal comparisons as well. It is</p>		

estimated that 3.500 questionnaires will be filled in (number equal to, approximately, 1/1000 of the households within the whole Greek territory).

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

1. Household

Household is defined as either one person living alone or a group of persons, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping. The household members share household's expenses or benefit from them due to lack of income. As necessary prerequisite to be included the household in the survey, is the existence of, at least, one member aged 16 – 74.

2. Household members

Household members can either **usually reside** in the household or being **temporarily absent**.

Individuals usually residing in the household are considered the individuals that during the last 6 months have spent most of their time in the specific household.

Individuals temporarily absent from the household, **either** because they were in another private household **or** in a collective household (e.g. hospital, elderly house, etc.) will be considered as household members and will be registered in the questionnaire.

3.5. Statistical unit

Households and household members.

3.6. Statistical population

The survey covers all the private households throughout the country, irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics. The following were excluded from the survey:

- Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.)
- Households with more than five lodgers and
- Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions

3.7. Reference area

The whole Greek territory.

3.8. Time coverage

A pilot survey was carried out in Greece in 1996.

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 financed yet by Eurostat. Usually European countries carry out TUS once every ten years.

The first Hellenic TUS has started on Mars 2013 and it will be carrying out until February 2014, in the framework of NSRF 2007-2013 (National Strategic Reference Framework) under the Operational Program " Administrative Reform", in a sample of households all over the Greek territory.

3.9. Base period

The year of survey conduct 2013-2014.

4. Unit of measure

[Top](#)

Euros, rates (%), number of people, minutes, hours.

5. Reference period

[Top](#)

Reference periods are considered (a) the ten-minutes intervals (b) fifteen-minutes intervals (c) the day (d) the week (e) the month (f) the year.

6. Institutional mandate

[Top](#)

6.1. Legal acts and other agreements

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "*Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority*", the article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "*Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy*", article 323 of the Law 4072/2012 (Government Gazette No 86/ Issue A/11-4-2012) on "Improvement of the business environment – New company form- Trade marks – Real estate agents – Regulation of issues pertaining to shipping, ports and fishing and other provisions» and article 7, paragraph 1 of the Regulatory Act on "Fiscal rules and other provisions", adopted on 18-11-2012 (Government Gazette No 228/ Issue A).

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

- Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "*Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece*".
- Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012)
- Law 2685/1999 and specifically articles 2 and 8 (Government Gazette No 35/ Issue A'/18-2-1999) on "Coverage of expenses for civil servants moving in Greece and abroad, and other provisions" , as amended by article 9 of the Law 3833/2010 (Government Gazette No 40/Issue A'/15-3-2010) on the "Protection of the national economy – emergency measures for addressing fiscal crisis" , as complemented by article 49, paragraph 1 of the Law 3871/2010 (Government Gazette No 141/ IssueA'/17-8-2010)on Fiscal Management and Responsibility"), as amended by article 45 paragraph 13 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance"
- European Statistics Code of Practice, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, revised and adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.

The 2013-2014 TUS is conducted upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT on a sample of private households throughout Greece.

6.2. Data sharing

Not applicable.

7. Confidentiality

[Top](#)

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A).

Furthermore, ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

- ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:
 - a) These data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or
 - b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.
- The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.
- The Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT, examines issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality. Within its competence is to recommend on:
 - the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;
 - the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
 - the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

http://www.statistics.gr/en/scientific_provision_data

8. Release policy

[Top](#)

8.1. Release calendar

There is not specific release date for the survey results.

8.2. Release calendar access

Not applicable.

8.3. User access

The users are being informed for survey data announcement through the ELSTAT website. Statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in a neutral manner, and all users must be given equal treatment, in conformity with the statistical principles as set out and further elaborated in the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#).

9. Frequency of dissemination

[Top](#)

Annual.

10. Dissemination format

[Top](#)

10.1. News release

After being finalized the annual data of the survey.

10.2. Publications

None.
10.3. On-line database
None.
10.4. Micro-data access
The micro data files will be provided to the users after submitting their application form in the competent section. In particular, they must be addressed to the Statistical Information and Publications Division and to electronic address data.dissem@statistics.gr .
10.5. Other
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11. Accessibility of documentation		Top
11.1. Documentation on methodology		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Methodological information concerning the implemented method for the survey design and on the other hand the way of the total data elaboration, will be included in the Methodologic Information Sheet and the guidelines of the survey and will be posted on the EL.STAT website.		
11.2. Quality documentation		
Quality documentation for the survey results is included in the Quality Report.		

12. Quality management	Top
12.1. Quality assurance	
<p>In order to be improved the comparability of the survey results among all the Member-states of the EU, the data quality of the Time Use Survey is ensured and achieved on one hand in compliance with the Statistical principles in the European statistics Code of Practice and on the other hand by using a common standard questionnaire.</p>	
12.2. Quality assessment	
<p>Quality assessment is being accomplished by ELSTAT and Eurostat.</p> <p>The sample size was such that to give and correspond to high accuracy results. Consequently, the sample size was representative of the reference population for the survey and all the appropriate measures were taken into account in order to be minimized the errors during the survey conduct. Finally, on the basis of the pre-mentioned above, was achieved the total high quality of the statistical product for the survey.</p>	
http://www.statistics.gr/en/quality-asurance-framework	

<h2>13. Relevance</h2>		Top
<h3>13.1. User needs</h3>		
<p>The main user of the survey is Eurostat and on the other hand are users coming from Universities (teachers/graduate and post graduate students) and other administrations.</p> <p>The General Secretariat for Gender Equality on the basis of planning and implementation of policies for equality between men and women will use the database of the whole day time use as a necessary tool for analysis of the current situation of everyday life in Greece.</p>		
<h3>13.2. User satisfaction</h3>		

Department of Statistical Information Transmission conducts a survey on users' satisfaction.
<http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

13.3. Completeness

The variables and data coming from the survey conduct have been judged as having completeness and analysis in a high quality grade.

14. Accuracy and reliability

[Top](#)

14.1. Overall accuracy

Because of the fact the Time Use Survey is a sampling survey, we have sampling and non-sampling errors that are corrected.

14.2. Sampling error

The sampling errors are depicted by estimating the coefficient of variation for the main survey variables and their values are within the acceptance limits.

14.3. Non-sampling error

The non-sampling errors are divided into the following categories:

- Non response errors
- Elaboration errors
- Measure errors

Non response errors

In order to be decreased the percentage of non-response, the following acts were made:

- An introductory / informative letter was sent almost one month before the survey conduct in order the surveyed households to be informed that had been selected for the survey and asking for the household cooperation and the reliable information provision as well.
- Whenever the interviewer couldn't find, during the visit, the surveyed household, threw the particular letter with the date of the next visit or his/her telephone number for contact (at least three visits at the surveyed household).

Elaboration errors

- Quality and quantity checks made on the data base for the elaboration errors correction

Measure errors

In order to be faced these errors the following acts were made:

- Provision of appropriate guidelines
- Educational trainings
- Checks were made on behalf of ELSTAT and on the other hand of EUROSTAT as well (logical/completeness/flow etc)

15. Timeliness and punctuality

[Top](#)

15.1. Timeliness

TUS data will be available in the form of tables after the end of the data collection period in

31.5.2015.

15.2. Punctuality

16. Comparability

[Top](#)

16.1. Comparability - geographical

Having been implemented common variables definitions and data production methods not only in all the geographical regions of our country but also and among all the EU countries, no geographical comparability problems have been caused.

16.2. Comparability - over time

17. Coherence

[Top](#)

17.1. Coherence - cross domain

The socio-demographic variables of TUS survey will be compared with the same variables of other surveys conducted by ELSTAT such as the Household Budget Survey and EU-SILC as well. No significant differences are observed among the same variables.

17.2. Coherence - internal

No significant differentiations are found among surveys, which were carried out in ELSTAT and gathered data for the same variables (: it concerns the surveys of HBS and EU - SILC). None coherence problem are noticed among the survey variables.

18. Cost and burden

[Top](#)

The burden concerns the required time, which must be spent for data provision on behalf of interviewer. Nevertheless, there is not possibility for any further time relief.

19. Data revision

[Top](#)

19.1. Data revision - policy

The revision policy concerns either on the survey data or on the same the survey (ie. the questionnaire, the sample etc), and takes place taking into consideration the users' needs for any further statistical information.

19.2. Data revision - practice

Having been recognized all the current users' needs, in order to be achieved longitudinal comparability for the survey among the Member- States, all the national questionnaires are being re-designed carefully.

In conclusion, the data revision takes place after implementing checks materialized either by Eurostat or ELSTAT and after correcting data inconsistencies within either the same period or longitudinal as well.

20. Statistical processing

[Top](#)

20.1. Source data

Sample design /population under survey.

The two - stage area stratified sampling was adopted for the TUS survey based on the rotational integrated design method and on the Population Census of 2001 as well. The mentioned method was judged as the most appropriate for cross –sectional and longitudinal comparisons as well.

It is estimated that 3.500 questionnaires will be filled in (number equal to, approximately, 1/1000 of the households within the whole Greek territory). The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the areas (one or more unified city blocks), the secondary sampling units selected in each primary unit are the households and their members. In each Region (NUTS 2), the stratification of primary units was conducted by allocating the Municipalities and Communes according to the degree of urbanization (urban, semi-urban, and rural regions). Except for the two former Major City Agglomerations (Athens and Thessaloniki), the produced strata according to the degree of urbanization are:

Areas	Stratum	Urbanization
Urban	1	Municipal communities with 10,000 inhabitants or more
Semi-urban	2	Municipal or local Communities with 2,000 to 9,999 inhabitants
Rural	3	Local Communities up to 1,999 inhabitants

The Greater Athens Area was divided into 31 strata of about equal size (equal number of households) on the basis of the lists of city blocks of the Municipalities that constitute it and taking into consideration socio-economic criteria. Similarly, the Greater Thessaloniki Area was divided into 9 equally sized strata. The two former Major City Agglomerations account for 40% of the total population and for even larger percentages in certain socio-economic variables.

The total number of strata coming from the survey design was amounted to 79.

The total initial sample size of households was amounted to 4.000 (sampling fraction 0,09%) and was equally divided within the reference year,so as to have four (4) different equivalent indepented samples which correspond to four quarters of the year.

1st stage of sampling

In this stage, from any stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanisation), primary units were drawn. The number of draws is approximately proportional to the population size of the stratum(number of households in the last population census of the year 2001).

2nd stage of sampling

In this stage from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of secondary units (households)

was selected. Actually, in the second stage we drew a systematic sample of dwellings. However, in most cases, one household corresponds to each dwelling. If in the selected dwelling lives more than one household, all of them were interviewed. The sampling frame containing the secondary units (households) in the selected sampling primary units was **updated** before the selection of households.

Finally, the total number of drawn Municipalities amounted to 337 while the total number of drawn Communes amounted to 360 as well. In particular, the total number of the sampling units is 612.

20.2. Frequency of data collection

The frequency of data collection is continual spread within the reference year.

20.3. Data collection

The method of data collection is the Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI).

Questionnaires

The following separate questionnaires are used:

a) Household questionnaire –(TUS:1)

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_RptARNVUa6vm&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=3&documents_WAR_p

b) Individual questionnaire for members aged 15 and more –(TUS:2)

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_RptARNVUa6vm&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=3&documents_WAR_p

c) Individual questionnaire for members aged 10 to 14 years old –(TUS:3)

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_RptARNVUa6vm&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=3&documents_WAR_p

d) Time Use Diary for members aged 10 and more –(TUS:4)

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_RptARNVUa6vm&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=3&documents_WAR_p

e) Weekly Schedule of working time for jobholders only –(TUS:5)

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics?p_p_id=documents_WAR_publicationsportlet_INSTANCE_RptARNVUa6vm&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=4&p_p_col_pos=3&documents_WAR_p

In order to have the survey conducted as best as possible, auxiliary documents are used (i.e The map of the

sampling areas and the Sampling Frames (constructed and updated)/ An advanced letter coming from the Central Service informing the household that it has been selected for the survey asking for its cooperation/ Completed diary given to all members (adults and children) as an example to help them filling in their own/ Activity, location and transport coding list, etc.

Way of Questionnaires' Completion

The aim of Time Use Survey is to collect data on time use for each household member aged 10 years and older. People living at the same address, sharing meals and sharing household budget are considered as members of the same household. A person is regarded as household member if he or she usually lives or is (temporarily) absent from his/her household and if he or she has stayed during the last 6 months into the specific household. Each household member aged 10 years and older shall fill in the personal questionnaire and the Time Use diaries.

- The Household questionnaire (TUS:1) shall be used in a face-to-face interview with a person familiar to the circumstances of the household. Recommendations for the interviewer are given under each question. There are also titles to indicate the sub- theme.
- The Individual questionnaire for members aged 15 and more –(TUS:2) is intended to be used in a face-to-face interview, for members aged 15 and more. For members of the household not present on the day of the interview it could be completed either in a telephone interview, or in a proxy interview. Recommendations for the interviewer are given under each question. There are also titles to indicate the sub- theme.
- The Individual questionnaire for members aged 10 to 14 years –(TUS:3) is intended to be used in a face-to-face interview, for members aged 15 and more. For members of the household not present on the day of the interview it could be completed either in a telephone interview, or in a proxy interview. Recommendations for the interviewer are given under each question. There are also titles to indicate the sub- theme.
- The Time Use Diary for members aged 10 and more –(TUS:4) is a "leave behind" questionnaire for which the interviewer should give brief instructions. Assuming that not all members are present at the interview, written instructions must be given in the diary. They should not be too long and should be easy to read and understand. Completed diaries are given to all members (adults and children) as an example to help them filling in their own. Each respondent gets two diaries to complete: one on a weekday and one on a weekend day. The designated days are written on the cover of the diaries. The respondent is not allowed to change the diary days.
- The weekly schedule of working time –(TUS:5) (one sheet) should be filled in by all jobholders in the household aged 15 and more. The first day of the sheet should be the same as the first diary day, no matter whether this is a weekday or a weekend day.

20.4. Data validation

- Data validation is being done by conducting qualitative and quantitative tests based on:
- Longitudinal checks on raw data (with data of previous years)
- Comparisons key variables with variables / data of other statistical sources
- Calculation of sampling errors, also used as a criterion for the final validation of data

20.5. Data compilation

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20.6. Adjustment

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