

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: Time Use Survey 2013 - 2014

ELSTAT metadata
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1. Contact Top	
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2. Introduction Top
<p>The production of quality reports is part of the implementation of the TUS instrument. In order to assess the quality of data at national level and to make a comparison among countries, the National Statistics Institutes give detailed information mainly on: the entire statistical Process, sampling and non-sampling errors, and potential deviations from standard definition and concepts. This document follows the ESS standard for quality reports structure (ESQRS), which is the main report structure for reference metadata related to data quality in the European Statistical System. It is a metadata template, based on 13 main concepts, which can be used across several statistical domains with the purpose of a better harmonization of the quality reporting requirements in the ESS.</p> <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"> • 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. Metadata update Top	
3.1 Metadata last certified	2/2/2016
3.2 Metadata last posted	2/2/2016
3.3 Metadata last update	2/2/2016

4. Statistical presentation Top	
4.1 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>	
4.2 Classification system	
NUTS II, ISCO 08, NACE REV 2.	
4.3 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 estimated that 3.500 questionnaires will be filled in (number equal to, approximately, 1/1000 of the households within the whole Greek territory).</p>	
4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p><u>1. Household</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>2. Household members</u></p> <p><i>Household members</i> can either usually reside in the household or being temporarily absent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
4.5 Statistical unit	
Households and household members.	

4.6 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

4.7 Reference area

The whole Greek territory.

4.8 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.

4.9 Base period

The year of survey conduct 2013-2014.

5. Unit of measure

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

6. Reference period

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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.

7. Institutional mandate

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7.1 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/ Issue A'/17-8-2010) on Fiscal Management and Responsibility", as amended by article 45 paragraph

<p>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”</p> <p>➤ 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.</p> <p>The 2013-2014 TUS is conducted upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT on a sample of private households throughout Greece.</p>
7.2 Data sharing
Not applicable.

8. Confidentiality	Top
8.1 Confidentiality policy	
<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	
8.2 Confidentiality – data treatment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 orb) 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	

9. Release policy	Top
9.1 Release calendar	
There is not specific release date for the survey results.	
9.2 Release calendar access	
Not applicable.	
9.3 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 .	

10. Frequency of dissemination	Top
Annual.	
11. Dissemination format	Top
11.1 News release	
http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA30/-	
11.2 Publications	
None.	
11.3 On-line database	
None.	
11.3.1 Data tables - consultations	
http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA30/-	
11.4 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 .	
11.5 Other	
-	
11.5.1 Metadata – consultations	
http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA30/-	
12. Accessibility of documentation	Top
12.1 Documentation on methodology	
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.	
12.1.1 Metadata completeness - rate	
-	
12.2 Quality documentation	
<p>The present ESQRS is uploaded on ELSTAT's official website together with all relevant information. Also technical documentation on HBS is available on ELSTAT's web site. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short methodological report oriented to the users • A metadata report in Euro-SDMX metadata structure requested by Eurostat. <p>Classification and codification Activities, Places, Transportation, Household Characteristics and Housing, Services and Occupations.</p>	
13. Quality management	Top
13.1 Quality assurance	
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.	
13.2 Quality assessment	
Quality assessment is being accomplished by ELSTAT and Eurostat.	
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.

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

14. Relevance

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14.1 User needs

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.

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.

14.2 User satisfaction

Department of Statistical Information Transmission conducts a survey on users' satisfaction.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

14.3 Completeness

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

15. Accuracy and reliability

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15.1 Overall accuracy

Because of the fact that the Time Use Survey is a sampling survey, we have sampling and non-sampling errors. For 2013/2014 the initial sample size was 3.737 households (sampling fraction 0,08%) equally distributed within the year, so as to have four (4) equally dependent samples, corresponding to the four quarters of the year. The total number of Prefectures and Communes selected amounted to 337 and the number of settlements to 360, while the number of sampling areas to 619. The achieved sample size was 3.371 households. The number of household members that responded in the survey amounted to 7.137 of which 379 belong to age category 10-14 years old while the rest 6.802 belong to age category 15+ years old. Individuals in age category 20-74 amounted to 5.361, and 2.240 of them were employed.

More details are presented in the following tables.

Table 1. Response rate (R%)

TUS 2013	Achieved net sample (n)	Response rate (R%)
EL	3.371	60,9

Table 2. Dwelling and Households sample

Dwelling Sample	
1. Total	3.737
α) Inhabited dwellings	
no substitution	2.275
β) Inhabited dwellings	
with substitution	1.096
due to:	
i) Temporary absence of the household, incapacity, etc.....	567
ii) refusal for cooperation	529
2. Excluded for several reasons	336
Total sample of dwellings	3.737
Households' sample	
Dwellings with 1 household.....	3.371
Dwellings with 2 or more households...	0
Households	3.371
Households	0
Total households to be surveyed	3.371
Subtracting:	
Unsuitable households	0
Households which interrupted the survey before end	0
..	
Total households not being surveyed.....	0
Households finally surveyed.....	3.371

Table 3. Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database. Quarter breakdown and total

Quarter	Households	%
1	825	24,5
2	871	25,8
3	849	25,2
4	826	24,5
Total	3.371	100,0

Table 4. Number of persons who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database. Quarter group breakdown and total

Quarter group	Households' members	%
1	1.965	24,3
2	2.076	25,7
3	2.055	25,4
4	1.989	24,6
Total	8.085	100,0

Table 5. Quarter group Households' members %

Quarter group	%
1	75,5
2	73,1
3	69,6
4	51,3
Total	67,5

Table 6. Completed diaries per month

Completed diaries per month	
Monday	1.363
Tuesday	1.592
Wednesday	1.441
Thursday	1.416
Friday	1.347
Saturday	3.609
Sunday	3.506

Table 7. Completed diaries per day

Completed diaries per day	
March 2013	986
April 2013	1.384
May 2013	1.142
June 2013	1.155
July 2013	1.119
August 2013	1.091
September 2013	181
October 2013	809
November 2013	439
December 2013	3.188
January 2014	1.196
February 2014	1.584

15.2 Sampling error

Standard errors and coefficients of variation calculated for the average time use for certain activities and subpopulations. These are presented in the following tables. For an estimate, the coefficient of variation is defined as follows:

$$CV(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{V(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} * 100$$

Detailed information on the sampling design and estimation procedure presented in Section 12. The average values and coefficients of variation for the 10 main categories of activity are presented in Tables 8, 9a and 9b below .

Table 8. Mean Time Use per Activity category

Activity	Mean Time Use (in min)	St. Error	CV	Deff
Personal care	705,0	3,2	0,4%	5,5
Employment	121,0	3,2	2,7%	2,1
Study	42,5	2,9	6,8%	3,6
Household care	167,6	2,3	1,4%	1,5
Voluntary work and meetings	11,7	0,6	5,5%	2,0
Social life and entertainment	86,7	2,0	2,4%	5,5
Sports and outdoor activities	25,2	1,5	6,1%	7,1
Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	48,5	1,8	3,8%	3,9
Mass Media	172,3	2,7	1,6%	4,0
Travel	62,5	1,2	1,9%	4,9

Table 9a. Mean Time Use per Activity category and gender

Activity	Mean Time Use (in min)	St. Error	CV	Deff	Activity
Men	Personal care	708,2	3,5	0,5%	3,1
	Employment	161,7	5,0	3,1%	1,9
	Study	43,8	3,5	8,0%	2,5
	Household care	83,3	2,3	2,7%	1,9
	Voluntary work and meetings	8,6	0,7	8,0%	1,5
	Social life and entertainment	88,1	2,4	2,7%	3,2
	Sports and outdoor activities	31,7	1,8	5,6%	3,6
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	63,2	2,7	4,2%	3,2
	Mass Media	185,6	3,3	1,8%	2,6
	Travel	69,9	1,4	1,9%	3,2
Women	Personal care	701,9	3,4	0,5%	3,4
	Employment	82,8	3,4	4,1%	1,7
	Study	41,2	3,5	8,5%	2,9
	Household care	246,5	3,6	1,4%	1,7
	Voluntary work and meetings	14,6	0,9	6,1%	1,7
	Social life and entertainment	85,3	2,2	2,5%	3,5
	Sports and outdoor activities	19,2	1,5	7,9%	5,0
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	34,7	1,8	5,2%	2,9
	Mass Media	159,9	2,9	1,8%	2,7
	Travel	55,5	1,3	2,4%	3,4

Table 9b. Mean Time Use per Activity category and Age class

Activity	Mean Time Use (in min)	St. Error	CV	Deff	Activity
10-14	Personal care	704,3	8,3	1,2%	3,6
	Employment	1,7	1,2	71,6%	1,1
	Study	319,5	16,6	5,2%	3,2
	Household care	21,8	3,2	14,5%	3,0
	Voluntary work and meetings	2,0	0,5	27,5%	1,5
	Social life and entertainment	47,8	3,6	7,5%	2,5
	Sports and outdoor activities	52,7	6,4	12,1%	3,3
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	113,7	9,3	8,2%	3,5
	Mass Media	125,3	7,8	6,2%	2,7
	Travel	56,3	2,3	4,1%	2,2
15-19	Personal care	686,1	6,4	0,9%	1,9
	Employment	24,6	6,2	25,2%	1,6
	Study	288,6	23,0	8,0%	3,3
	Household care	36,9	4,2	11,4%	2,1
	Voluntary work and meetings	5,1	2,4	47,0%	3,9
	Social life and entertainment	78,1	7,2	9,2%	3,6
	Sports and outdoor activities	44,2	4,7	10,7%	1,8
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	106,5	7,7	7,3%	2,2
	Mass Media	112,2	7,0	6,2%	2,2
	Travel	71,5	3,7	5,2%	2,8
20-24	Personal care	701,7	8,4	1,2%	3,1
	Employment	72,0	10,2	14,1%	2,0
	Study	111,2	12,8	11,5%	2,7

		Household care	79,0	8,0	10,1%	2,0
		Voluntary work and meetings	8,7	2,7	31,1%	2,3
		Social life and entertainment	89,5	6,4	7,1%	2,9
		Sports and outdoor activities	40,6	7,8	19,1%	4,8
		Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	123,4	9,4	7,6%	3,0
		Mass Media	134,3	8,0	6,0%	2,6
		Travel	81,0	4,1	5,0%	2,4
25-34		Personal care	677,7	6,1	0,9%	3,4
		Employment	194,2	8,7	4,5%	1,9
		Study	13,2	2,9	22,2%	2,2
		Household care	152,6	8,0	5,2%	2,4
		Voluntary work and meetings	5,7	1,1	20,0%	2,3
		Social life and entertainment	81,9	3,7	4,5%	2,8
		Sports and outdoor activities	30,8	3,3	10,6%	4,3
		Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	67,1	3,9	5,8%	2,3
		Mass Media	144,7	5,8	4,0%	3,2
		Travel	74,1	2,6	3,5%	3,8
35-44		Personal care	660,4	4,8	0,7%	2,5
		Employment	234,3	8,1	3,5%	1,7
		Study	1,9	0,8	39,5%	1,5
		Household care	205,1	6,1	3,0%	1,4
		Voluntary work and meetings	7,0	1,1	15,0%	1,2
		Social life and entertainment	71,9	2,8	3,9%	2,2
		Sports and outdoor activities	18,4	1,3	7,2%	1,8
		Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	35,9	2,5	7,1%	2,2
		Mass Media	140,8	4,0	2,8%	2,0
		Travel	70,3	1,8	2,5%	2,0
45-54		Personal care	670,4	5,6	0,8%	3,3
		Employment	209,4	8,3	4,0%	1,8
		Study	1,2	0,5	44,6%	1,8
		Household care	190,5	4,5	2,3%	1,0
		Voluntary work and meetings	9,4	1,2	12,3%	1,6
		Social life and entertainment	78,2	3,2	4,1%	2,6
		Sports and outdoor activities	19,9	2,0	9,9%	2,2
		Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	36,3	3,9	10,7%	3,7
		Mass Media	163,0	4,3	2,6%	2,0
		Travel	62,9	1,9	3,0%	2,3
55-64		Personal care	719,3	4,5	0,6%	1,7
		Employment	96,5	7,4	7,7%	1,6
		Study	0,2	0,1	70,3%	1,0
		Household care	209,5	5,5	2,6%	1,3
		Voluntary work and meetings	20,6	1,8	8,8%	1,1
		Social life and entertainment	93,3	3,7	4,0%	2,2
		Sports and outdoor activities	20,3	1,8	8,7%	1,9
		Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	25,8	2,0	7,8%	1,4
		Mass Media	196,0	4,7	2,4%	1,7
		Travel	58,5	2,1	3,5%	2,0
65-74		Personal care	751,4	4,7	0,6%	1,7
		Employment	12,3	2,3	19,0%	0,8
		Study	0,3	0,3	90,9%	0,9

	Household care	223,4	5,0	2,2%	0,9
	Voluntary work and meetings	24,3	2,0	8,0%	1,0
	Social life and entertainment	103,6	3,5	3,4%	1,8
	Sports and outdoor activities	20,7	1,6	7,7%	1,2
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	22,3	1,8	8,0%	1,2
	Mass Media	229,4	5,5	2,4%	1,7
	Travel	52,5	2,0	3,9%	1,5
75+	Personal care	802,6	4,8	0,6%	1,2
	Employment	1,9	0,7	36,7%	0,8
	Study	0,0	0,0		
	Household care	175,7	4,7	2,7%	1,0
	Voluntary work and meetings	16,0	1,4	8,5%	1,1
	Social life and entertainment	124,0	3,7	3,0%	1,5
	Sports and outdoor activities	15,2	1,4	8,9%	1,1
	Arts, Hobbies, Computing and games	13,7	1,7	12,2%	1,3
	Mass Media	255,2	4,9	1,9%	1,3
	Travel	38,8	1,7	4,5%	1,5

15.3 Non-sampling error

The non-sampling errors can be divided into the following categories:

- Non response errors
- Elaboration errors
- Measurement errors

Non-response errors

In order to decrease the percentage of non-response, the following were implemented:

- An introductory / informative letter was sent almost one month before the survey launch in order to inform the households that they had been selected for the survey and asking for their cooperation and reliable information provision as well.
- Whenever the interviewer couldn't find, during the visit, the surveyed household, he/she left 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 were made on the data base for the elaboration errors correction

Measurement errors

These errors were faced with the following ways:

- Provision of appropriate guidelines
- Training
- Checks made by ELSTAT and by EUROSTAT as well (logical/completeness/flow etc)

15.3.1 Coverage error

HBS is a household survey carried out by applying the two-stage stratified sampling with Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) the area (one or more building blocks) and final unit the household. Thus, there are two frames used, which are:

- □ the frame containing the PSUs (areas) and
- □ the frame of households within the selected PSUs.

The frame of PSUs is updated every ten (10) years through the general population census. Concerning the frame of households, within each selected PSU this is updated before the selection of the sampling households used for data collection.

Therefore, possible coverage errors may arise mainly due to the frame of the surface units. However, such errors are corrected using auxiliary variables (calibration process) in calculating the weights, as described in the relevant paragraph.

15.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

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15.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

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15.3.2 Measurement error

Measurement errors can occur because of the questionnaire, researchers and their training, the surveyed, the flow, the skills of researchers (checked before the start of the survey).

1-Questionnaire

For the design of individual questionnaires and the questionnaire household used all mandatory social variables and variables from several guidelines EUROSTAT (GUIDELINES ON HARMONISED EUROPEAN TIME USE SURVEYS, Annex II, Annex III, HETUS 2008). Diaries and weekly schedule of working hours were designed exactly as described by the guidelines of EUROSTAT (Annex IV, Annex VI, HETUS 2008). Also, in order to finalize the questionnaires, taken into account all the observations related to questionnaires of other countries and experience from similar surveys and suggestions of key users of research data.

2-The interviewers and their training

All interviewers recruited had experience in household Family Budget Survey. The interviewers attended a training course before starting the fieldwork.

A manual was distributed and presented during the training. A “general guidelines’ manual” containing information about the objectives of the survey, the organization of it, legal and administrative aspects related with it, fieldwork aspects (how to contact the household, how to introduce oneself, who answers which questions, time delays, e.t.c.) and the content and correct completion of the questionnaires.

Successful fieldwork calls for careful planning of the interviewer’s work. The crucial aim is to capture time-use data for the designated days. A well-planned schedule for the fieldwork is essential in order to achieve this goal. Such a schedule is suggested below, where the necessary fieldwork activities and their proposed timing in relation to the diary days are listed. The schedule should be seen as an example of how to organise the fieldwork. The purpose is to maximise the likelihood of reaching the households in time. The schedule presupposes that the sampled households have telephones at their disposal. If not, the schedule needs to be adjusted and contacts made in alternative ways.

3-The respondents

The Respondent in some cases (mainly older people) did not complete the diaries, namely primary and secondary activities in sufficient detail or with great difficulty (because of problems eg writing, language, health, etc.). In some cases, a phone call or a text message from the interviewer was needed. One recommended alternative is to leave a special reminder card with the actual diary dates.

Guidelines for respondents on filling in the diaries

- It is important to read the instructions and examples before diary keeping, as this will make it easier to fill in the diary.
- Main activity
 - Write down in as much detail as possible what you did during every 10 minute slot, not just ‘Was with a friend’, ‘Was outdoors’ (especially children)
 - Write only one main activity on each line
 - Do not leave any empty lines in the first column
 - Mark the duration of activities clearly with equals signs, arrows, etc.
 - Do not forget to separate the travel from the activity and also record the location and mode of transport in the appropriate column
 - Mention help given to another household, also when this is at the same time for the respondent’s own household.
 - Do not forget to indicate the use of a computer or internet.
- Record the secondary activity when something is done simultaneously with the main activity. Do not forget to indicate the use of a computer or internet.
- Record whether the time is spent alone or together with people you know. You need not necessarily be doing the same thing as these other people.
- Do not forget to answer the questions at the end of the diary, in order to give necessary background information on the type of day.
- Check your diary using the checklist at the end of the diary.

4- No errors in the routing were made.

No errors in the routing were made.

5-Skills tested before starting the fieldwork

Interviewers were both personnel of the Hellenic Statistical Authority and external collaborators, all experienced with other household surveys carried out by ELSTAT. More specifically, all the researchers recruited had experience at least the household Family Budget Survey.

15.3.3 Non response error

Non-response errors are errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered, unit non-response and item non-response.

Unit non-response - rate (%)

In paragraph 5.1 above unit response rates are presented, so the respective non-response rates are depicted here. Households non-response rate was 39,1% initially, while after the substitutions it was 9.0% (connected with par. 12.5.2). The household non-response rate (before substitutions per quarter on the achieved sample size was the following.

Table 10. Initial household non-response rate per quarter and total
(on the achieved sample size, before substitutions)

Quarter group	% non response
1	24,5
2	26,9
3	30,4
4	48,7
Total	32,5

15.3.4 Processing error

Concerning Data Processing we mention the following:

1- Checking errors

The questionnaires were checked in two stages, for their completeness and logical consistency of data collected, and for their correct data entry.

More specifically, the officials in charge of the checks, in accordance with the interviewers' guidelines and taking into account other objective facts, checked the data among the different questionnaires and also correlated them with data of households living in the same region, in

order to verify the correctness of the answers. Mistakes were corrected and any unclear answers were clarified in cooperation with the interviewer or the interviewee.

After that, data entry was done and massive computer checks were made, while using appropriate computer programs tables with survey's data were drawn up.

During all stages of fieldwork the interviewers were under the continuous supervision of skilled employees of the Unit in charge of ELSTAT

2- Coding

The nomenclature used for the survey were the Codes Activity, Location, Transportation based ACL2008 (Activity Coding List for Harmonized European TUS) HETUS 2008 (see. Annex 5). The codification of questions relating to occupation (ISCO), economic activity of the local unit (NACE) and nationality was done by experienced personnel, according to ISCO-88, ISCO-08 (double codification) and NACE rev.2.

3- Other checks and problems

Several plausibility checks have been made. During the data processing of raw data ACCESS- 2000, SPSS and Oracle (golden 32) were used.

After entering the data and compiling lists the daily average hours and minutes for sleep was 9:22 minutes. The final result (8:38, i.e. a 40 min):

The steps followed were:

1. Correction:

- errors in data entry
- Calendars with hours of sleep over 14 (communication with Investigational - replacing sleeping with other activities usually did)
- coding errors
 - Code 011 (sleep) instead of code 012 (patient in bed)
 - Code 011 (sleep) instead of code 531 (rest, relaxation)

2. Replacement quarters with another activity after contacting at least 10 households. More specifically identified investigational with many hours of sleep, over 10 hours, which were:

- Internet connection - without any corresponding activity
- Pet - without care or walk with the dog
- TV - without watching TV
- Garden- without care
- Children under 9 years without any housework

With many households contacted in each of these cases had a positive answer, ie there were many hours of sleep and had at least a quarter of the above activities. Then we changed sleeping quarters with the above activities using information from other households and their members with approximately the same characteristics.

15.3.5 Model assumption error

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16. Timeliness and punctuality

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16.1 Timeliness

TUS data will be available in the form of tables after the end of the data collection period in 31.5.2015.

16.2 Punctuality

No delays existed according to the timetable.

17. Comparability

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17.1 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.

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

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17.2 Comparability over time

The TUS is carried out for the first time in Greece.

18. Coherence

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18.1 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.

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes, by which they were generated, used the same concepts and harmonized methods.

Comparison of the Time Use Survey 2013 – 2014 with the corresponding results of other surveys ELSTAT are presented below.

Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics –SILC (health status)

Table 11: General health : 2013 EU-SILC – TUS %

General health	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 EU-SILC
Very good	52,3	46,0
Good	28,9	28,1
Fair	12,6	15,5
Bad	4,4	7,5
Very bad	1,7	2,9

Table 12: Suffer from any chronic illness or condition: 2013 EU-SILC – TUS %

Suffer from any chronic illness or condition	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 EU-SILC
Yes	81,7	83,0
No	18,3	17,0

Table 13: Limitation in activities because of health problem: 2013 EU-SILC – TUS %

Limitation in activities because of health problem	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 EU-SILC
Yes, strongly limited	43,9	49,0
Yes, limited	46,9	46,2
No, not limited	9,2	4,8

Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics _SILC -HBS

Table 14: HH021: “Tenure status” %

Tenure status	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC
Owner	80,6	81,4	78,3
Tenant	19,4	18,6	21,7

Table 15: HH010: “Dwelling type” %

Dwelling type	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC
Detached house	42,7	43,6	41,2
Apartment	56,5	55,5	58,8
Other	0,8	0,9	0,1

Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics _SILC -HBS -LFS

Table 16: PL031: "Self defined current economic status" %

Self defined current economic status	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC	2013 LFS
At work (Full + Part time)	36,6	38,3	37,0	37,6
Unemployed	13,8	14,5	15,7	15,5
Non economically active	49,6	47,2	47,3	46,9

Table 17: PE040: "Highest ISCED level attained".% n

Highest ISCED level attained	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC	2013 LFS
Never attended any level of education	8,9	6,0	5,9	5,0
Primary education	20,7	20,0	21,8	25,3
Lower secondary education	12,6	12,4	11,7	11,6
Upper secondary education	31,1	32,8	32,4	31,3
Post secondary non tertiary education	6,8	7,0	6,2	6,4
First stage of tertiary education	17,7	21,5	21,6	20,1
Second stage of tertiary education	2,1	0,3	0,5	0,4

Table 18: Household type %

Household type	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC	2013 LFS
One person household	25,7	25,7	25,7	28,6
Two persons household	29,5	29,5	29,5	30,2
Three persons household	19,8	19,8	19,8	18,5
Four persons household	17,6	15,5	15,5	16,9
Five persons household	5,4	5,4	6,9	4,3
More than six persons household	2,1	4,2	2,7	1,1

Table 19: PL140: " Type of contract " %

Type of contract	2013 – 2014 TUS	2013 HBS	2013 EU-SILC	2013 LFS
Permanent job / work contract of unlimited duration	74,6	90,4	78,0	90,1
Temporary job/work contract of limited duration	25,4	9,6	22,0	9,9

18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

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18.2 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.

19. Cost and burden

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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.

20. Data revision

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20.1 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.

20.2 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.

21. Statistical processing

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21.1 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.

21.2 Frequency of data collection

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

21.3 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)

[Household questionnaire \(TUS:1\)](#)

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

[Individual questionnaire for members aged 15 and more \(TUS:2\)](#)

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

[Individual questionnaire for members aged 10 to 14 years old \(TUS:3\)](#)

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

[Time Use Diary for members aged 10 and more \(TUS:4\)](#)

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

[Weekly Schedule of working time for jobholders only \(TUS:5\)](#)

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.

21.4 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

21.5 Data compilation

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21.5.1 Imputation – rate

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21.6 Adjustment

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21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

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22. Comment

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