Time Use Survey, Australia

Users' Guide

1997

W.McLennan
Australian Statistician

INQUIRIES

- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the Welfare Section on Canberra 02 6252 5278 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS..........................

ABS   Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANZSIC   Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification

ASCCSS   Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics

ASCO   Australian Standard Classification of Occupations

ATM   Automatic teller machine

CD   Collection District

CES   Commonwealth Employment Service

GDP   Gross Domestic Product

LGA   Local Government Area

n.e.c.   not elsewhere classified

n.f.d   not further defined

OHAS   Occupational Health and Safety

OMR   Optical Mark Recognition

RSE   relative standard error

RSPCA   Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

SE   standard error

SNA   System of National Accounts

UR   Usual resident

*   Estimates of relative standard errors between 25% and 50%

**   Estimates of relative standard errors greater than 50%

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION ....

This publication contains details about the 1997 Time Use Survey. It includes information about the survey objectives, the development process, content of the survey and the methods and procedures used in the collection and processing of data. It also includes information about the quality and interpretation of the survey results and about the products and services available.

OVERVIEW

The 1997 Time Use Survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to obtain information about the way people allocate time to different kinds of activities. It was conducted over four periods during 1997 in order to balance seasonal influences which affect time use patterns. The first national Time Use Survey was in 1992 which followed from a pilot test in Sydney in 1987. For the first time, there will be comparative national data across time.

As time use surveys collect information about all activities people engage in during a specified period, the range of information they provide is very broad.

The major aims of the 1997 Time Use Survey are:
- to measure the daily activity patterns of people in Australia to establish the current Australian time use profile;
- to study the differences in patterns of paid work and unpaid household and community work by sex and other characteristics;
- to make comparisons with the 1992 survey to identify changes in patterns of time use.

The survey also provides information on caring for people with disabilities and frail older people, caring for children, community participation, including voluntary work, leisure activities, fitness and health activities, travel, use of technology, and outsourcing of domestic tasks.

The Australian time use surveys have been supported by submissions from Commonwealth and State government and non-government organisations for policy development and monitoring in areas as diverse as community services, employment, women's affairs, families, education, communication, health, town and traffic planning, media and leisure. Time allocation data can be analysed in relation to the demographic, socio-economic and other personal characteristics collected in the survey, and to some extent with other time use items.

The Inquiry by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs into Equal Opportunity and Equal Status for Women recommended in their report, 'Halfway to Equal', that time use surveys be held at regular intervals.

Unpaid household work forms part of household production activities in the context of satellite national accounts for the household sector. The ABS will, again, use time use data to derive a monetary value for time spent on all forms of unpaid work to update a system of satellite national accounts for the household economy.

OVERVIEW *continued*

Details of the 1997 Time Use Survey were tabled in Federal Parliament in accordance with section 6(3) of the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975* and the survey was conducted under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905.* The ABS sought the willing cooperation of people living in private dwellings. Under its legislation the ABS cannot release identifiable information about households and families or individuals. The confidentiality of all information provided by respondents is guaranteed.

METHODOLOGY

After sample loss, over 4,550 households (8,600 persons) were selected at random for inclusion in the 1997 Time Use Survey. The sample design ensured that within each State and Territory each person had an equal chance of selection. Trained interviewers collected basic information about the household and each of its members aged 15 years or more from a responsible adult within the household. A diary was then left for each person over 15 years to be completed on two successive specified days. Fully completed questionnaires and diaries were obtained for 84.5% of all persons who were asked to respond. Expansion factors were applied to the data obtained from respondents to provide estimates for the total Australian population within the scope of the survey. Data from the survey are available for persons, activities and households (see chapter 3).

SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

An advisory group was established for the 1997 survey to assist the ABS with methodological issues and to advise on data requirements. The advisory group consisted of representatives from Commonwealth and State government departments, research centres and universities who expressed an interest in time use data, along with representatives from the ABS who were involved in the development process or who were themselves potential users of the data. The group met formally in September 1995 and further contact took place on an informal basis and by correspondence and newsletters.

Testing was carried out to investigate respondent reaction and to ensure the effectiveness of interviewing procedures and of the diary format and instructions. A pilot test was conducted in Adelaide from 19 January to 2 February 1996 and a dress rehearsal in Canberra and surrounding areas from 21 June to 5 July 1996. These tests were used to:
- develop improvements to field procedures used in 1992;
- trial variations in the layout and graphic design of the diary;
- determine whether to introduce a column which asks 'Who did you do this for?';
- aid in the design of questions for new data topics such as outsourcing of household functions and the presence of selected household items;
- assess the impact of example pages on the number and type of activities reported in diaries.

As a result of testing, the 1997 Time Use Survey added several new features including:
- a 'for whom' diary column;
- questions about outsourcing household functions and the presence of selected household items;
- 'time stress' questions which asked why people are rushed or have too much free time.

CHAPTER **2**   SURVEY CONTENT ....

Studies in time use have often been called 'Time Budgets', acknowledging that time is a resource that can be managed and allocated to different demands in a way comparable with money.

There are certain basic differences. Time within the reckoning unit of the day is a fixed amount; in absolute terms, time cannot be borrowed at one point to be paid back with interest later. Also, time is to some extent elastic, in that it can be used more or less densely, people are able to do multiple activities at the same time.

Time for some kinds of activities, however, can be traded off against time for other kinds of activities: people with heavy responsibilities may find themselves drawing time from personal maintenance or leisure activities to manage these demands. Also, time can be exchanged either for money or for goods and services. Most employment consists in the purchasing of time during which the employee's effort and selected skills are devoted to the employer's purposes. It is possible to buy or barter someone else's time to do things you lack time for yourself; or you can substitute time for money, to produce goods or services you cannot afford or choose not to buy in the market.

TIME USE AS A SOCIAL INDICATOR

Although each person has 24 hours in a day, the demands on time vary greatly from person to person. While personal choices contribute to differences in time use, life-cycle stage, family commitments, sex and other socio-economic characteristics have determining effects. Time use could be a useful indicator of wellbeing, having implications for income, health, equality of access to opportunities, and personal fulfilment.

Disadvantage in terms of time can be defined as the lack of an appropriate balance between the main uses of time: personal maintenance activities, such as sleeping, eating and hygiene; paid and unpaid work commitments and education; and disposable or free time. What is seen as appropriate may vary from country to country, and from time to time. Establishing how people in Australia spend time allows comparisons to be made between various groups, between a group and the population as a whole, and between Australia and other countries. As this is the second national time use survey, comparisons over time can also be made.

Having too much to do, or too little to do, in the available time can equally be conditions of disadvantage, affecting income, health and morale. Persons living alone, for instance, who report no social contact and considerable stretches of time doing 'nothing' may not see themselves as the fortunate enjoyers of leisure. An unemployed person may prefer income-producing work to free time. Having too much to do in some areas can interfere with adequate access to other uses of time. Someone who is caring for an elderly parent with a disability, for instance, may not have enough unencumbered time for income earning activities, with implications for that person's own later security. Another person who works for income and also carries the main responsibility for parenting and housework may not have adequate leisure or rest time to maintain good health.

TIME USE AS A SOCIAL INDICATOR *continued*

Clearly this is an area where personal choices can play a large part. Where a particular group appears to have a time use disadvantage compared with the Australian norm, however, and this disadvantage parallels other identified disadvantages for that group, then pressures, in addition to personal choice, may be seen to be operating. The 1997 Time Use Survey explores the concept of 'time stress'. New questions record people's perception of how often they have too much or too little time and the reasons for this.

MEASURING UNPAID WORK

The wellbeing of many people depends on services undertaken by individuals, for which no money is exchanged. If services such as cooking, cleaning, domestic management, home and car maintenance, care of the frail, sick and those with disabilities and care of children are not provided 'free', they have to be paid for as a market transaction.

Therefore some measurement of unpaid or non-market work, along with measurements of paid work and production, is necessary for a comprehensive picture of national production and consumption.

The review of the international System of National Accounts (SNA) by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts recommended in 1993 that household services should not be incorporated in the range of activities included within Gross Domestic Product (GDP) because the quality of the product is not related to market forces and it cannot be marketed. The review recognised that to address many areas of interest it would be appropriate for a system of satellite national accounts to be used. These accounts would use a broader definition of the production boundaries.

Such an approach modifies the usual picture of the household in social and economic theory, showing it as a unit of production as well as a unit of consumption.

There is no international standard definition of unpaid work. The third person criterion has gained some acceptance internationally. It distinguishes unpaid work from personal activities on the basis of whether an activity may be performed by someone other than the person who benefits from it. For example, activities that produce goods and services which can be delegated to a third person include feeding a child, washing dishes, caring for sick adults, preparing a meal, and purchasing groceries.

Some activities that cannot be subject to exchange because they are too individualistic include eating, drinking, sleeping, reading, studying, exercising and recreation.

The nature of unpaid work varies across studies. Some studies only include the production of food and meals, provision of energy and water, and the cleaning and maintenance of house, grounds and clothing. Other studies also include care of children and dependent adults, and purchasing activities (or subsets of these). Voluntary community work is included in unpaid work in some studies, while other studies also include productive work in the arts and crafts.

Many countries have conducted, or are developing, time use studies with the aim (amongst others) of measuring unpaid work. The United Nations Statistics Division is reviewing a trial classification for time use activities. Part of their work will be to develop a classification that is relevant to both developed and developing countries and allows comparability between countries.

MEASURING UNPAID WORK*continued*

The ABS uses measurements of time spent in unpaid work as one of the statistical bases for estimating the value of unpaid work in Australia within a national accounting framework. The 1997 Australian Time Use Survey Activity Classification allows unpaid work to be variously structured according to the requirements of the analyst.

Given the absence of an agreed international standard definition, Unpaid housework forms part of the concept of committed time (see Appendix 4 for definition) in the ABS publication *How Australians Use Their Time, 1997* (Cat. no. 4153.0). The concept of committed time is based on a restricted version of the third person criterion—the market replacement criterion where an unpaid activity is considered to be unpaid work if the output produced can be purchased in the market or if the activity can be delegated in exchange for payment. The major activity groups that will be included in committed time are broadly comparable with the classification of unpaid work adopted by the ABS in *Occasional Paper: Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1992* (Cat. no. 5240.0).

OBJECTIVES OF THE 1997 SURVEY

The objectives of the 1997 survey are similar to those for the 1992 survey. The 1997 Time Use Survey was designed to identify:
- the issue of unpaid work in the household and the breakdown of this work between men and women and by life stage;
- daily life patterns and support needs of various groups such as elderly persons, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities;
- labour force issues such as the comparison of the hours of paid work for men and women and barriers to work force participation;
- time spent on voluntary work;
- patterns of leisure activity;
- transport issues;
- the production of goods and services, not included in estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

CHANGES TO THE 1997 SURVEY

The main differences from the 1992 survey are:
- the introduction of a 'for whom' column to the diary;
- an additional question which places labour force data from the diaries into the context of a working week;
- 'time stress' questions which aim to identify why people feel they are rushed or have too much time;
- collection of data on the presence of selected household durables and appliances in the household;
- collection of information on the ways in which people purchase time from others (i.e. meals out, takeaway food, child care, and a number of other domestic services etc.);
- tertiary activities (e.g. the third of three activities being done concurrently) are no longer coded;
- the age and sex of children aged under 15 years are collected;
- details of modes of communication and use of technology are collected;
- details about who people speak to on the phone are no longer collected
- a new activity classification was used (see below).

CHANGES TO THE 1997 SURVEY *continued*

In addition, the 1997 Time Use Survey uses new ABS standard collection modules in the questionnaire. These modules cover topics such as income, education and the labour force. Notwithstanding these changes, a high level of comparability with 1992 survey results has been achieved.

INFORMATION COLLECTED

Information was collected from each household using a questionnaire and a diary. The diary provided detailed information about time use. Information collected by the questionnaire is designed to provide characteristics by which the population can be disaggregated into sub-groups in order to examine differences in time use. Appendix 2 contains a list of data items that are available from the survey. Appendix 1 contains the 1997 activity classification with coding advice.

Time use activity episodes refer to the use of time by household residents in Australia aged 15 years and over. Each episode has seven dimensions: what it is; who it is being done for; when it begins; when it ends (and by derivation how long it lasts); whether anything else is being done at the same time; where it takes place (if travelling, how); and who else is present.

Primary activity

Respondents report according to their perception of how the activities should be described. The same activity can be coded differently depending on the purpose or context described in the diary. For instance, a person might walk with a dog to a sick neighbour's house. The primary activity could be coded to exercise, pet care, socialising or caring, depending on the emphasis in the description. In cases where the activity is seen as having the characteristics of more than one activity (washing up in the home of an elderly friend who needs help is both meals clean-up and helping an older person) the 'for whom' column will be used to record this as a helping situation and the primary activity code will be 'meal clean-up'.

A new activity classification was used for the 1997 survey. This defines activities in terms of the nature (or action) of the activity and removes additional confounding concepts of who the activity was done with or for to supplementary classifications (see chapter 3). The main effects on the data are that socialising and voluntary work are coded to the activity taking place (e.g. eating, preparing food). A data item, which is defined as the 'purpose of the activity', has been built using the 'for whom' data items. This data item allows comparison of voluntary work and care activities with 1992. Direct comparisons for socialising are more complex but can be derived using 'who with' data, providing assumptions are made about the concept of socialising.

Communication in 1997 was coded in a different way from 1992 because of the changes made to the activity classification. In 1997, the communication/ technology supplementary classification allows the coding of communication episodes to the activity being discussed. For example, if the respondent recorded that they phoned their daughter to ask her to bring in the washing, this would be coded to 'bringing in and hanging out the washing' with a communication/ technology code of 'phone'. To allow for direct comparisons with 1992, the 'purpose of the activity' data item was amended to move these episodes of communication to correspond with the 1992 communication codes.

For whom

The 'for whom' column was added for the 1997 survey and records an important aspect of each activity: its purpose. This column identifies the activities people have done for themselves and those done for other people or organisations.

Secondary activity

The secondary activity is usually the activity recorded in answer to the question 'What else were you doing at the same time?'. In some cases, multiple activities are entered in the primary activities column. This requires a determination by coding staff as to whether they occurred at the same time or sequentially (e.g. washed dishes and cleaned the kitchen). Only one secondary activity can be recorded for each episode.

Location

The column in the diary which asks 'Where were you?' collects both the location of an activity and the mode of transport. The location item can be linked with primary and secondary activities for further analysis, e.g. socialising/eating and drinking at home, at the home of another, at a club, restaurant etc.

Who with

Information collected in column 5 of the diary (Who was with you at home or with you away from home?) describes:

(a) who was with the person when they were at home. This referred to all present in the house and grounds, whether belonging to the household or not.

(b) those for whom the person is responsible as well as those involved in the same activity when away from home (e.g. at a picnic, the person helping the respondent prepare the food, the others conversing with them and the associated children nearby).

Information collected from this column refers to the other people present, it does not include the respondent. *Family* refers to all relatives. When *family* is combined with *In household* it refers to a member of a family usually resident in the household. The relevant household and family type data items describe the kind of family within the household. Age group was identifiable from the household form and only completed for household members. Health status was also only completed for household members. Disability was recorded only where the other person present had a long-term restricting condition or impairment reported on the schedule. Short-term sickness or injury was only reported when the diary description so indicated.

LIMITATIONS ON DATA ITEMS

Education

Highest qualification may in some cases include qualifications not accredited in Australia, including overseas qualifications.

Employment

A standard short labour force module was used. Users should refer to *Labour Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 6101.0) for more detailed information on employment.

The population included in the question on 'reasons not looking for work' is very small. It is not intended to provide data on discouraged job seekers; the main reason for asking this question is to identify those constrained to stay out of employment by family responsibilities, and those who prefer to stay home while children are young.

Income

As the information was collected from a responsible adult in the household about other members, a standard limited subset of the more detailed income questions was used.

Disability and assistance

The module of data items about disability can provide basic information about disability status. The ABS conducts a regular large scale survey on this topic, the survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the most recent in 1998.

The data item relating to assistance given to children who have a condition lasting six months or more should be used with care for children under 5 years because of the difficulty of separating the assistance needed or given on account of the child's age from that given because of disability.

Care should also be used with the data item relating to why the household member gives assistance to a person outside of the household. The assessment that the person receiving assistance has a disability is made by the person responding and may not be medically correct or correspond with disability as collected by the disability module on the survey form.

Child care

The data items about child care were not designed to be used as data items in themselves as fewer questions were asked than in the Child Care Survey 1996. The ABS conducts a regular large scale survey on this topic. These items were included to assist with the activity coding in the diary.

CHAPTER **3**   S U R V E Y   D E S I G N   A N D   O P E R A T I O N   . . . .

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION PROCEDURES

Sample design

Decisions on the appropriate sample size, distribution and method of selection are dependent on a number of considerations. These include the aims of the survey, the topics involved, the level of disaggregation and accuracy at which the survey estimates are required as well as the costs and operational constraints of conducting the survey.

For the Time Use Survey, a minimum sample size of 3,000 households throughout all States and Territories was suggested as being sufficient to provide:

- detailed person-level information for Australia;
- detailed household-level information for Australia;
- relatively detailed data for capital city/rest-of-State areas ;
- broad level estimates for the more populous States;
- estimates for those characteristics which are relatively common and for subpopulations which are relatively large and spread fairly evenly geographically.

Sample selection

The Time Use Survey had special requirements and constraints. Time use may vary according to the day of the week and particularly between weekdays and weekends. All days of the week were to be surveyed in equal proportions, in one 13-day period in each of the four seasons of the year, with school and public holidays represented in approximately the same proportion as they occurred during the year. Diaries were therefore to be completed on specified days, and placement of diaries was made no earlier than three days before the first specified day.

Collection periods were as follows:
Monday 27 January to Saturday 8 February 1997
Monday 21 April to Saturday 3 May 1997
Monday 23 June to Saturday 5 July 1997
Monday 27 October to Saturday 8 November 1997

The survey was conducted on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats etc.). Area-based selection ensures that all sections of the population living in private dwellings are represented in the sample. Each State and Territory is divided into a number of areas or 'strata', each consisting of a Local Government Area (LGA) or group of LGAs (two LGAs per stratum on average). This is determined by recognising the homogeneity in relation to socio-economic characteristics of households within the stratum. Each stratum in turn contains a number of Collection Districts (CDs) which were determined from the 1991 Population Census. The sample design was constructed before the 1996 Census information was available. Each CD contained approximately 250 dwellings, and was divided into a number of blocks. The sample was selected to ensure that each dwelling within the same stratum had an equal probability of selection.

To meet the requirements for distribution of days, one pair of specified days was allocated to each CD, and each interviewer was given two CDs with specified days in successive weeks. Since interviewers were each given a pair of CDs to cover, it was

Sample selection *continued*

preferred that the CDs in the CD pair be relatively close to each other. To achieve this, half of the required number of CDs per stratum were selected by a systematic random sample of CDs from each State by part-of-State stratum. Each selected CD was then paired with the next CD on the CD list with the same State, region (capital city, rest-of-State) and stratum indicator.

Within each selected block a list of all private dwellings was prepared and a systematic random sample of dwellings was selected. Dwellings selected are not normally contiguous. There is usually a uniform number of dwellings between each one selected.

All persons within the selected dwellings were included in the survey, subject to scope and coverage provisions. The selection methods described above were designed to achieve, as far as practical, a known and equal chance of selection for each person within each stratum and within each State. Different States and regions were allocated sample roughly in proportion to their population so that accurate national estimates could be obtained.

To enable an acceptable level of accuracy and reliability to be achieved after allowing for sample loss through factors such as vacant dwellings inadvertently selected in the sample, non-contacts and persons out of scope and coverage, about 5,200 dwellings were selected. This number also took into account the expected rate of non-response, as determined from the 1992 survey.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Scope of the survey

The survey covered residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas across all States and Territories of Australia. All households within selected dwellings were included in the survey and all persons aged 15 years or older were in scope, with the following exceptions:

- certain non-Australian diplomatic personnel;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Also excluded were some 175,000 persons living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced.

Coverage rules

Coverage rules were designed to ensure that, as far as possible, persons remaining within the scope of the survey had only one chance of being selected. Usual residents of selected private dwellings were included in the survey if they were staying at, or had stayed at, the selected dwelling for any part of that quarter's enumeration period. Usual residents who were absent from the dwelling for the whole collection fortnight were excluded.

Visitors who usually lived in a private dwelling were included in the survey only if they had not been at their own usual dwelling for any part of the enumeration period.

DATA COLLECTION

Information was obtained in the survey partly by interview and partly by self-completion diaries. Trained ABS interviewers collected information from an adult member of the selected household for all persons aged 15 years or more in the household. A diary was then left for each of these persons to record their activities over two specified days.

Interviews

Selected households were initially approached by mail, informing them of their selection for the survey and advising them that an interviewer would call to arrange a suitable time to conduct the survey interview. A brochure providing some background information about the survey, information concerning the interview process and a guarantee of confidentiality was included in the initial approach letter.

A household form and personal questionnaires were completed at the initial visit with information provided by a responsible adult member of the household. The interviewer instructed the contact person on when and how to complete the diary and provided a diary for each person in scope in the household. Instructions on completing the diary and example pages were also included in the front of the diary. In addition, each person in scope was given an information brochure encouraging frequent recording of activities, and a small notebook and pen to assist in this. A follow-up visit was made to collect the completed diaries after the specified diary dates.

Interviewers

Interviewers for the survey were primarily recruited from a pool of trained interviewers with previous experience on ABS household surveys. All phases of training emphasised understanding the survey concepts, definitions and procedures in order to ensure that a standard approach was employed by all interviewers involved in the survey.

Interviewers were allocated a workload, that is, a number of dwellings divided between two CDs at which to conduct interviews and place diaries in successive weeks of the collection fortnight. Overall workloads were smaller than usual in ABS surveys to maximise the possibility of contact and placement of diaries before the days specified for diary completion.

Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were developed for, and used in, the survey, as outlined below:

HOUSEHOLD FORM
The household form was used to collect basic demographic data (sex, age, birthplace) and details of the relationship between individuals in each household. This form was also used to apply scope and coverage rules and to record details of calls by the interviewer to the household and the subsequent response status of the household (e.g. fully responding, refusal, vacant dwelling etc.).

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE
This questionnaire was designed to be administered using standard ABS procedures for conducting interviewer surveys with a responsible adult within the household and to obtain valid and reliable results. The personal questionnaire concentrated on further demographic and socio-economic information about each household person in scope to identify population groups.

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE *continued*

Relevant information from the household form was transcribed to the personal questionnaire during the interview, or later during home editing. This ensured that each individual in the survey could be cross-referenced to the correct household and family information.

To ensure consistency of approach, interviewers were instructed to ask the interview questions exactly as worded in the questionnaire, including those used in association with 'prompt cards'.

DIARY

The diary was designed to collect information on a respondent's activities, their nature, timing and duration. All persons in scope in selected households aged 15 years and over were asked to complete a diary for two consecutive specified days, reporting their activities in their own words. Instructions and two completed sample pages at the beginning of the diary gave respondents an idea of the type of information and level of detail required.

The diary was divided into two separate days, with fixed intervals of five minutes covering 24 hours from 12 am. Respondents were instructed to use the five minute markings to indicate starting times, and drop an arrow to the finish time for each activity. Five columns with question headings organised responses into main and simultaneous activities, for whom the activity was done, where the activity took place and who else was there. Activities were later coded by office staff using a detailed classification. Diaries were collected by the interviewer on a return visit.

Copies of the household form, personal interview questionnaire with prompt cards, diary, primary approach letter and brochure are available on request.

RESPONSE RATES

In total 5,224 private dwellings were selected in the sample for the survey. This was reduced to an effective sample of 4,555 households after sample loss. The following tables show the response rates for households and persons.

3.1 RESPONSE RATES, Households

	Households................	
	no.	%
Fully responding(a)	3 321	72.9
Partly responding		
Diary not obtained/incomplete	414	9.1
Other	436	9.6
Fully non-responding	384	8.4
Total effective sample	**4 555**	**100.0**

(a) Includes 50 households in which income information only is incomplete.

3.2 RESPONSE RATES, Persons

	Persons........................	
	no.	%
Fully completed questionnaires used(a)	7 281	84.5
Refusal(b)	739	8.6
Non-contact(b)	404	4.7
Other non-response(c)	194	2.3
Total effective sample	**8 618**	**100.0**

(a) Includes 80 persons for whom income information only is incomplete.

(b) Includes full and partial refusal/unavailability to complete questionnaires.

(c) Includes non-response in either the personal questionnaire or diary, due to death, illness or language problems.

From the effective sample of households, 8,618 persons were in on scope and coverage for the survey. Fully completed questionnaires, that is household form, personal questionnaire and diary, were obtained for 7,281 persons, 84.5% of all persons interviewed. To maximise the amount of activity data captured, incomplete records with one complete day have been included in the final file. A small number of persons were deleted from the file when complete household details were not available. This occurred when a usual resident of the household was excluded for scope or coverage reasons.

The final number of respondents was 7,260 persons (84.4% of all persons interviewed) contributing 14,315 diary days. Of these, 50.6% (7,246) were for the first specified day and 49.4% (7,069) were for the second specified day. About 2% of respondents provided only a single diary day, corresponding closely with the proportion of single day diaries received in the 1992 Time Use Survey.

The quality of data from the second diary day declined very little, as shown by one of the standard measures of data quality in time use surveys, the number of episodes per day. Day one averaged 29.1 and day two 27.5 episodes per day.

These results confirm the usefulness of the two-day diary methodology, providing nearly twice as much data as a single day diary for little extra collection cost.

RESPONSE RATES *continued*

The distribution of the days of the week and weekday/weekend days on the file is as follows:

3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS

Day	Day one	Day two	Total	%	Weighted %
Sunday	987	977	1 964	13.7	14.1
Monday	904	978	1 882	13.1	12.9
Tuesday	1 149	877	2 026	14.2	13.7
Wednesday	1 063	1 111	2 174	15.2	15.4
Thursday	1 135	1 030	2 165	15.1	15.0
Friday	1 015	1 103	2 118	14.8	14.4
Saturday	993	993	1 986	13.9	14.5
Total	*7 246*	*7 069*	*14 315*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Weekday	5 266	5 099	10 365	72.4	71.4
Weekend	1 980	1 970	3 950	27.6	28.6
Total	*7 246*	*7 069*	*14 315*	*100.0*	*100.0*

DATA PROCESSING

A combination of clerical and computer-based systems were used to process data obtained in the survey. These are outlined below.

Clerical processing of household form and personal questionnaire

Clerical edits were initially applied by interviewers to ensure the completeness and consistency of the questionnaire before being returned to the ABS. Errors or omissions identified were referred back to the respondent.

All questionnaires were again checked on receipt in the ABS office to ensure interviewer workloads were fully accounted for and that forms for each household and respondent were obtained. Problems identified by interviewers were resolved by office staff, where possible, based on other information contained in the schedule, or on the comments provided by interviewers.

Clerical coding was performed on language spoken, country of birth, occupation, industry of employment and family relationship data. An outline of each of the clerical tasks undertaken is provided below.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH CODING

The personal questionnaire listed the most frequently reported languages and countries; interviewers were instructed to mark the appropriate box, or, if the reported language or country was not among those listed, to write in the name of the language or country for subsequent office coding. Languages were classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages* (Cat. no. 1267.0). Country of birth was classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

CODING OF OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

In the Time Use Survey, occupation relates to the main job held by employed respondents at the time of interview. Occupation was office coded based on a description of the kind of work performed, as reported by respondents and recorded by interviewers. Occupation was coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)—Statistical Classification (First Edition)* (Cat. no. 1222.0). Industry of employment was coded to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0).

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP CODING

Based on information recorded on the household form, all usual residents of each sampled dwelling were grouped into family units and classified according to their position within the family. This information was then transferred to each individual questionnaire.

Computer processing of personal questionnaires

Following the clerical checks and coding outlined above, information from the questionnaires was captured by optical mark recognition (OMR). An extensive range of computer edits was applied to the file to check that logical sequences had been followed in the questionnaires; that necessary items were present; that specific values lay within valid ranges; and that relationships between items were within limits deemed acceptable for the purpose of the survey. The edits were designed to detect errors which may have occurred (e.g. during clerical coding, original recording of information by the interviewer, reporting by respondent, or from misreading in the OMR process) and to identify cases which, although not necessarily errors, were sufficiently unusual or close to specified limits as to warrant examination. Listings of these records were produced, which were then compared with the original questionnaires. Amendments were made to records on the computer file as required.

Factors or 'weights' were inserted into each respondent's record to enable the data provided by these persons to be expanded to obtain estimates relating to the whole population within scope of the survey (see chapter 4 for details of weighting).

Information from the questionnaires was stored on the computer output file in the form of data items. In some cases, items were formed directly from information recorded in individual survey questions; in others, data items have been derived from answers to several questions.

Diary processing

Unlike the personal questionnaire where the range of possible answers to questions was, for the most part, pre-coded on the form ready to be captured by OMR directly to a computer file, the activity diaries required an intensive clerical process.

The diary was structured so that each page represented three hours, with the time marked down the side of the page in hours by five minute intervals. The pages were divided into five columns, the headings of which requested information about the main activities taking place at any time, 'for whom' this activity was done, any other activities, where these activities happened and who else was present. Completed example pages at the front of the diary showed how to record the information, how to show the relevant time span and an indication of the level of detail required. Within these guidelines, the answers were free-form, as respondents saw fit to reply.

Diary processing *continued*

The processing task involved sorting the reported activities into episodes, editing where necessary and recording episodes into a database using a tailored microcomputer system. An episode can contain the following elements:

- a start and finish time;
- a main activity;
- a simultaneous activity;
- a person or group 'for whom' the activity is done;
- a location;
- a mode of transport for travel items;
- a technology/communication code where relevant;
- who was with the respondent; and
- the age and health details of any household people present.

A change in any of these elements created a new episode.

The data entry system contained a look-up list of activities and detailed category screens to make it easier for consistency in coding. There were also interactive range and logical edits. These detected unacceptable values and ensured that certain fields were appropriately coded. This type of edit, however, could not ensure that activities were coded accurately or that identifying information was correctly entered. The main quality control measures for diary information were training of coding staff, consultation and documentation to establish consistent interpretations, and audits on coding and keying. Initially 100% checking was carried out, diminishing as reliability was demonstrated.

CREATION OF HIERARCHICAL FILE

Data files from diary processing were merged with the file of data from the personal questionnaires, records were aggregated into households, and then four levels were created as described below. Because activity days each had their own weight, as weekdays or weekends, each person-level file had potentially two day-level files relating to it, containing the relevant activity episode information. This also made it possible to utilise diaries where only one day's information was complete. The most common type of time use information, average time per day spent on particular activities or in particular locations, is derived from this level. Between the person and the day levels, a third file level was created by aggregating activities recorded as main activities. This allows more complex manipulation of the data, such as the distribution of an activity over population groups.

Persons were further grouped into households. Relationship details obtained at interview were used to group individuals into these units and to indicate their relationships to others within the unit. Having grouped individual person's records into households, further data items were created to indicate socio-economic characteristics of the household. Weights applied to households were calculated independently of weights at lower levels of the files.

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

Time use activity classifications have frequently been criticised because of their multiple frames of reference and the multiple concepts included in them. Additionally, the uneven treatment of activity areas where some are extremely detailed and others are very broad, can also be a cause of concern. The activity classification used for this survey is the result of a detailed review of that used for the 1992 survey. The conceptual basis for the classification was taken from work done by Dagfinn Aas, a well renowned

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION *continued*

time use researcher. Aas (1982) produced a logical analysis of time use activities and behaviour. He identified that every activity has three inseparable dimensions in order to describe it. These are:

- what the activity (or action) is, e.g. behaviour
- where the activity takes place, e.g. location
- with whom the activity takes place, e.g. interaction

In addition, he identified four categories (or typologies) of time:

- *Necessary time* includes activities which serve basic physiological needs such as sleeping, eating, personal care, health and hygiene.
- *Contracted time* includes paid work and regular education. Activities within this category have explicit contracts which control the periods of time in which they are performed. These activities, therefore, constrain the distribution of other activities over the rest of the day.
- *Committed time* describes activities to which a person has committed him/herself because of previous acts or behaviours or community participation such as having children, setting up a household or doing voluntary work. The consequent housework, care of children, shopping or provision of help to others are committed activities. In most cases, services could be bought to provide the same activity (e.g. an exchange could be made of time for money). The unpaid work activities which are identified in the satellite national accounts are all committed time activities.
- *Free time* is the amount of time left when the previous three types of time have been taken out of a person's day. Many free time activities are considered as leisure, but not all. Leisure time is subjective and depends on a particular person's point of view. In fact, many activities included in committed time can be considered to be leisure time activities by some people (e.g. gardening, furniture making). The only way to obtain more free time is for contracts and commitments to be changed or to spend less time on necessary time activities (e.g. sleep less) as the total time available in a day is constant.

All activities can be fitted within these four types of time. The ordering above describes the priority with which the time in a day can be allocated. This typology of time would, therefore, seem to provide a good conceptual basis for any more detailed classification of time use activities.

The 1997 Time Use Activity Classification used nine major categories, arranged to relate to the above typology:

Necessary time	1. Personal care activities
Contracted time	2. Employment activities
	3. Education activities
Committed Time	4. Domestic activities
	5. Child care activities
	6. Purchasing activities
	7. Voluntary work and care activities
Free time	8. Social and Community interaction
	9. Recreation and leisure

A more detailed list of activity categories has been provided, to allow more flexibility in aggregations (see Appendix 1).

DATA QUALITY

Although care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible, there are certain factors which affect the reliability of the results to some extent, and for which no adequate adjustments can be made. These are known as sampling error and non-sampling error. These factors, which are discussed below, should be kept in mind in interpreting results of the survey.

Sampling Error

Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error (or sampling variability). Sampling error refers to the difference between the results obtained from the sample population and the results that might be obtained if the entire population were enumerated. Factors which affect the magnitude of sampling error include:
- sample design: the design chosen which is most appropriate for the survey within operational and cost constraints (see chapter 3);
- sample size: the larger the sample on which the estimate is based, the smaller the sampling error will be;
- population variability: the extent to which people differ on the characteristics being measured.

Standard Error

One measure of sampling variability is the standard error (SE). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings, in the population described, had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs. The relative standard error (RSE) is the SE expressed as a percentage of the estimate to which it relates.

Very small estimates may be subject to such high RSEs as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable purposes. Only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs between 25% and 50% are included in ABS publications, but are preceded by the symbol * as a caution to indicate that they are subject to high RSEs. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are considered very unreliable but are also included. They are preceded by the ** symbol.

Non-sampling error

Lack of precision due to sampling variability should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur for other reasons such as errors in response and recording. Inaccuracies of this type are referred to as non-sampling error. This type of error is not specific to sample surveys and can occur in a census enumeration. The major sources are:
- errors related to scope and coverage;
- response errors such as incorrect interpretations or wording of questions, interviewer bias, etc.;
- non-response bias; and
- processing errors.

ERRORS RELATED TO SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Some dwellings may have been inadvertently included or excluded because, for example, the distinctions between private and special dwellings were unclear. Some persons may have been wrongly included or excluded because of difficulties applying the coverage rules concerning, for instance, household visitors, or scope rules concerning persons excluded from the survey. Particular attention was paid to question design and interviewer training to ensure such cases were kept to a minimum. Scope and coverage rules applied are outlined in chapter 3.

RESPONSE ERRORS

Response errors may have arisen from three main sources:
- deficiencies in questionnaire design and methodology;
- deficiencies in interviewing technique;
- inaccurate reporting by respondents.

Errors may be caused by ambiguous or misleading questions, or, in the case of diaries, ambiguous column headings or example pages, inadequate or inconsistent definitions of terminology used, or by poor questionnaire sequence guides, causing some questions to be missed. Thorough testing occurred before the questionnaire and diary format were finalised to overcome problems in questionnaire and diary content, design and layout.

Lack of uniformity in interviewing also results in non-sampling error. Thorough training programs, a standard Interviewer's Manual, the use of experienced interviewers and checking of interviewers' work were methods employed to achieve and maintain uniform interviewing practices and a high level of accuracy in recording answers on the survey questionnaire (see chapter 3).

A respondent's perception of the personal characteristics of the interviewer can be a source of error. The age, sex, appearance or manner of the interviewer may influence the answers obtained.

In addition to the response errors described above, inaccurate reporting by respondents may occur due to misunderstanding of the question, inability to recall the required information and deliberately incorrect answering to protect personal privacy.

NON-RESPONSE BIAS

Non-response occurs when people cannot or will not provide information, or cannot be contacted. Non-response can introduce a bias to the results obtained in that non-respondents may have different characteristics and patterns of daily activity from those persons who responded to the survey. The magnitude of the bias depends upon these differences and the level of non-response.

As it was not possible to quantify accurately the nature and extent of the differences between respondents and non-respondents in the survey, every effort was made to reduce the level of non-response (see chapter 3). The estimation procedures used make some adjustment for non-response.

PROCESSING ERRORS

Processing errors may occur at any stage between initial collection of the data and final compilation of statistics. There are four stages where error may occur:

- clerical checking and coding—errors may have occurred during the checking of personal questionnaires for completeness and during coding of various items by office processors;
- data transfer—errors may have occurred during the transfer of data from the original questionnaires to the data file;
- editing—computer editing programs may have failed to detect errors which reasonably could have been corrected;
- manipulation of data—inappropriate edit checks, inaccurate weights in the estimation procedure and incorrect derivation of new items from raw survey data can also introduce errors into the results.

STEPS TO MINIMISE ERRORS

A number of steps were taken to minimise errors at various stages of processing. These included:

- thorough training of staff;
- providing detailed coding instructions and regular checking of work performed;
- computer edits designed to detect reporting or recording errors;
- validation of the data file using tabulations to check the distribution of persons for different characteristics;
- investigation of unusual values on the data file.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES SPECIFIC TO TIME USE

The stages where error may be introduced, as listed above, also apply to diary data. There are, in addition, a number of other data quality issues which could affect the data from self-completion diaries, from specific coding problems to broader conceptual questions.

The use of a diary in which people record their activities by time of day for two specified days was a choice based on considerable research, testing and evaluation in Canada, Europe and Australia. The ABS has tested and evaluated a range of methodologies through the Time Use Pilot Survey conducted in Sydney in 1987 and smaller pilot tests for the 1992 and 1997 Time Use surveys. (See *Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May–June 1987* (Cat. no. 4111.1) and *Time Use Survey, Australia—User's Guide, 1992* (Cat. no. 4150.0).)

There are two possible choices with self-completion diaries: to ask people to select from a pre-coded list of activities; or to ask them to describe their activities in their own words.

The use of a pre-coded list limits the number of categories of activities, to avoid confusing respondents. This can provide useful information when the survey is intended for a particular purpose, where tables are usually presented with a relatively small number of categories. In addition, processing diaries completed from a pre-coded list is a relatively simple exercise.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES SPECIFIC TO TIME USE *continued*

Inviting people to record activities in their own words has the advantage that:

- people are able to put their own priority on the activities they select to report;
- the more detailed activities people report can provide feedback on emerging trends, e.g. recycling activities, which may be useful for later classifications;
- there is less of a 'leading question' effect, prompting a socially desirable answer.

The open ended survey was chosen by the ABS because the greater detail collected and stored will meet the needs of a wider variety of users and allow them to aggregate items according to their own purposes.

REPORTING VARIABILITY

Sample pages at the beginning of the diary demonstrated how to record the activities showing start and finish times and giving an idea of the level of detail required. There was considerable variation, however, in the descriptions provided by respondents. This variation showed in the level of detail and in the number of activities provided. One person might report 'reading,' another 'reading a newspaper'. One might give details about peeling vegetables, cutting meat and making a cake, where another might write 'getting dinner' or 'cooking', and another might just say 'housework'. The descriptions were coded at the level of detail provided by the respondent according to the relevant descriptions.

Number of episodes

The number of episodes recorded on the file ultimately depended on:

- the definition adopted for an episode; and
- the level of detail of the activity classification.

Where there is a separate code for the detail provided, a separate episode was recorded. Cooking and washing up are separate codes in the 1992 and 1997 ABS classification, whereas in the 1987 pilot survey they were coded to 'meal preparation and cleanup'. On the other hand, where people reported making beds, dusting and vacuuming as a sequence, all of these were coded to one activity code, and therefore, if no other changes occurred, to one episode because the activity code is the same for all these activities. The most notable suppression of detail relates to employment related activities and educational activities, where all such activities were globally coded. The activity classification is not designed to capture specific types of employment related or educational activities.

The number of episodes per day is used as one indicator of data quality. In addition, analysts of domestic work, particularly where children are present, might examine the number of episodes and the number of simultaneous activities to point to the denser and more interrupted nature of this kind of work. For both of these purposes it is essential to recognise the limitations imposed by the structural features described above.

In particular, it is not valid to compare the number of episodes of paid work with the number of episodes of any other activity. As a consequence, it is not valid to compare the number of episodes per hour carried out by someone whose major activity is paid work with the number of episodes undertaken by someone whose main activity is domestic work, unless the paid work time is excluded.

Classification issues

One fundamental difficulty with classifying activities is that one activity can be:

- several activities at once; or
- described at a number of levels.

An example of the first is walking, rather than driving, to the shops, and taking the dog along. This activity combines travel for shopping, exercise and pet care in one activity episode. If the respondent reported all of this in one column entry, in this kind of case the activity emphasised by the respondent would be coded as a primary activity and the others as secondary activities.

The second is more difficult. An activity can be named in many different ways, to reflect different aspects of time use. There are the actual motions, but also the intent or purpose and the function for the person, or 'quality'.

The addition of a 'Who did you do this for?' ('for whom') column in the 1997 survey provides direct information on the purpose of an activity. Activities which can be recorded as 'helping ', 'caring' or 'unpaid community services' are not always reported at the 'intent or purpose' level. In fact they consist of, and are usually described in terms of, a wide range of specific acts—visiting, cooking, nursing, lending books, washing clothes, moving furniture, organising fundraising and so on. The existence of the 'for whom' column allows the coding of the intent or nature of the activity rather than the purpose. Where the information provided was not enough to determine the nature of the activity then these episodes were classified directly to the voluntary work, helping or caring codes.

The 'quality' level of the activity did not appear as readily in the way people described their activities. 'Gardening', 'cooking' and 'clothes-making' are activities included in the sections of the classification that are aggregated as unpaid work. These activities can be perceived by the people doing them as leisure rather than work activities, or as both. However, there is no means in the survey to identify whether these activities are considered to be leisure or work by the respondents.

Design changes

DEFINING 'WHO WAS WITH YOU'

The 'Who was with you' column was specifically defined to include people within the area of responsibility, not just those participating in the activity. In the 1992 survey, the wording of the column was misinterpreted by a small number of people, who reported who was at home, when they themselves were away from their home. In 1997, it was re-worded to include the words 'with you'. The question for this column now reads 'Who was with you at home, or with you away from home'. This appeared to work well solving the problem identified in 1992. Information about the age and health status of household members present was also captured. Household members present were recorded as temporarily ill if this information was provided in the diary. They were only recorded as having a disability if they had been defined on their own schedules as having a specified restricting condition which had, or was likely to, last for six months or more.

DEFINING THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTIVITY

The 'Who did you do this for' column was added to the diary to prompt respondents for details of the purpose of activities. This information is used to identify helping, caring and voluntary work activities. The introduction of this column has helped to improve the accuracy of diary coding.

DEFINING THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTIVITY *continued*

The identification of voluntary work activities has been made easier. A positive side effect of the introduction of this column is that the coding of paid work activities is also more accurate. For example, if a respondent went to the bank, this would be coded to purchasing services, or if they were doing paperwork it would be coded to household management. If the respondent says that they did these activities for work, then it would be accurately coded as an employment-related activity.

Coding rules

Up to two simultaneous activities were captured (e.g. the main activity and a secondary activity). The main coding principle, confirmed in User Advisory Group meetings, was to remain as close to the respondent's reporting as possible. In practice this meant that:

- the respondent's decision about whether an activity was main or secondary was accepted, except in the circumstances specified below;
- a respondent's combination of activities was accepted if seen as possible; and
- omitted activities were only imputed under the conditions listed below.

OVERRIDING ACTIVITIES

Certain activities were seen as overriding, or natural main activities because they created the environment in which other things happened. Travelling, for instance, limits the range of things that can be done, and was kept as a main activity. Socialising or entertainment that involved going to a venue was treated as an overriding activity. Paid work and education were coded globally, that is, there was no breakdown of different kinds of activities within these areas. Activities that occurred at work or school, but were not related to work or school, however, were coded as main activities. Sleeping was normally a main activity but could be secondary to travel, or to a helping or child care code if performing a caring function.

PERVASIVE ACTIVITIES

Certain activities, particularly the passive care of children or adults requiring monitoring, were not consistently reported. Because the diaries and questionnaires contain information that suggests these activities might be happening even where they are not reported, and because the caring activities are of interest to many users, consideration was given to imputing episodes of care. This did not happen, in the interests of accuracy and of remaining faithful to the respondent's reporting. However, the supporting information was captured in the 'who with' codes for household members, which can provide measures of time spent with children under 12, people who are sick or have disabilities, and older people. Caution should be applied to treating these items as proxies for caring items—only a small proportion of people with disabilities or people aged 60 and over are in need of care. However, combinations of some of these with other items might suggest constraints on the way in which time can be used.

OMITTED ACTIVITIES

Many activities are likely to have been omitted from the diaries. Constant background activities, for instance, such as passive child care, and others such as smoking and drinking are probably under-reported. Nothing is known about these, whether or when they happen. There are cases however where reported activities imply or suggest activities that are not reported, and provide the time at which they are likely to have happened.

OMITTED ACTIVITIES *continued*

The most common of these is travel. For example, a person is at home and then is at work, or shopping, without an intervening travel episode. The methods for dealing with this were, in order:

- to check for comparable travel episodes elsewhere in the diary;
- to check for similar travel in another diary in the household;
- to use any available knowledge of the areas concerned;
- to impute travel time, usually ten minutes; this would normally be taken from the beginning of the new activity, unless this began at a standard starting time, for work or school for instance.

The other common case related to eating. Respondents sometimes wrote 'made a cup of tea' or 'got lunch' without specifically mentioning drinking or eating. If there was little doubt that eating was implied, the activity was imputed, and the time split between preparing and eating. If it was possible that the preparation was for someone else, then it was coded as reported.

Where nothing was reported for a stretch of time, the main activity was coded as 'undescribed', unless it was clear that the previous activity was continuing. Diaries with episodes of undescribed time were examined, and the undescribed time reconstructed where possible by reference to the other diary day or other diaries from the household. The final measure of time without a main activity episode is five minutes or 0.35% of the day.

Diary coding system

Information collected via questionnaires was captured electronically using Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) technology. Information recorded in the diaries cannot be captured this way, therefore diaries must have their own processing system. The 1997 Time Use Survey used a different diary processing system to the one used for the 1992 survey. This new system is based on Blaise, a programming system which will also be used for the European Time Use Surveys. Our design and interface are similar to the one that they will use.

Features of the processing system are:
- a look-up table which contains a comprehensive activity description list;
- an inbuilt query reporting function for any queries that coders may have about the diaries; and
- automatic coding for the social context codes based on items input from the 'who with' column and household information.

These functions were performed manually by the 1992 coding team. It is hoped that the use of this system will deliver consistent, high quality data from the 1997 survey.

A comprehensive quality control system was devised to ensure that coders were accurately following the rules laid down in the comprehensive set of coding documentation (see chapter 3). As the quality control system involved the duplication of diaries by different coders, it was easy to check that coders were coding consistently.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

Estimates obtained from the survey were derived using a complex ratio estimation procedure. This ensures that survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the total population by sex, age, employment and region (rather than the sex, age, employment and region within the sample itself). The survey was conducted over four 13-day periods and population distributions appropriate to each period were used in the estimation process. A small change in the methodology from that used in the 1992 Time Use Survey has been instituted to better deal with differences in non-response and sampling fractions for each State. More details are given in the description of the weights.

Household estimates obtained from the survey were derived independently of person estimates but using a procedure similar to that used for person estimates. The method for household estimates ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of households by region and household composition (as determined by the numbers of adults and of children). The distribution used was that determined for June 1997, the middle of the four enumeration periods. An adjustment to weights was carried out to deal with differences in non-response and sampling fractions for each State.

Benchmarks

Population distribution (benchmarks) for each quarter of the Time Use Survey were obtained by averaging population estimates from two Labour Force Surveys on each side of the Time Use collection periods. The advantages of using these benchmarks, rather than other population estimates produced by the ABS, were that Labour Force Survey responses could be used to both adjust the scope of the benchmarks to match the Time Use Survey scope, and to split the benchmarks by employment status.

Household benchmarks for the Time Use Survey were derived from independent estimates of the resident population for June 1997.

Weights

To obtain person-based estimates, expansion factors or 'weights' were attached to the responding person's records to enable the data provided by these persons to be expanded to provide estimates relating to the whole population within the scope of the survey. The weights applied were calculated in two steps. Firstly, initial weights were calculated which accounted for the probability of selection and response at the level of State by region by quarter by day type. Then, final weights were determined by adjusting the initial weights so that the estimated population distribution conformed to the region by age by sex by employment status distribution of the benchmarks. In addition, the weights were designed to give equal representation for responses from each quarter and the correct proportional representation of weekdays and weekend days.
(See Appendix 3 for a description of the estimation formula used.)

Weights *continued*

Similar weights were attached to responding household records in order to produce estimates relating to all households in scope of the survey. The weights were calculated in two steps which were independent, but very similar to, those used for person weights. Firstly, initial weights were calculated which accounted for the probability of selection and response at the level of State by region by quarter. Then, final weights were determined by adjusting the initial weights so that the estimated population distribution conformed to the region by household composition distribution of the benchmarks. In addition, the weights were designed to give equal representation for responses from each quarter.

The methods used to produce person and household weights were designed to reduce bias from non-response. However, no specific analysis of non-response was carried out.

CHAPTER **5** SURVEY OUTPUT AND DISSEMINATION ......

DATA AVAILABILITY

Results from the 1997 Time Use Survey will be available in the form of:

- publications;
- a file of unidentifiable unit records;
- tables produced on request to meet specific information requirements from the survey.

This chapter outlines the products and services that are available and those that are proposed to be made available. The program of publications and other releases, and the prices quoted in this publication, may be subject to change.

Information about the proposed products is also contained in the *Australian Bureau of Statistic Publications to be Released in 1998* (Cat. no. 1109.0). Catalogues and other standard products may be obtained by contacting Information Services at the ABS office in your capital city.

PUBLICATIONS AND CATALOGUED RELEASES

Releases for 1997 survey

How Australian Use Their Time 1997 (Cat. no. 4153.0)

Expected Release: November 1998
This publication presents some interesting findings about Australians' use of time and how this is changing. It provides the first opportunity to compare the results of two national time use surveys: 1992 and 1997. The publication will present an Australian profile of average time use and focus on how various groups in society allocate their time. Insight will be provided into issues such as unpaid work, paid work and family caring, and time spent on education and leisure.

1997 CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE RELEASES
Information paper: Time Use Survey, Australia—Confidentialised Unit Record File, 1997

Expected release: December 1998
Free paper

This paper contains information on the data available on the unit record file, conditions of issue and order details.

Time Use Survey, Australia—Confidentialised Unit Record File, 1997 (Cat. no. 4152.0)

Expected Release: December 1998
A data file on floppy disks, magnetic tape or CD-ROM containing variables from the master file at the unit record level (household, person and person-day levels).To protect the confidentiality of persons and households, some data items have been removed and the level of detail for some items has been reduced. This file provides purchasers with the opportunity to satisfy their detailed data needs. A paper containing technical details of the format of the file and listing all the data items is included with the unit record file.

Releases from previous surveys

Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May–June 1987 (Cat. no. 4111.1)

Released: June 1987

This paper presents the principal results of a Time Use Pilot Survey which was undertaken in Sydney in May–June 1987 to measure the daily activity patterns of males and females, including time spent caring for children and frail, sick and disabled persons. It also describes the work undertaken to that date by the ABS in developing a methodology for a national Time Use Survey.

How Australians Use Their Time, 1992 (Cat. no. 4153.0)

Released: February 1994

This publication contains selected tables at the national level analysing the allocation of time to activities in Australia from the 1992 Time Use Survey. It contains data on the time spent in paid work, unpaid household work and shopping, caring for children and frail, sick and disabled people, community participation, education, leisure and personal maintenance, by usual residents of private households aged 15 years and above. Tables present activities for men and women and examine how various sub-groups of the population distribute their time among broad groupings of activities.

Time Use Survey, Australia—User's Guide, 1992 (Cat. no. 4150.0)

Released: November 1993

An essential reference tool for understanding data released from the 1992 Time Use Survey. This publication contains information about the concepts and methods used in sampling, data collection and processing for the above survey, including details of the classifications used. The survey presents a different perspective on topics such as paid work, leisure and parenting, allows measurement of household work and the sharing of domestic responsibilities, and examines activity profiles by life stages and socio-economic status.

Information Paper: Time Use Survey, Australia—Unit Record File, 1992

Released: January 1995

This publication contains technical details of the tape format and record structure, data items, conditions of issue and order details.

Time Use Survey, Australia—Confidentialised Unit Record File, 1992 (Cat. no. 4152.0)

Released: January 1995

A data file on floppy disks, magnetic tape or CD-ROM containing variables from the 1992 master file at the unit record level (household, person and person-day levels). Deletion of some variables and aggregation of categories in other variables ensures that confidentiality of individual respondents is maintained. Provides purchasers with the opportunity to satisfy detailed and extensive data needs.

Related Publications

Occasional Paper: Recent Changes in Unpaid Work, 1992 (Cat. no. 4154.0)

Released: May 1995

This publication describes some important changes occurring within Australian households. The paper deals chiefly with those activities in which households take raw materials and domestic capital, and through their own labour produce goods and services of greater value. Much of the output of these activities is consumed by the household itself. For the purposes of the paper, the household production just described is called unpaid work.

Occasional Paper: Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1992 (Cat. no. 5240.0)

Released: September 1994

Discusses the issues involved in measuring unpaid household work and volunteer and community work. It also shows a range of experimental estimates of the value of total unpaid work in 1992, based on data from the 1992 Time Use Survey.

Time Use on Culture/Leisure Activities, 1992 (Cat. no. 4173.0)

Released: August 1994

This brochure contains a selection of national data on time spent by persons aged 15 years and over, on culture/leisure activities based on the 1992 Time Use Survey.

SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

Special tabulations

As well as releasing information in publications and other standard formats, subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, ABS will make available special tabulations incorporating data items and populations selected to suit individual user requirements. These can be provided in printed form or on floppy disk.

All requests for special tabulations attract a service charge in addition to charges arising from the table production. For further information and requests for unpublished data, contact the Welfare Section in the ABS Central Office on Canberra 02 6252 5315, or the Director, Social Statistics at the ABS office in your capital city.

Statistical Consultancy Services

The Statistical Consultancy Service of the ABS provides a personalised service to meet the more complex information needs of clients. For users wishing to have the unit record data analysed according to their own needs or who require information not included in our regular publications, the ABS can tailor compilations and analyse unit record data to meet specialised information needs. Services include assistance with the analysis of survey data and application of statistical techniques (such as regression analysis, factor analysis and hypothesis testing). This consultancy attracts a service charge. For further information, contact the Statistical Consultancy Service at the ABS office in your capital city.

A P P E N D I X **1**   A C T I V I T Y   C L A S S I F I C A T I O N ....

CLASSIFICATION........................   CODING ADVICE..

0 NO ACTIVITY

00 No activity

001 No recorded activity between episode
Used where information was missing between episodes in the diary and could not be imputed.

002 No further recorded activity
Used where the diary day was incomplete.

1 PERSONAL CARE ACTIVITIES

10 Personal care activities n.f.d.

100 Personal care activities n.f.d
This code was used when the information was about personal care but was inadequate to code elsewhere. Includes when the respondent writes 'private' or 'personal'.

11 Sleeping

111 Sleeping

112 Nap
Napping during the day

12 Sleeplessness

121 Sleeplessness
Wakeful or restless periods during the night, insomnia.

13 Personal hygiene

131 Personal hygiene
Washing, showering, bathing, dressing, undressing, shaving, using mud packs, skin preparations (other than medicinal) and make-up, using the toilet, brushing teeth, hair.

14 Health care

140 Health care n.f.d.
This code was used when the information was about health care but was inadequate to code elsewhere.

141 Personal medical care
Taking medications, injections, vitamins, exercising for specific conditions e.g. hand/foot exercise to increase mobility, sporting injuries, reading or writing out instructions for personal medical care, reading cautions/directions associated with medicinal products.

142 Rest because of illness
Being in bed sick or resting at home because of illness.

143 Health treatments
Antenatal classes, meditation (not religious), relaxation baths, foot baths, aromatherapy, massage, other relaxation techniques (yoga, Alexander, Tai Chi). Also includes reading instructions for personal health care, writing out instructions or schedules for same; reading directions associated with skin or hair care products.

149 Health care n.e.c.
Includes feeling sick, vomiting, experiencing pain, crying and grieving.

15 Eating/drinking

150 Eating/drinking n.f.d.
This code was used when the information given was inadequate to code elsewhere but refers to general eating or drinking.

151 Eating a meal
Eating a meal can include a beer or a glass of wine with the meal. Includes eating lunch during a work or school break, eating at a restaurant etc. Dessert (if part of main meal).

152 Eating a snack
Having morning/afternoon tea, eating a piece of fruit, dessert (if not part of main meal).

153 Drinking a non-alcoholic beverage
Drinking non-alcoholic drinks, e.g. tea, coffee, Milo, cocoa and soft drinks, meeting a friend for a coffee/tea etc.

CLASSIFICATION......................	CODING ADVICE...
15 Eating/drinking *continued*	*159 Eating/drinking n.e.c.* Includes getting ready to go out for dinner.
17 Associated communication	*171 Associated communication* Communication associated with personal care activities, in person, via the telephone or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about personal activities. Any specific examples like reading instructions on medicine bottle were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
18 Associated travel	*181 Associated travel* Travel associated with personal care activities, waiting or in motion. Going somewhere to be looked after for an illness, to have hair done or facial treatment, e.g. mother's or friend's place, not a commercial provider's, to have a shower if your bathroom was being repaired etc., going home from work for lunch.
19 Personal care activities n.e.c.	*199 Personal care activities n.e.c.*

2 EMPLOYMENT RELATED ACTIVITIES

20 Employment related activities n.f.d.	*200 Employment related activities n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given relates to employment related activities but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
21 Main job	*211 Main job—usual hours* The nature of the main job and whether the person normally works at home can be identified from the schedule. If it was not clear whether a first or second job was involved, assume main job. Points to note: (a) If the usual workplace was home and work was taking place at home code to 211 with location 1, not 213. (b) If travelling was identifiable as the work activity (e.g. bus driver, police on beat, tour guide, courier) code 211 was used for activity and code physical location = 3 and spatial location = 0 (221, 231 if the travelling was for other job or unpaid work). *212 Main job—extra hours—overtime* This code was only used when overtime was specified. When someone works long hours without stating that it was overtime the 211 (221, 231) work code was used. *213 Main job—extra hours—work brought home* This code was used where a respondent claims to be working or doing work-related things at home (which isn't their normal work place), and without indicating that it was another job. See 211(a). *219 Main job n.e.c.*
22 Other job	*221 Other job—usual hours* (a) The schedule indicates whether the respondent had more than one job in the week before the diary was completed and their main job. A second job may not be recognisable. However if someone was driving a taxi all day but the schedule has 'clerk' or 'shop assistant' as the main job, then the taxi driving was treated as a second job. (b) Location—refer to 211(b). *222 Other job—extra hours—overtime* As for 212. *223 Other job—extra hours—work brought home* As for 213. *229 Other job n.e.c.*
23 Unpaid work in family business or farm	*231 Unpaid work in family business or farm* Usually identifiable from schedule. This code was also used where the schedule shows no employment and no earned income, but the respondent was clearly doing clerical or other work for a (usually husband's) business. Also includes activities such as when the respondent reports 'pottering on the farm'.

CLASSIFICATION.........................	CODING ADVICE..
24 Work breaks	*241 Work breaks* (a) Includes breaks for OHAS exercises, waiting for job to start, equipment to arrive etc. Does not include eating lunch at work, this would be coded to 151. (b) Where the person leaves the workplace for business, social or other reasons these are coded as primary activities. (c) Where the respondent reports eating while working, this was not treated as a break; working was primary, eating secondary.
25 Job Search	*251 Job Search* (a) This covers going to CES interviews, checking job lists, looking up job advertisements, job interviews, research and preparation for interviews etc., benefit applications e.g. Job search, Newstart, Workers Compensation, Sickness Allowance. (b) Writing applications and resumes. (c) Telephone interviews, making arrangements for interviews and calls seeking information about jobs.
27 Associated communication	*271 Associated communication* Communication associated with employment related activities in person, via the telephone, computer or written. Specific conversations about work/job search activities were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code. (a) This refers to conversations about work (or job search discussions/interviews), not conversations that happen while the person was working. (b) As all work activities are coded globally as work, conversations about work at work are not identifiable. This code therefore was normally used for discussion about work outside the workplace/time.
28 Associated travel	*281 Associated travel* Travel associated with employment related activities, in motion or waiting. Travel to and from work, job interview etc. or from one to another work episode (different jobs). Travel from one to another episode of the same job would be 211 or 221. Waiting for trains, buses, taxis, private lifts etc. Walking from car park to the office.
29 Employment related activities n.e.c.	*299 Employment related activities n.e.c.* Activities for producing income, such as collecting/smashing aluminium cans or scavenging for items to sell, work reported in diary, where respondent does not show employment in schedule. Also coded here are activities like packing bag or getting ready for work.

3 EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

30 Education activities n.f.d.	*300 Education activities n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given relates to education but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
31 Attendance at educational courses (excluding job related training)	*311 Attendance at educational courses (excluding job related training)* School or tertiary attendance was confirmed from the schedule. Includes attending exams, lectures, seminars, tutorials etc. Discussions with teachers about performance or projects, discussions with teachers, friends, colleagues etc. about subject matter or concepts was coded here with a technology code.
32 Job related training	*321 Job related training* Off-site training, retraining courses, work experience, on the job training etc., professional conferences.
33 Homework/study/research	*331 Homework/study/research* Includes getting library books for studying, photocopying articles, time spent at library researching for assignments, homework etc.

CLASSIFICATION........................ CODING ADVICE...

34 Breaks at place of education	*341 Breaks at place of education* Time between classes where the person stays at the school or institution. Does not include eating lunch at school, this would be coded to 151. Also does not include eating at recess or morning tea, this would be coded to 152.
37 Associated communication	*371 Associated communication* Communication associated with educational activities in person, via the telephone, computer or written. Discussion with staff about available courses and entrance requirements. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about educational activities. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
38 Associated travel	*381 Associated travel* Travel associated with educational activities in motion or waiting. Includes going to/from school, library for study, other houses for study.
39 Education activities n.e.c.	*399 Education activities n.e.c.* Includes attending passing-out parades.

4   DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

40 Domestic activities n.f.d.	*400 Domestic activities n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given refers to domestic activities but was inadequate to code elsewhere, e.g. working in the shed, domestic duties, working outside, working in study, various household jobs, odd jobs around the house.
41 Food and drink preparation/cleanup	*410 Food and drink preparation/cleanup n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given refers to preparing or cleaning up food and drink but was inadequate to code elsewhere. *411 Food, drink preperation/service* Preparing vegetables and other foods for serving or cooking, cooking meals, making cups of tea or preparing other drinks, serving food. Baking cakes, biscuits, pies etc. Includes getting baby food or child's food ready. *412 Preserving/freezing* Preparing food for later use, including preserving fruit and vegetables, making food to be frozen for later meals, freezing produce from the garden. *413 Wine/beer making* Activities involved in making wine or brewing beer. *414 Set/clear table* *415 Clean up after food preparation/meals* Clearing and wiping down benches, tables, washing up, loading/unloading dishwasher, putting away food and dishes, cleaning BBQ, changing water in steriliser. Fighting about who does the dishes was coded here with the appropriate technology code. *419 Food and drink preperation/cleanup n.e.c.*
42 Laundry and clothes care	*420 Laundry and clothes care n.f.d.* This code was used when the information refers to laundry or clothes care but was inadequate to code elsewhere. *421 Washing, loading/unloading washing machine* Includes filling up nappy buckets, washing clothes by hand etc. *422 Hanging out/bringing in washing* Includes hanging clothes, linen etc. for airing, loading/unloading clothes dryer, checking washing, hanging on the line. *423 Ironing* *424 Sorting, folding clothes* Sorting dirty clothes for washing, clean clothes for ironing or putting away, out of season clothes for storage, laying clothes out for the next day, cleaning out clothes wardrobes.

CLASSIFICATION	CODING ADVICE
42 Laundry and clothes care *continued*	*425 Clothes upkeep/care* Includes mending, spot cleaning, brushing clothes, care of shoes, hats, belts, bags etc.
	426 Clothes making Sewing and knitting where it was clear that clothes are being made. Also includes making patterns, cutting out material, setting up knitting, sewing or overlocking machines.
	427 Sorting clothes for disposal Sorting/bagging up clothes for disposal, taking them to disposal bins.
	429 Laundry and clothes care n.e.c.
43 Other housework	*430 Other housework n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about housework but was inadequate to code elsewhere. Includes general house cleaning, home duties.
	431 Dry housework Dusting, vacuuming, bed-making, sweeping, cleaning and tidying inside the house.
	432 Wet housework Mopping, cleaning the kitchen, toilet, bathroom, laundry, stove and fridge, washing floors. Putting flowers in water.
	433 Occasional dry housework Hanging a picture on the wall, rearranging furniture, beating floor rugs, hanging curtains, adjusting clock, cleaning cobwebs, spring cleaning, turning out cupboards.
	434 Occasional wet housework Polishing silver/brass, furniture etc., cleaning windows, shampooing carpets, defrosting fridge.
	439 Other housework n.e.c. Security, locking/unlocking house, emptying mouse traps, fumigating the house, looking for lost things. Unusual housework.
44 Grounds/animal care	*440 Grounds/animal care n.f.d..* This code was used when the information given was about grounds/animal care but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	441 Gardening Include tree and hedge care, caring for indoor plants, gathering materials for use in the garden, such as seaweed, leaves, manure. Watering the garden, picking flowers, dead-heading flowers, pruning shrubs/trees, pottering in the garden.
	442 Lawn care Includes mowing, laying fertilisers on grass, trimming edges, weeding lawn etc.
	443 Harvesting home produce Gathering fruit and vegetables directly from the garden. Includes collecting eggs, taking honey from hives, slaughtering for domestic use, milking house cows and goats.
	444 Cleaning grounds, garage etc. Sweeping, hosing down paths and paving, burning leaves. Includes cleaning inside sheds and garages, moving equipment in grounds, loading/tarping trailer.
	445 Pool care Care for all types of pools including swimming, ornamental pools and fountains.
	446 Pet, animal care Includes feeding, grooming, health care at home of domestic pets and other domestic animals, care of fowl runs, cleaning cages etc. Does not include playing with pets, stroking, talking to or exercising pets, these are coded to 967.
	449 Grounds/animal care n.e.c. Includes finding spiders (outdoors).

CLASSIFICATION........................	CODING ADVICE..
45 Home maintenance	*450* *Home maintenance n.f.d.*
	This code was used when the information given was about home maintenance but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	451 *Home/equipment repairs*
	Internal and external repairs to home structures or fixtures, painting, checking tiles, clearing guttering, repairing (including restoring) furniture and fittings, repairing appliances, fences and gates, soft furnishings.
	452 *Designing new home or interior design*
	Includes the planning and research stages for building or interior decorating.
	453 *Home improvements*
	Structural additions—buildings, screens, patios, paving, installing pools, new floor surfacing, refitting kitchens/bathrooms, putting up curtain rods/wall shelves, organising earthworks, pet proofing house/grounds, house painting, plastering.
	454 *Making furniture/household goods*
	Making free standing furniture, picture frames etc.
	455 *Making furnishings*
	Includes measuring windows for curtains, making curtains, chair covers, cushion covers, bedspreads and doona covers.
	456 *Heat/water/power upkeep*
	Includes gathering, chopping and stacking wood for heating. Collecting water, building windmills, generators, laying water pipes (done for the home, not as employment activities), bicycle-driven generating, new solar heating or plumbing (done by respondent, not a purchased service), setting/fixing pumps.
	457 *Car/boat/bike care*
	Includes cleaning, maintenance and repair of cars and other transport such as push bikes, motor bikes, boats and caravans. Does not include doing up old model cars or bikes as a hobby, this was coded to 925.
	459 *Home maintenance n.e.c.*
	Includes checking house to make sure that rain was not coming in, computer maintenance, installing a printer.
46 Household management	*460* *Household management n.f.d.*
	This code was used when the information given was about household management but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	461 *Paperwork, bills*
	Covers completing tax returns, car registration, household surveys other than Time Use. Also includes sorting/writing cheques for accounts, filling out registration papers/applications for insurance for benefits other than work-related, check bills.
	462 *Budgeting, organising rosters, making lists*
	Organising personal time and money. Includes planning for trips, preparing shopping lists, organising rosters. Thinking about day or reviewing day was coded to 963.
	463 *Selling/disposing of household assets*
	Selling your own home or car, household items, clothes, junk. Covers garage sales and own stall at a trash and treasure market, sales or swaps through classifieds. Includes taking household goods to charitable organisations and selling of pets.
	464 *Recycling*
	Sorting refuse for recycling, folding and storing papers, putting out fruit and vegetable peelings for compost, crushing aluminium cans. Putting out recycle bin. (Putting out recycle and garbage bins would be two episodes.)

CLASSIFICATION........................ CODING ADVICE...

46 Household management *continued*	*465* *Mail organisation* Mail collection and opening, collecting mail from letter box, post box or post bag, sorting mail, opening parcels, taking delivery at the door. Reading mail was coded to 971 with communication/technology code = 4 (primary activity) or 973 (secondary activity).
	466 *Packing for journey/moving* Packing activities including packing for a journey, loading/unloading car or trailers, packing to move house. Packing bag when no further information was given.
	467 *Packing away goods* Unpacking groceries/shopping as well as unpacking goods other than shopping, bringing in milk or putting out bottles (but not money), putting goods in the car after shopping.
	468 *Disposing of rubbish* Includes putting out garbage bins for collection, disposal of rubbish at the tip, also includes burying sewage and rubbish, emptying rubbish bins.
	469 *Household management n.e.c.* Warming up the car, getting car out of garage, planning and setting up, decorating for parties etc., wrapping presents, breaking into a locked house, collecting delivered newspaper, filling hot water bottle, setting a video to record. Organise family members 15 or over to go out.
47 Associated communication	*471* *Associated communication* Communication associated with domestic activities in person, via the telephone, computer or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about domestic activities. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
48 Associated travel	*481* *Associated travel* Travel associated with domestic activities in motion or waiting. Taking family (own household) anywhere—except children under 15.
49 Domestic activities n.e.c.	*499* *Domestic activities n.e.c.* Includes inspecting damage to house after break-in or storm etc. Helping children 15 or over with homework.

5   CHILD CARE ACTIVITIES

50 Child care activities n.f.d.	*500* *Child care activities n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about child care activities but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
51 Care of children	*510* *Care of children n.f.d* This code was used when the information given was about care of children but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	511 *Physical care of children* Carrying, holding, feeding, bathing, dressing, changing babies, putting to sleep; for older children, bathing, cleaning teeth, washing, washing and brushing hair, taking to toilet, feeding, getting up, putting to bed, supervising these activities; also includes minor first aid—putting bandaids on grazes, removing splinters.
	512 *Emotional care of children* Includes cuddling, hugging and soothing child.
52 Teaching/helping/reprimanding children	*521* *Teaching/helping/reprimanding children* Helping children do things or showing them how, listening to reading, helping with homework, directions about household chores, settling disputes, helping with problems.
53 Playing/reading/talking with child	*531* *Playing/reading/talking with child* Includes playing games, reading books, telling stories, listening to the activities of their day. Watching TV with or for child. Any conversation with children. Technology/communication codes needed for reading and talking to children.

CLASSIFICATION.......................	CODING ADVICE..
54 Minding children	*541 Minding children* Caring for children without the active involvement shown in the codes above. Includes monitoring children playing outside or sleeping, preserving a safe environment, being an adult presence for children to turn to in need, supervising games or swimming activities including swimming lessons. Passive child care.
55 Visiting child care establishment/school	*551 Visiting child care establishment/school* Includes spending time at day care establishments, school etc., attending school assembly, parent-teacher nights, reading sessions, art/craft, school concerts etc.
57 Associated communication	*571 Associated communication* Communication related to child care activities in person, via the telephone or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about child care activities. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code. Conversations telling others about the things they have done. This can be with a spouse, other family members, friends, teachers; child care workers when the conversation was about the child, not the terms of work.
58 Associated travel	*581 Associated travel* Travel associated with child care activities in motion/waiting. Includes taking children to and picking them up from places—school, sports training, music/other lessons, friend's or relative's house, babysitter's, meeting trains etc. Also travel to parent/teacher nights or doing something for children such as delivering things to/for them. Also includes waiting for children when picking them up.
59 Child care activities n.e.c.	*599 Child care activities n.e.c.* Includes getting children's things ready for the day.

6 PURCHASING GOODS AND SERVICES

60 Purchasing goods and services n.f.d.	*600 Purchasing goods and services n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about purchasing goods and services but was inadequate to code elsewhere. Includes paying bills.
61 Purchasing goods	*610 Purchasing goods n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about purchasing goods but was inadequate to code elsewhere. Used when respondent states 'shopping' with no further indication of what they were shopping for. Includes shopping at markets. *611 Purchasing consumer goods* Consumer goods include food, petrol, milk, papers, cleaners, toilet paper etc. Includes paying bills for goods or putting money out for regular deliveries, such as milk. Hiring videos and computer games, buying take-away food, gardening supplies. *612 Purchasing durable goods* Durable goods include cars, electrical goods, carpets, furniture etc. Buying a house, lodging bids for house/furniture auctions by fax, buying clothes. *613 Window shopping* Wandering around looking in shops to see what was there. Does not include looking around a number of shops in a directed way to find the lowest price for something you wish to buy—this activity would probably be coded to 612. Also included in this code are going to product parties where no purchasing was indicated. For example Tupperware, perfume, shoes, pottery parties. *619 Purchasing goods n.e.c.* Includes going to the RSPCA.

CLASSIFICATION........................ CODING ADVICE...

62 Purchasing services

620 Purchasing services n.f.d.
This code was used when the information given was about purchasing services but was inadequate to code elsewhere.

621 Purchasing repair services
Includes all types of repairs including car, electrical products, plumbing etc. Also includes making arrangements for repairs.

622 Purchasing administrative services
Banking, legal, advertising, business or building approvals, undertaker's or marriage celebrant's services, travel agency, stockbroking, estate management, renting accommodation, paying bills for services, hiring a post box, posting a letter, using ATM.

623 Purchasing personal care services
Weight Watchers, haircut/style, manicure, beauty treatment, waxing etc., making a dinner booking.

624 Purchasing medical care services
Health services include medical, dental, physiotherapy, podiatry, nutrition advice, optometry, massage, alternative therapies, counselling etc. Includes making appointments for same. Also having prescriptions filled.

625 Purchasing child care services
Paying fees for child care. Includes creche, day care/family day care, occasional care, preschool, baby sitters etc. Includes booking/organising child care services.

626 Purchasing domestic/garden services
Includes purchasing laundrette, ironing, gardener, cleaners, dressmaking services etc.

629 Purchasing services n.e.c.
Includes ringing/waiting for emergency car services, putting films in for development, catching a taxi, getting a visa, getting ready to go to the doctor's.

67 Associated communication

671 Associated communication
Communication related to purchasing goods and services in person, via the telephone or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about purchasing activities. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.

68 Associated travel

681 Associated travel
Travel (in motion or waiting) associated with purchasing goods and services. Includes waiting for bank to open, driving to/from doctor's surgery, repairer etc. Driving to a restaurant, travel to markets.

69 Purchasing goods and services n.e.c.

699 Purchasing goods and services n.e.c.

7 VOLUNTARY WORK AND CARE ACTIVITIES

70 Voluntary work and care n.f.d.

700 Voluntary work and care n.f.d.
This code was used when the information given was about voluntary work or care but was inadequate to code elsewhere.

71 Caring for adults

710 Caring for adults n.f.d.
This code was used when the information given refers to caring for adults but was inadequate to code elsewhere.

711 Caring for adults—physical care
Physical care for all adults including elderly, sick, disabled adults. Includes helping with personal hygiene, such as washing and dressing, and eating.

712 Caring for adults—emotional support
Providing emotional support for adults. Includes listening to them, talking when upset, counselling or advising on problems, comforting. Visiting people in hospital.

CLASSIFICATION.......................	CODING ADVICE...
71 Caring for adults *continued*	*719 Caring for adults* n.e.c. Any other type of caring apart from physical care or emotional support was coded to the activity with a 'for whom' of 5, 8, 10. For the purpose of the activity, these will be transformed using the 'for whom' code and placed in this category
72 Helping/doing favours	*721 Helping/doing favours* Used when the respondent does not give a clear indication of the nature of the help or favour performed. Includes favours for ex-household family, friends, neighbours, others. All other helping/doing favours was coded to the activity with a 'for whom' of 4, 7, 9.
73 Unpaid voluntary work	*731 Unpaid voluntary work* All voluntary work activities were coded to the nature of the work. This category was only used when specific information was not available or when the activities could not be coded to other categories, e.g. bushfire fighting for rural fire brigade. Active involvement in Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House programs. Care should be taken when selecting the right code in the 'for whom' field. Conversations related to giving donations were coded here with the appropriate technology code.
77 Associated communication	*771 Associated communication* Communication related to voluntary work and care activities in person, via the telephone or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about voluntary work and care activities; any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
78 Associated travel	*781 Associated travel* Travel associated with voluntary work and care activities in motion or waiting. Includes visiting people in hospital, driving people to and from the airport and waiting for them.
79 Voluntary work and care n.e.c.	*799 Voluntary work and care n.e.c.*

8 SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INTERACTION

81 Socialising	*811 Socialising* Meeting other people in respondent's homes, other people's homes, or in other places. Includes entertaining guests etc. Only used when specific activity was not described. Includes such activities as talking to friends about where to go out for the evening, writing invitations with the appropriate technology code.
82 Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	*820 Visiting entertainment and cultural venues n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about visiting entertainment and cultural venues but was inadequate to code elsewhere. *821 Attendance at movies/cinema* Watching a movie at a cinema, talking about what movie to see. *822 Attendance at concert* Includes rock, jazz and orchestral concerts. *823 Attendance at theatre* Plays and music theatre, dancing and mime, solo recitations and comedy performances, opera and operetta. *824 Attendance at library* Includes visiting a library for borrowing/changing books. Visiting library to research homework assignments etc. was coded to 331. *825 Attendance at museum/exhibition/art gallery* Attendance at places of archaeological, anatomical, historical (including places like Sovereign Hill), science and technological interest. Includes waiting for them to open. *826 Attendance at zoo/animal park/botanic garden* *827 Attendance at amusement park* Includes places like Wonderland, Sea world, Dreamworld etc.

CLASSIFICATION......................	CODING ADVICE...
82 Visiting entertainment and cultural venues *continued*	*828 Attendance at other mass events* Fairs, fetes, street events, fireworks displays, dances, balls. Not dancing at home or friend's, this was coded to 928.
	829 Visiting entertainment and cultural venues n.e.c. Includes getting ready to go to the movies.
83 Attendance at sports event	830 Attendance at sports event n.f.d. This code was used when the information given was about attendance at sports events but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	831 Attendance at sports match Watching basketball, football, cricket, golf, tennis etc. Watching training was also included.
	832 Attendance at racing event Going to the races, trots or dogs was included here.
	839 Attendance at sports event n.e.c. Includes horse trail rides, horse jumping etc.
84 Religious activities/ritual ceremonies	*840 Religious activities/ritual ceremonies n.f.d.* This code was used when the information was related to religious activities but was inadequate to code elsewhere. 'Attendance at church' when it was unclear what was done.
	841 Religious practice Prayer alone, in family, prayer groups or with congregation. Religious services; participating in bible or theme study groups, meditation where it appears to have a religious context, taking communion etc. to sick people (if respondent was a priest or minister who was supported financially to do this work, these activities was coded to 211), missionary work, reading the bible.
	842 Weddings, funerals, rites of passage Weddings and funerals can be religious or secular, but have a 'rite of passage' quality. Christenings, first communion, confirmation, bar mitzvah, graduations and other religious initiation or coming of age ceremonies are also often treated as social rites of passage.
	849 Religious activities/ritual ceremonies n.e.c. Includes laying flowers on a grave, visiting a grave. Getting ready to go to a wedding.
85 Community participation	*850 Community participation n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was related to community participation but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	851 Attendance at meetings Includes waiting for meetings to begin.
	852 Civic ceremonies Includes naturalisation or honour award ceremonies.
	853 Civic obligations Includes voting, jury service, court appearances, police interrogations, breathalyser tests, driver's licence tests, car registration tests, interviews with government departments (e.g. Immigration) was included here. Also includes reporting accidents, crime or fires etc. to relevant authority.
	854 Filling in Time Use form Includes talking about filling in the diary with others in household.
	859 Community participation n.e.c. Includes participating in a union march.
86 Negative social activities	*861 Negative social activities* Includes conflict of some kind, ordering people off the premises, fighting (not in household family). Also includes adverse social participation such as being the victim of an attack.

CLASSIFICATION........................	CODING ADVICE..
87 Associated communication	*871 Associated communication* Communication related to social participation in person, via the telephone or written. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about social participation activities. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
88 Associated travel	*881 Associated travel* Travel associated with social participation in motion or waiting. Includes driving to and from meetings, concerts etc. Travel to visit friends or relatives.
89 Social and community interaction n.e.c.	*899 Social and community interaction n.e.c.*

9 RECREATION AND LEISURE

90 Recreation and leisure n.f.d.	*900 Recreation and leisure n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was related to recreation and leisure but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
91 Sport and outdoor activities	*910 Sport and outdoor activities n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was related to sport and outdoor activities but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	911 Organised sport Include practice or training. Covers archery, abseiling, orienteering, cycle or motor racing, marching, athletics, hang gliding, chess, ballroom dancing, waterskiing etc. as well as tennis, golf, soccer etc. when done with a club, or as a competition or with a commitment to skill development rather than as primarily a social activity.
	912 Informal sport Includes sports mentioned above when done for recreation or socialising rather than with the commitment needed for competitive sport. Also includes things described as 'play fights'; surfing, skateboarding, skating and roller blading (other than competitive), horseplay.
	913 Exercise (excluding walking) Includes breathing and other exercises done at home other than those listed under health care; aerobics, Tai Chi, yoga, weight and circuit training, stretching, cycling, running, jogging, swimming for exercise or for no stated reason.
	914 Walking (including for exercise) Includes walking around the garden, the park or the street.
	915 Hiking/bushwalking Includes nature study rambles, bushwalking, beach walking.
	916 Fishing Includes loading gear for fishing trip, catching bait.
	917 Holiday travel, driving for pleasure Include other forms of travel, long-distance motor cycling, cycling, sightseeing, to attend a wedding or funeral.
	919 Sport and outdoor activity n.e.c. Canoeing and sailing (other than competitive), river or lake cruises, camping, just going out to an outdoor setting to spend some time, watching the world go by, looking at views, bird watching, blackberrying, paintball. Packing a bag for sport.
92 Games/hobbies/arts/crafts	*920 Games/hobbies/arts/crafts n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about hobbies etc. but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	921 Card, paper, board games/crosswords Includes charades, dictionary games, scrabble, non-competitive chess, wargaming, monopoly, bridge etc., jigsaw puzzles.

CLASSIFICATION	CODING ADVICE
92 Games/hobbies/arts/crafts *continued*	*922* *Games of chance/gambling* Include Lotto, Tattslotto, buying lottery, art union or raffle tickets as well as TAB activities, playing games for money, casino activities, running sweepstakes, bingo.
	923 *Home computer games/computing as hobby* Playing computer games, include 'computing' where no other information was given about what was being done on the computer, computing as a hobby. Sega and other computer cartridge games that are hooked into a TV instead of a computer.
	924 *Arcade games* Virtual reality, video games etc.
	925 *Hobbies, collections* Includes ham radio and CB, doing up old cars, bikes or equipment, model making or collecting, other collecting, reading/researching family history, taking photos.
	926 *Handwork, crafts* Sewing, knitting and crochet other than clothes, leatherwork, basket making, potting, quilting and embroidery, lacemaking, jewellery making, wood and metal work other than furniture or domestic repairs, making musical instruments other than professionally, china painting, spinning and weaving, candle making, making decorative and useful items for fetes etc.
	927 *Arts* Art, literature, music composition, writing a book or poetry.
	928 *Performing/making music* Either before an audience or in a participative way, includes practising. Also include singing, playing a musical instrument, dancing and whistling for, or to express, one's own delight.
	929 *Games/hobbies/arts/crafts n.e.c.* Includes compiling a recipe book.
93 Reading	*930* *Reading n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was about reading but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	931 *Reading book* Reading books other than for study purpose.
	932 *Reading magazine* Includes reading travel brochures, newsletters.
	933 *Reading newspaper*
	934 *Reading CD-ROM* Other than for research/studying.
	939 *Reading n.e.c.*
94 Audio/visual media	*940* *Audio/visual media n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was related to audio/visual media but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	941 *TV watching/listening*
	942 *Video watching* Watching videos at home/other person's home.
	943 *Listening to radio*
	944 *Listening to records/tapes/CDs*
	945 *Accessing the internet* Includes reading/writing/sending/checking e-mails, accessing the internet.
	949 *Audio/visual media n.e.c.*

CLASSIFICATION........................	CODING ADVICE...
95 Attendance at recreational courses (excluding school and university)	*950 Attendance at recreational courses n.f.d. (excluding school and university)* This code was used when the information given was related to attendance at recreational courses but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	951 Attendance at personal development courses Includes attendance at life skills courses, practising driving, taking a driving lesson. English courses (including study).
	952 Attendance at Do It Yourself courses Includes car repair, home improvement etc. courses.
	953 Attendance at art/craft/hobby courses Care must be taken that art classes are not professional courses undertaken for career development. These would be coded to 311.
	959 Attendance at recreational courses n.e.c. (excluding school and university)
96 Other free time	*960 Other free time n.f.d.* This code was used when the information given was related to other free time but was inadequate to code elsewhere.
	961 Relaxing, resting Includes staying in bed or going back to bed for a rest, dozing.
	962 Doing nothing Only used for primary activities when respondent states 'doing nothing'.
	963 Thinking Planning or thinking about the day.
	964 Worrying Worrying about job, family etc.
	965 Drinking alcohol/Social drinking Includes drinking non-alcoholic drinks in a social setting, or when respondent states 'had a few drinks' when at home. Drink at club or hotel.
	966 Smoking
	967 Interacting with pets/walking pets Includes stroking, petting, walking, playing with pets.
	968 Enjoying memorabilia Includes looking at photographs, old records, children's drawings (when child was not present), other objects which bring back memories or raise emotions, sharing these with others.
	969 Other free time n.e.c. Includes taking recreational drugs.
97 Associated communication	*971 Associated communication* Communication related to recreation and leisure in person, via the telephone or written for primary activities or conversations in person for secondary activities. All general conversation. This code was used when the conversation/communication was generally about recreation and leisure. Any specific examples were coded to the appropriate activity code with a technology code.
	972 Associated communication—by telephone This code covers personal telephone conversations and all telephone calls with unspecified content (secondary activities only).
	973 Associated communication—written This code covers reading and writing letters, diaries etc. (secondary activities only).
98 Associated travel	*981 Associated travel* Travel associated with recreation and leisure in motion or waiting. Includes driving to or from a craft or embroidery meeting.
99 Recreation and leisure n.e.c.	*999 Recreation and leisure n.e.c.*

Data items are specified in their most detailed form. Some data items can not be output at this level of detail because of the relatively small sample size used in this survey. All data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data will be footnoted. The detailed information has been included to allow people to tailor items to their requirements.

DATA ITEMS..............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING		
Household type	01 One family household with family members only	All households
	02 Two family household with family members only	
	03 Three family household with family members only	
	04 One family household with non-family members present	
	05 Two family household with non-family members present	
	06 Three family household with non-family members present	
	07 Lone person household	
	08 Group household	
	09 Not classified	
Household structure	00 Visitor to household	All households
	01 Person living alone	
	02 One married/de facto couple, no other usual residents	
	03 One married/de facto couple with unmarried children over 15, no other usual residents	
	04 One married/de facto couple with children 0–14, no other usual residents	
	05 One married/de facto couple with children 0–14 and unmarried children over 14, no other usual residents	
	06 One person and his/her unmarried children 15 and over, no other usual residents	
	07 One person and his/her children 0–14, no other usual residents	
	08 One person and his/her children 0–14, and unmarried children over 14, no other usual residents	
	09 All other households	
Dwelling type	01 Separate house	All households
	02 Semi-detached/row or terrace/town house—one storey	
	03 Semi-detached/row or terrace/town house—two or more storeys	
	04 Flat attached to house	
	05 Other flat/unit/apartment—one or two storeys	
	06 Other flat/unit/apartment—three storeys	
	07 Other flat/unit/apartment—four or more storeys	
	08 Caravan/tent/cabin in a caravan park, houseboat in a marina, etc.	
	08 Caravan not in a caravan park, houseboat, etc.	
	09 Improvised home/campers out	
	10 House or flat attached to shop, office etc.	

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Number of families in household	Numbered 1 to 9	All households
Number of persons in household	Numbered 1 to 15	All households
Number of dependents in household	Numbered 1 to 9	All households
Number of income earners in household	Numbered 1 to 9	All households
Person with disability in household	01 Household contains person with a disability 02 Household doesn't contain person with disability	All households
Person with severe/profound or moderate limitation in personal activity	01 Household contains person with a severe/profound or moderate limitation in personal activity 02 Household doesn't contain person with a severe/profound or moderate limitation in personal activity 09 Not known	All households
Person who receives assistance because of disability and/or age	01 Household contains person who receives assistance because of disability and/or age 02 Household doesn't contain person who receives assistance because of disability and/or age 09 Not known	All households
Child with disability	01 Household contains child with a disability 02 Household doesn't contain child with a disability	All households with children under 15
Child with severe/profound limitation in personal activity	01 Household contains child with a severe/profound limitation in personal activity 02 Household doesn't contain child with a severe/profound limitation in personal activity	All households with children under 15
Whether child receives more than usual assistance	01 Child does not receive more than usual assistance 02 Child receives more than usual assistance from a resident of the household 03 Child receives more than usual assistance from a person not living in the household	All households reporting children under 15 with an impairment or restriction which is likely to last for six months or more
Number of children aged 14 or under in household	Numbered 1 to 19	All households
Age of youngest child under 15 in household	Age recorded in single years. Standard output as below, other categories available on request. 01 0–2 years 02 3–4 years 03 5–11 years 04 12–14 years	All households
Whether children under 12 present in household	01 Household contains child under 12 02 No children under 12 in household	All households

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS..............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Sex of first youngest child under 15 Sex of second youngest child under 15 Sex of third youngest child under 15 Sex of fourth youngest child under 15 Sex of fifth youngest child under 15 Sex of sixth youngest child under 15	01 Male 02 Female	All persons aged 15 years and over responsible for children under 15 years
Age of first youngest child under 15(a) Age of second youngest child under 15(a) Age of third youngest child under 15(a) Age of fourth youngest child under 15(a) Age of fifth youngest child under 15(a) Age of sixth youngest child under 15(a)	Age recorded in single years. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size.	All persons aged 15 years and over responsible for children under 15 years
Whether formal child care usually used	01 Formal child care used 02 Formal child care not used 03 Don't know	All households with child/ren under 12
Whether informal child care usually used	01 Informal child care used 02 Informal child care not used 03 Don't know	All households with child/ren under 12

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS OR SERVICES

Household has a microwave oven	01 Household has a microwave 02 Household does not have a microwave	All households
Household has a deep freezer	01 Household has a deep freezer 02 Household does not have a deep freezer	All households
Household has a clothes dryer	01 Household has a clothes dryer 02 Household does not have a clothes dryer	All households
Household has a dishwasher	01 Household has a dishwasher 02 Household does not have a dishwasher	All households
Household has a video	01 Household has a video 02 Household does not have a video	All households
Household has a pay TV subscription	01 Household has a pay TV subscription 02 Household does not have a pay TV subscription	All households
Household has an answering machine	01 Household has an answering machine 02 Household does not have an answering machine	All households
Household has a fax	01 Household has a fax 02 Household does not have a fax	All households
Household has a personal computer	01 Household has a personal computer 02 Household does not have a personal computer	All households

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Household has a modem	01 Household has a modem 02 Household does not have a modem	All households
Household has a lawnmower/ whipper-snipper	01 Household has a lawnmower/ whipper-snipper 02 Household does not have a lawnmower/ whipper-snipper	All households
Number of TV sets in household	01 No TV sets in household 02 One TV set in household 03 Two TV sets in household 04 Three or more TV sets in household	All households
Number of vehicles in household	01 No vehicles in household 02 One vehicles in household 03 Two vehicles in household 04 Three or more vehicles in household	All households
Number of times household had meal at restaurant in last fortnight(a)	Information collected in single increment to 14 then as a category for 15 or more. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size.	All households
Number of times household had takeaway food in last fortnight(a)	Information collected in single increment to 14 then as a category for 15 or more. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size.	All households
Household used dry cleaning, ironing or laundry service in last fortnight	01 Household used dry cleaning, ironing or laundry service in last fortnight 02 Household did not use dry cleaning, ironing or laundry service in last fortnight	All households
Household used cleaner/housework help in last fortnight	01 Household used cleaner/housework help in last fortnight 02 Household did not use cleaner/housework help in last fortnight	All households
Household used gardener/lawn mowing service in last fortnight	01 Household used gardener/lawn mowing service in last fortnight 02 Household did not use gardener/lawn mowing service in last fortnight	All households
Whether services paid for by household	01 Services paid by someone outside household 02 Services paid by people within the household	All households

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS...............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Family composition		
Family type(a)	01 Couple family only	All persons aged 15 years
	02 Couple family and other relatives	and over
	03 Couple family and dependent children only	
	04 Couple family and dependent children and other relatives	
	05 Couple family and dependent and non-dependent children only	
	06 Couple family and dependent and non-dependent children and other relatives	
	07 Couple family and non-dependent children only	
	08 Couple family and non-dependent children and other relatives	
	09 Lone parent family and dependent children only	
	10 Lone parent family and dependent children and other relatives	
	11 Lone parent family and dependent and non-dependent children	
	12 Lone parent family and dependent and non-dependent children and other relatives	
	13 Lone parent family and non-dependent children only	
	14 Lone parent family and non-dependent children and other relatives	
	15 Related single persons	
	16 Single person family	
	17 Visitor to private dwelling	
Position in family	01 Head of family	All persons aged 15 years
	02 Spouse	and over
	03 Dependent child	
	04 Non-dependent child of the family	
	05 Non-dependent other relative of the family	
	06 Non-family member	
	07 Visitor	

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS..............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Life cycle stages(a)	01 Partners in couple with youngest child 0–2 years	All persons aged 15 years and over
	02 Partners in couple with youngest child 3–4 years	
	03 Partners in couple with youngest child 5–11 years	
	04 Partners in couple with youngest child 12–14 years	
	05 Partners in couple with dependent student 15–24 years	
	06 Partners in couple with non-dependent child 15–24 years	
	07 Partners in couple with youngest child 25 years and over	
	08 Lone parents with youngest child 0–2 years	
	09 Lone parents with youngest child 3–4 years	
	10 Lone parents with youngest child 5–11 years	
	11 Lone parents with youngest child 12–14 years	
	12 Lone parents with dependent student 15–24 years	
	13 Lone parents with non-dependent child 15–24 years	
	14 Lone parents with youngest child 25 years and over	
	15 Partners in couple without children, female 15–24 years	
	16 Partners in couple without children, female 25–44 years	
	17 Partners in couple without children, female 45–64 years	
	18 Partners in couple without children, female 65 years and over	
	19 Persons living alone 15–24 years	
	20 Persons living alone 25–44 years	
	21 Persons living alone 45–64 years	
	22 Persons living alone 65 years and over	
	23 Persons living in group households, youngest person 15–24 years	
	24 Persons living in group households, youngest person 25 years and over	

GEOGRAPHY

Capital city and balance of State	01 Capital city	All persons aged 15 years and over
	02 Balance of major urban	
	03 Other urban	
	04 Rural	

DEMOGRAPHICS

Age	Age recorded in single years. Ten-year and five-year groups are available in standard output; other groupings are available on request.	All persons aged 15 years and over
Sex	01 Male	All persons aged 15 years and over
	02 Female	

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS.............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Marital status	01 Married 02 De facto 03 Separated 04 Divorced 05 Widowed 06 Never married. For tables, the division 'married' and 'not married' is used, relating to living arrangements; 'married' includes socially and legally married, 'not married' includes the remaining four categories.	All persons aged 15 years and over

NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE

Birthplace(a)	Major and minor group level classifications are available on the file, coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Born in Australia 02 Born outside Australia: Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) 03 Born outside Australia: Europe and the Former USSR 04 Born outside Australia: The Middle East and North Africa 05 Born outside Australia: Southeast Asia 06 Born outside Australia: Northeast Asia 07 Born outside Australia: Southern Asia 08 Born outside Australia: Northern America 09 Born outside Australia: South America, Central America and the Caribbean 10 Born outside Australia: Africa (excluding North Africa) 11 Not Stated/Inadequately Described	All persons aged 15 years and over
Year of arrival(a)	Collected for persons reporting birthplace other than Australia. This item is available as year of arrival, and can be used to derive broad period of residence in Australia. The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Arrived before 1981 02 Arrived 1981–1985 03 Arrived 1986–1990 04 Arrived 1991–1992 05 Arrived 1993 06 Arrived 1994 07 Arrived 1995 08 Arrived 1996 09 Arrived 1997	All persons aged 15 years and over whose birthplace was other than Australia

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS..............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Country of birth	01 Born in Australia 02 Born in other main English-speaking countries 03 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over
Birthplace of mother(a)	Major and minor group level classifications are available on the file, coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Surveys* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Born in Australia 02 Born outside Australia: Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) 03 Born outside Australia: Europe and the Former USSR 04 Born outside Australia: The Middle East and North Africa 05 Born outside Australia: Southeast Asia 06 Born outside Australia: Northeast Asia 07 Born outside Australia: Southern Asia 08 Born outside Australia: Northern America 09 Born outside Australia: South America, Central America and the Caribbean 10 Born outside Australia: Africa (excluding North Africa) 11 Not Stated/Inadequately Described	All persons aged 15 years and over
Birthplace of father(a)	Major and minor group level classifications are available on the file, coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Surveys* (Cat. no. 1269.0). The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Born in Australia 02 Born outside Australia: Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) 03 Born outside Australia: Europe and the Former USSR 04 Born outside Australia: The Middle East and North Africa 05 Born outside Australia: Southeast Asia 06 Born outside Australia: Northeast Asia 07 Born outside Australia: Southern Asia 08 Born outside Australia: Northern America 09 Born outside Australia: South America, Central America and the Caribbean 10 Born outside Australia: Africa (excluding North Africa) 11 Not Stated/Inadequately Described	All persons aged 15 years and over
Country of birth of mother	01 Born in Australia 02 Born in other main English-speaking countries 03 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS.............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Country of birth of father	01 Born in Australia 02 Born in other main English-speaking countries 03 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over
First language spoken(a)	Major and minor group level classifications are available on the file, coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages* (Cat. no. 1267.0). In standard output these items would be at a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 English 02 Italian 03 Greek 04 Cantonese 05 Mandarin 06 Arabic 07 German 08 Vietnamese 09 Spanish 10 Polish 11 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over
Main language spoken at home(a)	Major and minor group level classifications are available on the file, coded to the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages* (Cat. no. 1267.0). In standard output these items would be at a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 English 02 Italian 03 Greek 04 Cantonese 05 Mandarin 06 Arabic 07 German 08 Vietnamese 09 Spanish 10 Polish 11 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over

EDUCATION

Age left school(a)	01 Never attended school 02 Left school aged 13 years or younger 03 Left school aged 14 years 04 Left school aged 15 years 05 Left school aged 16 years 06 Left school aged 17 years 07 Left school aged 18 years or over	All persons aged 15 years and over who are not still at school

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Highest level of secondary schooling completed(a)	01 Left school year 12 02 Left school year 11 03 Left school year 10 04 Left school other year 05 Did not attend highest year age 25 or more 06 Left school younger than 16 years 07 Still at school 08 Never went to school	All persons aged 15 years and over
Post-school educational qualifications(a)	01 Higher degree 02 Postgraduate diploma 03 Bachelor degree 04 Undergraduate diploma 05 Associate diploma 06 Skilled vocational 07 Basic vocational 08 Not known	All persons aged 15 years and over who have completed further education
Currently studying	01 Still at school 02 Studying full-time 03 Studying part-time 04 Studying by correspondence	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently studying
Qualifications currently studying for(a)	01 Higher degree 02 Postgraduate diploma 03 Bachelor degree 04 Undergraduate diploma 05 Associate diploma 06 Skilled vocational 07 Basic vocational 08 Not known	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently studying
Educational attendance	01 Attending secondary school 02 Attending tertiary institution 03 Not attending school	All persons 15–25 years
EMPLOYMENT		
Labour force status	01 Employed full-time 02 Employed part-time 03 Unemployed 04 Not in the labour force	All persons aged 15 years and over
Full-time/part-time status	01 Employed full-time 02 Employed part-time 03 Unemployed looking for full-time work 04 Unemployed looking for part-time work 05 Not in the labour force	All persons aged 15 years or over

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Status in Employment	01 Employee 02 Employer 03 Own account worker 04 Contributing family worker	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Whether held more than one job	01 Held more than one job 02 Did not hold more than one job	All persons aged 15 years or over who are currently employed
Home-based employment	01 Usually works more hours at home 02 Usually works more hours away from home 03 Equal amounts of time at home and away 04 Does not work at home	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Sector	01 Public sector 02 Private sector 03 Not known	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Days worked last week	Information collected on what days respondent worked in the week before the survey. Refers to days worked in all jobs.	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Occupation(a)	Coded according to ASCO; classified to the nine major groups. In standard output these items would need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Managers and administrators 02 Professionals 03 Associate professionals 04 Tradespersons and related workers 05 Advanced clerical and service workers 06 Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers 07 Intermediate production and transport workers 08 Elementary clerical, sales and service workers 09 Labourers and related workers 10 Not available 11 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Hours worked per week(a)	Hours were collected in single units. The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 1–15 hours 02 16–24 hours 03 25–34 hours 04 35–39 hours 05 40 hours 06 41–48 hours 07 49 hours and over 08 Not stated Refers to all jobs.	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS...............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Industry of employment(a)	Coded according to ANZSIC. In standard output these items would need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing 02 Mining 03 Manufacturing 04 Electricity, gas and water supply 05 Construction 06 Wholesale trade 07 Retail trade 08 Accommodation, cafes and restaurants 09 Transport and storage 10 Communication services 11 Finance and insurance 12 Property and business services 13 Government, administration and defence 14 Education 15 Health and community services 16 Cultural and recreational services 17 Personal and other services	All persons aged 15 years and over who are currently employed
Duration of unemployment(a)	Item was collected in number of weeks. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size and the small number of respondents in this population.	All person aged 15 years and over who are currently unemployed
Duration of looking for work(a)	Item was collected in number of weeks. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size and the small number of respondents in this population.	All person aged 15 years and over who are currently unemployed
Time since last worked for 2 weeks or more(a)	Item was collected in number of weeks. Output will be at a collapsed form with only a small number of categories due to relatively small sample size and the small number of respondents in this population.	All person aged 15 years and over who are currently unemployed
Desire to work	01 Yes 02 Maybe, it depends 03 No 04 Don't know	All persons aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor looking for work

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Main reasons not looking for work(a)	01 Had a job to go to 02 Own ill health, disability 03 Pregnancy 04 Studying, returning to study 05 Does not need to work 06 Give others a chance 07 Welfare payments/pension may be affected 08 Move house/holidays 09 Child care 10 Ill health of other than self 11 Other family considerations 12 On a job-related training program 13 Employers think too young/old 14 Lacks necessary schooling, training, skills or experience 15 Difficulty with language or ethnic background 16 No jobs in locality or line of work 17 No jobs with suitable hours 18 No jobs at all 19 Other reasons 20 Did not know	All persons aged 15 years and over not employed or looking for work who indicate they would like to work
Current main activity(a)	01 Working 02 Looking for work 03 Working in unpaid voluntary job 04 Home duties 05 Child care 06 Studying 07 Retired 08 Voluntarily inactive 09 Own illness/injury 10 Own disability/limitation in personal activity 11 Looking after ill person/person with a disability/aged person 12 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over
INCOME Principal source of cash income(a)	01 Profit or loss from own business or share in a partnership 02 Profit or loss from rental investment properties 03 Dividends 04 Interest 05 Wage or salary from employer 06 Wage or salary from own limited liability company 07 Family payment 08 Other government pension or allowance 09 Child support/maintenance 10 Superannuation/annuity 11 Workers' compensation/accident or sickness insurance 12 Any other regular income	All persons aged 15 years and over with a regular source of income

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS..............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Total annual cash income(a)	Income was collected in dollar amounts; those who could not provide the dollar amount were offered income ranges. Amount is stored by dollar amount or by mid-point of ranges and is available converted into ranges. The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 1–999 02 1,000–1,999 03 2,000–4,999 04 5,000–7,499 05 7,500–9,999 06 10,000–14,999 07 15,000–19,999 08 20,000–24,999 09 25,000–29,999 10 30,000–34,999 11 35,000–39,999 12 40,000–49,999 13 50,000–79,999 14 80,000 or more	All persons aged 15 years and over with a regular source of income
Annual regular cash income(a)	Income was collected in dollar amounts; those who could not provide the dollar amount were offered income ranges. Amount is stored by dollar amount or by mid-point of ranges and is available converted into ranges. The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 1–999 02 1,000–1,999 03 2,000–4,999 04 5,000–7,499 05 7,500–9,999 06 10,000–14,999 07 15,000–19,999 08 20,000–24,999 09 25,000–29,999 10 30,000–34,999 11 35,000–39,999 12 40,000–49,999 13 50,000–79,999 14 80,000 or more	All persons aged 15 years and over with a regular source of income
Regular cash income sources	01 Wage or salary from employer 02 Wage or salary from own limited liability business 03 Family payment 04 Any other government pension or allowance 05 Child support/maintenance 06 Superannuation/annuity 07 Workers' compensation/accident or sickness insurance 08 Any other regular income	All persons aged 15 years and over with a regular source of income

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Business cash income sources	01 Profit or loss from own business (excluding limited liability company or share in partnership) 02 Profit or loss from rental investment properties 03 Dividends 04 Interest	All persons aged 15 years and over who receive a business income
Annual business cash income(a)	Income was collected in dollar amounts; those who could not provide the dollar amount were offered income ranges. Amount is stored by dollar amount or by mid-point of ranges and is available converted into ranges. The standard output could need to be collapsed to a more aggregated level because of the relatively small sample size: 01 1–999 02 1,000–1,999 03 2,000–4,999 04 5,000–7,499 05 7,500–9,999 06 10,000–14,999 07 15,000–19,999 08 20,000–24,999 09 25,000–29,999 10 30,000–34,999 11 35,000–39,999 12 40,000–49,999 13 50,000–79,999 14 80,000 or more	All persons aged 15 years and over with a business source of income

DISABILITY AND ASSISTANCE

Disability status	01 Has disability and has a severe/profound limitation in personal activity 02 Has disability and has a moderate limitation in personal activity 03 Has disability but has no moderate to profound limitation in personal activity 04 No reported disability	All persons aged 15 years and over
Area of personal activity causing difficulty (moderate limitation)	01 Self-care 02 Mobility 03 Understanding/being understood in own language 04 No self-care, mobility or communication difficulties	All persons aged 15 years and over with a restriction which is likely to last for six months or more
Area of personal activity requiring help or supervision (severe/profound limitation)	01 Self-care 02 Mobility 03 Understanding/being understood in own language 04 No assistance needed for self-care, mobility or communication tasks	All persons aged 15 years and over with a restriction which is likely to last for six months or more

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Type of assistance received because of disability and/or age(a)	01 Meal preparation 02 Laundry/ironing 03 Light housework 04 Heavy housework 05 Home maintenance 06 Gardening/mowing 07 Transport 08 No assistance received with non-personal tasks	All persons aged 60 years and over All persons aged 15 years and over with a restriction which is likely to last for six months or more
Principal carer of person living in household	01 Principal carer of adult living in the household 02 Principal carer of child living in the household 03 Principal carer of adult and child living in the household	All persons aged 15 years and over who give assistance to household members
Help provided to person not living in household(a)	01 Self-care 02 Mobility 03 Verbal communication 04 Health care 05 Home help 06 Home maintenance 07 Meals 08 Personal affairs/supervising money matters 09 Teaching everyday living skills 10 Transport 11 None of these	All persons aged 15 years and over
Relationship of carer to main recipient (not living in household)(a)	01 Spouse/de facto 02 Parent 03 Child 04 Grandparent 05 Grandchild 06 Brother/sister 07 Other family member 08 Non-family member	All persons aged 15 years and over who provide assistance to someone outside of the household
Whether main provider of help to person living outside of household	01 Main provider of help to non co-resident 02 Not main provider of help to non co-resident	All persons aged 15 years and over who provide assistance to someone outside of the household

USE OF CHILD CARE

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Type of formal child care	01 Before and after school care 02 Long day care centre 03 Family day care 04 Preschool 05 Occasional care 06 Other	All persons aged 15 years and over responsible for child/ren under 12 who use formal child care

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS.............................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Type of informal child care	01 Child's (step)brother/sister 02 Child's grandparents 03 Child's other relative 04 Other people 05 Other organisation	All persons aged 15 years and over responsible for child/ren under 12 who use informal child care
Whether child care can be arranged at short notice	01 Care can be arranged at short notice 02 Care cannot be arranged at short notice 03 Sometimes/usually care can be arranged at short notice	All persons aged 15 years and over responsible for child/ren under 12

TIME USE ITEMS

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Enumeration period when survey was in field	01 One 02 Two 03 Three 04 Four	All persons aged 15 years and over
Diary day number	01 Day 1 02 Day 2	All persons aged 15 years and over
Diary day of week	01 Sunday 02 Monday 03 Tuesday 04 Wednesday 05 Thursday 06 Friday 07 Saturday	All persons aged 15 years and over
Feels rushed or pressed for time	01 Always 02 Often 03 Sometimes 04 Rarely 05 Never 06 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over
Reasons for feeling rushed	01 Trying to balance work and family responsibilities 02 Pressure of work/study 03 Demands of family 04 Take too much on/not good at managing time 05 Too much to do/too many demands on you 06 Other 07 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over who always, often or sometimes feel pressed or rushed for time
Whether have spare time doesn't know what to do with	01 Always 02 Often 03 Sometimes 04 Rarely 05 Never 06 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Reasons for having spare time	01 Don't have enough money 02 Sick/injured/disability 03 No friends or family live near me 04 No interest or hobbies 05 Lack of community facilities or services 06 Other 07 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over who always, often or sometimes have spare time they don't know what to do with
Usually work in paid job: day one Usually work in paid job: day two	01 Usually works in paid job on diary day 02 Does not usually work in paid job on diary day 03 Missing day 04 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over
Nature of day one Nature of day two	01 A usual day 02 It was a holiday 03 I was sick or injured 04 I took time off from normal activities to do extra work paid/unpaid 05 I took time off from normal activities to arrange personal/family matters 06 I took time off from normal activities to look after a sick/injured person 07 I took time off from normal activities for a special leisure/educational/religious/community/family activity 08 Cared for children for school holiday/pupil free day 09 Personal/public crisis (e.g. accident, flood, fire, transport strike, domestic emergency etc.) 10 People normally present are away 11 Other 12 Not stated	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary

DIARY DATA (episode)

Start time of episode Finish time of episode Length of episode	Note: These items allow the derivation of average time spent by all persons and average time spent by participants (duration); distribution of activities by time of day; and distribution across populations.	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Primary activity	Coded to full activity classification (refer Appendix 1)	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Secondary activity	Coded to full activity classification (refer Appendix 1)	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Who did you do this for	01 Self 02 Children 03 Family: own household 04 Family: other household - well 05 Family: other household - sick, frail, disabled 06 Pet 07 Group household - well 08 Group household - sick, frail, disabled 09 Friend/neighbour - well 10 Friend/neighbour - sick, frail, disabled 11 Work 12 Community - sports 13 Community - arts 14 Community - health and welfare 15 Community - education/youth 16 Community - religious 17 Community - emergency services 18 Community - other 19 Other person/group n.e.c.	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Communication/technology used during activity	01 In person 02 Mobile phone 03 Fixed phone 04 Written 05 Fax 06 Personal computer 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who specified an episode containing communication
Physical location	01 One's own house or residence 02 Someone else's dwelling 03 Workplace if outside home 04 Public area e.g. street, town hall, public gardens, church 05 Commercial or service area e.g. bank, shop, office 06 Establishment for leisure, culture, sport activities 07 Eating and drinking locale (excluding work canteen etc.) 08 Educational establishment 09 Country, bush, beach	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Spatial location	00 Undescribed/Moving between indoors and outdoors 01 Indoor 02 Outdoor 03 In transit 04 Waiting indoors 05 Waiting outdoors	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS	CATEGORIES	POPULATION
Mode of transport	01 Train 02 Bus 03 Ferry, tram 04 Taxi 05 Car, van, truck: as driver 06 Car, van, truck: as passenger 07 Motor bike, scooter 08 Bicycle 09 Walking 98 Transport used: not specified 99 Other n.e.c.	All persons aged 15 years and over who specified a travel episode
Who the respondent was with	01 Friends only 02 Alone 03 Family (in household only) 04 Family (ex household only) 05 Family (in household and ex household) 06 Family and friends 07 Family and other 08 Other only 00 Any other combination	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Family relationship of other persons present during activity episode	01 Spouse only 02 Other family (excluding spouse) 03 Family including spouse 04 Family (spouse not applicable—lone parent) 05 No one 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Presence of unrelated persons during activity episode	01 Friends—adults 02 Colleagues/neighbours/acquaintances 03 Friends and colleagues/neighbours/acquaintances 04 Children of friends/colleagues/ neighbours/ acquaintances (without adults) 05 Shop/service personnel 06 Crowd 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Household status of other persons present during activity episode	01 In household 02 Ex household 03 In and ex household only 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

DATA ITEMS................................	CATEGORIES	POPULATION...............
Age qualifier of other persons present during activity episode	01 Children 0–11 years only or children so described 02 People 60 years and older only 03 People 12–59 years only 04 Children 0–11 years and people 60 years and older only 05 Children 0–11 years and people 12–59 years only 06 People 12–59 years and 60 years and older only 07 All ages 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially or fully completed a diary
Health status of other persons present during activity episode	01 Well, able 02 Person with disability, frail, aged 03 Person with short term illness 04 Well and person with disability 05 Well and person with short-term illness 06 Well, person with disability, and person with short-term illness 07 Person with disability and person with short-term illness 09 Undescribed	All persons aged 15 years and over who partially of fully completed a diary

(a) Data items where categories will need to be collapsed to obtain data.

ESTIMATION FORMULAE ....

PERSON-DAY WEIGHTS

Estimates from the survey were obtained by weighting responses to represent the in-scope population. Calculation of weights for person-days was carried out in two steps. Firstly, to account for non-response and varying sample fractions, initial weights were calculated for each enumeration period (quarter) by grouping responses by State, region (capital city/rest-of-State) and day-type by dividing the population benchmark counts by the number of person-day responses for each group. The initial weight ϕ_t for each person-day response was calculated using the formulae:

$$\phi_t = N_{qtr} / n_{qtrz}$$

where N_{qtr} is the population benchmark for each quarter q, State t and region r and n_{qtrz} is the number of person-day responses for each quarter q, State t, region r and weekday type z.

Secondly, the final weights are determined by adjusting the initial weights for each quarter so that they conform to population benchmarks split into groups by region, age, sex and employment status. This has been done by multiplying each initial weight by a factor equal to the benchmark for each specified group (region by age group by sex by employment status) divided by the sum of the initial weights of person-days in each specified group (region by age group by sex by employment status category). The formulae for each final weight w_i are:

$$w_i = \phi_i \times \frac{(2/7) \times (1/4) \times N_{qrase}}{\sum_{k \in raseqz} \phi_k} \quad \text{for weekend days;}$$

and

$$w_i = \phi_i \times \frac{(5/7) \times (1/4) \times N_{qrase}}{\sum_{k \in raseqz} \phi_k} \quad \text{for weekdays,}$$

where N_{qrase} is the population benchmark for each quarter q, region r, age group a, sex s and employment e category, and the summations are carried out for initial weights in each region r, age group a, sex s, employment e, quarter q and weekday type z. The multiplication by 2/7 and 5/7 is used to ensure that responses for different day types are given appropriate weights to represent the split of day type across each week, while division by 4 is carried out because the weights are only for one quarter of the survey.

ESTIMATES

National and regional estimates were formed by summing selected weighted responses, using the weights described above. Formulae for five common types of estimates in this publication are:

1. the total number of minutes Y_c spent on an activity by all persons in classification c on an average day is estimated using the formula:

$$\hat{Y}_c = \Sigma_{i \in c}\, w_i y_i$$

where y_i is the number of minutes spent by each person on the activity, w_i is the weight of the person-day, and the summation is over all people in classification c;

2. the number of persons in classification c participating in an activity on an average day is estimated using

$$\hat{M}_c = \Sigma_{i \in c}\, w_i m_i$$

where m_i is 1 if a person participated in the activity or zero if they didn't;

3. the estimate of the number of persons in classification c is

$$\hat{N}_c = \Sigma_{i \in c}\, w_i \quad ; \text{ and}$$

4. the estimate of the average number of minutes spent per participating person in classification c on an activity on an average day is

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_c = \hat{Y}_c / \hat{M}_c$$

5. the estimate of the average number of minutes spent by all persons (participant and non-participant) in classification c on an activity on an average day is

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_{c,all} = \hat{Y}_c / \hat{N}_c$$

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is being surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs of all estimates contained within publications. A table of SEs and RSEs for estimates of number of persons and households is given in table 3.1. These figures will not give a precise measure of the SE for a particular estimate but will provide an indication of its magnitude. An example of the calculation and use of SEs follows.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD COUNTS

If a national estimate for the number of people doing educational activities is 1,082,108 using the table below, the SE is calculated as follows:

■ The size of the estimate lies between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. The corresponding SEs for these two numbers in table 3.1 are 41,360 and 55,850.

■ The SE for 1,082,108 is calculated by interpolation using the following formula:

SE = lower SE + ((size of estimate – lower size)/(upper size – lower size)) x
     (upper SE – lower SE)

  = 41,360 + ((1,082,108 – 1,000,000)/(2,000,000 – 1,000,000)) x
     (41,360 – 55,850)

  = 42550

Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range of 1,039,558 to 1,124,658 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 997,008 to 1,167,208.

As can be seen from the SE table (table 3.1), the smaller the estimate the higher the RSE. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high SEs (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In any published tables, only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs, between 25% and less than 50% may be included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of 50% or more are preceded with a double asterisk (e.g. **3.4). Such estimates are considered unreliable for most uses.

STANDARD ERRORS OF RATES AND PERCENTAGES

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the RSE of a proportion or percentage is given below.

$$RSE(\tfrac{x}{y}) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

The SE of an estimated percentage or rate, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the RSE of the estimated percentage or rate will generally be lower than the RSE of the estimate of the numerator.

The difference between two survey estimates is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The SE of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the SEs of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x–y) may be calculated using the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good enough approximation for all of the differences likely to be of interest.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE TIME SPENT

Two types of time estimates are used in this publication: average time spent on a specific activity by all persons (participants as well as non-participants) and average time spent on the same activity by participants only. As in person count estimates, space does not allow separate indication of the SEs of all the estimates in the publication. Estimation of approximate SEs requires different methods, described below, depending upon the type of estimate (average) and the type of activity. It should be noted that, before a SE for average time spent on an activity can be calculated, the estimate of the number of participants in the activity (not given in the tables of the publication) must be determined.

Standard error for average time use by all persons

These are split into two groups.

GROUP 1: ALL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN PERSONAL CARE AND SLEEPING

The RSE for estimates in this case is equal to the RSE for number of participants in the activity. That is,

RSE (average time by all persons) = RSE (number of participants).

The SE of estimates is equal to the RSE multiplied by the size of estimate. In other words,

SE(average time) = RSE (average time) x (Estimated average time)

Consider the estimate of average time spent by all persons on education of 26 minutes per day. The corresponding estimate of the number of persons who participated in education is 1,082,108. Using table 3.1, RSE% of the estimate of 1,082,108 is interpolated as 3.9%. According to the above relation, the RSE of the estimate of average time spent on education by all persons equals the RSE of the estimate of number of persons who participated in education. Thus:

RSE (average time spent by all persons) is 0.039 or 3.9%.

The SE of the average time spent by all persons on education is then

=0.039 x 26 =1.01 minutes per day.

Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the average education time will fall in the range of 24.99 to 27.01 minutes had all the dwellings been included in the survey and about 19 chances in 20 that it will fall within the range of 23.98 to 28.02 minutes.

GROUP 2: PERSONAL CARE AND SLEEPING ONLY

The RSE for estimates relating to these two activities can be calculated as:

RSE (average time by all persons) = 0.20 x RSE (number of participants).

Consider the estimate of average time spent on sleeping by all females of 517 minutes on any average day. The corresponding estimate of the number of females who participated in 'sleeping' is 7,111,252. The RSE% for the estimate of 7,111,252 is now 1.3% (using table 3.1). So the RSE% for average time spent on sleeping by all persons is then

= 1.3% x 0.20 = 0.26%.

The SE of the average time spent on sleeping is thus:

= 0.0026 x 517

= 1.34 minutes per day.

Standard error for average time use by participants only

SEs for estimates of this type are split into three groups.

GROUP 1: PERSONAL CARE AND SLEEPING ONLY

The RSE for average time spent by participants only for the above two activities is the same as the RSE for average time by all persons. That is:

RSE (average time spent by participants only) = 0.2 x RSE (number of participants).

The method of calculation of the SE is the same as all persons group 2 above.

GROUP 2 : EMPLOYMENT RELATED AND MAIN JOB ONLY

For these two activities, the RSE for average time spent by participants only is to be derived from table 3.2. Consider the estimate of the number of females who participated in 'main job' of 1,993,143. The estimate of average time spent on main job by these participants in Australia is 401 minutes. Using table 3.2, the RSE% corresponding to the estimate of 1,993,143 is then 1.0%. Thus, RSE% of average time spent on main job by female participants only is 1.0%. The SE for average time spent on main job by each participant in Australia is:

= 401 x 0.01

= 4.01 minutes per day.

GROUP 3: ALL ACTIVITIES EXCLUDING GROUP 1 AND GROUP 2

For all activities in this group, the RSE for average time spent by participants only should be derived using table 3.3. All calculations are similar to those described for activities in participants group 2.

3.1 STANDARD ERROR FOR ESTIMATES, Persons

Size of estimate	SE no.	RSE %
1 500	1 550	103.3
1 600	1 610	100.5
1 700	1 660	97.9
1 800	1 720	95.5
1 900	1 770	93.3
2 000	1 820	91.2
2 100	1 880	89.3
2 200	1 920	87.5
2 300	1 970	85.8
2 400	2 020	84.2
2 500	2 070	82.7
3 000	2 290	76.3
3 500	2 490	71.3
4 000	2 680	67.1
4 500	2 860	63.6
5 000	3 030	60.7
6 000	3 350	55.8
8 000	3 910	48.9
10 000	4 410	44.1
20 000	6 340	31.7
30 000	7 820	26.1
40 000	9 040	22.6
50 000	10 120	20.2
100 000	14 240	14.2
200 000	19 850	9.9
300 000	24 000	8.0
400 000	27 400	6.9
500 000	30 340	6.1
1 000 000	41 360	4.1
2 000 000	55 850	2.8
5 000 000	81 850	1.6
10 000 000	108 070	1.1

3.2 STANDARD ERROR FOR ESTIMATES,
Employment Related and Main Job only

Size of estimate	RSE %
8 000	34.1
9 000	31.2
10 000	28.9
12 000	25.2
14 000	22.6
16 000	20.5
18 000	18.8
20 000	17.5
25 000	14.9
30 000	13.1
35 000	11.8
40 000	10.7
45 000	9.9
50 000	9.2
75 000	7.0
100 000	5.8
150 000	5.0
200 000	3.7
300 000	2.9
400 000	2.5
500 000	2.2
750 000	1.7
1 000 000	1.4
2 000 000	1.0
3 000 000	0.8
4 000 000	0.7
5 000 000	0.6
10 000 000	0.4

3.3 STANDARD ERROR FOR ESTIMATES(a)

Size of estimate	RSE %
3 000	31.9
3 500	31.0
4 000	30.1
4 500	29.4
5 000	28.7
6 000	27.5
8 000	25.6
10 000	24.2
15 000	21.6
20 000	19.8
30 000	17.3
40 000	15.7
50 000	14.5
75 000	12.4
100 000	11.0
150 000	9.3
200 000	8.1
300 000	6.7
400 000	5.8
500 000	5.2
1 000 000	3.6
2 000 000	2.4
3 000 000	1.9
4 000 000	1.5
5 000 000	1.3
10 000 000	0.8

(a) For estimate of average time spent by participants for activities excluding personal care, sleeping, employment related and main job only.

CHILD CARE

Formal child care   Formal child care refers to regulated care away from the child's home for children under 12 years. This includes:
- before and after school care centres;
- long day care centres;
- family day care;
- preschool and kindergarten centres;
- occasional care centres;
- other formal care.

Informal child care   Informal child care refers to non-regulated care for a child under 12 years, in either the child's home or elsewhere. Care may be charged for or provided free of charge. It includes care provided by:
- child's (step)brother or (step)sister;
- child's grandparents;
- child's other relative;
- other people.

DISABILITY

Assistance received   Persons 60 years or older and persons with a restriction which has lasted or is likely to last 6 months or more are asked if they receive help with a range of tasks. These include:
- meal preparation;
- laundry and linen;
- light housework;
- heavy housework;
- home maintenance;
- gardening/mowing;
- transport.

Assistance to child with a disability   Assistance is identified for a child aged under 15 years who receives more than usual assistance with the following tasks:
- bathing/showering;
- dressing or undressing;
- eating or feeding;
- using the toilet;
- bladder/bowel control;
- moving around at home;
- moving around away from home;
- understanding/being understood in own language.

The intention of this question was to identify households which included children (and adults) with limitations in personal activity, who required more intensive care than usually provided. The presence of people needing care is likely to have an effect on the activity patterns of many or all of the people in that household. Detailed information about people with disabilities and their level of limitation is collected regularly by the ABS, most recently in the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers conducted in 1998.

Carer A carer is a person in the household specified as the provider of assistance to a person with a disability; or a person who identifies him/herself as the provider of assistance to a person living in another household because of long-term illness or disability.

Impairment An impairment is a physical, psychological, intellectual or sensory loss of function. See 'Person with a disability' for list of impairments and restrictions used by the ABS to identify disability.

Person with a disability A person of any age with one or more of the following impairments or restrictions which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more:
- loss of sight;
- loss of hearing;
- speech difficulties;
- blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;
- difficulty learning or understanding things;
- incomplete use of arms or fingers;
- difficulty gripping or holding things;
- incomplete use of feet or legs;
- nerves or emotional conditions which require treatment;
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work (e.g. back problems, arthritis);
- any disfigurement or deformity;
- needs/requires help or supervision in doing things due to a mental illness or condition;
- long-term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage;
- treatment or medication for a long-term condition or ailment and is still restricted by that condition; or
- any other long-term condition such as asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia etc. which is restricting.

Person with severe or profound limitation in personal activity A person with a severe or profound limitation in personal activity is one who requires personal assistance with personal care, mobility or communication tasks. See 'Assistance to child with a disability' for list of tasks.

Principal carer A principal carer provides the most assistance with the activities of self-care, mobility, or communication to another person who is either a co-resident or living elsewhere. The help or supervision has to be provided on a regular, unpaid, informal basis, because of the person's long-term health condition, or disability, and must be ongoing or likely to be ongoing for at least six months.

EDUCATION

Correspondence Education by correspondence occurs when education through a recognised educational institution is undertaken by written and/or verbal communication of the course content with minimum attendance at the institution.

Educational institution Any institution whose primary role is educational. Included are schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges etc.

Full-time education Education classified by an educational institution as being full-time.

Full-time student A student classified by an educational institution as being full-time.

Post-school educational qualifications	The highest completed qualification attained at any time. Post-school qualifications include a bachelor degree, skilled vocational and postgraduate diploma.
Part-time education	Education classified by an educational institution as being part-time.
Part-time student	A student classified by an educational institution as being part-time.
School	Any recognised primary or secondary school, or secondary college. These include formal classes, correspondence and home tuition. The definition does not include school subjects taken at a tertiary institution.
Status of student	Whether a student undertakes study full-time, part-time or by correspondence.

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons	Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time/part-time status	For employed persons, Full-time/part-time status is determined by the actual and/or usual number of hours worked by an employed person in the reference week in all jobs. For unemployed persons, it is determined whether the work sought is full-time or part-time. Full-time work is defined as 35 hours or more per week.
Hours usually worked each week	Hours usually worked each week is the amount of time a person usually spends at work each week as reported on the personal questionnaire, not the time diary. The time includes all paid and unpaid overtime but excludes time off.
Labour force status	Labour force status is a person's standing in relation to the currently economically active segment of the population. Under Labour force status, a person may be classified as 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in the labour force'. A 'last week' rather than 'current' reference period is used to determine employment.
Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force describes those individuals who are not employed in any job, business or farm, and who have not looked for work in the past four weeks. Those permanently unable to work are also included.

Occupation

Occupation is coded according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)* (Cat. no. 1220.0) from the respondents' descriptions of the kind of work they perform.

Status in employment

Status in employment is a person's classification as being either an employee, employer, own account worker, or contributing family worker in respect to their main job.

Unemployed persons

Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:
- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
  - were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
  - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown. Describes an individual who was not currently employed in a job, business or farm, and who had looked for work in the previous four weeks.

HOUSEHOLD/FAMILY

Child

A child is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member in the household. This includes otherwise related children under 15 and unrelated children under 15. In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. For the purpose of asking about the presence of a child with disabilities in the household, a child is defined as under 15 years; for questions about use of child care, the relevant age is under 12 years.

Couple

A couple refers to two usual residents, both aged at least 15 years, who are either married to each other or living in a de facto relationship with each other. A same sex couple is not classified as a couple for output purposes. Such people would appear as 'unrelated individuals' in a family or group household.

Dependent child

A dependent child is an individual who is either a *child under 15* or a *dependent student,* which is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years, who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a child, the individual can have no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom she or he usually resides.

Family	A family consists of two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. For the purposes of the Time Use diary, family who are usually resident in the same household are referred to as 'in household' family whilst family that live outside of the household are referred to as 'ex household' family.
Household	A household consists of a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a lone person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.
Lone parent	A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who has a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person	A household comprised of an individual who makes provision for his or her food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. A lone person household may be formed by an individual living either on their own or sharing his or her dwelling with others.
Non-dependent child	A non-dependent child is a natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged 15 years or more and who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household.
One parent family	A one parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other dependent children, non-dependent children and other related individuals.
Other family member	A related individual who is not the spouse, child, parent or ancestor of any usual resident.
Private dwelling	A private dwelling is a residential structure which is self-contained, owned or rented by the occupants, and intended solely for residential use. A private dwelling can be a flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or boat in a marina; a houseboat, or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.
Usual resident (UR)	A usual resident of a private dwelling is a person who lives in that dwelling and regards it as his/her own or main home.

INCOME

Principal source of cash income	Principal source of cash income refers to that source from which the greatest amount of cash income is received.

Total cash income
Total cash income refers to the gross current usual (weekly equivalent) cash receipts that are of a regular and recurring nature, and accrue to individual household members at annual or more frequent intervals, from employment, own business, the lending of assets and transfers from government, private organisations and other households.

Type of government pension or benefit
Type of government pension or benefit includes Age Pension, Service Pension, Unemployment allowances including New Start and Job Search Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Wife's/Carer's Pension, Widow's Pension, Disability Support Pension, Sole Parent's Pension, Family Payment, Austudy/Abstudy and others.

REGION

Major urban
Localities with a population of 100,000 or more. Darwin is not included as a major urban locality in this survey.

Other urban
That part of the State where people live in towns or bounded areas of 1,000 to 99,999 people.

Rural
That part of the rest of the State where people live at lower densities than those defined as urban.

TIME USE

All persons
All persons refers to the whole population of the particular group being examined: the whole population of Australians, or of males, or of women in full-time employment. There are only a few activities that everybody does every day. Most activities are done by different numbers of people. In order to compare times between different countries or groups of people, the time spent on activities by the people who reported doing them was distributed over the whole population, and presented as average time spent by all persons.

Average time spent
The particular time spent by each person on an activity in a day was added to the particular time spent by everyone else. For 'average time spent by all persons' divide the total time spent by the whole population (see 'All persons'). For 'average time spent by participants' divide the total time spent by the number of persons engaged in that activity.

Communication/Technology
This was recorded when a person reported any type of communication or use of technology. It is used to describe how a person is communicating with others (e.g. in person, by phone).

'For whom'
In column two of the diary, persons report who they where doing the main activity for. This information was used to gain details on the purpose of the activity performed. The 'for whom' code can identify voluntary work, caring activities and helping activities.

Household items
Persons were asked if particular household items were present in their household. These items included the number of televisions or motor vehicles and whether they had a computer, dishwasher or a clothes dryer etc. in their household.

Location
Location refers to where the person was when an activity was taking place. This includes a person's physical location e.g. at home, at work or in a street; and spatial location e.g. indoors, outdoors, or in transit.

Mode of transport	Mode of transport refers to the way in which people were travelling when they reported travel, e.g. driving or being driven in a car, walking, riding a bike, in a bus or train.
Participants	Those people who take part in a particular activity.
Time diary	The Time diary was used to collect information about people's daily activities. The diary was set out in columns requiring the respondent to enter the activity description, who the activity was done for, if they were doing anything else at the same time, where they were and who they were with.
Time saving services	Persons where asked whether they used services such as house cleaning services, clothes care or laundry services and gardening services. They were also asked how many times, in the previous two weeks, they had a takeaway meal or had a meal in a restaurant.
Time stress questions	Persons were asked to fill in four questions at the start of their diary. These questions asked for the person's perception on how often they felt rushed or pressed for time or whether they had time they didn't know what to do with. They were also asked the reasons why they felt this way.
Types of time	*Necessary time* includes activities which serve basic physiological needs such as sleeping, eating, personal care, health and hygiene.
	Contracted time includes paid work and regular education. Activities within this category have explicit contracts which control the periods of time in which they are performed. These activities, therefore, constrain the distribution of other activities over the rest of the day.
	Committed time describes activities to which a person has committed him/herself because of previous acts or behaviours or community participation such as having children, setting up a household or doing voluntary work. The consequent housework, care of children, shopping or provision of help to others are committed activities. In most cases, services could be bought to provide the same activity (e.g. an exchange could be made of time for money).
	Free time is the amount of time left when the previous three types of time have been taken out of a person's day. The only way to obtain more free time is for contracts and commitments to be changed or to spend less time on necessary time activities (e.g. sleep less) as the total time available in a day is constant.
'Who with'	Other people present when an activity was taking place. In this survey, other people taking part in the activity are not identifiable. The emphasis was on all people within the area for which a person might be responsible. This means everyone at a person's home when that person reported being at home, and all the people accompanying him/her away from home. It is more likely that activities away from home are shared with the family or friends reported present. When the respondent is home, he/she may be reading, someone else watching television, a baby may be asleep and other children playing in the back yard; yet if the respondent is the only adult present there may be a monitoring role in respect of all these other people. For details of the 'who with' items classification, see Appendix 2.

TIME USE ACTIVITY

Activities	The description of particular tasks or what was being done during a person's day.
Activity episode	Describes all the things a person was doing which relate to a particular activity; for whom, where, and who else was there, at any particular time. A change in any of these elements identified a new activity episode.
Activity type	A described activity is coded to a different activity type depending on whether it was described in the first diary column 'What was your main activity' or in the third diary column 'What else were you doing at the same time'. If it was described as a main activity it is stored on the computer file as the item Primary Activity. If the description occurred in diary column 3, it was stored as the item Secondary Activity.
Main activity	The person's description in the first diary column of what they were doing. In many countries, only one activity is collected for a time slot. Thus main activity tables are required for some comparability between countries. For many time periods, only one (the main) activity is described by respondents.
Nature of activity	The nature of the activity is what people are actually doing. That is the motion of the activity regardless of the purpose.
Primary activity	See Activity type.
Purpose of activity	The purpose of the activity is why the person is doing what they are doing. For example if someone is cooking for volunteer firemen, the purpose of the activity would be unpaid voluntary work. The nature of the activity is cooking. Purpose data is provided by the 'For whom' column.
Secondary activity	See Activity type.
Simultaneous activities	Simultaneous activities are activities that take place at the same time. Also referred to as 'All activities' in tables. These are identified where there is an entry for both a primary and secondary activity.

APPENDIX 5   LIST OF REFERENCES ....

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