Time Use Survey 2010: South Africa

Statistics South Africa

Outline

- The sample
- Methodology
- Data Items
- Diary
- Coding Activities
- Difficult to code

Sample Design

Independent (stand-alone) household-based survey dedicated to time use data collection.

Sample of 3 324 PSUs

–Approximately 33 000 dwelling units

–The sample is designed to report at National, Provincial and metro level. Currently the reports are at national and provincial levels.

Methodology

- Cover all households in randomly selected dwelling units

- Eligibility - persons 10 years and above, Women and Men

- 2 eligible household members are randomly selected using the grid

- Face to face recall interview

- Data collected using Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI)

- 24 hours Full Time Diary for recording activities

  (4am a day before interview and 4am on the day of the interview)

- Activity recording is per 30-minute intervals

- Up to 3 activities per 30 minute intervals are recorded

Data items covered

- Household information
- Demographics
- Respondents relationship to other members of the household
- Marital status
- Highest level of education
- Economic activities
- Main work activity

Data items covered in the Diary

- Activities - (up to maximum of 3 activities)
- For multiple activities – were they done at the same time or one after the other
- Location 1 (where activity took place)
- Location 2 (whether activity took place inside/outside dwelling, another dwelling, while travelling on foot, by bus, train, etc).

Sample diary

NOTE: Repeat these questions for each half an hour period. Fill in the description of each activity the same time and location columns while with the respondent. Add the activity codes after the interview is finished.

First person diary

Time	Q5.3 What were you doing between (04h00) and (04h30)? *Record activity in first line for time period* *Record one activity per line* Q5.4 What else were you doing *(If more than one activity mentioned)* *(Fill in activities on next two lines for the time period)* 1 to 3 activities per time period	Code	Q5.5 Did you do the activities at the same time? Yes No	Q5.6.a Where were you when you did the activity? (Location 1)	Q5.6.b Where were you when you did the activity? (Location 2)	Location code 1
04h00			1 2			1 = Own dwelling/Home
to			1 2			2 = Someone else's dwelling
04h30			1 2			3 = Field farm or other agricultural workplace
04h30			1 2			4 = Other workplace outside private dwelling
to			1 2			5 = Education establishment
05h00			1 2			6 = Public area i.e. not in private dwelling workplace or educational establishment
05h00			1 2			7 = Traveling or waiting to travel
to			1 2			8 = Other
5h30			1 2			
5h30			1 2			**Location code 2**
to			1 2			1 = Inside
6h00			1 2			2 = Outside
06h00			1 2			3 = Traveling on foot
to			1 2			4 = Traveling by private transport (car, van, motorcycle)
06h30			1 2			5 = Traveling by taxi (minibus or other)
06h30			1 2			6 = Traveling by train
to			1 2			7 = Traveling by bus
07h00			1 2			8 = Traveling by bicycle
07h00			1 2			9 = Traveling by other means
to			1 2			
07h30			1 2			
07h30			1 2			
to			1 2			
08h00			1 2			
08h00			1 2			
to			1 2			
08h30			1 2			

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First person diary

Time	Q5.3 What were you doing between (04h00) and (04h30)? *Record activity in first line for time period* *Record one activity per line* Q5.4 What else were you doing *(If more than one activity mentioned)* *(Fill in activities on next two lines for the time period)* 1 to 3 activities per time period	Code	Q5.5 Did you do the activities at the same time? Yes No	Q5.6.a Where were you when you did the activity? (Location 1)	Q5.6.b Where were you when you did the activity? (Location 2)	Location code 1
08h30			1 2			1 = Own dwelling/Home
to			1 2			2 = Someone else's dwelling
09h00			1 2			3 = Field farm or other agricultural workplace
09h00			1 2			4 = Other workplace outside private dwelling
to			1 2			5 = Education establishment
09h30			1 2			6 = Public area i.e. not in private dwelling workplace or educational establishment
09h30			1 2			7 = Traveling or waiting to travel
to			1 2			8 = Other
10h00			1 2			
10h00			1 2			**Location code 2**
to			1 2			1 = Inside
10h30			1 2			2 = Outside
10h30			1 2			3 = Traveling on foot
to			1 2			4 = Traveling by private transport (car, van, motorcycle)
11h00			1 2			5 = Traveling by taxi (minibus or other)
11h00			1 2			6 = Traveling by train
to			1 2			7 = Traveling by bus
11h30			1 2			8 = Traveling by bicycle
11h30			1 2			9 = Traveling by other means
to			1 2			
12h00			1 2			
12h00			1 2			
to			1 2			
12h30			1 2			
12h30			1 2			
to			1 2			
13h00			1 2			

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Definition

- An *establishment* is defined as a fixed structure (for example, a shop, office, factory, mine) in which production of goods and services is carried out on a regular basis.
  - It includes commercial farms.
  - It includes private households when they are employing domestic workers.

- Usually establishments will have regular employees working in them, while non-establishment work (categories 2 and 3) does not involve regular employees.

Coding Activities

- Interviewer is responsible for coding of all activities, as soon as they have completed the interview. While the information is still fresh in their memory and still have a chance to go back to the respondent if they have problems in finding an appropriate code.

- The interviewer probed further for more information that would allow them to code according to the code list provided, in that regard there was no activity that was not coded.

- Interviews were mostly conducted in the language preferred by the respondent (no confusion)

Coding Activities:United Nations International Trial Classification System for time use

Two lists to assisted the interviewer with the coding

- The coding index is a list of common activities listed in alphabetical order of the doing verb. Where one verb has a number of different meanings which must be coded differently, the index gives further information about each of the meanings after the main verb.
  - For example, the coding index distinguishes between "wash/self", "wash/child" and "wash/clothes". Where further information is needed for coding, the index has ASK instead of a code and indicates what further information is needed.

- The coding list gives all activities in the order of the numeric code. The activities are divided into ten different categories, with subcategories in each.
  - For example category 1 is about employment or work activities for establishments and category 7 is about learning activities.

Coding Activities

- The coding list is divided into ten broad categories:

1 - *Employment for establishments;*
2 - *Primary production activities not for establishments;*
3 - *Services for income and other production of goods not for establishments;*
4 - *Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household;*
5 - *Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household;*
6 - *Community services and help to other households;*
7 - *Learning;*
8 - *Social and Cultural Activities;*
9 - *Mass media use;* and
0 - *Personal care and self-maintenance.*

Coding Activities

- The first three categories refer to different types of work.
  - The first category is for work activities for establishments.
  - The second and third categories are for work activities which is not for establishments.

- The activities are coded at three digit codes
  - For the tenth category, the left-most digit is a "0".
  - the left-most digit shows the main category
  - the middle digit shows the sub-category and
  - In a few cases there is also a third digit showing a sub-sub-category.

Identifying Employment status

- The SA TUS questionnaire has questions on employment in the individual section and those questions were used to determine employment status
  - Economic activities
  - Main work activity

- However the following SNA codes can used to derive economic work for …

Economic work

- The three SNA activities provide an approximation of what can be called economic work. These are the activities which are included in the calculation of GDP.

The activity codes for employment for establishments are:
111 Wage and salary employment other than domestic work
112 Outworkers/home-based work for an establishment
113 Domestic and personal services produced by domestic work
114 Unpaid employment in establishment
115 Work as employer/self-employed for an establishment
130 Working in apprenticeship, internship and related positions
140 Short breaks and interruptions from work
150 Seeking employment and related activities
180 Travel to/from work and seeking employment in establishments
190 Employment in establishments not elsewhere classified

Difficult to codes

- **WAITING**
  - The third digit is also used to indicate *waiting*.
  - If the respondent says that they spent time waiting, ask what activity they were waiting for and then use the code for that activity with an 8 in the third digit place.
    - For example, waiting for a taxi to go to work would be 188. Where the respondent is waiting for an activity which already has a three-digit code, the coding list shows a special waiting code.
    - For example, waiting in a pension queue is 448.

Difficult to codes

- **TRAVEL**
  - When coding travel, remember that most travel happens in a circle – the person starts from one place (for example, home), goes to another (for example, work or school) and later goes back again.
  - Travel is coded according to the purpose. The return journey was coded according to the purpose of the round trip.
    - For example, travel back from work will be coded 180
    - If the respondent stops on the way to work to drop off a child at the crèche, the journey from home to the crèche is 580

Difficult to codes

- **TRAVEL**
  - Location code had code 1 which was categorized into 8 options and Location 2 which had 9 options. If the person is travelling or waiting to travel, the location code 1 is 7 which indicated Travelling or waiting to travel. For location code 2, you must then choose from codes 3 to 9 which was the mode of travel for which they are waiting for.
  - If they use several different modes for a journey – for example, they walk to the bus stop and then take a bus – code two different travel activities, with the appropriate location code 2 for each.
  - Travelling (for example, walking) in connection with fetching fuel or water is regarded as part of the fetching. It is not a separate activity. You must code this travelling as 236 (for fuel) or 250 (for water).

Difficult to code

- **CHILD CARE**
  - All child care activities have two codes.
  - The code with "1" as the third digit is for activity that is mentioned spontaneously – while you are going through the diary day.
  - The code with "2" as the third digit is for activity that is only mentioned after you ask question **5.7** about whether they spent any time during the day looking after children.
  - The activities that were added after questions **5.7** had an **asterisk** (*) next to them to remind the coder, when coding, that they get the special code as they were not classified in the code list.
    - **Question 5.8 which was question on yesterday being at typical day? and Question 5.9 on how did they feel about the day they described relating to 5.8.**

Challenges

- Most existing systems treated paid economic activity as a 'black box', in that most of the time spent by people from the time they arrived at the workplace to the time they left was given a single code.

Classification of Activities

- March 2018 Stats SA adopted the ICATUS 2016 as standard to use for the classification of activities in the Time Use Survey.

Note: Although most of ICATUS 2016 was adopted, where there is a need to localise the classification special application rules and would be included in the training manual at the time of the Survey.