

## Data Documentation

## General

The data are held as a series of 80-byte card image records. There are five card types, which are distinguished by a 2 digit card type identifier on columns 10-11 in the range 01-05. These are referred to in the documentation as cards 1-5, and individual field locations are referred to by the convention . card type \* 100 + column number; e.g. 265 refers to card 2 column 65.

Columns 1-9 of every card are reserved for case identification

Columns 1-4 contain case number (= sample issue number) in the range 0001-2460 (with many gaps owing to unproductives.)

Columns 5-6 contain person number within case from 01

For the household level cards (1-2) this field was originally set 00, but since each person record is now preceded by its own copy of the household data, this is now set 01 etc. as appropriate to match the following diary.

Column 7 contains for the diary card (5) the day number. n.b. This is not day of week, which is coded elsewhere on the card 5 (see later), but the day within the diary (1-7) On the 1 day recall sample this is always set 1. On both samples, the following codes are used where diary data is not present:

8=diary not required (i.e. person does not qualify)  
9=diary expected but not present

In these cases only 1 card 5 will be present for the person.

On 1-day recall data all card 5s are set to 1 (or 8 or 9).

On cards 1-4 column 7 is set 0.

Columns 8-9 contain (for card 5s) the start time slot in the range 01-96. On cards 1-4 this is always 00.

The data appear in ascending order of the whole sequence of columns 1-11

## Questionnaire Data

The coding detail is given mainly by the annotated questionnaires attached. The N/A codes stated refer to cases where a value should have been present according to the IF condition governing the question. Where that condition was not met the field will be blank.

The Batch Code (112-114) is a numeric code used solely for locating questionnaires when looking up questionnaires following the computer error report.

A key to Region Code (115-116) and Area Code (117-119) is given by the List of Sampling Points (attached).

The Occupation Code at 350-354 is Registrar General's Code (1980), but without the decimal point. The last digit is in most cases blank, so the whole 5 digits cannot be treated numerically without giving false results. The first 3 digits are in fact the 161 FOS codes.

355-356 contains employment status information:

- 01 self-employed (25+ employees)
- 02 self-employed (1-24 employees)
- 03 self-employed (no employees)
- 04 self-employed (NA how many employees)
- 05 manager (establishment of 25+ employees)
- 06 manager (establishment of 1-24 employees)
- 07 manager (NA size of establishment)
- 08 foreman/supervisor
- 09 other employee
- 10 employee (NA if manager/foreman/other)
- 11 NA/insufficient information

357-358 contain 1980 Industry Code (to 2-digit level)

From the 1980 Occupation and Employment Status codes we have derived SEG and Social Class data and set it on spare columns.

363-364 is the standard SEG code (01-07)

365 contains the standard Social Class codes (1-5) plus 8=not classified by the system and 9=insufficient information/NA.

366 indicates non-manual (=1) and manual (=2) with 8 and 9 as for 365.

Note that the use made of 370-380 differs for the 7-day diary and 1-day recall cases

There are two formats of the self-completion questionnaire (card 4), but the column is identical except that the diary version (7 day) has 2 more items at the end (453,454). These will be blank on the 1 day version.

## Diary Data

The use of 501-511 has been described above.

512 contains the current day of week.

1=Monday  
2=Tuesday  
3=Wednesday  
4=Thursday  
5=Friday  
6=Saturday  
7=Sunday

The final code lists for Activities, Persons Present and Location are attached

513-515 Main Activity (999=NA)

516-518 2nd Activity (may be blank)

519-521 3rd Activity (may be blank)

522 contains a 1 if and only if a 4th activity was present.

523-524 1st Other Person Present (00=alone,99=NA)

525-526 2nd Other Person Present (may be blank)

527-528 3rd Other Person Present (may be blank)

529 contains a 1 if and only if a 4th person was present

530-531 Location Code (99=NA)

532-533 Length of Time Slot in 15 min. units (01-96)

In the case of partially complete diaries a single slot of start time 01 and length 96 with Main Activity = 999 has been inserted for each whole day missed, and slots of the appropriate length for part days missed.

P777 - TIME BUDGETS - WEIGHTING

The data records for P777 do not include any weights. Below are a few comments relating to possible weighting of data.

1-day data set

(i) The sample was designed to include twice as many diaries on Saturday/Sunday as on weekdays. When analysing as a total data set weighting should be applied to account for this (day is given on col. 512).

(ii) When looking at diary data remember that the length of each slot is given on cols 532-533. This should be used as a weight when looking at time related diary data.

(iii) If the following weights are applied to records using the OPCS clusters (col 117-118) the diaries will be weighted to the proportions given by the 1982 British Electorate figures.

OPCS Cluster	Weight
01	0.626
02	0.890
03	1.150
04	1.354
05	1.383
06	2.102
07	0.487
08	1.606
09	2.013
10	1.439
11	3.271
12	0.969
13	0.866
14	1.231
15	0.872
16	0.616
17	1.282
18	0.269
19	2.052
20	1.740
21	1.103
22	0.529
23	0.754
24	0.638
25	0.405
26	0.295
27	2.344
28	0.452
29	0.525
30	1.110

7-day data set

(i) When looking at diary data remember that the length of each slot is given on cols 532-533. This should be used as a weight when looking at time related diary data.

(ii) If the following weights are applied to records using the OPCS clusters (col 117-118) the diaries will be weighted to the proportions given by the 1982 British Electorate figures.

OPCS Cluster	Weight
01	0.619
02	0.984
03	1.550
04	1.426
05	1.683
06	1.820
07	0.544
08	1.649
09	1.700
10	1.688
11	1.925
12	0.829
13	1.065
14	0.901
15	0.861
16	0.530
17	1.046
18	0.270
19	0.837
20	1.093
21	1.609
22	0.493
23	0.829
24	0.742
25	0.439
26	0.249
27	2.375
28	0.665
29	0.287
30	0.855

P.769/P1

August 1983

TIME USE STUDY  
QUESTIONNAIRE

Col./Code	Skip to
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Area \_\_\_\_\_

Address 

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Time at start of interview (24-hour clock)

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1. I'd like to ask you about the area you live in.

a How long have you yourself lived at this address?

b And how long in this area?

	(a) Address	(b) Area
Less than 6 months	1	1
6 months, less than a year	2	2
1 year, less than 2	3	3
2 years, less than 5	4	4
5 years, less than 10	5	5
10 years, less than 20	6	6
20 years or longer	7	7

2.a Where does your household do most of its shopping for food and household goods? \_\_\_\_\_

b About how far away is that?(RECORD IN GRID)

c And how far away is the nearest...READ OUT IN TURN

	(b) Household shopping	Post office	Public library	(c) Cinema?	Bus Stop?	Park or open space
Up to 1/4 mile	1	1	1	1	1	1
About 1/2 mile	2	2	2	2	2	2
About 3/4 mile	3	3	3	3	3	3
About 1 mile	4	4	4	4	4	4
Over one, up to two miles	5	5	5	5	5	5
Over two miles	6	6	6	6	6	6
Don't know	7	7	7	7	7	7

			Col./ Code	Skip to	
3.a	Is there a pub that you regard as your usual pub?	Yes	1	Q.4	
		No	2		
	<u>IF YES</u>				
	b) About how far away is it?	Up to ¼ mile		1	Q.4
		About ½ mile		2	Q.4
		About ¾ mile		3	Q.4
		About 1 mile		4	Q.4
		Over 1, up to two miles		5	Q.4
		Over two miles		6	
		Don't know		7	
	<u>IF OVER TWO MILES (CODE 6)</u>				
	c) Do you usually go there from here, or from somewhere else (such as from work)?	From here		1	
From somewhere else			2		
4.a	Do you yourself attend a place of religious worship regularly - say at least once a month?	Yes	1	Q.5	
		No	2		
	<u>IF YES</u>				
	b) How far away is the place of worship you go to?	Up to ¼ mile		1	
		About ½ mile		2	
		About ¾ mile		3	
		About 1 mile		4	
		Over 1, up to two miles		5	
		Over two miles		6	
		Don't know		7	
5.	How far away is the Doctor's surgery you usually attend?	Up to ¼ mile		1	
		About ½ mile		2	
		About ¾ mile		3	
		About 1 mile		4	
		Over 1, up to two miles		5	
		Over two miles		6	
		Don't know		7	

6.a

Do you, or does anyone else in your household, have the regular use of a car or van of any kind?

	Col./ Code	Skip to
Yes	1	
No	2	(e)

IF YES

b) Do you yourself drive it?

Yes	1	
No	2	(e)

c) Is it available for you yourself to use any time you want it, most times, or only sometimes?

Always	1	Q.7
Most times	2	Q.7
Only sometimes	3	

IF ONLY SOMETIMES

d) When can you use it?

Q.7

IF DOES NOT DRIVE IT (NO AT b), OR IF NO CAR (NO AT a)

e) Do you yourself have a motorcycle?

Yes	1
No	2

f) Or a bicycle?

Yes	1
No	2

7.a Now I'd like to ask about your accommodation. First, the type of accommodation you live in (BY OBSERVATION)...

- Detached house
- Semi-detached
- Terrace/end Terrace
- Maisonette/flat

Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

Col./Code	Skip to
1	
2	
3	
4	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	→ Q.8
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	
1	
2	
1	Q.8
2	Q.8
3	Q.8
4	Q.8
5	
1	
2	
1	
2	

b Does your household own or rent this house/flat/room?

- Own (include buying)
- Equity sharing/co-ownership
- Rent
- Rent free
- Squatting

IF OWNED, RENTED - CODES 1-4 AT b)

c) In whose name is this house/flat/room owned (rented)?

- Respondent only
- Spouse (partner) only
- Respondent and/spouse (partner) jointly
- Parent or parent-in law

Other (SPECIFY IN FULL) \_\_\_\_\_

IF 'RENT', 'RENT FREE' - CODES 3, 4 AT b.)

d) Is your accommodation rented furnished or unfurnished?

- Furnished/partly furnished
- Unfurnished

e) Who is it rented from?

- Council
- Housing Association/Charitable Trust
- Employer
- Company
- Individual

IF 'INDIVIDUAL' - CODE 5 at c)

f) Does your landlord live in this building or elsewhere?

- In building
- Elsewhere

8.a) How many rooms do you have, not including halls?

INCLUDE: Living rooms, Bedrooms, Bedsitting rooms,  
 EXCLUDE: Kitchens, Bathrooms, W.C's

TOTAL NUMBER

b) How many of these are bedrooms, including bedsitting rooms and spare rooms?

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

c) Do you share any of your living rooms or bedrooms with another household?

- Yes
- No

		Col./ Code	Skip to
9.	When moving between any of your rooms do you have to use a hall, stairs, passage or landing that is also used by another household?  Yes No	1 2	
10.	Do you have the use of a kitchen, that is, a separate room in which you can prepare and cook food? IF YES: Do you share it with another household?  Yes, not shared INCLUDE: Combined dining kitchen EXCLUDE: Kitchen in cupboard Kitchen on landing Bed-sitting rooms  Yes, shared No kitchen	1 2 3	
11.	Do you have the use of an indoor flush toilet? IF YES: Do you share it with another household? Yes, not shared Yes, shared No inside toilet	1 2 3	
12.	Do you have a fixed bath or shower with hot water supply? IF YES: Do you share it with another household? Yes, not shared Yes, shared No fixed bath/hot water	1 2 3	
13.a)	Do you have the use of a telephone in (your part of) this accommodation? IF YES: Do you share it with another household? Yes, not shared Yes, shared No telephone in accommodation  IF 'NO' - CODE A at a)  b) Do you have easy access to a 'phone in this building, where you can receive incoming calls? IF YES: Do you share it with another household? DO NOT ASK ABOUT WORK PHONES Yes, not shared Yes, shared Yes - at work (VOLUNTEERED) No telephone in building  IF 'YES' AT a) OR b) - CODES 1-5  c) Just in case we need to clarify anything you have told us, could you please tell us your telephone number? ADD IF NECESSARY: I should say that it is very unlikely that anyone will 'phone you. DO NOT RECORD NUMBER HERE BUT ON ARF ADDRESS SLIP  Number given Number refused  IF NO TELEPHONE IN BUILDING AT (b)  d) How far away is the nearest public telephone?	1 2 A  3 4 5 6   1 2	} c)          → d)  Q.14 Q.14

14.	Do you have the use of a garden or an allotment where you could grow vegetables?	Yes No	Col./ Code	Skip. to
			1 2	
15.	Do you have somewhere you can use as a workroom, such as a spare room or garage?	Yes No	1 2	
16	<p><u>SHOW CARD A</u></p> <p>Do you, or does anyone else in your household, own or have the use of any of these items?</p> <p>PROBE Any others? TILL NO. CODE AS MANY AS APPLY</p>			
	<p>HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION</p> <p>Freezer</p> <p>Washing machine</p> <p>Sewing machine</p> <p>Electric drill</p> <p>Typewriter</p> <p>Home brewing/wine making gear</p> <p>Workbench</p> <p>Camping/caravanning equipment</p>	<p>CODE</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p>	<p>HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION</p> <p>Video cassette recorder</p> <p>Stereo or hi-fi</p> <p>Home computer</p> <p>Microwave oven</p> <p>Dishwasher</p> <p>Gardening equipment-hand tools</p> <p>Gardening equipment - power tools</p>	<p>CODE</p> <p>9</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>
17	<p>Does anyone come in regularly to help your household with...(READ OUT)</p> <p>FOR EACH "YES", ASK About how often?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>Several times week/everyday</p> <p>Once a week</p> <p>Once a fortnight</p> <p>Less often</p>	
	<p>Housework, cleaning or washing?</p> <p>Babysitting, childminding?</p> <p>Gardening?</p> <p>Nursing, care of adults?</p> <p>Shopping?</p>	<p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3 4</p>	

		Col./ Code	Skip to
18.	When your accommodation needs repairs or maintenance, what generally happens.... ...do you do it yourselves? ...or get a friend or relative to do it without payment? ...or pay someone to do it for you? Other (SPECIFY) _____ DO NOT READ OUT: _____ Depends on what is needed	1 2 3 4	
19.a	Is a daily newspaper delivered here regularly? Yes No IF NO Do you, or does anyone in the household, regularly buy a daily newspaper? Yes No	1 2  1 2	Q.20
20	SHOW CARD B On this card are various categories of weekly and monthly income. Into which category does the total income of your household fall? That is, income after tax but including benefit, pensions or other income. Please just read out the number (in the middle of the card) that applies, not the income itself.	NUMBER <input type="text"/> Refused Can't estimate	1 9
22.	Now could I ask you some questions about yourself and the other members of the household  ASK Q.23-35 ABOUT RESPONDENT, THEN COMPLETE ADDITIONAL PERSON AND CHILD SHEETS AS NECESSARY.		

		RESPONDENT	Col./ Code	Skip to
23.	SEX	M F	1 2	
24.	AGE (AT LAST BIRTHDAY)	WRITE IN <input type="text"/>		
25.	MARITAL STATUS	Single Married/living together Separated Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4 5	
26.	ETHNIC ORIGIN (BY OBSERVATION ONLY)	White African or Caribbean/West Indian Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi Other (SPECIFY) _____	1 2 3	
27.	How old were you when you completed your full-time education?	14 15 16 17 18 19+ Still in full-time education	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
28.	Do you have any of the qualifications listed on this card? (SHOW CARD C)	None ----- CSE (Grades 2-5) CSE Grade 1/GCE 'O' level/Scottish lower Certificate of extended education(CEE) GCE 'A' level/Scottish higher ONC/OND (or SNC/SND) HNC/HND (or SNC/SND) Degree ----- Trade apprenticeship Teaching qualifications Nursing qualifications Social work qualifications Clerical and commercial qualifications City and Guilds Membership of professional institute Other (SPECIFY) _____	01 ----- 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 ----- 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	

		Col./ Code	Skip to
29.	Are you... (READ OUT)... in a paid job (INCLUDE WAITING TO TAKE UP A JOB, OR ON A GOVERNMENT SCHEME) ....unemployed/looking for work ....in full-time education ....or something else? IF S, PROBE FOR: Permanently sick/disabled Retired Keeping house Other (SPECIFY) _____	1 2 3 5 4 5 6 7	Q.31 Q.33 Q.30  Q.33 Q.33 Q.33 Q.33
30.	IF IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION (CODE 3 AT R.6) a) How far away from here is your place of education? WRITE IN MILES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) How do you usually get there from here? (CODE MAIN MODE ONLY) Car 1 Motorcycle 2 Cycle 3 Train 4 Bus 5 Just walk 6 Other (SPECIFY) _____ c) How long does it usually take to get there from here? (ONE-WAY) WRITE IN MINS. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 3 4 5 6	Q.33
31.	IF IN A PAID JOB (CODE 1 AT Q.29) a) Do you have a usual place of work? Yes 1 No 2 IF YES b) How far is it from here? WRITE IN MILES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) How do you usually get there from here? Car 1 Motorcycle 2 Cycle 3 Train 4 Bus/works bus 5 Just walk 6 Other (SPECIFY) _____ d) How long does it usually take to get there from here? WRITE IN MINS. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6	Q.32

		Col./ Code	Skip to
32.	IF IN PAID JOB (CODE 1 AT Q.29)		
	Do you have a second job, or regularly do anything else to earn money?	Yes No	1 2 Q.34
	IF YES How many hours did you work in the past seven days (not counting today) on this second job?	WRITE IN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Q.34
33.	IF NOT IN A PAID JOB		
	Have you ever had a regular paid job of 10 hours or more per week?	Yes No	1 2 Q.35
	IF YES		
	b) How long is it since you last had a regular paid job?	Under a month 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-12 months Over a year, up to 5 years Over 5 years	1 2 3 4 5 6 Q.35
34.	IF IN A PAID JOB, OR IF LAST JOB WITHIN 5 YEARS		
	About your present (last) job .... What is (was) the name or title of the job?		
	b What kind of work do you do most of the time?		
	PROBE: What materials are used?		
	c What training or qualifications does the job require?		
d	Do you supervise the work of other people?	No	1
		Yes (specify how many)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
e	Are you an employee or self-employed?	Employee Self-employed	1 2

	Col./ Code	Skip to																											
34.f How many hours a week do you normally work?  <div style="text-align: right;">WRITE IN <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></div>																													
g What does the employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED, do you) make or do at the place you usually work at (or from)?																													
h Including yourself, how many people work at the place you usually work at (or from)?	Under 10 10-24 25-99 100-499 500 or more	1 2 3 4 5																											
j (SHOW CARD D) Which of these types of organisation do you work for?	Private firm or company Non-profit-making organisation Nationalised industry Civil Service/central government organisation Local government/town hall Health or education authority	1 2 3 4 5 6																											
35.a <u>ASK ALL</u> Including yourself, how many people altogether live here as part of your household, that is live here and regularly use the same living room or eat the same meals?  <div style="text-align: right;">WRITE IN <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></div> <div style="text-align: right;">(9 = 9 or more)</div>																													
b Can I just note the sex and age of the other people apart from yourself, starting with the oldest.																													
<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">PERSON NUMBER</th> <th style="text-align: center;">AGE</th> <th style="text-align: left;">SEX</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">M    F</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PERSON NUMBER	AGE	SEX	2	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	3	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	4	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	5	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	6	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	7	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	8	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F	9	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F		
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9	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	M    F																											
(NB RESPONDENT IS PERSON 1)																													
I'd like to ask a few questions about each in turn. Starting with...(PERSON 2) COMPLETE PERSON SHEETS AS NECESSARY:-  WRITE IN <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">NO. OF ADDITIONAL ADULT (16+) SHEETS</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">NO. OF CHILD (UNDER 16) SHEETS</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	{	NO. OF ADDITIONAL ADULT (16+) SHEETS			NO. OF CHILD (UNDER 16) SHEETS																								
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		Col./ Code	Skip to
36.	<p>We are particularly interested in the way people spend their time. Will you help us by keeping this diary for us (SHOW DIARY)... for... (FOUR OR SEVEN) days? <u>EXPLAIN TASK.</u> <u>WRITE IN IDENTIFICATION, DAYS, ETC.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Diary accepted Diary not accepted</p>	<p>1 2</p>	
37.	<p><u>IF DIARY ACCEPTED</u></p> <p>What about other members of your household, aged 14 or over? I would like to leave diaries for them too. Please ask them to take part, and explain what they have to do.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Diary accepted for other members Not accepted for others</p> <p><u>WRITE IN IDENTIFICATION, DAYS, ETC.</u></p> <p>I would like to fix a time to come back and see you to collect your diary (and that of the other household members).</p> <p>Recall appointment: Date _____ 1983 Time _____</p> <p>WRITE RECALL APPOINTMENT DATE IN RESPONDENT'S DIARY</p> <p>Time now (24-hour clock)      <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Length of interview (minutes)      <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Date _____ 1983</p> <p>Interviewer's signature _____</p> <p>Interviewer number      <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>1 2</p>	

83/4 TIME BUDGET FILE  
ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD VARIABLES

p.1

Var No.	Start Col.	Contents
		1st Record
	1	Household I.D.
1	5	No. of people in household (actually in file)
2	7	No. of people in household (N) aged under 1 year old
3	8	N aged 1 - 5
4	9	N aged 6 - 10
5	10	N aged 11 - 14
6	11	N aged 15 - 17
7	12	N aged 18 - 20
8	13	N aged 21 - 30
9	14	N aged 31 - 40
10	15	N aged 41 - 50
11	16	N aged 51 - 60
12	17	N aged 61 - 65
13	18	N aged 66 - 75
14	19	N aged 76 - 97+
15	20	N of unknown age
16	21	N of men (aged 18+ OR aged 16+ and no longer in F/T education)
17	22	N of women (same condition)
18	23	N of boys
19	24	N of girls
20	25	N related to respondent as - respondent themselves
21	26	N rel - spouse
22	27	N rel - parent
23	28	N rel - parent-in-law
24	29	N rel - grandparent
25	30	N rel - son/daughter
26	31	N rel - son/daughter-in-law
27	32	N rel - grandchild
28	33	N rel - brother/sister (inc.in-law)
29	34	N rel - other relative
30	35	N rel - non-relative
31	36	N rel - unknown
32	37	Household structure: 1 = one-generation household 2 = adult(s) and (grand)parent(s) (+ other adults) 3 = single parent (+ other adults of same generation or not related) 4 = couple(s) + kid(s) (+ other adults of same generation of not related): residual category 5 = 3-generation household
33	38	N going to playgroup, creche, childminder
34	39	N of unknown marital status
35	40	N married
36	41	N living as married
37	42	N separated/divorced
38	43	N widowed

83/4 TIME BUDGET FILE  
ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD VARIABLES

Var No.	Start Col.	Contents
39	44	N single
40	45	0 N left school at unknown age
41	46	1 N left school aged 15 or under
42	47	2 N left school aged 16
43	48	3 N left school aged 17
44	49	4 N left school aged 18
45	50	5 N left school aged 19 or over
46	51	6 N still in F/T education
47	52	N with no educational qualifications
48	53	N with CSE grades 2-5
49	54	N with CSE grade 1 / O-level / School Certificate / Scottish Lower
50	55	N with A-level / Higher certificate / Scottish Higher
51	56	N with degree
52	57	N with ONC / OND
53	58	N with HNC / HND
54	59	N with City & Guilds
55	60	N with full apprenticeship qualification
56	61	N with Teachers' Training qualification
57	62	N with nursing qualification (SEN & SRN together)
58	63	N with other professional qualification or diploma
59	64	N with secretarial qualification (all sorts)
60	65	N of car/van drivers
61	66	N of motorbike riders
62	67	N of cyclists
63	68	0 N of unknown employment status (+ possibly babies etc.)
64	69	1 N in paid work
65	70	2 N on govt. scheme
66	71	3 N waiting to start job
67	72	4 N looking for work / unemployed
68	73	5 N out of work temporarily sick
69	74	6 N full-time students
70	75	7 N permanently sick or disabled
71	76	8 N retired
72	77	9 N keeping house
73	78	10 N of 'other' employment status
2nd Record		
74	6	N who normally work no hours per week
75	7	N working 1 - 9 hours
76	8	N working 10 - 20 hours
77	9	N working 21 - 30 hours
78	10	N working 31 - 36 hours
79	11	N working 37 - 46 hours
80	12	N working 47 - 89 hours
81	13	N working 90+ hours (i.e. unknown)

83/4 TIME BUDGET FILE  
ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD VARIABLES

p.3

Var No.	Start Col.	Contents
82	14	N doing shift work
83	15	N self-employed
84	16	N mid-term unemployed (i.e. who say they are unemployed and have been out of work for more than six months and not more than a year)
85	17	N long-term unemployed (out of work for more than a year)
86	18	N of unknown socio-economic group (including people who are not 'economically active')
87	19	N in SEG 1
88	20	N in SEG 2
89	21	N in SEG 3
90	22	N in SEG 4
91	23	N in SEG 5
92	24	N in SEG 6
93	25	N in SEG 7
94	26	N in SEG 8
95	27	N in SEG 9
96	28	N in SEG 10
97	29	N in SEG 11
98	30	N in SEG 12
99	31	N in SEG 13
100	32	N in SEG 14
101	33	N in SEG 15
102	34	N in SEG 16
103	35	N in SEG 17
104	36	N of unknown social class
105	37	N in social class 1 (professional)
106	38	N in social class 2 (managerial)
107	39	N in social class 3 (clerical / skilled manual)
108	40	N in social class 4 (semi-skilled manual)
109	41	N in social class 5 (unskilled manual - or possibly these go into social class 4 and 5 is reserved for some residual categories)
110	42	No. of kids aged 0-5 who travel to creche etc. any distance
111	43	No. of kids aged 6-15 who travel 5 miles or more to school

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

SN: 2170

(7)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL  
SUSSEX UNIVERSITY  
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

DIARY TYPE: 7-day  
1-day

P.777 ADDRESS RECORD FORM SSRC TIME USE STUDY 1983

AB IF BLANK

(101-104) 4 DIGIT ENTRY Serial Number	(105-109) 0 0 0 0 0	(110-111) 0 1 Card	(112-114) NOT FOR CODERS Batch	(115-116) 2 DIGIT ENTRY Region 00-10	(117-119) 3 DIGIT ENTRY Area code 01-30   1-2	(120-121) 2 DIGIT ENTRY No.surnam
---	------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------	---	--	---

SAMPLE TYPE	TAB IF BLANK		IF SAMPLE TYPE CODES 1-3 5/122/1-3	(124)
SF. A. 7-day Wave 1	(122) 1	SET B 7-day Wave 1	(122) 4	TAB IF BLANK (123) Interviewer I 1 Interviewer II 2
7-day Wave 2	2	7-day Wave 2	5	
1-day Recall	3	IF 119/1 122 = 1-3 IF 119/2 122 = 4-5		

A. Interviewer Name \_\_\_\_\_ Interviewer Number     (125-128)  
4 DIGIT ENTRY  
TAB IF BLANK.

B Details of Calls (In the order you make them)

TIME (24 hour clock)	DAY MON = 1 TUE = 2 FRI = 5 WED = 3 SAT = 6 THU = 4 SUN = 7	DATE	ENTER CODE 22 IF ADDRESS RESIDENTIAL & OCCUPIED BUT NO ONE CONTACTED	IF address deadwood or if contact made, write in result of call(s) and notes of appointments made If more calls are made than can be accommodated on this sheet use a Call Continuation Sheet
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HRS MINS DAY of WK DAY MTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Project Number    Address Serial Number  Interviewer Number

ADDRESS   
  
  
  
TEL NO

SELECTED ELECTOR   
  
INTERVIEW HOUSEHOLDER OR HOUSEHOLDER'S SPOUSE. AT MULTI-HOUSEHOLD ADDRESSES, SEPA HOUSEHOLD OF SELECTED ELECTOR, OR HOUSEHOLD OCCUPYING ACCOMMODATION WHERE

P.777/November 1983

Main Questionnaire

STUDY OF ACTIVITIES AND TIME USE

BEFORE STARTING INTERVIEW COMPLETE

A. ADDRESS SERIAL NUMBER

--	--	--	--

Check 101-104

B. DIARY TYPE 7-day

A
---

1-day

B
---

Check ARF  
 Top right  
 corner

INTERVIEW START TIME

--

CARD 01 continued

1.a) *All*  
 First, could you tell me how long you  
 yourself have lived at this address?  
 ENTER AT a)

b) And how long have you lived in  
 this area?  
 ENTER AT b)

Less than 6 months  
 6 months, less than a year  
 1 year, less than 2  
 2 years, less than 5  
 5 years, less than 10  
 10 years, less than 20  
 20 years or more/all my life

	Col / Code	Skip to
	a) Address	b) Area
	(131)	(132)
	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
	8 DK 9 N/A	8 DK 9 N/A

2. *All*  
CODE TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION  
BY OBSERVATION

Detached house  
 Semi-detached house  
 Terraced house/end terrace  
 Detached or semi detached bungalow  
 Purpose-built maisonette or flat  
 Room/flat in converted house  
 Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

(133)

1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7

9 N/A

*AU*

	Coly/ Code	Skip to														
<p>C. <u>ADDRESS SUMMARY (RING ONE CODE ONLY)</u></p> <p>Traceable, residential and occupied</p> <p><u>Deadwood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no trace of address</li> <li>- address vacant/derelict</li> <li>- premises demolished</li> <li>- business/industrial premises only (SPECIFY TYPE) _____</li> <li>- address an institution (SPECIFY TYPE) _____</li> </ul>	<p>AA (129-30)</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>03</p> <p>04</p> <p>05</p>	<p>D</p> <p>END</p>														
<p>D. <u>CONTACT SUMMARY (RING ONE CODE ONLY)</u> <i>If AA at C</i></p> <p>Information obtained about occupants at address</p> <p><u>No information obtained about occupants at address because:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no contact with anyone at address after four or more calls</li> <li>- complete refusal of information about occupants</li> </ul>	<p>BB</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p>	<p>E</p> <p>END</p>														
<p>E. <u>MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE PRODUCTIVITY (RING ONE CODE ONLY)</u> <i>If BB at D</i></p> <p>Interview obtained with householder/spouse</p> <p><u>No interview obtained because</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- householder(s) not contacted (eg never in)</li> <li>- householder(s) personally refused interview</li> <li>- householder(s) broke appointment and could not be recontacted</li> <li>- householder(s) ill (at home) during survey period</li> <li>- householder(s) away/in hospital during survey period</li> <li>- householder(s) senile/incapacitated</li> <li>- refusal, on behalf of householder(s), by someone else in household</li> <li>- householder(s) could not speak adequate English</li> <li>- other reason for not interviewing (WRITE IN) _____</li> </ul>	<p>51</p> <p>71</p> <p>72</p> <p>73</p> <p>74</p> <p>75</p> <p>76</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> <p>79</p>	<p>F</p> <p>END</p>														
<p>F. <i>If 129-30/51</i></p> <p><u>DIARY PRODUCTIVITY</u> CHECK THAT DIARIES WITH QUEST = ENTRY BELONG</p> <p>a) Number of persons in household eligible for Diary (16 aged 14+) <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>7-day Diary Summary</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number placed</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of fully completed diaries</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of partially completed diaries</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>1-day Diary Summary</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number diaries completed by interview</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number individual Questionnaires completed</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> </p>	<u>7-day Diary Summary</u>		Number placed	<input type="text"/>	Number of fully completed diaries	<input type="text"/>	Number of partially completed diaries	<input type="text"/>	<u>1-day Diary Summary</u>		Number diaries completed by interview	<input type="text"/>	Number individual Questionnaires completed	<input type="text"/>		<p>G</p>
<u>7-day Diary Summary</u>																
Number placed	<input type="text"/>															
Number of fully completed diaries	<input type="text"/>															
Number of partially completed diaries	<input type="text"/>															
<u>1-day Diary Summary</u>																
Number diaries completed by interview	<input type="text"/>															
Number individual Questionnaires completed	<input type="text"/>															
<p>G. Name of MAIN Questionnaire Respondent <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>																

IF YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT A MAIN INTERVIEW KEEP ALL DOCUMENTS UNTIL ALL CONTACTS AT ADDRESS COMPLETE (INCLUDING CALL BACK INTERVIEWS). WHEN COMPLETE CUT OFF THIS SLIP. ATTACH THE REST OF THE ARF TO THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE AND RETURN ALL THE DOCUMENTS TO THE OFFICE TOGETHER

SEND THIS ADDRESS SLIP BACK AT THE SAME TIME BUT NOT IN THE SAME ENVELOPE.

IF YOU HAVE NOT MANAGED TO OBTAIN A MAIN INTERVIEW SEND THE ARF BACK TO THE OFFICE

AU

				Col./ Code	Sk1 to
3a	Does your household own or rent this house/flat?			(134 )	
		Own (inc. buying)		1	Q.4
		Co-ownership/equity share		2	
		Rent		3	b)
		Rent free		4	
		Squatting		5	Q.4
				(135 )	
	IF RENTED/RENT FREE - CODES 3 OR 4 AT a)				
	b) Is your accommodation rented furnished or unfurnished?				
		Furnished/partly furnished		1	
		Unfurnished		2	
	c) Who is it rented from?			(136 )	
		Council/New Town Development Corporation		1	
		Housing Association/Charitable Trust		2	
		Employer		3	
		A company		4	
		An individual		5	
4	ASK ALL How many rooms do you have in your accommodation, that is, <u>not</u> including kitchens, bathrooms, toilets or halls?			(137-38)	
5a	AU Do you have the use of a kitchen, that is, a separate room in which you can prepare and cook food? COMBINED DINING KITCHEN = "YES" KITCHEN ON LANDING/IN CUPBOARD = "NO" IF YES - CODE 1 AT a)			(139 )	
		Yes		1	b)
		No		2	Q 6
				(140 )	
	b) Do you share the kitchen with another household?				
		Yes		1	
		No		2	
6 <sup>7</sup>	ASK ALL Do you have a telephone in this accommodation?			(141 )	
		Yes		1	
		No		2	
7	AU Do you have somewhere you could use as a workroom, such as a spare room or garage?			(142 )	
		Yes		1	
		No		2	
8	AU Do you have the use of a garden or an allotment where you <u>could</u> grow vegetables?			(143 )	
		Yes		1	
		No		2	

9 N/A

9 N/A

9 N/A

2 digit entry  
99 N/A

of 134/3 or 4

of 139/1

Col./Code	Skip to
(144)	
1	c)
2	b)
(145)	
1	c)
2	Q.10
(146)	
(147)	
(148)	
(149)	
(150)	
(151)	
(152)	
(153)	
(154)	
(155)	
(156)	
(157)	Spare
(158)	

9 a) Is a daily morning newspaper delivered regularly to your household?

9 N/A

Yes  
No

IF NO - CODE 2 AT a) *Jf 144/2*

b) Do you, or does anyone in the household, regularly buy a daily morning newspaper?

9 N/A

Yes  
No

IF YES TO a) OR b) *Jf 144/1 or 145/1*

c) Which morning newspaper(s)?  
PROBE Any others?

Daily Express

1

(146)

Daily Mail

1

(147)

Daily Mirror/Daily Record

1

(148)

Daily Star

1

(149)

The Sun

1

(150)

Daily Telegraph

1

(151)

Financial Times

1

(152)

The Guardian

1

(153)

The Times

1

(154)

Scotsman

1

(155)

Other (SPECIFY) FINAL LIST

1

(156)

*Jf 146-156 blank code  
9 N/A on 156*

0 a) ASK ALL Do you, or does anyone in the household, have a pet?

9 N/A

Yes  
No

IF YES - CODE 1 AT a) *Jf 158/1*

b) What pets do you have?

Cat(s)

1

(159)

Dog(s)

1

(160)

Bird(s)

1

(161)

Fish

1

(162)

Other (SPECIFY)

1

(163)

*Jf 159-163 blank  
code 9 N/A on 163*

Spare

ASK ALL

To get a picture of the sort of things that affect how people spend their time, I want to ask you a few questions about yourself (and the other people in your household)

a) First, can I check how many households live at this address?

NOTE IN SCOTLAND ASK ABOUT ALL ACCOMMODATION UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS GIVEN ON ARF.

A HOUSEHOLD IS A group of people sharing the same living room or eating the same meals. *2 digit entry Tab of blank* NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

(164-65)

b) How many people are there in your household altogether, including yourself?

*2 digit entry Tab of blank* NUMBER OF PERSONS

(166-67)

c) NOW COMPLETE ONE COLUMN OVERLEAF FOR EACH PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD. START WITH RESPONDENT, THEN ELDEST OTHER PERSON, AND SO ON IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AGE. ENTER INITIALS OF EACH PERSON AT TOP OF PAGE

(168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174)

OUO

Spare Columns

One column - for each person interviewed at 166-167 - if more than 8; add		RESPONDENT		
12	ENTER INITIALS (Except respondent's)			
13.	RING PERSON NUMBER <i>check person No mixed</i>	(305-306) 01	(305-306) 02	(305-306) 03
	O.U.O	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)
14.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (UNDER 1 YR= 00, 97 OR OVER = 97) <i>98 DK/Refused 99 N/A</i>	(312-313) <input type="text"/>	(312-313) <input type="text"/>	(312-313) <input type="text"/>
15.	SEX <i>9 N/A</i>	(314)	(314)	(314)
	Male	1	1	1
	Female	2	2	2
16	RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT Husband/wife Parent <i>One code mixed 99 N/A</i> Parent-in-law Grandparent Son/daughter Son/daughter-in-law Grandchild Brother/sister (inc. in-law) Other relative Non-relative	(315-316) /	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50
17	CODE FAMILY UNITS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS) <i>9 N/A + check</i>	(317) <input type="text"/>	(317) <input type="text"/>	(317) <input type="text"/>
18.	IF AGED 0-4 AT Q.14 <i>if 312-13/00-04</i> Does . go regularly to a nursery school, playgroup or childminder? (INCLUDE CRECHE) <i>9 N/A</i>	(318)	(318)	(318)
	Yes	1 → Q 28	1 → Q. 28	1 → Q. 28
	No	2 → NEXT PERSON	2 → NEXT PERSON	2 → NEXT PERSON
<input type="checkbox"/> NB	FOR EACH PERSON AGED 16 or over+ 5 -15+ 0 - 4+	ASK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q. 28 SEE Q. 18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q 19-Q. 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)
19.	MARITAL STATUS <i>if 312-13/16+</i> Married Living as married <i>9 N/A</i> Separated/divorced Widowed Single	(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5
20.	HOUSEHOLDERS <i>if 312-13/16+</i> Sole Joint <i>9 N/A</i> <u>NOT</u> a householder	(320) 1 2 <b>3</b>	(320) 1 2 3	(320) 1 2 3

and sheets should be attached

(305-306) 04	(305-306) 05	(305-306) 06	(305-306) 07	(305-306) 08
00003 (307-311) (312-313) <input type="checkbox"/>				
(314) 1 2	(314) 1 2	(314) 1 2	(314) 1 2	(314) 1 2
(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50	(315-316) 01 11 12 13 21 22 23 30 40 50
(317) <input type="checkbox"/>				
(318) 1 → Q. 28 NEXT 2 → PERSON				
SK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q.19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q.18 (ABOVE)	ASK Q 19-Q 28 SKIP TO Q 28 SEE Q 18 (ABOVE)
(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5	(319) 1 2 3 4 5
(320) 1 2 3	(320) 1 2 3	(320) 1 2 3	(320) 1 2 3	(320) 1 2 3

12. ENTER INITIALS (Except respondent's)	RESPONDENT		12 on 8; address
13 RING PERSON NUMBER <i>check person No typed</i>	(305-306) 01	(305-306) 02	(305-306) 03
O.U.O	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)
21. AGE OF COMPLETING FULL-TIME EDUCATION <i>Jf 312-13/16+</i> 15 or under 8 DK 9 N/A Still in full-time education	(321) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(321) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(321) 1 2 3 4 5 6
22. SHOW CARD A <i>Jf 312-13/16+</i> Has . . . passed any exams or got any of the qualifications on this card? No, none CSE Grades 2-5 CSE Grade 1, GCE 'O' level School Certificate Scottish (SCE) Lower GCE 'A' level Higher Certificate Scottish (SCE) Higher <i>Jf whole question blank</i> Degree ONC/OND 8 DK on 333 9 N/A on 333 HNC/HND City & Guilds Full apprenticeship qualification Teachers training qualification Nursing qualification Other professional qualification or diploma (RING CODE AND SPECIFY) <i>Secret and qualif-wide!</i>	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333) (334-335) OUO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333) (334-335) OUO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333) (334-335) OUO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23.a) Does <i>Jf 312-13/16+</i> . . . regularly drive a car or van, other than for work or business purposes? (REGULARLY = ONCE A WEEK OR MORE) <i>9 N/A</i> Yes No b) Does . . . regularly ride a motorcycle? (NOT AS PASSENGER) <i>9 N/A</i> Yes No c) Does . . . regularly ride a bicycle? <i>9 N/A</i> Yes No	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2

1 sheets should be attached

(305-306) 04	(305-306) 05	(305-306) 06	(305-306) 07	(305-306) 08
00003 (307-311) (321) 1 2 3 4 5 6				
9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333)	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333)	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333)	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333)	9 (322) 1 (323) 2 (324) 3 (325) 4 (326) 5 (327) 6 (328) 7 (329) 1 (330) 2 (331) 3 (332) 4 (333)
(334-335) O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(334-335) O U O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(334-335) O U O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(334-335) O U O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(334-335) O U O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2	(336) 1 2 (337) 1 2 (338) 1 2





One column for each person entered at 166-167 - if more than 8-addit

2. ENTER INITIALS (Except respondent's)	RESPONDENT		
3 RING PERSON NUMBER <i>check person No keyed</i>	(305-306) 01	(305-306) 02	(305-306) 03
O.U.O.	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)

<b>QUESTION 27 CONTINUED</b>			
d) Does . supervise the work of other people? IF YES How many? None 1 or 2 3 - 10 11 - 25 Over 25	(346) 1 2 8 DK 3 9 N/A 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5
e) Number of employees at usual workplace Under 25 25 or over	(347) 1 8 DK 2 9 N/A	(347) 1 2	(347) 1 2
f) Employee or self-employed? Employee Self-employed	(348) 1 → g) 9 N/A 2 → <del>g)</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>
IF EMPLOYEE <i>348/1</i>			
g) SHOW CARD B. What type of organisation does...work for? Civil service/central government Local government/town hall Health or education authority Nationalised industry Private firm or company Other (SPECIFY)	(349) 1 2 8 DK 3 4 9 N/A 5 6	(349) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(349) 1 2 3 4 5 6
h) What does employer make or do at the place ... works? <i>1980 4 or 5 digit Occupation code</i> <i>1980 - 2 digit Station code</i> <i>1980 - 2 digit S-I C code</i>	..... ..... (350-354) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (355-56) (357-58)	..... ..... (350-354) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (355-56) (357-58)	..... ..... (350-354) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (355-56) (357-58)
O.U.O.			
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS/SIC</b>			

3 ASK • IF 0 - 4 AND GOES TO NURSERY ETC. • IF 5 - 15 • IF 16+ AND IN WORK OR FULL-TIME EDUCATION (CODES 01-02, 06 AT Q.24)	<i>318/1</i>		
a) How far away is ... 's usual workplace/school/college? About 1/2 mile or less About 3/4 of a mile About a mile Over 1, up to 2 miles Over 2, up to 5 miles Over 5 miles	(359) 1 7 - works at home 2 8 DK 3 9 N/A 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6
b) How does .. usually get there? (WORKS BUS = BUS) Bus Car/motorcycle Train/Underground Cycle On foot Other (Don't know)	(360) 1 2 3 4 9 N/A 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
c) About how long does it usually take to get there from here? 1 1/2 hours or more MINUTES	(361-362) [ ][ ] 90 99 N/A	(361-362) [ ][ ] 90	(361-362) [ ][ ] 90

( sheets should be attached

(305-306) 04	(305-306) 05	(305-306) 06	(305-306) 07	(305-306) 08
00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)
(346) 1 2 3 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5	(346) 1 2 3 4 5
(347) 1 2	(347) 1 2	(347) 1 2	(347) 1 2	(347) 1 2
(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>	(348) 1 → g) 2 → Q. <del>28</del>
(349)  1 2 3 4 5	(349)  1 2 3 4 5	(349)  1 2 3 4 5	(349)  1 2 3 4 5	(349)  1 2 3 4 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(350-354) ..... 5-56) (357-58) .....	(350-354) ..... (355-56) (357-58) .....	(350-354) ..... (355-56) (357-58) .....	(350-354) ..... (355-56) (357-58) .....	(350-354) ..... (355-56) (357-58) .....
(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(359) 1 2 3 4 5 6
(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	(360) 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
(361-362) 90	(361-362) 90	(361-362) 90	(361-362) 90	(361-362) 12 90

One column for each person entered at 166-167 - if more than 8-include

12	ENTER INITIALS (Except respondent's)	RESPONDENT		
13.	RING PERSON NUMBER <i>check person no typed</i>	(305-306) 01	(305-306) 02	(305-306) 03

RESPONSE PAGE, IF AGED 14 OR OVER, COMPLETE A OR B ACCORDING TO DIARY TYPE		9f 312-13/14 or over - Check Diary Type (SPARE 363-369)	(SPARE 363-369)	(SPARE 363-369)
<b>7-DAY DIARY SAMPLE</b>		(370-371)	(370-371)	(370-371)
<b>PLACEMENT RESPONSE</b> <i>NB - N/A codes NOT FOR CODERS</i> a) Accepted diary - personally <i>TAB IF</i> - by proxy <i>BLANK</i> Not accepted diary <i>ON ANY SECTION</i> - refused personally - refused by proxy - too ill at home - away/in hospital during placement period - senile/incapacitated - cannot write adequate English - Other		01 } b) 02 } 03 } <i>99 N/A</i> 04 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 }	01 } b) 02 } 03 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 04 } 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 }	01 } b) 02 } 03 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 04 } 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 }
b) DIARY PLACEMENT DATE <i>Month 99 N/A</i> <del><i>NB Start date must be the same date for all it will not be the same day as the last placement</i></del> DIARY START DATE <i>day or the day after</i>		(372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month	(372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month	(372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month
<b>PICK-UP DIARY RESPONSE</b> Picked up and completed - fully (every day) - partially (1-6 days) Picked up and <u>not</u> completed Not picked up. - no contact at address - Other (STATE WHY)		(380) 1 2 3 4 5 <i>9 N/A</i>	(380) 1 2 3 4 5	(380) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>1-DAY RECALL SAMPLE</b>		9f 312-13/14 or over - (370-371)	(370-371)	(370-371)
<b>RECALL INTERVIEW RESPONSE</b> Recall interview obtained No interview obtained <i>TAB IF</i> - refused personally <i>BLANK ON ANY SECTION</i> - refused by proxy - broke appointment, not recontacted - ill at home during survey period - away/in hospital during survey period - senile/incapacitated - cannot speak adequate English - not interviewed as <u>five</u> already done - Other		01 → b) 02 } 03 } <i>99 N/A</i> 04 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 }	01 → b) 02 } 03 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 04 } 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 }	01 → b) 02 } 03 } <i>PERSON COMPLETE</i> 04 } 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 }
Self-completion questionnaire - completed - refused		(372) 1 2 <i>9 N/A</i>	(372) 1 2	(372) 1 2
DATE OF ACTIVITY DAY INTERVIEW Day <i>99 N/A</i> Month <i>99 N/A</i> <i>N.B - must be the...</i>		(373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)	(373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)	(373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)

11 sheets should be attached

(305-306) 04	(305-306) 05	(305-306) 06	(305-306) 07	(305-306) 08
00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)	00003 (307-311)

ARF (Top right hand)  
SPARE 363-369 (SPARE 363-369) (SPARE 363-369) (SPARE 363-369) (SPARE 363-369)

(370-371) 01 } b) 02 } 03 } 04 } 05 } PERSON COMPLETE 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 72-773) (374-375) Day Month 76-377) (378-379) Day Month (380) 1 2 3 4 5	(370-371) 01 } b) 02 } 03 } 04 } 05 } PERSON COMPLETE 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } (372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month (380) 1 2 3 4 5	(370-371) 01 } b) 02 } 03 } 04 } 05 } PERSON COMPLETE 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } (372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month (380) 1 2 3 4 5	(370-371) 01 } b) 02 } 03 } 04 } 05 } PERSON COMPLETE 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } (372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month (380) 1 2 3 4 5	(370-371) 01 } b) 02 } 03 } 04 } 05 } PERSON COMPLETE 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } (372-373) (374-375) Day Month (376-377) (378-379) Day Month (380) 1 2 3 4 5
--	--	--	--	--

(370-371) 01 → b) 02 } 03 } 04 } PERSON COMPLETE 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 } (372) 1 2 3-374) (375-376) Day Month 7-378) (379-380)	(370-371) 01 → b) 02 } 03 } 04 } PERSON COMPLETE 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 } (372) 1 2 (373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)	(370-371) 01 → b) 02 } 03 } 04 } PERSON COMPLETE 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 } (372) 1 2 (373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)	(370-371) 01 → b) 02 } 03 } 04 } PERSON COMPLETE 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 } (372) 1 2 (373-374) (375-376) Day Month (377-378) (379-380)	(370-371) 01 → b) 02 } 03 } 04 } PERSON COMPLETE 05 } 06 } 07 } 08 } 09 } 10 } (372) 1 2 (373-374) (375-376) Day Month 14 (377-378) (379-380)
--	--	--	--	---

Au

Serial No. (201-204)  
OUO 00000 (205-209)  
Card 02 (210-211)

29 SHOW CARD C. On this card are various categories of weekly and monthly income. Into which category does the total income of your household fall? That is, income after tax but including benefit, pensions or other income. Please just read out the number (in the middle of the card) that applies, not the income itself.

Range 01-12  
99 N/A

NUMBER

Refused

Can't estimate

Col./Code	Skip to
(212-13)	
97	
98	

30. Au Do you, or does anyone else in your household, own or have the use of a freezer? REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM. CODE ALL THAT APPLY. *If whole question blank 9 N/A on 228*

HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION	CODE	HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION	CODE
Freezer	1 (214)	Video cassette recorder	9 (222)
Washing machine	2 (215)	Stereo or hi-fi	1 (223)
Sewing machine	3 (216)	Home computer	2 (224)
Electric drill	4 (217)	Microwave oven	3 (225)
Typewriter	5 (218)	Dishwasher	4 (226)
Home brewing/wine making gear	6 (219)	Gardening equipment-hand tools	5 (227)
Workbench	7 (220)	Gardening equipment-power tools	6 (228)
Camping/caravanning equipment	8 (221)	None of these	7 (228)

31.a) Au Does anyone ever come in to help your household with housework, cleaning or washing? CODE BELOW UNDER a) IF 'YES' - CODE 1 AT a) *If 229, 232 etc //*  
b) How often do they come in to help? CODE BELOW UNDER b)  
c) Are they paid for this work? IF YES ASK Are they paid by you or by someone outside your household? CODE BELOW UNDER c)  
REPEAT a) - c) FOR EACH ITEM

One code for each item	a)		b) How often? <i>If 229, 232 etc //</i>				c) Paid? <i>If 229, 232 etc //</i>		
	Yes	No	At least twice a week	Once a week	Once a fortnight	Less Often	By No household	Some-one else	
1) Housework, cleaning or washing? (229-231)	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
11) Babysitting or child-minding? (232-234)	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
111) Gardening? (235-237)	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1V) Nursing or care of adults? (238-240)	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
V) Shopping? (241-243)	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3

9/319/1 or 2

32. IF RESPONDENT MARRIED OR LIVING AS MARRIED (CODES 1 OR 2 AT Q 19 )

Now I would like to ask about the work that you and your husband/wife/partner do in the home.

SHOW CARD D

*One code for each item*

Who usually does the household shopping?

CODE BELOW AND REPEAT QUESTION FOR EACH ITEM

		<u>Resp</u> <u>ondent</u>	<u>Spouse/</u> <u>partner,</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	
1)	Household shopping	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (244)
11)	Cleaning	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (245)
111)	Ironing	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (246)
iv)	Clothes washing	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (247)
v)	Washing up	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (248)
vi)	Gardening	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (249)
vii)	Decorating	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (250)
viii)	Cooking the main meals	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (251)
ix)	Household repairs	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (252)
x)	Making the beds	1	2	3	4	9 N/A (253)

ASK ALL

33.a) How far away is the place where you do most of your household shopping?

(254)

RING ONE CODE *only*

About 1/2 mile or less

1

About 3/4 miles

2

9 N/A

About 1 mile

3

Over 1, up to 2 miles

4

Over 2, up to 5 miles

5

Over 5 miles

6

(Don't know)

8

b) How do (you) usually get there?

(255)

CODE MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORT ONLY

Bus

1

Car/Motorcycle

2

9 N/A

Train (inc. underground)

3

Bicycle

4

On foot

5

Other

6

c) How long does it usually take to get there from here?

(256-57)

(ONE-WAY)

99 N/A

MINUTES

1 1/2 HOURS OR OVER

90

Don't know

98

*Au*

- 34.a) How far away is the doctor's surgery you usually attend?
- b) How do you usually get there? (MAIN MODE ONLY)
- c) About how long does it usually take to get there?
- d) Is there a pub you regard as your usual pub? →

RECORD BELOW UNDER a)-c)

Col./Code	Skip to
(258)	
1 <b>9</b>	N/A e)
2	Q.35

IF YES - CODE 1 AT d) *if 258/1*

- e) About how far away is it?
- f) How do you usually get there? (MAIN MODE ONLY)
- g) About how long does it usually take to get there?

RECORD BELOW UNDER e)-g)

	(a-c) Doctor's ALL surgery (259)	(e-g) Pub (263)	
<u>How far away</u>			
About 1/2 miles or less	1	1	
About 3/4 miles	2	2	
About 1 mile	3	3	
Over 1, up to 2 miles	4	4	
over 2, up to 5 miles	5 <i>9 N/A</i>	5 <i>9 N/A</i>	
over 5 miles	6	6	
	(260)	(264)	
<u>How get there.</u>			
Bus	1	1	
Car/motorcycle	2	2	
Train (inc underground)	3	3	
Bicycle	4	4	
On foot	5 <i>9 N/A</i>	5 <i>9 N/A</i>	
Other	6	6	<i>98 DK 99 N/A</i>
<u>How long takes:</u> (1 1/2 hours or more = 90) <i>98 DK 99 N/A</i> mins	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (261-262)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (265-266)	

- 35.a) Time now  *Check start time at front of guests*  
Length of Questionnaire interview (mins)   *01-31 99 N/A (269-70)*
- b) Date of Interview Day of month   Month   *01-12 99 N/A*
- c) Interviewer Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Number   *TAB IF BLANK*

(267-68)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<i>99 N/A</i>
(271-72)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
(273-76)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NUMBER OF DIARIES PLACED

CALL BACK APPOINTMENT Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

PICK UP SUMMARY (for household as a whole - individual response must be recorded first before summarising here)

- a) Re-contact made at address  
No re-contact with anyone after 4 or more calls

A → b)  
B → END

NUMBER

FULLY = 7 DAYS  
PARTLY = 1-6  
DAYS

- b) Diaries fully completed and picked up
- Diaries partly completed and picked up
- Diaries uncompleted and picked up
- Diaries not picked up (STATE WHY)

<input type="text"/>	CHECK TOTAL = NUMBER PLACED
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	

# 1 DAY SELF COMPLETION

(7)

**S**ocial Science Research Council  
Sussex University  
Social and Community Planning Research

Contact address:  
Social and Community Planning Research  
35 Northampton Square  
London EC1V 0AX  
Telephone: 01 250 1566

SN: 2170

P777/November 1983

Address No.

--	--	--	--

Person No.

--	--

Interviewer No.

--	--	--	--

## STUDY OF ACTIVITIES AND TIME USE

### INDIVIDUAL SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE

Some of these questions require you to tick a box and others to write in your answer more fully. Each question shows you how to answer

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

2

Write in columns

Enter Serial No (401) 40  
Enter Person No (405-4-00004 (401-1-1)

All

1. During the last week how much were you bothered by.  
(TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

9 N/A in each column

	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	QUITE A LOT	A GREAT DEAL	
a) COLDS OR FLU					(412)
b) HEADACHES					(413)
c) <u>N</u> ERVOUSNESS OR TENSION					(414)
d) FEELING GENERALLY RUN DOWN					(415)
e) FEELING DOWN OR DEPRESSED					(416)
f) UPSET STOMACH					(417)
g) TROUBLE STAYING ASLEEP AT NIGHT					(418)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	

2.a) During the last week did you have any illness or injury that made you cut down on the things you usually do?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES

(419)

(1)

9 N/A

NO

(2)

b) IF YES. Did the illness or injury cause you to stay in bed for a week or more?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES

(420)

(1)

9 N/A

NO

(2)

All

3.a) Do you suffer from any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES

(421)

(1)

9 N/A

NO

(2)

b) IF YES. Please write in the name of the illness, disability or infirmity

NOT being coded

st 421/1

c) Does this illness, disability or infirmity limit your activities compared to people of a similar age?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES

(422)

(1)

9 N/A

NO

(2)

3  
Au

1 These two questions are concerned with your general feelings. If you are completely satisfied with things, you would tick the box numbered '10'; if you are completely dissatisfied, you would tick the box numbered '0'; and if you feel somewhere in between the two, you would tick a box between '0' and '10'. The more satisfied you feel, the nearer box '10' you will be; the less satisfied, the nearer box '0'.

a) Generally, how satisfied do you feel with your level of health nowadays?

2 digit entry - enter zeros with codes 0, 1-9

(423-424)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

COMPLETELY  
DISSATISFIED

98 DK COMPLETELY  
99 N/A SATISFIED

b) Generally, how satisfied do you feel with your life nowadays?

(425-426)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

COMPLETELY  
DISSATISFIED

as above COMPLETELY  
SATISFIED

5 Au How often do you do each of the following things? (TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

ACTIVITY	ONCE A WEEK OR MORE OFTEN	ABOUT ONCE A FORTNIGHT	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	EVERY ONCE A FEW MONTHS	ABOUT ONCE A YEAR OR LESS OFTEN	NEVER
USE A PUBLIC LIBRARY						
DO CAR MAINTENANCE/REPAIR						
DO D I Y/CARPENTRY						
PLAY ANY TEAM SPORTS LIKE FOOTBALL OR CRICKET						
PLAY OTHER ACTIVE GAMES OR SPORTS, LIKE TENNIS, GOLF OR FISHING						
PLAY GAMES AT HOME, LIKE CARDS OR BOARD GAMES						
PLAY PUB GAMES, LIKE POOL OR DARTS						
PLAY BINGO						
DO GARDENING						
PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT						
GO OUT TO A PUB OR CLUB						
GO TO MEETINGS OF POLI- TICAL/PRESSURE GROUPS						
TALK OVER YOUR PROBLEMS WITH SOMEONE						
VISIT MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, HISTORIC BUILDINGS, STATELY HOMES						
GO TO FURTHER EDUCATION CLASSES OR NIGHT SCHOOL						

(6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1) 20

8 DK on each col  
9 N/A on each col

4

Am

6 Here are a few more activities. Please record how often you do each of the following things. (TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW) 9 N/A on each

	ONCE A WEEK OR MORE OFTEN	ABOUT ONCE A FORTNIGHT	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	EVERY FEW MONTHS	ABOUT ONCE A YEAR OR LESS OFTEN	NEVER
EAT OUT AT A RESTAURANT OR CAFE						
EAT OUT AT SOMEONE ELSE'S HOME						
HAVE PEOPLE TO YOUR HOME FOR A MEAL						
GO TO THE CINEMA						
GO TO THE THEATRE/CONCERTS (INCLUDING ROCK AND POP)						
DO ANY SEWING OR KNITTING						
BREW BEER OR MAKE WINE						
SEE YOUR DOCTOR						
APPLY FOR A JOB OR NEW POSITION						
GO TO CHURCH OR OTHER PLACE OF WORSHIP						
DO YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHOPPING						

427)  
428)  
429)  
430)  
431)  
432)  
433)  
434)  
435)  
436)  
437)  
438)  
439)  
440)  
441)

(6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

7 a) Do you do odd jobs or freelance work for money, apart from any main job you may have?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES

NO

(453)

(1)

(2)

9 N/A

b) IF YES In the space below, please state what kind of odd jobs or freelance work you do.

NOT BEING CODED

c) Do you do odd jobs or freelance work every week, most weeks or less often?

(TICK ONE BOX)

Every week

Most weeks

Less often

(454)

(1)

(2)

(3)

9 N/A  
21

5  
8

NOT BEING CODED.

Do you have any major hobbies, activities or interests that are not covered at questions 5 and 6?

IF YES- Please give details

---

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

(17)

SERIAL NO   
 PC   
 INT No

SN:217C

**S**ocial Science Research Council  
 Sussex University  
 Social and Community Planning Research

Study of  
 activities and  
 time use

23

7 DAY DIARY

**THIS DIARY IS COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL**

The information you give us will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used only for compiling statistics. No details relating to any identifiable individual or household will be revealed in any published report on the survey.

# DIARY

**HOW TO USE THE DIARY**

- 1 Please record **all** the things you do not just the most important ones
- 2 Complete for each quarter hour
  - your main activity write in what you consider to be your main activity during each quarter hour period
  - anything else you were doing in the same quarter hour
  - who else was involved with you in the main activity We only need the relationship of that person to you - son daughter friend etc - *not* their name
  - where you were during the main activity Tick one of the boxes to show if you were at home at your own workplace (or school college etc) travelling between two places or elsewhere
- 3 Fill in your diary as often as possible
- 4 If an activity lasts for more than quarter of an hour - such as sleep or work - there is no need to write it again for every quarter hour Write it *once* at the beginning of the activity and draw a straight line down the column until the activity stops (Please make sure your line ends in the right place)
- 5 After completing the diary please answer the questions at the end of the booklet

**PLEASE KEEP YOUR DIARY FOR 7 DAYS**

Start on \_\_\_\_\_

End on \_\_\_\_\_

Your diary will be collected on \_\_\_\_\_





# EVENING/NIGHT

Day of week

26

Time	What were you doing?		Who was involved with you in the main activity? (Tick and/or write in)				Where were you during the main activity? (Please tick)				Time
	Main activity in each quarter hour	Anything else in the quarter hour?	Alone	Husband/Wife	Own Children	Other person(s) (Please write in the relationship of the person to you)	Own Home or Garden	Own work Place/School	Traveling	Elsewhere	
8 p m											8 p m
15											15
30											30
45											45
9 p m											9 p m
15											15
30											30
45											45
10 p m											10 p m
15											15
30											30
45											45
11 p m											11 p m
15											15
30											30
45											45
12 midnt											12 midnt
15											5
30											30
45											45
1 a m											1 a m
15											15
30											30
45											45
2 a m											2 a m
15											15
30											30
45											45
3 a m											3 a m
15											15
30											30
45											45
4 a m											4 a m

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96

Bring in codes alongside columns

BEFORE OUR INTERVIEWER COLLECTS THIS DIARY COULD YOU PLEASE ANSWER THESE FEW QUESTIONS BY PLACING A TICK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX IT WILL ONLY TAKE A FEW MINUTES IT WILL HELP US TO KNOW HOW TYPICAL YOUR LAST WEEK'S ACTIVITIES WERE

Write in cols  $\leftarrow$  Enter Serial No (401-404)  
Enter Person No (405-406)  
00004 (407-411)

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AFTER COMPLETING THE DIARY

1 During the last week how much were you bothered by

(TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	QUITE A LOT	A GREAT DEAL	
a) COLDS OR FLU					(412)
b) HEADACHES					(413)
c) NERVOUSNESS OR TENSION					(414)
d) FEELING GENERALLY RUN DOWN					(415)
e) FEELING DOWN OR DEPRESSED					(416)
f) UPSET STOMACH					(417)
g) TROUBLE STAYING ASLEEP AT NIGHT					(418)

9 N/A on each column

2 a) During the last week were you suffering from any illness or injury that made you cut down at all on the things you usually do?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES   
NO

b) If YES Did the illness or injury cause you to stay in bed for a week or more?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES   
NO

3 a) Do you suffer from any long standing illness disability or infirmity?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES   
NO

b) If YES please write in the name of the illness disability or infirmity

Not being coded

c) Does this illness disability or infirmity limit your activities compared to people of a similar age?

(TICK ONE BOX)

YES   
NO

4 These two questions are concerned with your general feelings If you are completely satisfied with things you would tick the box numbered 10 if you are completely dissatisfied you would tick the box number 0 and if you feel somewhere in between the two you would tick a box between 0 and 10 The more satisfied you feel the nearer box 10 you will be the less satisfied the nearer box 0

a) Generally how satisfied do you feel with your level of health nowadays?

2 digit entry - but my serial no 0001-09 (421)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

COMPLETELY DISSATISFIED

COMPLETELY SATISFIED

b) Generally how satisfied do you feel with your life nowadays?

as above

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

COMPLETELY DISSATISFIED

COMPLETELY SATISFIED

5 You have shown us your last week's activities in your diary We would like to know how typical these are Your answers to the questions below will give us a clearer picture of your range of activities over a longer period than a week How often do you do each of the following things

(TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	ONCE A WEEK OR MORE OFTEN	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	ABOUT ONCE A YEAR OR LESS OFTEN	EVERY FEW MONTHS	NEVER
USE A PUBLIC LIBRARY					
DO CAR MAINTENANCE/REPAIR					
DO DIY /CARPENTRY					
PLAY ANY TEAM SPORTS LIKE FOOTBALL OR CRICKET					
PLAY OTHER ACTIVE GAMES OR SPORTS LIKE TENNIS GOLF/FISHING					
PLAY GAMES AT HOME LIKE CARDS OR BOARD GAMES					
PLAY PUB GAMES LIKE POOL OR DARTS					
PLAY BINGO					
DO GARDENING					
PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT					
GO OUT TO A PUB OR CLUB					
GO TO MEETINGS OF POLITICAL/PRESSURE GROUPS					
TALK OVER YOUR PROBLEMS WITH SOMEONE					
VISIT MUSEUMS ART GALLERIES HISTORIC BUILDINGS STATELY HOMES					
GO TO FURTHER EDUCATION CLASSES OR NIGHT SCHOOL					

45

(427)  
(428)  
(429)  
(430)  
(431)  
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(439)  
(440)  
(441)

(419)  
(11) 9 N/A  
(12)  
(420)  
(11) 9 N/A  
(12)  
(421)  
(11) 9 N/A  
(12)  
(422)  
(11) 9 N/A  
(12)

(16) (15) (14) (13) (12) (11)

ALL

6 Here are a few more activities. Please record how often you do each of the following things

9 N/A on each column

(TICK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	ONCE A WEEK OR MORE OFTEN	ABOUT ONCE A FORT NIGHT	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	EVERY FEW MONTHS	ABOUT ONCE A YEAR OR LESS OFTEN	NEVER
EAT OUT AT A RESTAURANT OR CAFE						
EAT OUT AT SOMEONE ELSE'S HOME						
HAVE PEOPLE TO YOUR HOME FOR A MEAL						
GO TO THE CINEMA						
GO TO THE THEATRE/CONCERTS (INCLUDING ROCK AND POP)						
DO ANY SEWING OR KNITTING						
BREW BEER OR MAKE WINE						
SEE YOUR DOCTOR						
APPLY FOR A JOB OR NEW POSITION						
GO TO CHURCH OR OTHER PLACE OF WORSHIP						
DO YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHOPPING						

(6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

(442)  
(443)  
(444)  
(445)  
(446)  
(447)  
(448)  
(449)  
(450)  
(451)  
(452)

7 a) Do you do odd jobs or freelance work for money apart from any main job you may have?

(TICK ONE BOX)

9 N/A YES   
NO

(453)  
(11)  
(12)

b) If YES In the space below please state what kind of odd jobs or freelance work you do

c) Do you do odd jobs or freelance work every week most weeks or less often?

9 N/A EVERY WEEK   
(TICK ONE BOX) MOST WEEKS   
LESS OFTEN

(454)  
(11)  
(12)  
(13)

8 Do you have any major hobbies activities or interests that are not covered at questions 5 and 6?

If YES Please give details

9 a) How interesting did you find keeping this diary?

(TICK ONE BOX)  
VERY INTERESTING   
FAIRLY INTERESTING   
NOT VERY INTERESTING   
NOT AT ALL INTERESTING

(455)  
(11)  
(12) 9 N/A  
(13)  
(14)

b) About how long on average did you spend filling in the diary each day?

ENTER NUMBER OF MINUTES    
99 N/A

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

CONSTITUENCY SAMPLES

<u>OPCS cluster</u> (cols 117,118)	<u>Serial number within cluster</u> (col 119)	
	1	2
01	Glasgow Hillhead	Manchester Withington
02	Brighton Kemptown	Greenwich
03	Bexleyheath	South Hertfordshire
04	Beaconsfield	Windsor and Maidenhead
05	Pembroke	Leominster
06	Devon North	Poole
07	West Aberdeenshire	Argyll
08	Harrogate	Hove
09	Feltham and Heston	Gloucester
10	Chorley	Colne Valley
11	Banbury	Daventry
12	Cannock	Gravesend
13	Havant and Waterloo	Welwyn and Hatfield
14	Bury and Radcliffe	Heywood and Royton
15	Hemsworth	St Helen's
16	Coventry NE	West Bromwich East
17	East Flint	Pontypool
18	Ebbw Vale	Gower
19	Bishop Auckland	Durham
20	Coventry SW	Northampton North
21	Keighley	Manchester Openshaw
22	Bootle	Sunderland South
23	Birmingham Northfield	Manchester Wythenshawe
24	Ayrshire South	Kilmarnock
25	Aberdeen North	Edinburgh East
26	Glasgow Garscadden	Glasgow Springburn
27	Lewisham Deptford	Lambeth Vauxhall
28	Kingston-upon-Hull Central	Nottingham East
29	Camden Hampstead	Kensington and Chelsea Kensington
30	Ealing Acton	Brent East

NB Interviewing in each constituency was confined to one ward, selected with probability proportionate to electorate

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CARD C

Q.29

<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Code letter</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Less than £39	05	Less than £2,000
£39 - £57	02	£2,000 - £2,999
£58 - £77	11	£3,000 - £3,999
£78 - £96	06	£4,000 - £4,999
£97 - £115	10	£5,000 - £5,999
£116 - £135	08	£6,000 - £6,999
£136 - £154	01	£7,000 - £7,999
£155 - £192	09	£8,000 - £9,999
£193 - £230	04	£10,000 - £11,999
£231 - £289	07	£12,000 - £14,999
£290 - £384	12	£15,000 - £19,999
£385 or more	03	£20,000 or more

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CARD D

Q.32

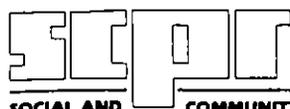
Who usually does this?

I do

My husband/wife/partner does

We both do

Neither of us does



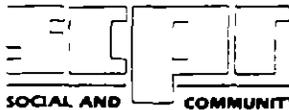
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Northern Field Office Charazel House Gainford Darlington Co Durham DL2 3EG Tel 0325 730 888

TIME BUDGET STUDY  
PERSONS CODING FRAME

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Cols 523-524  
525-526  
527-528

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
0	<u>ALONE</u>	20	<u>NEIGHBOURS</u>
	<u>FAMILY MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	21	<u>PEOPLE AT WORK</u>
1	Spouse/partner	22	<u>CLIENTS</u>
2	Own children	23	<u>MEMBERS OF SOCIAL/POLITICAL/ VOLUNTARY GROUP</u>
3	Siblings (incl. sib-in-laws)		<u>SERVICES</u>
4	Elderly relatives		
5	Other relatives	24	Sales workers
6	Not specified	25	Engineers, technicians, mechanics, repair workers
35	Mother/father (incl in-laws)	26	Personal services, e g hairdresser
	<u>OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</u>	27	Legal, juridicial, police
7	Adults	28	Health, e.g. doctor, dentist
8	Children	29	Education, e.g teacher, tutor
9	Not specified	30	Money, e g bank managers
	<u>FAMILY MEMBERS NOT IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	31	Welfare, e g. counsellors
10	Spouse/partner incl divorced/ separated partners	32	Service people, not specified
11	Own children		<u>OTHERS</u>
12	Siblings (incl sib-in-laws)	33	Strangers
13	Elderly relatives	34	Not specified, e g name only
14	Other relatives		
15	Not specified	99	Not stated
36	Mother/father (incl in-laws)		
16	<u>OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN NOT IN HOUSEHOLD</u>		
	<u>FRIENDS</u>		
17	Boy/girlfriend		
18	One other companion		
19	More than one companion		



TIME BUDGET STUDY  
LOCATION CODING FRAME

P.777

Cols. 530-531

Code

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (inc. gardens)

- 1 Own household.
- 2 Relatives' household.
- 3 Friends' household.
- 4 Other private household.

5 REGULAR SCHOOL/COLLEGE/WORKPLACE

School/college attended on a regular basis but not evening classes or day release (Code 17). Normal workplace, including other associated workplaces. For others' workplaces code 6.

- 6 Other peoples' workplaces.

SERVICES

- 7 Shop other than supermarket/shop unspecified/shopping centre not specified further.
- 8 Supermarket/hypermarket.
- 9 Market.
- 10 Transport facilities, eg. station, airport; other than in transit (codes 36-44).
- 11 Direct personal services, eg. hairdresser, beauty salon.
- 12 Locations for repair and upkeep of possessions eg. laundrette, garage, vet.
- 13 Banks, post offices, building societies and other money-related locations.
- 14 Other services, not covered in Codes 7-13.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- 15 Administrative, offices, etc. eg. council offices, government departments.
- 16 Hospital, clinics, chiropodists, herbalists and other medical/health-related locations
- 17 Schools, colleges and learning-related buildings attended on an occasional basis eg. for night school, day release For leisure related (day or evening) class locations code 24.
- 18 Church, place of worship.
- 19 Courts, police stations and legally-related locations except advice centres (Code20).
- 20 Advice centres, including welfare offices, CAB, Jobcentres, careers offices, etc.
- 21 Library.
- 22 Other public buildings not covered in 15-21.

Code

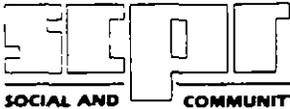
LOCATION CODING FRAME (continued)

LEISURE FACILITIES

- 23 Pub, social and night clubs For hobby club locations code 24.
- 24 Hobby clubs and leisure day/evening class locations eg. flower arranging, pottery, chess club.
- 25 Indoor sports facilities, eg sports centre, skating rink.
- 26 Museum, gallery, historic building etc. For outdoor historical sites, eg Stonehenge, Code 31.
- 27 Other entertainment facilities, eg. cinema, theatre
- 28 Restaurants, cafes and other eating places outside private households.
- 29 Other indoor leisure facilities not covered in codes 23-28 above.
  
- 30 Parks and public gardens.
- 31 Historic sites.
- 32 Beach, sea-side.
- 33 Countryside
- 34 Outdoor sports facilities, eg. golf, sailing.
- 35 Other outdoor leisure facilities not covered in codes 30-34 above

IN TRANSIT

- 36 Car, motorcycle (includes taxi).
- 37 Bus.
- 38 Train.
- 39 Bicycle.
- 40 Walked.
- 41 Water transport
- 42 Air transport.
- 43 Other transport.
  
- 44 Transport, not specified.
  
- 45 Other answers.
  
  
- 99 Not stated



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TIME BUDGET STUDY  
ACTIVITIES CODING FRAME

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<u>Contents</u>	<u>Codes</u>	<u>Page</u>
EVERYDAY PERSONAL NEEDS	(1-9)	1
TASKS IN AND AROUND THE HOME	(14-33)	2-3
CARE OF OTHERS	(37-55)	4
SHOPPING AND USE OF SERVICES	(56-66)	5
WORK ACTIVITIES AND BREAKS FROM WORK DURING WORK HOURS	(70-77)	6
JOBSEARCH ACTIVITIES	(80-83)	7
EDUCATION, COURSES AND INSTRUCTION	(86-90)	8
EVERYDAY LEISURE ACTIVITIES, USUALLY BASED AT HOME	(91-114)	9-10
LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, OUTSIDE HOME	(118-136)	11
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND ACTIVE LEISURE ACTIVITIES	(138-161)	12-13
RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, COMMUNITY, VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES	(166-176)	14
TRAVEL	(177-187)	17

EVERYDAY PERSONAL NEEDS (Codes 1-9)

All these activities relate to the individual, if these activities are carried out for other people, such as dressing children, feeding babies or washing an adult look under the section on 'Care of others' If they are carried out by other people, such as having a haircut, look under the section on 'Shopping and use of services'.

Code

- 1 Personal hygiene and self-care  
This includes all toilet and washing activities, such as baths or showers. Dressing, getting up, going to bed, preparing to go out. Putting on make up Manicure and saunas at home.
- 2 Eating at home  
Main meals and snacks at home, not including entertaining friends or others to a meal at home (see code 91) For meals out see codes 125-27, or at work code 72.
- 3 Drinking non-alcoholic beverages  
Tea, coffee, soft drinks and other non-alcoholic beverages
- 4 Main sleep  
Remember that for shift workers this could equally be in the day as well as at night.
- 5 Short naps and snoozes  
Include afternoon siestas and other short sleeps, different from the main sleep.
- 6 Being sick, ill  
Sick in bed or in hospital. Knocked unconscious, fainting. Involvement in an accident, cutting a finger, grazing knees, falling down, etc.
- 7 Personal medical care  
Taking medicines, prescriptions. Tending to wounds
- 8 Other personal care/need activity - LIST
- 9 Personal care/need - not specified

TASKS IN AND AROUND THE HOME (Codes 14-33)

If these are paid work activities, for example, doing office work at home, home catering for outside functions, homeworkers and running a catalogue, see under section on work. When done for someone else not as a paid activity see under 'Care of others'.

Code

- 14 Food preparation, cooking  
Preparing any food or drinks. Includes serving the meal up
- 15 Baking, freezing foods, making jams, pickles, preserves, drying herbs  
Where distinguishable from above, involving baking or food preparation not for immediate consumption.
- 16 Homebrewing, wine making
- 17 Washing up, putting away dishes  
Include using the dishwasher and drying dishes.
- 18 Washing clothes, hanging washing out to dry, bringing it in  
Does not include going to the laundry or launderette (see code 58).
- 19 Ironing clothes
- 20 Repair, upkeep of clothes  
Mending socks, sewing on buttons. Cleaning shoes. Does not include knitting, sewing and dressmaking (see code 105).
- 21 Making, changing beds
- 22 Dusting, hoovering, vacuum cleaning  
Include general cleaning and cleaning windows.
- 23 Outdoor cleaning  
This is cleaning done outside the house, such as washing out the porch, sweeping the drive and tidying the garage. It does not include work done in the garden (see code 29).
- 24 Other manual domestic work  
Includes watering indoor plants, tidying cupboards, lining shelves, laying the table.
- 25 Housework elsewhere unspecified
- 26 Heat and water supply upkeep  
This includes stoking the boiler, banking up fires, bleeding radiators
- 27 DIY, decorating, household repairs  
Putting up shelves, fixing and mending, wiring up plugs, hammering down floor boards, laying carpets. Incl. mending bike.
- 28 Car maintenance, car washing  
For taking a car to the garage or filling it with petrol see code 58.

TASKS IN AND AROUND THE HOME contd.

Code

- 29 Gardening
- 30 Home paperwork  
Keeping household accounts Filling in forms Shopping lists For paperwork activities connected with work, see under section on work, with looking for work see codes 80 for writing letters to friends, creative writing etc. see code 109 and for voluntary political activities see code 172 Include shopping lists
- 31 Pet care  
Includes feeding, washing and general care of pets but not taking pets for walks or riding horses (see codes 150, 153 respectively).
- 32 (Other) tasks in and around the home, unspecified
- 33 Tasks - unspecified

CARE OF OTHERS (Codes 37-55)

Code

- 37 Feeding and food preparation for babies and children  
Where distinguishable from general food preparation.
- 38 Feeding and food preparation for dependent adults  
Where distinguishable from general food preparation.
- 39 Washing changing babies and children
- 40 Washing, toilet needs of dependent adults
- 41 Putting children and babies to bed or getting them up
- 42 Babysitting  
Does not include childminding for other people's children as a paid activity (see code 74).
- 43 Other care of babies
- 44 Medical care  
Attending to medical needs of babies, children and adults. Putting plasters on wounds, giving medicine, washing cuts etc.
- 45 Reading to, or playing with  
Babies, children and dependent adults.
- 46 Helping children with homework  
(Incl. Open Evenings, etc.)
- 47 Supervising children  
At tea parties, in the garden, the park, at home, etc.
- 48 Accompanying adult or child  
To a doctor, dentist, hospital or day centre, nursery, school. This includes visiting someone in hospital.
- 49 Shopping for others  
This does not include shopping for own household but shopping for a relative, neighbour or friend who lives elsewhere.
- 50 Fetching/carrying something  
This could be taking a cup of tea to a wife, taking a book to a friend.
- 51 Other care of children  
Refer to supervisor.
- 52 Other care of adults - LIST
- 53 Doing housework for someone else

CARE OF OTHERS (Cont'd)

54 Care of children & babies - unspecified

55 Care of adults - unspecified

SHOPPING AND USE OF SERVICES (56-66)

Code

- 56 Everyday shopping, shopping unspecified  
Where this shopping is done for somebody else outside the home see code 49. Include paying roundsmen.
- 57 Shopping for durable goods  
Where these are distinguishable from above and covering goods that are not for immediate consumption such as cars, furniture, cutlery.
- 58 Services for upkeep of possessions  
These are not personal services but cover services such as launderettes, watch repairs, and duplicate key cutters, where a household possession actually receives the service. Repair of cars at garages, filling cars with petrol, and services of other mechanical equipment would be included here.
- 59 Personal services  
Including hairdressers, saunas, manicurists, beauty parlours.
- 60 Medical, dental, paramedical services  
This does not include accompanying someone to the doctor, dentist, physiotherapist, chiropidist etc. or visiting someone in hospital (see code 48). The visit must be made by the individual concerned.
- 61 Welfare services, counselling  
This may include visiting social services, marriage guidance counselling, going to a refuge, or a citizen's advice bureau.
- 62 Legal services, dealing with police  
Including being arrested as well as reporting stolen property. Jury service, visiting a legal advice centre or solicitor, attendance at court.
- 63 Money services  
Cashing cheques, buying stamps, picking up pensions, talking to the bank manager.
- 64 Services for animals  
Vets, catteries, stables and other services for animals.
- 65 (Other) shopping and use of services
- 66 Services unspecified

WORK RELATED ACTIVITIES AND BREAKS FROM WORK DURING WORK HOURS (70-77)

Code

- 70 Normal work  
Main job, whether part-time or full-time work. Includes overtime and time spent at workplace before starting and after finishing work. Work may be at home or outside the home. Those who are travelling most of the time, as part of their work, also come under here. Include business trips. For childminding and running catalogues see codes 74-75 below.
- 71 Unscheduled break at work  
Any interruption or waiting in work time, where it can be specifically isolated from work. Strikes, stoppages and breakdowns.
- 72 Scheduled break at work  
Regular breaks and prescribed non-working periods during work time, eg tea breaks. Meals at workplace in canteen, business lunch.
- 73 Second, third etc. job (for money)  
Where this can be identified as additional to normal work, for example, window cleaning, bar work and selling double-glazing. If it is not clear whether the work was done for money, clues may be found in the location column, ie at home/not at home, and the other people involved, ie clients, family. If not done for money, code under 'Tasks in and around the home' or 'Care of others'.
- 74 Childminding  
Caring for other people's children as a job, not as a personal favour. For babysitting see code 42.
- 75 Running a catalogue  
This includes reading the catalogue, selling to friends from the catalogue and any other associated paperwork - associated with running a catalogue.
- 76 Other informal economic activity  
This includes scavenging, poaching, mugging and theft.
- 77 Other work-related activities

JOBSEARCH ACTIVITIES (80-83)

Code

- 80 Jobseeking paperwork at home  
Reading vacancy columns in the newspaper, writing job applications,  
making phone calls about vacancies Any other paperwork concerned  
with job application procedures
- 81 Jobseeking activities outside home  
Going to Jobcentre. Interviews Paperwork outside the home. Calling  
in on potential employers. For picking up giro see code 63.
- 82 (Other) Jobsearch activities
- 83 Jobsearch - unspecified

EDUCATION, COURSES AND INSTRUCTION (86-90)

Leisure courses, involving weekend, day or night courses are included under the section on leisure (see code 132). These activities all relate to receiving education, ie. learning oneself, rather than educating others which may be coded as work (see work section), or as voluntary activity, such as literacy tutoring (see code 169)

Code

- 86 Educational activities - unspecified
- 87 Lunch break at educational establishment - school
- 88 Student at educational establishment  
Full or part time attendance at a college, school, further or adult education institute. Covers night school, lectures and courses.
- 89 Studying  
Including reading educational books, writing essays and preparing for lectures.
- 90 Other educational activities

EVERDAY LEISURE ACTIVITIES (91-114)

Code

- 91 Entertaining at home  
Having friends, relatives, colleagues round for a meal. A party  
Coffee mornings and friends (relatives etc.) dropping in for a chat
- 92 Talking, chatting, arguing, discussing  
Where distinguishable from other activities.
- 93 Alcohol, tobacco (smoking) and drugs consumption  
Not medical drugs (see code 7). For drinking in pubs see code 121.
- 94 Reading newspapers, magazines
- 95 Reading books  
Include unspecified reading here. Reading mail.
- 96 Listening to radio
- 97 Listening to tapes, records etc.  
Including listening to music etc. from unspecified source, here.
- 98 Watching broadcast TV  
Include watching sport etc on TV at home. Include watching an  
unspecified programme here.
- 99 Watching video tapes and discs
- 100 Watching home movies, slides  
Include looking at photographs.
- 101 'Playing'  
If with babies, children in the home or dependent adults see code 45.  
Otherwise include all activities like fooling around (not sports or  
games see sections on leisure and sport). Includes playing at school.
- 102 Playing video/computer games
- 103 Playing games, cards  
Include doing crosswords, puzzles, competitions  
football pools.
- 104 Artistic and music activities  
Singing, playing instruments, drawing, painting If being tutored or  
learning see code 132.
- 105 Knitting, sewing, dressmaking  
Not repairs to clothes (see code 20).
- 106 Hobbies, collections not shown elsewhere

EVERYDAY LEISURE ACTIVITIES, USUALLY BASED AT HOME contd.

Code

- 107 Computer activities  
Home based computers, not computer games (see code 102).
- 108 Telephoning  
Both making and receiving telephone calls.
- 109 Writing  
Writing to friends/relatives. Creative writing. Does not include home paperwork (see code 30). Includes filling in diary.
- 110 Relaxing, pottering around  
Including thinking, doing nothing, resting.
- 111 Sitting in garden, sunbathing
- 112 Kissing cuddling fondling  
Sex, lovemaking.
- 113 Other leisure activities
- 114 Leisure - unspecified

LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES (118-136)

For organisation of sport and coaching see under voluntary activities (code 170).

Code

- 118 Watching sport live at the event  
Not on television or video.
- 119 Watching films at the cinema
- 120 Watching live entertainment  
At a theatre or concert for example.
- 121 At the pub
- 122 Playing pub games  
Darts, dominoes and cards.
- 123 At a social or night club  
Not a hobby club but where people meet socially to drink, dance, talk or eat, eg. the British Legion, a disco club.
- 124 At a party/dance  
Where distinguishable from above.
- 125 Eating out at restaurants, cafes etc
- 126 Eating out at a fast food or takeaway  
Macdonalds and fish and chips, for example.
- 127 Eating out at a colleagues, relatives, friends' house
- 128 Visiting friends, relatives
- 129 Meeting friends, relatives outside respective homes
- 130 Gambling  
Include going out to play bingo (for bingo at home see code 103)  
Betting shops and arcades must be included but not betting at a racecourse (see code 118).
- 131 Driving lessons
- 132 Night and privately tutored classes for hobbies  
Including things like pottery, woodwork, textile design, etc.

LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES (118-136)

- 133 Eating out not specified
- 134 Attending jumble sales, bazaars etc.
- 135 Other - Leisure & entertainment activities
- 136 Leisure and Entertainment - not specified

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND ACTIVE LEISURE ACTIVITIES (138-161)

Code

- 138 Outdoor team games  
For example, football, rugby, cricket, hockey, basketball.
- 139 Non-team ball hitting sports  
For example, tennis, squash, badminton, snooker
- 140 Running, jogging, cross-country, track and field  
Include athletics.
- 141 Golf
- 142 Fishing
- 143 Bowls
- 144 Martial arts  
For example, karate, judo, Tai Chi.
- 145 Swimming and other water sports
- 146 Keep fit, yoga, aerobics
- 147 Cycling
- 148 Other outdoor sports
- 149 Other indoor sports
- 150 Walks, rambles  
Not short walks between two points (see travel codes), but walks by the sea, in the country etc. Include taking pets for walks.
- 151 Going for a drive
- 152 Dancing
- 153 Horse rides
- 154 Hunting, shooting etc.  
Include range and clay pigeon shooting.
- 155 Camping, caravanning
- 156 Other outdoor hobbies  
For example, birdwatching, mushroom picking, archaeology.

RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, COMMUNITY, VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES (166-176)

Code

- 166 Religious practices  
Including ceremonies, praying and meditation both at home and elsewhere. Sunday school. Organisation of church events should be coded elsewhere depending on the nature of the activity, eg running a bazaar (code 173)
- 167 Community/political meetings  
Union, pressure groups, other political groups. Includes attendance at meetings at home and elsewhere.
- 168 Activities as councillors, officials  
For activities as union or other political/community group official, such as organising meetings and giving a speech This work is voluntary in nature and unpaid, except for possible expense allowances.
- 169 Voluntary tutoring  
Teaching literacy, helping out at a school voluntarily, teaching the next door neighbour how to read (for own children see code 46). Teaching pottery.
- 170 Organising sports/coaching  
Where this is not part of somebody's work, eg. a PE teacher at school would be coded under the section on work.
- 171 Providing meals/refreshments  
Meals on wheels, bazaar refreshments.
- 172 Paperwork associated with voluntary activity  
Sticking up posters, delivering leaflets, stuffing envelopes.
- 173 Other voluntary/organisational work  
Running a stall, canvassing, organising other voluntary work.
- 174 Other political/community activities  
Includes demonstrations, lobbyings, pickets, non-violent direct action (NVDA), blockades, 'marching
- 175 Other religious, political community voluntary activities  
incl. unspecified.
- 176 Religious, political, community, voluntary activities - unspecified

TRAVEL (177-187)

Driving lessons, bike rides, walks in the country, going for a drive are not included here (see under leisure sections).

Code

- 177 Fetching, picking up, dropping off  
Either fetching someone/something or picking somebody up as a direct activity, eg. going to pick someone up out of work. This refers to errand types of activity eg. fetching a parcel from the station, and not care activities such as picking up children from school (code 182), or taking someone to the hospital. Walked someone to bus stop.
- 178 Work  
To/from work, wherever it is based. To/from business meetings and directly work related activities. During work travel for other than work reasons should fall under one of the other categories.
- 179 Leisure  
To/from leisure activities as shown in codes 91 to 159.
- 180 Religious, political, community, voluntary  
A journey to or from any of these activities.
- 181 Shopping/services  
Travel to/from shopping/services.
- 182 Care of others  
Travel in connection with care of others, eg. accompanying someone to hospital, picking children up from school.
- 183 Education  
Travel to/from educational activities
- 184 Arrived home, went out  
If this forms a main activity, first check there are no secondary activities, eg. put on coat. If there are, code these as main activities.
- 185 Jobsearch  
To/from Jobcentre, interviews and other Jobsearch activities.
- 186 Other travel
- 187 Travel - not specified

ADDITIONAL CODES

Code

- 710 Indeterminate home relaxation  
At home, and by inference resting or relaxing
- 711 Other home  
At home, no inference possible as to activity
- 712 Uninterpreted activities  
Activity is named, but name not understood
- 713 Indeterminate "in town", probably shopping  
"In town", and by inference shopping
- 714 Indeterminate "out of home" leisure  
Not at home, not at work, not shopping
- 715 Indeterminate institutional  
Offices or other institutional setting other than work, school  
or public building
- 716 Waiting for someone or something
- 717 Suspicious blanks  
Possible inference of unrecorded illegal or unsocial activity
- 718 Death
- 719 Meeting people, saying goodbye
- 720 Out of house - not sure where
- 995 Missing data - diary misprint
- 999 Not stated

1980 INDUSTRY CODE LIST

<u>Class</u>		<u>Class</u>	
	<u>AGRICULTURE FORESTRY &amp; FISHING</u>		<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>
01	Agriculture and Horticulture	50	Construction
02	Forestry		<u>DISTRIBUTION, HOPPLS &amp; CATERING, REPAIRS</u>
03	Fishing	61	Wholesale distribution (except dealing in scrap & waste materials)
	<u>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</u>	62	Dealing in scrap & waste materials
11	Coal extraction & manufacture of solid fuels	63	Commission agents
12	Coke ovens	64	Retail distribution (incl 65 from book)
13	Extraction of mineral oil & natural gas	66	Hotels & catering
14	Mineral oil processing	67	Repair of consumer goods & vehicles
15	Nuclear fuel production		<u>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>
16	Production & distribution of electricity, gas & other forms of energy	71	Railways
17	Water supply industry	72	Other inland transport
	<u>EXTRACTION OF MINERALS &amp; CORES OTHER THAN FUELS</u>	74	Sea transport
	<u>MANUFACTURE OF METALS, MINERAL PRODUCTS &amp; CHEMICALS</u>	75	Air transport
21	Extraction & preparation of metalliferous ores	76	Supporting services to transport
22	Metal manufacturing	77	Miscellaneous transport services & storage N.E.S
23	Extraction of minerals N.E.S	79	Postal services & telecommunications
24	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products		<u>BANKING, FINANCE, INSURANCE, BUSINESS SERVICES &amp; LEASING</u>
25	Chemical industry	81	Banking & finance
26	Production of man-made fibres	82	Insurance except for compulsory social security
	<u>METAL GOODS, ENGINEERING &amp; VEHICLES INDUSTRIES</u>	83	Business services
31	Manufacture of metal goods N.E.S	84	Renting of movables
32	Mechanical engineering	85	Owning & dealing in real estate
33	Manufacture of office machinery & data processing equipment		<u>OTHER SERVICES</u>
34	Electrical & electronic engineering	91	Public administration, national defence & compulsory social service
35	Manufacture of motor vehicles & parts	92	Sanitary services
36	Manufacture of other transport equipment	93	Education
37	Instrument engineering	94	Research & development
	<u>OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</u>	95	Medical & other health services. veterinary services
41	Food, drink & tobacco manufacturing industries (incl. 42 from book)	96	Other services provided to the general public
43	Textile industry	97	Recreational services & other cultural services
44	Manufacture of leather & leather goods	98	Personal services
45	Footwear & clothing industries	99	Domestic services
46	Timber & wooden furniture industries	00	Diplomatic representation, international organisations allied armed services
47	Manufacture of paper & paper products, printing & publishing	89	Unable to classify/NA
48	Processing of rubber & plastics		
49	Other manufacturing industries		

OCCUPATION CODING (Q.27h)

[See data documentation]

OCCUPATION CODING

The Occupation Coding scheme used by SCPR is based on the 1980 Classification of Occupations as used for the 1981 Census, referred to in the rest of this note as 'the Classification'. Two elements, 1980 Occupation Code and Employment Status are coded, enabling S.E.B. and Social Class to be derived by reference to a look-up table. These latter items are then added to the data file.

1980 Occupation Code

In the Classification of Occupations 1980 the codes appear as the 161 categories of KOS (condensed form) followed by a full stop followed by a 1 or 2 digit suffix. SCPR record these codes with the full stop omitted, left justified in a 5-digit field. As most codes have only a 1-digit suffix, the last position in the 5-column field is usually blank.

The 1980 code should not be treated numerically, since this will with most packages lead to confounding of blanks and zeros in the suffixes. However this is rarely a problem in practice, since it is usually only the first 3 digits which are used in analysis directly, and these form a constant length numeric code in the range 001-161 (plus exceptions noted below). The suffixes are really only relevant to the derivation of S.E.B. and Social Class.

We have renumbered four codes in the Classification as follows:

Classification of Occupations	SCPR Code	Description
-.1	9981	Foremen (engineering & allied)
-.2	9982	Trainee craftsmen (ditto.)
-.1	9991	Inadequately described
-.2	9992	Not stated

(As the Classification notes on page vi these groups do not form part of the condensed KOS structure.)

### Employment Status

We have expanded the categories in the Classification of Occupations to 11, introducing missing and partial information codes. The latter enable the maximum information to be utilised when automatically deriving S.E.G. and Social Class. The categories are as follows.

- 01 self-employed (25+ employees)
- 02 self-employed (1-24 employees)
- 03 self-employed (no employees)
- 04 self-employed (NA how many employees)
- 05 manager (establishment of 25+ employees)
- 06 manager (establishment of 1-24 employees)
- 07 manager (NA size of establishment)
- 08 foreman/supervisor
- 09 other employee
- 10 employee (NA if manager/foreman/other)
- 11 NA/insufficient information to code more specifically.

### Derivation of S.E.G. and Social Class

The computer edit program accesses a look-up table organised as a matrix of 1980 Occupation codes and the 11 Employment status codes above. The information is taken from the table in Appendix B1 of the Classification. There are entries in each cell for S.E.G. and Social Class. A blank entry indicates an invalid combination of Occupation and Employment Status, so the table performs an editing function as well. At the end of the process the values for S.E.G. and Social Class are entered permanently on each record.

### Socio-Economic Group (S.E.G.)

The codes are the standard codes 01-17 as noted in the Classification of Occupations.

### Social Class

There are two distinct fields, each of one digit. The first is the Social Class category, with 1-5 corresponding to I-V and two additional codes: 8 meaning not classified by the system and 9 meaning insufficient information/NA.

The second digit indicates whether non-manual (1) or manual (2) occupation with 8 and 9 as for the first digit.

S.E. 2/8/84

Reference: Classification of Occupations 1980. OPCS/HMSO

NATIONAL  
TIME-BUDGET STUDY

Methodological report  
prepared for  
The Economic and Social Research Council  
by  
Barry Hedges and Jenny Hyatt

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APPENDICES

## SUMMARY

### The study

In late 1983 and early 1984, two parallel sets of time-budget data collection exercises were funded by SSRC's Social Affairs Committee after some initial piloting and development work.

The principal exercise involved the completion of seven-day diaries by a nationally-representative sample of adults aged 14 or over. Response rates are not usually high in diary operations of this type, and were reduced in this project by a number of additional constraints, of which the most significant was the attempt to get all members of the same household to complete diaries (starting on the same day) in consequence of the interest of the Social Affairs Committee in social interactions. An initial interview obtaining a wide variety of data about the household and its members was successfully carried out at over 70% of the initially selected sample, but diaries were obtained for only 52% of the adults in these households; the overall response rate for the diary was thus only about 40%. However, as will be seen, remarkably little bias seems attributable to this.

The parallel exercise involved the use of a one-day recall interview in place of a diary. An initial interview identical with that used for the diary sample again achieved a response rate of over 70%. A higher proportion (80%) of members of these households was successfully interviewed about their activities, and the net response rate for activity data (analogous to the diary's 40%) was 60%.

The number of diaries/activity records obtained was about 1600 for the seven-day operation and 500 for the one-day. Data was recorded for every quarter of an hour throughout the period studied, and the total number of quarter-hour units on the data file is about a million for the diaries and about 50,000 for the recall interviews.

### The outcome

The initial household interview, which achieved a good response, provided a range of data about the households and their eligible occupants, so that the extent of bias in terms of household, demographic or personal characteristics of those providing diary/activity data can be assessed. There is a definite tendency for women to be more likely to provide activity data than men, and for those in full-time paid work to be less likely to provide it than part-timers or those not in paid work (this activity-related bias may in fact explain much of the observed difference between the sexes). Apart from these, there do not seem to be any other major biases in the composition of the diary-providing sample. And because both the diary and the recall samples exhibit the same biases, they remain closely matched to each other in their characteristics.

Given the widely divergent response rates, and the low level of the diary response in particular, biases could easily have been more extensive than those observed. There may, of course, be undetected biases in terms of variables not measured (e.g. personality characteristics).

Because of the similarity between the two samples, they can be compared with each other as they stand. But for the making of absolute estimates, or comparison with other sources, some reweighting is needed.

Even more striking than the modesty of the levels of bias exhibited between the demographic and household characteristics of the two samples is the extraordinarily close match in respect of the activity data itself. Differences in this data could have resulted either from differences in the two samples or from differences in response patterns as a result of the different data collection methods used. Even if the samples are perfectly matched, the quite different stimuli offered in the data collection process, and the different contexts provided, could very easily lead to different results. But they do not. Activity distribution, location, and persons involved, are nearly identical for both samples. The recall method tends to elicit slightly more secondary activity (particularly for certain types of activity), but few other differences are to be seen.

This remarkable robustness is all the more surprising in that - as our development work showed - activity patterns are not tidy, clear-cut and well-defined. Quite apart from the problems of memory (to which even a diary operation is subject), the problem of validly accounting, within a rigid recording framework, for the kaleidoscopic variety of human activity would be a major one even for a hypothetical researcher directly observing it. The necessary intervention of intermediaries - an interviewer given a few hours' briefing and a respondent given only a few minutes' explanation - hardly seems a sufficient basis for overcoming the classificatory problems involved. Yet the recorded data has a robustness that appears to suggest that behaviour is much "harder" than a detailed examination of it might suggest. Or, perhaps, simply that people's mechanisms for coping with the task of categorising their behaviour are totally uncorrelated either with the type of behaviour in which they happen to engage or in their readiness to take part in a study of it.

### Implications

Although it does not resolve the underlying problems of classifying activities, the robustness of the data in the face of different data collection methods and response rates is clearly encouraging. Although it is not a proof of validity, it removes one important source of doubts about validity. In other methodological work, for example in interviewer variability or question-wording studies, it has often been shown that lack of robustness is a good indicator of inadequacy or invalidity in the questioning. If different methods yield different results, they cannot all be valid, and it often emerges that the reason

for variation is that what is being measured is too "soft" and imprecise: it is not the case that one technique is measuring validly and the others not, but rather that the variable being studied is insufficiently well-defined, so that there can be no single valid technique for measuring it. Different questions evoke responses that are coloured to different degrees by different aspects of the phenomenon under examination, or by different interpretations suggested to respondents' minds about what is intended by the question. The absence of such method-sensitive variation suggests, though it cannot demonstrate, that what is being measured is "real", though interpretation should not be pressed too far or too uncritically. Some of the possible limitations of the data are discussed in Section 2 of this report.

Diary methods have attracted doubt or criticism on account of their low response rates and the obvious magnitude of the task for respondents. This study provides powerful support for them, firstly by suggesting that low response rates do not introduce biases as large as might be expected, and then by indicating that the distribution and levels of responses approximate to those of the principal competing technique, the one-day recall.

A seven-day diary exercise must remain more cumbersome and expensive than a one-day recall study, but its cost-effectiveness is likely to be greater. Although day-on-day correlations with respondents reduce the marginal value of additional days, the marginal cost of these additional days is lower. We have not, however, computed the design effects. The seven-day diary also offers the undoubted bonus of allowing the week - the dominant cyclical factor in activity patterns within the larger cycle of the year - to be examined as a whole. Very little use, as yet, seems to have been made of this potential in seven-day diary studies.

The value of attempting to get all members of a household to complete a diary for precisely the same period of time is not yet clear. It is undoubtedly an important factor in reducing the response rate, and given that individual members within households may opt out, and that about a quarter of households have only one person anyway, the number of analysable cases of whole-household multi-person diary sets is not large.

It is doubtful whether, for example, the activity accounts of a sample of husband-and-wife couples could be usefully cross-analysed because of the possibility of the diaries not being properly synchronised (as an early SCPR study discovered). And if they are analysed as parallel samples of husbands and wives, the only gain over entirely independent samples is that they are matched by household. While that is an important gain, it may well be offset by the losses the procedure entails. It is true that the evidence suggests that the principal casualty - the response rate - does not lead to serious bias, but the risk of this can never be entirely set aside.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Outline of project

In 1983, the Social Affairs Committee of the ESRC invited SCPR to conduct a national time-budget study. Its purpose was to provide a database resource available to a range of interests within the research community. SCPR, who had had previous experience of this type of work in several studies, drew the Committee's attention to the substantial methodological problems inherent in such work, and to the different options available. A pilot study, on a substantial scale, was then undertaken. Though underlining some of the difficulties, its outcome was judged by the Committee to be sufficiently encouraging to justify undertaking the main study. At the same time, it was realised that the technical problems were sufficiently great to make it desirable to build in some methodological assessment material. This took three main forms. First, the principal technique chosen (the seven-day diary) was paralleled by a one-day recall study. Second, an interviewer variance study was set up, since it was realised that the completion of the self-completion document could be affected by interviewers' presentation of the task. Third, some qualitative work on diary completion and perceptions of time was undertaken.

Also involved in the project was a team from the Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) at Sussex University, under the direction of J. I. Gershuny, now Professor of Sociology at Bath University. SPRU's role was to collaborate with SCPR in the design of the work; to undertake some substantive analyses; and to deposit the data in the Survey Archive at Essex with all necessary documentation to enable it to be used by the academic community. SCPR's role was to design the project in consultation with SPRU, to carry out the fieldwork; to code and edit the data, to provide SPRU with an edited data tape, and to write a methodological report.

### 1.2. Summary of design

A sample of 2040 addresses was selected from the Electoral Register in a sample of 60 constituencies. Introductory interviews (questionnaires appended) were conducted at 1402 of these. At each interviewed household, all persons aged 14 or over were asked to keep a seven-day activities diary (appended), at the end of which a self-completion questionnaire was included. 1601 did so, though not all of these were complete. Half the work was undertaken in November and December 1983, and half in January and February 1984.

In parallel, a sample of 420 addresses was selected from the Electoral Register in the same constituencies. At 288 of these, the same introductory interview was carried out, but this time all persons aged 14 or over were invited to be interviewed about their activities on the preceding day, and also to complete a self-completion questionnaire identical with that in the back of the seven-day diary. A total of 497 co-operated. The day of week of interview was systematically

controlled to provide a larger sample of Saturday and Sunday dates than would be achieved by an even spread of interviews.

At a sub-sample of sampling points, an interviewer variability experiment was carried out. It is hoped that the results of this will be separately reported by the SCPR Methods Centre, although the data obtained exhibit a robustness that makes it unlikely that there will be major interviewer effects.

The introductory interview collected demographic and other basic information about the household and its members. The diary itself (and its one-day recall interview equivalent) requested information on a quarter-hour-by-quarter-hour basis throughout the week. The information sought for each period comprised main activity, any other (secondary) activity, other persons involved, and the location where it took place. The self-completion questionnaire requested more generalised data on frequency of participation in various activities, as well as questions on health and on satisfaction with life.

A constraint placed on the design was that all activity accounts obtained from the members of any given household should all relate to the same calendar week (or day).

Further details of the complex design will be found in Section 3 (Sampling), and specific aspects are detailed in other sections.

### 1.3. This report

This report describes the methods used, discusses the methodological issues, and presents evidence bearing on these.

## 2. DESIGN ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

### 2.1. The nature of the task of obtaining activity records

The task of keeping a record of activities is considerably more difficult than might at first be supposed.

The principal problem is that of imposing the necessary structure on activities so that they can be recorded in a simple and uniform manner. This involves the diary-keeper in interpreting the purpose of the exercise in order, for example, to determine what degree of disaggregation of activities is required. Is it enough, for instance, to write "housework" across a large part of a morning, or is a breakdown needed? If so, then into what elements should it be broken down?

Is it sufficient, for example, to put "had lunch", subsuming all the ancillary tasks of food preparation and clearing away, or is it necessary to separate preparation, consumption and clearing up? Or even to separate, say, washing dishes from drying them? Is "went to play football" a sufficient description, or should the main components be separated (travel to the ground, changing, playing, showering, changing, drinking in the bar, travel home again)? A visit to a friend's may involve conversation and then, at some point during the visit, some games of table-tennis. Should the whole activity be recorded as "visiting a friend", or should it be disaggregated into "conversation" and "sport"?

Clearly, human behaviour is capable of being described in almost infinite detail. Equally clearly, the activities record is intended to summarise this mass of detail under broader headings. But how broad should these headings be? And how is the researcher's decision about this to be communicated to diary-keepers in such a way that consistent standards are maintained?

The answer to the first of these two questions - how broad should the headings be - must depend on the research aims. If the study's orientation is on activities other than paid work, it will be sufficient to treat paid work time as a single category, regardless of the specific work activities undertaken during it (though attention would need to be paid to lunch and, perhaps, tea-breaks within the overall period, and also to whether travel to and from work should be separately recorded). This was the approach adopted in the present project. But if the researcher's purpose is to study, for example, all interpersonal relationships regardless of context, then disaggregation of work activities would be needed.

A further illustration is provided by shopping. For many purposes, it might be sufficient to record a shopping trip as a single activity, from the time of leaving home to the time of returning. But the diary record would then no longer provide a complete account of types of behaviour that cut across this classification. Travel is an obvious example, since the journey to and from the shops gets lost in the

blanket description. The "shopping trip" could also include things such as visits to the library, or seeking advice at the CAB, which researchers with those particular interests might legitimately expect to be recorded in the diary and separately coded in the data file.

A researcher designing a time-budget study to provide focused information on a particular topic could take steps to ensure full coverage of that topic at the expense, if necessary, of others. But the present study was intended as a general-purpose resource to be quarried by researchers with as yet undefined interests. Decisions taken about levels and types of activities have thus to be taken on the basis of what might be called an "averaging" approach in which compromises are sought (implicitly if not explicitly) between the hypothetical competing claims of researchers who might want to interrogate the data for different purposes.

An appreciation of the fundamental difficulty of the task can be gained by imagining that the researcher possessed an absolutely complete record of the respondent's activities. This is, of course, not a practical possibility, but can be crudely conceived of as, for example, a continuous videotape. The researcher could then code the activities directly, without relying on any reporting by the diarist. The task of constructing a code frame, or of applying it reliably, would be a difficult one, since the range of possibilities would clearly be enormous. With such rich material, different researchers might well produce entirely different classification systems, some of which might bear little resemblance to the conventional type of activity classification, which dominates time budget studies partly because the apparently objective character of "activities" makes them (relatively) easy to report, and partly because its versatility matches the general-purpose character of most time-budget data sets. Time-budget methods are cumbersome and expensive, and are rarely appropriate when a narrow facet of behaviour is being studied, since a structured questionnaire or a limited activity diary (such as a travel diary) is likely to prove more cost-effective. They thus tend to be deployed to provide general descriptions of behaviour, and this very generality limits the extent to which they can satisfactorily be interrogated to provide answers to specific questions that cut across the grain of the data. For example, an examination of the amount of time spent in child-care would be limited by the fact that while some child-care activities would be separately identified as such ("feeding the baby"), others would not. The respondent might well be looking after children while also engaging in some other activity; and it may well be this other activity that is recorded and subsequently coded. In principle, this type of difficulty could be overcome by having a multiple classification system, but time-budget studies generally adopt a monotonic approach in which each activity receives only one code, the sum of the time spent being additive to the total period studied.

Some studies - including the present one - record "secondary" as well as "main" activities, to cope with simultaneous activities - knitting and watching television. (It is left to the respondent to decide which activity is the "main" one, and criteria could include saliency or the amount of time spent on each within the recording period.) But this is

unlikely to cope with the type of difficulty that arises in relation to child-care, since this concept is not clearly defined and is unlikely to feature as a secondary activity.

This illustrates the extent to which the fundamental problem of activity classification is increased by the need for respondents to classify their own activities. (Although there is a final coding stage, the task of making a record inevitably involves a major classification exercise.) Child-care is a particularly difficult case, since even a complete audio-visual record of activities would not fully reveal its extent: it does not reveal whether an activity is constrained by child-care needs. Presence in a room with a child may or may not have child-care implications. But whatever difficulties may be inherent in the classification task even when the researcher has direct access to the behaviour, the fact that this classifying role has largely to be played by the respondent rather than the researcher adds greatly to the problem.

Some means of briefing respondents on their task is needed, but this has to be done at the same time as their co-operation is sought. Anything more than a brief and simple statement is likely to be counter-productive.

## 2.2. Recording the involvement of other people

The aims of the present project make it necessary to record not only activities but other persons involved in them. The notion of "involved" is not clear-cut. It means more than mere presence: for instance, if the diary-keeper is cooking a meal, while someone else in the room is reading the paper, the second person is not involved in the activity. If the diary keeper is washing up and the second person drying up, the "involvement" of the second person depends on how the activity is classified. On a narrow view of washing up as a distinct activity, the second person is not involved. On a broader view, in which it is recorded as "clearing up after the meal", the second person is involved.

It can happen that the diary keeper is engaged simultaneously in two (or more) activities, with other persons being involved in the secondary but not the main activity. Only involvement in the main activity was sought in the diary, but situations of this kind could give rise to confusion.

## 2.3. Methodologies available

The two principal methods used to collect time-budget data are the seven-day diary and the one-day recall, though there are variants of these.

The recall method depends on the respondent remembering the minor, as well as major, features of the specific day concerned. (Customarily, this is the day before the interview.) On a priori grounds, it seems

likely that there would be a deterioration in the quality of the record if the respondent were asked about earlier days as well, and the view is usually taken that this method must be restricted to one day only. To improve the record, it is possible to give respondents advance warning, so that they can make notes which will serve as aide-memoires when the interview is carried out. This is sometimes referred to as a "tomorrow" diary, as opposed to the "yesterday" diary approach described above, but the distinction is misleading, since both are seeking records of yesterday, and no actual diary is involved. Better terms might be one-day recall and one-day pre-notified recall.

The diary method may appear to overcome the limitations of memory, but it is known that in practice people complete them at (sometimes long) intervals, relying on their memory of the intervening period.

Once the investment has been made in providing diaries and briefing on their uses, the diary study does not have the same need to confine attention to a single day as does the recall study. Various time periods have been used, but the most common is a week. In view of the fact that many activities have a weekly cycle, this has obvious advantages. However, the longer the diary, the greater the risk of a low co-operation rate or of poor quality recording. Some studies have for this reason used periods of two or three days.

There are a variety of differences in methodology between time-budget studies over and above the basic recall versus diary option or the length of the diary period. These include:

- 1) Whether recording should be constrained by pre-set time periods, or left open. In the former case the diary is laid out as a sequence of fixed short periods; in the latter, activities are recorded in sequence, and their starting and finishing times noted.
- 2) Whether the fixed short periods, if used, should be five minutes, fifteen minutes, half-an-hour, an hour, or some other period.
- 3) Whether secondary activities are catered for.
- 4) Whether the involvement of other people is recorded and if so how.
- 5) Whether the recording of activities should be open-ended, or, as in a recent BBC study, into precoded categories.

### 3. SAMPLING

#### 3.1. The overall design

The population to be sampled comprised adults aged 14 or over living in private households in Great Britain. They were to be sampled in such a way that all such persons in any one household were included. It was therefore necessary to select an equal probability sample of households.

The design was a multi-stage one, with wards as PSU's.

The Social Affairs Committee requested a design in which each of the 30 OPCS clusters of Parliamentary Constituencies had an equally large sample, although their populations in fact vary and selection probabilities thus become unequal. A list of these clusters is given in Table 301.

Two constituencies were selected with probability proportionate to electorate (ppe) from among those in each cluster. One ward was then selected with ppe from each constituency, making a total of 60 wards. Within each ward a fixed number of addresses was selected. The number of different surnames was used as a proxy for number of households. If the address had one or two surnames it was treated as a whole, and the customary "firsting" procedure assured equal selection probabilities for all such addresses. If it had three or more surnames, each "surname block" within it was treated as a separate unit and "firsted". Thus, such addresses' chances of selection were proportionate to the number of surname blocks they contain. In the field, one household was then selected from among those at each address. At each selected household, all persons aged 14 or over were individually invited to participate in the survey, but the preliminary interview was carried out with any responsible adult.

#### 3.2. Weighting

Various types of data weighting are possible.

The Social Affairs Committee's design for sampling constituencies yields unequal selection probabilities. There is thus scope for weighting the sample back to the actual proportions of the population lying in each OPCS cluster, using a weight proportional to  $p_i/s_i$ , where  $p_i$  is the actual population of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster and  $s_i$  the sample within it. There are various ways of implementing this, depending on whether the unit is the household or the individual, and on whether the values of  $s_i$  are taken from the initial or the achieved sample. To investigate the effects, main activities were experimentally weighted on an individual basis, using the 1982 electorate as a proxy for  $p_i$  and numbers returning usable diaries as the value of  $s_i$ . 1982 electorates for the clusters are shown in Table 302. Very little difference was found between the raw and area-weighted distributions. Some further evidence on this is presented in Section 8.1.

TABLE 301 OPCS CLUSTERS

<u>Family</u>	<u>Cluster</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of constit- uencies</u>	<u>% of 1982 electorate</u>
1	1	Centres of learning	18	2.52
	2	Service centres with single people	23	3.58
	3	Outer London suburbs	33	4.86
	4	Very high status areas	31	5.72
2	5	Areas extremely dependent on agriculture	21	3.06
	6	Agricultural areas	39	7.19
	7	Scottish rural areas	19	2.35
	8	Resort and retirement areas	30	5.17
3	9	Areas of intermediate status and modern housing	24	4.05
	10	East Midlands/North-West small industrial towns	30	5.50
	11	South Midlands growth areas	35	7.24
	12	West Midlands growth areas	15	3.12
4	13	Areas of rapid growth	19	4.01
	14	Conurbation mining areas	18	3.22
	15	Mining areas	20	3.51
	16	The Black Country	12	1.86
	17	Steel and chemical towns	20	3.61
	18	South Wales Valleys	9	1.03
	19	Poorer urban areas	19	2.89
	20	Metropolitan inter-war suburbs	21	3.15
	21	Textile areas	40	5.55
	5	22	Maritime areas	13
23		Peripheral conurbation council estates	11	1.82
24		Scottish industrial areas	20	3.21
25		Scottish city constituencies	13	1.79
6	26	Clydeside	10	0.95
	27	Low status inner London	23	2.83
	28	Provincial inner areas	19	2.00
	29	High status central London	6	0.74
	30	Multi-occupied inner London	<u>12</u>	1.34
			<u>623</u>	
Families	1	Suburbs and service centres		
	2	Rural areas and seaside resorts		
	3	Growth areas		
	4	Stable industrial areas		
	5	Areas dominated by local authority housing		
	6	Metropolitan inner areas		

TABLE 302 CONSTITUENCY SAMPLES

<u>OPCS cluster</u> (cols 117,118)	<u>Serial number within cluster</u> (col 119)	
	1	2
01	Glasgow Hillhead	Manchester Withington
02	Brighton Kemptown	Greenwich
03	Bexleyheath	South Hertfordshire
04	Beaconsfield	Windsor and Maidenhead
05	Pembroke	Leominster
06	Devon North	Poole
07	West Aberdeenshire	Argyll
08	Harrogate	Hove
09	Feltham and Heston	Gloucester
10	Chorley	Colne Valley
11	Banbury	Daventry
12	Cannock	Gravesend
13	Havant and Waterloo	Welwyn and Hatfield
14	Bury and Radcliffe	Heywood and Royton
15	Hemsworth	St Helen's
16	Coventry NE	West Bromwich East
17	East Flint	Pontypool
18	Ebbw Vale	Gower
19	Bishop Auckland	Durham
20	Coventry SW	Northampton North
21	Keighley	Manchester Openshaw
22	Bootle	Sunderland South
23	Birmingham Northfield	Manchester Wythenshawe
24	Ayrshire South	Kilmarnock
25	Aberdeen North	Edinburgh East
26	Glasgow Garscadden	Glasgow Springburn
27	Lewisham Deptford	Lambeth Vauxhall
28	Kingston-upon-Hull Central	Nottingham East
29	Camden Hampstead	Kensington and Chelsea
		Kensington
30	Ealing Acton	Brent East

NB Interviewing in each constituency was confined to one ward, selected with probability proportionate to electorate

A second type of weighting relates to the address/household selection mechanism. If there are one or two surnames at the address (which is recorded on columns 120 and 121 of the data file, from the Address Record Form), addresses are selected with equal probability but households with probability inversely proportional to the number of households at the address. The weight needed is thus equal to the number of households (h). Where there are three or more surnames, the weight needed is  $h/s$ , where s is the number of surnames.

Technically, both the above weights should be applied in order to remove unequal selection probabilities. But in view of their limited effects, and the difficulties weighting adds to the handling of the exceptionally complex data set, it may be judged better not to apply these weights. That is the view we have taken in this report.

A third type of weighting could be employed to correct observed response bias (notably against men) in the sample of diaries. This should certainly be considered as an ad hoc measure in constructing best estimates of overall time use, even if no set of corrective weights is systematically applied to all analyses.

A final weight relates to the one-day recall data only. The number of interviews was deliberately arranged so that there would be more interviews on Saturdays and Sundays than on other days of the week. If any aggregations are made to a weekly total, they must take account of this, and apply weights that equalise the number of observations per day. The distributions of "Activity days" was:

	Nos.	%
Monday	44	9
Tuesday	53	11
Wednesday	71	14
Thursday	58	12
Friday	55	11
Saturday	107	22
Sunday	109	22
TOTAL	497	100

### 3.3. Numbers involved

The sample was divided into a number of component parts. There were three bases for this division:

into seven-day diary and one-day recall

into seven-day diary pre-Christmas (Wave I) and seven-day diary post-Christmas (Wave II)

into "A" sampling points and "B" sampling points: the "A" points were the vehicle for the interviewer variability

experiment, and also incorporated all the one-day recall interviews

The division into "A" points and "B" points was made by randomly allocating the two wards selected within each OPCS cluster.

The other two divisions entailed systematic subdivision of the sample of addresses selected for each ward.

The plan was as follows:

Set A 58 selections per ward (30 x 58 = 1740)  
of which 22 were allocated to seven-day Wave I  
" " 22 " " " seven-day Wave II  
" " 14 " " " one-day Wave I only

Each of these three sets were further divided into two equal halves of which one half was assigned to one interviewer and the other half to another interviewer (as part of the interviewer variability experiment).

Set B 24 selections per ward (30 x 24 = 720)  
of which 12 were allocated to seven-day Wave I  
and 12 " " " seven-day Wave II

The total selected was thus 2460, of which 420 related to the one-day recall interview and 2040 to the seven-day diary, these being split evenly between Wave I and Wave II but unevenly between Set A and Set B, the former having twice as many as the latter.

#### 3.4. Seven-day diary response

Of the 2040 issued addresses, 88 proved to be out-of-scope, leaving 1952. Interviews were successfully obtained at 1402 of these, or 72%. Details are shown in Table 303.

The number of eligible persons (aged 14+) in the 1402 households was 3106. Of these, 1900 personally accepted the diary, and it was accepted by proxy on behalf of a further 398, totalling 2298 acceptances (74%). However, by no means all of these diaries were completed. When they were picked up, it was found that 1268 had been "fully" completed (i.e. were filled in for all seven days) and 333 "partially" (one to six days filled in).

The total number of fully or partially completed diaries was thus 1601, or 52% of the number of eligible persons in these households. This number was, however, reduced to 1597 at the editing stage. Both fully and partially completed diaries are referred to when the term "usable diaries" appears below.

To calculate the true overall response rate, an estimate has to be made of the number of persons in households where no interview could be carried out. If they had the same number of eligible persons, on

TABLE 303 RESPONSE RATES

	<u>7-day</u>		<u>1-day</u>	
	<u>diary sample</u>		<u>diary sample</u>	
(a) <u>To the household interview</u>				
Addresses issued	2040		420	
Out of scope (vacant, derelict etc.)	88		16	
In scope	1952	100%	404	100%
Household interview obtained	1402	72%	296	73%
Not obtained because of:				
Refusal	401	21%	77	19%
Non-contact	120	6%	23	6%
Other	29	2%	8	2%
(b) <u>The 7-day diary - eligible persons in interviewed households</u>				
Number of eligible persons (14%)	3106	100%		
Accepted diary	2298	74%		
Acceptance in person	1900	61%		
Acceptance by proxy	398	13%		
Did not accept diary	808	26%		
Personal refusal	450	14%		
Proxy refusal	228	7%		
Away/in hospital	43	1%		
At home, but senile/incapacitated/ill	53	2%		
Cannot write English	15	*		
Other	19	1%		
Outcomes of acceptances:-				
"Full" diary (entries for all days)	1268	41%		
"Partial" diary ( " " 1-6 " )	333	11%		
Picked up, but no entries	526	17%		
Not picked up	<u>171</u>	<u>6%</u>		
	2298	74%		
(c) <u>The one-day recall - eligible persons in interviewed households</u>				
Number of eligible persons (14+)			622	100%
Recall interview carried out			497	80%
No interview carried out, because of:				
Personal refusal			21	3%
Proxy refusal			38	6%
Away/in hospital			24	4%
At home, but senile/incapacitated/ill			8	1%
Cannot speak English			-	-
Other			34	5%

average, as interviewed households, the total number of eligible persons would be 4333. However, they are in fact likely to be smaller households. If an average of 1.9 persons is attributed to them (compared with 2.22 for interviewed households) the total number of persons is then 4151. On this basis, the proportion of all eligible persons who fully or partly completed diaries is 39%.

At 478 of the interviewed households, no usable diaries were completed. At 924 one or more were completed. In these 924 households, which between them completed 1601 usable diaries, there were 2104 eligible persons. The completion rate in these households is thus 76%.

At a subset of 576 households, all eligible persons completed a usable diary. These 576 households included 1116 eligible persons, and thus accounted for 70% of the total yield of 1601 usable diaries.

### 3.5 One-day recall response

Of the 420 addresses issued for one-day recall, 16 were out-of-scope, leaving 404. The household interview was completed at 296 of these, or 73%.

At 8 of these 296 households, no recall interviews were achieved, leaving 288 where one or more were obtained.

The 296 households contained 622 eligible persons (mean 2.10). Of these, 497 (80%) completed the recall interview.

If, analogously with the seven-day calculation above, it is assumed that the 108 households not interviewed contain an average of 1.9 eligible persons, the total number of eligible persons in the 404 in-scope households would be 827, of whom the 497 completing the recall interview comprise 60%. The response rate to the one-day recall is thus estimated to be about twenty percentage points higher than that to the seven-day diary.

### 3.6 Non-response bias

Table 304 compares the interviewed seven-day and one-day household samples with each other and with households returning a full set of diary records.

At the household interview level, both the seven-day and one-day operations achieved a similar response. The one-day interviews were confined to the 30 "set A" points (see Section 3.3), with an average of 14 issued per point, while the seven-day interviews were spread over both the 30 "set A" points (at 44 per point) and the 30 "set B" points (at 24 per point). This may well account for the few differences that are found, such as the slight tendencies of the one-day interview households to be smaller, to live to a greater extent in terraced

houses, to have lower household income and fewer possessions, to engage in shift work, and to have to share the use of a kitchen.

Table 305 looks at the same variables, but this time on a person, rather than a household, basis. Much the same pattern is found. Table 306 extends the person analysis to cover specifically personal variables such as sex, age and economic activity status, but again very few differences are found between seven and one-day samples.

Other types of comparison are provided by Tables 304-305. Households from which at least one usable seven-day diary was obtained, and households at which all eligible members contributed usable diaries ("complete" households), can be compared with the total to see if there are any notable biases in terms of demographic and similar characteristics. But here too differences are generally not great. In the sample of "complete" households, there is an expected bias towards smaller households, but not much else appears other than a slight bias towards owner-occupiers at the expense of council tenants and perhaps against those taking the more popular daily newspapers.

In Table 306 the personal characteristics of those completing usable seven-day diaries can be compared with those of all persons either in interviewed households or in the subset returning at least one usable diary. The most marked features of this comparison are the biases, among diary returners, towards women, towards householders, towards the married, towards those whose main activity is keeping house, and against those in paid work - particularly in full-time work. This suggests that willingness to complete the diary is to some degree (though not very much) activity-related. There is no evidence of any marked bias with regard to socio-economic group or educational level, except that persons in households returning one or more seven-day diaries are a little more likely to have qualifications than those in households not returning one.

An inspection of the one-day data follows the same pattern remarkably closely: the same biases are present for the most part, though there are minor differences (see, for instance, Section 3.7). As a result, the profiles of one-day and seven-day data providers are similar.

### 3.7. Other aspects of non-response

Table 307 analyses outcomes in more detail by age. The personal refusal rate for seven-day diaries increases with age. Among younger people, the rate of partial completions is relatively high. Completions are low among the very old (80+), partly because of high refusals and partly because of senility or illness. An inspection of the one-day recall pattern shows a relatively low success rate among teenagers, but the small sample of the very old achieved more success than the corresponding seven-day sample.

TABLE 304 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (HOUSEHOLD-BASED DATA)

	SEVEN-DAY			ONE-DAY	
	Inter- viewed	Any usable diaries	Com- plete*	Inter- viewed	Com- plete
Base (households)	1402	924	576	296	203
	%	%	%	%	%
TIME AT ADDRESS (Q1a)					
less than six months	5	5	6	5	4
six months, less than 1 year	5	5	6	4	4
1, less than 2 years	7	8	9	8	10
2, " " 5 "	18	19	19	19	20
5, " " 10 "	19	19	18	19	18
10, " " 20 "	25	24	21	18	16
20+ years	22	21	20	26	27
TIME IN AREA (Q1b)					
less than six months	2	2	3	2	1
six months, less than 1 year	2	2	2	2	1
1, less than 2 years	3	3	4	2	3
2, " " 5 "	8	9	9	10	10
5, " " 10 "	11	13	13	12	12
10, " " 20 "	20	20	18	17	14
20+ years	53	51	51	55	58
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION (Q2)					
Detached house	12	13	12	13	13
Semi-detached	27	29	26	26	27
Terrace	29	30	30	33	30
Bungalow	6	5	5	5	4
P/B maisonette/flat	18	16	18	17	20
Room/flat in conversion	4	5	5	2	2
Other	3	3	3	3	3
TENURE (Q3)					
Own	52	54	55	55	56
Council rent	36	33	34	38	35
Other rent	10	11	9	5	7
Rent free	2	2	1	2	2
NUMBER OF ROOMS (Q4)					
1 or 2	5	8	10	9	13
3	23	22	24	25	26
4	32	32	31	31	31
5	25	25	24	25	21
6 or more	10	12	11	10	8

\* i.e. all eligible persons returned a usable diary

TABLE 304 (continued)

	SEVEN-DAY			ONE-DAY	
	Inter- viewed	Any usable diaries	Com- plete	Inter- viewed	Com- plete
<b>AMENITIES</b>					
Shared or no kitchen (Q5)	2	2	2	5	6
Use of telephone (Q6)	76	78	75	74	72
Room/garage usable as workroom (Q7)	51	53	52	50	51
Garden/allotment (Q8)	73	75	72	73	73
<b>PETS (Q10)</b>					
Cat	19	21	19	19	19
Dog	27	27	25	25	23
Bird	8	8	8	9	7
Fish	9	10	9	9	8
Other	6	8	7	5	3
None	50	48	51	51	55
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE (MEAN) (Q11)</b>					
All persons	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3
Persons 14+	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8
<b>POSSESSIONS (Q30)</b>					
Freezer	59	61	59	56	53
Washing machine	81	85	83	80	77
Sewing machine	51	57	55	47	46
Electric drill	49	54	50	47	43
Typewriter	27	31	30	25	28
Home brewing/wine eq.	20	23	23	17	15
Workbench	28	31	29	27	25
Camping/caravan eq.	15	19	18	18	18
Video recorder	25	27	24	25	21
Stereo/hi-fi	61	66	61	61	57
Home computer	8	9	7	6	4
Microwave oven	6	6	6	4	4
Dishwasher	4	5	6	2	-
Gardening - hand tools	74	76	74	76	73
Gardening - power tools	45	48	45	44	43
<b>HOUSEHOLD HELP (Q31)</b>					
Housework	10	7	9	11	15
Babysitting	10	12	13	9	10
Gardening	6	6	7	8	10
Care of adults	1	1	1	2	2
Shopping	6	3	4	6	9
None of these	75	76	74	72	67

TABLE 304 (continued)

	SEVEN-DAY			ONE-DAY	
	Inter- viewed	Any usable diaries	Com- plete	Inter- viewed	Com- plete
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (Q29)					
less than £2000	8	7	11	11	14
£2000, less than £3000	11	11	13	12	15
£3000, " " £4000	8	10	10	9	10
£4000, " " £5000	9	9	9	8	10
£5000, " " £6000	8	8	9	8	7
£6000, " " £7000	7	8	7	5	4
£7000, " " £8000	4	5	5	5	3
£8000, " " £10000	6	8	8	7	7
£10000, " " £12000	3	4	4	5	3
£12000 or more	9	10	9	5	3
Refused/don't know	26	20	14	24	22
DAILY NEWSPAPER REGULARLY BOUGHT OR DELIVERED (Q9)					
Express	11	11	10	10	11
Mail	8	7	8	9	8
Mirror/Record	23	22	19	21	21
Star	6	6	6	4	2
Sun	19	18	16	19	16
Telegraph	5	5	5	5	4
Financial Times	*	*	*	-	-
Guardian	3	4	4	2	2
Times	1	2	1	*	*
Scotsman	*	*	*	*	*
Other	7	8	9	7	8
No daily paper	28	27	30	29	30











TABLE 307 OUTCOMES, BY AGE

	14-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
<u>(a) Seven-day</u>								
Base (persons)	406	555	579	440	403	369	251	103
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully completed	35	42	44	43	39	47	42	13
Partially completed	14	12	13	8	8	9	11	6
(TOTAL COMPLETIONS)	(49)	(54)	(57)	(51)	(47)	(56)	(53)	(19)
Placed, not completed	26	27	20	21	27	17	16	24
Not placed:-								
personal refusal	9	9	13	17	16	18	21	29
proxy refusal	14	7	7	9	5	6	3	5
other	2	4	3	3	4	3	6	23
<u>(b) One-day</u>								
Base (persons)	71	132	92	98	65	83	64	17
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recall interview obtained	65	77	78	80	82	90	91	88

#### 4. THE DAYS WHOSE ACTIVITIES ARE RECORDED

##### 4.1. The days on which the seven-day diary starts

It is important to arrange diary starts so that they are spread evenly - and preferably randomly - over the week. Any patterning in the results, such as a tendency for reporting to become sparser on each successive diary day, could produce spurious differences between days of the week if this is not done.

A constraint that has to be satisfied in any fieldwork plan is that there must be only a short interval between the placement interview, at which co-operation is sought and explanations given, and the start of the diary week. If this were not the case, randomised start dates could be allocated to respondents regardless of the day on which they were actually interviewed. The need to have only a short interval is due partly to the risk that explanations will not be recalled and partly to the possibility that the respondent's likelihood of starting at all will decrease as the interval increases - through either forgetfulness or loss of motivation.

In the present survey, difficulties were compounded by the fact that all persons aged 14+ in the household were intended to co-operate, and to start their diaries on the same day. The interviewer might call and find some at home but not others.

It is well known from surveys such as the National Readership Surveys and National Travel Survey that randomising interviews between days of the week is very difficult. This is partly due to the difficulty interviewers have in scheduling interviews appropriately, given that a proportion of respondents will be out at any particular call (and some persistently), but is enhanced by the fact that some people are particularly hard, perhaps impossible, to contact on particular days (for example, because of regular commitments).

##### 4.2. The design adopted

The design adopted thus had to represent a compromise between rigour and flexibility.

The principal rule adopted was that the diary start could not be later than two days after placement, and should normally be the day after placement. A corollary of this was that household members away at placement, and not returning till three or more days later, were deemed ineligible. Those absent at placement but returning within two days were called back on by the interviewer, but proxy placements with them were allowed as a last resort.

Interviewers who were also working on the one-day recall interviews, where a day-of-week control element was built in, were simply asked to intersperse their seven-day diary placements in between the one-day

interviews as a means of achieving a reasonably even spread: it was felt that further control was impractical.

Those who did not have one-day recall interviews to undertake were given a quota sheet, saying how many of their diary start days should be Saturdays; how many Sundays; and how many Mondays-Fridays (undifferentiated). The quota sheet contained twelve boxes corresponding to the twelve addresses issued as the assignment. Each box was labelled with a start day, the distribution of start days being in appropriate proportions. As they dealt with each sampled address, they ticked a box labelled with the starting date they had allocated to that address. As the boxes were used up the interviewer's choice became more constrained. Because of non-response, not all boxes would be finally used. To minimise bias that might arise from interviewers exercising their personal choice among the remaining boxes, they were told to treat the order in which the boxes were listed as a priority order. (The orderings were systematically rotated between interviewers.)

This system of control proved very unpopular, and it was thought that it might have contributed to the low response rate. It was therefore abandoned at Wave II (interviewing done after Christmas 1983).

#### 4.3. The outcome

The day on which people started was not ultimately within the interviewer's control, since arrangements correctly made might not be adhered to. There was thus inevitably some deviation from the plan.

The eventual distribution of start days for the seven-day diary was:-

	*
Monday	11
Tuesday	17
Wednesday	16
Thursday	16
Friday	10
Saturday	14
Sunday	16

If starting days are evenly spread, the average position of each day within the week will be fourth. The table below shows small deviations from this:-

Mean order within  
the diary week

Monday	4.2
Tuesday	4.0
Wednesday	3.9
Thursday	3.8
Friday	4.0
Saturday	4.1
Sunday	4.0

Thursdays thus occur slightly earlier in the week than they should, and Mondays later. If recording levels decline through the week, Thursday's activities would be slightly over-represented and Monday's under-represented. But the deviation in the day distribution is not great enough to have a major effect.

4.4. The Activity Day of the one-day recall

As even a spread as possible of the days covered by the one-day recall (the "Activity Days") was clearly desirable, subject to obtaining sufficient records of Saturday and Sunday, which are known to have different activity patterns. Whereas the seven-day diary covers a full week, so that the starting day has importance only if there are order-related patterns in the difference between responses and the facts they are intended to represent, in the case of the one-day diary it is the balance of the available data between days that is affected.

To achieve a balance, a quota was set. As each interviewer's assignment was only seven interviews, and a completely even spread was not wanted, a quota system was adopted. Each interviewer was given a quota distributing the seven interviews over four different days of the week. Quotas were systematically varied between interviewers to achieve the required overall distribution.

Since non-response might lead to one or more of the quota of seven not being achieved, two of the days were designated as priority days: only after these were dealt with could the others be used. This helped to stabilise the pattern across the week, since the priority days were rotated between interviewers.

As with the seven-day diary, the Activity Day had to be the same for all household members. The interview was normally to be carried out on the day following the Activity Day, except where this was Saturday, when both Sunday and Monday were accepted as suitable interview days. One day's grace was allowed, to get interviews with people missing at the first call: thus the interview could be up to two days after the Activity Day.

As in the case of the seven-day diary, there were some departures from the plan. The final outcome was as follows:-

Unweighted %    % after weighting

Activity day:		
Monday	9	11
Tuesday	11	14
Wednesday	14	18
Thursday	12	15
Friday	11	14
Saturday	22	14
Sunday	22	14

There is thus an over-proportion of Wednesdays relative to Mondays, but day-to-day differences in activity patterns through the week are not great enough for a further adjustment to make any appreciable difference.

## 5. FIELDWORK PROCEDURES

### 5.1. Seven-day diary

All interviewers were given full written instructions as well as attending a one-day personal briefing. The first step at each household was to carry out, with the householder or sponsor, an interview to collect information about the household as a whole ("main questionnaire").

The interviewer then placed diaries with all persons aged 14 or over. The timing constraints about interviewing and diary start dates have been discussed above.

The placement of diaries was to be in person wherever possible, even if it meant a personal call back later the same day, or next day, to get hold of people who were out at the time of the household interview. But because of the shortage of time, placement by proxy had to be accepted in a proportion of cases.

The explanation had to be brief. The salient features were printed on the front of the diary, and an example of a complete diary page was given to illustrate the level of detail needed.

The interviewer then made an appointment to call back and pick up the diaries not earlier than the evening of the day after the seventh and last diary day. If that was not possible, the pick-up was to be made during the day following that evening.

It was not necessary to see each individual when calling back: diaries were collected via one person (usually the respondent) with whom the call-back appointment was made. Only as a fall-back procedure where no-one could be contacted at call-back were interviewers permitted to request that the diaries should be sent back by post.

Each diary contains a record of activities, quarter-hour by quarter-hour, over seven days (starting at 4.0 a.m., as being a better division than midnight between one day's cycle of activity and the next). The information requested, for each quarter hour, was:-

- Main activity
- Secondary activity
- Other people involved in main activity
- Location

At the end of the diary there was a self-completion questionnaire asking for more generalised information about activities. Copies of diary pages and of the self-completion questionnaire are appended.

## 5.2. One-day recall

The one-day strategy adopted involved asking people, not warned in advance, about what they did on the day before or, in some circumstances, on the previous day or even the day before that, as described above).

As with the seven-day diary, the first step at each household was to carry out an interview to collect information about the household as a whole ("main questionnaire"). Exactly the same questionnaire was used. Either the householder or spouse was accepted as the informant.

The Activities interview was then carried out with all persons aged 14 or over, starting with the person giving the household interview. The method of conducting it is described below. The controls on day of week, and on Activity Days, have already been considered above. A maximum of four Activity interviews at any one household was imposed, to prevent the load on any one household becoming too burdensome.

The period covered ran, like the seven-day diary period, from 4 a.m. to 4 a.m. The interviewer began by asking what the respondent was doing at 4 a.m. and if (as usually the case) sleeping, at what time they got up. They then checked that nothing else had been done between 4 a.m. and getting-up time (e.g. reading a book, drinking tea). Thereafter, the interviewer proceeded by quarter-hours through the day, establishing the main activity for each quarter-hour, what secondary activities were being undertaken, who else was involved in the main activity, and where it took place.

To brief the interviewers on how to proceed and how much detail was needed, they were (a) shown the example given out with the seven-day diary, (b) asked to listen to a tape-recorded demonstration interview that was played at the briefing.

After the Activity Day interview, each person was asked to complete a self-completion form at the back of the seven-day diary.

All the interviewers carrying out the Activities interview were also placing diaries at other households, according to the fieldwork plan described above.

## 5.3. Fieldwork period and fieldforce

Personal briefings of interviewers began on November 10 1983, and fieldwork started immediately afterwards. Wave I occupied the period up till Christmas, though a few unsuccessful cases were reissued to interviewers to tackle early in 1984. Wave II ran from January 9 1984 to the end of February.

A total of 88 interviewers and 8 supervisors worked on the project.

## 6. CODING AND DATA PROCESSING

### 6.1. Overall strategy and method

Individual diaries frequently appear to be incomplete or inconsistent, and decisions have to be taken about the best ways of dealing with the problems that arise. For example, the diarist may explicitly refer to the spouse as participating in an activity, yet may tick the column headed "alone" in the "who was involved..." section. Or the record may show "bus journey to shops"/"shopping"/"watching TV" (at home), without a journey back from the shops. Sometimes, more than one main activity is given within the space of a single quarter-hour unit, obliging the coder to reclassify all but one of these as secondary activities. There are also frequent problems over continuations. To avoid tedious repetition, diarists were asked to carry a continuation line down the page to show the duration of an activity. Sometimes there is a blank instead of a line; or the line is itself followed by a blank. In such cases the coder has to judge the likelihood that the blank represents a further continuation of the activity, or time spent in uncoded activities.

To some extent, it is thus inevitable that the coder's job is not merely to classify but to interpret the diary record.

Different researchers might differ in the amount of interpretation they considered legitimate. The strategy adopted in this study was to adopt only a moderate level of interpretation and imputation, confining it to situations where there was a reasonably strong inference as to the "true" reading. As far as possible, diaries were coded as they stood, inconsistencies being eliminated and gaps filled only if the evidence for doing so seemed reasonably good.

The coding was done on optical mark reading sheets specially designed for the project (copy appended).

### 6.2. Coding activities

The activity code frame was devised jointly by SCPR and SPRU. The same frame was used for main and for secondary activities. It was based on that used in Szalai's multi-national time-budget study, but incorporated many modifications. It comprised 165 activity codes, grouped under twelve main groups (see copy appended). Several further codes were assigned later to cope with various situations (see below, "editing").

### 6.3. Coding locations

The frame for coding locations (appended) comprised 45 locations grouped under six main headings.

The location of the activity was often not recorded, but could usually be confidently inferred from the description of the activity itself.

#### 6.4. Coding

The frame for coding persons (appended) comprised 37 categories. These were, in effect, precoded on the diary, as columns were provided for the diarist to tick if alone, if with spouse, or if with "own children". Other persons were recorded by writing in their relationship to the diarist, and were coded accordingly.

One inherent limitation of the data is that it does not clearly distinguish between household members and others. A particular difficulty arises in relation to children, since this term sometimes denotes a relationship and sometimes an age-group. It is possible to interpret coded references to children in either sense: some entries may imply one, others the other.

There is no way of validating the "persons involved" data. Except for cases where an obvious inconsistency arises (as when no-one else is said to be involved in an activity - such as playing tennis - that clearly does involve someone), there is no direct check on what is recorded.

The respondent's task is not an easy one. In real life, activities may be subject to changes of personnel, and the diarist is asked, for instance, to record not only that she was watching TV from 8.00 to 9.30 but also that her husband was watching from 8.15 till 8.45, and that the children came in at 8.30 to watch, and went out again at 9.15 - turning a single activity spell into five "slots" (alone, with husband, with husband and children, with children, alone). It is therefore not surprising that the data on persons involved seems to be the weakest part of the data set. This statement is based partly on the substantial proportion of time for which involvement is simply not recorded, and partly from the close examination of individual diaries which suggests a strong probability of deficiencies of various kinds.

#### 6.5. Questionnaire coding

The household questionnaire completed by the interviewer on first making contact was coded and edited in accordance with SCPR's standard practice, as was the self-completion questionnaire annexed to the diary.

#### 6.6. Editing the diaries

Apart from checking the structure of each record and ensuring that it accounted for the correct amount of time, only a limited amount of editing was possible. For a few activities, there was a logical relationship with specific locations (or a range of locations), and it was possible to check that this was being maintained. But for the

majority no cross-check was possible. Even a code such as shopping, which seems to imply that the respondent was out of the home, does not in fact carry such an implication because it could cover visits by the milkman, mobile shops or other deliverymen.

After the data tape had been compiled, there was concern about the proportion of time for which one or other data element was missing. Much of this was accounted for by totally blank days in incomplete diaries, but it was decided to re-examine all cases of "not stated" both for activities and locations (but not for persons, where the task would have been far larger, and where there was comparatively little chance of making a correct inference about the missing entry).

This inspection enabled the proportion of cases with unstated locations or activities to be significantly reduced without departing from the basic principle of accepting only strong inferences. However, it was felt desirable to create another eleven codes (of which only nine were, in the event, used) to cope with various situations of uncertainty (codes 710-720). But these, together, account for only half a percent of total time, and thus do not significantly modify the original frame.

## 7. LEVELS OF RECORDING

### 7.1. The recording of activities on the one-day diary

As already explained, the basic recording unit of time was the quarter-hour.

If a number of successive quarter-hours had identical patterns not only of activities but of participants and locations, they were grouped into a "slot" - a continuous sequence of quarter-hour periods.

The number of slots is thus related to the amount of detail in the recording - the more detail given, the greater is the likelihood of change between two consecutive quarter-hour periods, and the greater the number of slots is likely to become.

Main activities change less frequently than slots: while a main activity change always implies a slot change, not all slot changes imply a main activity change (for example, the change could be merely in those involved). In practice, the number of different activity spells recorded is not very much greater than the number of slots, implying that people tend not to record changes in persons involved.

In counting the number of activity spells, no account is taken of whether the same activity has been undertaken at another time - it is the number of activity spells, rather than the number of different activities, that is tabulated here.

The mean number of slots and activity spells per day in the one-day recall was:-

slots	23.9
activity spells	22.0

### 7.2. The recording of activities on the seven-day diary

Not all the 1597 usable diaries were filled in for all seven days.

Proportion blank on:	%
No days	80
One day	2
Two days	2
Three days	3
Four days	3
Five days	4
Six days	6

As would be expected, the general tendency is for the diaries with blank days to be completed up to a certain point and blank thereafter, though there are occasional cases of missing days within a series of

complete days. If for simplicity the existence of such cases is disregarded, the above figures imply the following.

Completed as far as:	%
day 1	100
2	94
3	90
4	87
5	84
6	82
7	80

After completing the first day, 6% do not continue. After that, the average rate of loss is a little over 3% per day.

A comparison between these and the figures presented in 7.4 reveals the extent of irregular omissions that do not fit this model. For example 81% have a completed day seven, whereas the figures below show only 80% completing the diary up to and including day seven.

Since start days are varied through the sample, the days completed by those stopping after one, or several, days, will form a cross-section of days and thus provide usable data.

The 80% of diaries with no blank days account for 91% of usable days. Thus a decision to confine analysis to these only would reject 9% of the data. The effective loss might in fact be greater than this, since these are observations of additional sample members. If there is a tendency for daily activity patterns to be correlated within individuals, the marginal value of a single day's record will be greater if it is obtained from a different individual rather than from one already represented in the sample by one or more other days' activity. It thus seems desirable to use all usable diaries for day-based analyses, and to confine the analysis of complete diaries to matters where the weekly cycle is of importance.

The average number of slots per usable day was 23.2 in the seven-day diaries. This is very close to the 23.9 recorded for one-day diaries.

The comparison should, however, take account of the following. In the one-day study, "main sleep" usually occurred both at the beginning and end of the day, and thus accounted for two activity spells per day. In the seven-day diary, which was treated as a continuous record, there will typically be eight main sleep occasions over seven days (and thus 1.1 activity spells). Making the simplifying assumption that a main sleep activity spell comprises one slot, the mean number of slots on the one-day should be reduced by 0.9, to 23.0, to make it comparable with the 23.2 from the seven-day.

It is remarkable that these estimates are so close, given the widely different response rates and, more particularly, the different modes of data collection.

The mean number of activities is of the same general order of magnitude as reported in other studies.

### 7.3. Slot length

The slot length distributions are shown in Table 701. Not surprisingly, in view of the correspondence of mean slots per day, the distributions from one day and seven day are similar.

Such differences as there are probably reflect the different treatments of sleep (see above).

It is interesting to note that almost half the entries are slots of a single quarter of an hour - but only about 10% of total time is thus accounted for. About a third of all time on the seven-day diaries is accounted for by slots of four or more hours - almost all of these being sleep. If main sleep is excluded the average number of slots per day is approximately 22, and since non-sleep time averages 16 hours, the average slot length during waking time is about three-quarters of an hour.

The distributions of number of slots and activity spells per day is given below, for one-day data only. It shows the number of activity spells to be mostly in the range 16-40, with a minority fewer and one greater.

#### ONE-DAY

	Slots	Activity
	%	spells
	%	%
Number per day:		
Up to 5	-	-
6-10	1	2
11-15	10	15
16-20	24	26
21-25	27	30
26-30	22	18
31-40	15	10
40-96	1	-

TABLE 701 SLOT LENGTH DISTRIBUTION

Slot length (quarter-hour units)	SEVEN-DAY		ONE-DAY	
	% of slots	% of quarter-hour units	% of slots	% of quarter-hour units
	%	%	%	%
1	45	11	44	11
2	18	9	18	9
3	10	7	9	6
4 (= 1 hour)	6	6	7	7
5	4	4	3	4
6	3	4	3	4
7	2	2	2	4
8 (= 2 hours)	2	3	2	4
9	1	2	2	4
10	1	2	1	3
11	1	2	1	3
12 (= 3 hours)	1	2	1	4
13	1	2	1	3
14	1	2	1	3
15	*	1	1	3
16+ (= 4 or more hours)	5	39	6	29
Mean units per slot		4.2		4.0

#### 7.4. Blank activities

By "blank" activities is meant slots for which no main activity is specified (even after reasonable imputation at the coding stage).

It has already been noted that some days are entirely blank on the seven-day diary. Not surprisingly, the tendency for a day to be blank increases with successive days throughout the diary week, though there are also occasional blank days lying within complete day series:-

	Blank %	Not blank %
First day	*	100
Second	6	94
Third	11	89
Fourth	14	86
Fifth	16	84
Sixth	17	83
Seventh	19	81

The following table shows the number of days per diary for which there is at least one blank main activity:-

	All diaries 1597 %
No blanks on any day	75
One day with blanks	5
Two days " "	2
Three " " "	2
Four " " "	2
Five " " "	3
Six " " "	5
Seven " " "	5

Most blank main activities are, however, accounted for by completely blank days. If these are removed, then quarter-hour units with blank main activities account for only 1.7% of units on usable (i.e. non-blank) days. (On the one-day recall blank main activities are virtually zero.)

As will be seen in Section 8, the blanks in the seven-day diary do not appear to have had an appreciable biasing effect.

Table 702 shows, for one-day data, levels of recording by various sub-groups within the sample. The impression is one of considerable uniformity. Even with the small one-day sample (n = 497 in total), the mean number of slots lies in almost all cases within the range 22-26. Men (and young people) are at the lower end of this range, women at the upper end. The most marked deviation is that of employment status, where part-timers record many slots (28) and shift-workers few (19).

TABLE 702 LEVELS OF RECORDING, BY SUB-GROUP

	ONE-DAY	
	Mean slots	Mean activity spells
TOTAL	23.9	22.0
DAY: Monday	23.6	22.1
Tuesday	22.9	21.4
Wednesday	24.8	22.8
Thursday	24.7	22.9
Friday	24.4	22.3
Saturday	23.3	21.5
Sunday	23.2	20.7
SEX: Male	21.7	20.1
Female	25.6	23.5
AGE: 14-24	21.5	20.0
25-34	24.1	21.9
35-44	25.8	23.7
45-54	23.7	21.5
55-64	24.3	22.8
65+	23.8	21.9
PERSON WAS INTERVIEW RESPONDENT:		
Yes	25.1	23.0
No	22.4	20.7
HOUSING TENURE		
Owner-occupied	24.0	22.2
Council renting	24.1	22.0
TELEPHONE IN ACCOMMODATION		
Yes	24.1	22.1
No	22.9	21.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£)		
Under 3000	23.0	21.2
3000-4999	25.8	23.8
5000-7999	24.1	22.0
8000+	25.0	23.1
AGE OF COMPLETING F.T. ED.		
15 or under	24.1	22.2
16	24.4	22.5
17+	24.3	21.9

TABLE 702 continued

	ONE-DAY	
	Mean slots	Mean activity spells
CAR		
Drives regularly	23.4	21.9
Does not	24.2	22.3
EMPLOYMENT		
Full-time	21.7	20.1
Shifts	19.1	18.0
No shifts	22.3	20.8
Part-time	27.9	25.5
SEG		
Professional/management	23.7	21.7
Other non-manual	24.8	22.8
Skilled manual	22.1	20.6
Semi or unskilled manual	24.5	22.5

The level of recording of "secondary activities" (i.e. second and third activities) is shown in the table below. Completely blank days have been removed. It will be noted that there was a distinct tendency to elicit more secondary activities in the one-day recall than the seven-day diary:-

	Seven-day %	One-day %
Proportion of quarter-hours with:		
Main activity only	89	81
Main + second	10	16
Main + second + third	1	2
Ratio of total activities to main activities	1.14	1.21

This understates the effective presence of secondary activities, since a large proportion of time is devoted to sleep (which is a main activity only). If the table is re-presented in terms of non-sleep time, the following is found:-

	Seven-day %	One-day %
<u>NON-SLEEP TIME</u>		
Proportion of quarter-hours with:		
Main activity only	81	72
Main + second	17	24
Main + second + third	2	4
Ratio of total activities to main activities	1.21	1.32

The recording of activities other than the main one is thus extensive. While the additive monotonic analysis of time is convenient and useful for many purposes, it does not give a sufficient account of time use.

#### 7.5. The level of recording of location

The presence or absence of a location code largely reflects that of the main activity. If completely blank days are excluded, location is blank for 2% of quarter-hour units. In the one-day recall data, it is blank for only 0.1% of cases. It must be noted throughout this discussion that "blank" refers to the presence or absence of a code rather than to an entry, and thus reflects the state of the data after a process of reasonable imputation. In the one-day data, for example, location was not explicitly recorded for about 8% of time, but it could be readily inferred in almost all cases from the activity description.

#### 7.6. The level of recording of persons involved

Again eliminating completely blank days, 17% of time on the seven-day diaries has no coding of persons involved in the main activity.

This is a far higher level than for the activity itself or for its location. It may, however, be due to the inconsistent treatment of "main sleep" (see section 8.4).

For the one-day recall, the corresponding figure was 5% - again appreciably higher than for activity or location, both of which are virtually zero, but very much lower than for the seven-day diary.

The coding of persons involved was by categories, rather than by individuals. Three pre-coded categories were provided (alone, with spouse, with own children), plus an open category. Thus either "alone" was coded, or spouse/children (or both) with or without others. A maximum of three categories were coded, in order of recording, so if both spouse and children were involved plus two other types of person, only one of these other types (the first mentioned) was coded.

Bearing this in mind, the number of categories coded was as follows:

	Seven-day %	One-day %
One only (including alone)	93	91
Two	6	7
Three	1	2
Average per 15 minute unit	1.09	1.11

Completely blank days have been excluded. However, the substantial difference (in blanks specific to persons involved) between the two operations makes it preferable to exclude these too, basing the comparison only on cases where there is a positive coding for persons:-

	Seven-day %	One-day %
One only (including alone)	89	90
Two	9	8
Three	2	2
Average per 15 minute unit	1.13	1.12

This adjustment makes the figures very similar. Thus, the seven-day diary is less likely to elicit a response, but, if it does, the response appears to be not less complete than with one-day recall.

## 8. ACTIVITY, LOCATION AND PERSON DISTRIBUTIONS

### 8.1. Main activities

Sleep accounts for about a third of time recorded, and is by far the largest activity category. A substantial part of the analysis is therefore based on non-sleep time.

The number of activities coded was very large (165), but about a score of them account for about three-quarters of non-sleep time, so that analysis is largely confined to this short-list and a residual category. The exact make-up of the list depends on whether the one-day or seven-day data are used. Including main sleep, the top six categories appear in the same order in both lists. Thereafter, as the proportions engaging in successive activities become more even (they are about 1% or less after the first dozen), there is an increasing tendency for chance variations to affect the order. The set used comprises those in the top twenty (excluding sleep) of either list - a total of 23.

It has already been noted that the majority of the 13.3% of time for which no activity is coded on the seven-day diaries is accounted for by entirely blank days (11.9%). In Table 801 all those uncoded have been removed (the implicit assumption being that their distribution, if known, would follow that of the other cases).

The figures are given for both seven and one-day operations, for total time and for non-sleep time. The close correspondence is remarkable. It is also exhibited by the fact that the proportion of total non-sleep time accounted for by the top twenty (listed under each method separately) differs by only one per cent, being very close to 75% in both cases.

It is of interest that television accounts for marginally more of the sample's time than paid work. It is important, when looking at these figures, to bear in mind that some reweighting would be necessary to bring both data sets into balanced national estimates: such reweighting would increase the proportion of males and full-time workers.

Table 802 is included merely to demonstrate the small effect that would be made by area reweighting (see Section 3.2). The seven-day data it shows this time include blank days.

### 8.2. Secondary activity distributions

Table 803 shows the distribution obtained by adding secondary activities to main activities to produce a "total activity" picture. Because the volume of secondary activity is not nearly as large (equivalent to about 14% of main activities in the seven-day diary, and 21% in the one-day recall), the distribution of the total closely follows that of main activity alone (shown on Table 803 for comparison). Even so, a few marked differences are found. The TV

TABLE 801 MAIN ACTIVITY DISTRIBUTIONS

<u>Code</u>	<u>Main activity:</u>	OF TOTAL TIME		OF NON-SLEEP TIME	
		7-day	1-day	1-day	1-day
		%	%	%	%
004	Main sleep	33	33	N/A	N/A
098	TV	10	11	15	16
070	Normal work	10	9	14	14
001	Personal hygiene	4	4	6	6
002	Eating at home	4	4	6	6
014	Food preparation	4	3	5	5
056	Everyday shopping	2	2	3	3
128	Visits to friends and relations	2	2	2	2
003	Drinking (non-alcoholic)	2	1	2	2
017	Washing up	1	1	2	2
022	Dusting/h Hoovering	1	1	2	2
088	Study at educ. estab.	1	1	2	1
110	Relaxing	1	2	2	3
178	Work travel	1	1	2	2
095	Reading books	1	1	2	2
179	Leisure travel	1	2	2	2
092	Talking	1	1	2	2
094	Reading newspapers	1	1	2	1
072	Work break	1	1	1	1
091	Entertaining	1	1	1	2
121	Pub-going	1	1	1	1
024	Other domestic work	1	1	1	2
181	Shopping travel	1	1	1	2
005	Short naps	*	1	1	2

Note: Time for which main activity could not be coded has been excluded from the percentage base.

TABLE 802 THE EFFECT OF REWEIGHTING ON MAIN ACTIVITY

Code	Main activity:	SEVEN-DAY <sup>+</sup>		ONE-DAY	
		Unweighted %	Area weighted %	Day- weighted only <sup>++</sup> %	Area and day weighted %
004	Main sleep	29	29	33	32
098	TV	9	9	11	11
070	Normal work	8	8	9	8
001	Personal hygiene	4	4	4	5
002	Eating at home	4	4	4	4
014	Food preparation	3	3	3	4
056	Everyday shopping	2	2	2	2
128	Visits to friends and relations	1	1	2	1
003	Drinking (non-alcoholic)	1	1	1	1
017	Washing-up	1	1	1	1
022	Dusting/hovering	1	1	1	1
088	Study at educ. estab.	1	1	1	1
110	Relaxing	1	1	2	2
178	Work travel	1	1	1	1
095	Reading books	1	1	1	1
179	Leisure travel	1	1	2	2
092	Talking	1	1	1	2
094	Reading newspapers	1	1	1	1
072	Work break	1	1	1	1
091	Entertaining	1	1	1	1
121	Pub-going	1	1	1	1
024	Other domestic work	1	1	1	1
181	Shopping travel	1	1	1	1
005	Short naps	*	*	1	1

+ Wholly blank days are included in the seven-day data in this table.

++ The reweighting to restore the balance between days (see section 3.2) has been undertaken in both columns but the area weighting in the second column only.

TABLE 803 TOTAL ACTIVITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Code	Activity:	SEVEN-DAY			ONE-DAY		
		Main only	"Total activities"	Ratio	Main only	"Total activities"	Ratio
		%	%	%	%	%	%
004	Main sleep	33	34	1.0	33	33	1.0
098	TV	10	11	1.1	11	14	1.3
070	Normal work	10	10	1.0	9	9	1.0
001	Personal hygiene	4	5	1.3	4	4	1.1
002	Eating at home	4	5	1.1	4	5	1.2
014	Food preparation	4	4	1.1	3	4	1.1
056	Everyday shopping	2	2	1.1	2	2	1.1
128	Visits to friends and relatives	2	2	1.0	2	2	1.0
003	Drinking (non-alcoholic)	2	3	1.8	1	3	2.0
017	Washing up	1	2	1.1	1	1	1.3
022	Dusting/hovering	1	2	1.1	1	1	1.0
088	Study at educ. estab.	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
110	Relaxing	1	1	1.1	2	2	1.1
178	Work travel	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
095	Reading books	1	2	1.4	1	2	1.6
179	Leisure travel	1	1	1.0	2	2	1.0
092	Talking	1	4	3.7	1	7	5.6
094	Reading newspapers	1	1	1.5	1	2	1.8
072	Work break	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.1
091	Entertaining	1	1	1.1	1	1	1.1
121	Pub-going	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
024	Other domestic work	1	1	1.3	1	1	1.2
181	Shopping travel	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
005	Short naps	*	1	1.1	1	1	1.1

Note: Main activities (which are additive to total time) and secondary activities have been added to produce a "total activities" figure. This is not additive to total time, and perhaps would take more than 100% if all activities were shown.

The "ratio" for each activity is that of its total activity occurrence to its main activity occurrence.

percentage rises (particularly in the one-day data) because it is a common activity. Much more marked is the change in "talking", which accounts for only 1% in the main activity column, but 4% and 7% respectively in the diary and recall columns. The implication is that most references to talking give it as a secondary activity. The ratio of secondary to main references for talking is 3.7 for the diary and 5.6 for the recall. These ratios will be found in the third and sixth columns of Table 803.

The two sets of ratios have a strong positive correlation. Where they differ, it is usually the recall ratio that is higher. The fact already noted that the recall method produced higher - though not dramatically higher - levels of recording of secondary activity thus appears to be not so much an overall tendency as the reflection of its ability to elicit specific activities more fully - talking (092), TV (098), having non-alcoholic drinks (003), washing up, reading books (095) or newspapers (094). The only one on the table to show what might be a significant difference in the opposite direction is personal hygiene (001).

Ratios of 1.3 or above are found for a number of activities that do not figure as main activities sufficiently often to meet the criterion of inclusion in the tables. Using the seven-day data, these include: drinking (alcoholic drinks) (093), listening to the radio (096), listening to tapes or records (097), playing games (103), knitting or sewing (105), telephoning (108), and writing (109). Two of these reach total activity figures of 1.5% (radio listening) and 1.1% (knitting or sewing) that would put them comfortably into the set of activities on Tables 801-803, if they were shortlisted on this basis rather than on that of their main activity figure alone (those listed have a main activity figure of about 0.6% or above). The same is true for the one-day recall data, where the total activity figure for listening to the radio is 2.7% and for knitting/sewing 1.5%.

### 8.3 Location distributions

Table 804 gives the distribution of location (i.e. where the respondent was) both for diaries and for recall. Only 19 of the 45 coded categories are shown: those accounting for 0.1% or less of time are omitted.

The correspondence between the two columns is again remarkably close, and there is no conspicuous divergence.

Almost three-quarters of the sample's time was spent at home. The next largest location was school or work (a little over ten per cent).

Since most (though not all) sleep takes place at home, the distribution of location during waking hours would be somewhat different. This analysis has not done, but if it is for simplicity assumed that all main sleep is at home, then about three-fifths of waking time is spent at home, and about a sixth at school or work.

TABLE 804 DISTRIBUTION OF LOCATION

<u>Code</u>	<u>Location:</u>	<u>7-day diary</u>	<u>1-day recall</u>
01	At home	74	73
05	School/college/work	11	11
07	Shop/shopping centre	2	2
02	Relative's house	2	3
03	Friend's house	2	1
35	Outdoor leisure facility	1	1
29	Indoor leisure facility	*	*
34	Outdoor sports facility	*	*
25	Indoor sports facility	*	*
28	Restaurant	*	*
16	Hospital	*	*
17	Night school etc.	*	*
18	Church	*	*
	<b>In transit:</b>		
36	Travelling by car	2	2
37	Travelling by bus	1	1
40	Walking	1	1
44	Travelling (mode not stated)	1	1
	<b>Others</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

As was noted in relation to activities, these figures should not be taken as national estimates, since some adjustment of the sample is desirable to compensate for the over-proportion of (for example) women and those not in full-time paid work.

#### 8.4. Person distributions

As with activities, several categories of person can be involved at the same time. But here there is no distinction between main and other, since the identity of the first group of persons coded is an artefact of the ordering of the precoded columns on the record.

On the seven-day diary, 41% of time was reported as spent alone, compared with 46% on the one-day diary.

It is convenient to group the 37 person codes into five groups, in addition to alone. On this basis, persons involved were as follows:-

	Seven-day diary %	One-day recall %
Alone	41	46
Spouse	35	31
Children	11	10
Other relations	8	8
Friends	9	7
People at work	7	7
Others	1	1
(Total)	(112)	(110)

These are again very similar, and the only notable discrepancy - in the first two categories - may simply reflect different treatment of main sleep. In its strict physiological sense, other people cannot be "involved in" an individual's sleep; and the survey was not concerned to investigate what other persons were involved in the more colloquial sense of "sleeping with". Respondents thus varied in the extent to which they recorded other people involved - but the general tendency was to record "alone" for sleep. The recall interviewers were in fact briefed to do this, which probably accounts for the difference in the above tables. A further analysis is required to put sleep into a separate category of its own in the person analysis, so that unwanted variation is eliminated.