Quality table for the 2009-2010 Time Use Survey

Survey identity card	
Name	2009-2010 Time Use Survey
Year of survey	The survey was carried out from September 2009 to September 2010 for Metropolitan France, January 2010 to December 2010 for Reunion Island, and July 2010 to December 2010 for Guadeloupe and Martinique.
Frequency	Collection was spread over 12 months. The survey is carried out every 10 years. The previous Time Use Survey dated from 1998-1999.
Panel (sample follow-up)	Yes ☑ follow-up of dwellings Yes ☑ follow-up of individuals, households No ☐
Service devising the survey	INSEE, Household Living Conditions Division
Service conducting the survey	INSEE, Household Living Conditions Division
Main subjects addressed in the survey	The purpose of the study is to collect information about the way people use their time. The aim is to offer quantified analyses of daily life (the billions of hours spent on professional or domestic tasks). The survey addresses some very general issues such as family organisation (childcare), relations between leisure and family, leisure and work, etc., as well as more specific questions: role of TV, household appliances and time saving, domestic production, impact of reduced working time… Further to the report by the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission, an oversample was added: the objective is to measure general subjective well-being, but also to assess the pleasantness of moments in day to day life.

Technical characteristics	
Statistical Scope	The scope is restricted to ordinary dwellings, i.e. self-contained buildings for residential use. Ordinary dwellings do not include mobile dwellings (caravans, boats…) or communities (establishments and communities). The survey only covers main places of residence.
Geographical scope	Metropolitan France and Reunion Island, Martinique and Guadeloupe
Statistical unit(s) surveyed	One person surveyed among those aged over 11 at 1st January 2010, within a given dwelling (main residence). If this person has a spouse, the spouse is also surveyed.
Reference population	Number of households and Metropolitan population in 2009 estimated via the employment survey.
Sample size	The sample is 14,000 addresses for Metropolitan France, 1000 addresses for the overseas departments, 1700 addresses for the 'Stiglitz' sample and 1094 addresses for an oversample of teachers. There are 12,000 households responding to the time use survey. The supplementary module entitled "Decision-making among Couples" includes 2000 respondent couples.

Technical characteristics (cont'd)	
Number and nature of tests	Several tests were performed: A paper test from 01/06 to 30/06/2007 A Capi test from 25/02 to 30/04/2008 A rehearsal from 01/04 to 30/04/2009 A second rehearsal from 01/08 to 14/08/2009
Number of respondent households during the tests	282 households responded to the Capi test.
Compulsory or non-compulsory nature of the survey	Survey of general interest and statistical quality with compulsory character. The additional module "Decision-making within couples" "DDC" had no compulsory character.
Data collection method	Respondent are surveyed face to face in their dwelling, with the responses entered into a computer. The daily log books are completed manually by the persons being surveyed and by computer by the investigators. The weekly logs are completed manually by the persons being surveyed and sent to INSEE for computer entry. Data collection is conducted in two visits: the first to complete some of the questionnaires and to explain how to fill out the daily logs, and the second to take back the logs and complete any missing questionnaires. A letter informs the households that they are to be surveyed.
Minimum estimated response time	The interview time for the whole survey is less than 110 minutes on average.

Key dates from launch until the publication of results	
Launch seminar	No seminar
Favourable opinion from the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS)	6 July 2007
Draft date of first versionof the framework for conduct of the survey	1st September 2007
Awarding of CNIS Label	The survey was presented to the Label Committee on 27 September 2007 for the EDT part, with the DDC module presented to the Label Committee on 25 October 2007.
Launch of collection	September 2009 for Metropolitan France, February 2010 for Reunion Island, July 2010 for Martinique and Guadeloupe.

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Key dates from launch until the publication of results (cont'd)

First publication	November 2011
Definitive data	April 2012
Delivery of a production and researc file on the Quetelet network	Yes ☑ No ☐

Survey sample

Sampling method/design	The sampled dwellings come from the Octopusse master sample. The teachers are drawn from a specific database containing the addresses of teachers in February 2008.
Sampling rate	The mean sampling rate is 1/1969 for the dwellings drawn from Octopusse, and 1/633 for those in the teachers database.
Description of the rotational schema	N/A

Indicators relating to production

Number of "outside scope"	Approximately 1000 dwellings which are not main residences (Metropolitan France).
Number of refusals	1690 refusals and 336 avoidances (Metropolitan France).
Number of "cannot be reached"	820 households cannot be reached (Metropolitan France).
Number of incomplete questionnaires	1 056 questionnaires are incomplete, 676 questionnaires are complete but without the daily log filled out (Metropolitan France).
Number of complete questionnaires	9663 questionnaires with logs are complete (Metropolitan France).
Response rate	The response rate is 57%. (9 663/Total FA) (Metropolitan France)
Nature and number of reminders	4200 reminder letters for the "refusals" and "cannot be reached".
Number of interviews conducted by an agent in presence of a representative of the divising service	18

Indicators relating to production	
Number of interviews subject to a control questionnaire	Two waves controlled - Metropolitan France: 3531 Overseas departments: 142
Return rate	Metropolitan France: 52.8% Overseas departments: 33.8%
Methods for non-response treatment	The adjustment of the survey results serves two purposes: - offset the bias introduced by non-responses - reduce sampling fluctuations as much as possible (difference between the true value and the value supplied by the survey). The adjustments are made using marginal calibration. This method consists in modifying the weight of the respondents in such a way that the total of certain variables estimated from the sample respondents is equal to the real known total.
Adjustment variables	Non-responses are treated using the following criteria: - a grouping of regions - the size of the urban unit in which the dwelling is located, - zoning into urban areas and employment areas in rural zones) - the type of household, - the qualifications, socio-professional category, nationality and employment situation of the person surveyed - crossing the gender and age of the person surveyed (in brackets) For the calibration of the logs, margins are added: - Month of the year - Day - Public holiday - School holidays
Method for detecting outliers	Logs with empty time slots of more than 10 hours are discarded (unless the time slot is at night-time). The logs with few activities were looked at on a case-by-case basis, and some of them were discarded. Additionally, controls were conducted to verify working times and journey times.
Percentage of outliers	0.2% of the logs were discarded from the survey due to credibility (disguised non-responses).
Automatic coding rate	95% of the activity headings were coded automatically by Sicore
Possibility of comparison with external data	The survey has the common core household questionnaire, allowing comparisons with other INSEE surveys. It also has numerous variables shared with other surveys. For example, the equipment rates of households are comparable to those measured in the SRCV survey.

Accuracy indicators	
Coefficients of variation (or confidence intervals) for estimates of a few variables required for the survey	

How to read it: the coefficient of variation is the ratio between the standard deviation of the estimate and the value of this estimate. The standard deviation of the estimate that can be deduced from this coefficient by multiplying it by the value of the estimate is used to produce confidence intervals (generally, a "95%" interval is produced by applying twice the value of the standard deviation on either side of the estimate value).

The lower the value of the coefficient of variation, the more accurate the estimate.

Dissemination	
Has the survey been archived?	In progress
Is there any documentation to be disseminated?	no documentation ☐ basic documentation ☐ complete dictionary of data ☑ documentation for external use ☑
Existence of a production and research file	
Existence of microdata files on the internet	
Number of publications, by type	➲ type « Infos Rapides » ➲ type « 4 Pages » (Insee Première, the 4 pages on industrial statistics or equivalent) 2 Insee Première (en 2011) ➲ type CD-Rom « Insee-Résultats », June 2012 Web (insee.fr), Minitel, web ➲ articles, études "In 25 years, fewer domestic tasks for women. The gap with men is closing" Regards sur la parité, 2012