The American Time Use Survey (ATUS)

ATUS-X Workshop

Rose Woods

ATUS – Bureau of Labor

Statistics



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Overview

- About the ATUS
- The ATUS sample
- The ATUS interview
- After collection
 - Coding Lexicon
 - ► Item Nonresponse & Imputation
 - Other data processing
- Annual release of ATUS data and estimates
- Research using ATUS data



About the ATUS

- Data first collected in January 2003
- New data released annually, mid-summer
- Provides nationally representative estimates of how, where, and with whom Americans spend their time



ATUS basics

- Survey of persons age 15 and over
- A 20-minute computer-assisted interview conducted by telephone
- A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau



ATUS Sampling Frame

 People are selected from households that recently completed the monthly labor force survey—the Current Population Survey (CPS)

CPS Survey

ATUS Sample

2 to 5 months after the end of the CPS survey, selected individuals are interviewed for the ATUS survey



ATUS Survey



ATUS Sample

- ATUS is a stratified, three-stage random sample
 - > Stage 1: Reduce CPS oversample of less populous states.
 - ➤ **Stage 2**: Stratify households based on race/ethnicity of householder, presence and age of children, and number of adults in adults-only households.
 - ➤ **Stage 3**: Randomly select an eligible person from each household selected in stage 2 to be designated person for ATUS. This person is assigned a day about which to be interviewed.



ATUS Sample Allocation

- The ATUS sample is split evenly between weekdays and weekend days
 - ▶ 10 percent of designated persons are asked about a weekday
 - ▶ 25 percent of designated persons in the sample are asked about a Saturday, and 25 percent are asked about a Sunday

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
25%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%	



Advantages of the ATUS Sampling Frame

- A lot of information is already known about households from the CPS
- By stratifying ATUS sample selection based on information from the CPS, a more efficient, cost-effective sample can be chosen
- Money can be saved by updating some information and carrying other information forward from the CPS
- Statistical weights account for nonresponse, based on information from CPS about those who do not respond

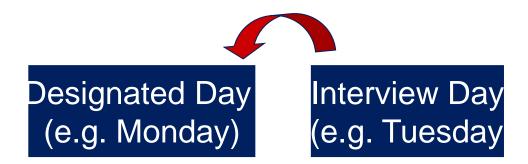


ATUS Interview

- Respondents are notified in advance, by mail
 - > Introductory letter

>FAQ sheet

- *Incentive*
- Respondents are assigned an interview day and contacted on that day for up to 8 weeks to secure <u>one</u> interview





ATUS Interview – Part I

- Information about household composition:
 - ▶ Who lives in the household?
 - ▶ Does the respondent have any non-household children?
 - Age of each person
 - Sex of each person
 - ► Each person's relationship to the respondent



Example: HH Roster

How is Harry Potter related to you? C 20. Spouse (husband/wife) © 30. Other nonrelative © 25. Brother/sister C 21. Unmarried partner 26. Other related person (aunt, cousin, C 40 Non-household child nephew, mother-in-law, etc.) C 22. Child/stepchild C 27. Foster child © 23. Grandchild © 28. Housemate/roommate C 24. Parent (mother or father) C 29 Roomer/boarder **Demographics** Ure Birth Month Day Stat Last Name Sex Rel Age First Name Mem Year Petunia Dursley 1 18 6 10 1962 42 [1] Dursley 20 [2] Vernon 23 1959 45 Dursley 22 20 [3] Dudley 1 1993 11 Potter 26 [4] Harry 1 [5] [6]



ATUS Interview – Part II

Labor force info

- Respondent's employment status, usual work hours, earnings, industry, occupation
- ► Spouse's employment status, usual work hours

School enrollment status

- College or high school
- ► Full-time or part-time student



ATUS Interview – Part III

- Core part of interview: 24-hour time diary about "yesterday"
 - ► The respondent's main activities
 - Who?
 - Where?
 - ► Secondary childcare: information about times when the respondent also had a child under age 13 in his or her care
 - **▶** Eldercare



ATUS Interview – Part III

- Conversational interviewing
 - ► Interviewers administer the 24-hour time diary using a flexible interview style.
 - ► Respondents can provide information about their activities in any preferred order.
 - ► This encourages respondents to report their activities in a way that feels comfortable and natural, thus facilitating recall.



Example: Diary

So let's begin. Yesterday, Monday, at 4:00 AM, what were you doing?

- Use the slash key (/) for recording separate/simultaneous activities.
- Do not use precodes for secondary activities.
- Sleeping
- 2. Grooming (self)
- 3. Watching TV
- 4. Working at main job
- 5. Working at other job
- 6. Preparing meals or snacks
- 7. Eating and drinking

- 8. Cleaning kitchen
- 9. Laundry
- 10. Grocery shopping
- 11. Attending religious service
- 12. Paying household bills
- 13. Caring for animals and pets

- 30. Don't know/Can't remember
- 31. Refusal/ None of your business





Example: Who?

		s in t	he room with you? / Who		Sec. and		d yo amily				Other No	onHH	
	2. Vernor 3. <u>Dudles</u> 4. Harry 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	ley ☐5 ley ☐5	☐ 51. Parents ☐ 52. Other non-HH family members < 18 ☐ 53. Other non-HH family members 18 ☐ and older (incl. Parents-in-law)						 54. Friends 55. Co-workers, colleagues, clients 56. Neighbors, acquaintances 57. Other non-HH children < 18 58. Other non-HH adults 18 and older 				
	Start	I/D	Activity		TIM	E	Hrs	Mins	Stop	Who	Who_2	Where	Where specif
[1]	4:00AM		Sleeping			2	3	0	7:00AM				
[2]	7:00AM		Grooming / listening to the radio	I	2	0	30	7:30AM					
[3]	7:30AM		Preparing meals and snacks			1	0	35	8:05AM	3		1	Respondent'
[4]	8:05AM	<u></u>	Yelling at Harry					45	8:50AM	3,4			



Example: Where?

		re were	e yo	ou while you we					AN:	SPOR	TATION				
(6	1. Res	ponden	ıt's h	ome or yard	O 12.	Car, t	ruck,	or	mot	orcycle	e (driver)				
0	2. Res	Respondent's workplace				C 13. Car, truck, or motorcycle (passenger) C 14. Walking									
0	3. Sor														
0	C 4. Restaurant/Bar C 5. Place of worship				C 15. Bus										
O					C 16. Subway/Train										
0	6. Gro	cery sto	ore		O 17.	C 17. Bicycle									
0	C 7. Other store/Mall C 8. School C 9. Outdoors away from home C 10. Library				C 18. Boat/Ferry C 19. Taxi/Limousine Service C 20. Airplane										
0															
0															
0					C 21. Other (specify)										
0	11. Oth	er place	e (sp	ecify)											
	Start	I/D	ρ	sctivity			TIME	Hr	s	Mins	Stop	Who	Who_2	Where	
[1]	4:00AM	一厂		Sleeping			2		3	0	7:00AM				
[2]	7:00AM			Grooming / listening to the radio			2		0	30	7:30AM				
[3]	7:30AM			Preparing meals and	snacks		1	1	0	35	8:05AM	3		1	
[4]	8:05AM			Yelling at Harry			1	I		45	8:50AM	3,4		1	



Secondary Childcare

- Identify activities in which the respondent also had a child under age 13 in his or her care.
 - ► For example: "Cooking dinner while keeping an eye on the children."



Eldercare

- Added in 2011
- Goals:
 - ► To identify eldercare providers
 - ► To collect basic info about the care recipient
 - ► To identify times when the respondent was providing eldercare on the diary day



Eldercare

■ "The next set of questions are about times you may have recently spent assisting or caring for an adult who needed help because of a condition related to aging..."

"Unpaid eldercare in the United States – 2011-12" September 2013 Press Release



ATUS modules

- 5-minutes of questions asked at the end of the ATUS
- ATUS has had 3 modules:
 - ► Eating & Health module, sponsored by the USDA and National Institutes of Health (2006-08, 2014)
 - ► Well-being module, sponsored by the National Institute on Aging (2010, 2012-13)
 - Leave module, sponsored by the DOL Women's Bureau (2011)



Eating & Health Module

- Questions about secondary eating and drinking, participation in SNAP/food stamp programs, height and weight, and income
- Sponsored by the USDA: 2006-2008, 2014
- Goals:
 - ► To collect information for use in revising food assistance programs
 - ► To provide researchers with data to analyze the ties between time use, eating patterns, and obesity



Well-Being Module

- Sponsored by the National Institute on Aging: 2010, 2012, 2013
- Goals:
 - ▶ To collect data about how people experience their time
 - ► To provide researchers with data to create measures of and analyze society's subjective well-being



Leave Module

- Collected in 2011
- Sponsored by the DOL Women's Bureau
- Questions about workers' access to leave, use of leave, and flexibility of work schedules
- "Access to and Use of Leave" August 2012
 Press Release



AFTER THE INTERVIEW



Activity Coding Lexicon

- Development goals:
 - ► International comparability
 - ► Analytical relevance
 - ► Coder usability



Activity Coding Lexicon

- Based on Australia's 1997 lexicon
 - ► A high level of detail
 - ► The categories appeared to describe well the activities done by people in the U.S.
- Allows for international comparability at a broad level



3-levels of activity detail

- 02 Household activities
 - ▶ 01 Housework
 - 01 Interior cleaning
 - 02 Laundry
 - 03 Sewing, repairing, & maintaining textiles
 - 04 Storing interior hh items, including food
 - 99 Housework, n.e.c.
 - ▶ 02 Food & drink prep., presentation, & clean-up
 - 01 Food & drink preparation
 - 02 Food presentation
 - 03 Kitchen & food clean-up



17 Major activity categories of the ATUS lexicon

- Personal Care
- Household activities
- Caring for and helping household members
- Caring for and helping nonhousehold members
- Work and work-related activities
- Education
- Consumer purchases
- Professional and personal care services
- Household services



17 Major activity categories of the ATUS lexicon

- Government services and civic obligations
- Eating and drinking
- Socializing, relaxing, and leisure
- Sports, exercise, and recreation
- Religious and spiritual activities
- Volunteer activities
- Telephone calls
- Traveling



Assigning Activity Codes

- Interviewers assign activity codes
- This is not done during the interview
- Interviewers code diaries that have been collected by other interviewers
- Two separate coders will code the diary
- If different coding occurs, supervisors will determine the appropriate code

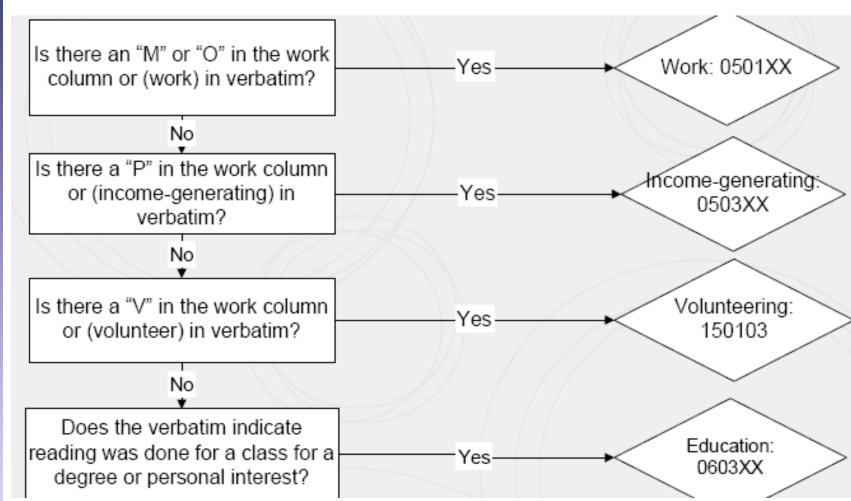


Childcare – Coding rules manual

- Which of the following activities are childcare?
 - ► Watching cartoons with my child (No)
 - ► Shopping for school clothes with my son (No)
 - ► Playing Monopoly with my wife and son (No)
 - ► Talking to my neighbor and her children (No)
 - ► Playing Monopoly with my children (Yes)



The coding desk aid for reading: An excerpt





Coding computer use

- Computer use is coded based on how it was being used
 - ▶"Paying bills online" → Financial management
 - ▶"Blogging" → Writing for personal interest
 - ▶"Playing computer games" → Playing games
 - "Doing research online (work, main job)"
 - → Work, main job



Coding travel episodes

Travel codes mirror the structure of the lexicon

05 Travel Related to Work

- 01 Travel related to working
- 02 Travel related to work-related activities
- 03 Travel related to income-generating activities
- 04 Travel related to job search & interviewing
- 99 Travel related to work, n.e.c.*



Coding travel episodes

 Generally, travel codes are assigned based on the activity that follows a travel episode

Verbatim:	Lexicon activity:					
drove to work	Travel related to working					
worked (main job)	Working, main job					
drove to grocery store	Travel related to grocery shopping					
grocery shopped	Grocery shopping					



Coding travel episodes

When a respondent travels home, the purpose of the travel episode is based on the activity that occurred prior to the travel episode

Verbatim:	Lexicon activity:
drove to grocery store	Travel related to grocery shopping
grocery shopped	Grocery shopping
drove home	Travel related to grocery shopping



Item nonresponse: why it matters

- Item nonresponse is probably not random
- If you ignore missing data and restrict your analysis to records with reported values, you are assuming that all respondents are equally likely or unlikely to respond to the item and that the estimate is approximately unbiased



Rates of imputation

Rates of imputation in ATUS are very low

School variables	1%
Demographic variables	0 - 2%
Industry and occupation variables	1 - 2%
Spouse variables	0.2%
Secondary childcare variables	0 - 3%
Weekly earnings	7%
Hourly earnings	10%



What doesn't get imputed?

- Activity codes
 - ► About 1% of all activities are uncodable activities or don't know/can't remember
 - ► Higher incidence of don't know/can't remember is associated with older respondents



What doesn't get imputed?

- CPS information about new household members
 - ▶ About 2% of household members are new in ATUS
 - New household members are associated with younger respondents
- Until 2010, CPS variable: family income
 - ► About 13% was missing
 - ▶ Beginning in 2010, family income is imputed (up to 20%)



ATUS Statistical weights

- Stratified random sample, where certain groups are over-sampled
- Sample is NOT uniformly distributed across days of the week
- Response rates differ across demographic groups and days of the week
- Weights ensure that groups and days of the week are accurately represented



ATUS Statistical weights

- Weights adjust for differences by:
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Race / Ethnicity
 - Presence of children in household
 - Respondent's educational attainment
 - Day of week



ATUS Statistical weights

- The sum of weights for each quarter represents the number of person-days in that quarter
- A "person-day" refers to the number of days in the quarter times the size of the population



ATUS data files

- ATUS-CPS file Contains info for all people living in households selected for the ATUS; data are from the CPS
- Respondent file Contains info specific to each respondent
- Roster file Contains household composition info for all people living in the households of ATUS respondents and any nonhousehold children



ATUS data files

- Activity file Contains info about how the respondent spent his or her day
- Who file Contains info about who was with the respondent for various activities on the diary day
- Eldercare Roster file Contains info about Eldercare recipients
- Survey methods files also are available

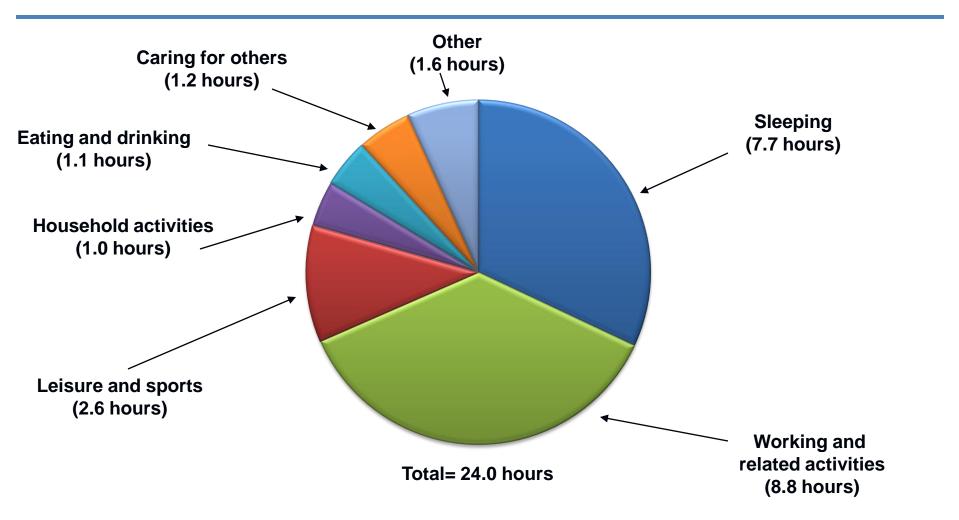


Research Using ATUS Data

- Research has highlighted a variety of topics
 - ► Time spent on housework and unpaid work
 - ► Time use of non-working men
 - ► Weather and intertemporal substitution of leisure
 - ► Family structure and parents' time spent in childcare
 - Physical activity during the transition from adolescence to adulthood
 - Work hours
- See <u>www.bls.gov/tus</u> for a complete list

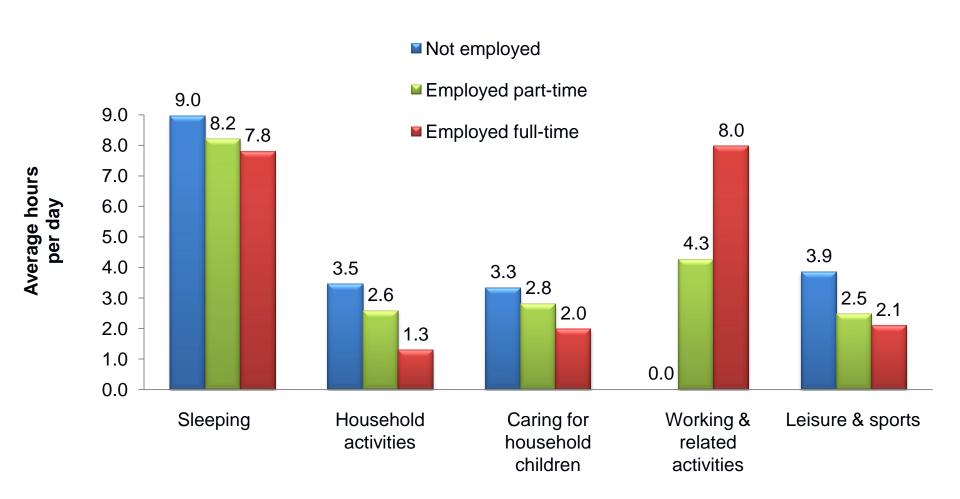


Time use on an average work day for employed persons ages 25 to 54 with children



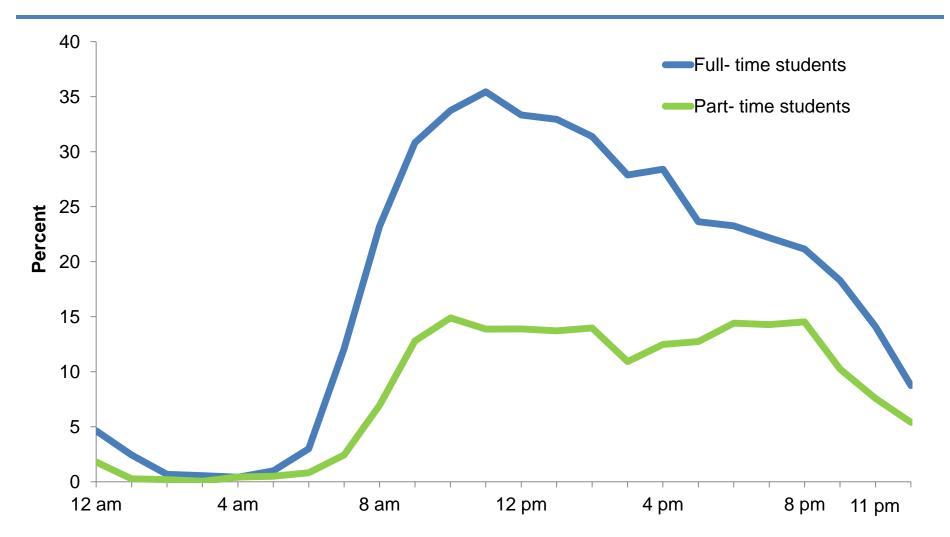
NOTE: Data include employed persons on days they worked, ages 25 to 54, who lived in households with children under 18. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are annual averages for 2012. Data include related travel for each activity.

Weekday time use of married women living with young children, by employment status



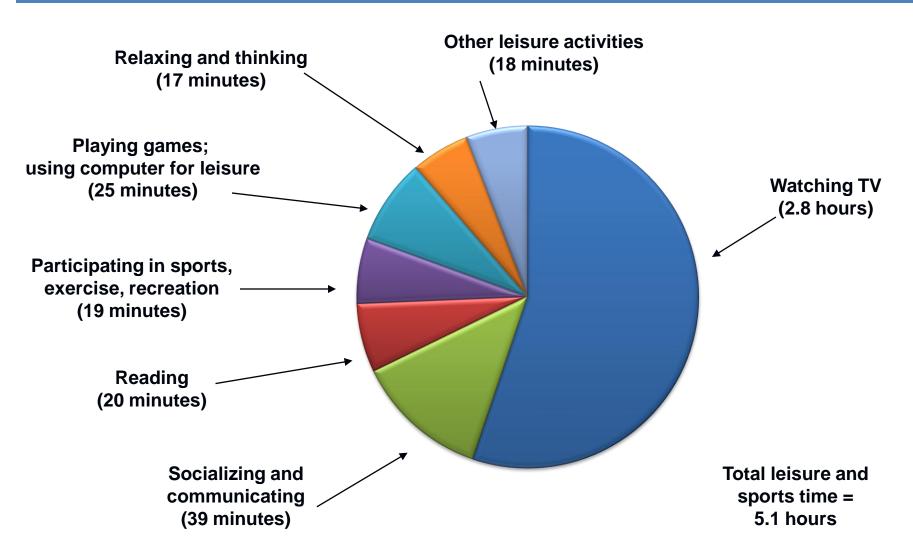
NOTE: Data include all married women, ages 25 to 54, with a child under 6 present in the household. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are annual averages for 2012.

Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays



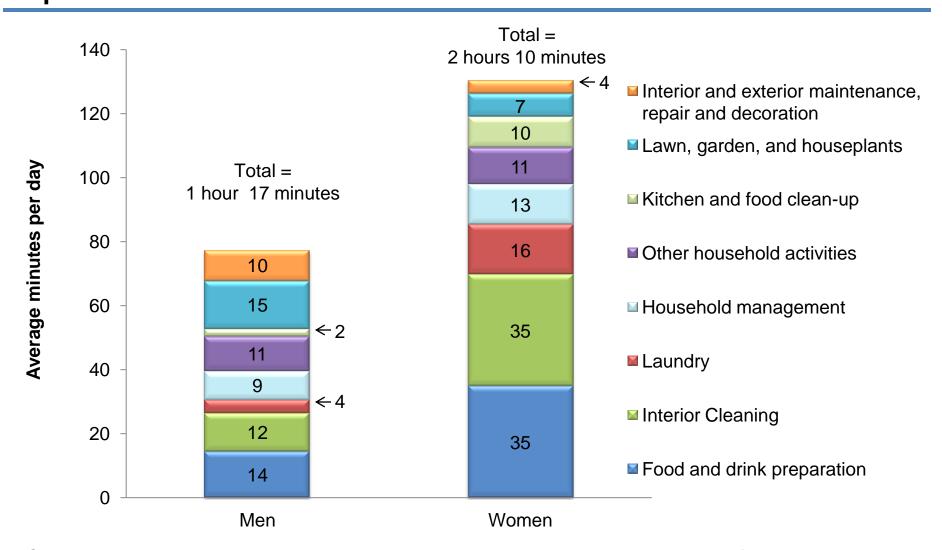
NOTE: Data include individuals, ages 15 to 49, who were enrolled at a university or college. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are averages for 2008-12.

Leisure time on an average day



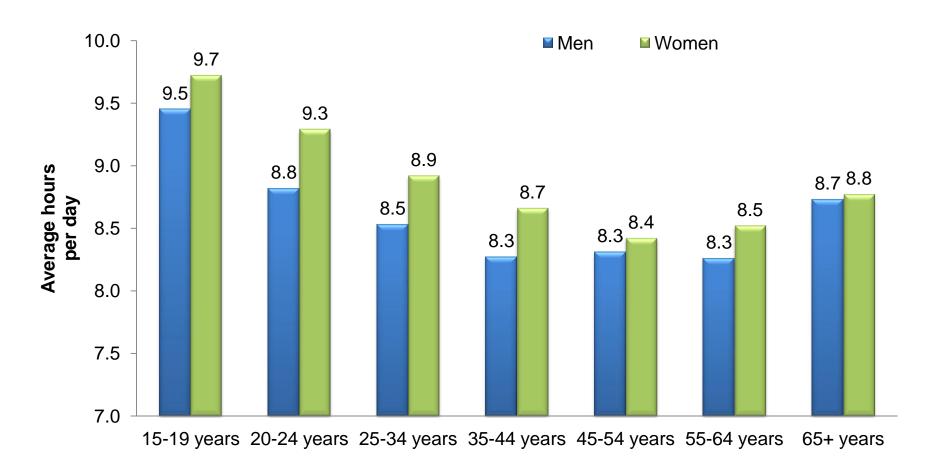
NOTE: Data include all persons age 15 and over. Data include all days of the week and are annual averages for 2012.

Average minutes per day men and women spent in household activities



NOTE: Data include all noninstitutional persons age 15 and over. Data include all days of the week and are annual averages for 2012. Travel related to these activities is not included in these estimates.

Average sleep times per day, by age and sex



NOTE: Data include all persons age 15 and over. Data include all days of the week and are annual averages for 2012.

Contact Information

American Time Use Survey www.bls.gov/tus 202-691-6339

ATUSInfo@bls.gov

