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MEASUREMENT OF TIME USE IN NEW ZEALAND

Submitted by Statistics New Zealand *

I. INTRODUCTION

1. New Zealand's first national Time Use Survey was conducted in 1998-99. This paper describes the background to the survey and the collaborative role played by Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry of Women's Affairs in the development of the survey and its outputs. It outlines the survey objectives and methodology, and describes the strategy used in the dissemination of the survey results. Some key findings from the survey are presented. The paper also illustrates how the results have been used to inform the development of household satellite accounts and work-life family studies. It concludes by outlining future plans for the collection of time use data in New Zealand.

II. BACKGROUND

2. Statistics New Zealand has had a long interest in gender statistics. Until the 1980s, the main focus of gender statistics in New Zealand was on measuring inequalities in the lives of women and men. International statements stressed the importance of data collection and analysis relating to the status of women. The problem was seen as a lack of data disaggregated by sex to enable the analysis of similarities and differences in the lives of women and men. In New

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Zealand, the national statistical office responded by increasing the range of data disaggregated by sex and publishing statistical reports, which provided comparative data on the situation of women and men in New Zealand. Over the last three decades, Statistics New Zealand has produced six statistical publications on women. These publications have helped make the vast amount of statistical information on women and men more easily accessible to end users.

3. The establishment of the New Zealand Ministry of Women's Affairs in 1984 served to raise awareness of the often unseen role played by women in families and communities, and of the vital contribution that women make to the nation's economic well-being. This led to concerns about gaps in the statistical information-base on important aspects of women's lives, and the implications of this for government policy. In particular, the measurement of unpaid activities was identified as a major gap in New Zealand's official statistics. The ministry was committed to promoting recognition and valuing of women's unpaid work. A Time Use Survey was seen as being the best approach to meeting this need, and the first step in having the value of unpaid work reflected in satellite national accounts.

4. In 1990, a pilot Time Use Survey was conducted by the then Department of Statistics. The pilot survey was sponsored by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and nine other policy departments. The purpose of the pilot survey was to test the feasibility of time use survey methods in the New Zealand context. It aimed to evaluate the survey instruments and methodology, assess respondent reaction and provide information to assist in determining the cost of a substantive survey. The results of the pilot, published in *Testing Time* in 1991, confirmed the feasibility of the instruments and methodology. Although the pilot survey was not designed to produce precise statistical estimates which could be applied to the population with a reasonable level of confidence, some indicative information was produced from the survey. Results from the pilot survey were also used to undertake some experimental work in estimating the value of the unpaid work recorded in the pilot survey. Using four valuation methods, the value of unpaid work was estimated to range between 29 percent and 66 percent of GDP.

5. Through the early and mid 1990s, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and other government agencies explored various avenues for funding a full Time Use Survey. A group of 10 government agencies pledged financial support but the pledged sum did not meet the cost of the proposed survey. Additional funding from government was not forthcoming at that time. The need for a major Time Use Survey was signalled in December 1996 in the 'Women's Issues' policy area of the Coalition Agreement of the new Government. Funding for the survey was later approved and provided to the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The Ministry contracted Statistics New Zealand to undertake New Zealand's first comprehensive national survey on time use.

III. NEW ZEALAND TIME USE SURVEY 1998-99

6. The policy requirements of the Time Use Survey reflected the urgent need by the Ministry of Women's Affairs for information on the way in which women's responsibility for unpaid work in the household and the community underpins the basic differences between women's and men's lives (eg differences in incomes, education, skill levels, labour force participation, health status etc). An accurate picture was needed on the kinds of unpaid work (ie unremunerated productive activity) women and men do, and how much of it they do on a daily, weekly and annual basis, in order to calculate the value of the work and thereby recognise its contribution to society.

7. The same level of information was also needed on other daily activities of women and men, in order to understand time spent on unpaid productive activities in the context of other

responsibilities, and choices made about discretionary time. From this it was hoped to get a better understanding of how people might respond to government initiatives and incentives in a wide range of portfolios, given the real constraints that women, particularly, face from other demands on their time. Time use information was seen as an important step to enable policy makers to take account of the interdependence of paid work, unpaid work such as domestic work in the household and caring for other people, voluntary work in the community, leisure and personal care.

8. Key topics the Ministry of Women's Affairs and other users wanted the survey to inform were:

- unpaid work (the amount undertaken and the extent to which this supports the economy and the general functioning of society)
- paid employment (the relationship between different uses of time and the factors which hinder or help people's participation in the paid work force)
- health (the amount of "caring" work done in New Zealand and the activities people do which impact on health status)
- income support (the use of time by recipients of government income support)
- education and training (how much is being undertaken and by whom)
- the use of time by Maori people, New Zealand's indigenous population (how their time use differs from the wider population, and factors which may impede Maori's full participation in various types of social and economic activity)

9. The demand for data to address these topics led to the adoption of the following key objectives for the survey:

- To measure the amount of time people aged 12 years and over spend on the main categories and sub-categories of activity.
- To determine whether significant differences in time use exist between different population groups.
- To determine the proportionate allocation of time to various activities.
- To provide information on the context in which people undertake various activities and whether other activities are taking place simultaneously.
- To provide data to improve significantly the estimates of the contribution to GDP of the Domestic Services of Households industry and the employment component of the contribution to GDP in the Non-Profit Institutions Service Households sector within the national accounts.
- To provide time use data for New Zealand which is internationally comparable at a broad level of the activity classification.

IV. METHODOLOGY

10. The data collection phase of the survey took place between July 1998 and June 1999, with a sample of about 8,500 people aged 12 years and over. Households and a maximum of two individuals per household were randomly selected to take part in the survey. The sample was allocated evenly across the 12 months of the survey period to minimise seasonal effects, and was also balanced across days of the week. A 'booster' sample of the Maori population (New Zealand's indigenous population) was taken to ensure that the survey included sufficient numbers of Maori respondents to produce reliable statistics for this population.

11. Sex was the key design variable for the survey, reflecting the interest of the Ministry of Women's Affairs in producing data which provided insights into women's and men's lives. Other design variables in order of importance were:

- ethnic group (Maori, non-Maori);
- urban/rural location of residence (with rural being defined as 'living in a centre of fewer than 10,000 people);
- age (12-14 years, 15-19 years, 10 yearly age groups to 79, 80+); and
- labour force status (employed full-time, employed part-time, unemployed, not in the labour force).

12. The survey data was collected using three documents:

- A *household form and questionnaire* which was one form divided into two parts. The first part was the household form. This was used for identifying and selecting eligible respondents. It also collected demographic information about the household. The second part was the Household Questionnaire. This was designed to collect basic information about the household (in particular, ownership of the dwelling, availability of appliances and motor vehicles, and use of specified 'home-help services'). Both parts were interviewer administered.
- A *personal questionnaire* which obtained detailed information on the respondent. In addition to collecting basic demographic, labour force, education and income data the personal questionnaire included several questions on unpaid work. This was also interviewer administered.
- A *diary* in which people were asked to record their activities over a 48-hour period in 5 minute blocks. In addition to recording the time at which the activity took place, respondents were asked to report where the activity was undertaken, or if travelling, how they were travelling; and any other activity which they may have been undertaking at the same time. For example, people may have been primarily engaged in housework but also looking after children, or they may have been eating a meal as their main activity while simultaneously watching television. When the interviewers collected the diaries they asked questions to elicit further information about the recorded activities. This approach was adopted because of the level of detail required about the context of the activities undertaken, such as the characteristics of whom the activities were done for, and whether people were available for care of household members.

13. The activities were coded to an activity classification, developed to identify separately the activities of particular interest to the objectives of the Time Use Survey, and to maintain consistency with international classifications and surveys overseas. At the highest level, the

classification used to group the activities contained four categories: necessary time, contracted time, committed time and free time. These four types of time broke down into 11 groups as shown below, which are comparable with international activity classifications allowing NZ to be included in international time use studies.

Necessary time	1. personal care
Contracted time	2. labour force activity 3. education and training
Committed time	4. household work 5. caregiving for household members 6. purchasing goods and services for own household 7. unpaid work outside the home
Free time	8. religious, cultural and civic participation 9. social entertainment 10. sports and hobbies 11. mass media and free time activities

14. The 11 activity groups were sub-classified into 67 activities and further to 88 detailed activities. The full classification is contained in Appendix 1.

15. The activity typology used for the survey included two further classifications of 'where the activity was done' (eg at home, workplace, travelling by private transport etc) and 'for whom the activity was done' (eg home household, another household, non-profit organisation, employer etc). The full classifications are included in Appendix 1.

V. DISSEMINATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

16. The first results of the survey were released in December 1999, six months after the completion of the fieldwork. The first release took the form of a media statement issued jointly by Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, which announced the availability of the survey results and presented some initial findings. This was followed by the publication of a set of 50 statistical tables on Statistics New Zealand's website. These aimed to provide an overview of the types of information that could be obtained from the survey. The tables covered how much time was spent by different population groups on different activities, weekday/weekend variation in time use, perception of task sharing among partnered people, effect of facilities in the household on time use, and participation in Maori cultural activities.

17. Further results were progressively published over the next five months in a series of press releases, which presented summary statistics relating to specific sectors such as the labour market; education and training; and health and welfare. These releases were designed to promote the range of statistical information available from the survey. As noted by then Government Statistician, Len Cook, 'the Time Use Survey forms a multi-purpose collection of statistical information that can be used in almost every area of government policy-making. Everything from transport planning to the provision of health services will benefit from having this information available. Much of the data will be used to enhance understanding of existing statistics, so that

policy development can take place in a more informed environment'.

18. Another strategy that was used to promote the Time Use Survey data to researchers both inside and outside of government was the presentation of seminars on the survey. These provided an overview of the survey and the data collected the type and level of information that could be drawn from the survey, limitations of the survey data and overseas experiences in using this type of information. The seminars proved very popular, with a total of 15 being conducted to meet the demand from potential users of the data.

19. A comprehensive analysis of the survey findings was presented in 'Around the Clock' published in 2001. Like the earlier releases, this report was prepared and published jointly by Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. It showed how patterns of economic and social participation vary between different groups, according to sex, age, ethnicity and family and economic circumstances. The first section, on economic participation, analysed the time spent on paid work and unpaid work for different groups of people. The second section, social participation, used data from the survey to illustrate peoples' involvement with others and within the community.

VI. KEY FINDINGS

20. The survey achieved a 72 percent response rate, which is high by international standards for Time Use Surveys involving detailed recording of activities.

21. Some of the key findings presented in the report include:

- New Zealand women and men on average spend approximately the same amount of time working, but while the majority of men's work (60 percent) is paid, the majority of women's work is unpaid (70 percent).
- Women average 4.8 hours of unpaid work each day compared with men's 2.8 hours. Unpaid work includes household work, caregiving, purchasing goods and services for households, and voluntary work outside the home. Women spend more time than men on each of these categories.
- The largest component of unpaid work is household work, such as preparing meals and cleaning, activities on which women spend twice as much time as men. Caregiving is another important component of unpaid work within the household, with women spending nearly three times as long as men looking after other people in the home. The imbalance between women and men is less marked for the category of formal unpaid work, which includes productive activities that are coordinated through an organised group such as Meals on Wheels.
- Maori women and men average more time per day than their non-Maori counterparts on caregiving for household members and unpaid work outside the home.
- Rural women and men do more unpaid work outside the home than people living in urban areas, indicating the importance of voluntary work in the functioning of rural communities. Rural women recorded an average of 40 minutes unpaid work per day compared with 31 minutes for urban women, while rural men averaged 32 minutes a day compared with 23 minutes for urban men.

- Age and family responsibilities are major factors in the amount of unpaid work undertaken, reflecting life cycle factors. The age range at which women's unpaid work most surpasses that of men is 25-44 years, when they are most heavily involved in child raising. Parents, particularly mothers, spend more time on unpaid work than non-parents, with mother spending more time than fathers.
- For both men and women, the longest hours on labour force activities occur at ages 45-54 years, with employed women spending 33 hours per week on average and employed men 47 hours per week on average.
- Mothers with children spend fewer hours working for pay or profit than fathers with a youngest child in the same age group, although mothers labour force activity increases when the youngest child is older. Among parents with dependent children, mothers with a youngest child aged under 5 years spend the fewest hours per week working for pay or profit.
- Women spend more time than men on religious, cultural and civic participation activities, a difference which is accounted for largely by their greater participation in religious practice.
- Education and training takes up a significant amount of time for those people involved in it, around 7 hours a day for those aged 12-16 years, falling by just over an hour in the 17-24 age group, and further still in the 25 and over age group to an average of 3.5 hours per day. Female participants spent slightly less time than males on education and training, particularly in the 25 and over age group.
- Males watch slightly more television and video than females, but whereas males spend more time on this as a primary activity (130 minutes per day compared with 109 minutes), females are more likely to watch television as a simultaneous activity while they are engaged in other tasks (54 minutes per day compared with 42 minutes).

VII. VALUATION OF UNPAID WORK

22. In addition to vigorously pursuing the inclusion of women's and men's involvement in the domestic and voluntary sector in statistical accounts of society to assist policy development, the Ministry of Women's Affairs has been committed to implementing the Platform of Action accepted at the Fourth World Conference on Women. The ministry identified the implementation of the recommendation's relating to women's unremunerated work as one of six priority areas for New Zealand. These recommendations included 'measure in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts and work to improve methods to assess its value in satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts.' The potential significance of unpaid work to productive activity has also been recognised by the authors of the System of National Accounts 1993, where it recommended that a satellite account be produced that extends the core national accounts by measuring the value of household production.

23. In response to these pressures, Statistics New Zealand embarked on a project in 2000 to value the labour market component of a household production account using data from the 1998/99 time use survey and the New Zealand Income Survey. Partly funded by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the project built on previous work undertaken using data from the pilot Time Use Survey. Survey information on the number of hours per week spent on unpaid productive

household activities was combined with a median housekeeper wage rate to derive the unpaid work values. The estimated value of unpaid work using this methodology was equivalent to 39 percent of GDP.

24. The project and resulting report 'Measuring Unpaid Work in New Zealand' represent the first steps towards developing a satellite account of household production by valuing unpaid household activities, while adopting the concepts and definitions consistent with a full satellite account. The report recommended that future work build on the foundation presented, by investigating the feasibility of a full household production account for New Zealand.

VIII. WORK-LIFE BALANCE

25. Data from the Time Use Survey has been used to investigate the working time patterns of New Zealanders. The Ministry of Women's Affairs has had a long interest in the broad areas of family-friendly policies and work-life balance. Work-life balance has been a key component of research in the Future of Work programme run by the Department of Labour, and in 2003 the department initiated the Work-Life Balance programme. Specifically, time use data has enabled an investigation of:

- the extent to which New Zealand has moved to a 24 hour economy;
- the extent to which the requirement to work at 'unsocial' times of the day and week are unevenly distributed, or concentrated on particular groups of workers;
- the amount of paid work that is done within workers' homes; and
- the extent to which long hours of paid work mean less time with other family members.

26. The results of these analyses show that New Zealand is still a considerable way from being a 24-hour, 7-days a week society as far as paid work is concerned. Almost three-quarters of all working time (weekends included) is done from Monday to Friday, between 8am and 6pm. Both employed men and women undertake very similar proportions of their paid working hours within these core periods.

27. A substantial amount of the work that is done outside the core hours of 8am to 6pm is done on the boundaries of the core - early in the morning or early in the evening. Men are more heavily involved than women in both early morning and early evening work. For example, on an average weekday, 53 percent of the males who worked on that day, but only 29 percent of the women, were at work at some stage between 6am and 8am. Similarly, 29 percent of the males who worked that day, but only 22 percent of the females, did some paid work between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. The lower level of participation of women on the boundaries of the core hours, particularly the early morning, reflects the higher rates of part-time work amongst women, and possibly childcare constraints.

28. The time use survey results show that six percent of all paid working hours are undertaken between 7pm and midnight, with little variation between women and men, age and educational level. Night work, defined as work undertaken between midnight and 5am, is even less common, accounting for about 2 percent of all paid working hours. Men have a somewhat higher level of involvement in night work than do women.

29. Weekend work is a significant feature of the New Zealand labour market, with 13 percent of all paid working time recorded in the time use survey being undertaken in the weekend. However, the spells recorded on weekend days are substantially shorter on average than those recorded on weekdays. Employed men are more likely than employed women to be working at this time (on Saturdays, for example, 51 percent of men and 38 percent of women recorded some paid work).

30. The survey results indicate that relatively few people work primarily from home. Instead it seems there are three main patterns of work from home:

- supplementing one's work in the external workplace with shorter periods of work at home in the evenings and/or weekends.
- undertaking most of one's work in an external workplace, but working from home, possibly for an extended period of time, on particular weekdays.
- undertaking most or all of one's paid work at home.

31. The data suggest that the first pattern is numerically the most important, with a large group of people undertaking some work from home. They also suggest that people working in higher-skilled occupations generally have more control over when and where they work than their counterparts in lower-skilled occupations. Through this higher level of control, they may be working longer hours, but still be achieving a better work life balance than those in lower-skilled occupations.

IX. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

32. The New Zealand time use survey has provided new and valuable information about the way New Zealanders spend their time. The detailed measurement of people's unpaid activities together with the rich contextual information about them has provided a new perspective on a range of issues. The data has been used to help build an evidence-base for policy development, particularly in the area of work/life balance.

33. New Zealand's next time use survey is scheduled for 2008 and will update the results of the 1998-99 survey. The survey will form part of a new programme of social surveys approved by the New Zealand Government earlier this year. The surveys will be repeated at regular intervals to provide a coherent picture of social issues and social change in New Zealand. The programme includes a new general social survey, which will be conducted biennially, to obtain broad information across a range of areas of social concern. This reflects the increasing recognition that many social phenomena are inter-related and that social policy is becoming less sectoral as a result. The programme also includes surveys of disability, health, crime victimisation, literacy, families, Maori and housing. Two longitudinal surveys, one of immigrants and the other of families, employment and income form another important component of the programme. The programme provides much potential for developing statistics relating to gender issues in New Zealand.

34. Statistics New Zealand has also recently received government funding to develop household satellite accounts and satellite accounts for non-profit organisations. These accounts will build on earlier work undertaken by the department and will adopt recently released international standards.

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APPENDIX 1.**ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION****01 Personal Care**

- 011 Personal hygiene and grooming
 - 0111 Personal hygiene and grooming
- 012 Sleeping
 - 0121 Sleeping
- 013 Eating and drinking
 - 0131 Eating and drinking
- 014 Private activities
 - 0141 Private activities
- 015 Personal medical care
 - 0151 Personal medical care
- 018 Travel associated with personal care
 - 0188 Travel associated with personal care
- 019 Other personal care nec
 - 0199 Other personal care nec

02 Labour Force Activity

- 021 Work for pay or profit
 - 0211 Work for pay or profit
- 022 Education or training in work time
 - 0221 Education or training in work time
- 023 Job search activities
 - 0231 Job search activities
- 028 Travel associated with labour force activity
 - 0288 Travel associated with labour force activity
- 029 Other labour force activity nec
 - 0299 Other labour force activity nec

03 Education and Training

- 031 Formal education
 - 0311 Formal education
- 032 Work-related training not in work time
 - 0321 Work-related training not in work time
- 033 Informal education and training
 - 0331 Informal education and training
- 034 Homework or study for any course or class
 - 0341 Homework or study for any course or class
- 038 Travel associated with education and training
 - 0388 Travel associated with education and training
- 039 Other education and training nec
 - 0399 Other education and training nec

04 Household Work

- 041 Food or drink preparation and clean up
 - 0411 Preserving and brewing
 - 0412 Meal or snack preparation and clean up
- 042 Indoor cleaning, laundry and other clothes care
 - 0421 Indoor cleaning
 - 0422 Laundry and other clothes care
- 043 Grounds maintenance and animal care
 - 0431 Tending edible plants
 - 0432 Tending domestic animals (excluding pets)
 - 0433 Other grounds maintenance and pet care
- 044 Home maintenance
 - 0441 Home repair or improvement
 - 0442 Heating and water upkeep
 - 0443 Vehicle maintenance
 - 0449 Other home maintenance nec
- 045 Household administration
 - 0451 Household administration
- 046 Production of household goods
 - 0461 Production of household goods
- 047 Gathering and collecting food for household consumption
 - 0471 Gathering and collecting food for household consumption
- 048 Travel associated with household work
 - 0488 Travel associated with household work
- 049 Other household work nec
 - 0499 Other household work nec

05 Caregiving for Household Members

- 051 Physical care of household members
 - 0511 Physical care of household members
- 052 Available for care of household members
 - 0521 Available for care of household members
- 053 Playing with household members
 - 0531 Playing with household members
- 054 Teaching household members
 - 0541 Teaching household members
- 055 Helping household members with educational activities
 - 0551 Helping household members with educational activities
- 058 Travel associated with caring or helping for household members
 - 0588 Travel associated with caring or helping for household members
- 059 Other caring or helping for household members nec
 - 0599 Other caring or helping for household members nec

06 Purchasing Goods and Services for own Household

- 061 Purchasing goods and services
 - 0611 Receiving health services
 - 0612 Waiting for health services
 - 0613 Purchasing goods and services (excluding health services)
- 068 Travel associated with purchasing goods and services
 - 0688 Travel associated with purchasing goods and services

07 Unpaid Work Outside of the Home

- 071 Unpaid work (formal) nfd
 - 0711 Administration (formal)
 - 0712 Training and fundraising (formal)
 - 0713 Service provision (formal)
 - 0718 Travel associated with unpaid work (formal)
 - 0719 Other unpaid work (formal) nec
- 072 Unpaid work (informal) nfd
 - 0721 Caring for non-household members (informal)
 - 0722 Helping non-household members (informal)
 - 0728 Travel associated with unpaid work (informal)
 - 0729 Other unpaid work (informal) nec

08 Religious, Cultural and Civic Participation

- 081 Religious practice
 - 0811 Religious practice
- 082 Attending weddings, funerals and other ceremonies
 - 0821 Attending weddings, funerals and other ceremonies
- 083 Participation in ceremonies or rituals significant to Maori culture
 - 0831 Participation in ceremonies or rituals significant to Maori culture
 - 0838 Travel associated with participation in ceremonies or rituals significant to Maori culture
- 084 Civic responsibilities
 - 0841 Civic responsibilities
- 085 Attending meetings of political, citizen, fraternal, union, professional, special-interest, identity groups etc
 - 0851 Attending meetings of political, citizen, fraternal, union, professional, special-interest, identity groups etc
- 086 Filling in Time Use diary
 - 0861 Filling in Time Use diary
- 088 Travel associated with religious, cultural and civic participation (excluding participation in ceremonies or rituals significant to Maori culture)
 - 0888 Travel associated with religious, cultural and civic participation (excluding participation in ceremonies or rituals significant to Maori culture)
- 089 Other religious, cultural and civic participation nec
 - 0899 Other religious, cultural and civic participation nec

09 Social Entertainment

- 091 Attending a sports event as a spectator
 - 0911 Attending a sports event as a spectator
- 092 Attending entertainment as a spectator
 - 0921 Attending performing arts as a spectator
 - 0922 Attending the cinema
 - 0923 Visiting the library
 - 0924 Visiting exhibitions, museums and art galleries
 - 0929 Attending other entertainment as a spectator nec
- 093 Socialising and conversation
 - 0931 Socialising and conversation
- 098 Travel associated with social entertainment
 - 0988 Travel associated with social entertainment
- 099 Other social entertainment nec
 - 0999 Other social entertainment nec

10 Sports and Hobbies

- 101 Playing organised sport
 - 1011 Playing organised sport
- 102 Exercise
 - 1021 Exercise
- 103 Pleasure drives, cruises, sightseeing
 - 1031 Pleasure drives, cruises, sightseeing
- 104 Taking part in performing arts
 - 1041 Taking part in performing arts
- 105 Hobbies and games
 - 1051 Hobbies and games
- 106 Gambling
 - 1061 Gambling
- 108 Travel associated with sports and hobbies
 - 1088 Travel associated with sports and hobbies
- 109 Other sports and hobbies nec
 - 099 Other sports and hobbies nec

11 Mass Media and Free Time Activities

- 111 Watching television or video
 - 1111 Watching television or video
- 112 Listening to music or radio
 - 1121 Listening to music or radio
- 113 Reading
 - 1131 Reading
- 114 Accessing internet
 - 1141 Accessing internet
- 115 Thinking, reflecting, relaxing, resting and planning
 - 1151 Thinking, reflecting, relaxing, resting and planning
- 116 Smoking
 - 1161 Smoking
- 118 Travel associated with mass media and free time activities

- 1188 Travel associated with mass media and free time activities
- 119 Other mass media and free time activities nec
 - 1199 Other mass media and free time activities nec

99 Residual categories

- 997 Response unidentifiable
 - 9977 Response unidentifiable
- 998 Response outside scope
 - 9988 Response outside scope
- 999 Not stated
 - 9999 Not stated

WHERE THE ACTIVITY WAS DONE

- 01 At home
- 02 Other people's home
- 03 Workplace or place of study
- 04 Public or commercial or service area (eg street, shop)
- 05 Bush, beach, or wilderness
- 06 Marae and other sites of cultural significance to Maori (eg urupa)
- 07 Other area (eg church, sports club)
- 08 Travelling by foot or bicycle (eg skateboard, rollerblade)
- 09 Travelling by private transport (eg car, motorbike, van)
- 10 Travelling by public transport (eg bus, ferry, train, plane, taxi)
- 11 Travelling but mode of transport not stated
- 98 Response unidentifiable
- 99 Not stated

FOR WHOM THE ACTIVITY WAS DONE

1. Own household (including self)
 - 11 Household child nfd
 - 111 Household child 0-4
 - 112 Household child 5-13
 - 12 Household adult nfd
 - 121 Household adult – well (with no disability)
 - 122 Household adult –temporarily ill or injured (illness or injury effects expected to last less than six months)
 - 123 Household adult – has disability (limitation or condition lasting or expected to last six months or more)
2. Another household or individual
 - 21 Non-household child nfd
 - 211 Non-household child 0-4
 - 212 Non-household child 5-13
 - 22 Non-household adult nfd
 - 221 Non-household adult – well (with no disability)
 - 222 Non-household adult – temporarily ill or injured (illness or injury effects expected to last less than six months)
 - 223 Non-household adult – has disability (limitation or condition lasting or expected to last six months or more)
3. Maori-based marae committee, organisation, grouping etc
4. Non-profit organisation (excluding Maori based committee, organisation etc)
 - 41 Disability support and health-related services
 - 42 Social support and assistance to individuals and whanau/families, including information and advice services
 - 43 Education
 - 44 Community safety and protection, and general community benefit
 - 45 Leisure and recreation, including sport, arts and culture
 - 46 Member benefit groups ie organisations whose primary focus is for the benefit or advancement of the members, and for whom the primary focus is not included in one of the above categories
 - 49 Other non-profit organisation
5. Employer
6. Response unidentifiable
9. Not stated
