

Measuring Well Being and Social Progress: The Value of Time Use Data

Man Yee Kan

Department of Sociology
Centre for Time Use Research
University of Oxford

man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sant0822

Time, Well Being and Social Progress

Time allocation: a central element of well-being

 policies aim to promote healthy lifestyles, reduce time stress, improve work-life balance

Time as resources shared by everyone, all countries

useful for comparative research

Activity and affect:

- More recent time diary studies ask about respondent 's level of enjoyment when undertaking activities

Measuring Time Use

- Questionnaire-items (stylised) Recalled 'usual' 'normal' weekly working hours or housework hours, taking less account of atypical hours/days
- Experience-sampling method (ESM) accurate for generating population average estimates, but intrusive, and burdensome, lack of contexts of activities
- Diary studies accurate, recording timing as well as duration of events, give the context (with whom, where, and sequences of events) of activities

	What were you doing? Please record your main activity for each 10-minute period. Enter one main activity oneach line.	What else were you doing? Write in the most importantactivity you were doing at the same time	Where were you?	Were you with anybody? Please mark the boxes. See example on page 3.				
Morning Time, am		e.g. Looking after children, listening to the radio or having a drink	e.g. At home, at friends, in car, onbus, train, cycling, walking	Alone or with people you don't know	up to 9	Children aged 10 to 14 lMng In your household	Other household members	Other persons that you know
7:00 - 7:10	Sleeping							
7:10 - 7:20	+							
7:20 - 7:30	Had a shower		At home		\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{X}	
7:30 - 7:40	Made breakfast							
7:40 - 7:50	Ate breakfast	Read newspaper						
7:50 - 8:00	Did washing up							
8:00 - 8:10	Got my son dressed	Talked with my son	+				\mathbf{X}	
8:10 - 8:20	Walked to school with son		Walking					
8:20 - 8:30	Dropped son off at school	+			X			
8:30 - 8:40	Walked to bus stop		+	$ \mathbf{X} $				
8:40 - 8:50	Travel by bus to work	Read newspaper	On the bus					
8:50 - 9:00								
9:00 - 9:10	+	+	+					
9:10 - 9:20	Walked from bus stop to main job		Walking					
9:20 - 9:30	ı							
9:30 - 9:40	+		+	$ \mathbf{X} $				
9:40 - 9:50	Main job							
:50 - 10:00	.				$\overline{\Box}$			

Time Diary Data Archive

Multinational Time Use Study

http://www.timeuse.org/mtus/surveys

ATUS-X

http://www.atusdata.org/index.shtml

HETUS table generator

https://www.h2.scb.se/tus/tus/

Time use studies worldwide

http://www-2009.timeuse.org/information/studies/

MTUS Episode File

- Austria 1992 (2008-09 coming)
- Australia 1974 (1987, 1992, 1997, 2006 coming)
- Finland (1979, 1987, 1999 coming)
- France 1998-99 (1966, 1974-75, 1986, 2009-10 coming)
- Germany 1991-92 (2000-01)
- Israel 1991-92
- Netherlands 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005
- South Africa (2000, 2010 coming)
- Spain 2002-03 (2009-10 coming)
- UK 1974-75, 1983-87, 1995, 2000-01, 2005 (1961 coming)
- USA 1965-66, 1975-76, 1985, 1992-95, 2003-09

MTUS File – Other Countries

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia

Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway

Slovenia, Sweden

South Africa

China – Upcoming (hopefully)

Republic of Korea — Upcoming

India - Upcoming

Domains of Well Being and Social

Drograce

- Caring work (adult care, childcare, valuation, time cost)
- Lifestyle and Leisure (types, physical activity, quality)
- Education (study time, reading time, parental involvement)
- Environment (transport modes, time at/outside home)
- Paid work (hours of work, scheduling)
- Sleep and rest (duration, deprivation)
- Unpaid work (women's total economic contribution, gender equality)
- Volunteering (civic participation, formal and informal types)
- Co-presence (family members, friends)

Well Being Measures

- Total time
- Participation
- Timing over the day, season or year
- Patterns during the day
- Time together
- Affect associated with activities, patterns

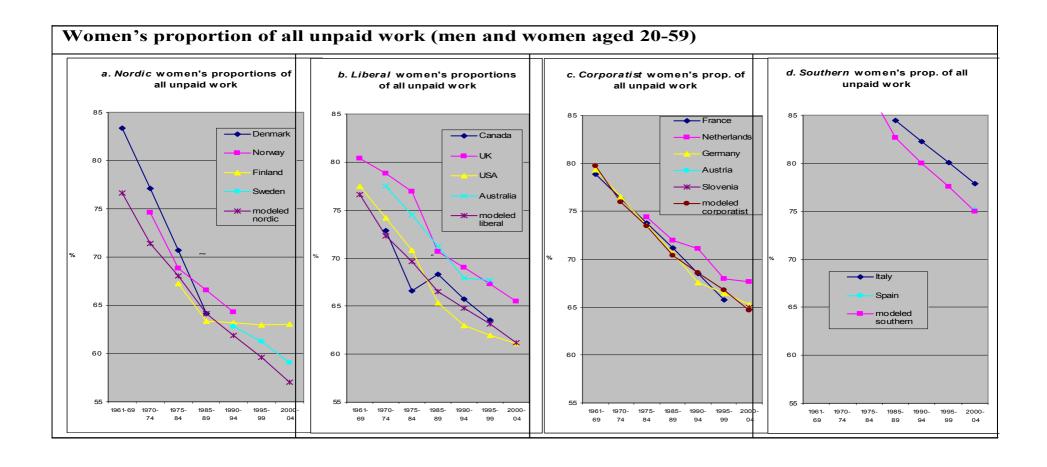
Well Being and Social Progress: Gender convergence in unpaid domestic labour

liberal regimes:

- UK, the USA, Canada and Australia
- modified breadwinner gender ideology, women both paid work & caring roles

social democratic nordic regimes:

- Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden
- dual earner family model, high employment rate of both women and men conservative/corporatist regimes:
 - Netherlands, France, Germany, Austria
- weak familist gender ideology, men primary breadwinners, women carers
 southern regime:
 - Spain, Italy and Israel
 - traditional familist gender ideology, stronger emphasis on women's family role



Concluding Remarks

- Time diary data useful for the investigation of the quality of life, well being and social progress
- Time use research is essential for policy evaluation
- More information on time use resources: www.timeuse.org