

LMF2.5: Time use for work, care and other day-to-day activities

Definitions and methodology

Time-use surveys record information on how people allocate their time across different day-to-day activities. The surveys involve respondents keeping a diary of their activities over one or several representative days for a given period. This information on daily activities is then re-coded into a set of descriptive categories, so that a 24 hours period (or 1440 minutes) can be “split” into a sequence of “primary” activities in which respondents are involved during a day.

Many surveys classify activities into “main” or “primary” activities or as “parallel” or “secondary” activities. This is especially important for the identification of the total time dedicated to childcare since parents often combine the provision of care with other activities, for example, watching TV with their child. The answer as to what is the primary or secondary activity will vary across households and countries (see “comparability and data issues”), which suggests that both primary and secondary activities should be taken into account when assessing time spent with children (time use diaries facilitate recording whether activities involved the presence of other people).

Time use data for primary activities is grouped in six broad categories:

(1) *Work-related activities* include time spent on jobs at full or part-time and/or at studying, or the time spent looking for work. For working people, it includes main and potential second job. Breaks in the work place, as well as the time spent on commuting to work (LMF2.6), to school or university are also included.

(2) *Unpaid work* includes domestic activities except time exclusively spent to care for a child or another person which is separately identified. Unpaid work includes a large range of home-activities such as chores, cleaning, washing, repair work, or caring for pets etc. and non-home activities such as volunteer work (CO14), shopping, etc.

(3) *Care work* covers the time spent to care for a child or another adult (regardless of whether that person lives in the household). Care work refers here to the provision of personal care but also the supervision and the education of a child, including reading and talking with children, as well as transporting children. Going together to the cinema, watching television with a child, etc. are considered as primary leisure activities with childcare seems as a secondary activity.

(4) *Personal care* concerns sleeping (but not taking a nap, see below), eating and drinking, and other household, medical, and personal services (hygiene, visits to the doctor, hairdresser, etc.) consumed by the respondent.

(5) *Leisure* includes a wide range of indoor and outdoor activities such as walking and hiking, sports, entertainment and cultural activities, socializing with friends and family, volunteering, taking a nap, playing games, watching television, using computers, recreational gardening, etc.

(6) *Unspecified time* includes all activities not covered elsewhere (use of government services, religious and spiritual activities, sexual activities, time spent filling in time use diaries, etc.)

Other relevant indicators: Usual weekly working hours among men and women (LMF2.1); Time spent travelling to and from work (LMF2.6).

Tables and Charts are based on the average time spent on an activity per day, and this average concerns all respondents (of a particular group) whether or not respondents individually engaged in the activity at hand.

Key findings

Table LMF2.5.A consider the distribution of time by men and women (age 15 and over) over a 24 hour period across the above-mentioned six *primary* categories of activities. Not surprisingly, most of the time is spent in personal care activities (including sleeping) in all countries for which data is available. Cross-country variation in the proportion of time spent on personal care for both men and women is relatively small, and ranges from 43% in Canada, Norway and Sweden to 49% in France. By contrast, the proportion of total time dedicated to paid work varies much more: for men this ranges 30% in Mexico, to 16% in Belgium; for women this 17% in Japan, Latvia and Lithuania to 6% in Turkey.

Table LMF2.5.A: Time allocated in main activities, by gender, 1999-2008*

Percentage of time spent in each activity over 24 hours

Panel A. Men age 15 and over¹

	Paid work or study	Unpaid work	Care work	Personal care	Leisure	Unspecified	Total
Mexico	30.0	4.4	3.5	43.7	17.7	0.6	100
Japan	27.4	5.7	0.5	45.6	18.7	2.2	100
Korea	26.5	3.3	1.0	44.9	22.9	1.4	100
Latvia	24.2	8.8	1.2	44.9	20.8	0.3	100
Lithuania	22.4	9.7	1.6	45.3	20.5	0.3	100
Poland	21.7	6.2	1.5	46.6	23.7	0.3	100
Canada	21.5	9.0	2.4	42.5	24.0	0.6	100
Estonia	21.0	11.5	1.8	44.1	21.3	0.3	100
Italy	20.8	6.0	1.4	47.0	23.8	0.9	100
Australia	20.3	10.5	2.2	45.0	20.6	1.4	100
Turkey	20.2	2.6	3.5	46.7	19.8	7.2	100
United States	20.2	9.1	2.1	44.1	23.0	1.4	100
United Kingdom	20.1	9.5	1.6	43.3	24.7	0.9	100
Sweden	20.1	10.0	1.8	42.5	24.4	1.2	100
New Zealand	19.9	11.3	1.1	47.7	19.3	0.7	100
Norway	19.7	9.3	1.8	42.1	26.7	0.4	100
Spain	19.5	9.9	2.3	44.7	23.1	0.5	100
Slovenia	18.9	11.4	1.6	43.8	24.2	0.3	100
France	18.7	8.7	1.5	48.9	19.6	2.6	100
Finland	18.1	9.4	1.6	43.3	26.1	1.0	100
Germany	17.4	9.8	1.4	44.4	25.8	1.2	100
Bulgaria	16.5	11.7	1.2	49.6	20.7	0.3	100
Belgium	15.6	9.7	0.8	44.9	26.5	2.6	100
OECD-18	21.0	8.0	1.8	44.9	22.8	1.5	100

Panel B. Women age 15 and over¹

	Paid work or study	Unpaid work	Care work	Personal care	Leisure	Unspecified	Total
Latvia	17.2	16.7	2.4	45.3	18.1	0.3	100
Lithuania	16.9	18.5	2.6	45.6	16.1	0.3	100
Korea	16.7	12.0	4.1	44.6	20.4	2.2	100
Canada	15.1	13.8	4.1	44.1	22.3	0.6	100
Sweden	14.8	14.0	3.0	44.4	23.0	0.9	100
Estonia	14.8	19.2	3.5	43.8	18.3	0.3	100
Japan	14.4	17.6	2.1	46.3	17.3	2.4	100
United States	14.1	14.2	4.0	45.8	20.4	1.6	100
Slovenia	13.8	19.7	2.6	43.9	19.7	0.2	100
Norway	13.4	13.2	3.2	43.5	26.4	0.3	100
Finland	12.8	14.4	3.0	44.3	24.2	1.0	100
Bulgaria	12.4	20.6	2.2	48.5	16.2	0.2	100
Mexico	12.1	22.5	8.6	41.8	14.1	0.8	100
United Kingdom	11.9	16.6	3.6	44.6	22.3	1.0	100
France	11.6	16.3	2.9	49.4	17.3	2.5	100
Poland	11.6	18.8	3.3	46.2	19.8	0.3	100
Spain	11.5	18.6	3.8	46.1	19.5	0.4	100
New Zealand	11.5	17.8	2.9	48.9	18.2	0.7	100
Australia	11.1	17.3	5.3	46.2	18.6	1.6	100
Belgium	10.1	16.1	1.9	46.6	23.1	2.2	100
Germany	10.0	16.3	2.6	45.7	24.3	1.0	100
Italy	9.9	21.2	3.2	46.6	18.3	0.7	100
Turkey	6.1	3.7	22.0	46.8	17.6	3.8	100
OECD-18	12.2	15.8	4.6	45.7	20.4	1.3	100

Countries are ranked by percentage of time dedicated to paid work.

* Year: 1999: France; 2000: Estonia, Finland, Hungary; 2001: Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom; 2002: Germany, Mexico; 2003: Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain; 2004: Korea; Poland; 2005: Canada; 2006: Australia, Belgium, Japan, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States.

1) Covers all the population from age 15 onwards, except for European countries where samples include adults from 20 to 74 years of age.

Source: For European countries, National Time Use Surveys as reported in the Harmonised European Time Use Surveys dataset (HETUS) dataset; Australia: 2006 Time Use Survey (ABS); Canada: 2005 General Social Survey; Japan: 2006 Survey on Time use and Leisure activities; Korea: 2004 Time use Survey; Mexico: 2002 National Survey on Time use.

Compared to time spent on personal care and paid work, respondents spend little time on care work. In all countries, women spend more time on care work as a primary activity than men; the proportion of total time spent on care work varies from 2% in Belgium to 5% in Australia. In almost all countries, women spend at least twice as much time on care work as a primary activity than men. The largest differences are recorded for Japan and Turkey where women spent on average 4 and 6 times more time on care work than men, respectively.

Table LMF2.5.B shows that the amount of time allocated to care activities is largely determined by the presence of children in households. The proportion of time spent care as a primary activity is also sensitive to the age of children, and data are therefore presented for blocks of countries which consider different age categories of children in the time use survey.

The labour market status of parents is an important determinant of time spent on care work as a primary activity, as respondents not in paid work spent most time on childcare (compare Table LMF2.5.A, panels A and B). Table LMF2.5.B also shows that for both working and non-working respondents, sole parents spend on average less time in care activities than partnered parents in a significant number of countries including Canada, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Spain and the United States (for more detail on time spent on primary activities by labour market status, see Annex 1).

Table LMF2.5.B: Time dedicated to care activities¹, 1999-2008
% of time in care as a primary activity

Panel A: Working respondents

	Single adult		Couple partners	
	with child(ren) ²	without child	with child(ren)	without child
Children under age 7				
Belgium	5.5	0.2	5.0	0.8
Bulgaria	2.6	0.2	3.4	0.8
Estonia	4.8	0.9	5.1	1.2
Finland	5.6	0.6	5.9	1.0
Italy	5.5	0.3	6.0	1.3
Japan	4.4	..	4.3	0.6
Latvia	2.6	0.6	3.8	1.0
Lithuania	1.0	0.6	4.3	1.1
Norway	6.1	0.6	6.1	1.3
Poland	3.3	0.8	6.3	1.5
Slovenia	5.3	0.5	4.9	1.1
Spain	4.7	0.3	6.5	1.1
Sweden	6.5	1.0	6.5	1.7
United Kingdom	6.9	0.4	6.7	1.4
Children from age 7 to 11				
France	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.0
Germany	1.0	0.8	2.8	2.0
Children under 15				
Australia	10.0	1.1	7.8	1.1
Children under 18				
Mexico	7.0	3.4	5.4	3.0
New Zealand	3.7	0.1	3.4	0.2
United States	0.9	3.4	1.3	5.4
No age restriction for children				
Canada	4.6	1.0	5.0	1.6

Panel B: Non-working respondents

	Single adults		Couple partners	
	with child(ren)	without child	with child(ren)	without child
Children under age 7				
Belgium	9.0	0.3	9.6	1.0
Bulgaria	8.3	1.0	7.4	1.1
Estonia	12.1	1.5	11.8	1.7
Finland	12.2	1.2	14.2	1.8
Italy	9.6	0.6	13.0	1.9
Japan	9.7	..	15.1	1.0
Latvia	10.0	1.7	7.6	1.9
Lithuania	:	1.5	12.7	1.9
Norway	12.7	0.7	11.7	1.4
Poland	10.5	1.3	13.0	2.6
Slovenia	5.6	0.8	6.9	1.7
Spain	9.9	0.6	13.1	1.9
Sweden	10.0	0.7	10.0	1.4
United Kingdom	12.6	1.0	13.0	1.8
Children from age 7 to 11				
France	9.7	1.6	6.9	2.4
Germany	:	0.6	5.6	1.7
Children under 15				
Australia	15.8	1.6	15.8	2.2
Children under 18				
Mexico	16.5	3.4	5.6	8.5
New Zealand	4.8	0.1	4.1	0.3
United States	1.7	2.8	1.9	11.1
No age restriction for children				
Canada	6.2	1.5	9.9	2.8

1) Care activities include childcare and care provided to other members of the households, as well as informal help given to other households. Only care work declared as a *primary* activity is considered here.

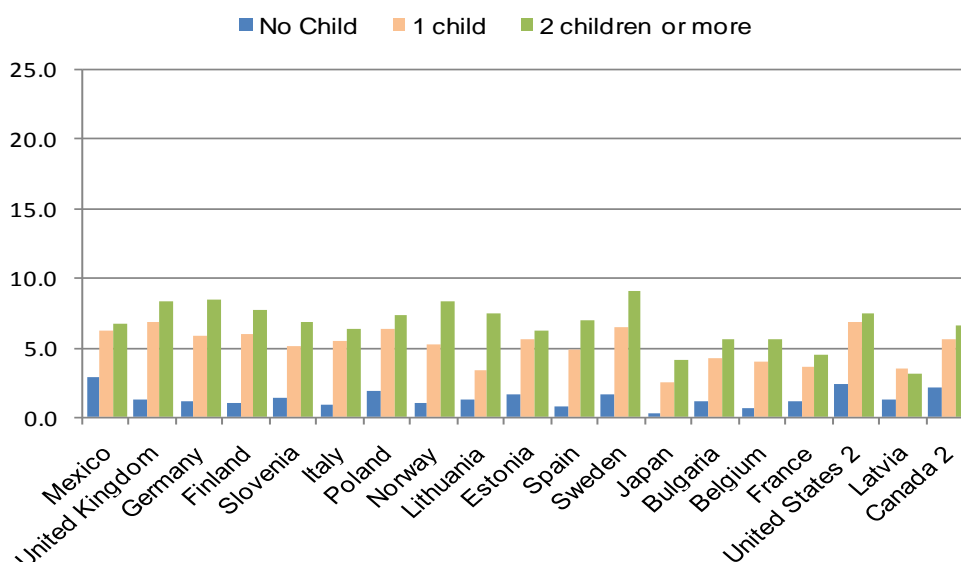
2) Children may be related to the respondent (such as their own children, grand children, nieces or nephews, or brothers or sisters) or not related (such as foster children or children of roommates or boarders), except in Canada where it refers only to the children of the respondent.

Sources: see Table LMF2.5.A.

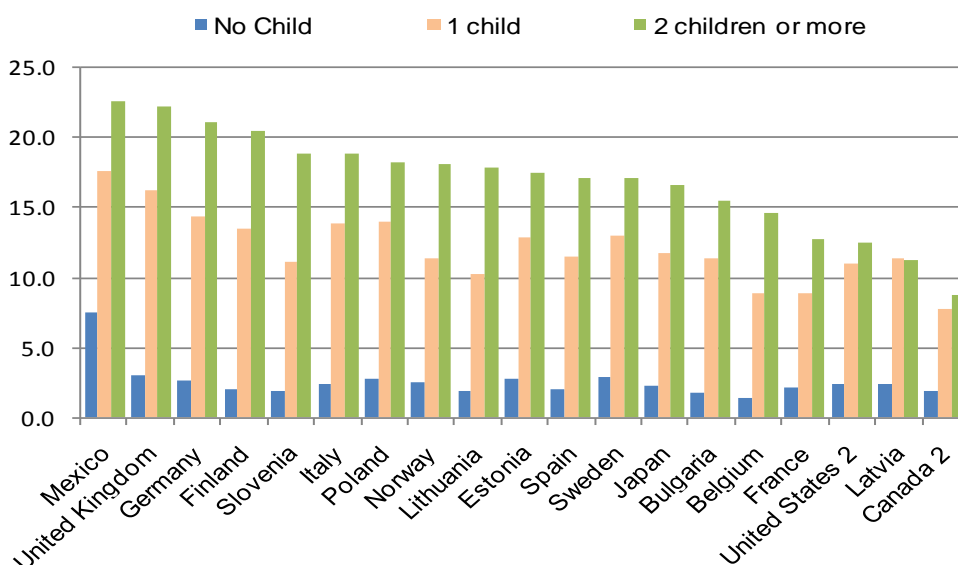
Chart LMF2.5.B provides a view *primary* and *secondary* childcare activities by men and women (age 25-44) with children below school age (data for the US and Canada are not fully comparable as they do not include care as a secondary activity, see notes to chart LMF2.5.B). Not surprisingly, the time spent on care work varies with the number of young children in a household for both fathers and mothers. However, the amount of time spent on care work *as reported* across countries (and surveys) varies most significantly for women. For example, Mexican women with two or more children spent about twice as much time on care work than women in France. Time spent on care work increases with the number of children, and the increase is most significant for women than for men. Not surprisingly, the increase in time spent on caring when a second child arrives in a household is considerably smaller than when the first child was born.

Chart LMF2.5.A: Percentage of time dedicated to care work, by number of children under school age¹, 1999-2008*

*Care declared as primary and secondary activity²
 Men age 25 to 44³*



Women age 25 to 44³



Countries are ranked by decreasing percentage of time dedicated to care activities by women with two children or more.

* Year: 1999: France; 2000: Estonia, Finland, Hungary; 2001: Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom; 2002: Germany; 2003: Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain; 2004: Poland; 2005: Canada; 2006: Belgium, United States.

1) School age refers generally to children under age 7, except for the US and Japan where data refer to children under 6, and to children under 5 in Mexico.

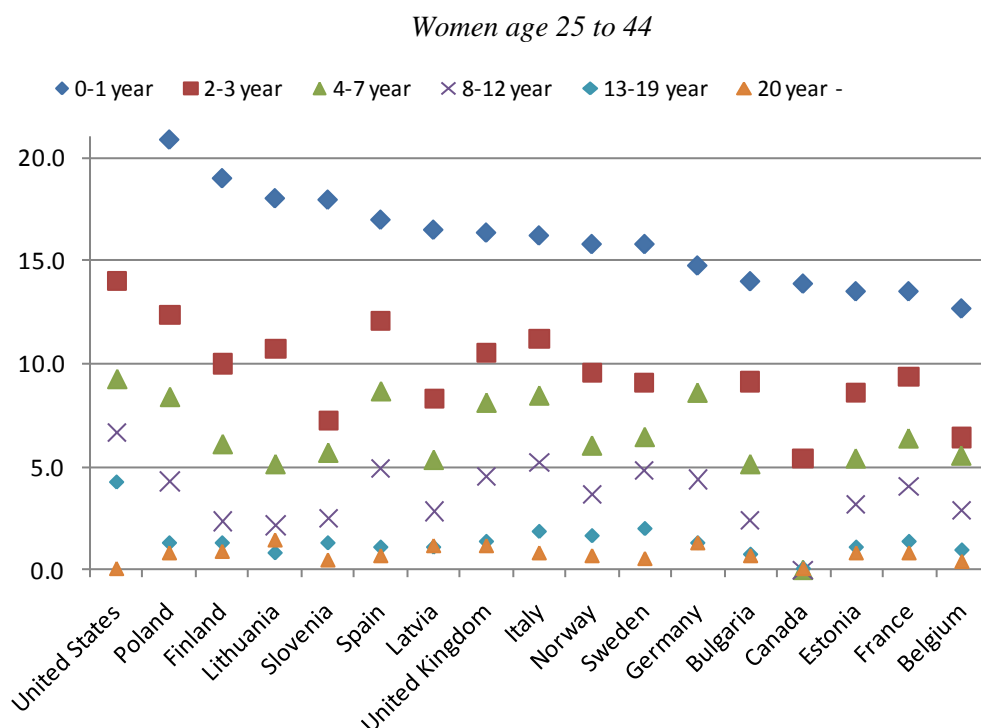
2) Care work includes here all episodes of care work declared as primary or secondary activity, except for the United States and Canada. It also includes the time spent to care for household members or to informally help other households.

3) Except Japan, where data concern those age 15 and over.

Source: For European countries, National Time Use Surveys as reported in the HETUS dataset.

Chart LMF2.5.B shows clearly that the total amount of time dedicated to childcare by women decreases with the age of the youngest child across countries. Cross-country differences are, however, quite large, especially for women with a child under 3 years of age. For example, Finnish mothers with a child not yet 1 year old spend about 25% of their time on childcare, while this is only 15% in France.

Chart LMF2.5.B: Proportion of time spent on care work by women, by age of the youngest child, 1999-2008



Care work includes here all episodes of care work declared as primary or secondary activity, except for the United States and Canada. It also includes the time spent to care for household members or to informally help other households.

Sources: For European countries, National Time Use Surveys as reported in the HETUS dataset.

For eight European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), data have been taken from the *Harmonised European Time Use Surveys* (HETUS) which provides standardised statistics on average time spent on different activities, as collected by the national surveys carried out since the late 1990s until the mid 2000s. These countries have time-use surveys which closely follow the Guidelines on Harmonised Time-use Surveys (Eurostat, 2004). While there are differences across countries in the age of the population covered, all countries provide information for people aged between 20 and 74. The main characteristics of the national survey are summed-up in the following table:

Source, period and population covered by the Harmonised European Time Use Surveys

	Fieldwork period	Age of population covered	Sample size (Number of respondents)	Size of population, 1,000 ¹	Comments
Belgium – Statistics Belgium and Vrije Universiteit Brussel	January 2005 – January 2006	12 –	12 824	8 800	
Germany – Federal Statistical Office Germany	April 2001 – April 2002	10 –	12 655	73 641	Two weekdays, one weekend day
Estonia – Statistical Office of Estonia	April 1999 – March 2000	10 –	5 728	1 290	
Spain – Instituto Nacional de Estadística	October 2002 – September 2003	10 -	46 774	37 636	One day was surveyed.
France – INSEE	February 1998 – February 1999, except 4-18 August and 21 December – 4 January	15 –	15 441	47 231	One diary day
Italy – Istituto Nazionale di Statistica	April 2002 - March 2003	3 -	55 760	56 805	One day was surveyed.
Latvia – Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia	February - August 2003, October – November 2003	10 -	3 804	2 115	
Lithuania – Statistics Lithuania	January-December 2003	10 -	4 768	3 454	
Hungary – Hungarian Central Statistical Office	September 1999 – September 2000	15 – 84	10 792	8 206	
Poland – Central Statistical Office	1.06.2003-31.05.2004	15 -	20 264	30 904	
Slovenia – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	April 2000 – March 2001	10 –	6 190	1 990	
Finland – Statistics Finland	March 1999 – March 2000	10 –	5 332	4 451	
Sweden – Statistics Sweden	October 2000 – September 2001	20 – 84	3 998	6 538	
United Kingdom – Office for National Statistics	June 2000 – September 2001	8 –	10 366	53 016	
Norway – Statistics Norway	February 2000 – February 2001	9 – 79	3 211	3 674	Two consecutive days
Denmark – Danish National Institute of Social Research	March, April, September and October 2001	16 - 74	2 739	4 298	Two consecutive days surveyed
Netherlands - Central Bureau of Statistics	January 2003 – December 2003	12 -	6 338	13 574	One diary day, self-coded activities
Romania – National Institute of Statistics	August, September 2000	10 -	17 751	20 072	

For the other countries, national surveys have been used as listed below:

Australia: The 2006 Time-use Survey (TUS) is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) across all states and territories. The survey collects information from people aged 15 years and over and is based on a sample of about 3,900 households. TUS provides nationally-representative estimates for those characteristics which are relatively common and for sub-groups that are relatively large and fairly evenly spread geographically. For the most recent Survey, enumeration was conducted over four 13-day periods in 2006, chosen to contain a representative proportion of public holidays and school holidays. The survey collects information by personal interview from usual residents, covering about 98% of the people living in Australia.

Canada: The Canadian time-use survey is administered as part of the General Social Survey (GSS) program. The most recent GSS survey covering time-use was taken in 2005. The sample size is around 25 000, and provides reliable estimates for the country as a whole and provinces individually, as well as for some population groups. The survey covers non-institutionalized persons aged 15 years and older. Data for

the 2005 wave of the GSS were collected in 11 monthly samples from January to November 2005, with collection for the November sample extending until mid-December.

Japan: The 2006 Survey on Time use and Leisure is divided into several sub-samples, with respondents for each sub-sample asked to report their time-use on two consecutive days during 14 to 22 October. A sample of 80 000 households was selected, covering around 200 000 persons.

Korea: The 2004 Time-use Survey is the second survey to collect information on how Koreans spend their time. The sample for the 2004 Time use Survey consists of about 33 000 individuals aged 10 years and over and 12 750 households. All the household members age 10 and over were asked to keep the time-diary except those who were absent from home during the whole survey period, had serious physical or mental impediments, or who could not keep a time-diary by themselves.

Mexico: The 2002 National Survey on Time use (Encuesta Nacional sobre Uso del Tiempo, ENUT) is a module of the National Survey of Household Income and Expenses (Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares, ENIGH). The fieldwork for the Time-use Survey took place from 18 November to 13 December of 2002. It covered 28 days, with 4 rounds of 7 days each.

New Zealand: The one-off Time use Survey in 1999 gathered information from residents aged twelve and over. The data collection was undertaken between July 1998 and June 1999. The survey refers to the civilian, non-institutionalised population aged 12 years and over living in private households and with usual residence in the country. The sample represents a total of approximately 8 500 Maori and non-Maori people.

Turkey: In 2006 approximately 390 households were interviewed each month by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), totalling 5 070 selected households for the year. 11 815 members of households aged 15 years and over were asked to complete two diaries - one for a weekday and one for a weekend day - by recording all of their daily activities during 24 hours at ten-minute intervals.

United States: The American Time use Survey (ATUS) sample is drawn from households that have completed their final month of interviews for the Current Population Survey. In 2004 and 2005, the sample was approximately 27 000 interviews. Reporting days are pre-assigned to respondents in order to eliminate any bias in the data that might exist if respondents reported at their convenience. Respondents are contacted for up to 8 weeks to conduct an interview on one of their pre-designated days.

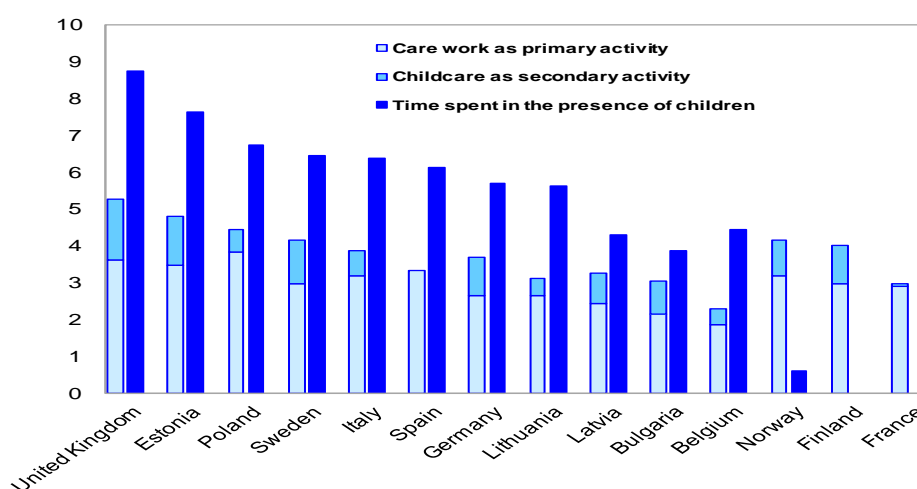
Comparability and data issues

Several factors affect data comparability across countries, including differences in: sample composition; the categorization of activities; and, the sampling of diary days even when data collection complies with standardised guidelines. Large differences are also related to how simultaneous activities are recorded – if at all. In general, data is coded so as to categorize people engaged in one activity at the time. In some cases, surveys include separate questions designed to learn about simultaneous activities (i.e. watching television while cooking, or caring for children while performing other activities), which allows distinction of activities in “primary” and “secondary” activities. However, the reality is that while “primary” activities are comprehensively tracked, the recording of “secondary” is more prone to error because they are often omitted by the respondents. The comparability of estimates on secondary activities also suffers because some activities only take a few minutes of one’s time (for example, moving laundry from the washer to the dryer) so that they are not reported consistently enough to produce reliable estimates. Because of the omission of secondary activities, the amount of time devoted to specific tasks that may be performed simultaneously with other tasks is typically under-reported among primary activities.

Care work is one of the activities which is most affected by these issues, and to overcome these problems surveys ask questions on secondary activities and whether or not activities took place in the presence of children. For women aged 25 to 44, chart LMF2.5.C shows time spent on care work as primary and secondary activity, but also all time spent with children. Obviously, the same care activity can be coded as either a primary or secondary activity by two different respondents, depending on his/her perception and on cultural norms. Accounting for the presence of children during an activity (which is sometimes defined as “passive” childcare, (for example, having dinner with children (Jones, 2008)), more than doubles time spent on caring for most of the countries for which data is available.

Chart LMF2.5.C: Care as a primary or joint activity

Women from 25 to 44 years old

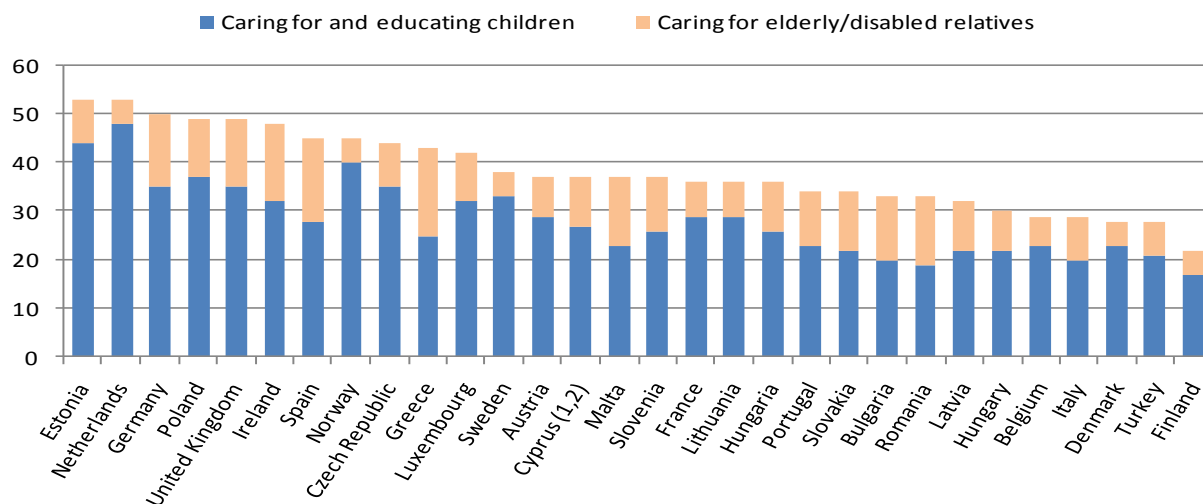


Years and Sources: see Chart LMF2.5.A

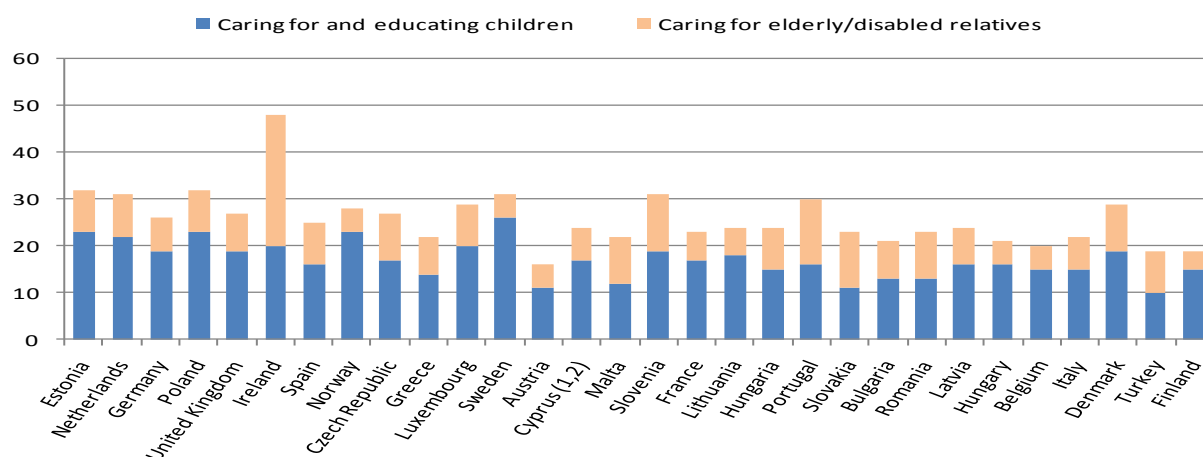
There are other surveys with information on time spent on care activities. However, such information is not based on regular recording of activities in a diary, and may therefore be of lesser quality. The Second European Survey on the Quality of Life, for example, included the following question: “on average, how many hours in a week do you spend on these activities? a) Caring for and educating children; b) Cooking and housework; c) caring for elderly/disabled relatives; d) voluntary and charitable activities). Charts LMF2.5.D shows the results of this survey which covers a broad group of European countries. Cross-country variation appears to be larger for women than for men. Among OECD countries, women in the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Ireland and the United Kingdom report to spend around 40 hours per week on caring, twice as much as mothers in Finland. Time spent on care for elderly relatives is particularly high for men in Ireland.

Charts LMF2.5.D: Average weekly hours allocated to care activities

Women age 18 and over



Men age 18 and over



Countries are ranked by decreasing percentage of time dedicated to care activities by women.

1) Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

2) Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus

Source: Second European Quality of Life Survey, 2007, in Anderson et al., 2009.

Sources and further reading: Anderson R., B. Mikulic, G. Vermeylen, Lyly-Yrjanainen and V. Zigante (2009), *Second European Quality of Life Survey*, European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, Dublin; Aliaga Ch. (2006), "How is the time of women and men distributed in Europe", *Statistics in Focus*, 4, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-NK-06-004/EN/KS-NK-06-004-EN.PDF; Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008), "Married parents' use of time, 2003-06", United States Department of Labor; Eurostat (2004), Guidelines on the Harmonised Time Use Surveys; Hetus Metadata: <https://www.testh2.scb.se/tus/Introduction3.html#Part0>; Jones M. (2008), "Measuring passive Childcare in Time Use Surveys: a Comparison of International Methodologies", *Statistics New Zealand*; Chenu A. and L. Lesnard (2008), "Time Use Surveys: a Review of their Aims, Methods, and Results", *European Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 47, No. 3, December, p. 335-359

Annex 1: Time spent on primary activities by men and women with at least one child of pre-school age, by labour market status of the respondent.

Belgium								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	43.6	47.9	..	44.2	44.3	44.9	45.8	45.4
Work-related activities	23.1	11.5	..	20.6	19.5	13.9	2.4	11.9
Household activities	9.0	8.0	..	9.4	11.5	14.8	19.1	15.0
Care work	3.5	3.3	..	3.5	7.3	7.2	11.1	8.4
<i>Childcare as main or secondary activity</i>	3.6	3.5	..	3.6	7.5	7.6	11.3	8.6
Leisure	18.7	27.6	..	20.0	15.2	17.4	19.9	17.5
Unspecified time	2.2	1.6	..	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	45.7	45.8	..	48.8	44.7	44.3	50.9	48.5
Work-related activities	31.5	27.4	..	21.5	26.0	20.2	0.0	9.3
Household activities	5.3	7.4	..	8.0	12.6	19.0	19.9	18.6
Care work	2.5	2.0	..	3.1	4.9	5.4	13.0	8.3
<i>Childcare as main or secondary activity</i>	2.7	2.2	..	3.3	5.4	6.2	13.8	8.7
Leisure	14.9	16.9	..	18.3	11.7	10.8	16.1	15.2
Unspecified time	0.2	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Estonia								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	43.1	39.4	..	43.4	41.5	41.4	43.1	43.0
Work-related activities	28.1	24.0	..	24.4	26.8	16.0	1.5	13.8
Household activities	7.6	11.0	..	8.7	12.9	17.4	20.3	17.2
Care work	3.8	7.6	..	4.4	5.6	11.0	16.2	10.2
<i>Childcare as main or secondary activity</i>	4.1	7.6	..	4.7	6.3	12.0	17.8	10.9
Leisure	16.7	17.8	..	18.5	12.8	13.9	18.6	15.4
Unspecified time	0.7	0.1	..	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Finland								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	41.5	..	..	42.2	42.8	42.8	43.8	43.5
Work-related activities	27.6	..	..	24.2	22.2	13.1	0.1	11.0
Household activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Care work	4.9	..	..	5.0	7.1	9.9	17.1	11.5
Childcare as main or secondary activity	5.0	..	..	5.1	7.6	10.3	17.6	11.8
Leisure	17.2	..	..	19.1	14.4	17.5	19.2	17.5
Unspecified time	0.6	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
France								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	47.4	46.7	..	49.1	47.8	48.5	51.2	49.7
Work-related activities	25.6	31.5	..	17.9	23.8	18.6	0.2	11.9
Household activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Care work	0.9	0.7	..	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.7
Childcare as main or secondary activity	1.0	0.7	..	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	1.7
Leisure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified time	2.5	1.9	..	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Germany								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	42.2	41.0	..	42.2	42.4	44.4	..	44.9
Work-related activities	24.3	17.4	..	22.4	18.8	8.7	..	6.4
Household activities	9.2	14.2	..	9.8	13.6	17.4	..	18.0
Care work	4.7	5.4	..	4.9	8.0	9.3	..	11.5
Childcare as main or secondary activity	4.9	5.6	..	5.0	8.3	10.1	..	11.9
Leisure	19.2	20.6	..	20.2	16.5	19.7	..	18.8
Unspecified time	0.5	1.4	..	0.5	0.6	0.5	..	0.6
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Italy								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	44.4	43.9	..	44.9	43.7	45.1	45.6	45.0
Work-related activities	31.5	28.3	..	29.5	23.0	13.7	0.2	9.4
Household activities	4.2	4.9	..	4.5	14.0	17.9	26.1	20.7
Care work	4.3	3.7	..	4.5	9.0	11.5	13.8	12.1
Childcare as main or secondary activity	4.5	3.9	..	4.7	9.3	12.2	14.2	12.4
Leisure	14.9	18.5	..	15.9	9.7	11.2	13.6	12.2
Unspecified time	0.6	0.7	..	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Japan								
	Men			All	Women			
	Working		Homemaker		Working	Homemaker	All	
Personal Care	42.0			100	43.6		43.7	100
Work-related activities	33.4			100	18.8		0.1	100
Household activities	3.4			100	15.0		20.7	100
Care work	2.8			100	8.5		14.8	100
Childcare as main or secondary activity	2.8			100	8.2		14.5	100
Leisure	15.4			100	12.1		18.6	100
Unspecified time	2.9			100	2.3		2.4	100
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Latvia								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	42.6	45.3	..	44.0	42.9	..	44.4	44.8
Work-related activities	33.1	28.9	..	28.8	28.1	..	3.1	16.0
Household activities	5.2	6.8	..	6.7	10.9	..	21.0	15.1
Care work	1.8	2.2	..	2.1	5.1	..	10.3	7.8
Childcare as main or secondary activity	1.9	2.3	..	2.2	5.5	..	11.3	8.2
Leisure	17.1	16.3	..	18.1	12.6	..	21.2	16.1
Unspecified time	0.3	0.5	..	0.3	0.3	..	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Lithuania								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	42.6	46.7	..	43.5	42.6	44.5	45.8	44.3
Work-related activities	31.6	18.7	..	28.4	28.5	13.8	1.0	14.8
Household activities	6.3	10.2	..	7.4	11.9	21.2	23.6	17.2
Care work	3.0	8.8	..	3.8	6.3	7.5	13.8	10.1
Childcare as main or secondary activity	3.1	8.8	..	3.8	6.6	7.6	14.5	10.3
Leisure	16.0	15.3	..	16.5	10.3	12.6	15.5	13.2
Unspecified time	0.5	0.3	..	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Norway								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	40.5	41.9	..	40.6	42.1	42.2	41.1	41.8
Work-related activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Care work	5.4	4.0	..	5.6	6.8	8.4	14.9	10.1
Childcare as main or secondary activity	5.6	4.0	..	5.7	7.1	8.9	15.5	10.5
Leisure	19.8	27.6	..	20.8	20.7	21.0	24.4	21.9
Unspecified time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Poland								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	41.8	46.9	..	43.5	42.2	43.8	46.6	44.9
Work-related activities	30.5	19.8	..	24.7	22.0	14.0	0.6	9.9
Household activities	6.6	7.9	..	7.9	14.4	18.3	21.0	18.0
Care work	5.1	5.3	..	5.6	8.5	9.3	15.6	11.9
Childcare as main or secondary activity	5.2	5.4	..	5.6	8.8	9.5	16.0	12.1
Leisure	15.6	19.6	..	17.9	12.5	14.2	15.9	15.0
Unspecified time	0.4	0.6	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Slovenia								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	41.8	..	..	42.8	41.9	..	45.7	43.1
Work-related activities	26.7	..	..	23.4	16.7	..	7.0	13.1
Household activities	9.0	..	..	10.3	16.4	..	23.0	18.3
Care work	4.0	..	..	4.0	9.8	..	6.1	8.8
Childcare as main or secondary activity	4.2	..	..	4.1	10.2	..	6.4	9.2
Leisure	18.3	..	..	19.4	14.9	..	18.1	16.3
Unspecified time	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Spain								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	44.2	..	..	44.9	43.3	44.7	45.4	44.7
Work-related activities	29.3	..	..	26.4	22.3	15.4	0.5	10.3
Household activities	5.3	..	..	5.9	13.0	15.6	23.2	18.0
Care work	4.9	..	..	5.0	9.4	10.8	14.2	12.2
Childcare as main or secondary activity	4.9	..	..	5.0	9.4	10.8	14.2	12.2
Leisure	16.0	..	..	17.5	11.8	13.3	16.4	14.6
Unspecified time	0.3	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Sweden								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	41.3	..	..	41.5	44.1	42.8	45.2	43.6
Work-related activities	23.3	..	..	22.4	14.6	14.9	0.1	12.7
Household activities	11.0	..	..	11.2	13.3	15.7	19.4	15.1
Care work	5.5	..	..	5.6	9.4	9.0	14.4	9.9
Childcare as main or secondary activity	5.8	..	..	5.8	9.9	9.9	14.9	10.4
Leisure	18.0	..	..	18.5	18.2	16.9	19.5	18.0
Unspecified time	0.9	..	..	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

United Kingdom								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	41.1	45.6	..	41.8	41.9	42.9	44.2	43.3
Work-related activities	28.6	16.0	..	25.8	22.5	13.8	0.5	9.4
Household activities	7.6	13.1	..	8.4	12.6	15.8	21.3	17.4
Care work	4.7	5.8	..	5.0	8.3	10.3	13.7	11.7
Childcare as main or secondary activity	5.1	6.0	..	5.3	8.6	11.4	15.8	12.3
Leisure	17.2	19.0	..	18.3	14.2	16.4	19.2	17.4
Unspecified time	0.8	0.5	..	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
United States ¹								
	Men				Women			
	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All	Working full-time	Working part-time	Homemaker	All
Personal Care	35.9	..	40.4	..	37.3	38.0	38.9	..
Work-related activities	25.8	..	2.1	..	22.5	12.0	0.6	..
Household activities	12.8	..	16.8	..	16.3	19.9	24.4	..
Care work	2.5	..	4.2	..	3.9	6.0	7.2	..
Childcare as main or secondary activity		..		..				..
Leisure	15.9	..	28.4	..	12.8	15.2	19.3	..
Unspecified time	7.1	..	8.0	..	7.1	9.0	9.7	..
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100

Year: 1999: France; 2000: Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Hungary; 2001: Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom; 2002: Germany; 2003: Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain; 2004: Poland; For the United States, results are based on the average of the 2003-2006 Surveys. Care work includes here all episodes of care work declared as primary or secondary activity, except for * the United States where only the primary activity is taken into account.

1) The sample here covers households with children 6-17.

Source: For European countries, National Time Use Surveys as reported in the HETUS dataset; United States: 2003-2006 American Time Use Survey.