



IATUR2013

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
August 7th-9th, 2013

*The value of time:
Addressing social inequalities*

Wednesday, 7 August 2013

8:00-9:00 Registration and Welcome Coffee

Room: Registration Room (2nd Floor)

9:00-10:30 Welcome Session

Room: Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic (SPM/PR)

International Association for Time Use Research (IATUR)

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

*United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women –
Brazil (UN Women)*

Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ)

Federation of Industries of the State of Rio de Janeiro (FIRJAN)

10:30-10:45 Break

10:45-12:45 Plenary Session 1: Latin American Time Use Survey Experiences

Room: Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Chair: Valeria Esquivel (Argentina)

Lara Gama de Albuquerque Cavalcanti (IBGE - Brazil) – An overview of the information produced by IBGE about time use

Maria Carolina Terán Alvarez (Banco Central - Venezuela) – The time use survey in Venezuela

Oscar Joaquin Villamizar Diaz (DANE - Colombia) – The Colombian National Time Use Survey 2012-2013

12:45-13:45 Lunch

Room: Lunch Room (3rd Floor)

13:45-15:45 Parallel Sessions 1

1A Gender I (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Indira Hirway

Marina Águas (Brazil), **Mauricio Cortez Reis** (Brazil) and **Fernanda Karine Colenghi Baptista** (Brazil) – Family arrangements and hours worked in household activities and in the labor market: an analysis for Brazil between 2001 and 2011

This article analyzes time allocation between market and domestic work for men and women using a variant of the family cycle approach developed by Glick, 1947. The methodology consists of selecting household categories according to the multiple transitions and phases of the individuals life course, ie: transition out of the parental home and the formation of an independent family, union formation, parenthood, middle age couple without the presence of the children at home and the oldest stage of the life cycle with exit of the labor market. Then we describe how these family arrangements are related to the distribution of hours for the labor market and for domestic activities. This research is done for men and women aged between 18 and 80 years using data from the Brazilian National Household Survey between 2001 and 2011 conducted by IBGE.

O artigo tem como objetivo analisar o perfil de alocação de tempo no trabalho e em afazeres domésticos de homens e mulheres segundo a abordagem do ciclo familiar desenvolvido por Glick no final dos anos de 1940 (Glick, 1947). A metodologia consiste em separar os arranjos familiares de forma que estes coincidam com as múltiplas transições e fases do curso da vida dos indivíduos, ou seja: a transição para fora da casa dos pais e a constituição de uma família independente, a formação da união, a paternidade, o período de meia-idade sem a presença dos filhos e a fase mais velha com a saída do mercado de trabalho. Em seguida, busca-se descrever como estes arranjos estão relacionados a distribuição de horas trabalhadas para mercado e para tarefas domésticas. Essa investigação é feita para homens e mulheres com idade entre 18 e 80 anos e utiliza dados da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de domicílios do IBGE entre 2001 e 2011.

Ela Callorda Fossati (Uruguay) – The unpaid domestic and care work in Uruguay: investigating the nexus of gender, income stratification and externalization strategies

This paper assesses the determinants of the time spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW) in a development context. Until recently, explorations of Time-Use Surveys (TUS) in the South have received little attention by economists. However, this data by measuring invisible forms of work constitutes a useful material for a more comprehensive understanding of the embeddedness of work in gendered institutions.

Specially, we Conduct a Tobit regression analysis on the data from the Uruguayan Time-Use Module (MUT-ECH 2007 INE) in order to identify which factors influence the time spent by the potentially economically active population (aged 15-65 years) on UDCW in one's own household. We seek to build a two-step empirical model and to provide separate estimates for

women and men. First, following recent empirical research carried out in different development contexts (notably q.v the UNRISD's project: "Political and Social Economy of Care") we examine 'core' determinants of the UDCW, including the stratification of income. Then, we study the impact of externalization strategies (defamiliarization) through paid domestic service, paid care to dependents, unpaid care to dependents by non-household members and centers of childcare.

The results provide support for a model that emphasize on both, income and externalisation strategies as factors that significantly decrease the time spent on UDCW. Nevertheless, our findings show that these factors differently affect the UDCW performed by women and men in their household. We conclude by a theoretical discussion of results and its political and policy implications. Moreover, we suggest these implications need to be considered for future improvements in the design of TUS.

Este artículo evalúa los factores que influyen el tiempo dedicado al Trabajo No Remunerado Doméstico y de Cuidados (TNRDC) en el contexto específico de un país del Sur. Hasta recientemente, la investigación basada en las Encuestas de Uso del Tiempo (EUT) realizadas en países del Sur habían recibido poca atención de la parte de l@s economistas. Sin embargo, esos datos que procuran una medición de las formas invisibles de trabajo, constituyen un material de gran utilidad para entender la manera en que el trabajo está encastrado en instituciones estructuradas por la desigualdad de género.

Básicamente, este trabajo aplica un modelo de regresión Tobit a los datos provenientes del Modulo Uruguayo sobre el Uso del Tiempo (MUT-ECH 2007 INE), con el objetivo de identificar los factores que influyen el tiempo dedicado por la población potencialmente activa (de entre 15 y 65 años) al TNRDC en en el propio hogar. Elaboramos un modelo empírico que comprende dos etapas y lo estimamos separadamente para mujeres y hombres. Primero, tomando como referencia las recientes investigaciones empíricas sobre otros contextos de países en desarrollo (cf. principalmente el proyecto de la UNRISD: "Political and Social Economy of Care"), examinamos los determinantes 'básicos' del tiempo dedicado al TNRDC, incluyendo la estratificación del ingreso. Luego, investigamos el impacto las estrategias de externalización (defamiliarización) a través de la contratación de servicio domestico, de servicio de cuidados focalizados hacia las personas dependientes, de acceso a cuidados gratuitos realizado por personas no pertenecientes al hogar y de centros de educación preescolar.

Los resultados muestran que ambos factores, el ingreso y las estrategias de externalización contribuyen significativamente a disminuir la carga de TNRDC. Sin embargo, esos factores afectan diferentemente el TNRDC realizado por mujeres y hombres en sus hogares. Concluimos con una discusión teórica sobre los resultados y sus implicaciones políticas y en términos de políticas públicas. Finalmente, sugerimos que esas implicaciones deben ser tenidas en cuenta para el mejoramiento del diseño de las EUT.

Rafaela Cyrino (Brazil) and **Márcio Ferreira de Souza** (Brazil) – Gender values and practices from a time use survey perspective: changes or permanences?

We start off from the seeming principle that people overcome stereotyped and strongly crystallized views of gender division of labor in Brazil: men being the main provider and women being mainly in charge of house- and family-care. These stereotypes no longer make sense from both a theoretical and an empirical viewpoint. Conversely, authors have emphasized how the social and institutional making of "care" continues both to connect women with care (whether towards the house, their children, husband or parents) and symbolically to place waged activities by women in a secondary position in relation to those by men. This paper, grounded in the Time Use Research in Belo Horizonte (under the coordination by Neuma Aguiar, UFMG/CNPq) aims to analyze from the perspective of gender what are the cultural

consequences as well as those of gender on the perception, attitudes and behavior of couples concerning waged activities and house- and family-care. An investigation is aimed in this study of whether critique to stereotypes in the gender division of labor can be empirically proved by contrasting values and practices.

Partimos do aparente princípio de que as pessoas superaram as visões estereotipadas e fortemente cristalizadas da divisão sexual do trabalho no Brasil: o homem como principal provedor e a mulher como principal responsável pelos cuidados com a casa e a família. Tais estereótipos perderam o sentido, do ponto de vista teórico e empírico. Por outro lado, autores têm ressaltado de que maneira a construção social e institucional do “care” continua tanto associando as mulheres ao cuidado (seja com a casa, seja com os filhos, seja com o marido, seja com os pais), quanto relegando, de um ponto de vista simbólico, a atividade remunerada feminina a um caráter secundário em relação ao trabalho masculino. O paper, com base nos dados da Pesquisa dos Usos do Tempo em Belo Horizonte (coordenada por Neuma Aguiar, UFMG/CNPq), se propõe a analisar, sob uma perspectiva de gênero, quais são as implicações culturais e de valores de gênero sobre a percepção, atitudes e comportamentos dos casais no que se refere às atividades remuneradas e de cuidados com a casa e a família. A partir deste estudo, pretende-se investigar se as críticas feitas aos estereótipos da divisão do trabalho por gênero podem ser empiricamente comprovadas contrastando valores e práticas.

Marcela Eugenia Alvear Portaccio (Colombia) – Effect of family structure on women's labor participation and fertility decisions

This paper empirically determines the effect of household structure on the participation of women in the labor market and fertility decisions in Colombia, considering the structure of the household as a proxy of the cost of raising children and as an exploration of model of care in our society. We study this effect for mothers with children in preschool in urban and rural areas of Colombia, using data from the National Demographic and Health 2005. The empirical analysis is based on the estimation of probit models for the participation of women in the labor market and fertility decisions viewed as reduced form. As results are: 1) When women have available someone to care for their preschool children, they are more likely to participate in the labor market. 2) When women have available someone to care for their preschool children, they are less likely to have more than one small child.

En este trabajo se determina empíricamente el efecto de la estructura del hogar en la participación de la mujer en el mercado laboral y en las decisiones de fecundidad en Colombia, considerando a la estructura del hogar como una proxy del costo de la crianza de los hijos y como una exploración del modelo de cuidado de nuestra sociedad.

Se estudia ese efecto entre madres con niños en edad pre-escolar en áreas urbanas y rurales de Colombia, usando datos de la Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 2005.

El análisis empírico se basa en la estimación de modelos probit para la participación de la mujer en el mercado laboral y para las decisiones de fecundidad vistos como forma reducida. Como resultados se encuentran: 1) Cuando las mujeres tienen a su disposición a alguien para el cuidado de sus hijos en edad preescolar tienen una mayor probabilidad de participar en el mercado de trabajo. 2) Cuando las mujeres tienen a su disposición a alguien para el cuidado de sus hijos en edad preescolar tienen una menor probabilidad de tener más de un hijo pequeño.

1B Paid Work (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4th Floor)

Chair: Elizabeth Belo Hypólito (Brazil)

Jonathan Gershuny (United Kingdom) and **Kimberly Fisher** (United Kingdom) –
Exploit and industry: why work time will not disappear for our grandchildren

We summarise arguments about the changing balances between work and leisure, and paid and unpaid work, contrasting classical and neoclassical economists' assumptions about the purely instrument nature of work, with classical sociological and social psychological arguments as to why we might want or need work for itself. We use the 16 countries and 60+ surveys of the Multinational Time Use Survey to demonstrate: (1) approximate recent historical constancy and cross-national similarity in the total of paid plus unpaid work time; (2) a gender convergence in work patterns and the emergence of iso-work; and (3) a work-leisure gradient reversal, which we associate with change in the balance of "exploit" versus "industry" in the work of modern societies.

Michael Bittman (Australia) – Looking into the black-box of 'paid work': a report on a pilot study of the activities and workloads in a profession with unconstrained time boundaries

Once upon a time, when the Scientific Management was at its height, selling the capacity to work by the hour, combined with a hierarchical, detailed division of labor was considered the trademark of industrial organization. However, in the 21st century, much wage-labor takes place under circumstances that resembles a sub-contract. Under this newer system of organization, sometimes called 'responsible autonomy', employees (singly or as part of a team) are given a task to complete by a fixed deadline. Instead of relying on Bundy clocks and stop-watches, employee accountability is provided by the performance in achieving outcomes.

This trend, away from hierarchical management of workers time has significant implications for the collection of relevant time use data on paid work. The classic paper-and-pencil time-diary, standardized by the Szalai study (and its telephonic and electronic derivative forms), places a considerable reporting burden on respondents. Consequently, respondents tend to 'rest' when they report 'paid work activities, typically recording only minimal data, such as start and finish times, and breaks at work in their diaries. This paper reports on pilot study using Smartphones (in combination with random time sampling and a technique Tom Juster called 'the intensive hour') to gather detailed information about how long university staff engage in typical tasks. Although the pilot sub-population is chosen for convenience, the techniques should be applicable to all occupations in the knowledge economy where employees work under the conditions of responsible autonomy.

Elsa Fontainha (Portugal) – Atypical working time in Portugal: trends and impacts

The research characterizes atypical working time (e.g. working in the evening, at night or during the weekend, shift work) and describes its trends during the last decade in Portugal. It is based on micro data from the Portuguese Labour Force Survey (LFS) following the Eurostat guidelines. Using the LFS ad hoc modules for 2005 and 2010 on Reconciliation Between Work and Family Life the paper examines the impact of atypical working time arrangements on family care time and it's main determinants. It also considers the impact on individual and family well-being. A subsample of employed mothers aged up to 35 years is studied. For this group, the main type of childcare used for children up to 14 while person is working is informal

(relatives and neighbors correspond to 53%), the working during weekend and shift work is frequent and the non-accessibility (availability and cost) of child care services is a declared reason for not working more time in the labour market.

1C Media and Leisure I (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Elisabetta Lazzaro (Belgium)

Session sponsored by the Université Libre de Bruxelles

Anne Roeters (Netherlands), **Mara Yerkes** (Australia) and **Janeen Baxter** (Australia) – Cross-national differences in the gender gap in leisure

Despite the rise in female labour force participation and changing gender ideologies, gender inequalities persist in western countries. Not only is the division of labour strongly gendered, research suggests that there is a gender gap in the quantity and quality of leisure as well. Whereas cross-national research studied the influence of macro-level characteristics on the division of labour extensively, we know little about their effects on the gender gap in leisure. Bittman and Wacjman (2000) took a first step in exploring this issue by comparing the quantity of leisure across ten countries; The current study extends their analyses by testing which country characteristics account for variations in the gender gap in leisure. We employ multilevel analysis, using the 2007 International Social Survey Program (ISSP) data on 38 countries. The data include frequency and affect measures as alternatives for time use data.

We address three research questions: 1) To what extent does the gender gap in the quantity and nature of leisure vary across countries? 2) To what extent do country characteristics affect leisure? And 3) do country characteristics moderate the effect of gender on leisure? The presumption that institutional structures affect individual constraints and opportunities when pursuing high quality leisure forms the basis of our theoretical framework. We expect that the gender gap in leisure is larger in countries with policies that reinforce gender inequalities and consider country characteristics such as child care availability, and norms on the centrality of children (e.g., Hook, 2006; Prince Cooke & Baxter, 2011).

Rose A. Woods (United States) – Beyond TV time: a closer look at time spent watching television in the United States

After sleeping and working, people living in the United States spend the largest amount of their remaining time watching television. Using a 24-hour diary, the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) collects data on how, where, and with whom Americans spend their time. While estimates of the time spent watching television have been reported regularly, more detailed information about this activity has been investigated less closely. For example, at what times during the day are people most likely to watch TV? Does time spent watching TV vary by season? Are people more likely to watch TV alone or with others?

Using the ATUS data, this paper takes a closer look at television watching in the United States. In addition to addressing the questions raised above, I investigate television time across different populations, examining when people watch TV, with whom they watch TV, where they are while watching TV, and changes that have occurred over time.

Beyond the core ATUS data, a number of 5-minute modules to the survey have been conducted over the years. Module data can be used in conjunction with the ATUS data to examine some aspects of time use more deeply. In particular, the Eating and Health module (2006-2008) and

the Well-being module (2010 & 2012) shed some additional light on how Americans experience their time spent watching television.

Nathalie Sonck (Netherlands) and **Jos de Haan** (Netherlands) – The revival of television and further decline of personal contact: time use trends of media and communication in the Netherlands

The total time budget spent on media use has been constant for many years, with a weekly average of about 19 hours in the Netherlands. Based on the latest Dutch Time Use Survey (2011/12) and compared to the previous one in 2006, however, this media time budget is on the rise. What are possible explanations for this rising trend? Of course, the number of internet users has grown during that period, but more interestingly we observed that time spent on watching television significantly increased. It thus seems that despite many new media opportunities, traditional viewing revives. Does more media use mean less personal contact? We indeed observed a further decline of time spent on personal contact, even if we take online communication into account. People visit their friends and acquaintances less often and also call them less frequently by telephone. Contrary to what we would expect given the new and particularly social media possibilities, web-based communication does not seem to have taken over this role of visiting and telephoning.

In addressing these questions about media and communication, we experienced limitations of the current HETUS-approach which prescribes open categories for registering activities. For example, the use of social media might have been coded as 'other internet and computer use' although its rising importance in people's daily lives. Therefore, we will present a new diary design which we will implement in the Netherlands this year, based on all possible combinations between media-activities (viewing, listening, reading, communicating) and devices (tablets, smartphones, etc).

1D Care I (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Lucía Scuro (ECLAC/CEPAL)

Pilar Carolina Posso Ruiz (Ecuador) – Family networks of childcare support and the distribution of teenage mothers' time in Ecuador

The increase of adolescent fertility in Latin America is a frequent topic in the literature. Part of these identifies some effects of teenage motherhood as an obstruction of academic and job careers. Some of the literature underlines the importance of the economic condition of the youngster. Teenage mothers of lower economic layer have limited opportunities to study and work, before becoming pregnant. Motherhood in adolescence usually occurs in a context of singleness. Facing this event, the family becomes an important sustain for adolescents both economically and in terms of child care support. Within the family, the girl's mother and older sisters are the actors which contribute the most in taking care of children of teenage mothers. This paper studies how teenage, mothers and no mothers, of different economic conditions, allocate their time. It also analyzes the differences in the distribution of time between teenage mothers with familiar child care support network and those teenage mothers with a smaller network. The database used is the National Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment-ENEMDU and Time Use Module of Ecuador, 2005. Proportion of time that adolescents devoted to: extra domestic work, domestic work, community work, study, rest and pleasure will be analyzed. Statistical differences in these proportions of categories of time

between no mother adolescents and adolescent mothers and, teen mothers who own support network and those whose network is reduced will be taken in account. It is expected that, with the presence of family network of child care, the time distribution of teenage mothers resembles the distribution of those adolescents who are not mothers, belonging to the same socioeconomic status.

El aumento de la fecundidad en la adolescencia en países de América Latina es un tema ampliamente tratado en la literatura. Parte de la bibliografía identifica algunos efectos de la maternidad en las adolescentes como obstrucción de carreras académicas e laborales. Una parte de la literatura resalta la importancia de la condición económica de las jóvenes. Madres adolescentes de estratos económicos más bajos ya tendrían limitadas oportunidades de estudio y de trabajo, antes de estar embarazadas. La maternidad en la adolescencia ocurre generalmente en un contexto de soltería. Frente a este evento, la familia constituye un importante punto de apoyo de las adolescentes tanto económicamente como en términos de soporte en el cuidado de los niños. La madre de la adolescente y sus hermanas mayores son los actores, dentro de la familia, que más contribuyen con tiempo en el cuidado de hijos e hijas de madres adolescentes. El presente trabajo estudia como adolescentes, madres y no madres, distribuyen su tiempo. Analiza también las diferencias en la distribución del tiempo entre madres adolescentes que cuentan con una red familiar de apoyo al cuidado y aquellas madres adolescentes cuya red es menor o inexistente. La base de datos usada es la Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo –ENEMDU y su Módulo Uso del Tiempo de Ecuador, de 2005. Serán analizadas la proporción del tiempo que las adolescentes destinan a: trabajo extradoméstico, trabajo doméstico, trabajo comunitario, estudio, descanso y placer. Diferencias de proporciones en estas categorías de tiempo serán calculadas para adolescentes no madres y madres, y para madres adolescentes que poseen red de apoyo y aquellas cuya red es reducida. Se espera que, gracias a la presencia de red familiar de cuidado de niños y niñas, la distribución de tiempos de madres adolescentes se asemeje a la distribución de aquellas adolescentes que no son madres, en su misma situación socioeconómica.

Ragni Hege Kitterød (Norway) – Does more involved fathering imply longer total working hours for fathers than for mothers in Norway?

While in some countries, women still usually bear a double burden compared to men, US researchers find that fathers may sometimes have longer total working hours than women, particularly if their partner is a housewife. In the present paper we investigate the total working hours among fathers and mothers in Norway, a country with policies that encourage men to take on a greater role in the care for children, as well as generous public childcare facilities. We know that fathers with young children have increased their unpaid work and decreased their paid work, while there have been more modest changes among fathers with older children. Although fathers spend more time on housework and childcare than previously, they are still the main providers in most couples and, unlike mothers, rarely work reduced hours. Hence, they may now have longer total working hours than women in some couples, particularly when the mother works part time, which is rather common in Norway. We differentiate between parents with younger and older children and look at the total working hours of fathers and mothers in couples where both parents work full time and in couples where he works full time and she works part time. There are too few homemakers in Norway to look at couples where the mother is a housewife. We also use survey questions to compare perceived time pressure among fathers and mothers in different couple types. Analyses are based on the Norwegian Time Use Survey 2010.

Luciana da Silva Santos (Brazil) – Female labor, domestic space and mental health: a necessary dialogue

The invisibility of housework reflex is the place that the woman has marginalized. Reflecting the values brought by capitalism and the devaluation of women's work, the profession housewife is not recognized because it is not classified as producing economic benefits. Thus, the multiple roles played by these women and the use of time for production activities or reproductions are understood as an economic inactivity becoming invisible and disqualified. This study aims to discuss issues related to unpaid household work provided to the nursing home and its members, or to society. Discussions will be presented on the activities undertaken by women in the private sphere and the impacts that this work can lead to housewives. It is intended to provide data that reveal how the work of housewives reflects on society, the economy and especially the possibilities of illnesses that these women have because they lack economic power, to be financially dependent on others, and be socially devalued. These factors often cause the loss of personal autonomy and commitment in their mental health. Finally, believe that the proposed theme contribute to discussions relating to the submission and the devaluation of women's work in that case, is not qualified and quantified to be developed in the home, without pay, without economic value and socially recognized as an activity exclusively female - said worthless.

A invisibilidade do trabalho doméstico é reflexa do lugar marginalizado que a mulher possui. Como reflexo de valores trazidos pelo capitalismo e pela desvalorização do trabalho feminino, a profissão dona de casa não é reconhecida por não ser qualificada como produtora de benefícios econômicos. Dessa forma, os múltiplos papéis desempenhados por essas mulheres e o uso do tempo destinados as atividades de produção ou reprodução são compreendidos como uma inatividade econômica tornando-se invisíveis e desqualificados. O presente trabalho busca problematizar questões inerentes ao trabalho doméstico não-pago prestado ao cuidado do lar e de seus membros, ou seja, à sociedade. Serão apresentadas discussões sobre as atividades desenvolvidas pelas mulheres no espaço privado e os impactos que esse trabalho podem gerar para as donas de casa. Pretende-se apresentar dados que revelam o quanto os trabalhos das donas de casa re fletem na sociedade, na economia e, principalmente, nas possibilidades de adoecimentos que essas mulheres apresentam por não possuírem poder econômico, por ser dependente financeiramente de outros, e ser desvalorizadas socialmente. Esses fatos, muitas vezes, causam a perda da autonomia pessoal e o comprometimento em sua saúde mental. Acredita-se, por fim, que o tema proposto contribua para as discussões relativas à submissão e à desvalorização do trabalho feminino que, nesse caso, não é qualificado nem quantificado por ser desenvolvido em âmbito doméstico, sem remuneração, sem valor econômico e socialmente reconhecido como sendo uma atividade exclusivamente feminina – dita sem valor.

1E Value of time I (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: E (4th Floor)

Chair: Margarita Vega Rapún (Spain)

María Cecilia Lara (Uruguay) – Time transfers in Uruguay: home production and its consumption

The aim of this paper is to present estimates of flows of time transfers between individuals in Uruguay for 2007, and build profiles by age and sex. In order to measure time transfers we applied an extension of the methodology National Transfer Accounts (NTA), known as National Transfer Time Account (NTTA). We only consider home production that is not accounted for in

the scheme of National Accounts. This makes possible to make visible the unpaid housework (mostly female).

The data source is a time use survey carried for the first time in the country. It was conducted in September 2007 by the INE for Uruguay, and 8973 people aged 14 and over were surveyed. Activities that are considered in these estimates are those that can be transferred to a third party, and for valuation we use the replacement cost method.

El objetivo de este trabajo es presentar estimaciones de los flujos de transferencias de tiempo entre individuos en Uruguay para el año 2007, y construir perfiles por edad y sexo. Para medir las transferencias de tiempo se aplica una extensión de la metodología del sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias (CNT), conocida como Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias de Tiempo (CNTT). La metodología de las CNT aplicado al uso del tiempo implica valorizar la producción que se realiza dentro del hogar, y que no se halla contabilizado en el esquema del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales, de modo de lograr visibilizar el trabajo doméstico (mayoritariamente femenino) de carácter no remunerado.

La fuente de datos es la primera encuesta sobre uso del tiempo llevada adelante en setiembre del año 2007 por el INE para Uruguay, y donde se relevaron datos de 8973 personas de 14 años y más. Las actividades que son consideradas en estas estimaciones corresponden a aquellas que pueden ser transferidas a un tercero, y para su valorización se puede recurrir al método del costo de reemplazo.

François Gardes (France) – Full price elasticities and the opportunity cost for time

The article adopts Becker's domestic production framework to describe the household's choices concerning both its monetary and its time use expenditures. A new method to estimate price effects on micro cross-sectional data using full prices is derived. Price and full income elasticities are estimated on a matching of a French Family Budget and a Time Use surveys. Moreover, the utility and the home production functions are specified in order to allow the estimation of the household's opportunity cost for time which is estimated to be smaller than the household's wage net of taxes. This estimate serves to value time dedicated to domestic activities in the definition of full prices and the results are compared to those obtained using the legal minimum wage rate and the household's net wage rate. The estimated price elasticities compare well with the estimates by other methods, such as Frisch's model based on separability assumptions over preferences or Lewbel's method based on the aggregation of commodities. The model allows also for the computation of the relative risk aversion Arrow-Pratt index which is compared between different types of households.

Jorge Rosales-Salas (Chile), **Djiwo Weenas** (Belgium) and **Sarah Daniels** (Belgium) – Modeling the value of time

Time use is an area that is as interdisciplinary as it is multidimensional in the topics covered. But one of the main aspects in which disciplines as medicine, sociology, engineering, politics and topics such as gender equality, paid and unpaid work, childcare and leisure come across, is the value attributed to time.

There are many approaches to understand the use and valuation of time. Each of them has strengths and weaknesses, generating a diversity of results and conclusions that up to this point have been only discussed separately. This presentation aims to historically review the most important models that try to estimate a value of time.

Poster session

Alba Perez Avellaneda (Ecuador) – Achievements and challenges in the implementation of time-use surveys in Ecuador and its relationship with public policy

Measurement of Time Use in the country starts in 2003 with the inclusion of a set of questions in the Permanent Household Survey, staying on an annual basis to date.

As a result of continuing commitments made in 2007, the first time the National Survey of Time Use was made. This information visible how much work falls on women, allowing progress in constitutional and legal reforms that recognizes work as productive labor not gainful self-support and human care that takes place in the home and have the performance of satellite accounts on household subsistence activities and human care.

The National Plan for Good Living "recognizes the importance of social reproduction activities as a base of a model of solidarity and equitable development. So Good Living understood production processes in coordination with the reproductive processes. This recognition identifies inequality and those activities related to the care and social reproduction. For establishing the policy that includes this: Promote the recognition of self-employment, human care, family care and subsistence, as well as the integral transformation of forcing conditions to monitor the provisions of the Plan, it was held in 2012 a new survey with similar characteristics as 2007. Experience is important to share with other countries.

La medición sobre el Uso del Tiempo en el país da inicio en el año 2003 con la inclusión de un bloque de preguntas en la encuesta permanente de hogares, manteniéndose con una periodicidad anual hasta la fecha.

Dando continuidad los compromisos adoptados en el 2007 se levantó por primera vez la Encuesta Nacional del Uso del Tiempo, información que visibilizó el trabajo total que recae en las mujeres, lo que permitió avanzar en reformas constitucionales y legales que reconoce como labor productiva el trabajo no remunerado de autosustento y cuidado humano que se realiza en los hogares y disponer la realización de la cuentas satélites sobre las actividades de autoconsumo familiar y cuidado humano.

El Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir "reconoce la importancia de las actividades de reproducción social como un eje fundamental de un modelo de desarrollo solidario y equitativo. Por ello, el Buen Vivir entiende los procesos productivos en articulación con los procesos reproductivos. Este reconocimiento significa al mismo tiempo identificar los nudos de desigualdad que estas actividades relacionadas con el cuidado y la reproducción social han significado".

Para esto establece como política: Impulsar el reconocimiento del trabajo autónomo, de cuidado humano, de cuidado familiar y de autoconsumo, así como la transformación integral de sus condiciones lo que obliga a dar seguimiento a lo establecido en el Plan, para ello se realizó en el 2012 una nueva encuesta con similares características del 2007. Experiencia que es importante compartirla con el resto de países.

Amanda Dourado Souza Akahosi Fernandes (Brazil) and **Thelma Simões Matsukura** (Brazil) – Teenagers in psychological distress at the Centers for Psychosocial Attention: daily life and social inclusion

The mental disorders impact in development of adolescents results in suffering from them and those with whom they live and also interfere with the development. So to consider the everyday and the daily activities of adolescents with mental disorders is important to understanding about the processes that mental disorders generate on a daily basis and for intervention possibilities focused on these young. The present study aimed to know the everyday of adolescents with mental disorders that are linked to a psychosocial care center children and youth (CAPSi) in a large city in the state of São Paulo, in the view of the use of time, through the focus of occupation, daily activities and social inclusion. This search is exploratory and uses a qualitative approach. Participants were adolescents aged between 12 and 18 years old inserted in a CAPSi. The instruments used to data collection were two forms, one to record personal data and other to characterize the service, two tours of semi-structured interview and field daily. For data analysis we used the technique of the Collective Subject Discourse. The results point to a limited daily activities considering this developmental stage, dropout, failure to perform leisure activities, difficulty in relationships with family members, among others. The results are discussed in the context of psychosocial rehabilitation and theoretical Agnes Heller.

O impacto dos transtornos mentais no desenvolvimento dos adolescentes resulta em sofrimento a eles e àqueles com quem convivem, além de interferirem no desenvolvimento. Assim, considerar o cotidiano e as atividades diárias de adolescentes com transtorno mental é importante para a compreensão sobre os processos que aos transtornos mentais geram no dia-a-dia e para possibilidades de intervenção voltadas a estes jovens. O objetivo do presente estudo é conhecer o cotidiano de adolescentes com transtorno mental que estejam vinculados a um Centro de Atenção Psicossocial infanto-juvenil (CAPSi) de uma cidade de grande porte do Estado de SP, na perspectiva do uso do tempo, através do enfoque nas ocupações, atividades diárias e inclusão social. Esta pesquisa é exploratória e utiliza uma abordagem qualitativa. Participaram da pesquisa adolescentes com idade variando entre 12 e 18 anos, inseridos em um CAPSi. Os instrumentos utilizados para a coleta de dados foram dois formulários, um para registro de dados pessoais e outro de caracterização do serviço, dois roteiros de entrevista semi-estruturada e diário de campo. Para análise de dados foi utilizada a técnica do Discurso do Sujeito Coletivo. Os resultados apontam para um cotidiano de atividades limitadas considerando esta etapa do desenvolvimento, abandono escolar, impossibilidade de realizar atividades de lazer, dificuldade de relacionamento com os familiares, dentre outras. Os resultados são discutidos na perspectiva da reabilitação psicossocial e do referencial teórico de Agnes Heller.

Amao Olufunmilola (Nigeria) – Time use in intrahousehold activities of male and female-headed farm households and the welfare implications in Rural Oyo State, Nigeria

The new development in the areas of the distribution of farming inputs in the Federal Capital Territory is the use of the Mobile phone. The Extension Agent of the Federal Capital Territory was given the advantage to document the various information of the farmers and a data base was initiated to the effect. Different questionnaires were distributed to ascertain the success of the distribution and pictures were taken to the effect .

This paper present the various information about the use of the mobile phone in the distribution of the farming input and the various problems being encountered in the process.

Anairis Hernández Jabalera (Mexico) – Do men and women who care for the elderly in Mexico organize time the same way? Gender differences in participation and time spent on specific activities of care

It has been documented the persistent inequality on the distribution of work –paid and unpaid– between men and women, with the latest facing higher burdens of work, even if they are participating more on paid work and men are also increasing their participation on household chores (INMUJERES, 2010; García & Oliveira 2006). Individual and household characteristics, mainly the number of dependents, has been proved to be related with time allocations decisions but in Mexico gender ideologies seems to mediate the effect of time constrains and individual resources as determinants of time use organization, for example women are in charge of caregiving –specially for old adults–, even if they work for the market (Hernández Jabalera, 2012). As Mexican population ages, it is pertinent to go deeper in understanding who is caring the elders and how they organize their time. In this research I asses the gender differences, not only in terms of time but also in the kind of caregiving activities men and women do. As I consider not all the women and not all the men allocate their time the same I first identify, using latent class analysis, patterns of time use between carers and then I focus on the specific caregiving activities each pattern imply.

Christina Inbakaran (Australia) **Marie-Louise van der Klooster** (Australia) – Communication and marketing of employment time use data: Indigenous communities in Australia

The employment portal on time use related work in Australia has been expanding to include links to other countries. The focus has been on Germany, USA, Canada and currently the UK. In 2013 the focus will also be on looking at employment patterns within indigenous communities. Official figures show the unemployment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is 17.1% compared to 5.4% for other Australians. The website will enable users to access data, reports and links to policy and research relating to employment time use of indigenous communities in Australia. Overtime there would be references to similar work on time use of rural indigenous populations such as Saraguro.

Christina Inbakaran (Australia) and **Marie-Louise van der Klooster** (Australia) – Communication and marketing of employment time use data: comparing Australia and UK

The employment time portal is a single entry point to link surveys, research and other datasets that capture employment time use data in Australia, Germany, USA & Canada. It enables users to obtain basic metadata relating to the variables collected. In 2013 we will consult with government agencies and jurisdictions in the UK to link to other relevant studies and research material relating to employment time use. Tests for web useability via focus group sessions will determine if it meets the needs of the audience. The final output will be an interactive website that enables users to click on the country profile and extract data or links to policy and research relating to employment time use, researchers in employment time and methods used for analysis of employment time.

Estela Rivero (Mexico) – What is it that older adults are doing that we cannot see? An assessment of the Time Use Survey in Mexico 2009 through a simulation exercise

Time use analysis is important for understanding how individuals divide their time between work, leisure, socialization, domestic chores and caregiving, to name just a few activities. This allows us to explore inequalities between genders, ages and socioeconomic status. But in order

to do time use analysis we need to have good data. In the case of Mexico, which collects time use data through pre-coded time-budget surveys, the quality of information seems to decrease with the age of the individuals. In particular, the number of hours that the surveys explain for each individual decrease as age increases. This implies that the surveys, which are designed to capture most daily activities, are not capturing the time use of the elderly adequately. In this paper I use missing data techniques to impute the activities of younger individuals to the elderly, and compare the results with their reports.

Ignace Glorieux (Belgium), **Sarah Daniels** (Belgium), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium),
Theun Pieter Van Tienoven (Belgium) and **Djiwo Weenas** (Belgium) –
MOTUS: Modular Online Time Use Survey

In social sciences, paper-and-pencil diary research is probably the most reliable and detailed method to register human behaviour and analyse time-use. There are, however, two major drawbacks to this method: high costs and the intensive registration method resulting in drop outs or non-response.

In their need for time-diary data, several PhD researchers from Research Group TOR from the VUB developed a webtool to collect diary data, called Modular Online Time Use Research (MOTUS), which will be presented by this poster.

The idea behind this: 1) reduce the financial costs of diary research and 2) create additional benefits. Cost reduction stems from replacing interviewers by a series of automated e-mail and text messages to guide respondents through the research, direct data-storage through online registration, and direct “cleaning” through built-in control scripts to detect inconsistencies. Aimed additional benefits are decrease of social desirable answers because of the absence of interviewers, increased freedom for respondents to fill in diaries at their own pace, and the respondent-based cleaning which makes researcher’s interference on data unnecessary.

One of the main disadvantages of MOTUS might be its low response rate due to the use of computer/internet.

Indira Hirway (India) and **Sunny Jose** (India) – Understanding and addressing gender inequalities in India from the time use lens

Social inequalities refer to situations in which individual groups in a society do not have equal social status, social class and social circle. These groups consist of social institutions, such as religious groups, race, caste, household, class (based sources of incomes) etc. Social inequalities do not allow level playing field to different groups, with the result that they create inequalities in opportunities in life. They deny equal access of individuals to health, education and human capabilities; to credit, technology and markets; to power of decision making –social political and economic: and to income and consumption opportunities.

Unequal time use patterns of people in these different social institutions are an important aspect of inequalities that helps (or prevents) people to access equal opportunities in life. This aspect however is not well studied in the literature, particularly in the context of the developing south. The proposed paper measures inequalities in the times use patterns of members within households (mainly gender inequalities) in India from the time use lens. It tries to estimate the hidden costs of being a woman in India. Studies so far have shown that there are wide gender gaps in the distribution of paid and unpaid work in India. However, not much is known about the gender inequalities in the time spent on personal activities and about the gender differences in the overall time use patterns on the life chances of men and women. Using the time use data, along with other relevant data, this paper addresses this question.

Ivoneti da Silva Ramos (Brazil) – Alternative use of time in capitalism: can we escape from economic rationality?

The technological revolution led economy working in various spheres of the market, releasing or making available a portion of free time for workers. Using the total time should be distributed so that human beings can meet their basic needs, such as subsistence and reproduction and rest. However, in the last two centuries, the individual started to use their time according to economic rationality. This subjection, to live according to requirements and not according to their preferences, may be causing a state of animosity among workers. Therefore, the initiative for this essay began by observing the importance of the alternative use of the time to people's lives. For purposes of this study, the alternative use of time is one that ensures the maintenance of livelihoods, improving the quality of life and activities that nourish the spirit, excluding activities designed to capitalist reproduction. Two situations are considered: first, Gorz hypothesizes alternative use of time for independent activities be channeled; second, there is currently seeking people alternatively use their time engaged in volunteer activities, working without pay in organizations in the Third sector. The fundamental question that arises in this essay is to investigate whether these two situations are really alternative forms of time use, not involving ties with the logic of economic rationality and therefore do not encourage the capitalist system.

A revolução tecnológica provocou economia de trabalho em várias esferas do mercado, liberando ou disponibilizando uma parcela de tempo livre aos trabalhadores. A utilização do tempo total deve distribuir-se de forma que os seres humanos possam suprir suas necessidades básicas, como subsistência e reprodução e o descanso. Porém, nesses dois últimos séculos, o indivíduo passou a utilizar o seu tempo de acordo com a racionalidade econômica. Essa sujeição, a de viver de acordo com imposições e não de acordo com suas preferências, pode estar causando um estado de animosidade nos trabalhadores. Por isso, a iniciativa de elaborar esse ensaio passou pela observação da importância do uso alternativo do tempo para a vida das pessoas. Para efeito desse estudo, o uso alternativo do tempo é aquele que garante a manutenção da subsistência, a melhoria da qualidade de vida e as atividades que alimentam o espírito, excluindo as atividades destinadas à reprodução capitalista. Duas situações são consideradas: primeira, Gorz levanta a hipótese de utilização alternativa do tempo ser canalizada para atividades autônomas; segunda, observa-se atualmente que as pessoas procuram utilizar alternativamente seu tempo dedicando-se a atividades voluntárias, trabalhando sem remuneração em organizações do Terceiro Setor. A questão fundamental que se levanta nesse ensaio é a investigação se essas duas situações são realmente formas alternativas de uso do tempo, que não implicam laços com a lógica da racionalidade econômica e, conseqüentemente, não fomentam o sistema capitalista.

Jamile Abraham Tosta (Brazil) – The legal and social conditions of Japanese and Brazilian working women

The main point of this paper is comparing the conditions of working women in Japan and in Brazil, checking the achievements of those countries in narrowing the gender bias issues in the labor market through the study of statistic data, social studies and the legal efforts in creating public policies to ensure the gender equality. Besides, this comparison also considers the influence of the social expectations over women and the parts they are expected to play in both societies, illustrating how this kind of pressure affects not only the presence of women in ordinary working positions, but also, in the management and leadership posts. The reason behind this study is to relate how the differences in the time spent by men and women in domestic chores and day-by-day activities influences the female participation in the labor force, considering the quantity and the quality of such representation, in addition to the main difficulties that this unequal distribution promotes to women workers.

O principal ponto desse trabalho é comparar as condições das mulheres trabalhadoras no Japão e no Brasil, verificando os resultados desses países em diminuir as questões de discriminação sexual no mercado de trabalho através do estudo de dados estatísticos, estudos sociais e os esforços legais para a criação de políticas públicas que garantam a igualdade de gênero. Além disso, esta comparação também considera a influência das expectativas sociais sobre as mulheres e os papéis que são obrigadas a desempenhar em ambas as sociedades, ilustrando como este tipo de pressão afeta não apenas a presença de mulheres em posições comuns de trabalho, mas também, nos cargos de gerenciamento e de liderança. A razão por trás deste estudo é relacionar a forma como as diferenças no tempo gasto por homens e mulheres em tarefas domésticas e no dia-a-dia influencia a participação feminina na força de trabalho, considerando a quantidade e a qualidade de tal representação, e identificar as principais dificuldades que esta distribuição desigual promove para as mulheres trabalhadoras.

John Robinson (United States) - Society's (almost) time-less transition to the digital age

Three early studies of the impact of IT on American society suggested that it was having a negative impact on social life, as well as mass media use. This article reviews the results from two large multiyear US national surveys that have been monitoring social change in US daily life with high response rates: 1) the 1974-2012 General Social Survey (GSS) (with more than 55,000 adult respondents aged 18+ and 2) the 2003-11 American Time-Use Survey (ATUS) (with more than 100,000 such respondents). The GSS has collected time-estimate data on particular social and media activities, while the ATUS surveys have collected complete 24-hour diary accounts across a single day. Our analysis is conducted on two levels to determine whether various social/media activities have changed 1) at the aggregate societal level as new IT have diffused over the last 20 years and 2) among individuals who use these new media more. In both surveys, there was little if any significant impact of these new media on social/media time, even though they had become the predominant source of information and social contact by 2004. GSS respondents in general have not reported lower levels of social or media contact since the 1990s, and while those GSS respondents who spent more time on the Internet did report fewer social visits with relatives, but they reported more visits with friends, compared to those who do not use on the Internet. The main difference between users and nonusers in the ATUS was with time at paid work, and that was only partially explained by higher Internet use by teens and on days off from work. For reading and certain other behaviors, Internet use was sometimes associated with increased use in these surveys. Moreover,, no consistent decline in either social or media activities was found in either survey across this period of Internet diffusion, much in line with the earlier national studies.

Kawakami Yuta (Japan), **Cho Sae** (Japan) and **Endo Toshiki** (Japan) – Unpaid work, leisure, and personal care of Japanese elderly women: a statistical modeling based on the time-use surveys data of Zenkoku Tomonokai in Japan

Zenkoku Tomonokai is a women's organisation in Japan, which aims to "contribute to societal development through encouraging good home life". It advocates "rational home life" and has been carrying out a survey of its members' use of time every five years since 1959 so that the members can reflect on their use of time in terms of content and quality.

In Japan, housework and childcare have traditionally been seen as the mother's job, but this attitude has been changing as of late. As the members are freed from these domestic duties, how do they use their freed-up time? Using data from the 1999, 2004, and 2009 surveys with a

sample size of 8,428 members aged 65 or older, the study examines their use of time with regard to three activities: social participation such as paid work and voluntary work; leisure activities including hobbies and entertainment; and personal care including medical care and self-care. The ways in which time is distributed to these three activities, the number of members engaged with each activity, and the various correlations between them are investigated and a statistical model to address the main question is constructed.

Kimberly Fisher (United Kingdom), **Jiweon Jun** (Republic of Korea), **Ladislav Kozak** (United Kingdom), **Barbara Ky** (Burkina Faso), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium), **Jorge Rosales-Salas** (Chile) and **Theun Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium) – Promoting policy applications of time use research

Researchers in the time use community face the challenge of encouraging national statistical offices to collect time use data. While time diary research has attracted a number of high-profile advocates (including the OECD, UN Statistics Division and Economic Commissions for Europe and Africa, Eurostat, as well as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report), a number of countries retain a limited or no commitment to collecting time use data. Though time use surveys entail a high implementation cost, relative to the number of policy uses, these surveys offer particularly good value for money. This potential only can be realised from the wide exploitation of the data. This presentation encourages expanded use of time diary data in policy development in two ways. First, we demonstrate a new resource on the International Association for Time Use Research website (www.iatur.org) which serves both as a record of current and as a forum for inspiring new policy applications of time use research. Second, we highlight gaps in the policy potential and actual implementations of policies informed by time use research.

Los investigadores de la comunidad de uso del tiempo se enfrentan al reto de fomentar a las oficinas nacionales de estadística a recopilar datos de uso del tiempo. Si bien las investigaciones con diarios de tiempo han atraído a un número de defensores de alto perfil (como la OCDE, la División de Estadísticas de Naciones Unidas y las Comisiones Económicas para Europa y África, Eurostat, así como el Informe Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi), varios países mantienen un compromiso limitado o inexistente de recopilar datos de uso del tiempo. Aunque las encuestas de uso del tiempo implican un alto costo de implementación, en relación con el número de usos en políticas, estas encuestas ofrecen particularmente una buena relación calidad-precio. Este potencial sólo puede desarrollarse con una amplia explotación de los datos. Esta presentación muestra un nuevo recurso en la página web de la Asociación Internacional de Investigación del Uso del Tiempo (www.iatur.org) que sirve como una visión general para el despliegue de la investigación del uso del tiempo en la formulación de políticas. Esta presentación tiene como objetivo fomentar una participación más amplia en todo el campo de uso del tiempo para ampliar el uso de los datos de uso del tiempo en las aplicaciones políticas.

Kimberly Fisher (United Kingdom), **Jonathan Gershuny** (United Kingdom), and **Evrin Altintas** (United Kingdom) – Harmonised time use data: Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS) and American Heritage Time Use Study (AHTUS) datasets

This poster details recent developments in the Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS), a cross-time, cross-national database of 74 harmonised time use surveys from 23 countries, which span the early 1960s through 2012, and a companion USA-focussed American Heritage Time Use Study (AHTUS). The first iterations of the MTUS date to the late 1970s, though all iterations have been released in a single simple format from July 2013. MTUS offers harmonised episode files for 44 of these surveys, and for the first time includes data from 6 continents. The poster details upcoming plans for increasing the ease of access and use of MTUS data through new

distribution mechanisms, including the Minnesota Population Centre and Maryland Population Research Centre TUS-X system, with which CTUR now collaborates. The poster also illustrates research using the MTUS. People generally change daily activities slowly, and understanding the dynamics of behaviour change requires long-term data. Archives including MTUS that facilitate long-term research maximise the value of time use surveys.

Luis Fernando Bevilaqua Meireles (Brazil), Janine Gomes Cassiano (Brazil) and Tainã Alves Fagundes (Brazil) – The use of time in old age: a systematic review of the literature from the perspective of occupational therapy

Brazil is experiencing an accelerated process of population aging and the elderly's routine is little explored. Related researches include figures about welfare and health promotion of the elderly. Significant human activities guide Occupational Therapy interventions. Objective: We investigated subsidies demonstrating how the elderly use time and what activities have been identified as effective mediators of this use. Method: Systematic literature review. Consulted databases: BIREME, Portal CAPES, SCIELO. Descriptors: "time", "elderly", "activity", "occupational therapy." Publications included: from the last ten years. Results: We analyzed five studies that unveil evidence about time use in old age and activities that contribute to a satisfactory daily life. Highlights: crafts, dancing, talking circles and reminiscence. Discussion: The health status of the elderly is related to time use. Leisure activities occupy 26% of their effective day, but passive leisure predominates. Encouraging rearrangements of routines can spawn more participation, involvement and wellbeing. Conclusion: Significant activities empower daily life, adjusting time use. This review indicates the need for rearranging the elderly's routing while keeping their subjectivity in mind. However, further studies are needed to illustrate more comprehensive set-ups about the matter.

O Brasil vive um acelerado processo de envelhecimento populacional e a rotina dos idosos é pouco explorada. Pesquisas a respeito contemplam informações sobre bem-estar e promoção de saúde dos idosos. Atividades humanas significativas norteiam intervenções da Terapia Ocupacional. Objetivo: Buscar subsídios sobre como os idosos utilizam o tempo e quais atividades têm sido apontadas como agentes efetivos desse uso na literatura nacional. Metodologia: Revisão sistemática da literatura. Bases de dados consultadas: BIREME, Portal CAPES, SCIELO. Descritores: "tempo"; "velhice"; "atividade"; "terapia ocupacional". Publicações inclusas: dos últimos dez anos. Resultados: Foram analisados cinco estudos que elucidam evidências acerca do uso de tempo na velhice e atividades que contribuem para uma vida diária satisfatória. Destaques: artesanato, dança, rodas-de-conversa e reminiscência. Discussão: O estado de saúde do idoso relaciona-se ao uso do tempo. Atividades de lazer ocupam 26% de seu dia efetivo, mas o lazer passivo predomina. Incentivar reestruturações de rotinas pode gerar maior participação, envolvimento e saúde. Conclusão: Atividades significativas enriquecem o cotidiano, adequando o uso do tempo. Esta revisão aponta para a necessidade de reestruturação da rotina dos idosos, tendo em mente a subjetividade dos mesmos. Todavia, mais estudos são necessários para ilustrar cenários mais abrangentes do tópico.

Margarida Romero (Spain) – Time use in online education

Online education overcomes distance and time, providing a high degree of time flexibility required by the adult lifelong learner. For adult students, time is a scarce resource that must be properly managed, in order to achieve a Work Life Learning Balance (WLLB). Online learners' use of time leads them to define temporal patterns among their various activities in which learning times are often limited by professional and family constraints. To balance their various activities, distance learners should develop their time management competency and apply

different types of time management strategies in individual and collaborative activities in a learning context with a high level of temporal flexibility. Despite all the advantages of temporal flexibility in the online learning context, this high degree of temporal self-regulation could lead the less self-regulated students to fail to devote enough time-on-task to succeed their online education. Time scarcity has been considered to be one of the major factors in e-learning failure. For this reason, and despite the temporal flexibility, we should consider that e-learning can be spaceless, but not timeless. In this study we provide a synthesis of the time use methods for analysing the professional time, family time and online learning time-on-task of the adult online learners, and introduce a tool supporting the online learners' time use data collection.

Maria Siddique (Pakistan) and Syed Nisar Hussain Hamdani (Pakistan) –
Impact of time poverty on wellbeing of the individuals

In this study an attempt will be made to analyze the impact of time poverty on well being through time allocation. Time poverty is a widespread phenomenon; it is a serious topic since many decades in economics literature (Vickery, 1977, Jeff et al, 2000, Bardasi et al, 2006, Ndirangu et al, 2009, Fear et al, 2010 and Saqib et al, 2012). There are also many studies of well being of individuals, for this purpose usually income and consumption are used. But time poverty is also one of the important measures that can be measure wellbeing of any individual. The advantage of the time poverty approach is the possibility of conducting studies about individual well-being, which is not possible through measurements of income and consumption (Ribeiro, 2012). So in this study we'll try to find that the impact of time poverty on well being of individuals. For this purpose primary data will be used for analysis. In this association, data will be collected by developing a questionnaire. Data will be collected from Muzaffarabad, capital of the state of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

Mariana Angélica Peixoto de Souza (Brazil), Rosana Ferreira Sampaio (Brazil)
and **Viviane Gontijo Augusto (Brazil) –** Functionality and temporality:
exploring the organization of everyday life of women with disabilities
in Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Time is a fundamental instrument of orientation for social life, and it is closely intertwined with both public and private spaces and the resources contained therein. The aim of this study is to analyse the organization of daily life among women with disabilities in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, from the perspective of temporality. ResuTime is a fundamental instrument of orientation for social life, and it is closely intertwined with both public and private spaces and the resources contained therein. The aim of this study is to analyse the organization of daily life among women with disabilities in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, from the perspective of temporality. Results were obtained by a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, using a sample of 50 women with physical/motor disabilities. They self-reported difficulties when walking and/or climbing stairs. The analysis of time use by individuals with disabilities in a weekday revealed six main types of activities associated with daily life. 'Personal care' accounted for 600 minutes. We must note that this category includes sleeping (average of 432 minutes). 'Paid work' accounted for an average of 413 minutes of the day. 'Free time' accounted for 224 minutes. 'Study' accounted for 216 minutes, but was reported by only 15 participants. 'Travelling from one place to another' accounted for 159 minutes. 'Housework' occupied the least amount of time, accounting for 118 minutes, but was reported by majority of the women. Factors such as age, co-habitation status, and ages of children are identified as fundamental to the analysis of day-to-day time distribution. Any form of disability exerts a further influence over the distribution of time spent on performing daily activities. The results reveal that although the daily lives of these women are hampered by their functional limitations, their lives are also directly influenced by their physical and social contexts and their attitudes.

O tempo é atualmente um instrumento de orientação fundamental para a vida social e está entrelaçado com o espaço, uma vez que todo tempo é gasto em ambientes e está vinculado aos recursos fornecidos pelos ambientes. Este trabalho se propõe a analisar a organização da vida cotidiana de mulheres com deficiência, da cidade de Belo Horizonte, Brasil, sob a ótica da temporalidade. Os dados deste estudo resultam da combinação de métodos quantitativos e qualitativos aplicados a 50 mulheres com deficiência física associada à dificuldade autorrelatada para caminhar e/ou subir escadas. Na análise dos usos do tempo de um dia de semana observaram-se seis principais tipos de atividades. “Cuidados pessoais” ocuparam, em média, 600 minutos. É preciso lembrar que nesse tempo está incluído também o tempo para dormir (432 minutos em média). “Trabalho remunerado” ocupou 413 minutos. “Tempo livre” teve média de 224 minutos; e “estudo” foi semelhante (216 minutos), porém foi registrado por apenas 15 participantes. “Deslocamentos” ocuparam 159 minutos. O tempo com menos representação foi o “doméstico”, ocupando 118 minutos, embora tenha sido registrado pela maioria das mulheres. Fatores como idade, situação de co-habitação, idade dos filhos, entre outros, são identificados como fundamentais para a análise da distribuição do tempo. Neste estudo também não pode ser desconsiderada a presença de deficiência, que poderia influenciar a distribuição do tempo para a realização das atividades cotidianas. Os resultados evidenciaram que o cotidiano dessas mulheres é atravessado por suas limitações funcionais, mas diretamente determinado pelo seu contexto físico, social e de atitudes.

Sarah Daniels (Belgium) and **Ignace Glorieux** (Belgium) – Cooking up symbols?
A socio-historical study of the role of convenience foods of Belgian food consumption and preparation patterns, c. 1966-2005

Convenience foods represent one of the most fundamental innovations in western food practices. However, they are somewhat contested because they contradict the socio-cultural meaning of home-cooking as a gift of time (originally developed in the 19th century). Nowadays this cultural expectation is supposed to be under pressure. Clear signs seem to be the increased supply and demand of time-saving meal solutions, which are held responsible for the so-called de-structured, individualized and fragmented western meal practices. Nonetheless, prior studies show that the structure of a food culture (the way meals are organized) is rather steadfast, while its cuisine (such as the most consumed food products, recipes and cooking methods) is more flexible to change. Studies investigating the interrelationship between both food culture elements are scarce. This doctoral thesis tries to meet this research gap by examining how (convenience) food consumption (a feature of Belgium’s food culture cuisine) is associated with the way time for food preparation and consumption (signals of Belgium’s food culture structure) are managed. Changes in the latter are investigated from a long-term perspective. Hence, practices rather than discourses will be addressed using (merged) time and household budget surveys. The findings may provide insights into the heterogeneity, the influencing mechanisms and the underlying nature of food practices. The poster gives a brief presentation of the research subject, the main research goal and includes some preliminary results.

Stella Chatzitheochari (United Kingdom) – Designing a teenage time use diary for the Millennium Cohort Study

The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is a multi-disciplinary longitudinal study following the lives of around 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000-2001. Five surveys of MCS cohort members have been carried out so far (at age 9 months, 3, 5, 7, and 11 years), while the next sweep (age 14) will take place in 2015. A major innovation for the age 14 sweep is the inclusion of a time diary component that will provide detailed information on teenagers' daily activities. Time use data will complement the rich information we have been collecting on cohort members'

circumstances, and help us better understand their health outcomes, risk trajectories, and the mechanisms by which social background influences education and subsequent occupational attainment.

This poster presents the proposed time diary design and discusses issues surrounding modes of data collection. A number of design issues specific to teenage diaries have been considered in order to obtain high quality data and high co-operation rates. Two diaries (weekday/weekend) per teenager will be collected. The inclusion of stylized questions on long-term time use in the MCS questionnaire will complement diary data and allow the accurate estimation of individual activity patterns. Innovative modes of web data collection are considered, including experiential sampling methods and smartphone applications.

This poster outlines the state of current best practice, and challenges for implementation in a multi-purpose longitudinal cohort study. This research was funded by the ESRC project 'Children's time-use diaries: promoting research, sharing best practice and evaluating innovations in data collection internationally'.

Verónica Gómez Urrutia (Chile) and Hugo Mallea Muñoz (Chile) – Use of academic time by undergraduate students

One of the main sources of inequality in undergraduate courses in Chile is the gap existing between students of different socio-economic backgrounds regarding the so-called “soft” or generic skills –among them, the skill to administrate one’s own time in order to successfully comply with the demands of university life. The paper thus examines the way in which students of different socio-economic backgrounds organize their time in order to achieve good academic results. Methods: using a time use diary specifically focused on academic activities, we expect to gather information on: i) information on the overall organization of a typical day dedicated to studies, ii) to which extent the students undertake other daily activities, whether directly related to their courses or not (paid work, watching TV) and how they combine them with their academic tasks, iii) use of technology for academic and other purposes. To gather this information, we propose to use and adaptation of the classification of activities for time use research (in Spanish, CEUT) Results: a description of time use by undergraduate students, including the way in which they organize their own learning strategies to learn outside class, classified by sex, income and type of school of origin (public, private, mixed).

Una de las principales fuentes de inequidad en la formación de los(as) estudiantes universitarios de pregrado en Chile ha sido la falta de las llamadas habilidades “blandas” o genéricas, claves para la adaptación exitosa a la vida universitaria -entre ellas, el uso o la gestión del tiempo. El presente trabajo busca indagar en la manera en que estudiantes de pregrado de orígenes socioeconómicos diversos (clasificados en quintiles de ingreso) organizan el tiempo dedicado a actividades vinculadas con el estudio, tanto en aula como fuera de ella. Métodos: a través de la completación de un diario de uso del tiempo que represente un día típico de estudio y su cruce con datos demográficos, se espera obtener información sobre. I) organización general del tiempo de estudio ii) en qué medida los estudiantes realizan al mismo tiempo otras actividades, ya sea relacionadas con estudio o no (por ejemplo, ver TV), iii) uso de tecnología (computadores, celulares, etc.) para estudios u otras actividades. Para este propósito, se propone utilizar una adaptación de la CEUT. Resultados: una descripción del uso del tiempo específicamente asociado a actividades académicas en estudiantes de distintos quintiles de ingreso; una descripción del tiempo real utilizado en el estudio autónomo.

2A Gender and Work (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Neuma Aguiar (Brazil)

Elizabeth Belo Hypólito (Brazil), **Marina Águas** (Brazil), **Felipe Conde** (Brazil) and **Fernanda Karine Colengui Baptista** (Brazil) – The first analyses of the participation of people with 14 years or older in the different forms of unpaid work: the pilot test of the “Continuous National Household Sample Survey”

Throughout the last few years, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) has been developing several studies that aim to improve its set of household surveys. One of the main products of this process is the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD), which will enable the production of short-term indicators of labor force and income on a national basis, as well as basic information for the study of the socioeconomic development of the country. As part of the process of implementation of the Continuous PNAD, a pilot test was carried out in 2009, in five Brazilian states. Approximately 50000 households were interviewed about: general characteristics of the population, paid work, own consumption work, volunteer work, unpaid household work and care for a family member. This paper presents the first results concerning the involvement of persons aged 14 years and over in different forms of unpaid work. The data were broken down by gender, age and employment situation, giving an overview of how these variables influence people’s participation and dedication, in hours, to these activities.

Ao longo dos últimos anos, o Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) vem desenvolvendo vários estudos com o objetivo de aprimorar seu sistema de pesquisas domiciliares. Um dos principais produtos deste processo é a Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua), que produzirá indicadores de curto prazo sobre trabalho e rendimento para todas as Unidades da Federação bem como informações básicas para o estudo do desenvolvimento socioeconômico do país. Como parte do processo de implantação da PNAD Contínua, realizou-se, em 2009, um teste-piloto em cinco estados brasileiros. Cerca de 50 mil domicílios foram entrevistados sobre os seguintes temas: características gerais da população, trabalho remunerado, trabalho para o próprio consumo, trabalho voluntário, afazeres domésticos e cuidado de pessoas. O objetivo do presente trabalho é apresentar os primeiros resultados sobre o envolvimento das pessoas com 14 anos ou mais em diferentes formas de trabalho não remunerado. Os dados foram desagregados por sexo, idade e condição de ocupação, proporcionando uma visão geral de como essas variáveis influenciam a participação das pessoas e a dedicação, em horas, a essas atividades.

Jaciara Zacharias da Silva (Brazil) and **Mauro Eduardo Pereira de Mattos** (Brazil) – Domestic workers: advances and backlashes

In Brazil there are around 6.6 million domestic workers. Most are women and this activity constitutes their main form of employment and remuneration. According to the International Labour Organisation - ILO, Brazil ranks first in the world in number of domestic workers. However, there are many adversities faced by these workers: about 70% of workers do not have a formal contract and 66.0% earn up to 1 minimum wage.

The good news is that Brazilian legislation is undergoing a comprehensive review to provide more rights for domestic workers. Among the proposals are two controversial items: fixation of

working hours and overtime pay. Currently, due to lack of legal provision, these professionals have no access to these benefits. It is estimated that 1 out of 4 domestic workers with working hours above 44 hours per week, fail to perceive their earnings increased because of the lack of approval of these measures.

The objective of this paper is to analyze the market of people who work as domestic workers in relation to three aspects: the working hours, wages and formality of labor contracts. The statistics are based on the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD/IBGE), 2006 and 2011. The aim is thus to present a broader diagnosis of situation of these professionals, highlighting aspects that can support public policy makers in assessing the progress and setbacks achieved in recent years in view of Brazilian legislation.

O Brasil tem cerca de 6,6 milhões de empregados domésticos. A maioria são mulheres que têm nesta atividade a principal forma de ocupação e de remuneração. Segundo a Organização Internacional do Trabalho – OIT, o Brasil ocupa o primeiro lugar no ranking mundial em número de trabalhadores domésticos. Contudo, várias são as adversidades encontradas por estes trabalhadores: cerca de 70% são informais e 66,0% recebem até 1 (um) salário mínimo. A boa notícia é que a legislação brasileira vem passando por uma ampla revisão a fim de proporcionar maior proteção para trabalhadoras e trabalhadores domésticos. Dentre as propostas, estão dois itens polêmicos: fixação da jornada de trabalho e pagamento de horas extraordinárias. Atualmente, por falta de previsão legal, estes profissionais não gozam destes benefícios. Estima-se que 1 em cada 4 trabalhadores domésticos com jornada de trabalho acima de 44 horas semanais deixa de ter seus ganhos aumentados pela falta de aprovação destas medidas.

Assim, o objetivo deste artigo é analisar o mercado de trabalho das pessoas que atuam como trabalhadores domésticos no que se refere a três aspectos: jornada de trabalho, salários e formalidade dos contratos. As estatísticas têm por base a Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD/IBGE), 2006 e 2011. Busca-se desta forma apresentar um diagnóstico mais amplo da situação destes profissionais, evidenciando aspectos que possam subsidiar os formuladores de políticas públicas na avaliação dos avanços e retrocessos alcançados nos últimos anos, tendo em vista a legislação em vigor.

Fernanda Sucupira Gomes (Brazil): *Feminine dual presence: the sexual division of labor and the uses of time among low-income urban women in São Paulo*

The massive incorporation of women into the labour market during the twentieth century in Western industrialized countries has not been followed by an equivalent movement of men into the private space. This fact results in an uneven distribution of productive and reproductive work time between men and women, as a consequence of the sexual division of labour. While men are almost absent from domestic and family work, women are obliged to divide themselves between productive and reproductive activities in their daily lives, which generates a secondary and discriminated feminine position in the labour market. This dual workload experienced synchronously in the same space and time has been called “dual presence” by the Italian sociologist Laura Balbo. In the present paper, the consequences of this situation are analyzed through qualitative interviews with women in the Paraisópolis slum, in São Paulo, who are in the market labour, live with their partners and have children under 14 years old. The research identifies some of the implications in these women’s everyday lives and professional careers, the conflicts involved in this process, the negotiations, the resistance strategies, and how power relations inherent to social relations of sex manifest themselves.

A incorporação massiva das mulheres ao mercado de trabalho nos países ocidentais industrializados ao longo do século XX não foi acompanhada de um movimento equivalente dos homens em direção ao espaço privado. Isso resulta em uma distribuição desigual dos

tempos de trabalho produtivo e reprodutivo entre homens e mulheres, como decorrência da divisão sexual do trabalho. Enquanto eles praticamente se ausentam do trabalho doméstico e familiar, elas são obrigadas a dividir-se entre atividades produtivas e reprodutivas em seu cotidiano, o que gera uma posição feminina secundária e discriminada no mercado laboral. Uma dupla carga de trabalho vivida sincronicamente em um mesmo espaço e tempo, que recebeu da socióloga italiana Laura Balbo o nome de “dupla presença”. A partir de entrevistas qualitativas com mulheres da favela de Paraisópolis, em São Paulo, inseridas no mercado de trabalho, que vivem com seus companheiros e têm filhos menores de 14 anos, são analisados os efeitos dessa situação. Identificam-se algumas das repercussões na vida cotidiana e na trajetória profissional dessas mulheres, os conflitos envolvidos nesse processo, quais são os espaços de negociação, as estratégias de resistência, e como se manifestam as relações de poder inerentes às relações sociais de sexo.

Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu (Ghana) – Gender differences and unpaid work in Ghana

Unpaid work is a significant economic activity that has remained unrecognized and undervalued until the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing 1995. Since then, various steps have been taken to improve the quality and availability of data to measure unremunerated work through the conduct of Time Use Surveys (TUS) as it is one of the strategic objectives of Beijing Platform for Action (PoA) which, clearly states that we should generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation so as to monitor changes in the situation of women as against that of men.

Unpaid work, an important component of TUS comprise all productive activities such as domestic and personal services produced and consumed within the same household. These activities includes cleaning; preparation and serving of meals; care of the sick, infirm and elderly; transportation of members of the household or their goods; as well as unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, neighborhood associations. These activities are done by individuals for their own households or for others.

On average, women-girls spent three hours 29 minutes (209 minutes) as compared to one hour and nine minutes (69 minutes) spent by men-boys in unpaid work activities from the first stand-alone Ghana Time Use Survey (GTUS) conducted in 2009. The findings from GTUS shows distinct gender differences with regards to unpaid work as women at all ages do more unpaid work than men across demographic and other factors.

As a result, the paper will describe how unpaid work interrelates over the lives of women and men, girls and boys according to the average time spent in an activity, the population involved in the activity, as well as the population who took part in a specific activity. This will be discussed according to the types of unpaid work as classified in the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division by demographic and other factors.

Finally, to express the time spent by women and men engaged in unpaid work in monetary value, the paper will discuss the methods of measuring unpaid work that Ghana plans to adopt.

2B Care II (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4th Floor)

Chair: Alba Pérez Avellaneda (Ecuador)

Estela Rivero (Mexico), **Anairis Hernández Jabalera** (Mexico) and **Dolores Puga** (Mexico) – With one child here and one child there: is there specialization and complementarity in children's support related to their place of residence? The Mexican case

As societies age, individuals tend to depend more on family support for their economic survival and for help with their daily activities. This is especially true in cases such as Mexico where family ties are strong and institutions are only marginally involved. Past research has shown that most of the monetary and functional help for the elderly comes from family members, especially from children. It has also shown that coresident offspring are more likely to provide instrumental support, while non-coresidents are more likely to provide economic. However, these studies have not analyzed whether there is a specialization according to place of residence among children in the kind of help they provide, that may also talk about coordination and complementarity. In this paper we focus on this issue. We also construct different types of families depending on children's place of residence and analyze the distribution of caregiving and economic support tasks.

Benjamin Villena-Roldan (Chile) – Does maternal time affects children's behavior? A generalized family value-added approach

Mothers affect children's behavior through the quantity and quality of inputs they invest in their offspring. While some research studies the effect of maternal time on the development of cognitive skills, little is known on the effect of non-cognitive traits. Moreover, the effect of quality of maternal shared time, measured through psychological maternal characteristics, arguably a critical factor, remains almost unexplored. In this paper, I introduce an empirical family value-added model in which non-cognitive traits of mother and child are simultaneously determined. The preliminary results suggest that there are vicious and virtuous circles of behavioral problem formation due to the quantifiable effect of children's poor behavior on their mothers and viceversa.

Pablo Gracia (Spain) – Educational differences in couple's parental involvement and child development stages in Spain

This paper uses couple-level time use data from Spain to investigate differences in parental care involvement in couples with distinct levels of education. Our main goal is to provide empirical evidence on the educational determinants of the quality and quantity of parental care inputs that children receive at different developmental stages. We are able to shed new light on the socioeconomic determinants of the types of parent-child interactions linked to children's age-specific developmental needs and the transmission of educational inequalities. We use data from the '2003 Spanish Time Use Survey' for couples with children aged 0 to 16 ($n = 3,531$). The study complements previous literature (Gracia, 2012; Kalil et al., 2012) by adopting a couple-level approach on four parenting activities with different implications for children's accumulation of cognitive and socio-emotional skills: (i) basic care, (ii) parental supervision, (iii) teaching care, and (iv) playing activities. We conduct multivariate statistical analyses for households with the youngest child of the household at five distinct age groups associated to child development (0-1 years; 2-3 years; 4-5 years; 6-11 years; 12-16 years).

Our analytic strategy makes two main contributions to the literature on parent-child interactions: (1) We are able to report educational differences in couples' time allocated to specific child care activities with age-specific developmental effects; (2) We can accurately study how couples of different levels of education share their parental care activities depending on their children's age.

Verena Lauber (Germany) – Is Germany different? Evidence on the effect of education on childcare

Intergenerational persistence in income and education is related to parental investment in terms of money and time. Research on childcare, which is mainly based on data from the US, agrees that education has a positive impact on caring time. The effect of educational attainment, however, differs between countries. Up to now there exists no extensive examination of these effects in Germany, even though the few studies which include cross-country comparisons lead to the conclusion that at least the quantity of the effects found for other countries cannot be applied to Germany. This paper fills this gap by providing a detailed study about the effects of educational attainment on childcare using the German Time Use Survey. The dual education system suggests to separately analyze the effects of secondary and post-secondary education. While the highest secondary school degree has a positive impact on childcare for mothers, the decision for an academic degree after completing high school comes along with relatively lower childcare provision. This is partly compensated by the partner's caring time.

The impact of education on childcare is also estimated using diary data for the US and other OECD countries. The effect in Germany and its change over time is more similar to the effects found in Central European countries than in Anglo-Saxon or Southern European countries. For Germany no increase of childcare time is observed. Only for the US the educational gap is significantly widening. Country specific policies and norms may play a decisive role in shaping these patterns.

2C Well-Being (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: William Michelson (Canada)

Yoonjoo Lee (United States), **Sandra Hofferth** (United States), **Sarah Flood** (United States) and **Kimberly Fisher** (United Kingdom) – Reliability and validity of momentary perception questions in measuring subjective well-being: the 2010 well-being module of the American Time Use Survey

This research examines the reliability and validity of momentary perception questions in the 2010 well-being module of the American Time Use Survey for measuring subjective well-being. The momentary perception questions captured how happy, sad, tired, stressed, or in pain the well-being module respondents felt on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 6 (very) about three activities randomly selected from their diary day. Using principal component analysis to assess the associations among the five momentary assessments, we obtained one factor with a reliability (Cronbach's alpha) of .42. Because happiness was the only perception that measured a positive feeling, we reverse coded the four negative feeling measurements (0: very, 6: not at all), and the reliability was .69. To test the validity, self-rated general health status (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor) was regressed on each of the perception measurements individually and on

socio-demographic controls. Happiness and lack of fatigue, stress, and pain, but not sadness, were significantly related to better health status. Additionally, the average score of the positively re-ordered perception scale also showed a significant association with better health (OR = 1.95). On the basis of the reliability and validity tests, if measuring subjective well-being is the goal, it is advantageous to use the re-ordered average score obtained from the five momentary perception questions for greater reliability and parsimony.

Younghwan Song (United States) and **Michael Jacobson** (United States) –
Subjective well-being and migration in the United States

People's decision to migrate depends on the anticipated utility of the origin compared to that of the destination. By merging various state-level subjective well-being data drawn from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the 2010 American Time Use Survey Well-Being (ATUS WB) Module to individual data drawn from the American Community Survey, this paper investigates how various measures of state-level subjective well-being—such as overall life satisfaction, U-index, and meaningfulness, affect the movement of individuals across states. While the level of overall life satisfaction is based on a question in the BRFSS “in general, how satisfied are you with your life?” for which the possible answers are “very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, and very dissatisfied,” the U-index, based on the ATUS WB Module, measures the percent of time the respondent spends in an unpleasant state (stress, sad, or pain exceeded happiness) and meaningfulness, also based on the ATUS WB Module, measures how meaningful the respondent feels about the episodes. Preliminary findings show that an increase in the life satisfaction in the origin state lowers the amount of out-migration, whereas an increase in the life satisfaction in the destination state increases the amount of in-migration.

Xuewen Tan (China) – The developing-country characteristics of Chinese rural residents: with special emphasis on relationship between time use and wellbeing

Time use is regarded as an important indicator of objective wellbeing. But due to data limits, it is seldom to see proof of time-use's determination on SWB. The sampling survey on rural residents for wellbeing study in China has collected multi-dimensional information on personal and household life. Based on this specially collected database, the paper described the descriptive statistics characteristics of time use of Chinese rural residents, and tries to find out the relationship between time use as objective wellbeing and SWB through empirical analysis. The empirical results show that non-farming working days are burden instead of innate need of rural residents, and those diary-based time use variables almost have no significant influences on SWB. Reasons are provided for above results in various aspects, one of which is the typical developing-country characteristics of time use of the rural residents in China.

Rachid Bouhia (United Nations Statistics Division) and **Layla Ricroch** (France) –
Time use, relational isolation, loneliness feeling and satisfaction of single-person households

The overall objective of this paper is to shed light on the lifestyle of single-person households from the French 2010 Time Use Survey. It also aims at measuring their relational isolation through the contextual variable “with whom”. Besides, the survey provides data on subjective well-being which can be used to assess loneliness feeling as well as life satisfaction. The population of single-person has been indeed continuously growing in France as well as in most high-income countries. In 2008, one-third of French households consist of a single person.

In 1975, they accounted for a fifth only. While population aging is a factor of evolution, it is not the most preponderant one. The number of individuals living on their own has increased especially before age 60 (+ 2 million people between 1990 and 2008) due to changes in behavior.

Besides, in the literature, living solo is often related to higher physical and psychological health risks. Thus, living alone is associated with higher risk of overall mortality in particular for men. Individuals living alone are more likely to suffer from depression. If the growth of single households is a relatively well-documented phenomenon, their lifestyle as well as its influence on their isolation and their life satisfaction remain all relatively unknown.

2D Analytical Approaches (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Ignace Glorieux (Belgium)

Evrin Altintas (United Kingdom) and **Jonathan Gershuny** (United Kingdom) –
The weekend and the life-course: evidence from BCS70 time diary and longitudinal data

In this paper we exploit the four-day time diary survey collected for the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) respondents in 1986, linked to 2008-09 wave of BCS70. We have a methodological interest in the effect of the observation period on predictive power of time use data for subsequent life chances. We use the 1986 BCS70 four-day (Friday to Monday) diary design as the basis of quasi-experiments comparing the effectiveness of 1, 2 and 4-day records for predicting long-term outcomes. Substantively, we test a series of hypotheses linking the accumulation of various sorts of embodied capitals (social, cultural and economic) out of daily activities, to the result of deployment of these capitals later in life. For example: does time spent in school-related human capital formation activities (ie homework) at the age of 16 predict earnings or (particularly for women) probability of being in employment at the age of 40?

Wolfgang Fellner (Austria) – Figuring out how people want to use their time

During the last decades a lot of empirical time use studies have been performed. The empirical data gathered enriched our understanding of people's living conditions far beyond economic data about income and spending. Similar to that, empirical data about how people want to use their time might improve our knowledge about human ends. Utility theory is not able to inform us about people's aspirations. Even though utility theory is widely used in economics and other social sciences a lot of auxiliary assumptions about human ends have to be made to apply the theory in practise. One of those assumptions in economics is the axiom of non-satiation. Humans are conceived as insatiable agents who are driven by increasing their material wealth. With respect to time use the implausibility of that assumption becomes obvious instantaneously. Even people who have unlimited material wealth have to decide about how to use their time. We propose a questionnaire to explore people's aspired allocation of time. Beyond that, we investigate why realized activity times deviate from the respective aspirations. Under the assumption of a given income, people have to indicate for any activity whether they deviate due to a shortage of time, a shortage of money or any other reason. Survey results will allow us to draw conclusions about the relevance of time and money shortages on people's ability to reach their aspired allocation of time.

Theun-Pieter van Tienoven (Belgium) – If only the French Republicans had known this: the week as a social fact

During the French Revolution and in line with the Enlightenment, an attempt was made to replace the Gregorian calendar (which was based on 'irrational' overlapping cycles linked with religious feasts) by the Republican calendar (which was based on 'rational' clearly nested cycles in accordance with the metric system). Although the starting point was an ideological and aesthetic expression of rationalism, this calendar also had to fulfill a coordinating and integrating function. Thus the calendric reform faced a tremendous challenge: re-creating a socio-temporal order. One of the crucial socio-temporal frameworks that guide daily behavior is the 7-day cycle of the week. In the new calendar, the week was to be replaced by the 10-day cycle of the decade, which turned out the greatest stumbling block for the calendar reformation. Theoretically this is explained by the social nature of time and the 'second nature' of time reckoning, but the unawareness of a weekly rhythm in our daily behavior has never been proven quantitatively. Today, however, society is full of traces of so-called 'big data' that humans leave behind. This paper uses 'big data' on re-charges of electronic keys to show that even though a 10-day re-charging cycle is proposed, a 7-day re-charging cycle will surface.

Odd Frank Vaage (Norway) – Positive and negative activities during the diary day

In the Norwegian time use survey 2010, the respondents were given additional questions about experiencing particularly positive and negative activities during the diary day. These data give us information of to what extent people experience positive and negative activities during the day, what kind of such activities they experience and what different groups of the population experience. We can also see what time of the day people experience activities that they regard as positive or negative. The same questions were asked in the 2000 survey, which means that we can compare the data and see if there are some changes in this field during the last ten years. Similar data from the 2010 Time use survey in Sweden may be added, to see if there are differences between Sweden and Norway regarding the evaluation of their daily activities.

Fatmato Hany (Brazil), **Cíntia Simões Agostinho** (Brazil), **Felipe Quintas Conde** (Brazil), **Fernanda Karine C. Baptista** (Brazil) and **Lara Gama de A. Cavalcanti** (Brazil) – Regional overview of the Time Use Survey 2009 collection

In September 2009, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE) conducted pilot experiment from the National Household Sample Continuous (Continuous PNAD) to simultaneously Time Use Survey. The two household surveys of high methodological complexity, applied jointly, provided a rich analysis of the development of activities related to listing, collection, supervision, processing and analysis for the five Brazilian Major Regions where the test was carried to the field.

This article presents observations on the regional process of collecting, highlighting the peculiarities of each of the six Federal States where the test was administered.

From the point of view of collecting the Time Use Survey, in some Federal States, it was possible to detect spatial difficulties ranging from the complex inroads in the rural areas of large geographical extent, pass by limiting the use of diary respondents with illiterate or indigenous, until the question of high dangerousness that can lead to the need to change sectors. In contrast, in other places, there are difficulties related to the barriers imposed by the safety of residents.

Finally, a general overview of the coding system of occupations and activities - SISCOD will be presented, which allowed build a detailed scenario of the evolution of the pilot test of the Time Use Survey which resulted in the production of a variety of information and relevant indicators.

Em setembro de 2009, o Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) iniciou o teste piloto da Pesquisa Nacional de por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua) simultaneamente à Pesquisa do Uso do tempo. As duas pesquisas domiciliares de alta complexidade metodológica, aplicadas de forma conjunta, possibilitaram uma rica análise da evolução das atividades relacionadas à listagem, coleta, supervisão, processamento e análise, para as cinco Grandes Regiões brasileiras onde o teste foi levado a campo. Este artigo pretende apresentar observações no cenário regional do processo da coleta, destacando as peculiaridades de cada uma das seis Unidades da Federação onde o teste foi aplicado.

Do ponto de vista da coleta da Pesquisa do Uso do Tempo, em algumas Unidades da Federação, foi possível detectar dificuldades espaciais que vão desde as complexas incursões à zona rural nos setores de grande extensão geográfica, passam pela limitação do uso do diário com respondentes analfabetos ou indígenas, até a questão da alta periculosidade que pode levar à necessidade de troca de setores. Em contrapartida, em outros locais, verificaram-se dificuldades relacionadas às barreiras impostas pela segurança dos moradores. Finalmente, será apresentado um panorama geral do sistema de codificação das ocupações e atividades – SISCOD, que permitiu construir um cenário detalhado do desempenho do teste piloto da Pesquisa do Uso do Tempo que resultou na produção de uma diversidade de informações e indicadores relevantes.

En septiembre de 2009, el Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE) inició la prueba piloto de la Encuesta Nacional por Mostreo de Hogares Contínua (PNAD Continua) al mismo tiempo que la Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo. Las dos encuestas de hogares de alta complejidad metodológica, aplicada en forma conjunta, ofreció un rico análisis de la evolución de las actividades relacionadas al registro de hogares (lista), recolección, supervisión, tratamiento y análisis de las cinco Grandes Regiones Brasileñas donde se realizó la prueba de campo.

Este artículo pretende presentar observaciones sobre el escenario regional de recolección, destacando las particularidades de cada una de las seis Estados Federales donde se realizó la prueba.

Desde el punto de vista de la recogida de la Encuesta de Empleo del Tiempo, en algunos Estados Federales, fue posible detectar dificultades espaciales que van desde complejas incursiones en las zonas rurales de gran extensión geográfica, pasan a través de la restricción del uso del diario con los encuestados analfabetos o indígenas, hasta la cuestión del alto riesgo que puede conducir a la necesidad de cambio de sector geográfico. En cambio, en otros lugares, se notan dificultades relacionadas con las barreras impuestas por la seguridad de los residentes.

Por último, se presentará un panorama general del sistema de codificación de ocupaciones y de actividades - SISCOD, que permitio construir una imagen detallada de la realización de la prueba piloto de la Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo, que dio como resultado la producción de una variedad de informaciones y los indicadores pertinentes.

Thursday, 8 August 2013

8:30-9:30 Plenary Session 2: Contributions to Comparative International Time Use Research: In memory of Alexander Szalai and Luisella Goldschmidt Clermont

Room: Conference Room Hall (2nd Floor)

Chair: Michael Bittman (Australia)

Neuma Aguiar (Brazil) – Alexander Szalai's influence in time use studies in Brazil

Julia Szalai (Hungary) – An unfinished dialogue: father and daughter engaging in time-use studies

Indira Hirway (India) – Impact of Luisella Goldschmidt-Clermont on Time Use Studies

9:30-10:00 Coffee Break

Room: Conference Room Hall (2nd Floor) and Lounges 1 and 2 (4th Floor)

10:00-12:00 Parallel Sessions 3

3A Policy I (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Jorge Rosales-Salas (Chile)

Andres Espejo (Chile) – The impact of CCT programs in Latin America on time use decision of beneficiaries

The paper shows the results of a quantitative impact evaluation of the two Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in Latin America: Plan de Atención Nacional a la Emergencia Social (PANES) in Uruguay and Oportunidades in Mexico, based on the time use survey of each country.

The aim of the research was to identify and measure the effects of the PANES upon the beneficiaries' time distribution through a quasi experimental research design. In particular, the study uses Propensity Score Matching in order to match selected households to non-selected ones that share similar features. Differences in the interest or outcome variables among the members of the two households depict the impact of the plan.

The preliminar results of this evaluation show that CCT programs produced an impact in the time use distribution among adults older than 20 years old. The program resulted in the reduction of the time assigned to remunerated activities for both, men and women. It also implied that women increased their involvement in caring activities.

El presente trabajo muestra los resultados de la evaluación de impacto cuantitativa de dos Programas de Transferencias Condicionadas (PTC) de América Latina: El Plan de Atención

Nacional a la Emergencia Social (PANES) de Uruguay y el Programa Oportunidades de México, en base a la encuesta de uso de tiempo realizada cada país.

Con el fin de poder identificar y mensurar los efectos de los PTC sobre dicha asignación y distribución del tiempo en los beneficiarios, en esta evaluación cuantitativa, se utiliza la metodología cuasi experimental, denominada Propensity Score matching. El propósito de este estimador es empatar cada hogar focalizado en el programa con otro de similares características, pero que no recibe ayuda. La diferencia en las variables de interés (o de resultado), de los miembros de los dos hogares medirán el impacto del plan.

Los resultados preliminares de esta evaluación permiten dar cuenta que los PTC generan un impacto en la asignación y distribución del tiempo en los adultos mayores de 20 años. El programa implicó una disminución en las actividades remuneradas en hombres y mujeres, así como un aumento de las actividades de cuidado, especialmente en las mujeres.

Francineide Pires Pereira (Brazil) –Time use and gender in quilombola communities in Piauí

The paper will present the preliminary results of ongoing research on the impact of anti-poverty policies on gender relations in quilombolas communities in the state of Piauí. Will present the results of pilot experience, conducted in a community located in the vicinity of Teresina, capital of the State of Piauí, in which we examined the time use by men and women of reproductive age (25-45 years) with children. The information gathered will be compared later with the experience of men and women who have lived their reproductive phase before deployment of policies to combat poverty and politics for women. The goal is to verify that the implementation of these policies interfere in gender relations, whether or not empower women. This is because one of them has to "matricialidade family" as a principle, while the other seeks to "empower women". We believe that the adoption of the study methodology uses time allows us to identify the distribution of time everyday by gender, which may facilitate the comparison.

O trabalho apresentará os resultados provisórios de investigação em andamento sobre o impacto das políticas de combate à pobreza nas relações de gênero em comunidades quilombolas no Estado do Piauí. Será apresentado o resultado de experiência piloto, realizada em uma comunidade situada no entorno de Teresina, capital do Estado do Piauí, na qual foram examinados os usos do tempo por homens e mulheres em idade reprodutiva (25 a 45 anos), com filhos. As informações recolhidas serão comparadas, posteriormente com a experiência de homens e mulheres que tenham vivido sua fase reprodutiva antes da implantação das políticas de combate a pobreza, bem como a política para as mulheres. O objetivo é verificar se a implementação dessas políticas interfere nas relações de gênero, se empodera as mulheres ou não. Isto porque uma delas tem a "matricialidade da família" como princípio, enquanto a outra busca a "autonomia das mulheres". Entendemos que a adoção da metodologia de estudo de usos do tempo nos permite identificar a distribuição cotidiana do tempo por gênero, o que pode propiciar a comparação.

Magnus Emmendoerfer (Brazil) - Perspectives on the use of time use research for public policy

The main proposal of this theoretical study is to present the configuration of the time use research as a contribution in the public policies context. For this, in the introduction, the characterization of that research was justified in this context for understanding and facing the public problems. Then the international classifications, the main instruments of data collection, data analysis and data communication of time use were presented. The end of this study is

devoted to the exhibition of actual and potential applications by the data of time use to assist of the defining the agenda and the formulation the public policies in Brazil.

Este estudo teórico tem como objetivo apresentar a configuração da pesquisa de usos do tempo como aporte para políticas públicas. Para tanto, em sua introdução, foi justificada a sua caracterização neste contexto para conhecimento e enfrentamento de problemas públicos. Em seguida, foram apresentadas as classificações internacionais, os principais instrumentos de coleta, de análise e de comunicação de dados de usos do tempo. A parte final é dedicada à exposição de aplicações efetivas e em potencial dos dados de usos do tempo para auxiliar a definição de agenda e formulação de políticas públicas no Brasil.

Carla Canelas (Ecuador), **François Gardes** (France) and **Silvia Salazar** (Colombia) – A microsimulation on tax reforms in LAC Countries: a new approach based on full expenditures

In this article we propose a new method to estimate price effects on micro cross-sectional data using full prices derived from a matching of Household Budget and Time Use surveys. We use behavioral microsimulations by subpopulations to analyze the redistributive impact of changes in the Value Added Tax rate of Ecuador and Guatemala, taking into account the domestic production of the household. The specific features of these countries make the analysis particularly interesting in terms of economic policy and moreover, there seems to exist in the literature no estimations of income and price elasticities using micro-data, probably because the record of prices and quantities of the goods and services used by the households is rarely available for all commodity groups. Indeed, in most of the cases we would have unit values for the purchased food items only, turning the estimation of consumer demand almost impossible for the other goods and services. Since prices were not provided in the corresponding surveys, we construct them using a method that allows us to obtain unit values for each commodity group, and to estimate full income and full price elasticities. The model calculates the changes in consumption and the new distribution of total expenditure on the nine consumption groups for Ecuador and eight for Guatemala among the households. The results indicate that full elasticities differ from the monetary ones in a significant way, suggesting that the incorporation of domestic production through the valuation of time can have a relevant impact on the outcomes and the design of public policy.

3B Gender II (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4thFloor)

Chair: Paz López (UN Women)

Barbara Cobo (Brazil) and **Ana Lúcia Sabóia** (Brazil) - Economic autonomy of women in perspective

The participation of women in the labor market and in public institutions of power and decision making, combined with its growing formal schooling years, the reduction in fertility, different emerging family forms besides domestic violence against women provide the theme of "empowering women" a wide range of research topics and analysis. A recent document, prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2013) brings to the debate a number of interesting contributions on the subject, including the questioning of myths built around the recent "empowerment" of women. The woman's social obligation in relation to the care and breeding of the family remains a substantial barrier to

gender equality, even among the most educated. The investigation of the journey of unpaid work becomes crucial to assess whether men and women with equivalent schooling are accessing the labor market on equal terms. This article seeks to examine the issue of economic empowerment of women through indicators, disaggregated by sex, in terms of the existence of own income and time spent on productive and reproductive work. In Brazil, such information can be obtained through the annual national research by household sample survey called PNAD conducted by IBGE, the national institute for statistics. However, international experience shows that the best research tool for this theme are the time-use surveys. The pilot test of time-use survey conducted by IBGE in 2009 was able to bring more inputs for this analysis? What gaps still need to be filled?

A participação das mulheres no mercado de trabalho e em instâncias públicas de poder e tomada de decisões, aliada à sua crescente escolarização formal e às discussões acerca da redução da fecundidade, novos arranjos familiares e violência doméstica, fornecem ao tema “autonomia das mulheres” uma ampla gama de tópicos de investigação e análise. Um documento recente, elaborado pela Comissão Econômica para América Latina e Caribe (CEPAL, 2013) traz para o debate uma série de aportes interessantes sobre o tema, incluindo o questionamento de mitos construídos em torno do recente “empoderamento” das mulheres. A obrigatoriedade social da mulher em relação ao cuidado e reprodução da família permanece um entrave substancial à igualdade de gênero, mesmo entre as mais educadas. A investigação da jornada de trabalho não remunerado torna-se fundamental para avaliar se homens e mulheres com escolaridades equivalentes estão acessando o mercado de trabalho em igualdade de condições. O presente artigo busca analisar a questão da autonomia econômica das mulheres por meio de indicadores, desagregados por sexo, em termos da existência de rendimento próprio e tempo dedicado ao trabalho produtivo e reprodutivo. No Brasil, tais informações podem ser obtidas por meio da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD, do IBGE. No entanto, as experiências internacionais mostram que o melhor instrumento de investigação para essa temática são as pesquisas de uso do tempo. O teste-piloto da pesquisa de uso do tempo realizado pelo IBGE em 2009 foi capaz de trazer mais insumos para essa análise? Que lacunas ainda precisam ser preenchidas?

Daniela Peixoto Ramos (Brazil) - Representations of gender and time use of a case study in Brasilia

The article presents some preliminary results of a doctorate dissertation. It analyses to what extent and how social gender roles – both female and male – are related to political roles, generating distinct ways of relating to the political field. Based on the premise, made by feminist literature, that the sexual division of labor generates both gender identities and different social perspectives which carry political impacts, this research has captured, through qualitative interviews with a group of men and women who live in different neighborhoods of Brasilia/Distrito Federal – one middle and one lower class -, representations on gender and politics. The analysis of these data is used to discuss in what ways time use patterns, related to the sexual division of paid and non-paid work, are articulated to perceptions of gender roles. It is also discussed how transformations in time use regarding domestic labor – greater for women and residual for men – are perceived and lived by interviewees who belong to different social classes. The differing “time budgets” review to what extent the tradition arrangement between genders remains and what its political implications are.

O artigo apresenta resultados preliminares de uma tese de doutorado, cujo propósito é de analisar como e em que medida papéis sociais de gênero – femininos e masculinos – se relacionam a papéis políticos, gerando diferentes formas de inserção na esfera política. Com base na premissa, feita pela literatura feminista, de que a divisão sexual do trabalho seja determinante de identidades de gênero e de perspectivas sociais distintas que têm impacto

sobre o comportamento político, esta pesquisa tratou de captar representações sobre gênero e política por meio de entrevistas qualitativas com mulheres e homens residentes em bairros de classe média e popular no Distrito Federal. A análise destes dados é usada para discutir como os usos do tempo relativos à divisão sexual do trabalho remunerado e não remunerado se articulam às percepções de papéis de gênero. Também se discute como transformações nos padrões de usos do tempo referentes ao trabalho doméstico – maiores para as mulheres e residuais para os homens – são percebidas e vivenciadas por entrevistado/as de diferentes classes sociais. Os diferentes “orçamentos de tempo” são reveladores de em que medida permanece vigente o arranjo tradicional entre os gêneros e quais as implicações políticas disso.

Masra Abreu de Andrade (Brazil) - Profile of the use of time: social differences in time use between men and women

This paper intends describe and analyze the use of time inequalities in Brazilian society with a focus on gender differences. This means that around the social construction of sex differences, male and female, exists many inequalities in areas of society. In order to seek to demonstrate how such discrepancies occur in the social society, this research analyzes in addition to the literature on gender studies, sexual division of labor and use of time, the database of the National Survey of Domiciles, PNAD, in order to describe statistically the picture is the use of time and confirm which are the main factors that cause this inequality in Brazil.

Este trabalho pretende descrever e analisar as desigualdades relativas ao uso do tempo na sociedade brasileira, com o enfoque em gênero. Isso significa que a construção social em torno das diferenças de sexo, feminino e masculino, provocam desigualdades nos mais diversos âmbitos da sociedade. Com o intuito de procurar demonstrar como tais discrepâncias sociais ocorrem na sociedade, esta pesquisa analisa, além de bibliografia relativa aos estudos de gênero, divisão sexual do trabalho e uso do tempo, a base de dados da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, PNAD, a fim de descrever estatisticamente o panorama da situação do uso do tempo e confirmar quais são os principais fatores que provocam essa desigualdade no Brasil.

Anairis Hernández Jabalera (Mexico) and **Estela Rivero** (Mexico) – Not all the time is the same: variations in patterns of time use in Mexico

It has been much discussed that, despite women’s increased participation in the labor market in recent decades, the activities that Mexican men and women do reflect a traditional gender division. In other words, unpaid labor work and caregiving are the main responsibility of women, whereas men spend more time in the labor market. Recently, men’s participation in household chores and caregiving has increased, but this participation is mostly restricted to young and highly educated individuals, and to those who live in households where there are no other caregivers available. When women’s incorporation into the labor market is analyzed, they are all treated the same, as if they were a homogeneous group. These past analyses may distort differences between men and women that are daring to challenge traditional gender stereotypes –as is the case of educated men who spend some time in caregiving and household chores. This paper seeks to show that there is variation in the way that Mexican adults organize their time, and what explains this variation. In order to do this, we use latent class analysis to identify different time use patterns, and we latter describe what are the socioeconomic characteristics that identify a typical men and a typical women in each group.

3C Media and Leisure II (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Elisabetta Lazzaro (Belgium)

Session sponsored by the Université Libre de Bruxelles

Elisabetta Lazzaro (Belgium) and **Elsa Fontainha** (Portugal) – Arts and media participation and well-being empirical evidence based on America Time Use Survey (ATUS)

The paper aims to build and test original indicators of quality of experience in arts and media participation, including repercussions on well-being. The amount of time allocated to arts and media activities, either as attendance or amateur practices, can capture the quality, and hence the actual value that individuals place in the arts, significantly adding to more traditional measurements, such as money spent, preferences stated by arts audiences and consumers, and recall-questions or retrospective surveys. Furthermore, the current dynamics of digital technologies applied to the creation, distribution and access to the arts and media is urging an update and a reconsideration of the overall concept and modes of arts participation, and hence of its measurement and its impact at individual and socio-economic levels.

The empirical research is based on 2010 American Time Use Survey (ATUS 2010), including the Well-Being (WB) module which contains information linked to how people felt during particular activities. Empirical models are tested, explaining the level of the time-quality indicator for various arts activities on the basis of opportunities (e.g. available arts offer, such as in metropolitan areas) and constraints (e.g. occupational status and family burdens) to arts participation. The obtained time quality indicators are the dependent variables, one for each arts activity. Independent variables include geographical, demographic and socio-economic, similarly to the descriptive analysis.

Yoshiyuki Takano (Japan) – Outline and summary results of the 2011 Survey on Time and Leisure Activities conducted by Statistics Bureau of Japan

The Statistics Bureau of Japan conducted the 2011 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities in October 2011 and released the results of the 2011 survey. I'll introduce the outline and summary results of the 2011 survey.

Sandra Rangel de Souza Miscali (Brazil), **Simone Teixeira** (Brazil) and **Sonia Martins Almeida Nogueira** (Brazil) – Youth, culture and identity: the cultural practices and the use of free time

This research has the aim of identify the relationship between the youth and culture in the use of free time. For that, we based the study in the experience of young students from the second and the third year of high school from a public school placed in the outskirts. In the diversity of the youth category and its different cultural practices it is given the formation and the expression of their identities, because they are subjects that transit in varied contexts and take part of several initiatives.

The cultural practices in the use of the free time of the studied young people constituted in a problematical and organizing action of the cultural experience that give potency to the young people choices based in limits and possibilities.

The field work was done in 2011 and 2012 and it collected the application of questionnaires of 30 young people in Campos dos Goytacazes, North region of Rio de Janeiro State.

From the theoretic point of view, this study was oriented by Stuart Hall's category of identity, in dialog with Helena Abramo's approach to the youth. The study about the use of the free time

has as subsidy the reading of legal instrument, juridical norms and international declarations about the thematic , beyond the contribution of the authors Nobert Elias and Carrano, Dayrell and Brenner.

It is possible to identify recurrences in the report of the interviewed young people that reveal the meaning of being young, the cultural practices and aspirations in a process of experimentation marked by inequality of opportunities, by the participation in youth groups and by the communitarian acquaintanceship.

Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo identificar a relação entre juventude, cultura no uso do tempo livre. Para tanto, baseamos este estudo na experiência de jovens estudantes do segundo e terceiro ano do Ensino Médio de uma escola pública situada na periferia. Na diversidade da categoria juventude e as suas diferentes práticas culturais se dá a formação e a expressão de suas identidades, pois são sujeitos que transitam em contextos variados e participam de iniciativas diversas.

As práticas culturais no uso do tempo livre dos jovens estudados se constituíram em uma ação problematizadora e organizadora da experiência cultural que potencializa as escolhas dos jovens baseadas em limites e possibilidades.

O trabalho de campo foi realizado nos anos de 2011 e 2012 e reuniu a aplicação de questionários à 30 jovens no município de Campos dos Goytacazes, região Norte do estado do Rio de Janeiro.

Do ponto de vista teórico, este estudo foi orientado pela categoria de identidade de Stuart Hall, em diálogo com as abordagens de juventude de Helena Abramo. O estudo sobre o uso do tempo livre teve como subsídio a leitura de instrumentos legais, normas jurídicas e declarações internacionais sobre a temática, além da contribuição dos autores Norbert Elias e Carrano, Dayrell e Brenner.

É possível identificar recorrências nos relatos dos jovens entrevistados, que revelam o significado de ser jovem, as práticas culturais e aspirações, num processo de experimentação marcado por desigualdades de oportunidades, pela participação em grupos juvenis e pela convivência comunitária.

Thiago Cavalcante de Souza (Brazil) and Diogo Barbosa Figueredo (Brazil) –
The impact of the price of exhibition cultural services on the working time of consumers

In the economic literature, the temporal aspect plays an important role for economic analysis. In summary, we define the time as essential to the production decisions of firms and workers' consumption. Given these issues, this paper analyzes the consumption of cultural cinema exhibition services, identifying how the average income of this segment of the market influences the labor time necessary for a monthly demand with reference to the public viewer of municipalities in Bahia, Brazil . This research is based on the Keynesian trade-off: time, leisure, work and contemporary conceptions of the cultural economy. We used descriptive statistical procedure to analyze the correlation between public behavior (consumption), labor time necessary for the composition of a basket of consumption and average prices of the tickets. Furthermore, it presents two indicators: TPI - average labor time to purchase tickets; RPI - average income needed to purchase tickets. The results show that there was an increase in the number of viewers and cinemas during the last years. However, note that market segment is strong increases in average prices of the tickets. Thus, the increases in prices widen the budget constraint of individuals, generating direct impacts on the trade-off leisure / work. Soon, consumers will have to assume a greater expenditure with hours of constant work to maintain this kind of consumption.

Na literatura econômica, o aspecto temporal assume um papel relevante para análise econômica. Em síntese, define-se o tempo como essencial para as decisões de produção das

firmas e de consumo dos trabalhadores. Diante dessas questões, este trabalho analisa o consumo de serviços culturais de exibição cinematográfica, identificando como o preço médio dos ingressos desse segmento de mercado influencia o tempo de trabalho necessário para uma demanda mensal, tomando como referência o público expectador dos municípios da Bahia, Brasil. Esta investigação tem como base a trade-off keynesiano: tempo, lazer, trabalho e concepções contemporâneas de economia da cultura. Utilizou-se o procedimento estatístico descritivo para analisar a correlação entre o comportamento do público (consumo), tempo de trabalho necessário para composição de uma cesta de consumo e os preços médios dos ingressos. Ademais, apresentam-se dois indicadores: TPI – tempo de trabalho médio para aquisição de ingressos; RPI – renda média necessária para aquisição de ingressos. Os resultados revelam que houve crescimento no número de espectadores e de salas de cinema ao longo dos últimos anos. Entretanto, nesse segmento de mercado constatam-se fortes elevações nos preços médios dos ingressos. Desse modo, as elevações nos preços ampliam a restrição orçamentária dos indivíduos, gerando impactos diretos no trade-off lazer/trabalho. Logo, os consumidores terão que assumir um maior dispêndio com horas de trabalho para que mantenham constante esse tipo de consumo.

3D Methodology I (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Nathalie Sonck (Netherlands)

Nathalie Sonck (Netherlands), **Henk Fernee** (Netherlands) and **Annette Scherpenzeel** (Netherlands) – “Smart” diary? Using smartphones to collect time-use data in Netherlands

Completing a time-use diary on paper, by phone or face-to-face interview is a burdensome activity for respondents (and if present, interviewers). Moreover, there is no control whether respondents regularly register their activities throughout the day, which may result in recall problems. Current technology of smartphones and apps allows to conduct time-use research completely differently. As smartphone users mostly have permanent access to their mobile phone, they can report their activities several times a day, resulting in less recall problems. Additionally, smartphones enable to collect complementary information, such as exact location (by GPS), how people feel at random moments during the day (i.e. experience sampling), what short-term activities they do throughout the day (by pop-up questions such as about social media use), etc.

Center data and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research jointly conducted experiments to collect time-use data by smartphones. An app was specifically designed for this purpose (following HETUS-guidelines) and extensively tested (n= 100). As from September 2012, data are collected during a year in a representative sample of the Dutch population (n=2000). Persons can either participate with their own smartphone, or they are provided with one.

We will focus on the feasibility of a smartphone diary completed by experienced and non-experienced smartphone users. We can assess whether the method yields different results compared to the traditional paper diary in the Dutch 2011/2012 TUS. Finally, we will present opportunities to address research questions about well-being and happiness; feelings of time pressure; social media use; mobility, etc.

Joeri Minnen (Belgium), **Sarah Daniels** (Belgium), **Ignace Glorieux** (Belgium), **Theun-Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium) and **Djiwo Weenas** (Belgium) –
Modular Online Time Use Survey (MOTUS): a new tool for time-diary data collection

MOTUS: Modular Online Time Use Survey

Part one: The “OTUS”-part

In social sciences, time-use surveys or paper-and-pencil diary research is the most profound and valuable way to capture human behaviour as opposed to any other social-scientific research method (e.g. retrospective questionnaires). Time-use research derives its strength from a sequential, activity-based registration method, including the context of each activity (e.g. with whom, where, ...). There are, however, two major disadvantages: the costs and the highly intensive registration method.

These high costs stem from the need from multiple visits of interviewers, coding and conversion of paper-and-pencil diaries to a digital database and the cleaning process hereof.

The aim of the first part of this contribution is twofold: 1) we demonstrate how MOTUS reduces these costs and 2) what additional benefits MOTUS this yields. Cost reduction stems from replacing interviewers by a series of automated e-mail and text messages to guide respondents through the research process, online activity registration allows direct data-storage, and build in control scripts for inconsistencies (e.g. the identification of unspecified time-periods) allow direct “cleaning”. The additional benefits are, for example, decrease of social desirable answering because of the absence of an interviewer (cf. Krauter et al. 2008), freedom for respondents to fill in their questionnaires and diaries at their own pace and moment in time (cf. Evans et al. 2005), and respondent-based cleaning which makes researcher’s interference on, for example, unspecified time unnecessary (cf. Bonke et al. 2010).

Ignace Glorieux (Belgium), **Sarah Daniels** (Belgium), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium), **Theun-Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium) and **Djiwo Weenas** (Belgium) –
Modular Online Time Use Survey (MOTUS): Modularity holds all the trumps

MOTUS: Modular Online Time Use Survey

Part two: The “M”-part

Although time-diaries are considered the most valuable and detailed method for (large-scale) studies of daily life, they are also highly expensive to perform. In the first part of this contribution we demonstrated that MOTUS reduces these research costs and that the solutions for this cost-reduction additionally result in higher quality time-diary data. This second part of our contribution focuses on another additional benefit of MOTUS, being its modularity.

As we will demonstrate, the benefits of this modularity are twofold: 1) it allows low-cost start-up of new research, 2) it allows topic-specific research within the full context of daily life. Once developed, MOTUS’ infrastructure consists of both scripts for questionnaires, activity-based diaries, and a respondent management and monitoring system, which implies that starting up a new research simply means providing input for questionnaires, adjusting activity-lists for diary registration, and uploading respondent contact information. Moreover, this makes it much easier to adjust questionnaires or activity lists to international standards (e.g. in this case EUROSTAT-guidelines for harmonized time-use surveys).

The advantage of time-diaries inquiring daily life in its full context might in some cases be considered also a disadvantage. Some activities are hardly captured in time-diary data (e.g. media-usage, transportations). As we will show, MOTUS’ modularity allows the creation of topic-specific modules that can assign additional questions to certain activities to inquire them more in depth without designing, for example, a special transportation survey and losing the full context of daily life.

John Robinson (United States) and **Jonathan Gershuny** (United Kingdom) –
Life-style conclusions from activity estimates vs. weekly time diaries

Generating respondent life styles by correlating or factor analyzing respondent activity estimates is a conventional, simple and inexpensive approach to understanding how different people connect their daily activities in a patterned and meaningful way. However, it is subject to potential exaggeration and distortion from the familiar response set of social desirability, particularly because estimates are not subject to the normal time constraint of 168 hours a week. This article compares leisure activity intercorrelations in two US national studies using time estimates and compares both to the patterns found in weekly time diaries. As expected, it finds considerable convergence in the two studies using respondent estimates as correlated with reported work hours and hours watching TV. Work tended to correlate more positively with most leisure activities, while TV hours tended to correlate negatively with them. In the weekly time diary, however, both work hours and TV hours correlated negatively. Moreover, the intercorrelation of specific leisure activities with each other, like movies with sports, was also stronger in the respondent estimates than in the diaries.

These conclusions were replicated using parallel time-estimate and weekly diary data from the UK, the latter being a long-term panel study covering three weeks rather than one (as in the US). Moreover, the weekly-diary intercorrelations became even weaker when the diary period was effectively extended to three weeks, consistent with the expectation that leisure activity interconnections become less clustered the longer the time period observed. These results suggest that generating life-style profiles based on respondent estimates leads to exaggerated conclusions about activity interconnection.

3E Care III (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: E (4th Floor)

Chair: Lucía Scuro (ECLAC/CEPAL)

Pablo Gracia (Spain) and **Joris Ghysels** (Netherlands) – Parental education and time with children in four European countries

How do parents of different levels of education spend time with children in countries with distinct institutional, family-work, and cultural characteristics? We investigate this question using time use data from four European countries: Britain, Flanders, Norway, and Spain. Previous cross-national studies found a correlation between parental education and child care time, but the literature has not provided yet a clear explanation how parental education and national contexts intersect in explaining parental care.

At the micro-level, college-educated parents may have more economic and time resources to allocate time to child care (Bianchi et al., 2004). Well-educated parents may also conform to more intensive child-oriented norms than lesser educated parents (Lareau, 2003). At the macro-level, countries with more generous welfare states, as compared to those with market-oriented policies, would implement universal policies that allow parents with basic education to compensate for their initial disadvantage in spending time in child care activities (Sayer et al., 2004). In our empirical analyses, we consider all these plausible theoretical assumptions.

We estimate 'Seemingly Unrelated Regressions' for four time outcomes: (i) parental care; (ii) housework; (iii) paid work; (iv) leisure. After running different statistical models, which control for partners' relative earnings and wage, as well as household income and outsourcing domestic work, we estimate how education affects parents' participation in these four activities. We argue that our analytical approach is necessary to better understand how

education affects parents' time with children in countries with different institutional and cultural characteristics.

Oriel Sullivan (United Kingdom), **Francesco C. Billari** (United Kingdom) and **Evrin Altintas** (United Kingdom) – Father's changing contributions to child care and domestic work in very low fertility countries: the effect of education

Comparing a cluster of European countries that have recently experienced very low fertility with other industrialized countries, we propose a connection between fertility, education, and changes in gendered domestic behavior as evidenced through fathers' increasing participation in unpaid work. Analyzing cross-national changes in father's time spent in child care and core domestic work we find significant recent increases in the contributions of younger, more highly educated fathers in those very low fertility countries which are now experiencing upturns in fertility. Most notably, the pace of these increases exceeds that found in the comparison group of other industrialized countries. We interpret these findings as suggestive evidence for a process of cross-national social diffusion of more egalitarian domestic gender relations, acting to facilitate a turn-around in the pattern of postponed and foregone fertility which has characterized lowest low and very low fertility countries.

Cho Sae (Japan), **Kawakami Yuta** (Japan) and **Endo Toshiki** (Japan) – Paid work, childcare, housework, and free time of Japanese women: a statistical modeling based on the time-use survey data of Zenkoku Tomonokai in Japan

Zenkoku Tomonokai is a women's organisation in Japan, which aims to "contribute to societal development through encouraging good home life". It advocates a "rational home life" and has been carrying out a survey of its members' use of time every five years since 1959 so that the members can reflect on their use of time in terms of content and quality.

In Japan, housework and childcare have traditionally been seen as the mother's job, but this attitude has been changing as of late. As the number of women seeking work outside the home is increasing, the study investigates the ways in which changes in the members' awareness are reflected in the survey data. Using data from the 1999, 2004, and 2009 surveys with a sample size of 10,110 members whose youngest child is younger than 18 years old, the study reviews changes in the distribution of time spent on paid work, childcare, housework, and free time available and the correlations between them according to different employment patterns in full-time work, part-time employment, and being a full-time house-wife. It then constructs a statistical model to address the question: when the members do not have to spend much time on childcare because their children have grown up, how do they use their freed-up time?

Lekha Chakraborty (India) – Macropolicy making on unpaid care work: does integrating time use in gender budgeting help?

Incorporating unpaid care in public policy making is an elusive area of research. Despite the fact that gender budgeting is emerging as a significant socio-economic tool to analyze the fiscal policies to identify its effect on gender equity, the integration of time use statistics into this process remain partial or even nil across countries. If gender budgeting is predominantly based on the index-based gender diagnosis, a relook into the construction of the gender (inequality) index is relevant. This is significant to avoid a partial capture of gender diagnosis in the budget policy making. The issue is all the more revealing, as the available gender inequality index based on three dimensions – health, empowerment and labour market participation – so far has not integrated time use statistics in its calculations. From a public finance perspective,

gender budgeting process often rest on the assumption that mainstream expenditure such as public infrastructure is non-rival in nature and applying gender lens to these is not feasible. This argument is refuted by the time budget statistics. The time budget data revealed that this argument is often flawed, as there is intrinsic gender dimension to the non-rival expenditure. The time allocation in the economy activities like fetching of water (and fuel) involves more girls and women and infrastructure investment with gender sensitive water polices and energy policies can really benefit women.

12:00-13:00 Lunch

Room: Lunch Room (3rd Floor)

13:00-15:00 Parallel Sessions 4**4A Methodology II (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)**

Room: A (Conference Room/2nd Floor)

Chair: Elsa Fontainha (Portugal)

Luciana Gandini (Mexico), **Susan W. Parker** (Mexico), **Mónica Orozco** (Mexico)
– Diary versus questionnaire: a comparison of methodologies for measuring the time use in Mexico

In this paper we propose and implement a different strategy to compare the results of stylized questionnaires and time use diaries. We present the final results of a research project in which we carried out fieldwork where we randomly assign households to answer either a stylized time use survey questions or a time diary, where in both cases the reference period is the same (activities over the previous day). This strategy has the advantage of assuring that observed differences in patterns of time use are due only to differences in the design of the questionnaires and not to differences in the characteristics of those responding, differences in the time period when the surveys were carried out, or differences in the period of reference.

Our field work is carried out for 750 households in Mexico City, where 375 households are randomly assigned to respond to a stylized questionnaire and the remaining 375 a time use diary. Using these results, we provide estimates of time use under disaggregated measures for time use for each type of questionnaire and by age group and gender. An additional contribution of our study is providing evidence on time use in a developing country. Nearly all existing time use surveys (and consequently research) occur in highly developed industrialized countries and the findings of these studies do not necessarily carry over to less developed country settings. It is also of interest the extent to which time use surveys may be implemented in settings with lower levels of education than in developed country settings. Our results demonstrate that using the time diary results in a significantly higher number of hours dedicated to domestic work compared with survey questions, both for men and for women. However, differences under the survey are much greater for men than for women with stylized surveys estimating more than twice the hours spent in domestic work for men than time diaries. Hours dedicated to paid work however show no significant differences between the two surveys, both for men and women. Hours in leisure activities, personal care and using mass media however are significantly higher under diaries than stylized questionnaire both for men and for women.

En este trabajo proponemos e implementamos una estrategia diferente para comparar los resultados de cuestionarios estilizados y diarios de uso del tiempo. Presentamos los resultados finales de un proyecto de investigación en el cual llevamos a cabo un trabajo de campo donde asignamos de manera aleatoria cuestionarios o diarios para que respondan los hogares sobre uso del tiempo. En ambos casos, el período de referencia es el mismo (semana previa). Esta estrategia tiene la ventaja de asegurar que las diferencias observadas en los patrones de uso del tiempo se deben sólo a diferencias en el diseño de los instrumentos de recolección de información y no a otras diferencias, tales como características de los respondentes, levantamiento de las encuestas en distintos momentos o diversos períodos de referencia. El trabajo de campo se realizó en 750 hogares de la Ciudad de México, a 375 se les asignaron aleatoriamente cuestionarios estilizados y a los restantes 375, diarios de uso del tiempo. Con los resultados obtenidos presentamos estimaciones utilizando medidas desagregadas de uso del tiempo para cada tipo de instrumento, por grupos de edad y sexo. Una contribución adicional de nuestro estudio es que proporciona evidencia sobre la medición del uso del tiempo en países en desarrollo. La gran mayoría de las encuestas e investigaciones de uso del tiempo tienen lugar en países industrializados y sus hallazgos no necesariamente son significativos para contextos menos desarrollados. Asimismo, también resulta de interés conocer el grado en que las encuestas de uso del tiempo pueden implementarse en lugares con niveles educativos más bajos.

Los resultados demuestran que el diario arroja un número significativamente mayor de horas dedicadas al trabajo doméstico en comparación con las preguntas del cuestionario, para hombres y mujeres. Sin embargo, este último estima más del doble de horas de trabajo doméstico realizada por los hombres que el diario. Por su parte, las horas dedicadas al trabajo remunerado no muestran diferencias significativas entre las dos muestras. El tiempo dedicado a actividades de ocio, cuidado personal y uso de medios de comunicación, son significativamente más altos en el diario, tanto para hombres como para mujeres.

Alvaro Limber Chirino Gutierrez (Bolivia) – A history in time: time use surveys in Bolivia

Bolivia is one of the few countries in the region to date has failed to build a specialized survey on the use of time, there are approaches that the inclusion of a module with closed questions on a survey of households in 2002 and conducting two pilot tests in 2010, yet to date not set an official survey, this despite the need for this information is mandated by the new state constitution in Bolivia. This document consistently develops comparisons between these two moments in terms of both design and unique content operational (2002, 2010) and deepens the resulting information processing and its usefulness for the purpose of dimensioning the usefulness of such studies to understand various issues of social concern, such as, the unpaid labor, child labor, inequality in various fields, et. al. Also, we introduce the use of technical "text mining" as an additional tool that adds the ability to link qualitative and quantitative approach to the analysis of the diary that generate this kind of study.

Bolivia es uno de los pocos países de la región que a la fecha no ha logrado consolidar una encuesta especializada en el uso de tiempo, las aproximaciones que existen son la de inclusión de un modulo con preguntas cerradas en una encuesta a hogares el año 2002 y la realización de 2 pruebas pilotos en el año 2010, aun así, a la fecha no se establece una encuesta oficial, esto a pesar de que la necesidad de esta información es un mandato de la nueva constitución política del estado en Bolivia. Este documento desarrolla de manera sistemática comparaciones entre estos dos momentos en cuanto al diseño de contenido de ambos y únicos operativos (2002, 2010) y profundiza en el tratamiento de la información resultante y su utilidad con el fin de dimensionar la utilidad de este tipo de estudios para entender distintas temáticas de interés social, como ser; el trabajo no remunerado, el trabajo infantil, desigualdad en distintos ámbito

s, et. al. Así también, se introduce el empleo de la técnica del análisis de texto (text mining) como una herramienta adicional que agrega la posibilidad de enlazar un enfoque cuali-cuantitativo en el análisis de los diarios que generan este tipo de estudios.

Jorge Rosales-Salas (Chile) and **Sergio Jara-Díaz** (Chile) – The role of the observation period in a better understanding of time use

The magnitude of information regarding time use can be overwhelming. It can cover days, weeks, months, years and even a lifetime. To choose the period of observation properly is an issue that is intimately related with the research objective and whose relevance has been acknowledged in an extensive range of articles. In this paper we want to contribute to this discussion. We will describe the different sources to obtain time use information. Then we summarize the arguments around measurement issues discussed in the literature. Additionally we identify appropriate data sets (multiday diaries) to analyze those issues comparatively using different periods of observation. Then, the analysis is performed regarding descriptive and microeconomic modeling. Finally, we conclude.

Our conclusion from this fair empirical examination of issues is that for all the groups analyzed three or two days with random disjoint groups weighted surveys do seem to be an adequate surrogate for the information obtained in a weekly survey that captures a basic work-leisure cycle.

Kimberly Fisher (United Kingdom), **Rose Woods** (United Kingdom) and **Laura Wronski** (United Kingdom) - Increasing response rates by increasing the recall period

By measuring daily activity patterns, time diary surveys collect information central to research into a wide range of policy concerns. Nevertheless, diaries require significant time investments from respondents, and attracting sufficient response rates is a growing challenge for these (and many) surveys. While the representative value of sampled activity patterns necessitates that respondents report activities for randomly selected days, greater flexibility in the timing of collection of the diary can improve participation rates. The trade-off is that the longer the gap between the activity and the diary report, the lower the quality of the data the diary collects. For this reason, the American Time Use Survey, which uses telephone interviews, a collection strategy that itself can collect less detailed reports, only permits respondents to report their activities on the day following the day sampled for observation. This paper explores what could happen if the permitted distance between the sampled day and reporting increased. First, we examine the current ATUS response rates, the total number of episodes, overall diary quality, and reporting of basic activity domains for diaries collected during different blocks of time throughout the day. Then, we use the Multinational Time Use Study version of a number of surveys collected in the Harmonized European Time Use Surveys project, where participants can complete diaries later than one day after the monitored day. Again, we compare response rates and various data quality measures between diaries completed during the day, at the end of the day, on the next day, and later. Though the HETUS surveys enable participants to see the diary (with pen and paper or internet collection), these explorations inform the potential impact for other surveys. Some patterns of variance by timing of completing the diary report differ by country and by survey. Even so, the distribution of who completes diaries later is not random. The HE! TUS surveys enable us to explore the difference from collecting fewer, more detailed diaries from a smaller number of people in those groups more likely to complete the diary later, and collecting somewhat less detailed diaries from a larger number of people. Additionally, we explore how the use of time-stamped data to which people have access on web-based communications and mobile devices might aid the improvement of recall of activities after the day of observation.

4B Gender III (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4th Floor)

Chair: Ana Lúcia Saboia (Brazil)

Nora Meister (Switzerland) – Time experience as an indicator of wellbeing and of gender inequalities

Through time experience — how individuals feel about the organization of their time — the purpose of this research is to understand how men and women face everyday activities related to parenthood and work. We focus here on the subjective experience of time, rather than the factual differences in time use, to revisit gender inequalities in daily activities and its consequence on wellbeing.

We test here the persistence of the gender roles (master status) through the analysis of: 1) the gender differences in the perceptions of time experience; 2) the incidence of parental involvement and intensive parenthood norms on time use experience. Data comes from the third wave of the survey Social Stratification, Cohesion and Conflict in Contemporary Families, conducted in Switzerland in 2011. Two types of information are used to build indicators of quality of time: a series of questions about the person's relationship to time use (stress, constraint, control, boredom) and their grading of the amount of time dedicated to certain activities (domestic labor, active leisure, passive leisure). Regression analysis are used to test the effect of the activity rate, the professional position, the level of education and the number of children living at home. All the analyses are run separately for men and women.

The results show that, overall, men and women are satisfied with the organization of their time. However, the quality of women time appears strongly affected by the amount of working hours and children at home, while it is not the case for men.

Gabriela Pedetti (Uruguay), **Valentina Perrotta** (Uruguay); **Mariana Fernández Soto** (Uruguay); **Florencia Semblat** (Uruguay) y **Diego Pieri** (Uruguay)
– Time poverty of women and men in Uruguay

The main objective of the research was to provide a comprehensive understanding of poverty, to consider the gender dimension to incorporate new dimensions in measurement. First, it was made a critical review of the current measure of poverty from incorporating a gender perspective. Secondly, we conducted an exercise approach to a new measure of poverty that includes the use of time (paid and unpaid) of individuals, on the understanding that poverty of time affects differentially males and females and is a factor of the lack of autonomy. We used the methodology developed in Mexico by Merino (2010), where time poverty is defined as the situation where there is not enough time to devote to paid work and non-productive activities.

Within the main findings, we found that 52.7% of Uruguayan women in 2007 were poor time, and 10.9% of men. Also we identified that time poverty has a differential incidence according various socio-demographic characteristics such as age group, marital status, educational level and the number of children-as of 0-16 years in the same household.

El objetivo principal de la investigación es aportar a la comprensión integral de la pobreza, que considere la dimensión de género, para poder incorporar nuevas dimensiones en su medición. Para ello, en primer lugar, se realizó una revisión crítica de la medición actual de la pobreza incorporando la perspectiva de género. En segundo lugar, se elaboró un ejercicio de aproximación de medición de la pobreza que incluya la utilización del tiempo (remunerado y no

remunerado) de las personas, en el entendido de que la pobreza de tiempo afecta de manera diferenciada a varones y mujeres y es un factor determinante de la falta de autonomía.

La metodología desarrollada parte de la experiencia realizada en México por Merino (2010), donde la pobreza de tiempo se define como la situación en la que no se cuenta con tiempo suficiente para destinar al trabajo remunerado y a las actividades no productivas.

Dentro de los principales resultados se encontró que el 52,7% de las mujeres uruguayas en 2007 eran pobres de tiempo y el 10,9% de los varones. Asimismo se identificó que la pobreza de tiempo tiene una incidencia diferencial según características socio-demográficas como el tramo de edad, la situación conyugal, el nivel educativo y la cantidad de niños-as de 0 a 16 años en el mismo hogar.

Djiwo Weenas (Belgium), **Sarah Daniels** (Belgium), **Ignace Glorieux** (Belgium), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium), **Theun-Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium) and **Jorge Rosales-Salas** (Chile) – Gender egalitarian beliefs, gender egalitarian time-use?

A lot of research states that gender egalitarian beliefs have been rising since the fifties, and state that modernization lies at the heart of this evolution, primarily by means of education. However, Glorieux, amongst others has claimed that this increase in gender egalitarian attitudes is not always reflected in the societal relations between men and women. In other words, gender egalitarian attitudes do not necessarily imply gender egalitarian behavioral outcomes.

This paper will investigate the direct effect of education on gender egalitarian behavioral outcomes (e.g. time spent on household chores or work-related activities) as well as the indirect effect through gender egalitarian beliefs. Testing this second pathway is very relevant because it provides new insights on the relationship between education, gender egalitarian beliefs and gender egalitarian behavioral outcomes. For example, it is possible that higher educated people report more gender egalitarian attitudes, but that this does not reflect in a more gender egalitarian division of time-use.

Analyses will be performed on data from the 2004 Flemish time-use survey and the 2005 Belgian time-use survey. SPSS AMOS will be used to test these causal pathways, and a bootstrap procedure will be performed to test for the mediation effects. The goal of this research is to provide a deeper understanding on the relationship between education, gender egalitarian attitudes and gender egalitarian behavioral outcomes.

Nathalie Reis Itaboraí (Brazil) - Temporalities in feminine plural: gender and class inequalities in the use of time by Brazilian families

The use of time is an important dimension of inequalities of gender and class in Brazilian families. In recent decades, Brazilian women have experienced great progress in their engagement in the labor market, but inequalities persist in gender relations within families and between families of different social classes. Although women have fewer children today, their role as caregivers remains an important cause of inequality and it has been transmitted generationally through socialization of children in sexual division of labor. The class dimension is also important because, while upper classes women can pay housemaids and better reconcile their public and private life, lower classes women must dedicate more time to housework and care work of their children, who have less access to early childhood education. Three main issues can be studied using data from the Brazilian Census Bureau (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE). The first is the time spent by men and women adults in domestic and paid work. The second is who are the caregivers of young children and how many of them have access to public or paid nurseries and preschools. The third is the socialization of children

concern the distribution of time for studying, doing housework or paid work. The sources of data used are an annual national sample survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios-PNAD) carried out in 2006 and a special research on standard of living (Pesquisa sobre Padrão de Vida-PPV) carried out in 1996 in the Northeastern and Southern regions.

O uso do tempo é uma dimensão importante das desigualdades de classe e gênero nas famílias brasileiras. As mulheres brasileiras tiveram um grande progresso no seu engajamento no mercado de trabalho nas últimas décadas, mas as desigualdades persistem nas relações de gênero dentro das famílias e entre famílias de diferentes classes. Apesar das mulheres terem menos filhos hoje, o seu papel de cuidadoras mantém-se como uma importante causa de desigualdades, transmitidas geracionalmente pela socialização dos filhos na divisão sexual do trabalho. A dimensão de classe também é importante pois, enquanto as mulheres das classes altas contratam empregadas domésticas e assim conciliam melhor sua vida pública e privada, as mulheres das classes baixas dedicam mais tempo ao trabalho doméstico e ao cuidado de suas crianças, as quais têm menos acesso à educação nos primeiros anos de vida. Três ordens de questões podem ser estudadas com dados do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). A primeira é o tempo gasto por homens e mulheres adultos nos trabalhos doméstico e remunerado. A segunda é quem cuida das crianças pequenas e quantas têm acesso a creches e pré-escolas públicas ou pagas. O terceiro é a socialização dos filhos quanto à distribuição de tempos para estudar, fazer trabalho doméstico ou remunerado. As fontes de dados utilizadas são a Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD) realizada em 2006 e a Pesquisa sobre Padrão de Vida (PPV), realizada em 1996, nas regiões Nordeste e Sudeste.

4C Generational Issues (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Marina Águas (Brazil)

Geum-Sun Byun (South Korea) and **Mi Hee Park** (South Korea) – Determinants of time allocation clusters among older persons in Korea: focusing on diversity and inequality

This study investigated time allocation clusters among older persons in Korea and explored factors that determined those types. In general, one of the most noticeable changes of ageing is decrease paid work and increase leisure time. But in Korea, many older persons allocate much time in paid work during some others enjoy leisure activities. Previous studies in Korea concentrated on parts of life in old age like productive activity and have not fully examined why the elderly allocated time in different patterns. This study classified types of time allocation and analyzed how the socio-demographic factors are associated with the likelihood of being in one of these types using the 2009 Time Use survey Data in Korea and multinomial logistic regression. The findings showed that older persons fell into six clusters: paid work, unpaid/domestic work, domestic work/caregiving, active leisure/social participation, passive leisure, and personal maintenance. Also, It has been found that living in rural areas associated with the likelihood of being in paid work type and unpaid/domestic work type (reference type=personal maintenance). Women were likely to have unpaid/domestic work type and domestic work/caregiving type, and they were less likely to have paid work type and passive leisure type. Highly educated elderly were likely to have active leisure/social participation type, and lower income associated with the likelihood of being in paid work type. These findings indicated that older persons in Korea were facing time inequalities which were fixed in social status, and it could make their life worse.

Masago Fujiwara (Japan) – A dynamic analysis of Japanese time fund data from 1976 to 2011

This presentation attempts to show a dynamic analysis of Japanese time fund data of every five year from 1976 to 2011, and their findings. Japan is a rapidly ageing society. Through our analysis, we could obtain some fact-findings common to every ageing societies in the world. Time fund data are not necessarily popular data in time use studies. They can be obtained by multiplying the average hours of activities and its size of population. We can regard the change of time funds are caused by three factors. The first factor results from (1) the changing relative size of each age group in the society, the second factor comes from (2) the changing absolute size of each group. And, as the third factor, we have to take into consideration (3) the influence of the changing preferences of people among activities.

In Japan, both the relative size and the absolute size of aged population are increasing. We call respectively the first as (a) ageing effect, the second as (b) growth effect. As the third effect, the changing preferences of people might be add to them. We call this (c) act-shift effect. The aged are people who devote much of their daily times to primary activities and tertiary activities, rather than to secondary activities. As they are increasing in their relative and absolute size, the relative amounts of time funds of primary and secondary activities are also supposed to expand in our society. People are thought to change their preferences of activities in the long run. If so, this might hasten the changing ratio of three activities as a whole of our society.

Through our dynamic analysis, we could obtain a series of fact-findings concerning our structural changes of time funds. We could show, for example, that the aging effect is contributing to increase the amounts of primary activity and passive leisure activity, while it is decreasing those of paid work. Through our fact findings, we could forecast where our society is going, and show some policy implications.

Daniel Paiva (Portugal) – Temporalities and spatialities in the everyday life of the elderly: a local study in Lisbon

Ageing is a complex process that affects people differently. The changes that occur in the more advance stages of life have a profound impact on how one senses and organizes its day-to-day activities. In a moment when European cities are inhabited with increasingly aged populations, it is imperative to understand how the elderly cope with changes both in their own life and in the fragmented urban space that surrounds them. The study here presented tries to make a humble contribution to this task by taking an approach to the everyday life based on three pillars: time, space and activities. The research was carried out in Ameixoeira, a peripheral district of Lisbon that presents an interesting social and urban mix and contains a low rate of elder population. Information was gathered in two phases. In phase one, 20 elders were followed during a week. During this period, information about activities conducted with reference to the place and time was registered in diaries. With this information, it was possible to reconstruct an image of the everyday life of the elder population. In phase two, there were conducted eight in depth semi-structured interviews in order to identify the time-space constraints that the elder population is dealing with in the district. The study results allows us to observe in detail how the elder population senses and organizes their time-space and copes with the changes in their everyday life in a European capital city.

Cíntia Liara Engel (Brazil) – Reflections about uses of time spent on caring for people

Since its earliest conceptions in Brazil, Time Use Researches are concerned with the definition of what types of activities accounts for the caring and maintenance of homes and people, and how much time it is spent on each of them. Within this perspective, it is apparently easier to calculate the time spend on domestic functions related to the housekeeping, while tasks concerning caring for people are less tangible and, sometimes, the amount of time employed seems smaller. In a qualitative research conducted in 2012 with caregivers for a family member with Alzheimer's, I noticed that the time devoted to care activities may be much higher than that intended for specific tasks. Besides, there is a considerable amount of time dedicated to deal with the memory crisis and to mediate the relationship of care in order to persuade the person to accept the necessary interventions. Moreover, one of the main complaints of the caregivers refers to the time that they have to be present - or the absence of time to be elsewhere, working with or engaging in their personal interests, because the other depends on the full-time presence of a caregiver. For this reason, I argue that the notion of lack of time - in which there is no possibility of engaging in particular projects owing to the need to be nursing someone else - may be one of the possible ways to forge a more precise scale of the uses of time spent on caring for people.

Desde suas primeiras concepções no Brasil, as pesquisas sobre usos do tempo possuem a preocupação de definir quais são os tipos de atividades realizadas para suprir o cuidado e a manutenção dos lares e das pessoas e quanto tempo se gasta com cada um desses afazeres. Dentro dessa perspectiva, é aparentemente mais fácil fazer esse cálculo relativo às funções domésticas com a casa, enquanto algumas das tarefas de cuidado com pessoas são menos palpáveis e, por vezes, o montante gasto com essas parece menor. Em pesquisa realizada no ano de 2012, com cuidadoras familiares de pessoas com Alzheimer, notei que o tempo dedicado ao cuidado pode ser muito maior do que aquele destinado às funções pontuais. Além dessas, há um montante de tempo considerável destinado a atender às crises com a memória e a mediar à relação de cuidado para que o sujeito aceite as intervenções necessárias. Ademais, uma das principais falas das cuidadoras diz respeito ao tempo de estar presente – ou à privação do tempo de estar em qualquer outro lugar, trabalhando ou se ocupando com interesses particulares, porque o outro depende da presença integral de uma cuidadora. Por essa razão, discuto que a noção de privação do tempo diário – na qual não há possibilidade de realizar projetos particulares pela necessidade de estar atento ao outro – seja um dos caminhos possíveis para dimensionar melhor os usos do tempo no cuidado com as pessoas.

4D Poverty and Rural Areas (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu (Ghana)

Julia Szalai (Hungary) – Squeezed into informality: changes in poor people's time use in post-socialist Hungary

Economic transformation in post-socialist Hungary has been accompanied by a steep and steady decline of employment. Instigated by increasing scarcity of secured work with decent remuneration, access to regular employment has become an asset in itself that symbolizes esteemed status and personal merit. Amid the heated competition for such privileged positions in a highly segmented labor market it is primarily the poor, and especially ethnic Roma among them, who have been squeezed out and who are enforced to look for living in the informal economy. As recent studies on poverty clearly demonstrate, exclusion from regular employment has deeply restructured the daily time use of the affected groups and deprived

them from certain basic human rights, social contacts, and the opportunities for economic and social participation. First, by relying exclusively on the limited resources of their households in providing services and products for exchange, the poor became deprived from the right to privacy. Second, their contacts with the outer world and its social and institutional representatives slowly evaporated: the poor are increasingly enclosed into a ghetto populated by people of their own. Third, the poor have lost command over the rhythm and structuring of their time: given their precarious position, they have to be available at request in 24 hours and 7 days a week. Fourth, the work of the poor remains invisible: this gives rise to allegations of idleness and the cuts in welfare that follow. In sum, by being squeezed into informality, the poor have been forced to develop a “culture of poverty” that estranges them from the more fortunate majority and that contributes to an unbroken reproduction of destitution.

Wellington Denis Costa Pereira (Brazil) – Human life versus rural statistics of the future Tapajós’ State in the middle of Amazonia’s heart

The Tapajós region is considered by its important biological diversity. Otherwise, rural populations also had not the means to provide well for his family and are moving to cities, unhappily living in subnormal areas, with bad quality of life.

The rural populations are increasingly disturbed by loggers, gold seekers, and others, rural population they may never have understand the meaning of the word “ecology,” but they live off the forest without destroying it. Yet, their day-to-day existence is affected by the waves of new immigrants now entering their forest home.

How is the human situation in this area of Brazil that has two big rivers crossing in its middle: Tapajós and Amazonas? How can we analyse the problem increase in Population x Development? How are these people living in cities and in its rural areas? How many are from cities and from rural area? How is the populational demographic density of this important area of Brazil? What the “Census 2010” says about the rural contribution of women population in Tapajós?

This paper has the objective to show better, what the statistics says about it. The principal environmental problem of this area is the deforestation, which occurs from fires provoked by the expansion of agricultural activities and by the exploitation of lumber. This situation has provoked much concern, first in Brazil and later internationally, and for much of world opinion represents Brazil's major environmental dilemma.

Paulo Ricardo de Brito Soares (Brazil) – Farm work and time use in rural areas

IBGE is presently developing the questionnaires for the XI Census of Agriculture and for the National System of Agricultural Holding Sampling Surveys.

An important issue to be considered is how to measure the activities of women and children working in rural areas. For instance, the identification and separation of domestic activities from farm work for those individuals is not easy from the standpoint of the design of the questionnaires and the understanding of the informant. Thus, the women and children's employment as part of the agricultural labor force tends to be underestimated.

The time allocation for work of members of rural families living in agricultural holdings, performed in or out of the farms, is likely to be influenced by gender, age and level of education. Together with those characteristics of the individuals, some aspects of the farm operation, including its localization, also play a determinant role on this issue.

It is important in the development of the questionnaires to discuss the appropriate way to investigate such variables in order to make the proper analysis and to achieve a broader comprehension of time use for each member of the agricultural household. The aim of this paper is to discuss relevance, particularities and difficulties of those questions on the investigation of work of members of the farmers' families.

O IBGE está trabalhando na elaboração de novos questionários para o XI Censo Agropecuário e para as pesquisas amostrais que compõem o Sistema Nacional de Pesquisas Agropecuárias.

Uma das questões sempre presentes nas discussões sobre trabalho rural é a dificuldade de se quantificar o trabalho de mulheres e crianças. Por exemplo, a separação do que seja atividade doméstica e o que seja trabalho em atividade agropecuária para esses indivíduos não é fácil nem na elaboração do questionário nem no próprio entendimento do informante. Isso acaba por, acredita-se, subestimar a participação das mulheres na composição da força de trabalho agrícola.

A alocação de trabalho de membros de famílias rurais residentes em estabelecimentos agropecuários, exercidas dentro ou fora do estabelecimento, deve ser influenciada pelas variáveis gênero, idade, escolaridade. Além dessas características dos indivíduos, parece certo que aspectos da própria exploração, incluindo sua localização, também sejam determinantes. É importante, nesse momento de elaboração dos questionários, discutir a maneira correta de se investigar tais variáveis para que seja possível fazer as devidas relações que ajudem no entendimento dos determinantes da alocação do trabalho de cada indivíduo do domicílio agrícola.

O texto se propõe a discutir a relevância, a particularidade e as dificuldades dessas questões na investigação do trabalho de membros da família do produtor agropecuário.

Teresa Harms (United Kingdom) and **Jonathan Gershuny** (United Kingdom) –
Reviving the USDA/Purnell Act 1920s and 1930s time diary data:
exploring change in women's activity patterns

Between 1925 and 1931 the USDA (US Department of Agriculture) collected over a thousand seven-day diaries from farm, town and 'college' (those educated at elite private universities) women. The data also included Supplementary Information (a detailed household questionnaire) and aggregate records of the women's time use across 58 categories calculated by the original USDA research team.

The current study comprises 77 complete records from the college women but only the aggregate data from 566 farm and town women. In order to 'reconstruct' the missing household data, the farm and town women's aggregate records, which included respondent names and addresses, have been matched to US Federal Census data from 1920 and 1930. This paper presents the preliminary results from the study.

15:00-15:30 Coffee Break

Room: Conference Room Hall (2nd Floor) and Lounges 1 and 2 (4th Floor)

15:30-17:30 Parallel Sessions 5

5A Health (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Lara Gama de A. Cavalcanti (Brazil)

Lucia Rotenberg (Brazil), **Rosane Harter Griep** (Brazil), **Aline Silva-Costa** (Brazil), **Luciana Portela** (Brazil), **Audrey Vidal Pereira** (Brazil), **Simone**

Oliveira (Brazil), Renata Soares (Brazil), Flavianny Ribeiro-Silva (Brazil) and Joseane Pessanha (Brazil) – Gender relations, management of time and health: empirical studies about professional and domestic work in nursing teams

This study analyzes the time of professional work and housework, with the assumption that time is the raw material through which gender relations are expressed in social practices. From the work of Norbert Elias, the paper aims to reflect on working time in public and domestic spheres in a relational perspective. The notions of configuration and interdependencies are articulated to the proposition of the sexual division of labor (Kergoat, 2009). The paper describes researches on nursing workers in Brazil through qualitative and quantitative techniques. The empirical material includes aspects of health such as monitored blood pressure and recovery from work, enabling the articulation of time management and physical and mental health. The centrality of domestic work permeates the lives of workers, demanding the management of complex relationships between the domestic and professional spheres, with implications for health. The text highlights the need for research instruments sensitive to the sexual division of labor in order to support discussions on social policies aimed at social reproduction, as proposed Dedecca (2008) in the Brazilian context. If the asymmetries related to gender may seem obvious, transformed into an object of study they contribute to make visible the social character of this construction and hence the possibility of deconstruction, fueling discussion on gender equality.

O presente estudo aborda os tempos de trabalho profissional e doméstico, com base no pressuposto de que o tempo é a matéria prima através da qual as relações de gênero se expressam nas práticas sociais. A partir da obra de Norbert Elias, busca refletir sobre os tempos nas esferas pública e doméstica sob uma perspectiva relacional. As noções de configuração e interdependências são articuladas à proposição de divisão sexual do trabalho (Kergoat, 2009). O texto descreve pesquisas sobre o uso do tempo com equipes de enfermagem no Brasil, através de técnicas qualitativas e quantitativas. O material empírico inclui aspectos da saúde, como pressão arterial monitorada e a recuperação das trabalhadoras, permitindo articular a gestão dos tempos à saúde física e mental. A centralidade do trabalho doméstico permeia a vida das trabalhadoras, demandando a gestão de complexas relações entre os âmbitos doméstico e público, com repercussões à saúde. O texto ressalta a necessidade de instrumentos de investigação sensíveis à divisão sexual do trabalho. A análise das imbricações entre gênero e tempos de trabalho(s) alimenta discussões sobre políticas sociais voltadas para a reprodução social (Dedecca, 2008). Se as assimetrias ligadas ao gênero podem parecer óbvias, transformadas em objeto de estudo elas contribuem para tornar visível o caráter social desta construção e, portanto, a possibilidade de desconstrução, alimentando a discussão sobre a igualdade de gênero.

Karina Araújo Pinto (Brazil) and Estela M. L. de Aquino (Brazil) – Inequalities in time use and excess body weight in adults

The difficult balance between the demands of work and family can affect the use of time in everyday life with little known implications for the adults' health, especially women's health. This study examined the effect of limited time for personal care and leisure on body weight in 12,066 active employees of six public institutions of higher education, participants of the cohort ELSA-Brazil. Through multinomial logistic regression this association was tested considering overweight and obesity as outcomes. Asymmetry was observed between men and women regarding the limited time for personal care and leisure. For women, the working hours of professional work was an effect modifier in the association test. Those with professional workday up to 40h / week and with high conflicts and limited time for personal care and leisure had 1.29 times higher risk of overweight and 1.64 times of obesity when compared to those

with low or without conflict. The model was adjusted for the following variables: education, age, race, having children and full-time housemaid support. Among men, there was no association between limited time for personal care and leisure and excess body weight. These results indicate that the workload assigned to women provides loss of autonomy to manage time for themselves and imputes to them unfavorable conditions of maintaining their own health.

A difícil conciliação entre demandas do trabalho e da família pode afetar o uso do tempo na vida cotidiana com implicações ainda pouco conhecidas para a saúde de adultos, especialmente das mulheres. Este estudo analisou o efeito da restrição do tempo para o cuidado pessoal e o lazer, sobre o peso corporal em 12.066 funcionários ativos de seis instituições públicas de ensino superior, que integram a coorte ELSA-Brasil. Através de regressão logística multinominal esta associação foi testada considerando-se como desfechos o sobrepeso e a obesidade. Observou-se assimetria entre mulheres e homens quanto ao tempo restrito para o cuidado pessoal e o lazer. Para as mulheres, a duração da jornada de trabalho profissional foi modificadora de efeito na associação testada. Aquelas com jornada de trabalho profissional maior de 40h/semana, com alto conflito e restrição de tempo para o cuidado pessoal e lazer apresentaram risco 1,29 vezes maior de sobrepeso e 1,64 vezes maior de obesidade, em comparação com aquelas com conflito baixo ou nulo. No modelo foram ajustadas as variáveis: escolaridade, idade, raça, ter filhos e apoio de empregada doméstica mensalista. Entre os homens, não houve associação entre restrição de tempo para o cuidado pessoal e lazer e o excesso de peso corporal. Tais resultados indicam que a sobrecarga de trabalho atribuída às mulheres proporciona perda de autonomia para gerir o tempo para si e imputa a elas condições desfavoráveis de manutenção da própria saúde.

Mariana Moraes Salles (Brazil) and Thelma Simões Matsukura (Brazil) – The time use of people with mental health problems in Brazil: changes occurred after the disease has begun

Historically, people with mental health problems have faced social exclusion and discrimination situations, which affect their possibility of engagement in diverse activities they consider meaningful in everyday life. This research aims at identifying the changes occurred in the time use of people with mental health problems, in treatment at a Psychosocial Attention Center in Sao Paulo, Brazil, after the disease has begun. Through a qualitative approach study, semi structured interviews were done with user and their families. The data was analyzed through the speech analysis technique. The interviewees reported that a rupture occurs in their everyday life after the diagnosis related to mental problems, they start having fewer opportunities of engagement in work and study activities, besides fewer participation in social activities and active leisure, such as doing sports. On the other hand, they spend more time inside the house, in domestic activities, sleeping and resting or in passive leisure activities, such as watching television; furthermore, most of the times they get outside, they are participating in activities related to treatment. The lack of opportunities in the social milieu for people with mental health problems to participate in a diverse range of activities brings about an everyday life that is isolated and impoverished. Helping the users to participate in activities that are meaningful to them, seeking a balance in the time use, can contribute to make their everyday life favorable to generate health processes.

Historicamente, as pessoas com transtornos mentais têm enfrentado situações de exclusão social e discriminação, que afetam sua possibilidade de participação em diversas atividades que eles consideram como significativas na sua vida cotidiana. O objetivo deste trabalho foi identificar as transformações ocorridas no uso do tempo de pessoas com transtornos mentais, em tratamento em um Centro de Atenção Psicossocial de São Paul, Brasil, após o início da doença. Através de estudo de abordagem qualitativa, foram realizadas entrevistas

semiestruturadas com usuários e seus familiares. Os dados foram analisados a partir da técnica de análise de discurso. Os entrevistados relataram que ocorre uma ruptura na sua vida cotidiana após o diagnóstico de transtorno mental, e que passam a ter menos oportunidades de participação em atividades de trabalho e estudo, além de menor participação em atividades de socialização e em la zer ativo, como a prática de esporte. Por outro lado, passam mais tempo dentro de casa, em atividades domésticas, dormindo e descansando ou em atividades de lazer passivo, como assistir televisão; além disso, na maioria das vezes que saem de casa, estão participando de atividades relacionadas ao tratamento. A falta de oportunidades no contexto social para que as pessoas com transtornos mentais participem de uma gama diversa de atividades acarreta uma vida cotidiana isolada e empobrecida. Ajudar os usuários participar de atividades que sejam significativas para eles, buscando um equilíbrio no uso do tempo, pode contribuir na construção de uma vida cotidiana propícia a gerar processos de saúde.

Maria Luisa Emmel (Brazil) and Lyana Carvalho e Sousa (Brazil) – Daily life and time use in children with cerebral palsy and children with typical development

Time is the tissue of our life and it is appointed by everyday life activities. Time, in people everyday life, is a thematic of interest of specialists of different areas of knowledge, with different goals. Increasing of valorization of this theme derivate theories and research that discuss their importance. In people with development impairment, everyday life and time use are modified. This is the case of cerebral paralysis children. This study has the objective to describe and to compare aspects of time use for everyday life of 19 children with cerebral paralysis and 19 children with typical development, related to their routine, their personal care activities, leisure, scholar/educational and therapeutic activities. The instruments were a semi structured interview and an Activities Clock, administered with their mothers. The results showed that children with cerebral paralysis are more dependent to do their everyday life activities, minor diversity of social environments and they spend less time with leisure activities than children with typical development. The results contributed to the enlargement of knowledge about how children with or without deficiencies use their time, their resemblances and differences.

Diz-se que o tempo é o tecido de nossas vidas e é marcado pelas atividades desempenhadas no dia-a-dia. O tempo na vida cotidiana das pessoas tem sido tema de interesse de diversos especialistas em diferentes áreas do conhecimento, com objetivos variados. A valorização crescente deste tema refletiu na produção de teorias e pesquisas que discutem a sua importância. Em pessoas com distúrbios do desenvolvimento, a vida cotidiana e o uso do tempo acabam sendo alterados. É o caso das crianças com paralisia cerebral. Este estudo teve por objetivo descrever e comparar aspectos do uso do tempo para as atividades cotidianas de 19 crianças com paralisia cerebral e 19 crianças com desenvolvimento típico, relacionados à sua rotina diária, às atividades de cuidados pessoais, de lazer, escolares/educativas e terapêuticas. Para tal, foi feita a aplicação de entrevistas semiestruturadas e do instrumento Relógio de Atividades, realiza dos com os responsáveis. Os resultados mostraram que as crianças com paralisia cerebral apresentam maior dependência na realização de suas atividades de vida diária, menor diversidade de companhias, de ambientes frequentados e menor tempo dedicado a atividades de lazer, quando comparadas com as crianças com desenvolvimento típico. Os achados puderam contribuir na ampliação do conhecimento sobre como crianças com e sem deficiências utilizam seu tempo, suas semelhanças e principais diferenças, além de apontar para novas pesquisas que se fazem necessárias dentro da área.

5B Working hours by occupational categories (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4th Floor)

Chair: Cimar Azeredo Pereira (Brazil)

Ananyr Porto Fajardo (Brazil) and Ricardo Burg Ceccim (Brazil) – Time ‘in’ and ‘of’ work in health: preceptorship in interprofessional health residence programs in Brazil

The health work in Brazil traditionally includes patients’ diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. However, when a teaching sphere is added, as in the case of Interprofessional Health Residence Programs (IHRP), educational, promotional, and investigative activities are also demanded from the preceptors during their working hours alongside the residents. The use of time ‘in’ and ‘of’ work in this context by dentists, nurses, nutritionists, occupational therapists, pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychologists, social workers, and speech therapists who were preceptors/tutors in an IHRP was researched in 2011. These two categories - time ‘in’ work (interval-based, quantified, and recorded in hours and minutes by electronic or mechanical devices) and time ‘of’ work (non-measurable, with the insertion of tasks into other spheres of life, simultaneous actions, and pro-activity) - were evidenced by the comparison between what was contracted for their working hours and what they actually develop. The contemporaneous way of working keeps preceptors under a constant pressure between the prescribed work and the activity actually accomplished, leading to an overload that occupies their so-called free time, compounding the time ‘of’ work. The demand for a full availability the whole time, an autonomous attitude in face of necessary decisions, besides the permanent tension resulting from choices between the role as health providers or preceptors - thinking or doing, assisting or teaching - claims for the replacement of the exclusion character of one ‘or’ the other element by the adding of an ‘and’ to this composition, creating other possibilities of working and living for all the subjects involved.

Tradicionalmente o trabalho em saúde no Brasil inclui diagnóstico, tratamento e reabilitação dos pacientes. Contudo, quando é acrescentado um âmbito de ensino, como no caso dos Programas de Residência Multiprofissional em Saúde (PRMS), atividades educativas, promotoras e investigativas passam a ser demandadas aos preceptores no decorrer de sua jornada de trabalho junto aos residentes. A relação entre o tempo ‘no’ e ‘de’ trabalho em saúde foi pesquisada em 2011 neste contexto junto a preceptores/as oriundos da Enfermagem, Farmácia, Fonoaudiologia, Fisioterapia, Nutrição, Odontologia, Psicologia, Serviço Social e Terapia Ocupacional. Comparando o que foi contratado para ser desenvolvido nas horas de trabalho e o que realmente desempenhavam, foram evidenciadas duas categorias - tempo ‘no’ trabalho (especializado, quantificado, registrado em horas e minutos por dispositivos eletrônicos ou mecânicos) e tempo ‘de’ trabalho (não mensurável, com inserção de tarefas em outras esferas da vida, atos simultâneos e proatividade). O modo contemporâneo de trabalhar mantém os preceptores sob constante pressão entre o trabalho prescrito e a atividade realmente desenvolvida, levando a uma sobrecarga que ocupa seu chamado tempo livre, compondo o tempo ‘de’ trabalho. A exigência de total disponibilidade o tempo todo, de uma atitude autônoma frente a decisões necessárias, além da permanente pressão resultante das escolhas entre o papel de profissional de saúde ou preceptor/a - pensar ou fazer, atender ou ensinar - demandaria a substituição do caráter excludente de um ‘ou’ outro elemento pela adição de um ‘e’ a esta composição, criando outras possibilidades de trabalhar e viver para todos os sujeitos envolvidos.

Magnus Emmendoerfer (Brazil) – Temporalities in the workplace and at home: tensions and reconciliations in the daily life of managers in the Great Belo Horizonte, Brazil

This paper analyzes the tensions and conciliations between the organizational and at home demands experienced by managers in the pharmaceutical retail stores in the Great Belo Horizonte area, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The method of case study was applied following methodological strategies of time use researches under a descriptive-explicative perspective. The data was collected with diaries, interviews and questionnaires, was analyzed with statistical methods and confronted with the specialized literature in the field. Thus, the analysis of activities carried out by people in store managerial positions was distributed along of a working day and of a free day. The result showed that time in this situation may be observed as a social construction.. The result indicate intensification of time devoted to remunerated work with consequently effects on how store managers use time in other spaces of life. The result also showed that store managers experienced these situations as a source of tension which demanded singular practices to conciliate the use of time between store and other daily activities. Finally, the picture of daily life of store managers in the pharmaceutical sector indicates that well-being and quality of life concepts cannot be analyzed disarticulates from the social and organizational context. To know the totality of the dynamic relationship between remunerated and non-remunerated activities as well as the tensions and effects caused by occupation a stress is essential for understanding contemporary life. It's essential for the understanding of the contemporary daily life.

Propõe-se a analisar, do ponto de vista sociológico, as tensões e as conciliações entre a organização e o domicílio experimentadas por gerentes em lojas no varejo farmacêutico da Grande Belo Horizonte (GBH), Minas Gerais, Brasil. Para tanto foi feito um estudo de caso seguindo estratégias metodológicas de pesquisas de usos do tempo, sendo utilizados diários, entrevistas e questionários. Os dados foram tratados com métodos estatísticos e cotejados com a literatura especializada no campo. Assim, a categoria tempo foi observada como uma construção social, sendo analisada a totalidade em que as atividades realizadas pelos gerentes de loja foram distribuídas para um dia de trabalho remunerado e de um dia de folga. Os resultados apontam formas de intensificação do tempo devotado ao trabalho remunerado que tendem a condicionar os usos do tempo dos gerentes de loja nos demais espaços da vida. O condicionamento vivido por essas pessoas revelou situações e preocupações tanto na loja quanto em casa, que são fontes de tensões e demandam práticas de minimização ou conciliação com as outras atividades do cotidiano. Por fim, o retrato do dia a dia dos gerentes em GBH demonstra que as noções de bem-estar e qualidade de vida não podem ser desarticuladas dos contextos social e organizacional, pois conhecer a dinâmica da organização do trabalho remunerado e não remunerado em sua totalidade, bem como as tensões e os desdobramentos causados pelo estresse ocupacional na vida das pessoas, é essencial para a compreensão da vida cotidiana contemporânea.

Luiz Flávio Neubert (Brazil) and **Fernando Tavares Júnior** (Brazil) – Time use, labor market and occupational groups in Belo Horizonte (Brazil, 2001) and in U.S. metropolitan areas (2003)

This study aims to carry out a quantitative analysis of the interplay of the work and the free time activities and the dimension of occupational inequalities. More specifically, the results found by Neubert (2006) - based on hypothesis from Gershuny's work about the "superordinated working class" (2009; 2005) - were tested using new regression models, with a broader number of occupational variables. The data is drawn from time use studies in: the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, in 2001, and the United States metropolitan areas in 2003. The main findings indicate the need to discuss the characteristics of the labor market

in each context: the social security issues in the Brazilian labor market, as well as the process of labor flexibilization in the US. These results corroborate the general hypothesis of this study, which argues that the general organization of the week, in which working days differ from non-working days, is a kind of management of time that only applies to specific occupational groups.

Tielly Rosado Maders (Brazil) – Senses and practices of free time for offshore tankers

This presentation is the result of my master's research that focuses on the investigation of the meanings yielded by the offshore worker's free time. With the intensification and flexibilization of work in the past few decades, the separation of time / work spaces and free time get closer and new temporal experiences arise in the daily life of workers. This research stands out specifically the offshore workers of oil platforms, as this group of workers operate under a distinct schedule than most of the population. The working day of 14 days confined in the platform and the 21 days off on shore cause a rupture between the two distinct moments in the workers' life, disrupting their social life to exacerbate the dichotomy between the work and home environments. Considering the influence of this peculiar working day on the way of life and producing meanings from work and free time, I try to understand the meanings and practices from the free time of the offshore workers, which activities are performed by them outside the working hours when they are either on site or when they are in the land and also to analyze the worker's discourse about their free time. To collect the data, workers are being interviewed outside the platforms. This analysis is based on Social Constructionism.

Esta apresentação é fruto da minha pesquisa de mestrado que tem como foco investigar os sentidos produzidos sobre tempo livre no contexto do trabalho offshore. Com a intensificação e flexibilização do trabalho nas últimas décadas, a separação entre tempos/espacos de trabalho e de não trabalho se reaproximam e surgem novas vivências temporais no cotidiano dos(as) trabalhadores(as). Na presente pesquisa destaca-se, especificamente, os(as) petroleiros(as) offshore, pois este contingente de trabalhadores(as) atua em regime de trabalho distinto da maior parte da população. A jornada de trabalho de 14 dias confinados(as) em plataformas marítimas e 21 dias em folga na terra, provoca uma ruptura entre dois momentos distintos na vida destes(as) trabalhadores(as), desorganizando sua vida social ao exacerbar a dicotomia entre ambiente de trabalho e ambiente doméstico. Considerando as influências desta jornada peculiar de trabalho nas formas de viver e dar sentido ao tempo de trabalho e ao tempo livre, busco compreender quais os sentidos e práticas produzidos sobre o tempo livre por petroleiros(as) offshore, quais as atividades realizadas pelos(as) trabalhadores(as) fora da jornada de trabalho quando se encontram embarcados(as) nas plataformas e quando se encontram em folga na terra e, ainda, analisar os discursos dos(as) trabalhadores(as) sobre o tempo livre. Para a coleta das informações, estão sendo realizadas entrevistas com trabalhadores(as) fora das plataformas. A análise das informações é baseada no Construcionismo Social.

5C Travel behavior (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Silvana Zuccolotto (Brazil)

Ugo Lachapelle (Canada) – Travel research using time use surveys: a review of Canadian experiences and potential research using the General Social Survey's time use data

Time use surveys have been used to analyze travel patterns and their links to daily activities and population characteristics. Yet time use diaries from the General Social Survey (GSS) remain largely underused by transportation researchers. The paper provides a review of existing transportation research that uses the 5 available waves of the GSS spanning over nearly 25 years. Identified analyses focus on commute time across metropolitan areas, active transportation and walking, shopping trip patterns, elderly travel, commute enjoyment, the distribution of trips taken across days and weeks, as well as car dependence. An evaluation of the characteristics of the GSS (design, target population, sampling) of the GSS enables the identification of advantages and disadvantages of the instrument with respect to travel research. For example broad coverage vs. small relative samples for metropolitan regions, and detailed activity diaries, vs. one-day diaries. Time use surveys can be an important complement to travel surveys conducted by many metropolitan areas in Canada and to questions on commute included in the Canadian census until recently. The paper concludes with a discussion on the potential analyses that can be carried out using the GSS. How can we make better use of this existing data, and how could the GSS time use survey be enhanced to better complement travel survey data?

David Montero Dias (Brazil), **Ruy Lemme Cartier** (Brazil) and **Valéria Oliveira Henrique de Araújo** (Brazil) – The travel time from home to work and the income of the working population: a comparative approach between socioeconomic classes and Brazilian regions

Time use surveys have been used to analyze travel patterns and their links to daily activities and population characteristics. Yet time use diaries from the General Social Survey (GSS) remain largely underused by transportation researchers. The paper provides a review of existing transportation research that uses the 5 available waves of the GSS spanning over nearly 25 years. Identified analyses focus on commute time across metropolitan areas, active transportation and walking, shopping trip patterns, elderly travel, commute enjoyment, the distribution of trips taken across days and weeks, as well as car dependence. An evaluation of the characteristics of the GSS (design, target population, sampling) of the GSS enables the identification of advantages and disadvantages of the instrument with respect to travel research. For example broad coverage vs. small relative samples for metropolitan regions, and detailed activity diaries, vs. one-day diaries. Time use surveys can be an important complement to travel surveys conducted by many metropolitan areas in Canada and to questions on commute included in the Canadian census until recently. The paper concludes with a discussion on the potential analyses that can be carried out using the GSS. How can we make better use of this existing data, and how could the GSS time use survey be enhanced to better complement travel survey data?

Sabe-se que o tempo utilizado pelas pessoas em seus deslocamentos para o trabalho vem adquirindo cada vez mais significância em centros urbanos. No Brasil, a mobilidade urbana é preocupação entre gestores das esferas municipais e pesquisadores especializados. O presente estudo tem como propósito avaliar o impacto do tempo utilizado para o deslocamento domicílio-trabalho sobre a população economicamente ativa das capitais brasileiras. Assim, a partir deste conhecimento, as políticas públicas voltadas à qualidade de vida das populações podem ser mais bem orientadas a fim de reduzir as desigualdades sociais existentes. Por meio de análises realizadas nos microdados do Censo 2010, obtiveram-se os tempos médios de deslocamento para cada faixa socioeconômica e gênero da população. Da mesma forma, rendimentos médios foram calculados para as mesmas faixas, isso para três diferentes regiões

metropolitanas brasileiras, que apresentam diversidades entre suas estruturas de transporte e entre indicadores de IDH-M. Diante deste painel amostral, retratou-se uma realidade na qual fica demonstrado o maior tempo dispendido com o deslocamento associado às populações economicamente menos favorecidas. Cartogramas e tabelas foram elaboradas para representar as comparações e demais resultados.

Michael Bittman (Australia) and **Jonathan Gershuny** (United Kingdom) –
Toward meaningful extended national accounts: the results of some experiments with Indian data

The 1993 revision of the System of National Accounts (SNA) attempted to open the way for a consideration of the special needs of national accounting in developing economies, while preserving the time series associated with United Nations (UN) standard for calculating of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) established in 1968. The innovation in this revision was to acknowledge the significance of non-monetary production. To preserve continuity with the conventional time series data on GDP some compromises had to be made. A decision was made to include only 'market activities or fairly close substitutes' (namely, subsistence farming and owner-builder construction) in the SNA but to exclude all other goods and services the household produces for its own consumption, fearing this would imply all household members were 'self-employed' and eliminate 'unemployment' at the stroke of a pen. This paper reports on the analysis of the aggregate time spend in SNA categories drawn from the Pilot Survey of Indian Time Use in 1998-99. It uses the variable which asks respondents if they were paid in cash, or kind for their activity to distinguishing the aggregate time spent in SNA production for the market (including a separate estimate of subsistence agriculture) and in producing households goods and services for household's own consumption, that is, activity within the production boundary but outside the SNA. In other words, it uses this data for describe the all the 'unconventional' ways in Indians 'earned a living' in 1998-99.

Stella Chatzitheochari (United Kingdom) – Time poverty and leisure participation: the importance of weekend days

Recent years have witnessed an increased interest in the concept of time poverty, with the majority of researchers focusing on issues surrounding conceptualisation and measurement and on the identification of the 'time-poor'. Few studies have examined the lifestyle and well-being consequences of being 'time poor'. However, empirical investigations on the effects of time poverty are important to assess its standing among other social inequalities and to examine the predictive validity of the time poverty measures that have been proposed by social scientists. Capitalizing on data from the 2000 UK Time Use Survey, this article examines the relationship of relative time poverty with outdoor leisure participation and socializing activities among British workers. Taking into account theoretical and empirical work that has highlighted the higher value of free time during weekend days, the analysis identifies three different types of time poverty: weekday time poverty, weekend time poverty, and persistent time poverty (i.e. occurring on both weekdays and weekend days). Results demonstrate that persistent and weekend time poverty are both strongly associated with a higher probability of not participating in outdoor leisure and socializing activities on a typical working week, controlling for other socio-economic circumstances. Being 'time poor' only on weekdays does not have an effect on leisure and socializing. These findings underline the continuing importance of weekend days for leisure and social life, and confirm that the value of free time varies according to its timing, with implications for the measurement of time poverty.

5D Family and couples I (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Xuewen Tan (China)

Arantza Ugidos (Spain) and **Maidier Azcuna** (Spain) – Time allocation within households in Spain and changes between 2003 and 2010

Using detailed Spanish time-use data in 2002-03 and 2009-10, we analyze spouses' time allocation within household and its evolution over time. The empirical model simultaneously specifies and estimates three time-use choices -paid work, childcare, and housework- for each spouse allowing for correlation across the errors of the six equations. We find significant differences between spouses and between 2003 and 2010. Our results show that in 2003, men married to women with university degree spend more time caring for their children. This effect disappears in 2010. Evidence shows that the number of children only affects the father's paid work load, but it has a stronger effect of mother's time allocation between paid work, unpaid work and childcare. Moreover, there are significant positive correlations between the unobservables of the equations suggesting positive assortative mating.

Jeff Neilson (Sweden) – Time alone or time together? The impact of education and family life cycle on couples' time use in Sweden, 1990-2010

In this paper we investigate how couples spend their time, comparing the amount of time partnered individuals spend alone as a couple or together with children as a family, focusing on education and family life cycle as primary determinants of time allocation. The analyses use time diary data from the Swedish Time Use Surveys (1990/1991, 2000/2001, and 2010/2011) covering over 6,000 partnered individuals aged 20-54. Multivariate techniques are used to address the impact of education on the time couples spend together, how the family life cycle affects time spent as a couple, and whether these relationships changed over the decades. Results indicate that education is not a strong determinant of time spent together, with the more educated spending less time together on weekdays and compensating on weekends only in 1990/91. This educational gradient disappears and there is no impact of education, net of other factors, on time spent together in the early 2000s. Parents spend less time together than non-parents, and we find considerable differences between having one or no children, but little difference between having 2 or 3+ children, indicating returns to scale or specialization among parents with 3+ children. We include an analysis of qualitative activities, finding an educational gradient to re-emerge.

Mobinul Huq (Canada) – Presence of adult children at home and parents' time use pattern: evidence from Canada

Delayed home-leaving by children is an important social trend observed in recent years in different countries. In Canada, the percentage of children aged 20 to 29 living with at least one of their parents increased from 31% in 1998 to 51% in 2010. (Marshall 2011, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11-008). Similar trend is also observed in other countries, such as, the 'Boomerang Generation' in the USA, 'Yuckies' in the UK, and 'Bamboccioni' in Italy. Although presence of children and its effect on parents' time use pattern is a widely researched area in social sciences, almost all studies are focused on pre-school and school-aged children. To the best of our knowledge, no work has been undertaken to examine the effect of the presence of adult children on parents' time use pattern. The objective of this study is to fill this research gap. Using time use survey data from Canada the study will examine parents' time use

pattern by presence of adult children. In addition, using data from multiple survey years this study will isolate the effect of delayed-home leaving on observed change in the time use pattern over time.

Hélène Couprie (France) – What if women earned more than their spouse? An experimental investigation of work division in the couple

Labor specialization in couples is a widely observed phenomena leading to gender inequalities in couples. We experimentally investigate the economic dilemma experienced by couples, and especially women, when choosing between the labor market and specialization in household work. Co-habiting couples participated in public good contribution games with an asymmetric efficient outcome. We vary the saliency of endowments using a real-effort task. We observe high efficiency levels (approximately 80%) and similar behavior independent of whether the man or the woman was in the advantaged position. Framing endowment as real effort has a small but significant effect on efficiency and is leading to increases in efficiency at the cost of equality.

As compared to real-life, our results could not replicate the fact than women who earn more than their spouse still specialize into housework, suggesting this behavior is linked with social norms. However our experiment shows that when work is involved, couples can bear strong labor income inequalities to reach household efficiency.

17:30-18:30 IATUR Business Meeting

Room: Conference Room (2nd Floor)

**18:30 – 19:00 Departure of buses from FIRJAN to the Conference
Dinner venue**

FIRJAN Hall/Reception (1st Floor)

19:15-21:30 Conference Dinner

late Clube
Pool's Pergola
Av. Pasteur, 333 - Urca - Rio de Janeiro

Friday, 9 August 2013

9:00-11:00 **Plenary Session 3: Gender and time use**

Room: Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Chair: Tatau Godinho (Brazil)

Lourdes Maria Bandeira (SPM - Brazil) – Time use research and the promotion of gender equality in Brazil

Helena Hirata (Brazil) – Gender and work: housework and care between the family, the private sector and the State

María de la Paz López Barajas (Mexico) – Measurement and valuation of women's unpaid work: advances in Latin America

Valeria Esquivel (Argentina) – Time use information and its applications to public policies

Jonathan Gershuny (United Kingdom), **John Robinson** (United States), **Oriel Sullivan** (United Kingdom) and **Kimberly Fisher** (United Kingdom) – The continuing gender revolution in unpaid work

11:00-11:30 **Coffee Break**

Room: Conference Room Hall (2nd Floor) and Lounges 1 and 2 (4th Floor)

11:30-13:30 **Parallel Sessions 6**

6A **Policy II (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)**

Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Barbara Cobo Soares (Brazil)

Cristina Monteiro de Queiroz (Brazil), **Silvana Zuccolotto** (Brazil), **Tatau Godinho** (Brazil) and **Breno Cypriano** (Brazil) – Brazilian social policies and the time of women

This paper presents the current situation of care policies, with emphasis on daycare and policies lengthening school time, showing the consequences in Brazil of the articulation of a policy agenda for women and its effects for the use of time among them.

O artigo apresenta a atual situação das políticas de cuidado no Brasil, com ênfase nas políticas de creches e de extensão da jornada escolar, mostrando as consequências no Brasil da articulação de uma agenda de políticas para as mulheres e seus efeitos sobre o uso do tempo entre elas.

Kimberly Fisher (United Kingdom), **Jiweon Jun** (Republic of Korea), **Ladislav Kozak** (United Kingdom), **Barbara Ky** (Burkina Faso), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium), **Jorge Rosales-Salas** (Chile) and **Theun-Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium) – Promoting policy applications of time use research

Researchers in the time use community face the challenge of encouraging national statistical offices to collect time use data. While time diary research has attracted a number of high-profile advocates (including the OECD, UN Statistics Division and Economic Commissions for Europe and Africa, Eurostat, as well as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report), a number of countries retain a limited or no commitment to collecting time use data. Though time use surveys entail a high implementation cost, relative to the number of policy uses, these surveys offer particularly good value for money. This potential only can be realised from the wide exploitation of the data. This presentation encourages expanded use of time diary data in policy development in two ways. First, we demonstrate a new resource on the International Association for Time Use Research website (www.iatur.org) which serves both as a record of current and as a forum for inspiring new policy applications of time use research. Second, we highlight gaps in the policy potential and actual implementations of policies informed by time use research.

Los investigadores de la comunidad de uso del tiempo se enfrentan al reto de fomentar a las oficinas nacionales de estadística a recopilar datos de uso del tiempo. Si bien las investigaciones con diarios de tiempo han atraído a un número de defensores de alto perfil (como la OCDE, la División de Estadísticas de Naciones Unidas y las Comisiones Económicas para Europa y África, Eurostat, así como el Informe Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi), varios países mantienen un compromiso limitado o inexistente de recopilar datos de uso del tiempo. Aunque las encuestas de uso del tiempo implican un alto costo de implementación, en relación con el número de usos en políticas, estas encuestas ofrecen particularmente una buena relación calidad-precio. Este potencial sólo puede desarrollarse con una amplia explotación de los datos. Esta presentación muestra un nuevo recurso en la página web de la Asociación Internacional de Investigación del Uso del Tiempo (www.iatur.org) que sirve como una visión general para el despliegue de la investigación del uso del tiempo en la formulación de políticas. Esta presentación tiene como objetivo fomentar una participación más amplia en todo el campo de uso del tiempo para ampliar el uso de los datos de uso del tiempo en las aplicaciones políticas.

Dale Southerton (United Kingdom) – Habits, routines and the temporal organization of practices: towards a time-use agenda for tackling sustainable consumption

Climate change and environmental sustainability are widely acknowledged to be amongst the most pressing challenges of the 21st century. Central to this challenge is reducing the resource-intensity of everyday forms of consumption – a challenge that has re-ignited interest in ‘consumer behavior’. Surprisingly, and despite the capacity of time-use research to reveal, in micro-detail, the patterns and trajectories of ‘practices’ across time and space, the study of time remains largely absent from current debates. This, I argue, is even more problematic given the plethora of explanations that invoke concepts of habit and routine – forms of everyday action that I argue to be fundamentally temporal. This paper begins by reviewing the concepts of habit and routine, suggesting a three-fold conceptual framework comprising of ‘dispositions’, ‘procedures’ and ‘sequences’ as a mechanism for differentiating between variants of ‘habitual action’. Drawing upon a range of empirical research, the paper then argues that to further understand these variant forms of habitual action attention to the temporalities of practices are critical. This requires systematic empirical attention to (a) time as a resource; (b) the temporal demands of practices; and, (c) temporal rhythms. In conclusion, I

argue that understanding 'behavior change' necessitates analyses of the temporal organization of daily practices and of how such practices come to take on habitual forms of action. Time use data offers the methodological tools to make this possible, and such analysis would not only provide a firmer empirical grounding for research into trajectories of resource-intensive consumption but, more importantly, re-frames key questions in debates regarding sustainable consumption and behavior change.

Guillermo Peinado (Argentina), **Javier Ganem** (Argentina), **Patricia Giustiniani** (Argentina), **Laura Ezpeleta** (Argentina) and **Paula Sintes** (Argentina) –
Childcare work in the city of Rosario: private strategies and public policy

De acuerdo a los resultados de la Encuesta de Uso de Tiempo realizada en Rosario en 2010, solamente el 25,1% de los varones realizó trabajo de cuidados no remunerado frente a un 36,3% de las mujeres. Ellas dedicaron 03:05 horas mientras ellos solamente 01:35 horas. La menor participación porcentual de los varones en el cuidado dentro del hogar no es compensada con una mayor dedicación de quienes sí realizan trabajos de cuidados, por lo que el menor tiempo promedio de los varones se explica tanto por una menor participación en el cuidado como por tiempos más cortos cuando cuidan.

Partiendo de la premisa de que es necesario visibilizar el trabajo de cuidados como aporte al bienestar colectivo, esta investigación se propone analizar el sistema de cuidados para menores de 18 años existente en la ciudad de Rosario, Provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina.

Para ello, primero se realiza una estimación del tiempo total de cuidado de menores realizado tanto desde el sector público a través del sistema educativo, a través del mercado mediante instituciones educativas privadas, y a través de estrategias privadas de los hogares, ya sea a partir de trabajo voluntario o trabajo no remunerado del propio hogar. En este sentido se complementa la información provista por el Ministerio de Educación de la Provincia de Santa Fe y por las instituciones educativas privadas, con los resultados de la Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo realizada en la ciudad de Rosario en el año 2010.

Complementariamente se profundiza a partir de la Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo sobre los impactos que tiene el trabajo de cuidados no remunerado en la distribución de tareas, en función del nivel de ingresos, del tipo de hogar, de la presencia o no de menores de 18 años y/o niños y niñas pequeños. Adicionalmente, se pretende visualizar dichos impactos en función de en qué momento del día se producen, y cómo se corresponden o no con la presencia de cuidado en instituciones educativas públicas y privadas.

Finalmente, se realiza una serie de reflexiones respecto a la estructura de cuidados resultante en términos de cobertura y calidad de los servicios, y se establecen las implicancias de lo observado en términos de equidad de género.

6B National Surveys (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4th Floor)

Chair: Marcia Quintslr (Brazil)

Cíntia Simões Agostinho (Brazil), **Lara Gama Cavalcanti** (Brazil), **Fernanda Karine C. Baptista** (Brazil), **Fatmato Hany** (Brazil) and **Felipe Conde** (Brazil) – New results of the Brazilian Time Use Survey 2009

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE) conducted a test of Time Use Survey in the last quarter of 2009. This research

was launched in six Federal States, with a sample of about 11,000 households. The goal of the presentation is to analyze some new results of this research, especially in relation to demographic and socioeconomic differentials.

Information on how people allocate their time in different activities was collected through diary in this research, which was filled by the informant. Thus, in addition to basic results about average hours spent on activities and proportion of people doing the activity, other variables captured through this methodology will be explored in this work. Two context variables are available for review, where the activity was performed and with whom, activities done simultaneously and sequence in which the activities were conducted on the day. Because it is a comprehensive database, subsets of activities (such as the category of unpaid domestic service, use of mass media and travel) will also be highlighted in the analysis.

This paper seeks to draw profiles of how individuals allocate their time according to characteristics such as gender, age groups, race, educational attainment and family arrangement. With these results we also intend to collaborate with the debate on the potential and limitations of this research and promote inputs for further analysis on the topic.

O Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) realizou um teste da Pesquisa de Uso do Tempo no último trimestre de 2009. Esta pesquisa foi feita em seis Unidades da Federação, com uma amostra de cerca de 11 mil domicílios. O objetivo da apresentação será analisar alguns resultados inéditos desta pesquisa, especialmente em relação aos diferenciais demográficos e socioeconômicos.

A informação sobre como as pessoas alocam seu tempo nas diferentes atividades foi coletada nesta pesquisa por meio de diário, que era preenchido pelo informante. Desta forma, além de resultados básicos sobre média de horas gastas nas atividades e proporção de pessoas que realizam a atividade, outras variáveis captadas por meio desta metodologia serão exploradas neste trabalho. Estão disponíveis para análise duas variáveis de contexto, onde a atividade foi realizada e com quem, atividades feitas de forma simultânea e o ordenamento em que as atividades foram realizadas no dia. Por se tratar de uma base de dados detalhada, subgrupos de atividades (como a categoria de afazeres domésticos, de uso de meios de comunicação de massa e deslocamentos) também serão destacados na análise.

Neste trabalho busca-se traçar perfis de como os indivíduos alocam seu tempo de acordo com características como sexo, grupos de idade, cor ou raça, nível de escolaridade atingido e arranjo familiar. Com esses resultados pretende-se colaborar também com o debate sobre potencialidades e limitações da pesquisa realizada e promover insumos para uma abordagem mais aprofundada sobre o tema.

Rachid Bouhia (United Nations Statistics Division) – The revision of the United Nations International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics – ICATUS

Background: Following a request by the Statistical Commission at its 28th session in 1995 to prepare a classification of time-use statistics, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) convened the first expert group meeting in 1997 and developed a “draft” classification in consultation with experts and relevant stakeholders to assist countries interested in conducting time-use studies. Based on the experience of countries that used or adapted the 1997 draft classification, and on recommendations from the second expert group meeting organized in 2000 on this topic, a revised and more elaborated version was issued by UNSD and published in: Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work (United Nations, 2005) as the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS).

Recent work: In June 2012, the United Nations Statistics Division convened the Expert Group Meeting on the revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics

(ICATUS) with the major objective of reviewing ICATUS: (a) to take into account additional feedback and comments received from international experts and countries who adapted and used the classification since ICATUS; (b) to ensure ICATUS becomes an international classification for the production of time use statistics, which is meaningful for a broad range of objectives in both developed and developing countries and allowing cross-national and cross-temporal comparison of time use.

The meeting brought together national, regional and international experts working in the area of time use surveys and classifications of activities for time use statistics.

Status of / Proposed ICATUS 2012 as per EGM June 2012: The EGM discussed in detail a revised version of ICATUS prepared by UNSD (ICATUS 2012) as well as alternative approaches put forth by the experts. The major conclusions of the Meeting are about the general structure of ICATUS, the classification of productive activities within the SNA production boundary, the classification of productive activities outside the SNA production boundary and the classification of non-productive activities.

Jonghee Choi (South Korea) – The 2014 Korean Time Use Survey design and improvements in measuring social inequality

The Korean Time Use Survey (KTUS) has been a crucial source for indicators of social inequality among Koreans. For example, patterns of unpaid housework by gender revealed the unbalanced house chores and childcare activities between men and women with the KTUS from its launch in 1999. This survey has been conducted every five years and the 2014 KTUS is the fifth of its kind to collect information on how Koreans spend their time. However, previous three surveys had difficulties in evaluating the seasonal effect due to lack of representativeness of whole year since they were conducted just once or twice a year. For better measurement of time use, the 2014 KTUS is going to increase the number of surveys per year from twice to four times and selecting survey periods which could represent different seasons and days of the week. In addition, for reflecting the advanced technologies and changed social structure, the classification of activities was updated and new question items were added in the 2014 KTUS. This presentation will introduce the 2014 KTUS design and potential improvements on measuring social inequality.

Asalfew Abera Gebere (Ethiopia) – The 2013 Ethiopian Time Use Survey methodology

The first ever National Time Use Survey was conducted in Ethiopia in February 2013 by Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The survey was designed to study how Ethiopians use their time by attempting account for activities. It was conducted to provide data how Ethiopian's use their time by sex and place of residence (rural-urban areas). A recall interview method and activity classification (ICATUS) was used to record activities in the full day diary. A two-stage stratified sampling design was used to select representative samples. The survey covered 20,280 randomly selected households spread over rural and urban areas of nine Regional States and two City Administrations. Since 09 February 2013 individuals and household information and activities performed by persons aged ten years and above in each day of the week were recorded in the background questionnaires and diary, respectively. Quality control techniques were employed to maintain the accuracy of the data. The data collection was completed on 30 February 2013. Tabulation plan development and data processing activities are going on to generate survey results.

6C Family and couples II (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Pablo Gracia (Spain)

Gaëlle Ferrant (Belgium) and **Hélène Couprie** (France) – Welfare gain resulting from living together: a time-use analysis

How does within couples' time-use interactions generate welfare in the family? In this paper we model economies of scale in time use. Following Browning et al. (2006), we allow intra-household bargaining power to affect the distribution of welfare gains in the family. We estimate the model using the UK Time Use Survey (2000). Results suggest that two single individuals living apart need about 2h15 more to achieve the same utility level as when living in a couple. A woman requires on average 55% of the couple time-resources to be as well-off as when living alone. Time-poverty line is on average 11h per individual a day.

Eva Österbacka (Finland) and **Minna Ylikännö** (Finland) – Why gender trumps money? Household work and gendered time use preferences in Finland

Women still do the lion's share of all housework. Previous studies show that the resource-bargaining theory alone cannot explain the gender gap in the household labour division but that gender is still an important factor. According to Brines (1994), Greenstein (2000), Bittman et al. (2003), Evertsson and Neramo (2004) and Ylikännö and Österbacka (2012), gender is a salient factor when couples negotiate the division of labour. In this paper, we focus on the preferences of working women and men concerning the division of housework. We use recent data drawn from the Finnish Time Use Survey in 2009-2010, where we analyse routine housework tasks of Finnish dual-earner couples. We find that the preferences for housework have an important impact on time use. Those who like housework spend more time doing housework and the preferences of partners interact. Generally theoretical models assume that routine housework tasks are something people want to avoid. Our results show the opposite for part of the sample, which we utilize for investigating the mechanisms behind the observed gender-based division of time use.

Man-Yee Kan (United Kingdom) – Time availability, bargaining or doing gender? The domestic division of labour in China

This paper analyses data of a national survey in China in 2000 to examine the determinants of housework participation of dual-earner couples. Findings show that the gendered pattern of associations between housework hours and relative family income in China is different from that in UK, US and other developed countries. Men's and women's total housework and cooking time follow the predictions of the time availability approach rather than those of the resource bargaining theory: the longer their work hours, the shorter the time they spent on cooking and total housework. However, their relative contribution to family income is not significantly associated with their time on cooking and total housework when work hours are taken into account. Relative income has significant associations only with some types of housework (e.g. cleaning time of urban men) and with rural women's level of participation in domestic work relative to their partner's.

6D Education (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Hildete Pereira (Brazil)

Izabel Castanha Gil (Brazil) – Organization of time as a factor in outcome for students in basic education

The permanence of the student in elementary and secondary education is characterized by the succeeding days, marking periods, and school years. Due to the immaturity own this phase of human development, parental misinformation, and traditional view of most schools, is busy this time linearly, adding to the other factors that affect school performance. The school, intermediate step between high school and higher education, can contribute to these three years are more productive than the mere acquisition of formal knowledge. Close to eighteen, beyond ENEM vestibular and students can prepare for public competition or private work. For many, employment is a condition of continuing studies, hence the importance of this instrumentation. Time management constitutes a structuring factor in the search result: how to organize the day, combining study, operational tasks, leisure, and social relations? In many cases, we have to reconcile all this with the work. The school may enter teaching resources management time on your resume, creating specific situations that lead students to practice and evaluate their performance, incorporating techniques and acquiring healthy habits.

A permanência do estudante no ensino fundamental e médio caracteriza-se pelo suceder de dias, bimestres, e anos letivos. Devido à imaturidade própria desta fase do desenvolvimento humano, desinformação dos pais, e visão tradicional de grande parte das escolas, esse tempo é ocupado linearmente, somando-se a outros fatores que comprometem rendimento escolar. O ensino médio, etapa intermediária entre o ensino fundamental e o ensino superior, pode contribuir para que esses três anos sejam mais produtivos do que a simples aquisição do conhecimento formal. Próximo a completar dezoito anos, além do ENEM e dos vestibulares os estudantes podem preparar-se para concursos públicos ou iniciativa privada. Para muitos, o emprego é condição à continuidade dos estudos, daí a importância dessa instrumentalização. A gestão do tempo constitui-se num fator estruturante na busca de resultado: como organizar o dia, conciliando estudo, tarefas operacionais, ócio, e relações sociais? Em muitos casos, há que se conciliar tudo isso com o trabalho. A escola pode introduzir recursos didáticos de gerenciamento do tempo em seu currículo, criando situações concretas que levam os estudantes a praticarem e a avaliarem o seu desempenho, incorporando técnicas e adquirindo hábitos salutareos.

Victoria Vernon (United States) – Adult students: college enrollment and study time in United States

Students age 25 and older currently constitute 38% of all students enrolled in higher education, and their enrollment is growing. Adults return to college in order to improve current job prospects or to start a new career. Most adult students attend classes or study online while working full time and raising children. Despite the spread of flexible online degree options, competing demands on the time of these students turn college completion into a true challenge. This paper will empirically investigate the following questions: (1) What are the determinants of adult participation in higher education? The impacts of the following factors will be considered: age, race, income, gender, family composition, living in urban area, proximity to a college, veteran status, average college tuition costs in the area, eligibility for financial aid, unemployment rate, and occupational trends. (2) What is the impact of employment and family composition on the amount of time a student devotes to school work? and (3) How does school attendance and homework affect the time an adult student spends in

other activities – paid work, childcare, housework, sleep and leisure. Data will be drawn from US Census 2010, Enrollment Supplements of October CPS 2010-2011, and American Time Use Survey 2003-11 (sample of adult students $n > 3000$). Conclusions will help us better understand students' enrollment decisions, the full cost of a college degree, including time costs, as well as tradeoffs involved in a decision to invest in human capital by adult learners.

Arnaldo Mont'Alvão (Brazil) and **Luiz Flávio Neubert** (Brazil) – Out-of-school study time, family background and academic performance in Brazil

A consistent body of research has been analyzing the effects of family background and cultural capital on student's academic performance, showing that the resources made available by the parents, in addition to those already provided by schools, tend to increase the student's chances of success in the school system. However, only a few studies have analyzed the interplay of these two dimensions with the student's everyday study habits. This paper aims to analyze the relationship between family background, cultural capital, out-of-school study time and academic performance in Brazil. The research question is: is there an indirect effect of socioeconomic origins on academic performance that occurs through the out-of-school study time?

It draws on data from the 2011 Brazilian System of Evaluation of Basic Education (SAEB), a nationally representative sample of students in elementary and secondary schools. This survey brings information on 5th and 8th graders and high school seniors' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, their performance in mathematics and Portuguese (reading/writing), and parental involvement in school activities. We estimate structural equation models - they control for school and class clustering - in order to identify the direct effects of social origins and cultural capital on academic performance, as well as their indirect effects through the daily out-of-school study habits. Data from the 2003 Belo Horizonte Time Use Survey are also used to provide a measure for comparative assessment of the relation between out-of-school study time and family background.

Marinalva Nunes Fernandes (Brazil) and **Maria Esperança Fernandes Carneiro** (Brazil) – Teacher labor and the new settings in the working world: regarding education time

The submission of the school to the capital causes problems to the teaching work. One becomes difficult to plead the reduction of the schedules load and to guarantee that 1/3 of this, as foreseen in Law N. 11.738/2008, either destined the activities outside of the classroom and used in the same educational space without having that to use itself the private space. Exactly recognizing that, historically, the professors have been unloaded of the process of participation of the implementation of the educational politics, the present study it will be able to stimulate becoming them critically them protagonists of proposals that raise the level of professionalization and social valuation without becoming slaves of the mentally ill work. The exigencies directed to the formation/professional qualification make with that the professors more than work 10 daily hours without the weekly rest. This accumulation of work, without appropriated rest, has caused serious damages to the professors having diminished the quality of the offered education on Brazil. However, it is not a simple discussion, as Ternes says, supported in Borges: "the time is a problem for us, the terrible and demanding problem, perhaps most vital of metaphysics, but, paradoxically, perhaps for being most human of the problems, is, also, most distant of a solution. It is the privileged place of the discords human beings". The research find in progress, is tied with the PPGE of the PUC-GO and intends to contribute with the debate on the contradictions of the teaching, the wage and the use of the time in the Brazilian basic education.

A submissão da escola ao capital acarreta problemas ao trabalho docente. Torna-se difícil pleitear a redução da carga horária e garantir que o 1/3 desta, conforme prevista na Lei n. 11.738/2008, seja destinada as atividades fora da sala de aula e utilizadas no mesmo espaço educacional sem ter que valer-se do espaço privado. Mesmo reconhecendo que, historicamente, os professores têm sido alijados do processo de participação da implementação das políticas educacionais, o presente estudo poderá estimulá-los criticamente tornando-os protagonistas de propostas que elevem o nível de profissionalização e valorização social sem tornarem escravos do trabalho alienado. As exigências voltadas à formação/qualificação profissional fazem com que os docentes trabalhem mais de 10 horas diárias sem o repouso semanal. Esse acúmulo de trabalho, sem o devido descanso, tem acarretado sérios prejuízos aos docentes diminuindo a qualidade da educação ofertada no Brasil. Contudo, não é uma discussão simples, como diz Ternes, sustentado em Borges: “o tempo é um problema para nós, um terrível e exigente problema, talvez o mais vital da metafísica, mas, paradoxalmente, talvez por ser o mais humano dos problemas, é, também, o mais distante de uma solução. É o lugar privilegiado das discórdias humanas”. A pesquisa encontra-se em andamento, está vinculada ao PPGE da PUC-GO e pretende contribuir com o debate sobre as contradições da docência, do salário e o uso do tempo na educação básica brasileira.

13:30-14:30 Lunch

Room: Lunch Room (3rd Floor)

14:30-16:30 Parallel Sessions 7

7A Inequalities (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: A (Conference Room/ 2nd Floor)

Chair: Julia Szalai (Hungary)

Araceli Damián (Mexico) – Measuring time poverty: the Mexican experience

The paper will present a theoretical and methodological discussion on the implications of ignoring time availability for poverty measurement. It will discuss why time has been ignored as a major resource for households to meet human needs. It will show how this weakness has resulted in the underestimation of poverty. It will also describe some of the main features of the few poverty methods that attempt to measure time poverty (Vickery, Burchardt and Goodin), emphasizing the excess of working time index (EWT), with which time poverty has been measured in Mexico since the 1990s. The EWT considers domestic work requirements (including childbearing and taking care of sick and disabled), time spent on paid work and time needed for education and leisure. Finally the paper will present data for Mexico using the EWT, and will compare its result with those calculated with the income poverty method and with those resulting from combining both dimensions (income and time).

En el trabajo se presentará la discusión teórica-metodológica sobre las implicaciones que tiene para la medición de la pobreza ignorar la disponibilidad de tiempo en los hogares. Discutirá por qué por qué la variable tiempo ha sido ignorada como un recurso fundamental de los hogares para satisfacer sus necesidades. Mostrará cómo esta debilidad ha resultado en una subestimación de la pobreza. Describirá algunas de las características de los escasos métodos de pobreza que han intentado medir la pobreza de tiempo (Vickery, Burchardt y Goodin),

enfaticando al índice de exceso de tiempo de trabajo (ETT), con el cual la pobreza de tiempo ha sido medida en México desde los años noventa. El ETT considera los requerimientos de trabajo doméstico (incluyendo cuidado de menores, enfermos y discapacitados), tiempo dedicado a trabajo remunerado y el necesario para educación y ocio. Finalmente el trabajo presentará datos para México usando el ETT y comparando sus resultados con aquellos que resultan al calcular la pobreza por ingreso y con los que resultan de combinar ambas dimensiones (ingreso y tiempo).

Monica Dominguez Serrano (Spain), **Margarita Vega Rapún** (Spain) and **Lina Galvez Muñoz** (Spain) – Poverty in Spain and its determinants

Time and income restrictions affects citizen's well being. This work presents time poverty thresholds and rates of the Spanish population and some subgroups by employment status, gender, household composition and income. Besides, we will also focus specifically on the characteristics of those that are also income poverty in order to get a better picture of those that are poor: time and income poverty. This paper uses data from time use survey in Spain during the period 2009-2010. We use multivariate regression techniques to identify the key variables associated with time poverty that will demonstrate the importance of gender, employment status and number of children living in the household in determining time poverty in Spain. Important policy recommendations are derived not only from traditional measures of poverty but also from time poverty indicators that should be taken into consideration specially in this period of economic crisis that is affecting Spain.

Valeria Esquivel (Argentina), **Rania Antonopoulos** (Greece), **Thomas Masterson** (United States) and **Ajit Zacharias** (United States) – Measuring poverty in the case of Buenos Aires: why time deficits matter

In addition to income, for the majority of the world's population, any level of standard of living requires contributions made by unpaid household production activities. Poverty measures are built on the recognition that some households and individuals do not have sufficient income to meet their basic needs. Yet, there is a presumption that a sufficient amount of time is always available to all individuals and all types and sizes of households to meet their household (re) production requirements. Using a modified version of Vickery (1977) and Harvey and Mukhopadhyay (2007) approach developed by Zacharias (2011), this paper presents new time and income poverty thresholds for the case of the city of Buenos Aires. These thresholds include the minimal amount of money income required to cover a basic bundle of goods and services, but also, the replacement cost of encountered deficits in the required minimum household production time. To do so, these minimums are calculated according to household composition, and valued at its replacement cost (generalist wage). This methodology makes it possible to identify the "hidden poor". These are individuals who are income non-poor according to the official income poverty threshold but who are actually poor because time-wise they are unable to fulfill household production requirements; were they to attempt to purchase market substitutes the added cost of such replacements would push them below the poverty line. Based on these calculations, new incidence poverty profiles are presented, as well as a preliminary analysis of the adequacy and effectiveness of different poverty alleviation policies. This paper is part of the project "Why Time Deficits Matters: Implications for Poverty measurement and Poverty Reduction Strategies", based at the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College.

Margarita Vega Rapún (Spain), **Paula Rodriguez Modroño** (Spain) and **Mauricio Matus Lopez** (Spain) – Regional differences on time and income poverty in Spanish regions

In this paper we examine and evaluate the differences in the Spanish regions in terms of income and time among Autonomous Communities (NUTS II) . These regional differences have been widely studied in the last years in terms of education, income, devolution among others, and there is clear evidence that there are important disparities among Autonomous Communities in Spain. This article will also try to explain which parts of these disparities are explained in terms of income poverty and others well being indicators but also and more important those that are reflected in terms of time poverty. Important policy implications are derived in terms of income and time poverty that should be tackled in a more appropriate way.

7B The value of unpaid work (English/Portuguese/Spanish translation)

Room: B (4thFloor)

Chair: Natália de Oliveira Fontoura (Brazil)

Neuma Aguiar (Brazil) and **Arnaldo Mont'Alvão** (Brazil) – Commonalities and distinctions between social stratification and household economics strategies for attributing value to housework

The paper seeks to integrate the social stratification and household production perspectives is an attempt to provide a household scale that may be used to stratify households and predict their time use allocation.

In the most common stratification scales, based on average log of income and average years of education for each occupation, housework is usually left out. However, household economists have been showing that it is possible to estimate the contributions of housework to Gross Domestic Product satellite accounts (GDP), and, therefore, to assign it a socioeconomic value to it. In this perspective, it is possible to consider the household equipment as a component of the household production. Shifting from household economics to social stratification, the household scale can be used to attribute a stratification value to all residents of a household. We will attempt to build commonalities and distinctions between the two approaches for attributing value to housework.

The paper explores data from the 2008-2009 Brazilian Family Budget Research (Pesquisa de Orçamento Familiar - POF), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Statistics and Geography (IBGE), aiming to build a household stratification index based on household production equipment in order to predict the status of household members and their time use allocation. Current time use research not always keep track of all the inputs that go into the household economy, focusing more on labor time. This is also an attempt to generalize with a more powerful survey, in terms of population coverage, results obtained with a household scale built with information on household items included in a metropolitan area time use survey.

Hildete Pereira de Melo (Brazil), **Cláudio Considera** (Brazil) and **Alberto Di Sabbato** – 10 years of measuring household chores in Brazil

To account for the value of household chores in the Brazilian domestic product (GDP) of Brazil has been possible since 2001. At that year, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), introduced in the National Survey by Household Sampling (PNAD) a question regarding the time allocated by the population to household chores. This study proposes a methodology

for estimating its economic value for the ten years (2001-2009 and 2011) data observed. As these activities are not accounted for in the methodology of the national accounts in the Western world, this study used the following methodology to measure it: the average income of paid domestic work recorded in PNAD for each of the 273 Brazilian states was considered as the value to be assigned to the unpaid household chores carried out by each member of the family interviewed. We conclude that the share of household chores in the Brazilian GDP is on average 11% and similar each year, for the whole period. It means that the reproductive work carried out by the family (circa 80% of it made by the women) represents, in 10 years, 110% of one year Brazilian's GDP. In 2012, if these activities had been accounted this amount would have represented the equivalent of five trillion Reais (circa 2,5 trillion dollars) to enrich the Brazilian society. A columnist of O Globo newspaper called it "the broom GDP". As these tasks do not generate an accounted income, the effort to perform it and the people dedicated to it are ignored and overlooked by society.

Contabilizar o valor dos afazeres domésticos no Produto Interno Brasileiro (PIB) do Brasil é possível desde 2001, quando o Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), através da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), introduziu a pergunta referente ao número de horas despendido pela população na execução de afazeres domésticos. Este estudo propõe uma metodologia para estimar o seu valor econômico para os dez anos (2001-2011) de dados observados. Como essas atividades não são contabilizadas na metodologia das contas nacionais do mundo Ocidental, este estudo utilizou a seguinte metodologia para esta medição: a renda média do trabalho doméstico remunerado registrado na PNAD para cada um dos 27 estados brasileiros e valor monetário foi considerado como o valor a ser atribuído às tarefas domésticas não remuneradas realizadas por cada membro das famílias entrevistadas. Conclui-se que a participação dos afazeres domésticos no PIB brasileiro é, em média, 11% e semelhante a cada ano em todo o período. Isto significa que o trabalho reprodutivo realizado pelas famílias (cerca de 80% do mesmo é feito pelas mulheres) representa nestes dez anos, a 110% de um ano brasileiro do PIB. Em 2012, se estas atividades tivessem sido contabilizadas este montante teria representado o equivalente a cinco trilhões de reais (cerca de 2,5 trilhões de dólares) e esta soma enriqueceria a sociedade brasileira. Um colunista do jornal O Globo chamou de "o PIB Vassoura". Como essas tarefas não geram uma renda contabilizada, o esforço para realizá-lo e as pessoas dedicadas a ela são ignorados e negligenciados pela sociedade.

Christophe Starzec (France) and **François Gardes** (France) – The full cost of a child: time and monetary expenditures combined

We define the concept of full cost equivalence scales as integrating both monetary and the time use costs and measure it on matched French INSEE family budget and time use surveys. These data allow to define full prices and to estimate equivalence scales conditional to some possible substitution through prices. Two matching methods and different opportunity costs evaluations for time use are compared using three different equivalence specifications. The results show much higher full scales than the monetary when taking account the Barten's price substitution effects in our preferred Independent of a Base specification. Relatively to the cost of the second adult, full child cost are also larger than the monetary for matching estimators and the classic Prais-Houthakker estimation. Thus the overall child cost, and to a less extent the adult cost, may be under estimated for those families which are able to substitute time and monetary expenditures. Moreover, estimated substitution effects using price variation across households have a significant impact on full cost equivalence scales.

**Julia Velazco Portocarrero (Peru) and Jackeline Velazco Portocarrero (Peru) –
Economic value of unpaid domestic work in Peru: an approach from
the Time Use National Survey, 2010**

The aim of the study is to estimate the economic value of unpaid household work (UHW) and its contribution to the national economy (percent of GDP). Time spent in household work is derived from the National Time-Use Survey 2010 (NTUS). The target population consisted of urban and rural residents in the country. The sample size was 4,580 private homes. Unpaid activities, domestic and non-domestic, carried out by household members over 12 years of age were taken into account.

Regarding the wage used to impute the variable hours of work, three methods were applied: generalist (wages for domestic workers), specialist and average wage (national average).

The results confirm that the estimated UHW contribution to the economy is very sensitive to the method used. The differences are due to different wage structures considered, where the generalist method reports the lower contribution to GDP (15.4%), being higher in the specialist method (24.9%). Furthermore, the average method offers the intermediate values (21.3%). The estimates are in line with those known for Latin America (around 20 to 30% of GDP). The study shows that UHW contribution to the economy is important. The challenge is to transform this visibility to actions and public policy interventions in order to improve the wellbeing of the population, mostly women, actively engaged in these activities.

El objetivo del estudio es estimar el valor económico del trabajo doméstico no remunerado (TDNR) y su aporte a la economía nacional (porcentaje del PIB). La referencia para estimar las horas de trabajo proviene de la Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo (ENUT) del 2010. La población estudiada estuvo conformada por residentes urbanos y rurales del país. El tamaño de la muestra fue de 4,580 viviendas particulares. De la ENUT se seleccionaron las actividades no remuneradas, domésticas y no domésticas, realizadas por los miembros del hogar mayores de 12 años de edad.

En relación al salario usado para imputar a la variable horas de trabajo, se aplicaron tres métodos: del generalista (salario del trabajador doméstico), del especialista y del salario medio (promedio nacional).

Los resultados corroboran que la estimación de la contribución del TDNR a la economía es muy sensible al método usado. Las diferencias se deben a las diversas estructuras de salarios considerados, donde el método del generalista reporta la menor contribución al PBI (15.4%), siendo mayor con el método del especialista (24.9%). Por otro lado, el método del salario medio ofrece los valores intermedios (21.3%). Las estimaciones guardan relación con las conocidas para América Latina (20 – 30 % del PIB).

El estudio demuestra que la contribución del TNR a la economía es importante. El reto es transformar esta visibilidad a acciones e intervenciones de política pública y mecanismos de protección social que mejore el bienestar de los sectores de la población, mayoritariamente mujeres, activamente involucrados en estas actividades.

7C Work-life balance (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: C (4th Floor)

Chair: Masago Fujiwara (Japan)

Mariëlle Cloin (Netherlands) – The effects of new working conditions on working times and work-life balance in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, recent initiatives in the labour market and emancipation policy are directed at allowing employees to perform their work in more convenient or suitable times and places. This is assumed to ease problems with combining work and private life.

Using the Dutch Time Use Survey (2011/2012) the first question addressed in this paper is whether employees who enjoy greater flexibility and autonomy at work (i.e. flexible working hours, working from home, the possibility to choose their time of arrival and departure at the workplace within certain limits) indeed perform paid work beyond the standard office hours more often, i.e. in the evening, at night, or on weekends. Next, despite the assumed positive effects, there is debate on whether new working conditions actually do improve work-life balance. Therefore the second question is on the relationship between both an individuals' degree of flexibility and autonomy and their actual timing of paid work on the one hand and their experienced work-life balance and feelings of time pressure on the other hand.

There are reasons to expect differences for women and men, especially since the vast majority of women in the Netherlands work part time and are mainly held responsible for household and (child)care tasks. Therefore, the relationships will be analyzed for men and women separately.

Wolfgang Fellner (Austria) – Taking process benefits into account

In economics (i.e. labour market theory) time use is reduced to two activities: work and leisure. Work is assumed to yield negative process benefits. It is not an end in itself. Work is exclusively performed to raise money and achieve other goals. Therefore work yields positive goal benefits which make up for the negative process benefits. Leisure yields positive process benefits. It is assumed to be performed for its own sake and the associated pleasure. Those assumptions have very restrictive implications. They exclude the possibility that work yields positive process benefits and prevent the incorporation of variations in process benefits of different leisure activities. To avoid those shortcomings and consider a large range of activities it is necessary to find new ways how to take process benefits into account. We propose an empirical method to find out about the relevance of process and goal benefits associated with any activity (i.e. whether an activity yields positive or negative process benefits and positive or negative goal benefits).

Vivian Milosavljevic (Chile) – The relationship between types of family and work and rest time: a comparative study for 4 countries

When analyzing women by marital status, it is clear that married and cohabiting women are those who have the longest working hours compared with those not living with a partner, ie the total workload (paid work plus unpaid domestic) increases. Then, we also asked about the quality of life of these women, in relation to such rest, what are your leisure and recreation and activities carried out in this regard

In this study, and based on four time-use surveys that are relatively comparable in structure and coverage of activities that are wondering, will be analyzed descriptively some indicators to infer the relationship between household type and the times that are for different activities such as working hours, the time devoted to unpaid domestic work, and participation and leisure time recreation.

These indicators give you a better view of the effect of family formation and access time women can devote to productive work, will become apparent limitations or obstacles that have these to meet full working days and be eligible to work less precarious. This information will give visibility to gender differences in work and leisure time in front of the type of family to which both belong. This information assumes great importance for gender equality policies.

Cuando se analiza a las mujeres según su estado conyugal, se observa claramente que las mujeres casadas y convivientes, son quienes tienen las jornadas de trabajo más extensas en comparación con aquellas que no viven en pareja, es decir la carga global de trabajo (trabajo remunerado más el doméstico no remunerado) se acrecienta. Entonces, también nos preguntamos por la calidad de vida de estas mujeres, en relación a como descansan, cuales son su tiempo de ocio y recreación y que actividades realizan en este sentido.

En este estudio, y en base a 4 encuestas de Uso del Tiempo que son relativamente comparables en la estructura y cobertura de las actividades que se preguntan, se analizarán en forma descriptiva algunos indicadores que permitan inferir la interrelación que existe entre el tipo de hogar y los tiempos que se destinan a las diferentes actividades tales como la jornada laboral, el tiempo destinado al trabajo doméstico no remunerado, y la participación y tiempo en actividades de ocio recreación.

Estos indicadores darán una mejor visibilidad del efecto de la conformación familiar en el acceso y el tiempo que las mujeres pueden dedicar al trabajo productivo, se harán patentes las limitaciones o los obstáculos que tienen estas para cumplir con jornadas laborales completas y poder optar a trabajos menos precarios. Esta información dará visibilidad a la diferencias de género en los tiempos de trabajo y ocio frente a la tipología de familia a la que pertenecen ambos. Esta información, se asume de gran importancia para las políticas de igualdad de género.

Guiomar de Haro Aquilini (Brazil) – Time use of women in active age

The main purpose of this paper is to draw attention of society as cultural constructions affect the low level of participation that women reach in the labor market, as well as their professional development. The participation rate of women is less than men and they are under-represented in this market, since they are the most active age population. In contrast, female unemployment is highest, the workday is less paid time and looking for a job is higher than men's. These disadvantages are probably related to the responsibilities delegated to women socially, and need to be placed on the agenda, as the division of unpaid work within the home and the recognition by society of double feminine journey. By analyzing the results of the Survey of Employment and Unemployment verified, how these issues affect the women entering the labor market, as 25% and 29% of inactive women 16-24 years, and 25-45 year old respondents who are outside the labor market because they have no one to take care of their children.

O propósito principal deste texto é chamar a atenção da sociedade como as construções culturais afetam o baixo patamar de participação que as mulheres alcançam no mercado de trabalho, assim como seu desenvolvimento profissional. A taxa de participação das mulheres é inferior a dos homens, ou seja, ela está sub-representada nesse mercado, uma vez que é maioria na População em Idade Ativa-PIA. Em contrapartida, o desemprego feminino é mais elevado, a jornada de trabalho remunerada é menor e o tempo de procura por um trabalho é maior que o dos homens. Essas desvantagens, provavelmente, estão relacionadas às responsabilidades socialmente delegadas às mulheres, e que precisam ser colocadas na ordem do dia, como a divisão do trabalho não remunerado no âmbito do lar e o reconhecimento pela sociedade da dupla jornada feminina. Por meio da análise de resultados da Pesquisa de Emprego e Desemprego-PED verificou-se, o quanto essas questões prejudicam a inserção da mulher no mercado de trabalho, pois, 25% e 29%, das mulheres inativas de 16 a 24 anos, e de

25 a 45 anos de idade responderam que estão fora do mercado de trabalho porque não têm quem cuide dos seus filhos.

7D Personal care (English/Portuguese translation)

Room: D (4th Floor)

Chair: Cíntia Simões Agostinho (Brazil)

Sarah Daniels (Belgium), **Ignace Glorieux** (Belgium), **Joeri Minnen** (Belgium), **Theun-Pieter van Tienoven** (Belgium), **Djiwo Weenas** (Belgium) and **Jorge Rosales-Salas** (Chile) – Households' food consumption patterns, convenience orientation and meal practices in Belgium: a typological approach

Background: Convenience foods represent one of the most fundamental innovations in western foodways. However, they are a somewhat contested innovation in that they contradict the socio-cultural meaning of home-cooking as a woman's gift of time or care, which was originally developed in the 19th century. The traditional conventions surrounding the preparation and consumption of the family meal have become less self-evident, while the notion of convenience foods has grown in importance. This has had a special influence on the management and temporal organization of meal practices.

Purpose: Previous studies have seldom examined the relation between families' money- and time-spending patterns regarding food. The goal of this contribution is to obtain insight into household food purchases, reliance on convenience foods and to examine how dietary patterns are associated with family resources, eating and cooking habits.

Methods: Analyses are conducted on merged data from the 2005 Belgian time and household budget surveys. Using Latent Class Cluster Analysis, a typology of household dietary consumption is constructed based on the families' share of food expenditures in their monthly consumption expenses and convenience orientation in food purchases.

Results: Four types of household food consumption are revealed, which clearly differ according to socio-demographic background and in the way time for food is managed and allocated. Household composition is the most important predictor, with outsourced cooking being more prevalent among single households.

Conclusion: A typological approach based on merged money- and time-use data of food can lead to a better understanding of household food behaviors.

Thibaut De Saint Pol (France) – Eating and social inequalities in France

This communication consists in studying the time allocated to eating according to the social characteristics. The analysis is based on data from Time Use Surveys conducted by the French National Institute for Statistics (Insee) in 1986 and in 2010. In 2010, French people spend 2:12 to eat on average; it is 13 minutes more than in 1986. But eating habits are highly differentiated by sex, age or social class. The French diet is still very concentrated on the three main meals, although dinner occurs later and meals organization varies between weekdays and weekends. The younger people are, the more they say they eat between meals. Eating time is often spent watching television, especially for the poorest. A quarter of people who eat between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. are watching television. Moreover, we observe that if meals are judged on average rather as pleasant moments in France, it is less the case for executives and liberal professions. Finally, differences in eating among social classes can be linked with BMI and obesity.

William Michelson (Canada) – Unraveling the mysteries of sleep duration dynamics

Recent research from different nations has brought out findings on sleep duration that run counter to popular beliefs. These findings indicate that mean sleep duration has been increasing and that women exceed men in sleep. This paper examines data from four time-use surveys by Statistics Canada over the period of 1992 to 2010, with the purpose not only of documentation but also of understanding the dynamics of how the observed patterns can be reconciled to the reasoning of those denying their possibility.

A straightforward explanation for recent increases in mean societal sleep duration is that a greater percentage of the population in the 21st Century is over 65 years of age. As sleep duration is strongly and inversely correlated to paid work time, it is not surprising that mean societal sleep time has recently increased.

In addition, the analysis of only employed persons within the ages of 25-64 over the 18-year period shows increased sleep by men at the same time that employed women get still more sleep, both unexpected from popular beliefs. This paper presents evidence that increased sleep by women is made possible by gender-related re-allocations of time among a particular combination of market and nonmarket activities.

These data also show that the balancing of different activities with increased sleep is not normatively neutral. The particular balance of daily activities by employed women is experienced as greater in feelings of time-crunch, not least reflecting a significant (though conservatively measured) half-hour mean difference from men in multi-tasked behavior.

Timo Anttila (Finland), **Tomi Oinas** (Finland) and **Jouko Nätti** (Finland) – Timing and duration of sleep in Finland from 1987 to 2010

Theories of post-industrial society would lead us to expect significant changes in the organization of work, leisure and consumption. The evolving post-industrial time regime is commonly linked to the 'new economy', characterized by globalization, 24-hour commercial markets and networking across time zones. A shift from '9 to 5, Monday to Friday' to the '24/7-society', imply the weakening of socio-temporal structures that may be a risk for our biological rhythms. One of 24/7-society's potentially adverse biological and social outcomes relates to sleep. The aim of this paper is to analyze trends in timing and duration of sleep in Finland. The analysis is based on three Finnish Time Use Surveys, covering years 1987-1988 (n=7588), 1999-2000 (n=10551) and 2009-2010 (n=7483).

Our results do not support the common assertion that sleep duration has declined over the past few decades. In fact, the duration of sleep lengthened 8 minutes on weekdays and 25 minutes on weekends during the period of 1987-2010. The timing of sleep has changed, especially within the period from 1987 to 2000. Among employed persons, estimated wake-up time has been delayed 19 minutes on weekdays and 31 minutes on weekends during the period of 1987-2010. The change over time is statistically significant, after controlling for age, gender, number of child, education and work hours. Estimated time of going to sleep has delayed 7 minutes on weekdays and 4 minutes on weekends.

In addition to general trends of timing and duration of sleep, we provide evidence on the socio-economic correlates of changing sleep behavior.

16:30-17:00 Coffee Break

Room: Conference Room Hall (2nd Floor) and Lounges 1 and 2 (4th Floor)

17:00-18:00 Closing Session

Room: Conference Room (2nd Floor)