



time-pieces

news on time use research in the
electronic **International Journal of Time Use Research**

New developments in time technology – projects, data, computing and services

LATIN AMERICAN TIME USE NEWS

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Time-use data collection continues to be very active in the Latin American region¹. The 8th International Meeting on Time-Use Statistics (*8va Reunión Internacional “Estadísticas sobre Uso del Tiempo y Políticas Públicas”*), held in Mexico City in July 2010 under the auspices of UNIFEM, ECLAC, the Mexican Women’s Institute (*Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres*) and INEGI (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, México*) shows the new Latin American developments in the field.²

As in the past, TUS have been collected following a variety of methods. *Tasks lists* are still favoured in the region, because of their relatively simple design. *Long tasks lists* have been used in Uruguay (2007) (60 tasks), and in El Salvador (2010) (47 tasks). The Peruvian TUS, which is in its pilot stages at the moment, has followed the *exhaustive activity list* format (127 questions), although local researchers have noted problems with the length of the interview, which might generate high drop-off rates and/or inaccurate responses. Following the same model, Ecuador (2005) solved these tensions by revisiting the household as many times as required to find respondents, while in Mexico (2009), filters (based on household structure) allowed to avoid the repetition of activities that, by definition, are not performed in certain households (i.e., if there are no children in the household, no questions about childcare provi-

¹ For a review that covers LA TUS up until 2007, see Esquivel, Valeria (2008), Time-use surveys in Latin America, in: *Feminist Economics*, Vol. 14, No. 3, July.

² See the program of the meeting, and most presentations, at <http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/paginas/7/40297/P40297.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>, (accessed 04 October, 2010).

sion were posed). Lastly, *short tasks lists* have been used in Honduras (2009) and in Colombia (2007-2008-2009). Repeatedly, researchers note the difficulties associated with these survey instruments, given that they rule-out simultaneous activities by design.

On a different road, a new breed of TUS is following the *twenty-four hour-recall activity diary*, administered by an interview. This is the case of Chile (2007-2008), where the diary had 30-minutes time-slots with up to one simultaneous activity. The city of Rosario (Argentina, 2010) has followed the Buenos Aires TUS design (Argentina, 2005). In this case, the diary had also 30-minutes time-slots, but allowed up to three simultaneous/consecutive activities.

Also, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela (the Venezuelan TUS will go to field in the second semester of 2010) are evaluating the results of their pilot surveys, based on self-administered diaries, to fine-tune their design. A seminar that took place in Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of September 2010, organized by the Secretariat for Women's Policies of the Presidency of Brazil (SPM/PR), IBGE (*Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística*), IPEA (*Instituto de Pesquisa Económica Aplicada*), the ILO and UNIFEM, served the purpose of contrasting different developing-countries' experiences in view of contributing to improve the design of the future Brazilian TUS.

Lastly, efforts have been put to design a Latin American Classification of Time-Use Activities (CAUTAL), as an adaptation of ICATUS that can guide future exhaustive activity lists' design. Interestingly, care activities in CAUTAL are not necessarily those provided only for dependents. Transportation, however, is not disaggregated in all major divisions.

All these experiences show a strong emphasis on giving visibility to unpaid care work, in line with the Beijing Platform for Action. Following the Quito Consensus, launched by ECLAC in 2007, debates in the region are currently focusing on the ways in which existing TU data can be effectively used to inform gender-aware policies. Contact for further information: valeria.esquivel@datamarkets.com.ar.

US AND CANADIAN PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

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This brief report draws attention to two projects and a publication of possible interest to readers in and outside of North American region.

- (1) In July 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics released *2003-2009 American Time Use Survey data*. The data files are available from the ATUS on the Web site: <http://www.bls.gov/tus/home.htm>. Questions could be addressed to ATUS staff members by e-mail at atusinfo@bls.gov.

- (2) In June 2010, Atkinson Foundation released the final report of the *Canadian Index of Well-being – Measuring what matters*. An important section of the report examines contribution of time use to well-being. The objectives of the time use report were, according to the authors, to define and conceptualize time use, to examine its associations with well-being and to propose a series of indicators to monitor time use in Canada. Following is the table of contents of the time use part of the report:
1. Introduction;
 2. Methods;
 3. Conceptual framework of time use and well-being;
 - 3.1 Conceptualizing time use;
 - 3.2 Conceptualizing well-being;
 - 3.3 Gendered age and life stage approach;
 - 3.4 Social determinants of time use;
 - 3.5 Time use of individuals and well-being;
 - 3.6 Graphical depiction of conceptual framework for the time use domain;
 - 3.7 Social determinants of time use;
 4. Literature review on time use and well-being;
 - 4.1 Working-age adults;
 - 4.2 Children and adolescents;
 - 4.3 Retired seniors;
 - 4.4 Social-level factors – Indicator recommendations;
 5. Time use indicators – Evaluation;
 - 5.1 Review of Canadian data sources;
 - 5.2 Measurement issues;
 - 5.3 Final indicator selection;
 6. Headliners – How are Canadians measuring up with respect to time use?
 7. Conclusion and discussion.
- (3) An interesting publication addressing relationship between time use and well-being “*Measuring the subjective well-being of nations – National accounts of time use and well-being*” was edited by Alan B. Krueger and 2009 published by the University of Chicago Press. The publication includes papers originally presented at a conference at the National Bureau of Economic Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 7-8, 2008. At the time of the publication A.B. Krueger was on leave from Princeton University and the National Bureau of Economic Research, serving as assistant secretary for economic policy and chief economist for the U.S. Department of Treasury.

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- Krueger, A.B., Kahneman, D., Schkade, D., Schwarz, N., and A.A. Stone, National time accounting – The currency of life
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OCEANIA TIME USE NEWS

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Time use research in Oceania is active, though data on the smaller nations is sparse. No national Time Use Study (TUS) has yet been done in the Pacific. A major report 'Making Invisible Work More Visible' (2008) from the Development Programme Pacific Centre brings together current knowledge and endorses earlier calls for TUS to be carried out in the Pacific Islands.

A major established data source for time use research in the region is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) TUS, conducted in 1992, 1997, and 2006. The next is planned for 2013. The ABS has been restructured, and time use statistics is to be run out of Melbourne. Elisabeth Davis, who coordinated and managed ABS time use statistics for much of the 1990s and 2000s has temporarily come out of retirement to hand over to the new team. Current plans are to combine the 2013 survey with the next Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation into one vehicle. It will have a module on work and family, which will significantly broaden the range of possible research questions.

Another Australian data source is the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) is administered by the Department of Family, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) and the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). Importantly, it collects data on children's time use, and as the waves grow is building up a unique and increasingly rich source of information. The main phase of data collection for Wave 4 began in March 2010.

Statistics New Zealand conducted its first national Time Use Survey in 1999. This is to be followed up by the NZ Time Use Survey 2009-2010, which is in train.

The Australian Time Users Group (ATUG), coordinated by Marie-Louise van der Klooster from Deakin University, keeps members informed of time use news, current research and upcoming events and publications. Researchers come from a range of academic disciplines, and investigate a very wide variety of time use dimensions, activities and implications. Members' current topics encompass travel, childcare, aging, social engagement, physical activity, new technologies, statistical methods, leisure, employment, nonstandard work schedules, voluntary work, media, retail time, well-being, time stress and the gender division of labour. In 2009, ATUG members produced more than fifteen publications as academic journals and government reports. Their output received substantial media coverage, generating over a dozen stories in the print media, and stimulating lively debate on radio and television.

Time use researchers from Oceania were well represented at the IATUR in Paris. For those who couldn't make it, the Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated (ACSPRI) is hosting a conference from Dec 1-4 in Sydney and the ATUG has been asked to have a session on time use research and to run workshops in time use.

Christina Inbakaran and Marie van der Klooster are working with colleagues from Eindhoven, Utrecht and Leuphana Universities and from CDSPP Science Po, Paris on a joint Australian European travel Survey Portal, focusing on Travel time and are also working on the development of an Australian/European Employment Time Portal and a 2010 Time Use in Australia and Europe Bulletin. Contact for further information: lcraig@unsw.edu.au.

TIME USE SURVEYS IN ASIA

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Time use surveys are not very new to Asia. National level time use surveys were conducted even before 1980 by countries like Japan, S Korea and USSR, and small-scale surveys, covering a few villages or a town, were conducted in the 1980s by developing countries like India, Nepal, Philippines etc. The National Statistics Bureau of Japan conducted the first large-scale national survey on *Time Use and Leisure Activities* in 1976 to understand how people spend their leisure time. The Bureau has been conducting this survey after every five years since 1976. The NHK, Japan Broadcasting Company, also has been conducting time use surveys, though on a smaller scale, since the 1970s, mainly to collect information on the time spent by people on different programmes and on spare time of people. Similarly, KBS, the Korean Broadcasting System also conducted a time use survey in 1981, and then after every five years till 2000, to understand how Korean population spent their time, and particularly their leisure time. The main objective of this survey was to plan for television / media programmes. The 1999 time use survey, however, was conducted by the national statistical body also to understand and estimate unpaid work of men and women.

On the other hand, countries like India, Nepal, Philippines conducted small-scale surveys in the 1980s mainly to measure work, both SNA and non-SNA, performed by men and women. Such surveys were sporadic, small scale and exploratory in character. This situation changed considerably in the 1990s, as two events gave a push to time use surveys in Asia. These events are (1) the Human Development Report (HDR) 1995 and (2) the Beijing World Conference on Women. The central message of the HDR 1995 was that 'human development must be engendered' and that 'development that is not engendered is endangered'. This message, along with the new measures of gender development and gender empowerment (i.e. GDI and GEM) had significant impact on policy makers and scholars in Asia. Also, the Platform for Action (PFA) adopted at the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) called for developing 'suitable statistical means to recognize and to make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors', and stressed the need 'to develop a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment through efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent

and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly in caring for dependents' (PFA 1995). This conference was followed by a major International Seminar organized by UNDP, UNSD, UNIFEM and Government of ROK (Republic of Korea) on Integrating Unpaid Work into National Policies at Seoul in May 1997. Several scholars, activists and policy makers from the region, participated in the seminar. A major outcome of the seminar was setting up a Regional Resource Group on Integrating Unpaid Work into National Policies at UN-ESCAP, Bangkok in 1998. This Resource Group undertook several activities to promote time use surveys in the ESCAP Region.

The Regional Resource Group organized an international seminar on time use studies in Ahmedabad to 'discuss the results of the (first) Indian and Korean time use surveys, to exchange international experiences in time use studies and to learn lessons from the same to promote time use studies in the Region. The Regional Resource Group also organized training workshops at ESCAP on the subject of integrating unpaid work into national policies for national level planners, statisticians and gender experts. A major contribution of the Regional Resource Group is the preparation of *the Guidebook on Integrating Paid and Unpaid Work into National Policies* (2003). Following this Guidebook and the training workshops at ESCAP (Bangkok), several countries undertook time use surveys in the late 1990s and early years of the present century.

So far more than 20 developing / emerging countries in Asia (apart from developed countries like S.Korea, Japan) have conducted time use surveys, and many more are in the process of conducting this survey. About half of these countries, such as China, India, Oman, Israel, Palestine, Lao, PDR, Mangolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey etc have conducted national or large scale surveys. Time use surveys are gradually spreading in Asia, as more and more countries are now conducting this survey. One finds rapidly growing awareness about the need to collect time use data to estimate paid and unpaid work of men and women in the economy and to measure and address gender inequalities prevailing in the society. Time use surveys, which began as small scale surveys in several developing countries in the 1970s and 1980s, are now increasingly graduating into large and national surveys.

These surveys however differ significantly from each other in terms of their objectives, survey design, methods of data collection, data analysis etc. As far as the objectives of these surveys are concerned, the objectives of these surveys vary from country to country. The most common objectives are (1) to collect data on all forms of work performed by men and women and (2) to get improved estimates of workforce, particularly those employed in informal employment and subsistence work. The other objectives are to measure quality of life of people, to understand leisure and social activities of people, to highlight contribution of women to agriculture etc. This is because there is a realization that conventional surveys are not able to provide accurate estimates of workforce in these countries.

When developing countries in Asia started conducting national time use surveys, they did not have standard concepts and methods to follow, as the available concepts and methods were developed keeping in mind the needs of developed countries. These countries therefore had to

select from the available methods or develop their own methods for conducting the survey. Consequently, one finds wide variations in the approaches and methods used. Given the constraints arising from the specific problems faced by these countries while conducting time use surveys, they have made difficult choices, within the constraints and the trade-offs arising from the constraints, with respect to survey design, sampling, data collection and field operations, classification of time use activities and analysis of time use data.

To start with, half of these countries have so far conducted only small scale isolated time use surveys, usually conducted by private researchers, scholars, and frequently conducted by official agencies. Barring a few exceptions, no country has conducted more than one survey so far, with the result that these surveys are far from being a part of the national statistical systems in these countries. There are serious methodological problems with respect to survey design, sampling, data collection methods, classification of activities etc: the sample is usually small and not representative at the national level, the reference period and the time sample are frequently small and unstable to represent the time use of people; the methods of data collection selected are not always likely to give accurate estimates; there are serious limitations with respect to the treatment of simultaneous activities and use of context variables and there are issues related to the classifications of time use activities used by many countries.

Another important observation about the time use studies in Asia (also in developing countries) is that these data are not used by these countries in official documents or in policy making. Several reasons have been forwarded for this state of affairs: Firstly, time use surveys are frequently pushed by international organizations rather than by driven by local needs. As a result, national governments do not really appreciate the need for the data. Secondly, there is a lack of national capacity to analyze the data in some cases, or the country is not in a position to bear the cost of analysis. The lack of cross country comparability also happens to be one of the reasons for the non-use / under use of the data, particularly by global organizations. Since the surveys are conceptualized, designed and carried out by national statistical offices without any globally accepted standard concepts and methods, (these are not really developed so far) the data generated do not remain much comparable. The data therefore frequently not respected as “good data” by experts.

In spite of the limitations of the concepts, definitions, data collection, data analysis, classification etc, concrete data have emerged in a large number of countries on unequal sharing of paid and unpaid work by men and women in the economy. A new understanding is emerging on nature and extent of gender inequalities prevailing in these economies. This dynamism indicates that these countries will be able to face the remaining challenges in the coming years.

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ROUND-UP OF TIME USE STUDIES IN THE NORTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

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Japanese and Korean researchers in the North East Asian region have conducted their time use research programmes independently to date. China has recently entered the field. There is no harmonized time use survey, as is being conducted as in Europe.

The Korean Broadcast Station (KBS) carried out the first National Time Use Survey in 1983, with the help of Japanese Nippon Housou Kyoukai (NHK), which conducts surveys in Japan. However, the Korean grouping of activities is different from that of NHK. Both sets of surveys are conducted at the same time, in five year increments. Both NHK and KBS started their national time-use surveys to find the audience rating of radio and TV programs.

NHK started its National Time Use Survey in 1941, right before the Pacific War, modelled on BBC time use studies in Great Britain. After the war, the NHK restarted its survey in 1960, and have conducted their survey every five years.³ After Japan's rapid economic growth in the 1960's, during the expanding service economy, people were more interested in leisure activities than before. In order to clarify the changing social life, the Japanese Statistic Bureau began to survey people's daily time allocation and leisure activities in 1976. The survey has been conducted every five years; the 2006 survey being the seventh. The earlier surveys used pre-coded activity lists, the sixth and seventh surveys allow respondents to give more detail and activities are coded after collection (to facilitate more comparative research with Europe). In Korea, the Statistics Bureau also started its time use survey in 1999, incorporating gender studies and other interests.

³ There is one irregularity. Surveys were conducted in 1965, 1970, 1973, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005.

Recently, the Chinese Statistic Bureau started their own national time use survey in 2008, and published its first report in 2009.

In 2012, the first IATUR conference in Asia will be held in Tokyo, Japan. This will be hosted by the Japanese Association of Time Use Research (JATUR), founded in 25 March of 2008. In the Tokyo conference, many more Asian researchers are expected to participate than before. The organizers plan to open a special session of time use studies in the North East Asian region. This is expected to inspire increasing interest in harmonized time use survey in future and co-operation among North East Asian time use researchers. Contact for further information: m-fujiwara@u-shimane.ac.jp.

HOUSEHOLD'S TIME USE ON HEALTH CARE IN PAKISTAN

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Pakistan's labor force survey asks households for the time used for 'work on caring for children or health care'. The analysis of time used by private households on health care allows for estimates in monetary terms. The nonmarket production of health care of own family members may hold as extension of National Health Accounts (NHA). NHA in Pakistan so far only cover monetary transactions of public and private entities on health. NHA can be enhanced by additional estimates of nonmonetary transactions and unpaid work, which is so far unaccounted. This extension is necessary, since NHA according to the internationally accepted System of National Accounts (SNA) generally do not take into account nonmonetary transactions. SNA allows for the production of satellite accounts in those cases where there is a need to expand the analytical capacity especially where the linkage of physical data sources (like time use) and analysis to the monetary accounting system (valuation) becomes possible (UN, 1993, 21.4).

Furthermore, it was found that in some cases the health care is carried out against pay to other households, so that the service becomes a market production and has according to System of Health Accounts (SHA) to be included in the regular NHA (OECD, 2010, 102).

Data and results

The valuation of unpaid health care services is an important issue with respect to health policy and health insurance. Unpaid services in the households do influence the length of stay at the hospitals when patients are cared by their families, which is very common in maternal mother and child care and elderly and disabled individuals. WHO defines the expenditure for nonmarket production as the value established at the cost of resources (labour, supplies, etc.) used to produce the good or service in question (WHO, 2003, 295).

Services produced by the household have to be compared and valued with the market price for the same service, e.g. given by a maid or nurse, which are paid for their services. The valuation cannot be based on the opportunity costs, because e.g. days off are difficult to value, since 1. the share of the informal economy is high and respondents are not even able or willing to give their real income⁴ and 2. since many caring activities will be carried out by unemployed/retired persons like grandparents etc. And 3. the household could have hired someone else at market rates to take care of the relative. Therefore the market price (1,500-3,000 PKR per month for a maid or 6,000-12,000 PKR for a nurse (Janjua, 2009, 18)) should be applied for valuation. Another 4. argument why to use market prices instead of the individual opportunity costs is the gender component. This means that the largest share of formally unemployed women's activities is unpaid and therefore not taken into account; its opportunity costs would be valued with zero. Household production satellite accounts should focus on the production of goods and services that could be readily accomplished using market substitutes for household members' time and they should be valued using replacement cost. For household time inputs to production this would be a replacement wage, which is the market wage of a specialist adjusted for differences in skill and effort between home and market production (Landefeld et al., 2009, 2).

Health care services provided without payment are a major input in some countries, which is unrecognized by NHA so far. In Pakistan more people receive unpaid personal assistance services than paid services from households; with the given data we are able to quantify them. The average weekly amount of unpaid care with 8 hours was as expected found to be much higher than the paid care work.

Labour Force Survey

The LFS gives insights on the hours 'During the last week worked in caring for children or health care' (LFS, 1999-2009). Respondents are individuals with ten years and above who are doing housekeeping and are not willing to work or are willing to work but do not find a job at the moment. The total hours worked are disaggregated by hours spent for the 'Own family' and hours spent for 'Other People for cash'. Pakistan time use survey 2007 shows the importance of health care compared to the care of children (FBS, 2009, 51). The share of health care is about one third (33.5%) of the total care on both, children and sick. These results differ between sexes and areas (the share is more than one half for rural and total men and only 11% for total women).

Raised to the total population there are about 2.6 billion hours worked on health care per year. Only a small share, less than 1%, of the given health care is carried out against pay. Women carry out between 97-98% of the health care. These figures have to be transformed via valuation from time dimension to monetary dimension to be applied in NHA.

⁴ The given income is either calculated as residual out of running businesses and therefore strongly depending on economic cycles or the officially given income is much lower due to the high importance of the informal sector.

According to SHA only the type of paid health care for other people has to be taken into account. Unpaid care for own family members as extended SNA activity is excluded from NHA, but can be covered in a separate estimation for health care. Therefore, we apply the hours worked of LFS and value them with market prices for health care services. Even if we apply the lower bound of a maid salary with 1000 PKR per month (Dawn, 2010) and only the official working time of 40 hours per week, the given amount of hours worked results in health expenditures for health care of more than 15 billion PKR in most years. This figure has to be seen in relation to the total health expenditure in 2005-6, which is 185 billion PKR and the private household's out of pocket payments, which are 119 billion PKR (FBS, 2009b, 38). In 2005-6 an additional amount of about 9% of the total health expenditure is health care given by households. The paid health care services which have to be included in NHA are given in the next table:

Table 1
Yearly values worked on health care in PKR

	total value health care	value own family	value for sale
1999-00	14,657,886,370	14,654,368,870	3,517,500
2001-02	16,199,292,244	16,196,514,152	2,778,092
2003-04	19,021,155,531	19,020,210,098	945,433
2005-06	16,099,669,106	16,099,583,263	85,844
2006-07	15,764,481,297	15,764,114,367	366,930
2007-08	15,680,166,089	15,679,773,511	392,578
2008-09	16,463,798,613	16,463,655,400	143,213

Source: own calculations based on FBS, LFS, 1999-2009.

The value of paid services on health care which has to be included in NHA differs strongly over time from 85,000 PKR in 2005-6 up to more than 3.5 million in 1999-2000. Most households respond not to give any paid services to other households. However, in Time Use Survey, which is not connected to questions on employment and income, many respondents answer to have carried out care 'for non household sick and disabled adult'. These individuals have even spent about double the time on care for non household members than those who cared for household members (FBS, 2009, 151).

Conclusion

With the help of time use information we are able to quantify the time used by private households on health care. The results can firstly be applied for an estimation of the nonmarket production of health care of own family members in monetary terms. For the NHA base year 2005-6 health care given by households has an additional share of about 9% of the total health expenditure. Secondly, in some cases the health care is carried out against pay to other house-

holds, so that the service becomes a market production and has to be included in National Health Accounts. This service has an average overall value of 1.2 million in the last available years, which should be taken into account regularly in NHA. Contact for further information: christian.lorenz@gmx.ch.

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THE USES OF TIME DEPARTMENT, BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL

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Barcelona City Council was a pioneer in the year 2003 in creating a specific department for the management of the daily life time, with the aim of providing solutions to the time management needs of city residents. With the creation of the Uses of Time Department, a political space was instituted for the specific purpose of designing and implementing local time policies. The policies that are promoted there are based on two basic principles: the consideration of the management of time as a right of citizens and the promotion of changes in social organisation, turn-

ing the administration into an active agent of this transformation. The action plans implemented seek to be a factor of social and territorial cohesion and of parity between men and women.

The Uses of Time Department works on four strategic lines:

- Observation, as a tool for learning about and analysing the real situation.
- Intervention, through the design and implementation of action plans, programmes and good practices.
- Consensus and collaboration with social agents.
- Awareness-raising, in order to change social concepts associated to the time value.

Time policies require the analysis of the evolution of society and its consequences on the rhythms of daily life, activities, travel and, above all, the social equalities generated by the current distribution of time. In this sense, the Uses of Time Department is promoting a process of research, analysis and diagnosis to allow access to detailed information on the urban reality, the imbalances and tensions in the uses of citizens' time, as well as the new practices of time administration. The research process is developed through the studies plan, the time laboratory and the organisation of congresses and conferences.

The studies plan is produced based on quantitative and qualitative analysis methodologies. The quantitative part is based mainly on the *Survey of living conditions and habits of the population* and the *Working Day Mobility Survey*, which exist from 1985. The qualitative part is based on the results of different discussion groups formed by Barcelona residents and of exploratory interviews carried out with different experts who are working on the theme of the social use of time.

Another research work line is that of giving support to intervention actions and projects through research oriented either towards helping in the design and planning of actions or the assessment and diagnosis of them. The neighbourhood, the main everyday reference for citizens, is the space of proximity where initiatives and experiments have been launched to make compatible working timetables with those of schools, administrative duties at the citizens' office, the bank, shopping, the market, time in the park and those tasks present in our everyday life.

The Barcelona City Council, sensitive to emerging phenomena and strongly committed to finding effective answers to new problems, has set off down the path of new policies of time, with the aim of designing a model of city that takes into account people's time requirements in order to improve the quality of daily life. More information: www.bcn.cat/nust. Contact: laboratorideltemps@bcn.cat.

Book notes

by Kimberly Fisher

Antonopoulos, R. and I. Hirway (eds.)
Unpaid work and the economy – gender, time use and poverty in developing countries (2010)

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan
Languages Available: English

This book explores the contribution of unremunerated work to the economies of developing countries. Development measures need to account for the full range of economic activity (paid and unpaid) as work routines (whether paid or not) are inter-related with well-being. Further, the poorest peoples in the least advantaged countries, particularly women, rely on unpaid activities to obtain basic life necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing). This book includes theoretical, methodological and policy-orientated discussion that reveals the importance of unpaid work in dynamics of gender and income inequality. Chapters cover research in Argentina, Bolivia, India, the Philippines, and South Africa, as well as general overviews of work in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Armas, A., Contreras, J. and A. Váscquez
La economía del cuidado, el trabajo no

remunerado y remunerado en Ecuador (2009)

Publisher: Comisión de Transición, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos
Languages Available: Spanish

This report investigates one dimension of gender inequality in Ecuador – the provision of care for children and older people, provided mostly by the unpaid and largely unrecognised work of women. The report also considers how proper accounting of unpaid care work is essential for measuring development in Ecuador.

Birch, E.R., Le, A.T. and P.W. Miller
Household divisions of labour – Teamwork, gender and time (2009)

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan
Website: <http://us.macmillan.com/householddivisionsoflabour>
Languages Available: English

Birch, Le and Miller compare the distribution of paid and unpaid work tasks in households in developed countries. The authors compare couple households (with and without children) and single parent households, and also look at changing divisions of labour at different life course phases. The authors assess the degree to

which societies have – and also have not – moved towards gender equality.

Durán, M.Á. and J.R. García,
La investigación sobre el uso del tiempo
(2009)

Publisher: Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas

Website: http://www.cis.es/cis/openem/ES/3_publicaciones/catalogo/ver.jsp?id=487

Languages Available: Spanish

Durán and García look at changing patterns of time use in Spain. In particular, the authors explore the complexity of social life and free time outside the realms of paid and unpaid work. The authors discuss how the human rights debates in Spain led to legislative changes that have given new rights to quality of life. The authors consider how these new legal rights have changed daily activities. The authors also consider the patchy history of time diary data collection in Spain, and examine the analytic implications of methodological differences in the survey designs.

Durán, M.Á.
O valor do tempo – Quantas horas te faltam ao dia? (2010)

Publisher: Secretaria de Políticas Para as Mulheres – Presidência de República,

Languages Available: Portuguese

This translation of Durán's 2007 book, *El Valor del Tiempo: Cuántas Horas te Faltan al Día?*, brings this analysis of daily activities, time pressure, and work-life balance in

Spain to a wider audience. Durán covers the development of time-use research techniques and the growth of the international time use community.

Gerson, K.
The unfinished revolution – How a new generation is reshaping family, work and gender in America (2010)

Publisher: Oxford University Press

Languages Available: English

Gender Sociologist Gerson challenges the obsession with “family values” in the United States, and demonstrates that structural constraints on daily activities imposed by the legal, economic and social systems, rather than a loss of moral standards, contribute to feelings of time pressure and inadequacy in American families. While women have taken on more paid work, men have not entered the unpaid work sphere with similar enthusiasm. Women and men's expectations of family life have changed, but the daily behaviour patterns of most Americans do not facilitate achieving these expectations. Gerson shows that women and men have adopted competing strategies to pursuing their family ideals. The author argues for workplace and community changes that increase scheduling flexibility would facilitate a more egalitarian family life.

Goggin, G. and L. Hjorth (eds.)
Mobile technologies – From telecommunications to media (2009)

Publisher: Routledge

Languages Available: English

While not generally about time-use, this book does cover a number of issues relating to how mobile technologies affect daily behaviours. The book includes one time-relevant chapter, “Intimate Connections: The Impact of the Mobile Phone on Work/Life Boundaries”, by Judy Wajcman, Michael Bittman and Judith E Brown.

Gomez, A. and M. Ellwood
Time at the top – Productive work habits from CEOs and top executives (2009)

Publisher: Pace Productivity Inc.

Website: <http://www.getmoredone.com/servicesproductsbuy.html>

Languages Available: English

Gomez and Ellwood analyse the work behaviours and lifestyles of business leaders based on time-use information collected via a timecorder, a mobile pre-coded diary that records time when people press buttons to mark changes of activity. The book offers tips for ordering routines to increase productivity while also protecting individuals’ overall quality of life.

Goodin, R.E., Rice, J.M., Parpo, A. and L. Eriksson
Discretionary time – A new measure of freedom (2010)

Publisher: Policy Press

Languages Available: English

Goodin, Rice, Parpo and Eriksson reassess the traditional basic categories of activity used in time-use research. The authors argue that people only need to engage in paid work, unpaid work, and personal care up to a point, and once people stray beyond the normal range of time people in sex, age and other demographic groups devote to these basic categories of activity, the excess time should be considered as part of discretionary time. The authors use data from Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United States to demonstrate how use of free time is related to the wider concepts of freedom and quality of life.

Krueger, A.B. (ed.)
Measuring the subjective well-being of nations – National accounts of time use and well-being (2009)

Publisher: University of Chicago Press

Languages Available: English

Krueger, Kahneman, Schkade, Schwarz and Stone demonstrate how collecting emotions and stress measures alongside time-use data allows construction of indexes of well-being which allow comparison of social policies across nations and the assessment of the well-being of populations. These authors invited commentary on their methods and conclusions from the other eight contributors, before offering a final rejoinder. The book sets out the case for including subjective well-being as a key indicator of the state of nations alongside other conventional economic measures, like GNP.

Leccardi, C.
**Sociologie del tempo – Soggetti e tempo
nella società dell'accelerazione (2009)**

Publisher: Laterza

Languages Available: Italian

Leccardi examines the factors contributing to increased feelings of time pressure. The book first looks at changing understandings of time, and discusses why people now feel time elapses more quickly. Leccardi then considers how younger people's perceptions of time and the horizons over which events are relevant to daily choices have recently evolved. Leccardi argues that people feel anxiety from mixing their perceptions of the present and the future.

Matuska, K. and C.H. Christiansen (eds.)
**Life balance – multidisciplinary theories
and research (2009)**

Publisher: Slack Incorporated

Website: <http://www.slackbooks.com/lifebalance>

Languages Available: English

While not specifically about time-use, this book explores a number of time relevant issues relating to measuring work-life balance. One chapter, "Time Use Imbalance: Developmental and Emotional Costs" by Jiri Zuzanek, uses the recording of emotions alongside activities, to explore the concept of unbalanced life patterns. Zuzanek shows the correlations between emotions, health and general well-being.

Peters, P.F.
**Time, innovation and mobilities – Travel
in technological cultures (2010)**

Publisher: Routledge

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415581233/>

Languages Available: English

This book offers both a theoretical and methodological exploration of the modelling of travel behaviours. Peters shows how travel is integrated within daily schedules. Factors beyond the primary aim of any specific segment of travel influence the choice of mode and route. Travel needs to be examined in context of other behaviours. Peters also explores the influence of mobile technologies on travel decisions, and the opportunities for using these technologies for data collection.

**Ploeg, M.V., Breneman, V., Farrigan, T.,
Hamrick, K., Hopkins, D., Kaufman, P.,
Lin, B.H., Nord, M., Smith, T., Williams,
R., Kinnison, K., Olander, C., Singh, A.
and E. Tuckermanty**

**Access to affordable and nutritious food
– Measuring and understanding food
deserts and their consequences: Report
to congress (2009)**

Publisher: United States Department of
Agriculture

Website: [http://www.ers.usda.gov/
Publications/AP/AP036/AP036.pdf](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/AP/AP036/AP036.pdf)

Languages Available: English

This books examines food policy, eating patterns and health in the United States. While some sections have time relevance,

the main chapter of interest to time-use researchers is “Time Costs of Access to Food”. This chapter uses the USDA-funded eating and drinking supplement to the American Time Use Study, which covers not only instances of secondary eating and drinking, but also the places people shop and the type of food that they purchase and consume. The authors have particular interest in the eating habits of people who do not live in close proximity to healthy food retailers.

Pääkkönen, H.

The time and time use of families – Studies about total workload, voluntary work, children and time pressure (2010)

Publisher: Statistics Finland

Website: <http://acta.uta.fi/teos.php?id=11324>

Languages Available: English and Finnish

This report uses the sequence of four national time use studies, conducted at approximately 10-year intervals, to assess changes in the total committed time of Fins (including paid and unpaid work, voluntary activities and care activities). Pääkkönen examines how changing daily schedules and distributions of tasks in households in Finland shape family time and perceptions of time pressure.

Salverda, W., Nolan, B. and T. Smeeding (eds.)

The Oxford handbook of economic inequality (2009)

Publisher: Oxford University Press

Website: <http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199231379.do>

Languages Available: English

This handbook contains chapters exploring a wide range of approaches to measuring economic inequality. The one chapter directly relevant to time-use research is “Inequality, Consumption and Time Use” by Nancy Folbre. This chapter compares the daily activities of women and men, and considers the association between paid and unpaid work, consumption behaviours and financial power.

Shove, E., Trentmann, F. and R. Wilk (eds.)

Time, consumption and everyday life – Practice, materiality and culture (2009)

Publisher: Berg Publishers

Website: <http://us.macmillan.com/timeconsumptionandeverydaylife>

Languages Available: English

This book explores the relationship between changes in daily behaviours and changes in patterns of consumption. The chapters cover topics including time stress and burn-out arising both from fluctuating perceptions of time and changes in activity schedules. The authors particularly focus on patterns of purchase of goods and services, and the way these purchases in turn shape behaviours. The authors also consider how changes in consumption might both lead to more sustainable patterns of living and increased well-being. Individual chapters

cover research in developed countries in North America, Europe and Asia.

Svendsen, G.T. and G.L.H. Svendsen (eds.)
Handbook of social capital – The troika of sociology, political science and economics (2009)

Publisher: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd
Languages Available: English

This packed volume includes a number of chapters on social capital with a vague relevance to time use research. One chapter, “The Sociability of Nations: International Comparisons in Bonding, Bridging and Linking Social Capital” by Roger Patulny, uses time-use data to examine how measures of daily behaviour contribute to monitoring changes in social capital resources.

Sweet, S., Casey, J., Kossek, E. and M.P. Catsopoulos (eds.)
Work and family encyclopedia (2009)

Publisher: Sloan Work and Family Research Network
Languages Available: English

This compendium includes short articles covering a range of research approaches to studying family life and how changing patterns of work have changed conditions for families. Many sections have a general relevance to time-use research. Jennifer Schmidt’s chapter “Experience Sampling Method: Measuring Work and Family Time Commitments” discusses the use of beeper collection of time and attitudes for measur-

ing work-life balance and the changing experience of families. Examples from the United States feature prominently in this vast volume.

UNECE
In-depth review on time use surveys in different countries (2010)

Publisher: UNECE
Website: <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/ece/ces/2010/25.e.pdf>
Languages Available: English

The report compares time-diary methodologies in studies carried out in Finland, Germany and the United States. The report also assesses the policy uses to which these time-use data have been put.

Verde, F.M.L
Sociologia del tempo libero (2009)

Publisher: Laterza
Website: <http://www.liberonweb.com/asp/libro.asp?ISBN=8842091359>
Languages Available: Italian

This book explores philosophical writings from Aristotle on the meaning and purpose of work and free time. Lo Verde then examines how changing definitions of work affect people’s expectations for their leisure time. In particular, Lo Verde is concerned with the social control effect of business management of employee’s work schedules, which in turn restrict the range of patterns available for leisure.

Ward, E.

Chow Hounds: Why Our Dogs Are Getting Fatter – A Vet's Plan to Save Their Lives (2010)

Publisher: Health Communications Inc.

Books

Website: <http://www.hcibooks.com/p-4002-chow-hounds.aspx>

Languages Available: English

Ward examines how the tendencies of American's to lead more sedentary lives and eat to excess has lead to a rise in obesity and inactivity among pets. Obesity shortens dog's lives and increases the risk of health problems in pets. Ward argues that permitting animals to develop weight problems is a form of abuse. Ward sets out strategies for modifying pet behaviours to restore companion animals to healthier lives (which in turn also may improve living conditions of pet owners).