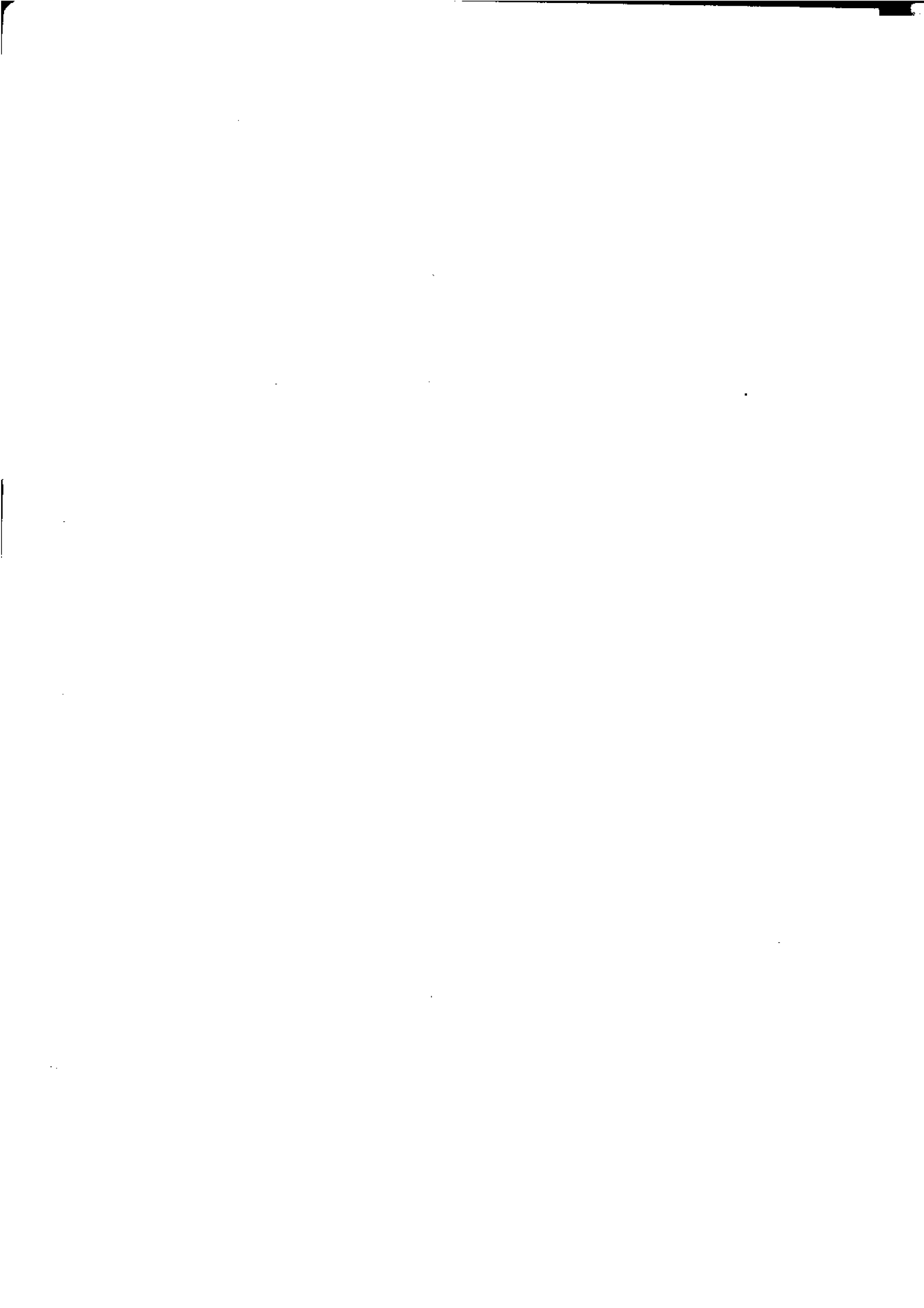




HOW AUSTRALIANS USE THEIR TIME



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HOW AUSTRALIANS USE THEIR TIME
REVISED PUBLICATION

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 4153.0

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INQUIRIES	<i>For further information about the Time Use Survey and the availability of statistics from it contact Elisabeth Davis on Canberra (06)252 6768 or Sharon Pech on (06) 252 6422.</i>
	<i>for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.</i>

This publication replaces the issue of *How Australians Use Their Time* released in December 1993. It contains corrected versions of Tables 3 and 7 and their commentaries, which were derived from incorrect populations. Tables 3 and 7 show how time was spent on activities and what proportion of the population participated by weekday/weekend. No other tables were affected.

PREFACE

Patterns of time use have assumed increasing importance over the last decade as a means of measuring the productive value of households as economic units. The data collected in this survey will be used by the ABS to derive a monetary value for all forms of unpaid work as part of the development of a system of satellite National Accounts for the household economy.

As well as being an effective means of measuring household work, patterns of time use may also provide insights into the well-being of various groups of people by illustrating the existing balance between time spent on: paid work, household work, purchasing goods and services, personal care, education, voluntary work and community participation, socialising, and active and passive leisure.

How Australians Use Their Time presents selected results from the nationwide 1992 Time Use Survey. An earlier time use pilot survey was conducted in Sydney in 1987, the results of which were published in the information paper *Time Use Pilot Survey: Sydney, May-June 1987*. The data contained in this publication is not directly comparable with the data from the pilot survey due to major differences in the geographic coverage and collection periods used.

As a measure of its value as a social indicator, the Time Use survey has now been included as a core survey in the ABS' Social Surveys program, with subsequent surveys to be conducted every five years from 1997.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra ACT
February 1994



INTRODUCTION

Background

This publication presents selected results from the first nation-wide Time Use Survey in Australia, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1992.

There has been a growing interest, in Australia and internationally, in recognising the unpaid work carried out in the home and community. Work in the home makes a strong contribution to the social and economic well-being both of the families and individuals living in these homes and of the society as a whole.

This study shows how people allocate their time to earning a living and providing in other ways for the food, clothing, shelter and transport needs of themselves and people dependent on them; to building and maintaining relationships within and beyond the household; to education and recreation and to the cultural, religious and community activities that hold a society together. It allows an average Australian profile of time use to be developed. Patterns of time use of different groups can be compared with this, showing changes through life-cycle stages, for instance, or between city and country life. It also provides a benchmark for measuring change over time.

Data collection

The data contained in *How Australians Use Their Time* was derived from a national sample of approximately 3,000 households and was collected in four separate periods over a calendar year. The survey periods were:

Monday 24 February to Saturday 7 March 1992
 Monday 25 May to Saturday 6 June 1992
 Monday 28 September to Saturday 10 October 1992
 Monday 23 November to Saturday 5 December 1992

The manner of conducting the survey was based on methods tested in a Pilot Time Use Survey in Sydney, in 1987. Results from that test and the background to its choice of methods were published in an *Information Paper, Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987* (4111.1).

Information about the characteristics of the population was collected by interview. A responsible adult member of the household was asked to provide information about all people usually living in the household aged 15 years and over. Topics covered included age, sex, country of birth, level of education, labour force status, occupation, income and current main activity.

All of these people were then asked to complete a diary, describing their activities for two days. The diary had four columns, inviting respondents to write down their main activity, what else they were doing at the same time, where they were and who was with them. Times were marked down the side of the first column, so that respondents could indicate when they began a particular activity and draw an arrow to the finish time. An activity episode consists of a starting time, a finishing time, a main activity, possibly other activities, a location and a social context. A change in any one of these constitutes the beginning of a new episode.

The 1987 pilot study and the 1992 national survey are not directly comparable. There are two major differences. The 1987 study represented a capital city, where the 1992 survey proportionally represents capital city and rest of state populations. The time frame was also different, creating greater difficulty for direct comparison. A particular season was represented in 1987 and the whole year in 1992.

Detailed information about the design, conduct and processing of the 1992 Time Use Survey, response rates and other data quality issues and the expected output program can be found in *Time Use Survey, Australia - User's Guide* (4150.0).

Format of the publication

The material in this publication is organised into three sections.

The first section sets out the basic *All Persons* tables, distributing time spent on activities over the whole population.

These tables provide

- an Australian benchmark profile of average time spent on main activities by sex,
- a weekday/weekend breakdown of this profile, and
- a basic profile of average time spent on all activities (main and accompanying).

A table of relative standard errors for the listed activities is included in Table 2, as a guide to the reliability of estimates.

The tables in Section 2 are similar to those in Section 1, but on a *Participants* basis. Table 6 includes relative standard errors on listed activities on a *Participants* basis, as well as information on the number of participants in each listed activity.

A table of relative standard errors on person estimates is included at the back of this publication (Appendix B) and can be applied wherever numbers of persons are provided.

The tables in Section 3 are designed to explore the data further, as examples of the information available from this survey. Most of these use the 6 aggregated activity groups, and examine how time spent on these varies for different parts of the population, such as people of different ages, or people living in different kinds of areas (capital cities, cities and towns other than capital cities, and rural areas), or people with different levels of domestic and labour force responsibilities. Tables 22 and 23 indicate some of the other characteristics, such as income and highest educational qualifications, by which people can be grouped. A full list of the items that can be used for analysis is available in the publication *Time Use Survey - User's Guide* (4150.0).

Table 11 shows how the time use patterns for the whole population vary for these 6 activity groups in each of the collection periods. Finally, Tables 15-18 provide data on a more detailed set of community activities, examined by factors which seemed likely to have an effect on who took part in them.

All of the tables in this section which examine average time spent are *All Persons* tables and refer to main activities. The average time spent by any particular population group has the same underlying population as the denominator for all activities. The relevant column or row for a particular population group can be added to a day, 1,440 minutes. However, the numbers in each different population group vary, so that the average time spent by one group on an activity cannot be added to the average time spent by another group on the same or a different activity. The activity times shown for 'All Persons' in these tables are weighted averages of times for the specific population groups.

As far as possible information has been included on the numbers of people or proportions of the population relevant to the tables on average time use, either on the particular table or on a companion table.

This is the first release of data from the 1992 Time Use Survey, and contains only a selection of the type of material available and an indication of the ways in which the data can be manipulated. Some of the listed activity items can be further disaggregated. The usefulness of these lower level items, however, depends on whether there are enough participants for reliable results. Information is available on where people were for various times or activities, and how they travelled. There is also information on other people present during an activity episode, though these were not necessarily taking part in the same activity. For instance, a child doing homework might be present, not necessarily in the same room, with a parent ironing, or a sleeping baby with an older person watching television.

Examples of other ways of accessing the data, such as ways in which time spent on activities can be distributed across population groups, or participation rates by time of day, can be found in the Information Paper *Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987* (4111.1).

Special tables can be generated for users requiring different or more detailed information. The ABS can also undertake statistical analysis to the specifications of users. These services attract a fee.

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

Types of tables

There are some conventions used in presenting time use data that need to be understood to make sense of the information.

Four basic types of tables are presented in this publication. Two types are distinguished by their populations: *Average Time Spent by All Persons* tables and *Average Time Spent by Participants* tables. The other two types are distinguished by the kinds of activities included: *Average Time Spent on Main Activities* and *Average Time Spent on All Activities*. Time spent on activities is expressed as average minutes per day.

All Persons

For 'Average Time Spent by All Persons' tables, the time reported by each respondent taking part in a particular activity on a particular day is multiplied by the number of people that respondent is representing on that day, added to a total, divided by the *total population in scope* and expressed as minutes per day for all persons. This procedure provides the basic profile for the whole population, which can meaningfully be compared with sub-populations, between countries and over time.

However this average profile is not likely to represent a day that any individual person would recognise as reflecting a normal day. Not all people engage in all activities, nor do people engage in the same activities every day. Educational activities, for instance, were reported by about 7.5 per cent of respondents. When the time spent by these respondents on educational activities is distributed over the whole population, it appears as a small number of minutes per day, equally unrepresentative both of students and of people who do not study at all. With paid work, likewise, the minutes per day shown in the *All Persons* table looks lower than a person who works in a full-time job would perceive as reasonable. This is because the time spent was contributed by people in both full and part-time employment, who happened to be working on one or both of their specified diary days. The total was then distributed over themselves and people who are unemployed or not in the labour force. What this profile presents is a synthetic mean day, five sevenths of which is drawn from weekdays and two sevenths from weekends. Where the activities happen to be something that everybody does every day, like sleeping or eating, the figures are likely to look much more realistic.

The advantage of *All Persons* tables for the total population is that times spent on different activities can be added together because the same population underlies each data cell. So all of the items under *Child care* can be added to produce total child care. *Child care* can be added to *Domestic activities* and *Purchasing* to produce total household work, and added in turn to *Labour force* and perhaps *Community activities* to produce total work. The minutes per day shown for any particular activity can be multiplied by the total population shown (13.3 million), multiplied again by 366 days and converted to hours to give a fair representation of the total hours in 1992 spent on this activity in Australia by persons aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings.

Participants

For *Average Time Spent by Participants* tables the time spent in an activity on a particular day by those who reported it is multiplied by the number of people those respondents represented on that day, added to a total, divided by *that part of the total population represented by those who engaged in the activity* and presented as average minutes per day for participants. For any particular activity, this gives a more realistic picture of the average amount of time people who actually did the activity spent on it. For example, time spent on voluntary work averaged over the whole population is 4 minutes a day. For participants, it is 134 minutes a day.

However, every number in a *Participants* table has a different underlying population, so that no calculations can be made within the table unless the relevant population is known. Comparisons should be treated with caution. Taking voluntary work as an example again, the average time spent by participating men is 143 minutes a day, where participating women spend 128 minutes. Do men do more voluntary work than women? When you look at the time spent on average by all men and all women, the respective times are 4 and 5 minutes. What this means of course is that while participating men do spend more time on average than participating women in this activity, there are fewer men involved.

Main Activities

For *Main Activities* tables, only those activities reported in the first diary column *What was your main activity?* are tabulated. This is an internationally accepted way of presenting time use. Some countries only collect main activities. For most activity categories, almost all the time spent is reported as a main activity. In this type of table, minutes per day add to 1,440, the number of minutes in a day.

All Activities

These tables recognise that people frequently do more than one activity at the same time. Up to three simultaneous activities are included in *All Activities* tables. Every activity episode has a main activity, about a third have at least one other simultaneous activity. Tabulating all activities together slightly increases the time spent on most activities, but for a small number, such as child care and listening to the radio, it provides a substantial increase. Because the second and third activities are using the same minutes already used for a main activity, adding them all together produces more than the number of minutes in a day.

When citing data from this publication it is important to be clear about the type of the source table.

Activity Categories

Four levels of aggregation are used in this publication. Tables 2, 3 and 4, 6, 7 and 8 present time spent on main activities and all activities, by all persons and participants, by weekday and weekend. These six basic tables use a list of 75 activity categories, the two-digit level of the classification. Other tables which analyse the time use of different sub-groups of the population use a list of ten activity categories, the major sections of the activity classification. These are:

- Labour force
- Domestic activities
- Child care/minding
- Purchasing goods and services
- Personal care
- Education
- Voluntary work and community participation
- Social life and entertainment
- Active leisure
- Passive leisure

For more detailed analysis by cross-tabulations of the population, and for the tables where the activities form the headers, these ten groups are further aggregated into six (the names are shortened to allow them to fit on tables and graphs):

Labour Force			
Household	includes	Domestic activities	
		Child care/minding	
		Purchasing goods and services	
Personal			
Education			
Community			
Social and leisure	includes	Social life and entertainment	
		Active leisure	
		Passive leisure	

Finally, where it is desirable to look at total work as a single category, five groups are used. Labour Force and Household are combined.

Further breakdowns of some codes are available. The full classification is available in the *Time Use Survey - User's Guide* (catalogue number 4150.0)

SECTION 1 : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ACTIVITIES BY ALL PERSONS

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How Australians spent their time (Tables 1 and 2)

At the national level, males and females spent virtually the same average amount of time on the five broad activity categories of labour force and household, personal care, education, community activities and social and leisure activities in 1992. Australians spent the largest portion of the day on personal care (including sleeping) (43%), followed by labour force and household activities (29%), social and leisure activities (24%), education (2%) and community activities (2%).

**TABLE 1 PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
ALL PERSONS
(Per cent)**

<i>Activity Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Labour force and household—</i>			
Labour force	18.7	8.8	13.7
Household	10.4	20.2	15.3
Domestic	7.0	13.0	10.0
Child care	1.0	3.4	2.2
Purchasing	2.4	3.8	3.1
<i>Total Labour force and household</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>29.0</i>
<i>Total personal</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>43.3</i>
<i>Total education</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Total community</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<i>Social and leisure—</i>			
Social	6.4	7.5	6.9
Active leisure	3.9	3.2	3.5
Passive leisure	13.5	12.9	13.2
<i>Total Social and leisure</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>23.7</i>
All Activities	100.0	100.0	100.0

When the labour force and household components of time use are disaggregated, there are major differences in the average amount of time spent by males and females on these activities. The data suggests the existence of distinct roles for males and females in the 'work' component of their lives. Males spent 18.7 per cent of their day on labour force activities and 10.4 per cent on household activities, compared with females who spent 8.8 per cent on labour force and 20.2 per cent on household activities. It is also evident that females and males apportioned different amounts of time to social and other leisure activities, with females spending 7.5 per cent of their day on social activities, compared with 6.4 per cent for males, and 16.1 per cent of their day on other leisure activities compared with 17.4 per cent for males.

TABLE 2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

	Average Time (Minutes per day)			Relative Standard Error (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Labour Force</i>	269	126	197	1.6	2.7	1.8
Main job	225	106	165	1.7	2.7	1.9
Other job	3	1	2	32.6	57.7	35.0
Unpaid work for family business or farm	2	1	1	46.0	49.7	39.5
Lunch/other break	11	5	8	3.6	6.1	3.9
Job search	2	1	1	22.4	48.0	25.5
Associated travel	24	11	18	2.4	3.6	2.5
Other	2	1	1	22.4	36.7	23.0
<i>Domestic activities</i>	101	187	144	1.6	1.1	1.1
Total housework	37	147	93	3.4	1.7	1.0
Food preparation, clean up	24	71	48	2.1	1.2	1.4
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	4	34	19	7.5	2.0	2.7
Other housework	9	42	26	4.4	1.7	2.1
Total other household	60	37	48	3.5	3.5	1.5
Gardening, pool and pet care	30	22	26	3.0	2.8	2.6
Home maintenance and car care	20	4	12	4.7	10.2	5.4
Household management	7	9	8	4.8	4.1	3.8
Transporting adult household members	2	2	2	11.8	13.1	10.7
<i>Housework and other household —</i>						
Associated travel	1	1	1	16.3	22.6	16.2
Other	3	2	2	17.9	17.1	15.2
<i>Child care/minding</i>	14	49	32	5.0	3.1	3.4
Own children	10	37	24	7.5	5.2	2.5
Physical care	5	26	15	8.1	4.0	4.6
Care for child, sick or with disability	**	1	1	62.9	29.6	34.1
Teaching	1	2	1	24.4	10.8	12.5
Playing with	4	6	5	8.5	5.7	5.9
Minding	1	2	1	30.3	16.8	18.3
Other children	1	5	3	30.0	15.7	7.9
Physical care	**	3	2	73.3	18.7	24.0
Care for child, sick or with disability	**	**	**	**	279.8	265.8
Teaching	**	**	**	**	94.0	110.1
Playing with	1	1	1	55.5	23.9	28.0
Minding	**	1	1	137.5	45.5	55.6
<i>Own and other children —</i>						
Associated travel	2	6	4	9.4	5.3	5.8
Other	**	1	**	69.5	23.2	28.2
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	35	55	45	2.6	2.0	2.0
Purchasing goods	17	30	23	3.2	2.3	2.3
Purchasing services	4	7	6	8.9	5.7	5.9
Associated travel	13	18	15	2.8	2.1	2.1
Other	1	1	1	28.2	23.8	21.7
<i>Sleeping, eating and personal care</i>	620	627	623	0.6	0.6	0.5
Sleeping	499	499	499	0.6	0.6	0.5
Personal care	47	54	50	1.1	1.1	0.9
Health care	6	8	7	15.7	12.7	11.9
Eating and drinking	65	65	65	1.1	1.1	0.9
Smoking	**	**	**	26.2	27.8	23.0
Associated travel	**	**	**	28.3	36.9	27.3
Other	1	1	1	52.1	44.0	41.9

TABLE 2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA—continued

	Average Time (Minutes per day)			Relative Standard Error (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Education</i>	33	29	31	7.0	7.3	6.2
Educational/vocational courses (excluding job-related training)	15	12	14	9.0	10.6	8.5
Other courses	1	1	1	97.2	51.7	61.5
Homework, study and research	10	10	10	11.0	9.7	8.9
Lunch/other breaks	2	2	2	14.2	15.6	12.8
Job-related training	2	**	1	60.4	142.8	66.6
Associated travel	4	3	3	9.9	11.0	9.0
Other	**	**	**	86.6	63.7	65.1
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	25	26	26	5.0	4.0	3.9
Helping adults, sick or with disability	2	4	3	25.1	15.7	16.4
Helping able adults	7	5	6	10.7	9.0	8.7
Voluntary work	4	5	4	19.4	15.3	14.6
Religious activities	5	6	6	15.6	11.0	11.2
Civic responsibilities	1	**	**	48.6	45.9	40.9
Other participation	1	1	1	44.0	45.9	38.3
Associated travel	6	6	6	6.4	5.7	5.2
Other	1	1	1	38.4	21.7	24.4
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	92	108	100	2.2	2.0	1.8
Socialising	70	84	77	2.3	2.1	1.9
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	4	5	4	15.5	12.9	12.1
Sports events	3	2	2	24.2	30.5	23.0
Associated travel	16	17	17	3.1	3.0	2.6
Other	**	**	**	55.0	26.9	30.1
<i>Active leisure</i>	56	46	51	3.0	3.0	2.6
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	35	20	27	3.8	4.6	3.6
Games, cards etc.	6	6	6	9.5	10.2	8.4
Hobbies, arts, crafts etc.	4	11	8	14.3	6.9	7.9
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	5	5	5	15.0	15.3	13.1
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	6	4	5	5.7	7.7	5.6
Other	**	**	**	56.5	37.4	44.7
<i>Passive leisure</i>	194	186	190	1.7	1.6	0.7
Reading	23	23	23	3.1	2.9	2.6
Watching TV or videos	120	96	108	1.5	1.5	1.3
Listening to radio, compact discs etc.	6	4	5	7.5	8.6	6.9
Relaxing, thinking etc.	32	39	36	2.5	2.1	1.9
Enjoying memorabilia	**	**	**	100.4	45.3	53.2
Talking (incl. phone)	12	21	16	3.1	2.1	2.2
Writing/reading own correspondence	2	3	2	19.1	9.9	11.1
Associated travel	**	**	**	133.1	111.2	118.3
Other	**	**	**	90.0	77.3	34.1
<i>Undescribed</i>	2	2	2	16.2	14.0	6.1
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440			
<i>Population ('000)</i>	6,564.1	6,690.2	13,254.3			

** Zero or rounded to zero.

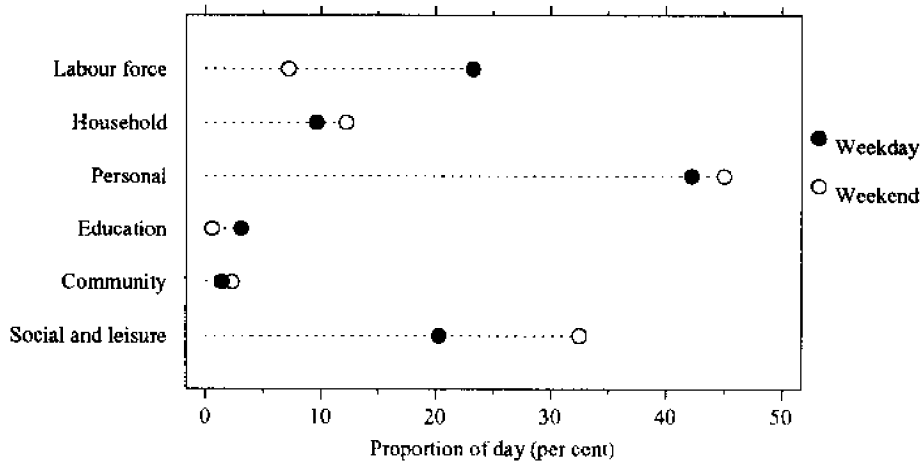
How time use differed between weekdays and weekends (Table 3)

There were noticeable differences in the patterns of time use for weekdays and weekends. The largest of these was the reduction in time spent on labour force activities from weekday to weekend. While males spent approximately 23 per cent of their weekdays on labour force activities, this dropped off to 7 per cent on weekends. The same pattern was apparent for females, with labour force activities accounting for 11 per cent of weekdays and 3 per cent of weekends. With less time allocated to paid work on weekends (a drop on average of 176 minutes) there was an increase in the amount of time spent on social and leisure activities, by 176 minutes for males and 134 minutes for females.

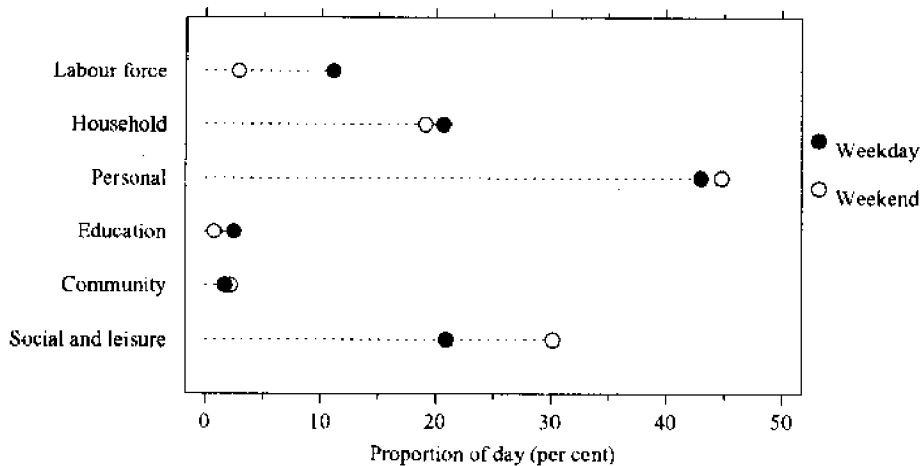
There was an increase in the proportion of time spent by males on household activities from 10 per cent on weekdays to 12 per cent on weekends, while the average proportion of the day spent by females on these activities declined from 21 per cent on weekdays to 19 per cent on weekends. Average time spent by both men and women on labour force and household activities combined was substantially lower on weekends, by 196 minutes for men and 141 minutes for women. This combination of work activities occupied a higher proportion of time on weekdays for men (33 per cent) than for women (32 per cent), but more time on weekends for women (22 per cent of the day) than for men (19 per cent).

Australians slept (on average) for just over a half an hour longer on Saturdays and Sundays, measured from midnight to midnight, than during the rest of the week.

**GRAPH 1
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES
WEEKDAY/WEEKEND
Males**



**GRAPH 2
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES
WEEKDAY/WEEKEND
Females**



**TABLE 3 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY WEEKDAY/WEEKEND
BY SEX
AUSTRALIA
(MINUTES PER DAY)**

	<i>Weekday</i>			<i>Weekend</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Labour Force</i>	336	160	248	103	42	72
Main job	283	136	209	83	34	58
Other job	3	2	2	5	1	3
Unpaid work for family						
business or farm	1	1	1	3	2	2
Lunch/other break	14	7	10	2	1	2
Job search	3	1	2	1	**	**
Associated travel	31	15	23	8	3	6
Other	2	1	1	2	1	1
<i>Domestic activities</i>	91	184	138	124	194	160
Total housework	35	146	91	42	150	97
Food preparation, clean up	23	70	47	25	74	50
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	4	34	19	5	34	20
Other housework	8	42	25	12	42	27
Total other household	53	35	44	78	41	60
Gardening, pool and pet care	26	21	23	41	27	34
Home maintenance and car care	16	3	10	30	7	18
Household management	8	10	9	6	7	7
Transporting adult household members	3	2	2	1	1	1
Housework and other household —						
Associated travel	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other	3	2	2	3	2	2
<i>Child care/minding</i>	13	53	33	15	39	27
Own children	10	40	25	12	30	21
Physical care	5	28	16	6	21	13
Care for child, sick or with disability	**	2	1	**	1	1
Teaching	1	2	1	1	1	1
Playing with	3	7	5	4	5	5
Minding	1	2	1	1	2	2
Other children	1	5	3	2	5	4
Physical care	**	3	2	1	2	2
Care for child, sick or with disability	**	**	**	**	1	1
Teaching	**	**	**	**	**	**
Playing with	**	1	1	1	1	1
Minding	**	1	1	**	1	1
Own and other children —						
Associated travel	3	8	5	2	3	2
Other	**	1	1	**	**	**
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	34	61	47	36	42	39
Purchasing goods	15	31	23	21	26	24
Purchasing services	5	9	7	2	2	2
Associated travel	13	20	16	13	13	13
Other	1	1	1	**	**	**
<i>Sleeping, eating and personal care</i>	608	619	614	648	645	646
Sleeping	489	491	490	523	518	520
Personal care	47	53	50	46	55	50
Health care	6	9	8	6	6	6
Eating and drinking	64	64	64	70	65	68
Smoking	**	**	**	**	**	**
Associated travel	1	**	**	**	**	**
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 3 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY WEEKDAY/WEEKEND
BY SEX
AUSTRALIA—continued
(MINUTES PER DAY)

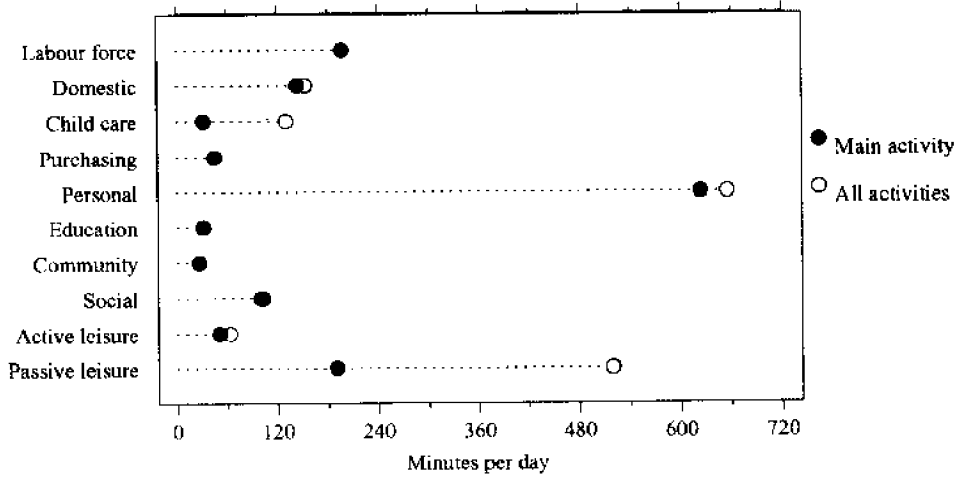
	<i>Weekday</i>			<i>Weekend</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Education</i>	44	36	40	8	11	9
Educational/vocational courses (excluding job-related training)	22	17	19	**	**	**
Other courses	1	1	1	1	1	1
Homework, study and research	12	11	11	6	9	8
Lunch/other breaks	2	2	2	**	**	**
Job-related training	2	**	1	1	**	**
Associated travel	5	4	5	**	**	**
Other	**	1	**	**	**	**
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	20	24	22	37	32	35
Helping adults, sick or with disability	2	3	3	1	4	3
Helping able adults	5	5	5	12	5	8
Voluntary work	4	6	5	4	2	3
Religious activities	3	3	3	11	12	12
Civic responsibilities	**	**	**	1	**	1
Other participation	1	1	1	**	**	**
Associated travel	5	5	5	8	8	8
Other	1	1	1	**	**	**
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	64	82	73	161	171	166
Socialising	48	64	56	123	133	128
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	3	4	3	6	7	6
Sports events	1	1	1	7	4	6
Associated travel	12	14	13	25	26	26
Other	**	**	**	**	**	**
<i>Active leisure</i>	47	41	44	80	58	69
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	28	17	23	50	27	38
Games, cards, etc.	6	6	6	8	5	7
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	4	10	7	5	14	10
Holiday travel driving for pleasure	3	3	3	8	7	8
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	5	4	5	8	5	6
Other	**	**	**	1	**	**
<i>Passive leisure</i>	181	178	179	227	206	216
Reading	22	21	21	26	28	27
Watching TV or videos	109	92	101	144	105	125
Listening to radio, compact discs etc.	6	3	4	7	6	7
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	30	37	34	37	43	40
Enjoying memorabilia	**	**	**	**	**	**
Talking (including phone)	12	22	17	11	20	15
Writing/reading own correspondence	2	3	2	2	3	2
Associated travel	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other	**	**	**	**	**	**
<i>Undescribed</i>	2	2	2	1	2	2
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440

** Zero or rounded to zero.

Managing more than one activity at a time (Table 4)

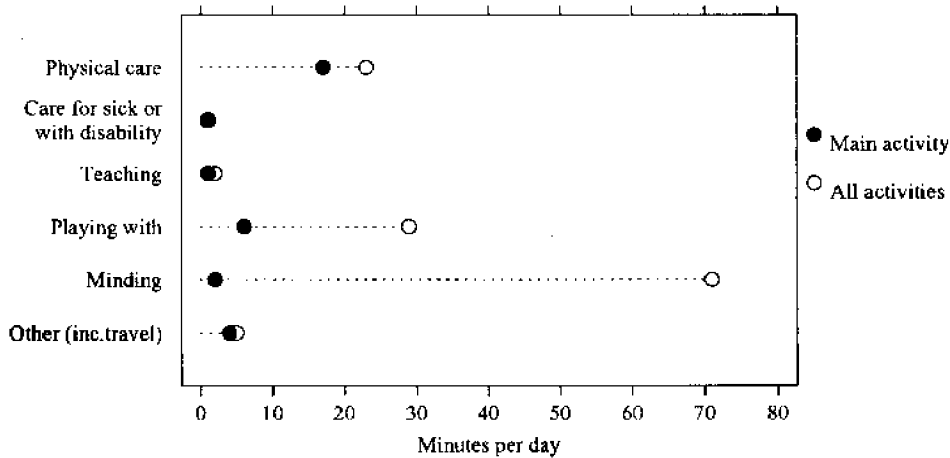
When all activity entries (including simultaneous activities) were aggregated, there was a general increase in time spent on all activity groups, but especially in child care and passive leisure. This suggests that many of the activities within these two categories were commonly carried out at the same time as at least one other activity.

GRAPH 3
TOTAL TIME SPENT ON ALL ACTIVITIES
All persons



There was a marked increase in the time spent by men and women on playing with and minding children, when all reported activities were aggregated.

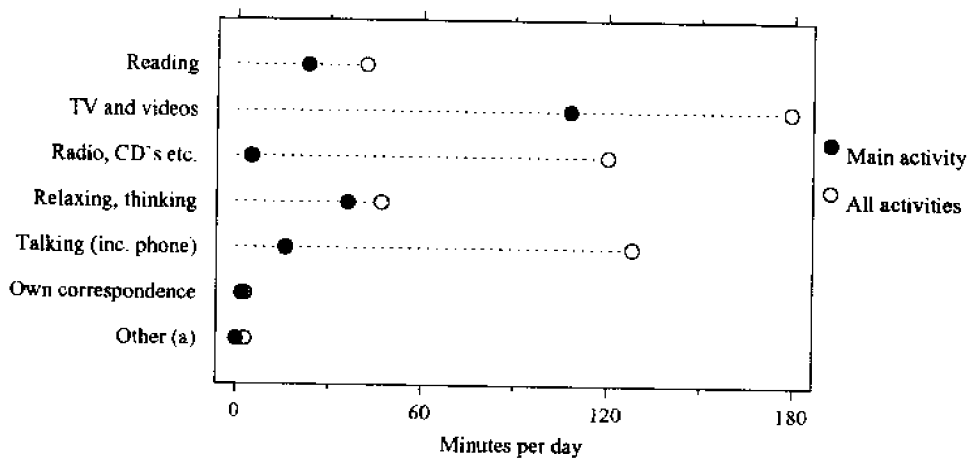
GRAPH 4
TOTAL TIME SPENT ON CHILD CARE
All persons



Of all the passive leisure activities, talking (including phone conversations), listening to radio, CD's etc., and watching television and videos, recorded the largest differences in time spent. It is worth noting that few people actually listened to the radio or other sources of music as a primary activity, but that it was commonly referred to in conjunction with other activities.

The increases in television watching and talking were greater for women than for men, when simultaneous activities were included. This suggests that more women than men engaged in these two activities while they were primarily engaged in doing other things (confirmed by the numbers of male and female participants in these two activities shown in Table 6, main activities, and Table 8, all activities).

GRAPH 5
TOTAL TIME SPENT ON PASSIVE LEISURE
All persons



(a) Includes Enjoying memorabilia, Associated travel and Other

TABLE 4 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Labour Force</i>	270	127	198
Main job	225	106	165
Other job	3	1	2
Unpaid work for family business or farm	1	1	1
Lunch/other break	11	5	8
Job search	2	1	1
Associated travel	24	11	18
Other	3	1	2
<i>Domestic activities</i>	107	200	154
<i>Total housework</i>	38	155	97
Food preparation, clean up	25	76	50
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	4	36	20
Other housework	10	44	27
<i>Total other household</i>	65	43	53
Gardening, pool and pet care	32	25	29
Home maintenance and car care	21	5	13
Household management	9	11	10
Transporting adult household members	2	2	2
<i>Housework and other household —</i>			
Associated travel	1	1	1
Other	3	2	3
<i>Child care/minding</i>	72	190	131
<i>Own children</i>	65	168	117
Physical care	8	34	21
Care for child, sick or with disability	1	2	1
Teaching	1	3	2
Playing with	16	35	26
Minding	39	94	67
<i>Other children</i>	4	15	10
Physical care	**	4	2
Care for child, sick or with disability	**	**	**
Teaching	**	**	**
Playing with	2	5	3
Minding	2	6	4
<i>Own and other children —</i>			
Associated travel	2	6	4
Other	**	1	1
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	35	56	46
Purchasing goods	17	30	24
Purchasing services	4	7	6
Associated travel	13	18	15
Other	1	1	1
<i>Sleeping, eating and personal care</i>	654	657	655
Sleeping	501	500	501
Personal care	48	55	51
Health care	7	9	8
Eating and drinking	93	88	91
Smoking	3	3	3
Associated travel	**	**	**
Other	1	1	1

TABLE 4 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA— *continued*

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Education</i>	34	29	32
Educational/vocational courses (excluding job-related training)	15	12	14
Other courses	1	1	1
Homework, study and research	10	11	11
Lunch/other breaks	2	1	2
Job-related training	2	**	1
Associated travel	4	3	3
Other	**	1	**
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	27	28	27
Helping adults, sick or with disability	2	4	3
Helping other adults	7	5	6
Voluntary work	4	5	4
Religious activities	6	6	6
Civic responsibilities	**	**	**
Other participation	1	1	1
Associated travel	6	6	6
Other	1	1	1
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	94	110	102
Socialising	71	85	78
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	4	5	5
Sports events	3	2	3
Associated travel	16	17	16
Other	**	1	**
<i>Active leisure</i>	68	59	63
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	39	23	31
Games, cards, etc.	10	8	9
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	7	19	13
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	5	5	5
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	6	4	5
Other	1	1	1
<i>Passive leisure</i>	501	537	519
Reading	42	42	42
Watching television or videos	177	180	179
Listening to radio, compact discs, etc.	121	119	120
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	44	50	47
Enjoying memorabilia	**	1	**
Talking (including phone)	114	141	128
Writing/reading own correspondence	2	4	3
Associated travel	**	**	**
Other	**	**	**
All activities	1,862	1,993	1,928

** Zero or rounded to zero.

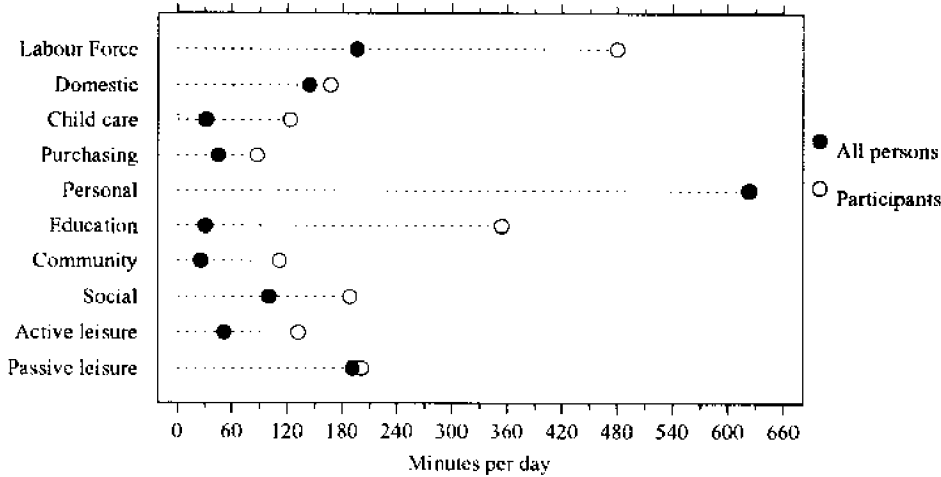
SECTION 2 : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ACTIVITIES BY PARTICIPANTS

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
5	Participants: Average time spent on 6 activity groups, and participation rate	20
6	Participants: Average time spent on main activities, and participation rate, by sex	21
7	Participants: Average time spent on main activities and numbers of participants, by weekday/weekend, by sex	25
8	Participants: Average time spent on all activities, by sex and participation rate	29
<i>Graphs</i>		
6	<i>All persons/participants : Average time spent on 10 activity groups</i>	18
7	<i>Proportion of participants in 10 activity groups by sex</i>	18
8	<i>All persons/participants : Average time spent on education and community activities</i>	19
9	<i>Participants : Average time spent on labour force and household activities by sex</i>	19
10	<i>Male participants : Average time spent on 10 activity groups</i>	23
11	<i>Female participants: Average time spent on 10 activity groups</i>	23
12	<i>Males : Proportion of participants in 10 activity groups</i>	23
13	<i>Females : Proportion of participants in 10 activity groups</i>	23
14	<i>Participants : Total time spent on 10 activity groups</i>	27
15	<i>Participants : Total time spent on care of own children</i>	27
16	<i>Participants in 10 activity groups by sex</i>	28

Time spent on activities by participants (Tables 5 and 6)

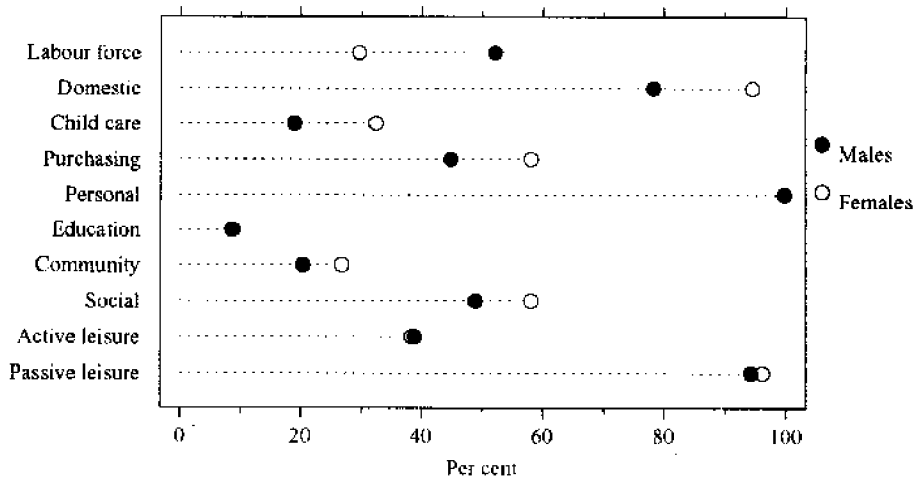
Average time spent by participants on activities will be greater than the average time for the whole population. The closer the participation rate is to 100 per cent, as with sleeping or eating, the less the difference will be. In Time Use tables, the participation rate measures the proportion of the population taking part in an activity on an average day, not the proportion of the population who ever participate.

**GRAPH 6
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS**



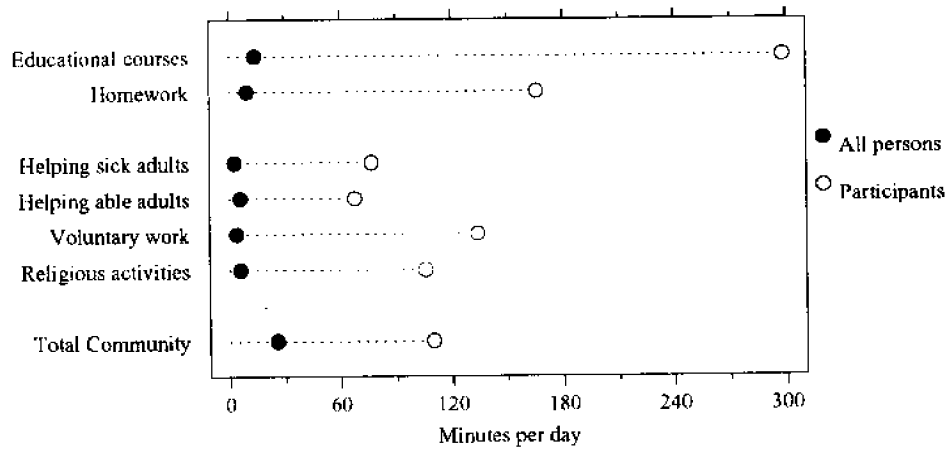
As expected, differences show most markedly in activities where only a small proportion of the population took part. Total population averages (as shown in Tables 2-4) significantly under-represent the actual time spent on such activities by the participants. Labour force, education and community activities particularly show this effect.

**GRAPH 7
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS**



Male students spent, on average, 384 minutes and female students 325 minutes per day on education. Those attending courses did so for an average five hours a day. Women engaging in study or homework related to study spent 2.7 hours, and men 2.9 hours on this activity. (Times for courses and homework cannot be added together - different people can be taking part in each of these activities.)

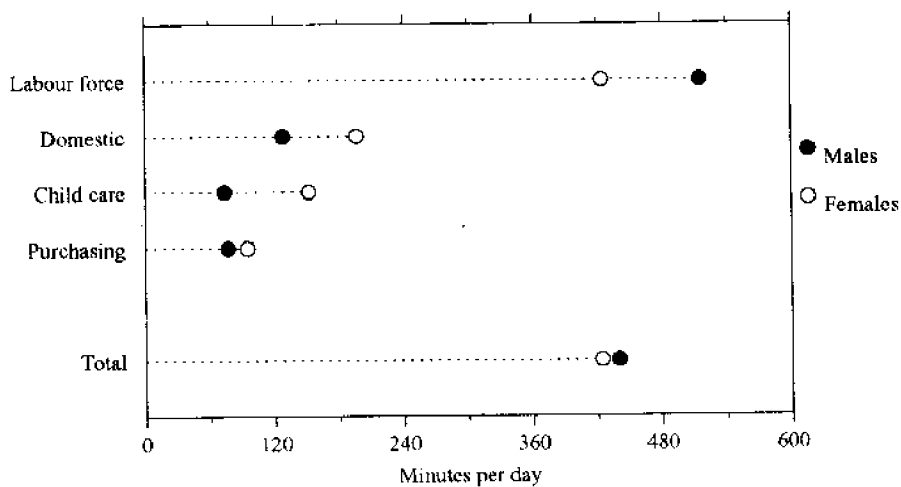
GRAPH 8
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



Helping others is part of the Australian way of life: at least ten per cent of respondents reported helping others on their survey days. Those who helped others because of sickness or disability spent on average 77 minutes a day, while 68 minutes a day was spent helping relatives, friends or neighbours. Less than half as many people were engaged in helping sick adults as in helping other adults. Voluntary workers each contributed 134 minutes of work per day on average to the community. The five per cent of the population who reported religious activities spent from 93 minutes (women) to 126 minutes (men) a day on these activities.

Time spent on their main job by men who were actively involved, whether full or part time, averaged 7 hours 53 minutes per day. Women who reported working in a main job did so for an average 6 hours 31 minutes a day. Average time spent on domestic activities showed a much smaller increase for participants, reflecting the higher participation rates, 78 per cent of men and 95 per cent of women being engaged in some form of work around the home.

GRAPH 9
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
 Participants



The type of work and time spent varied by sex. Over half of the men in Australia were involved in food preparation or cleaning up afterwards, less than an eighth in washing or ironing, and over a quarter in other

housework. Women were much more heavily represented in these tasks, and spent well over twice as much time on them, 159 minutes compared with 58 minutes for men. Slightly more women than men were engaged in other household work, particularly gardening, pool and pet care, and household management; but women had less than half the participation rate of men for home and car maintenance. Men, however, spent more time on all categories in this 'other household' group, except for management, where the time was equal. Men's average time for other household work was 1.7 times that for women. When all of these domestic activities are combined, men contributed an average 128 minutes per day, and women 197 minutes per day.

The average time participating men spent on shopping and purchasing services was 77 minutes, compared with 95 minutes for women. Time spent on child care by female participants (151 minutes) is double that for males (74 minutes), both showing a large difference from the average 14 minutes spent by all men and 49 minutes by all women. A quarter of the population reported some form of child care as a main activity, 19 per cent of men and 32 per cent of women.

Active forms of recreation absorbed much more of participants' time than the average for the whole population suggests. Time spent on socialising virtually doubled for participants, to 151 minutes. People who went to movies, theatres or other entertainments spent 114 minutes there on average. For sports events this time averaged 150 minutes. There was little overall difference in the amount of time men and women spent on this group of activities.

Men spent 116 minutes on average and women 84 minutes on sport, exercise and/or outdoor activity if they took part in these. People going for drives or travelling on holidays averaged 123 minutes per day. Those who reported hobbies, or involvement in the arts or crafts averaged 109 minutes a day on these activities.

The remaining activity groups, passive leisure and personal care, had very high participation rates; the overall time spent on these activities changed little for participants. However even in these groups some items revealed distinct differences. Reading time changed from an average 23 minutes to over 1 hour a day, time spent listening to the radio expanded to ten times as much, and TV viewing time was 39 minutes more for participants than the average for all persons. Conversation and personal correspondence also showed strong differences when participants were compared with all persons, reflecting the lower participation (or reporting) rate.

Sleeping, personal hygiene and grooming, and eating showed only marginal changes in average time spent by participants, but time spent looking after one's own illness or health grew by a factor of 18 for men and 13 for women. Smokers, men and women, spent a little over 20 minutes a day on this activity.

TABLE 5 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ACTIVITY GROUPS BY PARTICIPANTS, AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a)

	Average time (Minutes per day)			Participation rate (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Labour force	516	425	482	52	30	41
Household (b)	175	301	242	85	97	91
Labour force and household	440	424	432	95	98	97
Personal	621	628	624	100	100	100
Education	384	325	354	9	9	9
Community participation	125	99	110	20	27	24
Social and leisure	351	345	348	98	99	99

(a) For the meaning of participation rates in Time Use tables see paragraph 1 in the commentary on Table 6 (p 18) and the Glossary entry (p 68).

(b) Includes domestic, childcare and purchasing activities.

TABLE 6 PARTICIPANTS : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a), BY SEX AUSTRALIA

	Average Time (Minutes per day)			Participation Rate(a) (Per cent)			Relative standard errors (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Labour Force</i>	516	425	482	52.1	29.6	40.8	0.9	1.4	0.8
Main job	473	391	443	47.5	27.1	37.2	0.8	1.3	0.7
Other job	241	206	230	1.4	0.7	1.0	13.9	19.0	11.3
Unpaid work for family business or farm	190	140	163	0.8	0.8	0.8	13.8	18.8	11.5
Lunch/other break	46	43	45	23.5	11.4	17.4	2.3	3.3	1.8
Job search	83	66	79	2.8	0.9	1.8	12.5	17.4	10.7
Associated travel	54	45	51	45.3	25.2	35.1	2.1	2.5	1.6
Other	57	44	53	2.7	1.4	2.0	14.0	21.9	11.8
<i>Domestic activities</i>	128	197	166	78.4	94.5	86.5	1.7	1.1	1.0
<i>Housework</i>	58	159	119	63.3	92.5	78.1	6.8	2.6	0.5
Food preparation, clean up	42	82	66	56.3	86.5	71.6	2.0	1.2	1.1
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	33	61	56	11.9	56.5	34.4	5.9	1.9	1.8
Other housework	35	59	53	26.4	71.1	48.9	4.3	1.7	1.6
Other household	107	64	85	56.2	57.3	56.8	6.6	6.6	0.8
Gardening, pool and pet care	84	56	69	35.9	40.3	38.1	2.7	2.7	1.9
Home maintenance and car care	92	47	79	22.1	9.1	15.5	4.2	8.7	3.8
Household management	33	32	33	21.8	26.9	24.4	4.3	3.8	2.8
Transporting adult household members	44	34	40	5.4	4.4	4.9	6.7	6.6	4.8
<i>Housework and other household —</i>									
Associated travel	34	25	30	3.5	2.4	3.0	8.6	11.3	6.9
Other	73	43	57	3.8	3.9	3.8	10.9	10.1	7.8
<i>Child care/minding</i>	74	152	124	18.7	32.3	25.6	3.9	2.4	2.2
<i>Own children</i>	69	138	114	14.8	26.6	20.8	7.5	6.3	0.5
Physical care	49	104	87	10.7	24.5	17.7	6.1	3.2	2.9
Care for child, sick or with disability	58	72	69	0.6	1.9	1.2	22.8	16.6	14.1
Teaching	36	31	32	1.7	6.0	3.9	9.1	6.1	5.1
Playing with	43	42	43	8.1	14.9	11.5	5.0	4.1	3.1
Minding	45	44	44	1.6	4.1	2.8	14.7	10.9	8.8
Other children	80	105	100	1.4	4.9	3.1	11.6	11.1	1.0
Physical care	65	82	79	0.6	3.4	2.0	31.3	10.5	10.0
Care for child, sick or with disability	400	360	363	**	0.1	0.1	**	77.3	69.7
Teaching	41	28	29	**	0.4	0.2	12.1	25.5	23.2
Playing with	65	51	55	0.8	2.1	1.4	20.6	11.0	10.0
Minding	73	78	77	0.2	1.1	0.6	36.8	19.7	17.6
<i>Own and other children —</i>									
Associated travel	34	44	41	6.7	14.5	10.6	5.2	3.2	2.7
Other	28	24	25	0.6	2.8	1.7	28.0	14.1	12.6
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	77	95	87	44.6	57.9	51.3	2.6	1.8	1.5
Purchasing goods	45	58	53	37.7	51.2	44.5	3.3	2.3	1.8
Purchasing services	31	35	33	13.6	19.2	16.5	9.9	5.5	5.0
Associated travel	32	33	33	40.2	53.0	46.6	2.5	2.0	1.5
Other	22	22	22	2.4	3.3	2.8	17.3	17.2	12.2
<i>Sleeping, eating and personal care</i>	621	628	624	99.8	99.8	99.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sleeping	501	501	501	99.6	99.6	99.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Personal care	49	55	52	95.8	97.0	96.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Health care	106	101	103	5.9	8.2	7.0	13.1	12.2	8.8
Eating and drinking	69	68	68	95.0	95.5	95.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
Smoking	21	22	21	1.7	1.6	1.7	11.4	11.4	8.0
Associated travel	20	22	21	2.3	1.2	1.7	16.7	14.0	11.7
Other	86	66	76	1.1	1.2	1.2	28.9	20.3	18.4

TABLE 6 PARTICIPANTS : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a) BY SEX AUSTRALIA — continued

	Average Time (Minutes per day)			Participation Rate(a) (Per cent)			Relative standard errors (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Education</i>	384	325	354	8.6	8.8	8.7	3.3	3.8	2.5
Educational/vocational courses(excluding job-related training)	309	286	298	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.0	3.8	2.4
Other courses	231	173	191	0.3	0.6	0.5	27.4	15.0	14.1
Homework, study and research	173	160	166	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.9	3.8
Lunch/other breaks	61	57	59	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.7	5.1	3.4
Job-related training	382	249	350	0.4	0.1	0.3	13.6	19.4	12.3
Associated travel	63	59	61	5.9	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.4	3.6
Other	74	55	61	0.3	0.7	0.5	29.0	27.4	20.2
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	125	99	110	20.1	26.6	23.4	4.2	3.5	2.7
Helping adults, sick or with disability	71	80	77	2.2	4.6	3.4	12.8	10.4	8.2
Helping able adults	90	50	68	8.0	9.6	8.8	8.4	7.0	5.8
Voluntary work	143	128	134	2.5	3.5	3.0	8.5	7.2	5.4
Religious activities	126	93	106	4.3	6.3	5.3	9.5	6.7	5.7
Civic responsibilities	41	34	38	1.1	1.1	1.1	27.3	20.1	17.4
Other participation	113	103	108	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.6	13.7	9.3
Associated travel	43	36	39	13.7	16.2	15.0	4.7	4.4	3.2
Other	39	27	31	1.2	2.1	1.7	16.7	8.9	9.1
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	189	187	188	48.8	58.0	53.5	1.8	1.8	1.3
Socialising	151	151	151	46.4	55.6	51.1	2.0	1.9	1.3
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	119	110	114	3.2	4.3	3.7	6.4	6.2	4.5
Sports events	159	139	150	1.7	1.3	1.5	9.0	11.1	7.0
Associated travel	44	46	45	35.5	37.6	36.6	2.7	2.8	1.9
Other	25	21	22	0.5	1.6	1.1	17.2	10.6	9.0
<i>Active leisure</i>	145	119	132	38.8	38.3	38.6	2.8	2.7	2.0
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	116	84	102	29.7	23.7	26.7	3.6	4.3	2.7
Games, cards, etc.	84	80	82	7.6	6.9	7.2	6.1	6.2	4.3
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	112	107	109	3.9	10.4	7.2	7.3	4.1	3.5
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	125	122	123	3.7	3.8	3.7	7.1	7.7	5.2
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	39	38	39	15.7	10.7	13.2	4.2	5.4	3.3
Other	33	22	27	0.9	0.9	0.9	27.8	11.6	17.0
<i>Passive leisure</i>	207	194	200	94.0	93.9	94.9	2.6	2.4	0.4
Reading	68	63	65	33.7	36.4	35.0	2.6	2.5	1.8
Watching TV or videos	159	135	147	75.4	71.3	73.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
Listening to radio, compact discs etc.	53	44	49	11.2	9.6	10.4	5.5	6.3	4.1
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	61	63	62	52.6	61.8	57.2	2.7	2.3	1.7
Enjoying memorabilia	46	29	34	0.3	0.8	0.6	29.3	17.5	16.0
Talking (incl. phone)	33	39	37	34.7	53.9	44.4	2.7	1.9	1.5
Writing/reading own correspondence	56	41	45	2.9	6.9	4.9	9.2	6.0	5.0
Associated travel	17	23	21	0.2	0.3	0.2	34.4	36.1	27.0
Other	31	75	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	5.0	0.2
<i>Undescribed</i>	60	45	52	3.3	4.1	3.7	7.7	7.0	0.4
Total time and participation rate	1,440	1,440	1,440	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Persons ('000)	6,564.1	6,690.2	13,254.3	49.5	50.5	100.0			

(a) For the meaning of participation rates in Time Use tables see paragraph 1 in the commentary on Table 6 (p 18) and the Glossary entry (p 68).

* Zero or rounded to zero.

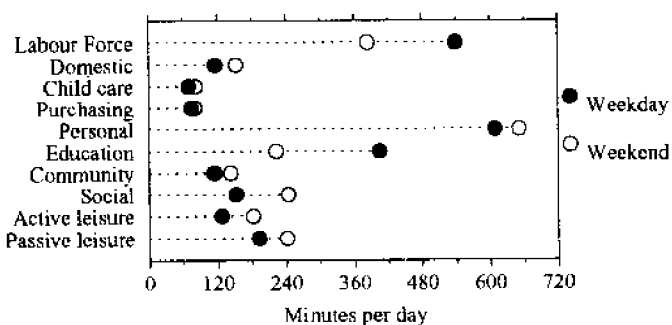
How time use differed between weekdays and weekends for participants (Table 7)

Participants spent more time during weekends on work around the house, social and leisure activities and sleeping, than on weekdays. Less time was spent on the main job, but more on second jobs and unpaid work for a family business or farm.

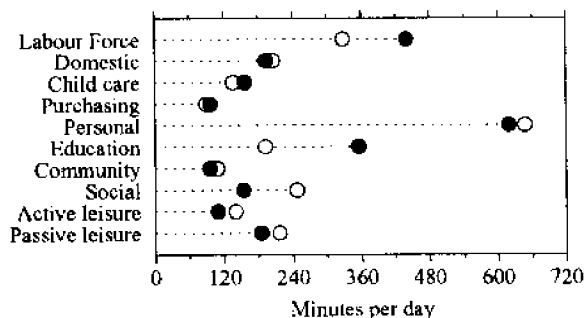
Main job

The difference in time spent on the main job between weekdays and weekends for participants is much smaller than the difference for all persons shown in Table 3. Male participants worked 8 hours 12 minutes in their main job on weekdays and 5 hours 55 minutes on weekends, a ratio of 10:7. For female participants, the corresponding times were 6 hours 41 minutes on weekdays and 5 hours 14 minutes on weekends, a ratio of 10:8. For all persons (Table 3), the weekday to weekend ratio for time spent on the main job was 10:3 for both males and females because participation in paid work was lower on weekends. The weekend participation rate for men was 23 per cent, less than half of the 58 per cent weekday rate; for women the weekend participation rate was 11 per cent, less than a third of the 34 per cent weekday rate.

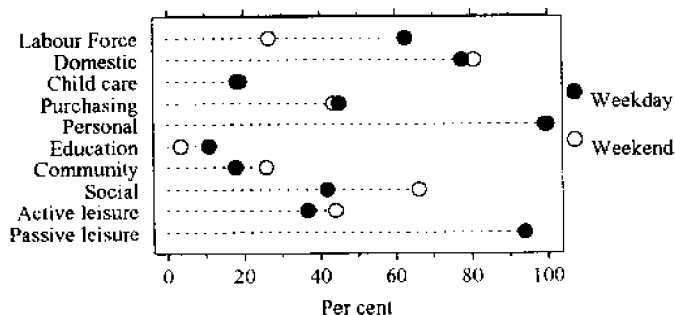
GRAPH 10
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
Male participants



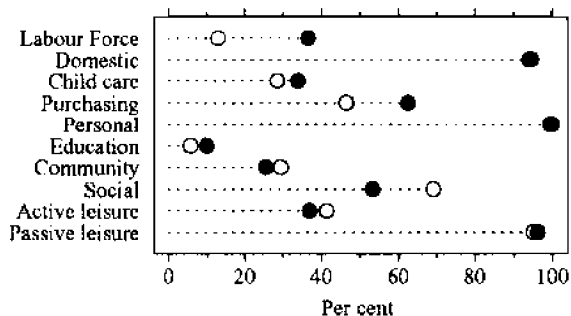
GRAPH 11
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
Female participants



GRAPH 12
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS
IN 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
Males



GRAPH 13
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS
IN 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
Females



Household

Both men and women spent more time on domestic activities on weekends. Average time spent on indoor housework by participants increased on weekends by 10 minutes for men and 4 minutes for women, with increases in all of its components. The increased time spent on other household work (by 34 minutes for men and 19 minutes for women) was mostly concentrated on garden, pool and pet care, and home and car maintenance.

Male participants devoted 13 minutes more time, and women 21 minutes less, to care of children on weekends. Female participants showed a small decrease in the time spent on physical care of their own children; the smaller number who played with their children on weekends did so for slightly longer. Male participants spent more time on weekends than on weekdays on physical care as well as the other forms of care for their own children. There was slightly less average time spent on travel associated with child care, including transporting children, on weekends. Participation in this activity was higher on weekdays, with 7 per cent of males and 18 per cent of females taking part, compared with weekends when the proportion of participants fell to 5 per cent of males and 7 per cent of females.

Sleep

On average, men and women slept around 8 hours 11 minutes on weekdays (measured from midnight to midnight). On weekends, both slept longer, 36 minutes more for men and 29 minutes for women.

Education

Over all, time spent on educational activities by participants on weekends was slightly over half that of weekdays, although at 3 hours 43 minutes for men and 3 hours 12 minutes for women it was still considerable. Men and women participants increased their study time by 20 minutes or more on weekends, although fewer actually participated. Large amounts of time are shown for courses and job-related training on weekends: these mostly represent weekend courses undertaken by a very small number of people.

Community participation

Male participants spent a similar time on weekdays and weekends in informal care of sick adults, and more time on weekends in voluntary work, 163 minutes on weekends compared with 136 minutes on weekdays. Fewer men actually took part in voluntary work on weekends, however, 2 per cent compared with 3 per cent on weekdays. Men spent more time on average helping their friends, neighbours or relatives, than women did, and more time on weekends, 109 minutes on weekend days compared with 77 minutes on weekdays. The average time male participants spent on religious activities increased by 27 minutes to 138 minutes on weekends, and the participation rate increased from 3 per cent to 8 per cent.

Women participants spent slightly more time than men on care of sick adults on both weekdays and weekends, but twice as many women were engaged in this activity on weekdays, and more than twice as many on weekends. Women participants spent an average 77 minutes on the care of sick adults on weekdays, and 87 minutes on weekends; there was a slightly higher participation rate on weekends, 5 per cent compared with 4 per cent. Women also spent more time on religious activities on weekends. The participation rate in religious activities was greater on weekends, increasing from 4 per cent to 11 per cent for women.

Social and leisure

Men and women increased the time they spent socialising by more than 70 minutes on weekends. Both the average time spent by participants visiting entertainment and cultural venues and the participation rate increased on weekends, and these movements were more pronounced for watching sports events, which take place more commonly on weekends. Men who participated spent more time on average than women on sport, exercise and outdoor activities, 99 minutes on weekdays and 152 minutes on weekends compared with 74 minutes for women on weekdays and 108 on weekend days. The participation rate was higher on weekends and more men than women participated in this activity, 28 per cent of men compared with 23 per cent of women on weekdays, and 33 per cent of men compared with 25 per cent of women on weekends.

Arts, crafts or hobbies occupied 29 minutes more of the time of the men who took part in them on weekends compared with weekdays, and 25 minutes more of women's time on weekends. Women had almost three times the men's participation rate in this activity, and for both the participation rate increased a little on weekends. Men spent more time on games, which includes cards, computer games and gambling, on weekends, while women who engaged in this activity spent more time on average on weekdays.

Reading, watching television, listening to the radio and resting occupied more time on weekends for both men and women. More men watched TV on weekends, 78 per cent compared with 74 per cent on weekdays, but the participation rate for women was unchanged. Men who participated spent 242 minutes on weekends compared with 192 minutes on weekdays on passive leisure activities. The increase for women was less, from 185 minutes spent on passive leisure activities on weekdays to 216 minutes on weekends.

TABLE 7 PARTICIPANTS : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a), BY WEEKDAY/WEEKEND BY SEX AUSTRALIA

	Average Time				Participation rate(a)			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	<i>(Minutes per day)</i>				<i>(Per cent)</i>			
<i>Labour Force</i>	539	439	384	329	62.5	36.6	26.8	12.9
Main job	492	401	355	314	57.5	33.8	23.2	10.9
Other job	197	182	341	384	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.3
Unpaid work for family								
business or farm	145	98	281	277	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Lunch/other break	46	43	39	39	30.7	15.0	6.1	2.5
Job search	85	60	67	168	3.6	1.2	0.7	*0.2
Associated travel	55	46	44	35	56.0	31.6	19.0	9.6
Other	49	38	88	66	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.0
<i>Domestic activities</i>	117	194	154	206	77.4	94.7	80.8	94.0
Total housework	55	158	65	162	63.1	92.6	64.0	92.3
Food preparation, clean up	40	80	46	87	56.7	87.3	55.5	84.7
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	31	60	39	63	12.1	57.4	11.4	54.1
Other housework	32	59	40	60	25.1	71.2	29.6	70.7
Total other household	96	59	130	78	54.6	58.9	60.1	53.3
Gardening, pool and pet care	77	51	96	66	33.3	40.4	42.1	40.2
Home maintenance and car care	85	37	103	66	19.4	8.4	28.7	10.7
Household management	32	32	36	33	23.5	29.6	17.6	20.3
Transporting adult household members	44	33	47	38	6.4	5.1	3.0	2.8
<i>Housework and other household —</i>								
Associated travel	33	23	37	29	3.2	2.2	4.4	2.7
Other	69	41	83	46	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8
<i>Child care/minding</i>	70	157	83	136	18.9	33.8	18.2	28.6
Own children	65	142	80	129	14.9	27.9	14.7	23.4
Physical care	47	106	53	97	10.5	25.9	11.0	21.2
Care for child, sick or with disability	54	74	72	63	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.5
Teaching	35	30	39	32	1.8	6.8	1.3	4.2
Playing with	39	41	53	48	8.2	16.5	7.7	11.1
Minding	41	41	52	50	1.4	4.0	2.1	4.1
Other children	76	101	88	115	1.2	5.0	1.8	4.7
Physical care	59	84	81	76	0.6	3.4	0.6	3.2
Care for child, sick or with disability	**400	**39	**	**840	**	**0.1	**	**0.1
Teaching	**41	27	**	**35	**	0.5	**	**
Playing with	63	54	68	44	0.6	2.1	1.2	2.0
Minding	81	83	68	69	**0.1	1.0	0.4	1.2
<i>Own and other children —</i>								
Associated travel	34	45	33	40	7.3	17.6	5.2	7.0
Other	28	25	27	21	0.6	3.5	0.4	1.2
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	75	97	82	89	45.1	62.7	43.5	46.5
Purchasing goods	41	57	53	61	36.8	54.6	40.0	42.7
Purchasing services	33	36	22	29	16.4	24.1	6.9	7.4
Associated travel	32	34	31	30	40.1	57.2	40.4	42.8
Other	20	22	27	18	2.7	4.0	1.6	1.5
<i>Sleeping, eating, and personal care</i>	609	619	651	648	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.5
Sleeping	491	492	527	521	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.3
Personal care	49	55	49	57	96.4	97.6	94.3	95.7
Health care	109	104	100	92	5.6	8.8	6.5	6.5
Eating and drinking	66	67	75	69	95.8	96.1	92.9	93.9
Smoking	20	22	22	23	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3
Associated travel	20	22	17	24	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.4
Other	73	64	112	70	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2

TABLE 7 PARTICIPANTS : MAIN ACTIVITIES BY WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS,
AVERAGE TIME SPENT AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a), BY SEX,
AUSTRALIA — continued

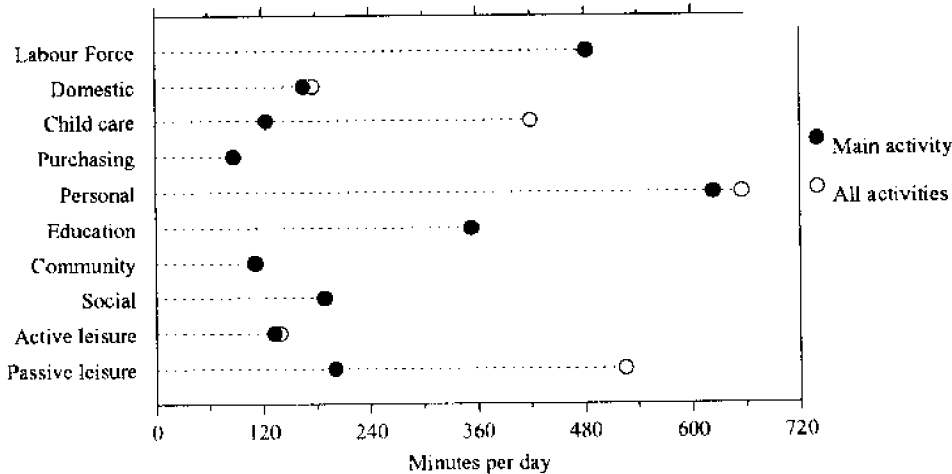
	Average Time				Participation rate(a)			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(Minutes per day)				(Per cent)			
<i>Education</i>	405	356	223	192	10.8	10.1	3.4	5.7
Educational/vocational courses (excluding job-related training)	309	287	**345	**234	7.0	6.0	**	**0.1
Other courses	202	153	**490	358	0.4	0.8	**0.1	*0.2
Homework, study and research	169	155	193	175	6.8	6.8	3.1	5.2
Lunch/other breaks	61	57	**66	50	4.0	3.5	**0.1	0.3
Job-related training	367	**242	**572	**270	0.5	**0.1	**0.1	**0.1
Associated travel	64	59	41	55	8.2	7.2	0.5	0.6
Other	85	59	33	26	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	115	95	143	109	17.8	25.5	25.9	29.5
Helping adults, sick or with disability	71	77	72	87	2.2	4.4	2.0	5.0
Helping able adults	77	50	109	52	6.9	9.6	10.8	9.4
Voluntary work	136	128	163	126	2.6	4.4	2.3	1.5
Religious activities	111	76	138	110	2.8	4.3	7.9	10.9
Civic responsibilities	51	47	31	21	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.8
Other participation	121	104	54	96	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
Associated travel	43	35	42	38	11.6	14.7	18.8	20.1
Other	45	27	25	27	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.7
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	153	154	244	247	41.8	53.4	66.0	69.1
Socialising	122	125	196	198	39.6	51.0	62.9	66.9
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	106	97	143	136	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.1
Sports events	103	97	186	164	0.8	0.7	4.0	2.7
Associated travel	40	41	50	55	29.7	33.3	49.6	48.0
Other	23	20	28	21	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.0
<i>Active leisure</i>	127	109	182	140	36.7	37.0	44.1	41.4
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	99	74	152	108	28.3	23.4	33.1	24.6
Games, cards etc.	80	87	91	67	7.1	6.5	9.0	7.8
Hobbies, arts, crafts etc.	104	100	133	125	3.9	10.2	4.0	11.0
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	127	128	124	115	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.4
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	37	36	42	44	14.4	10.5	18.7	11.2
Other	20	23	53	18	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7
<i>Passive leisure</i>	192	185	242	216	94.0	96.2	94.0	95.1
Reading	66	58	74	72	33.2	35.5	34.8	38.6
Watching TV or videos	147	130	186	147	74.4	71.3	77.8	71.3
Listening to radio, compact discs, etc.	49	36	64	60	11.3	9.2	11.1	10.5
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	58	60	69	70	52.0	61.8	54.2	61.7
Enjoying memorabilia	34	30	77	27	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0
Talking (including phone)	32	39	35	40	36.3	55.4	30.9	50.3
Writing/reading own correspondence	50	37	85	57	3.4	7.7	1.7	5.0
Associated travel	12	24	25	20	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2	0.3
Other	**41	**75	**8	**	**0.1	**0.1	**0.1	**
<i>Undescribed</i>	63	47	49	41	3.6	4.0	2.7	4.5
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons ('000)(b)					6,564.1	6,690.2	6,564.1	6,690.2

(a) For the meaning of participation rates in Time Use tables see paragraph 1 in the commentary on Table 6 (p 18) and the Glossary entry (p 68).
(b) Weekday estimates were derived from 5/7 of the population and weekend estimates from 2/7 of the population, reflecting the proportion of
weekday and weekend days underlying the population estimates. This table presents participation rates derived respectively from the above
population fractions, but provides the total population in the Persons row. * Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50% ** Subject
to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Participants' use of time when all activities are included (Table 8)

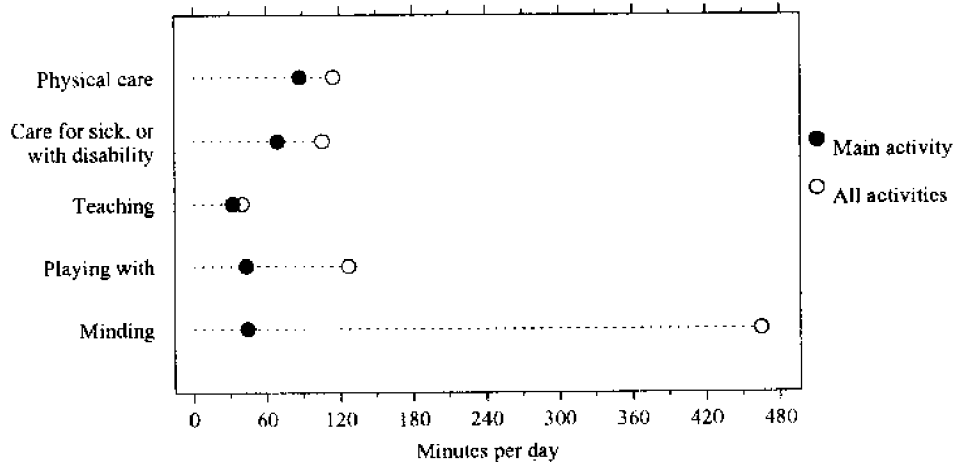
Child care and passive leisure are the activities which showed major changes when time spent by participants on all activities is compared with time spent on main activities.

GRAPH 14
TOTAL TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS



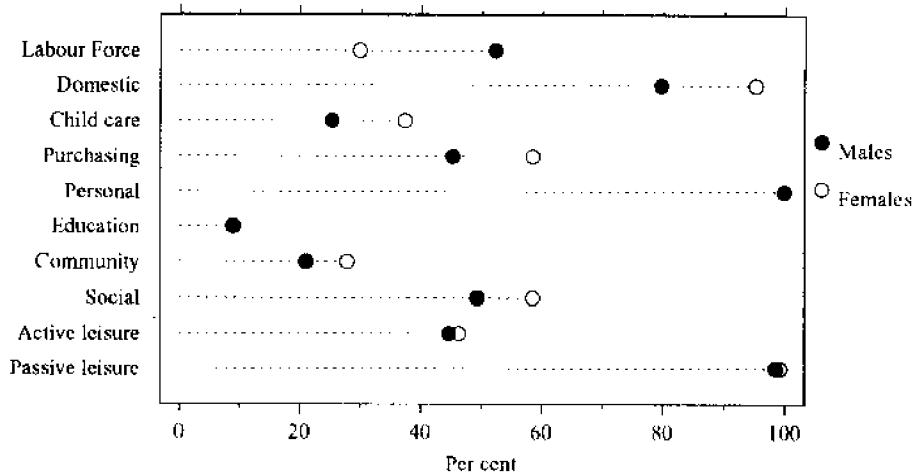
Much of the time spent caring for children accompanied other activities. When simultaneous activities were included, the average time spent on total child care by participants increased by more than 300 per cent, from 2 hours 4 minutes per day to 7 hours per day. Passive minding of one's own children, usually background to other activities, increased tenfold. All the other categories of 'own child' care, however, increased as well.

GRAPH 15
CARE OF OWN CHILDREN: TOTAL TIME SPENT BY PARTICIPANTS



The participation rate for child care also increased when simultaneous activities were included. Table 10 shows that 28 per cent of men and 31 per cent of women were parents of in-household children under 15 years. Nineteen per cent of males, about two thirds of the number of male parents (parents of in-household children aged less than 15 years), reported episodes of child care as a main activity. When simultaneous activities were included, the number of men reporting this activity grew to 25 per cent, nine tenths of the number of fathers. Slightly more women took part in the care of children as a main activity (32 per cent) than could be accounted for by the number of female parents, pointing to some involvement of females (grandmothers, other relatives, friends, neighbours etc.) in the care of children other than their own. When all activities were considered, 37 per cent of women were involved in child care.

GRAPH 16
PARTICIPANTS IN 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS
All activities



Time spent by participants on most activities in the passive leisure group was greater when all activities were considered. Reading increased for participants by over 21 per cent. Watching television (including videos) absorbed 38 per cent more time. While women who watched television as a main activity spent 24 minutes less than men doing so, the overall television viewing time for women was two minutes greater than for men. Time spent watching television by women grew by 51 per cent when other activities at the same time were included, compared with a rise for men of 27 per cent; this illustrates the greater likelihood for women to be engaged in other activities at the same time as they were watching TV.

Listening to the radio, tapes or disks was most commonly done as an accompaniment to other activities. Ten per cent of people reported listening to the radio as a main activity, for an average 49 minutes. When simultaneous activities were included, the participation rate changed to 70 per cent of the population (aged 15 and over) listening for an average 172 minutes.

Likewise, conversation was characteristically reported as accompanying other activities. The proportion of people engaging in conversation rose from 44 per cent as a main activity to 75 per cent when accompanying activities were included, with an increase in average time from 37 minutes to 171 minutes.

Within the personal group of activities, a third as much time again was spent on eating and drinking, and more than three and a half times as much on smoking. Other activities in this group showed little change when all activities were considered.

TABLE 8 PARTICIPANTS : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL ACTIVITIES, BY SEX,
AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a)
AUSTRALIA

	Average time (Minutes per day)			Participation rate (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Labour Force</i>	517	426	483	52.3	29.8	41.0
Main job	474	392	444	47.6	27.2	37.3
Other job	237	211	229	1.4	0.7	1.0
Unpaid work for family						
business or farm	190	139	163	0.8	0.9	0.8
Lunch/other break	46	43	45	23.5	11.4	17.4
Job search	83	65	78	2.9	1.0	1.9
Associated travel	54	45	51	45.3	25.2	35.1
Other	60	60	60	4.3	2.1	3.2
<i>Domestic activities</i>	135	211	176	79.6	95.2	87.5
<i>Total housework</i>	60	167	123	64.4	93.0	78.8
Food preparation, clean up	43	86	69	57.4	87.4	72.5
Laundry, ironing, clothes care	34	62	58	12.2	57.3	35.0
Other housework	35	61	54	27.2	72.1	49.9
<i>Total other household</i>	110	71	90	58.5	60.1	59.3
Gardening, pool and pet care	87	60	72	37.4	42.5	40.0
Home maintenance and car care	92	48	79	22.5	9.5	15.9
Household management	37	37	37	24.4	30.1	27.3
Transporting adult household members	44	34	40	5.4	4.5	4.9
<i>Housework and other household —</i>						
Associated travel	34	25	30	3.6	2.4	3.0
Other	67	43	54	4.7	5.1	4.9
<i>Child care/minding</i>	284	510	420	25.2	37.3	31.3
<i>Own children</i>	309	581	468	21.0	28.8	25.0
Physical care	68	136	115	11.4	25.0	18.3
Care for child, sick						
or with disability	133	98	106	0.6	2.1	1.4
Teaching	39	41	40	2.3	8.0	5.1
Playing with	102	144	127	16.0	24.0	20.0
Minding	387	507	465	10.1	18.5	14.3
<i>Other children</i>	68	100	90	9.9	22.6	16.3
Physical care	75	91	89	0.6	4.3	2.5
Care for child, sick						
or with disability	515	388	409	**	0.1	0.1
Teaching	32	48	47	0.1	0.6	0.3
Playing with	85	84	84	2.3	5.6	4.0
Minding	184	179	180	0.9	3.3	2.1
<i>Own and other children —</i>						
Associated travel	34	44	41	6.7	14.5	10.6
Other	28	28	28	0.8	3.7	2.3
<i>Purchasing goods and services</i>	78	95	88	45.2	58.5	51.9
Purchasing goods	45	58	53	38.3	51.8	45.1
Purchasing services	31	35	33	13.7	19.6	16.7
Associated travel	32	33	33	40.2	53.1	46.7
Other	27	24	25	3.5	4.4	4.0
<i>Sleeping, eating and personal care</i>	655	657	656	99.9	99.9	99.9
Sleeping	502	502	502	99.7	99.7	99.7
Personal care	50	57	53	96.0	97.2	96.6
Health care	106	102	104	6.5	9.0	7.7
Eating and drinking	96	91	93	97.4	97.5	97.4
Smoking	81	68	75	4.3	3.7	4.0
Associated travel	20	22	21	2.3	1.2	1.7
Other	88	63	75	1.6	1.5	1.6

TABLE 8 PARTICIPANTS : AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL ACTIVITIES, BY SEX,
AND PARTICIPATION RATE(a)
AUSTRALIA — *continued*

	Average time (Minutes per day)			Participation rate (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Education</i>	384	323	353	8.8	9.1	8.9
Educational/vocational courses (excluding job-related training)	309	285	298	4.9	4.3	4.6
Other courses	231	173	191	0.3	0.6	0.5
Homework, study and research	174	162	168	6.0	6.6	6.3
Lunch/other breaks	61	57	59	2.8	2.6	2.7
Job-related training	382	249	350	0.4	0.1	0.3
Associated travel	63	59	61	5.9	5.2	5.6
Other	55	53	54	0.7	1.1	0.9
<i>Voluntary work and community participation</i>	127	100	112	20.9	27.8	24.4
Helping adults, sick or with disability	73	82	79	2.2	4.6	3.4
Helping others	87	52	68	8.6	10.3	9.4
Voluntary work	157	127	139	2.6	3.7	3.1
Religious activities	125	93	106	4.5	6.7	5.6
Civic responsibilities	41	34	37	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other participation	113	104	108	0.7	0.7	0.7
Associated travel	43	36	39	13.7	16.4	15.1
Other	42	33	37	1.7	2.8	2.2
<i>Social life and entertainment</i>	191	188	189	49.3	58.5	53.9
Socialising	152	152	152	46.5	55.9	51.2
Visiting entertainment and cultural venues	120	109	113	3.6	4.7	4.1
Sports events	150	127	140	2.1	1.6	1.8
Associated travel	44	46	45	35.5	37.6	36.6
Other	33	27	29	1.0	2.1	1.5
<i>Active leisure</i>	152	127	139	44.6	46.3	45.5
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	119	85	104	32.6	27.3	29.9
Games, cards, etc.	92	80	86	11.3	10.0	10.6
Hobbies, arts, crafts, etc.	105	115	112	6.5	16.3	11.5
Holiday travel, driving for pleasure	125	122	123	3.7	3.8	3.7
Associated travel (excluding holiday)	39	38	39	15.7	10.7	13.2
Other	58	34	47	1.7	1.6	1.6
<i>Passive leisure</i>	508	541	525	98.5	99.2	98.9
Reading	82	76	79	51.3	54.5	52.9
Watching TV or videos	202	204	203	87.9	88.3	88.1
Listening to radio, compact discs, etc.	177	168	172	68.7	70.9	69.8
Relaxing, thinking, etc.	76	75	75	57.7	66.5	62.2
Enjoying memorabilia	54	39	44	0.6	1.5	1.1
Talking (including phone)	166	176	171	69.1	80.1	74.7
Writing/reading own correspondence	52	45	47	3.5	8.1	5.8
Associated travel	17	23	21	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	94	85	90	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total all activities	1,862	1,993	1,928	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total Persons ('000) and participation rate</i>	6,564.1	6,690.2	13,254.3	49.5	50.5	100.0

(a) For the meaning of participation rates in Time Use tables see paragraph 1 in the commentary on Table 6 (p 18) and the Glossary entry (p 68).

** Zero or rounded to zero.

**SECTION 3 : TIME USE ACCORDING TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS AND SEASONAL FACTORS**

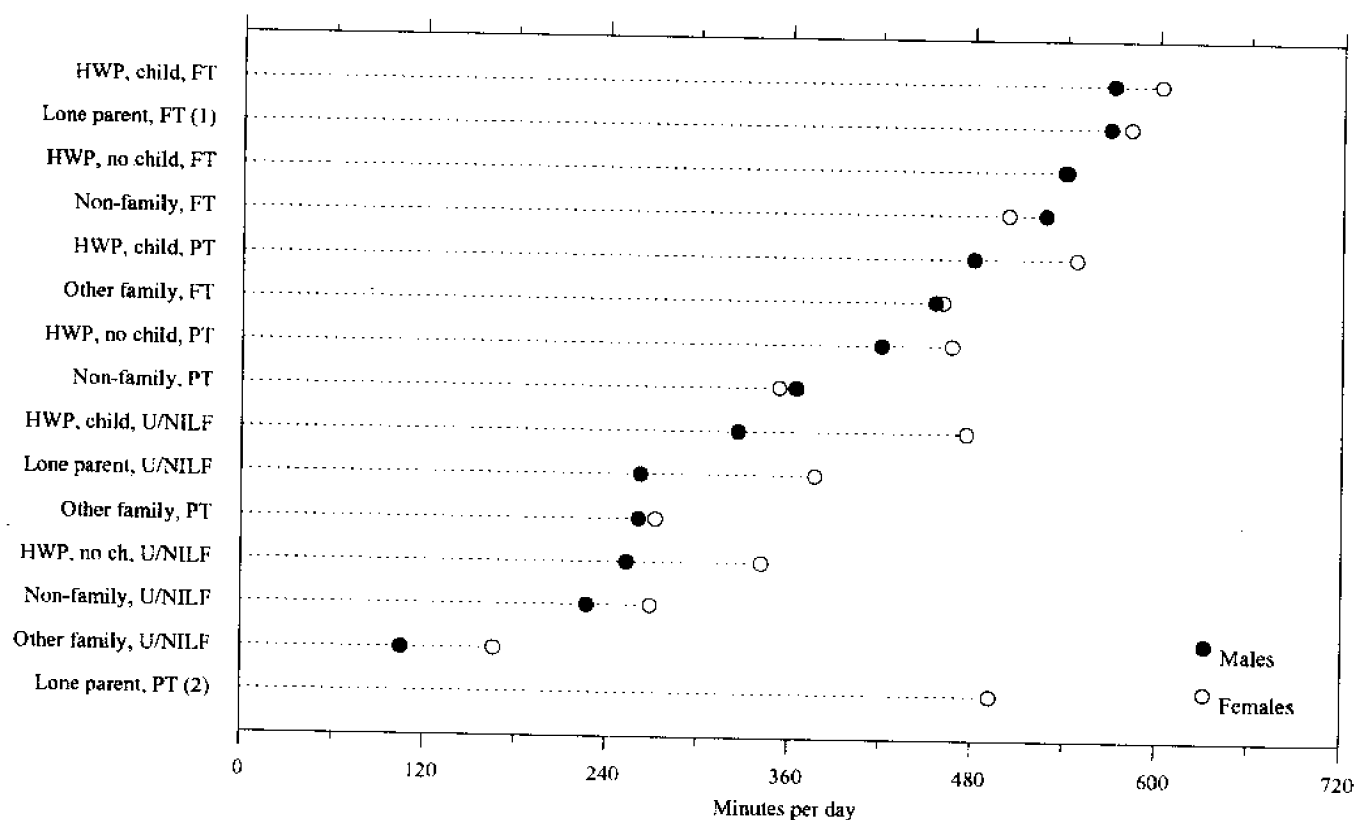
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The effect of employment and family responsibilities on patterns of time use (Tables 9 and 10)

GRAPH 17
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD
ACTIVITIES



(1) Lone parents with and without child under 15 are combined because of small numbers. (2) Males subject to unacceptable relative standard error.

Key to graphs

HWP	Husband, wife or partner
Other family	Other family member: a member of a family in a household other than husband, wife or partner, or lone parent.
Non-family	Non-family member: a person living alone or with unrelated people.
Child	With a child under 15 living in the household.
No child	Without a child under 15 present in the household.
FT	Employed full time.
PT	Employed part time.
U/NILF	Unemployed or not in the labour force

In Australia, 92 million hours of work are performed each day by persons aged 15 years and over. 'Work' is here taken to mean the activity groups *Labour force*, *Domestic activities*, *Child care* and *Purchasing*, combined. Only main activities are included. For most work this makes little difference, but a considerable amount of time is spent on child care as a simultaneous activity (see Table 8). This discussion does not take into account the effect of caring for sick or elderly adults.

TABLE 9 TOTAL WORK PERFORMED IN AUSTRALIA

	Males	Females	Total
Average time spent by all persons on Labour force and Household Activities, from Table 1 (minutes)	419	417	418
Total population ('000 persons)	6,564.1	6,690.2	13,254.3
Minutes/60 x population ('000 hours)	45,839	46,497	92,336

Table 10 presents time spent on broad activity groups by relationship in household, whether a child under 15 is present, and labour force status, including full time, part time employment status. Because of small cell sizes, lone parents with and without children under 15 have been combined. (Lone parents without children under 15 comprise 1 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women.)

Note that these data refer to *individual persons* with these characteristics, not couples. A man in the category 'husband, employed full time, with child under 15' could be married to a woman in the category 'wife, not in the labour force, with child under 15'. Likewise a woman working full time, married and with children could be married to a man who worked part time or was not in the labour force, with children.

Work by women and men compared

From Graph 17 it can be seen that it is women in full time employment with a partner and a child under 15 who spent the greatest amount of time (10 hours) each day on work. Lone mothers in full time employment worked almost as long (9 hours 42 minutes). Males in these two groups ranked next in total work time, followed by married mothers employed part time. The other groups of people who averaged more than eight hours work each day were full time employed men and women with partners but no children under 15, and full time employed non-family men.

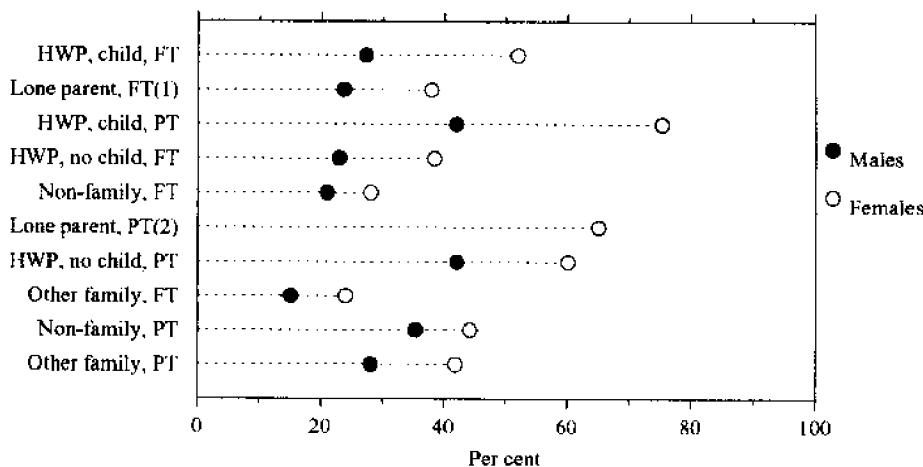
Women in two thirds of these groups worked relatively longer hours than men with a similar level of responsibility. Groups where the women worked longer hours than the men represent 77 per cent of all women. The categories where the men worked longer hours than the women were those with fewer personal responsibilities: where they were not living as a member of a family, or were an other family member (non-dependent sons, for example), employed full time. These groups represented 16 per cent of men.

Men worked markedly less time than women where they had a partner, with or without children, were unemployed or not in the labour force, or worked part time. Married male students and retired men would appear in these groups.

Overall, however, the combination of family responsibilities with full time employment correlated with the longest average working day, married then lone mothers in full time employment carrying the biggest load, followed closely by lone then married fathers. These groups included 7 per cent of women and 24 per cent of men respectively.

The distribution of time between labour force and household activities within each group differed by sex - in each case, males spent a lower proportion of time on household work, and females on labour force activities. For example, married men with children, employed full time, spent 73 per cent of their total work time on labour force activities; for women in the same category, the proportion was 48 per cent. Graph 18 analyses the time spent on household work by men and women as a proportion of total labour force and household activities, or total work.

GRAPH 18
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD WORK AS A PROPORTION
OF TOTAL PAID AND UNPAID WORK



(1) Lone persons with and without a child under 15 have been combined because of small cell sizes. (2) Males subject to unacceptable relative standard error. Note: Refer to Key with Graph 17

Work and study combined

From Graph 17, some groups appeared to do very little work. One reason for this is the time people spend on education. Education has a constraining effect on people's other activities in the way work does, demanding attendance within specified times. Graph 19 shows the effect of including education with work.

All groups averaged at least four hours a day on work and/or study. Under this wider concept, notable changes in work time occurred for male other family members, not employed or employed part time, and for lone fathers who were not employed. The greatest changes in work time spent by women were for other family members not employed or employed full time, and part time employed non-family members. The latter group spent a much higher time on education than equivalent males. There was a small amount of time spent on education each day by all the remaining groups.

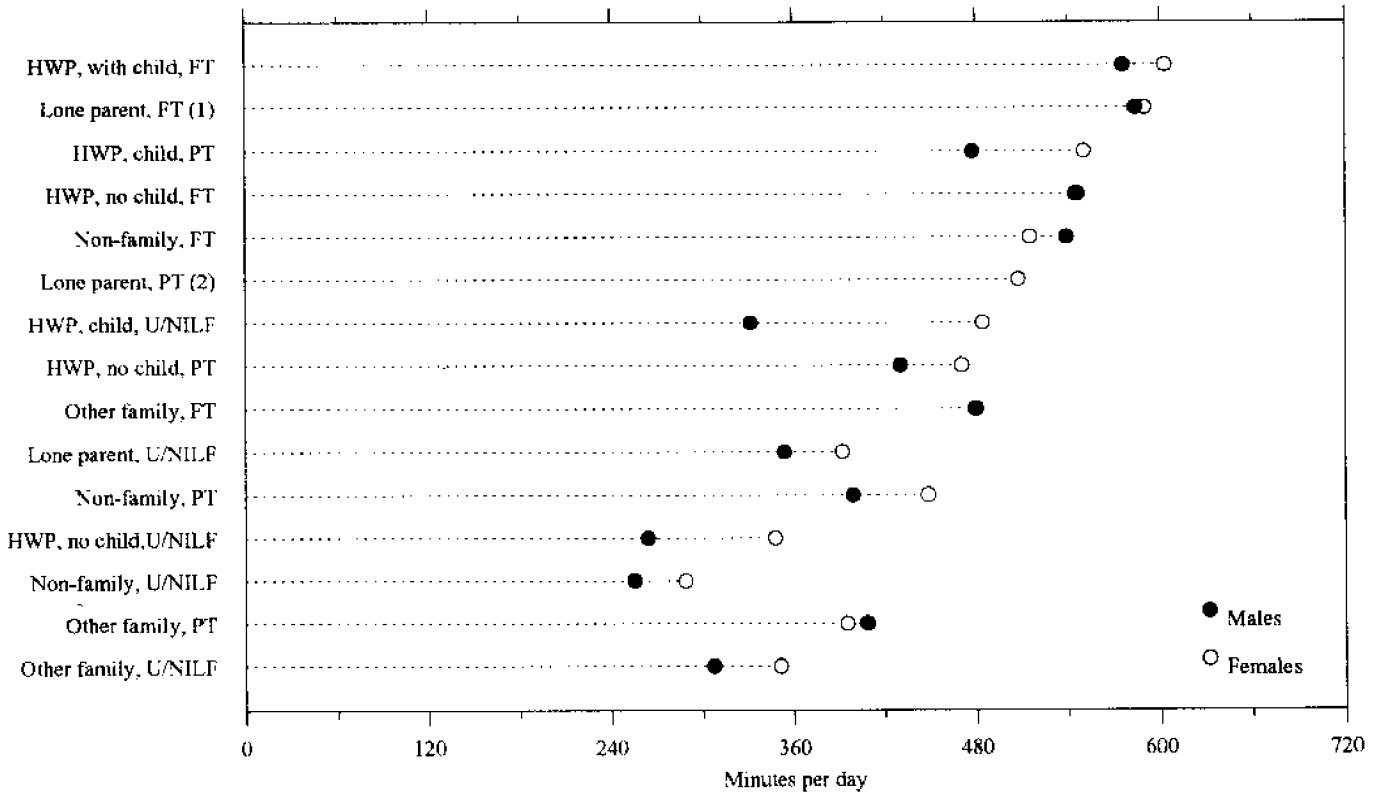
Social and leisure activities

Time spent on social and leisure activities tended to follow an inverse relationship with the level of family and employment responsibilities. Mothers had less leisure time than fathers; parents in employment were in the lowest third of groups measured by time spent on leisure. Married fathers and lone parents who were unemployed or not in the labour force had over an hour more leisure time than other parents. Females and males in couple relationships who worked full time had the least leisure time of groups without children present. Women had less leisure time in twelve of the fifteen categories. This suggests that it was not the presence of children alone which eroded leisure time, but the combination of this factor with other family and employment demands.

Community activities

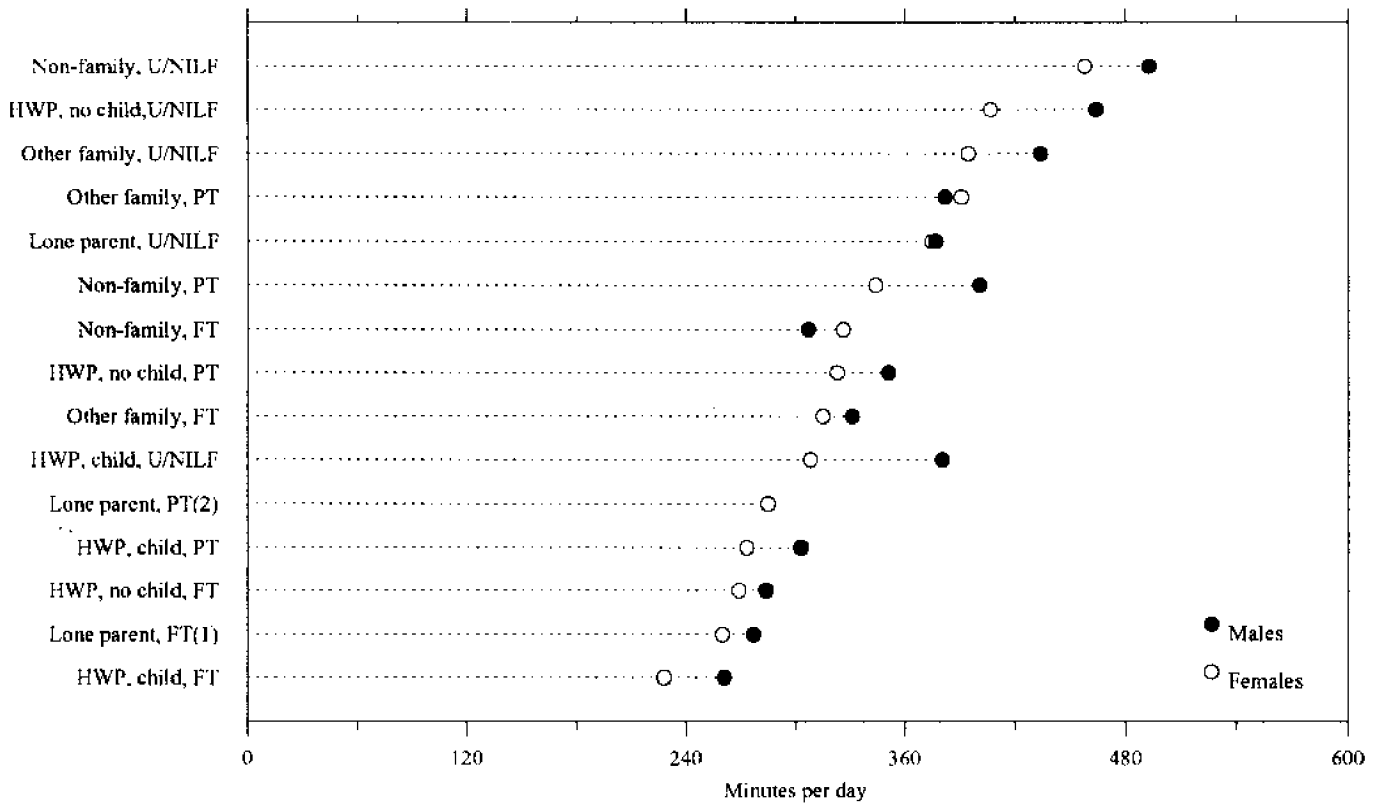
The picture for community activities was more complicated. People in all groups examined here contributed some time each day to this group of activities, the least being 14 minutes per day from male non-family members in full time employment. Men in most groups averaged between 15 and 25 minutes per day. For most groups of women, the average time spent on community activities was more than 25 minutes per day. It was greatest, however, for married males with children present, who were not in employment, averaging 63 minutes per day. Married men without children present, who were unemployed or not in the labour force, contributed 38 minutes per day. Lone mothers and married women without children present, not in employment, contributed the next greatest amount of time, followed by married fathers in part time employment, lone mothers in part time employment and married mothers who were not employed. People in full time work tended to spend less time in community participation, except for married parents (particularly mothers) in full time employment.

GRAPH 19
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE, HOUSEHOLD
AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES



(1) Lone persons with and without a child under 15 have been combined because of small cell sizes. (2) Males subject to unacceptable relative standard error.
 Note: Refer to Key with Graph 17

GRAPH 20
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED SOCIAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES



(1) Lone persons with and without a child under 15 have been combined because of small cell sizes. (2) Males subject to unacceptable relative standard error.

TABLE 10 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 6 ACTIVITY GROUPS: ALL PERSONS BY SEX,
RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 15,
LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS
AUSTRALIA

	Average Time (Minutes per day)						Total	Persons (^{'000})	(Per cent)
	Labour force	House- hold	Personal	Education	Community	Social and leisure			
MALES									
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>									
<i>Husband or partner with child under 15 —</i>									
Employed full-time	417	154	578	7	23	260	1,440	1,529.7	23.3
Employed part-time	279	201	627	1	31	298	1,440	90.3	1.4
Unemployed or not in labour force	51	275	665	6	63	376	1,440	210.7	3.2
<i>Husband or partner without child under 15 —</i>									
Employed full-time	415	126	592	4	18	284	1,440	1,277.7	19.5
Employed part-time	243	177	637	13	21	343	1,440	128.9	2.0
Unemployed or not in labour force	14	239	676	11	38	459	1,440	979.9	14.9
<i>Lone parent —</i>									
Employed full-time	442	127	570	10	19	267	1,440	42.3	0.6
Employed part-time	**	**	631	**	**	164	1,440	3.4	0.1
Unemployed or not in labour force	19	243	687	81	19	387	1,440	28.7	0.4
<i>Other family member —</i>									
Employed full-time	387	68	612	23	20	328	1,440	567.3	8.6
Employed part-time	189	72	630	147	19	380	1,440	226.9	3.5
Unemployed or not in labour force	24	81	679	200	23	431	1,440	604.3	9.2
<i>Non-family member —</i>									
Employed full-time	417	110	576	14	18	304	1,440	462.8	7.1
Employed part-time	233	131	621	28	24	401	1,440	64.3	1.0
Unemployed or not in labour force	22	205	666	29	33	483	1,440	346.9	5.3
Total	269	149	620	33	25	343	1,440	6,564.1	100.0
FEMALES									
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>									
<i>Wife or partner with child under 15 —</i>									
Employed full-time	291	311	580	4	26	226	1,440	355.9	5.3
Employed part-time	138	409	590	6	25	270	1,440	630.9	9.4
Unemployed or not in labour force	5	471	619	9	27	307	1,440	787.8	11.8
<i>Wife or partner without child under 15 —</i>									
Employed full-time	333	206	609	8	18	266	1,440	670.4	10.0
Employed part-time	187	279	615	6	31	319	1,440	389.2	5.8
Unemployed or not in labour force	6	336	652	4	35	405	1,440	1,283.1	19.2
<i>Lone parent —</i>									
Employed full-time	364	218	575	6	15	259	1,440	125.2	1.9
Employed part-time	170	322	615	18	29	284	1,440	85.6	1.3
Unemployed or not in labour force	4	373	638	19	35	368	1,440	310.1	4.6
<i>Other family member —</i>									
Employed full-time	349	111	630	19	16	312	1,440	279.7	4.2
Employed part-time	157	115	634	123	19	392	1,440	246.0	3.7
Unemployed or not in labour force	12	154	669	186	26	391	1,440	507.1	7.6
<i>Non-family member —</i>									
Employed full-time	365	138	581	23	15	316	1,440	323.8	4.8
Employed part-time	194	159	624	95	24	344	1,440	104.2	1.6
Unemployed or not in labour force	5	264	668	18	26	455	1,440	591.2	8.8
Total	126	291	627	29	26	340	1,440	6,690.2	100.0

** Zero or rounded to zero.

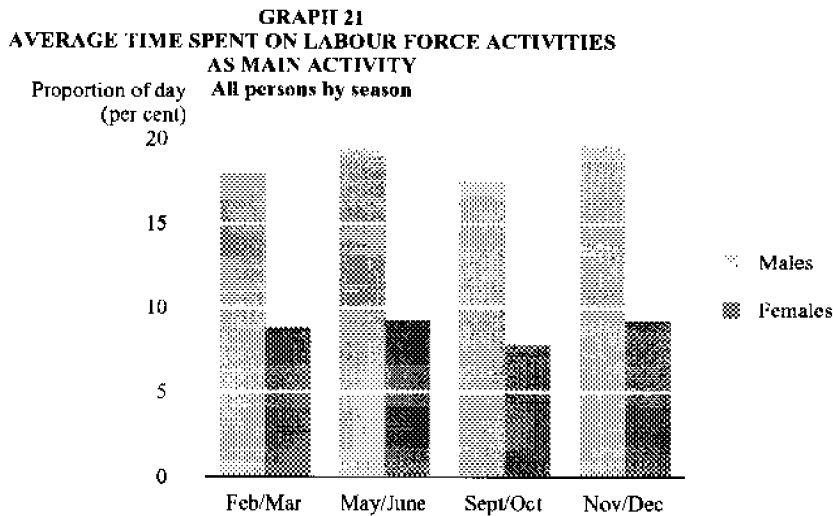
How the seasons affected time use (Table 11)

Data in the 1992 Time Use survey was collected during one fortnight in each of the four quarters of the year to try to minimise the effects of seasonal factors and to ensure that school and public holidays would be represented in approximately the same proportion as they occurred during the year. The four collection periods were as follows:

Monday 24 February to Saturday 7 March 1992;
 Monday 25 May to Saturday 6 June 1992;
 Monday 28 September to Saturday 10 October 1992;
 Monday 23 November to Saturday 5 December 1992.

The relative amounts of time spent on various activities by males and females remained fairly constant across the four collection periods. There were some seasonal changes, however, in the amounts of time spent on the broad areas of labour force, household activities and social and leisure activities.

Australians on average spent 13 per cent of their day on Labour force activities in February/March. This figure rose to 14 per cent for May/June, fell to 13 per cent for September/October, and was followed by a peak of over 14 per cent in November/December. That the figures were lower for February/March and September/October was probably the result of increased holiday activity during these collection periods. This was most pronounced in the September/October period due to the occurrence of school holidays in some States. It is possible that the peak in November/December was due to the seasonal impact of Christmas on labour force activity.



Smaller seasonal effects were apparent in the May/June period and November/December period. The May/June period saw a decline in the amount of time spent on social activities. This period recorded the lowest amounts of time spent on active leisure by both males and females. These are the coldest months of the year in most States so this may be a climatic effect. In the November/December period there was a further decline in the time spent on social activities and passive leisure by men and women. The lower levels of social activities and passive leisure in these two periods may relate to the higher amount of time on average spent on labour force activities. Women recorded their highest amount of time on active leisure, 57 minutes per day, in this period. There was a marked increase in the amount of time spent on purchasing goods and services, particularly by women.

TABLE 11 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS : ALL PERSONS BY TIME OF YEAR BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>February/ March</i>	<i>May/ June</i>	<i>September/ October</i>	<i>November/ December</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES					
Labour Force	260	279	252	283	269
Domestic activities	99	97	110	96	101
Child care/minding	13	15	15	13	14
Purchasing goods and services	33	33	34	38	35
Sleeping, eating and personal care	620	619	623	617	620
Education	45	45	23	20	33
Voluntary work and community participation	26	21	26	28	25
Social life and entertainment	93	92	94	91	92
Active leisure	54	44	64	64	56
Passive leisure	196	193	198	189	194
Undescribed	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>
FEMALES					
Labour Force	127	132	112	133	126
Domestic activities	183	180	193	190	187
Child care/minding	49	55	46	46	49
Purchasing goods and services	50	51	55	64	55
Sleeping, eating and personal care	621	628	630	628	627
Education	32	40	25	18	29
Voluntary work and community participation	28	25	27	25	26
Social life and entertainment	116	105	111	102	108
Active leisure	47	40	45	51	46
Passive leisure	186	184	194	182	186
Undescribed	3	1	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>
PERSONS					
Labour Force	193	205	181	208	197
Domestic activities	141	139	152	144	144
Child care/minding	31	35	31	29	32
Purchasing goods and services	41	42	45	51	45
Sleeping, eating and personal care	621	623	627	622	623
Education	38	42	24	19	31
Voluntary work and community participation	27	23	27	27	26
Social life and entertainment	104	98	103	97	100
Active leisure	50	42	54	57	51
Passive leisure	191	188	196	185	190
Undescribed	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,440</i>

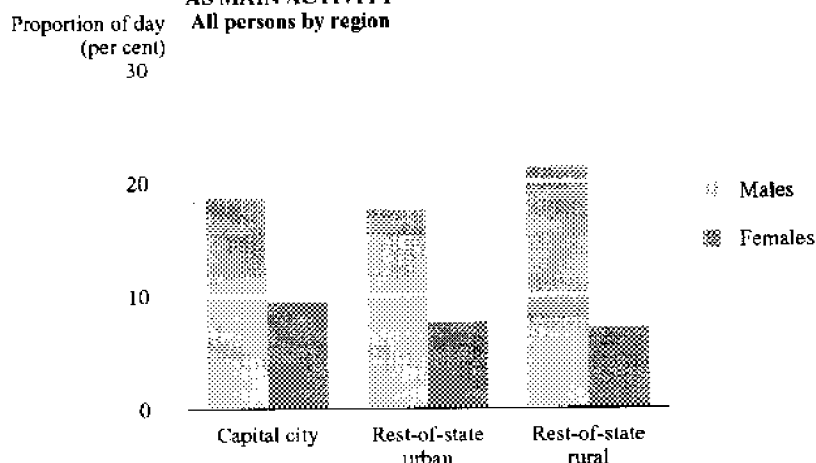
Regional variations in patterns of time use (Tables 12 and 13)

For the most part, the relative amounts of time spent by men and women on the major activity groups did not differ much according to whether they lived in capital cities or rest-of-state urban or rural regions. The only notable exception to this was the relative amount of time spent on labour force activities by men and women. While the ratio of time spent on labour force activities by men and women in capital cities was 2 to 1 in favour of males, this ratio was 2.3 to 1 in other urban areas and 3 to 1 in rural areas.

A comparison of time use in capital cities, other urban and rural regions suggests that region itself was an important factor in determining the proportion of time allocated to various activities. There were fairly strong regional differences in the amount of time spent on all six broad categories of labour force, household, personal care, education, community participation, and social and leisure activities.

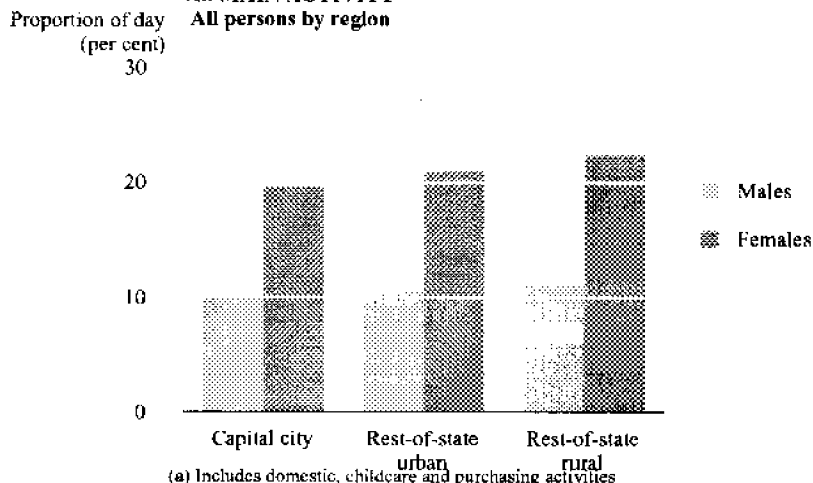
Labour force activities for all men living in capital cities, averaged 19 per cent of their day compared with 18 per cent for other urban men and 21 per cent for rural men. The regional labour force patterns for females were quite different from those for males. Women in capital cities spent 9 per cent of their day on labour force activities compared with other urban women at 8 per cent and rural women at 7 per cent.

GRAPH 22
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by region



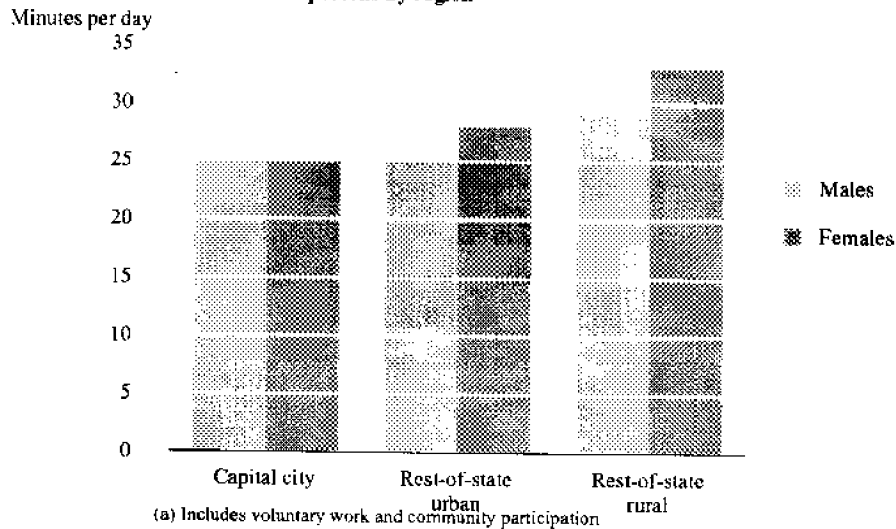
Rural men and women spent 11 per cent and 22 per cent of their day, respectively, on household work. For other urban residents the relative proportions were 11 per cent and 21 per cent and for capital city residents, 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

GRAPH 23
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES (A)
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by region



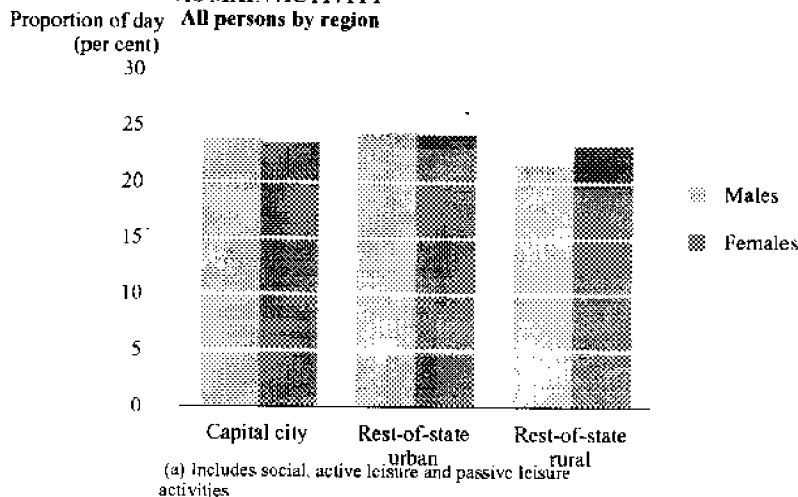
Average time spent on education is highest in the capital cities (35 minutes per day), followed by the rest-of-state urban region (26 minutes per day) and the rural region (18 minutes per day). (See Table 13) The noticeable regional differences may reflect varying levels of access to educational and vocational training facilities. The participation rates in education were highest in the 'Capital city' region, at 9.7 per cent, with the other urban region somewhat lower (7.3 per cent), but still considerably higher than the rural region (5.2 per cent). The absolute ratio of capital city participants to other urban participants was 3.2 to 1 and this jumped to 15 to 1 when comparing capital city and rural participation rates.

GRAPH 24
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES (A)
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by region



Men and women living in capital cities devoted more of their time to social and leisure activities than did other urban and rural residents. At an average 91 minutes per day, compared with 104 minutes for capital city residents and 101 minutes for rural residents, other urban residents recorded the smallest amounts of time spent on all forms of social activity. This was counterbalanced by the higher amounts of time that they spent on various forms of active and passive leisure. Men and women living in other urban areas spent an average 61 minutes per day on active leisure, compared with the 46 minutes for those living in capital cities and 56 minutes for those living in rural areas. Time spent on passive leisure averaged 198 minutes in rest-of-state urban areas, 190 minutes in capital cities, and 165 minutes in rural regions, where men spent an average 162 minutes, and women an average 169 minutes, on passive leisure per day.

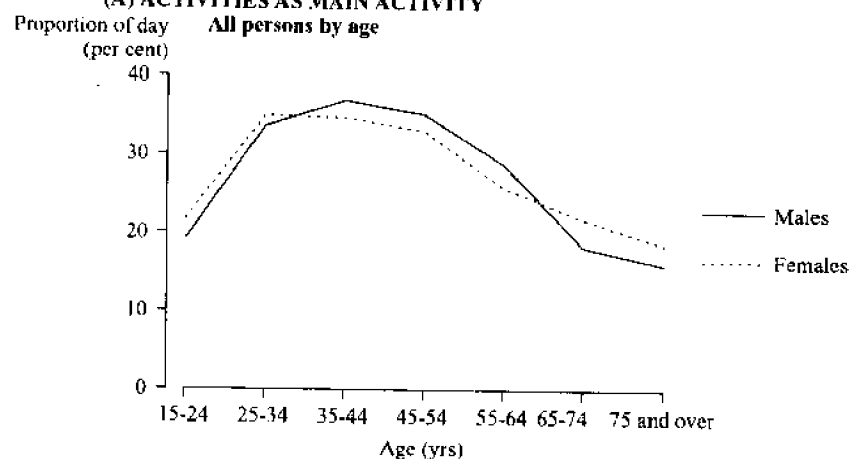
GRAPH 25
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SOCIAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES (A)
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by region



How different age groups spent their time (Tables 14, 15 and 16)

Graph 26 shows that the proportion of the day allocated to work, defined as labour force and household activities, was consistently high for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64. Men and women in the age group 35-44, spent the most time on labour force and household activities, combined. The participation rate for labour force activities also peaked in this age range, at 70 per cent for men and 40 per cent for women.

GRAPH 26
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD
(A) ACTIVITIES AS MAIN ACTIVITY



(a) Includes domestic, childcare and purchasing activities

While the relative amounts of time spent on work (combined labour force and household) were reasonably close for males and females in all age groups, there were noticeable differences in the balance of labour force and household activities done by men and women. The male/female ratios of time spent on these activity groups for every age group revealed that, on average, men spent more time on labour force, while women spent more time on household activities.

TABLE 14 MALE TO FEMALE RATIOS OF TIME SPENT ON WORK
ALL PERSONS

Age	Labour force	Household(a)	Total
15-24	1.3	0.5	0.9
25-34	2.2	0.4	1.0
35-44	2.3	0.5	1.1
45-54	2.1	0.5	1.1
55-64	4.2	0.6	1.1
65-74	4.3	0.8	0.8
75 and over	12.0	0.8	0.9

(a) Includes domestic activities, child care and purchasing activities.

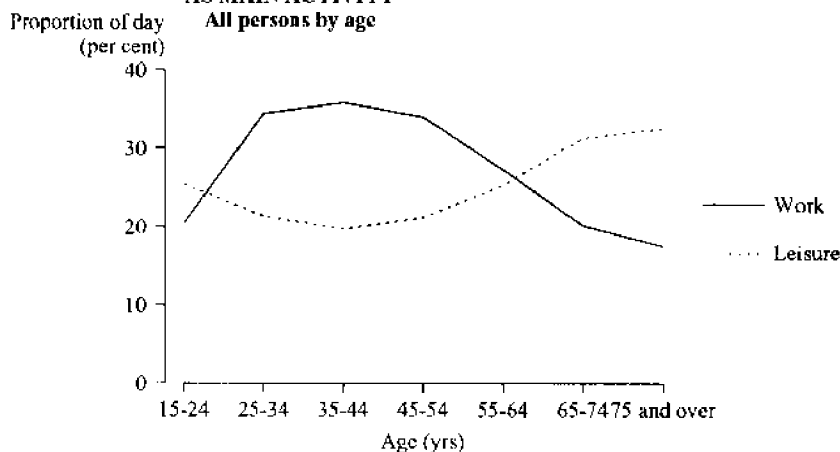
The amount of time devoted to social and leisure activities, as well as the choice of activities, also appears to have been affected by age. Men and women in the age ranges 15 to 24 and 65 and over, spent more time on leisure activities than those aged between 25 and 64. (See Graph 27) This is probably due to the fact that time spent on work was consistently high for those aged between 25 and 64, thereby limiting the amount of time available for social and other leisure activities.

GRAPH 27
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED SOCIAL AND LEISURE
(A) ACTIVITIES AS MAIN ACTIVITY



(a) Includes active and passive leisure activities

GRAPH 28
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON WORK(A) AND LEISURE(B) ACTIVITIES
AS MAIN ACTIVITY



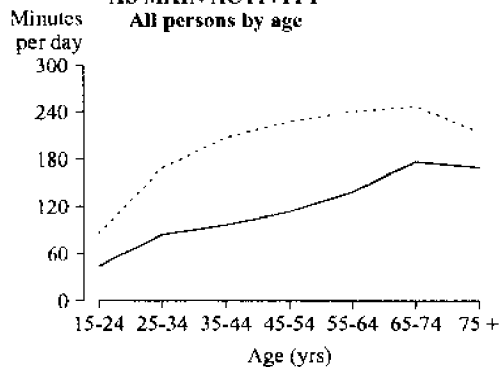
(a) Work includes labour force, domestic, child care, and purchasing. (b) Leisure includes social, active and passive leisure

The 15 to 24 year old age group spent considerably more time socialising, and less time on domestic activities than any other age group. Males in this age group also recorded the largest average amount of time spent on active leisure (90 minutes per day).

GRAPH 29
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
AS MAIN ACTIVITY

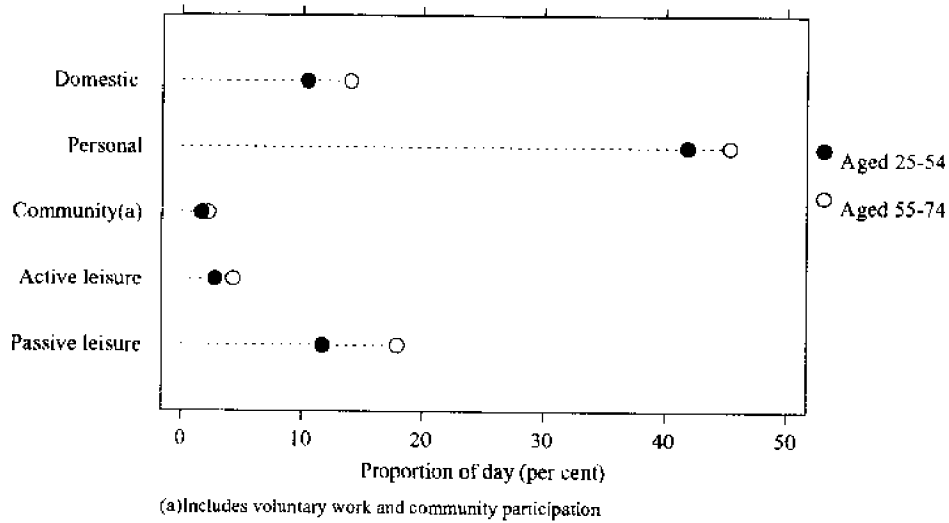


GRAPH 30
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES
AS MAIN ACTIVITY



The data in Table 15 also provide some insight into how Australians spend their time after they and/or their partner retires from paid work. The average amount of time spent on labour force activities reduced noticeably after the age of 54 for both men and women. Accompanying this reduction in time spent on paid work, were increases in the amount of time spent on domestic activities, personal care, voluntary work and community participation, active leisure and passive leisure. Australians aged 75 and over spent more time on personal care and passive leisure, and less time on voluntary work and community participation, than those aged 55 to 74.

GRAPH 31
PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES
 All persons aged 25-74 years



GRAPH 32
PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES
 All persons aged 55 years and over

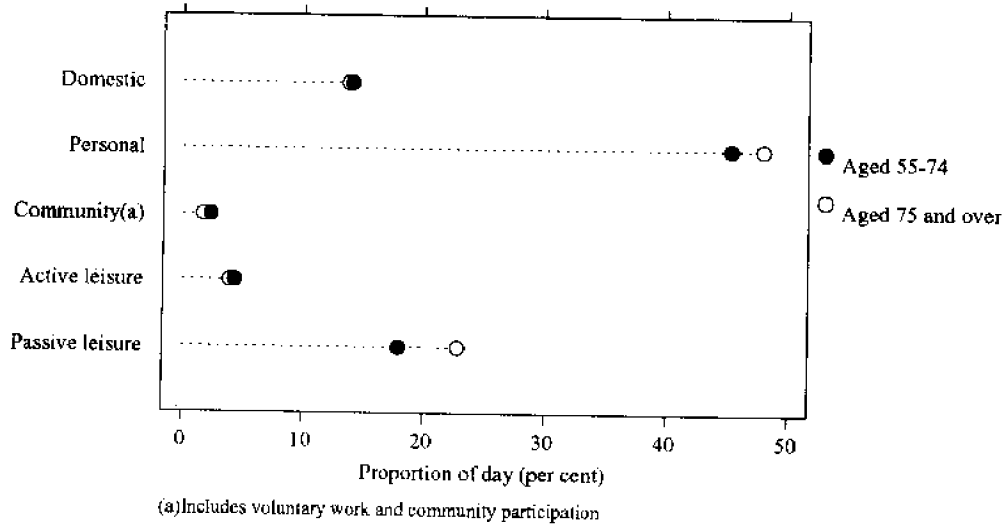


TABLE 15 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS : ALL PERSONS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	Age Group							Total
	15 — 24	25 — 34	35 — 44	45 — 54	55 — 64	65 — 74	75 and over	
MALES								
Labour Force	200	342	378	346	231	30	12	269
Domestic activities	45	85	97	114	139	177	170	101
Child care/minding	3	26	28	10	4	5	2	14
Purchasing goods and services	28	32	28	37	40	51	48	35
Sleeping, eating and personal care	637	595	587	601	647	666	715	620
Education	120	20	13	6	5	**	**	33
Voluntary work and community participation	23	22	26	22	29	35	28	25
Social life and entertainment	134	98	79	72	72	87	56	92
Active leisure	90	46	44	39	47	71	65	56
Passive leisure	159	173	158	193	223	316	341	194
Undescribed	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	2
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
FEMALES								
Labour Force	153	158	167	166	55	7	1	126
Domestic activities	87	170	208	228	241	247	215	187
Child care/minding	27	120	69	19	14	6	7	49
Purchasing goods and services	47	56	56	62	62	55	45	55
Sleeping, eating and personal care	640	605	605	621	644	655	674	627
Education	117	12	11	5	2	1	**	29
Voluntary work and community participation	19	19	32	29	35	35	24	26
Social life and entertainment	143	109	94	96	100	95	101	108
Active leisure	47	37	39	38	63	66	51	46
Passive leisure	160	154	158	175	222	272	320	186
Undescribed	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	2
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
PERSONS								
Labour Force	177	249	274	256	144	18	5	197
Domestic activities	66	128	152	170	189	214	197	144
Child care/minding	14	74	48	14	9	6	5	32
Purchasing goods and services	38	44	42	49	51	53	46	45
Sleeping, eating and personal care	639	600	596	611	646	660	690	623
Education	119	16	12	5	3	1	**	31
Voluntary work and community participation	21	21	29	25	32	35	25	26
Social life and entertainment	138	104	86	84	86	91	84	100
Active leisure	69	41	41	38	55	68	56	51
Passive leisure	159	163	158	184	223	293	328	190
Undescribed	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2
Total	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440

** Zero or rounded to zero.

TABLE 16 PARTICIPANTS IN 10 ACTIVITY GROUPS : BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

('000)

	Age Group							Total
	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	
MALES								
Labour Force	563.0	891.9	928.6	629.4	340.6	56.9	* 8.6	3,418.9
Domestic activities	841.6	1,062.4	1,066.7	781.1	641.1	543.5	208.0	5,144.3
Child care/minding	51.9	446.0	520.3	128.5	44.0	* 29.1	**6.2	1,225.9
Purchasing goods and services	509.8	652.4	561.5	435.5	355.8	296.3	117.4	2,928.7
Sleeping, eating and personal care	1,353.2	1,357.4	1,319.5	963.6	743.8	581.7	229.9	6,549.0
Education	383.3	94.2	43.9	* 19.4	* 22.1	**3.0	**	565.9
Voluntary work and community participation	239.2	209.1	278.4	209.5	162.1	174.5	49.5	1,322.2
Social life and entertainment	768.4	679.4	610.4	403.2	329.9	306.7	106.0	3,204.0
Active leisure	651.4	454.8	415.1	312.5	277.0	310.0	126.6	2,547.4
Passive leisure	1,234.5	1,270.1	1,244.3	907.0	714.2	570.8	227.7	6,168.6
Undescribed	48.2	31.6	37.6	30.0	31.9	* 24.1	* 14.8	218.2
Total	1,358.4	1,360.6	1,322.9	964.5	744.4	583.5	229.9	6,564.1
FEMALES								
Labour Force	453.0	512.9	520.8	372.1	96.3	* 23.8	**4.1	1,983.1
Domestic activities	1,110.0	1,343.9	1,265.6	927	714.9	631.3	331	6,323.7
Child care/minding	211.1	866.6	757.4	181.6	83.9	44.3	* 16.1	2,161.0
Purchasing goods and services	669.4	896.9	821.4	587.3	432.6	315.3	151.9	3,875.0
Sleeping, eating and personal care	1,307.8	1,404.6	1,293.8	952.2	728.5	640.6	351.3	6,678.8
Education	410.3	78.8	60.9	* 25.8	* 10.8	**3.6	**	590.1
Voluntary work and community participation	253.4	316.9	378.2	286.7	236.4	207.3	103.2	1,782.2
Social life and entertainment	785.5	834.6	731.6	513.6	437.2	368.8	209.9	3,881.2
Active leisure	472.5	448.7	449.1	360.5	336.4	322.7	174.4	2,564.2
Passive leisure	1,232.6	1,345.0	1,244.5	917.0	714.3	617.6	342.1	6,413.1
Undescribed	57.1	36.6	51.0	54.9	* 28.8	* 26.1	* 22.4	276.8
Total	1,313.0	1,406.1	1,294.3	953.0	729.7	640.6	353.5	6,690.2
PERSONS								
Labour Force	1,016.0	1,404.8	1,449.4	1,001.5	436.9	80.8	* 12.7	5,402.0
Domestic activities	1,951.6	2,406.2	2,332.3	1,708.1	1,356.0	1,174.9	539.0	11,468.0
Child care/minding	263.0	1,312.7	1,277.7	310.1	127.8	73.3	* 22.3	3,386.9
Purchasing goods and services	1,179.2	1,549.3	1,383.0	1,022.9	788.5	611.6	269.4	6,803.7
Sleeping, eating and personal care	2,661.0	2,761.9	2,613.3	1,915.8	1,472.3	1,222.4	581.3	13,227.9
Education	793.6	173.1	104.8	45.2	32.8	**6.6	**	1,156.0
Voluntary work and community participation	492.6	526.0	656.6	496.2	398.5	381.8	152.6	3,104.4
Social life and entertainment	1,553.9	1,514.0	1,342.0	916.8	767.1	675.5	315.9	7,085.2
Active leisure	1,123.9	903.5	864.2	673.0	613.4	632.7	301.0	5,111.6
Passive leisure	2,467.1	2,615.2	2,488.7	1,823.9	1,428.5	1,188.4	569.8	12,581.6
Undescribed	105.3	68.2	88.6	84.9	60.7	50.2	37.2	495.0
Total	2,671.4	2,766.6	2,617.2	1,917.5	1,474.0	1,224.1	583.4	13,254.3

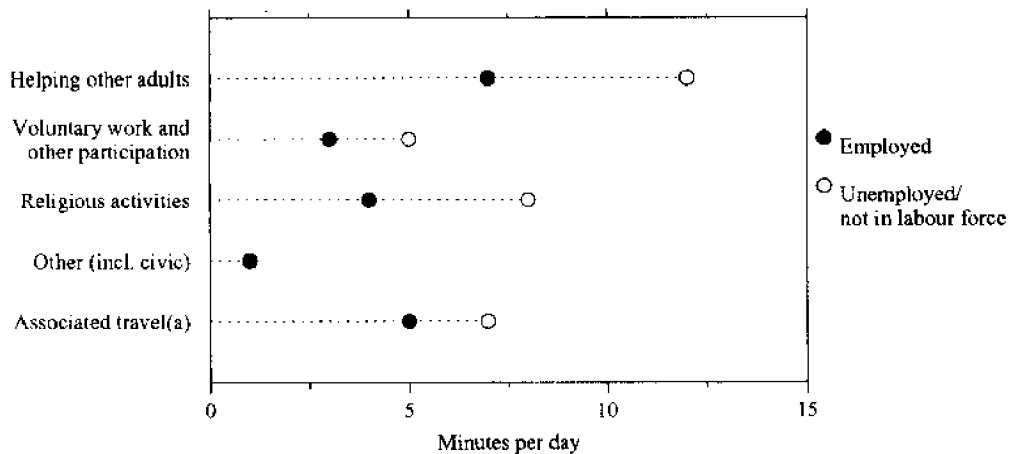
* Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50% ** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

The impact of labour force status on community participation (Tables 17 and 18)

Both sex and labour force status have some bearing on the total amount of time spent on community activities as a whole, and also on the relative proportions of time that various people allocate to different community activities.

Graph 33 reveals that employed persons spent less time on community activities than those persons not in paid employment, 21 minutes and 32 minutes per day respectively. This was especially true in the areas of religious activities and helping other adults.

GRAPH 33
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by labour force status

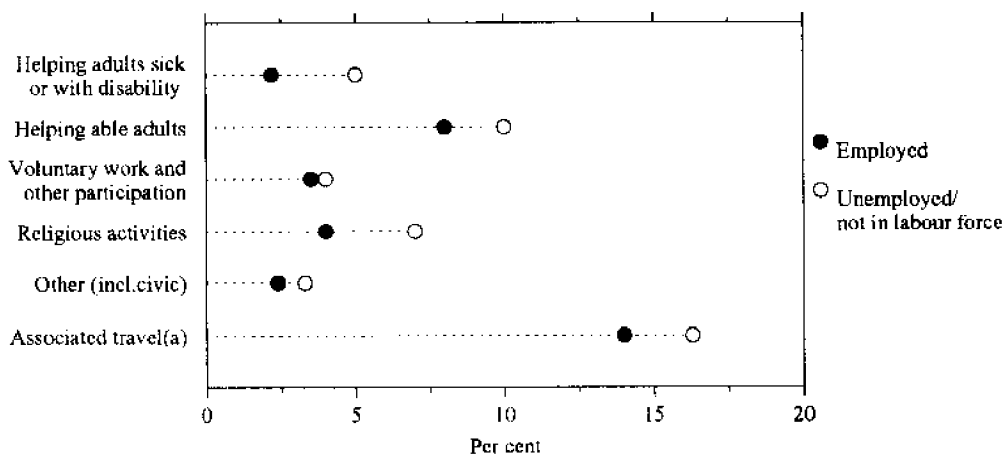


(a) Includes providing transport for other adults

Women who were unemployed or not in the labour force spent the most time on religious activities, an average 8 minutes a day. Women constituted 60 per cent of participants in religious activities and 68 per cent of those who were engaged in helping adults who were sick or had disabilities; 67 and 66 per cent respectively of these women were unemployed or not in the labour force, a higher proportion than the 52 per cent of all women in this category.

Ten per cent of males and females who were not employed reported helping able adults, compared with 7 per cent of employed males and 9 per cent of employed females. All males who were unemployed or not in the labour force averaged 11 minutes per day on this activity, or 110 minutes per day for participants.

GRAPH 34
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by labour force status



(a) Includes providing transport for other adults

**TABLE 17 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS
BY SEX
AUSTRALIA
(MINUTES PER DAY)**

	<i>Helping adults, sick or with disability</i>	<i>Helping able adults</i>	<i>Voluntary work</i>	<i>Religious activities</i>	<i>Civic responsi- bilities</i>	<i>Other participation</i>	<i>Associated travel</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
EMPLOYED									
Males	1	5	3	5	**	1	5	1	20
Females	3	4	4	4	**	1	6	**	22
Persons	2	5	3	4	**	1	5	1	21
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOUR FORCE									
Males	3	11	5	7	1	1	8	1	35
Females	4	5	5	8	**	1	6	1	31
Persons	4	8	5	8	**	1	7	1	32
TOTAL									
Males	2	7	4	5	1	1	6	1	25
Females	4	5	5	6	**	1	6	1	26
Persons	3	6	4	6	**	1	6	1	26

** Zero or rounded to zero.

**TABLE 18 PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES : BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX
AUSTRALIA
('000)**

	<i>Helping adults, sick or with disability</i>	<i>Helping able adults</i>	<i>Voluntary work</i>	<i>Religious activities</i>	<i>Civic responsi- bilities</i>	<i>Other participation</i>	<i>Associated travel</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>All persons</i>
EMPLOYED										
Males	61.4	308.7	98.0	163.1	45.0	* 29.7	564.9	51.5	799.5	4,393.6
Females	102.9	296.2	116.2	138.3	33.2	* 23.1	499.6	54.3	776.1	3,210.8
Persons	164.3	604.9	214.2	301.4	78.2	52.9	1,064.4	105.8	1,575.6	7,604.4
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOUR FORCE										
Males	80.6	217.0	65.1	118.4	* 29.6	* 14.0	335.0	30.3	522.7	2,170.4
Females	203.4	342.9	121.1	281.1	39.5	* 25.8	586.6	86.3	1,006.1	3,479.4
Persons	284.0	559.9	186.3	399.4	69.0	39.8	921.6	116.6	1,528.7	5,649.8
TOTAL										
Males	142.0	525.7	163.2	281.4	74.5	43.7	899.9	81.8	1,322.2	6,564.1
Females	306.2	639.1	237.3	419.4	72.7	48.9	1,086.2	140.7	1,782.2	6,690.2
Persons	448.3	1,164.8	400.5	700.8	147.2	92.7	1,986.1	222.4	3,104.4	13,254.3

* Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50% ** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

How community participation varied according to age (Tables 19, 20 and 21)

When total time spent on community activities was broken down into four age groups, the male to female ratios were as follows:

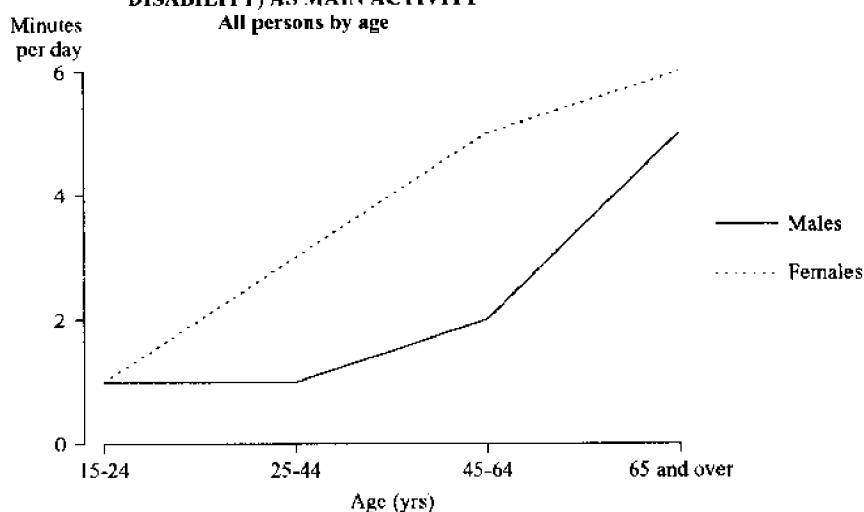
15-24: 1.2;
 25-44: 1.0;
 45-64: 0.8;
 65 and over: 1.1

GRAPH 35
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by age



The greatest proportion of total time spent on community activities by all age groups was devoted to helping other adults. This activity alone accounted for between 31 and 44 per cent of all time spent on community activities by people in the four specified age groups. While men spent more time than women helping able-bodied adults, women devoted more time to the care of sick adults, or those with disabilities.

GRAPH 36
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON HELPING ADULTS (SICK OR WITH
DISABILITY) AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by age

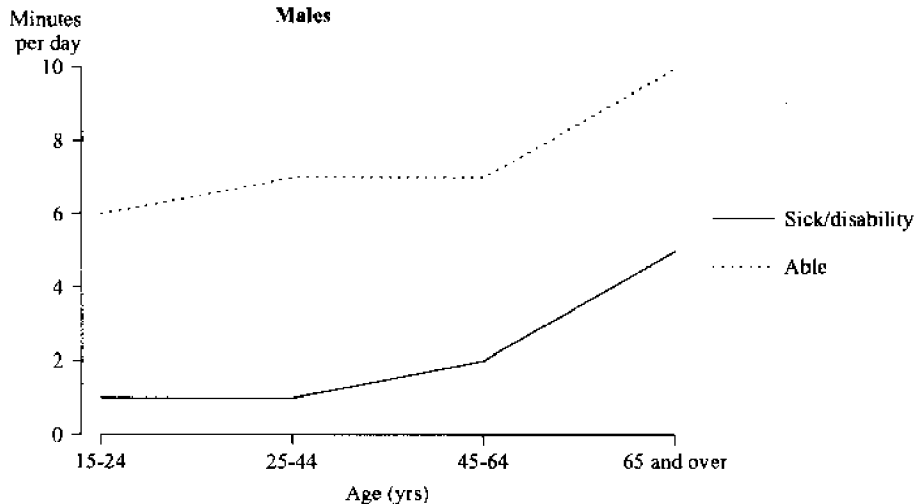


GRAPH 37
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON HELPING ABLE ADULTS
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
All persons by age



For women, caring for the sick, and those with disabilities, occupied a greater proportion of the total time allocated to helping others, than was the case for men. For both men and women, the amount of time spent on care for the sick and those with disabilities increased with age, but for men, it never accounted for more than one third of the total time that they spent helping others.

GRAPH 38
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON HELPING OTHER ADULTS
AS MAIN ACTIVITY
Males



The combined factors of sex and age also appear to have influenced participation in religious activities. Of women who participated in religious activities, 34 per cent were in the 45-64 year old age group and 26 per cent were 65 or over. For men, the comparable figures are 28 per cent in the 45-64 year old age group, and 17 per cent in the 65 or over group. For both men and women, the participation rate increased with age, the rate for women always being slightly higher than for men, and increasingly higher in older groups. For the 15-24 age group, both the male and the female participation rate was 4 per cent; for the 25-44 age group the respective rates for men and women were 4 per cent and 5 per cent; for the 45-64 age group, 5 and 9 per cent; and for the 65 and over group, 6 and 11 per cent.

**TABLE 19 PARTICIPANTS: AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES BY AGE BY SEX.**

(MINUTES PER DAY)

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-24	179	109	144
25-44	125	106	115
45-64	107	82	91
65 and over	106	87	93
Total	126	93	106

While it is clear that more women than men participated in religious activities, the data suggests that those men who did participate actually spent more time on religious activities than their female counterparts.

TABLE 20 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES : ALL PERSONS BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA
(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>Helping adults, sick or with disability</i>	<i>Helping able adults</i>	<i>Voluntary work</i>	<i>Religious activities</i>	<i>Civic responsi- bilities</i>	<i>Other participation</i>	<i>Associated travel</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	1	6	2	6	**	**	7	**	23
25—44	1	7	3	5	1	1	6	1	24
45—64	2	7	5	5	1	1	5	1	25
65 and over	5	10	3	6	**	2	6	1	33
<i>Total</i>	2	7	4	5	1	1	6	1	25
FEMALES									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	1	5	3	4	**	1	5	**	19
25—44	3	5	6	5	**	1	6	1	25
45—64	5	6	5	7	**	1	7	1	32
65 and over	6	3	4	10	**	1	5	1	31
<i>Total</i>	4	5	5	6	**	1	6	1	26
PERSONS									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	1	6	3	5	**	**	6	**	21
25—44	2	6	4	5	1	1	6	1	25
45—64	3	6	5	6	**	1	6	1	28
65 and over	6	6	4	8	**	2	6	1	32
<i>Total</i>	3	6	4	6	**	1	6	1	26

TABLE 21 PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES : BY AGE BY SEX
AUSTRALIA

('000)

	<i>Helping adults, sick or with disability</i>	<i>Helping able adults</i>	<i>Voluntary work</i>	<i>Religious activities</i>	<i>Civic responsi- bilities</i>	<i>Other participation</i>	<i>Associated travel</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	* 11.2	96.3	* 19.0	47.5	* 14.2	**	187.2	**6.4	239.2
25—44	31.0	191.7	59.4	106.0	* 29.9	* 19.4	338.5	32.3	487.5
45—64	46.5	141.1	60.4	79.2	* 23.6	* 8.7	237.7	33.2	371.6
65 and over	53.2	96.6	* 24.3	48.8	**6.8	* 15.6	136.6	* 9.9	224.0
<i>Total</i>	142.0	525.7	163.2	281.4	74.5	43.7	899.9	81.8	1,322.2
FEMALES									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	* 15.9	104.5	* 23.1	46.0	* 8.4	**4.7	173.7	* 10.2	253.4
25—44	88.2	273.5	122.4	121.5	32.1	* 18.2	424.4	49.9	695.2
45—64	117.5	188.0	57.9	144.1	* 24.0	* 12.4	326.6	50.3	523.1
65 and over	84.7	73.1	33.9	107.7	* 8.2	* 13.6	161.5	30.2	310.5
<i>Total</i>	306.2	639.1	237.3	419.4	72.7	48.9	1,086.2	140.7	1,782.2
PERSONS									
<i>Age group —</i>									
15—24	* 27.1	200.8	42.1	93.5	* 22.6	**4.7	360.8	* 16.6	492.6
25—44	119.2	465.2	181.9	227.5	62.0	37.6	762.8	82.2	1,182.7
45—64	164.0	329.1	118.2	223.3	47.6	* 21.1	564.3	83.5	894.7
65 and over	138.0	169.8	58.2	156.5	* 15.0	* 29.2	298.1	40.1	534.4
<i>Total</i>	448.3	1,164.8	400.5	700.8	147.2	92.7	1,986.1	222.4	3,104.4

How different characteristics affect the use of time (Tables 22 and 23)

Table 22 is an 'All Persons' table, meaning that average time spent on the six activity groups can be aggregated across the row to equal a day, 1440 minutes. Each row, corresponding with a specific population group, has a different underlying population from other rows. Table 23 contains the numbers of people in each population group and the numbers of these who are participants in each activity group in the relevant column.

1. Labour force and household activities:

(a) by relationship in household

Men with a partner and a child present spent longer on average than men in other household relationships on total work (just under 9 hours), with their longer time on labour force activities being the main contributor to the difference. Lone fathers ranked next with 7 hours 34 minutes spent on total work. Men who were other family members spent the least time on work, both labour force and household.

The presence of children lowered the time spent by women with a partner on labour force activity and increased the time on household work. Overall, the presence of children increased the average total work performed by these women from 6 hours 58 minutes to 8 hours 47 minutes.

(b) by education

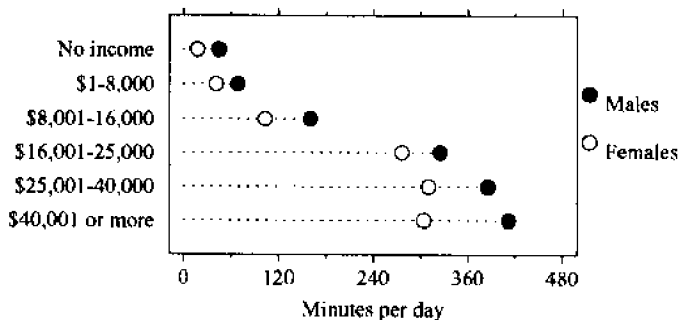
For men, successively higher educational qualifications were associated with increased time spent on labour force activities; all men with degrees devoting an average 5 hours 33 minutes per day to these activities compared with 4 hours 42 minutes for those whose highest qualification was completion of secondary school.

Women with bachelor degrees spent most time, an average four hours, on labour force activities, followed by women with certificates or diplomas, who spent an average 2 hours 51 minutes on labour force activities, then women who completed secondary school, with an average 2 hours 8 minutes. A smaller proportion of women than men reported labour force activities in every qualification group: for example, of women with degrees, 54 per cent reported labour force activity compared with 66 per cent of comparable men; for those whose highest qualification was completing secondary school, 31 per cent of women and 55 per cent of men reported labour force activity.

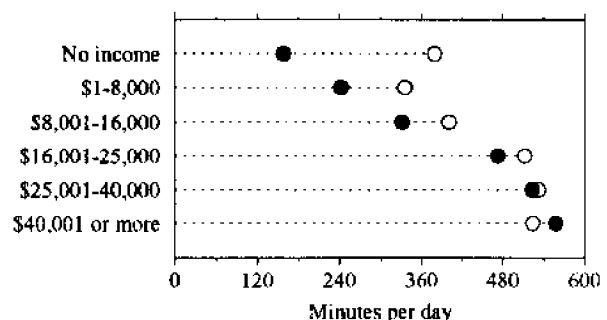
(c) by income

For both men and women, income was correlated with time spent on labour force activities. Average time spent by men ranged from a little over one hour for those with incomes in the range \$1 to \$8,000 per annum to almost seven hours for those whose income exceeded \$40,000. For women, the corresponding range was from 41 minutes to just over 5 hours.

GRAPH 39
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES
By yearly income



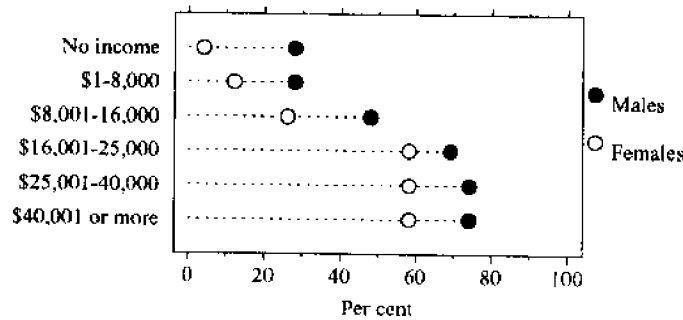
GRAPH 40
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
By yearly income



When time spent on total labour force and household activities is combined, the pattern changes: women with no personal income did almost two and a half times the amount of work done by men in the same group; women in the lower income categories up to \$25,000 worked longer hours than their male equivalents, those earning \$25,001 to \$40,000 worked for a time comparable with men, and those in the highest income group worked for less time than equivalent men.

Women earning over \$16,000 spent between 54 and 58 per cent of their time on labour force activities; comparable men spent from 69 to 74 per cent.

GRAPH 41
LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES AS A PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT
ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
By yearly income

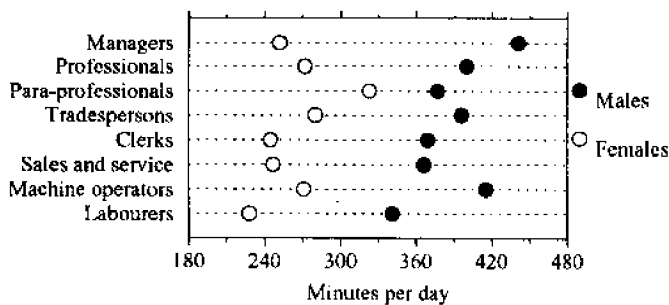


(d) by occupation

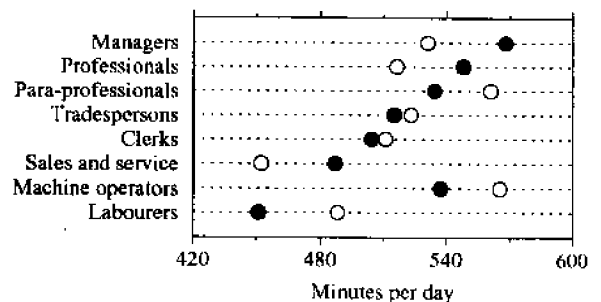
Occupation categories, listed in the order of the Major Groups of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), show declining levels of skill from first to last. As Graph 42 illustrates, average time spent by males on labour force activities declines generally in line with skill level, except that 'Plant and machine operators and drivers' were ranked second (6 hours 55 minutes) behind 'Managers or administrators' (7 hours 21 minutes). The lowest average time spent on labour force activities amongst males was registered by 'Labourers and related workers' (5 hours 41 minutes).

For women, para-professionals spent the longest average time in labour force activities (5 hours 23 minutes). For all occupation groups, women averaged much less time on labour force activities than men. However, when household work is combined with labour force activities, women spent more time on total work than men except in the categories 'Managers or administrators', 'Professionals' and 'Sales and Service'.

GRAPH 42
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES
By occupation

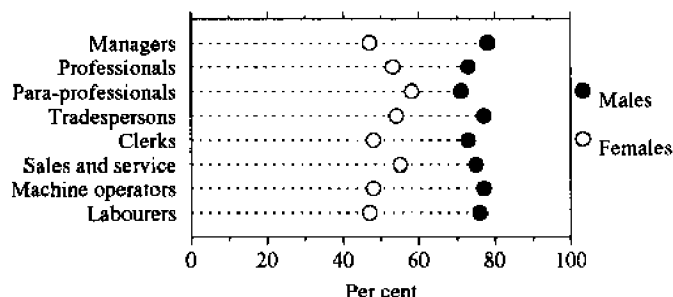


GRAPH 43
AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE
AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
By occupation



Whatever their occupation group, men used around three quarters of their total work time for labour force activities. For women, in contrast, labour force work absorbed about half, between 47 and 57 per cent.

GRAPH 44
LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES AS A PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT
ON COMBINED LABOUR FORCE AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
By occupation



(e) by employment status

Women in full time employment averaged 63 per cent of their work time spent on labour force activity, compared with 77 per cent for full time employed men. This group of women averaged over twice as long on labour force activities (5 hours 35 minutes) as women who worked part time (2 hours 40 minutes), but this amounted to only 81 per cent of the time worked by men in full time employment.

2. Education:

(a) by country of birth

Both men and women born overseas in main English-speaking countries spent the least amount of time on education activities (18 and 14 minutes respectively). Persons born in Australia and in the remaining countries were comparable with each other, spending about twice as much time (around 35 minutes for men and 30 minutes for women).

(b) by occupation

For males, sales persons and personal service workers and labourers averaged the highest time spent on education; for women, sales persons and personal service workers spent most time, followed by professionals and para-professionals. In interpreting these data, it must be recognised that sales, personal service and labouring are likely to be the kinds of part time or casual jobs undertaken by students.

(c) by employment status

Time spent on educational activities by men employed part time or not employed (around 70 minutes) is double that spent by women in equivalent categories (around 35 minutes). This is explained by the respective participation rates, 20 per cent of men employed part time engaging in educational activities compared with 11 per cent of similar women, and 16 per cent of men compared with 10 per cent of women in the unemployed or not in the labour force group.

3. Social and leisure activities:

For both sexes the groups who spent least time on social and leisure activities are, predictably, parents with a child under 15, and people in full time employment. Men and women with a partner and at least one child each averaged about 4 hours 45 minutes per day on social and leisure activity, about one hour below the average for all persons. Lone parents, however, reported over 5 hours of social and leisure activity but still less than the all person average. Persons employed full-time, both men and women, reported times similar to those of parents with partners.

TABLE 22 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 6 ACTIVITY GROUPS : ALL PERSONS BY SEX BY SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS
AUSTRALIA

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Social and leisure</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES							
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>							
Husband or partner with child under 15	368	170	591	7	28	275	1,440
Husband or partner without child under 15	241	175	629	7	26	359	1,440
Lone parent	284	170	618	37	19	309	1,440
Other family member	198	75	644	120	21	381	1,440
Non-family member	247	150	615	21	24	382	1,440
<i>Country of birth —</i>							
Australia	271	145	618	35	26	343	1,440
Other main English- speaking countries	271	165	604	18	21	359	1,440
Other	254	156	640	36	25	327	1,440
<i>Yearly income —</i>							
No income	44	115	659	195	22	403	1,440
\$1 — 8,000	68	174	674	59	35	428	1,440
\$8,001 — 16,000	160	172	652	25	25	406	1,440
\$16,001 — 25,000	325	147	610	11	27	319	1,440
\$25,001 — 40,000	386	137	590	6	22	297	1,440
\$40,001 or more	412	145	571	9	21	280	1,440
Not known/not stated	353	134	610	20	25	295	1,440
<i>Labour force status and full-time, part-time status —</i>							
Employed full-time	412	127	588	9	20	283	1,440
Employed part-time	227	129	631	72	22	358	1,440
Unemployed or not in labour force	22	193	674	67	35	446	1,440
<i>Occupation —</i>							
Managers or administrators	441	127	590	7	26	247	1,440
Professionals	400	148	577	16	22	276	1,440
Para-professionals	377	157	587	11	19	288	1,440
Tradespersons	396	119	595	14	18	296	1,440
Clerks	369	135	595	9	21	310	1,440
Salespersons and personal service workers	366	121	594	31	19	308	1,440
Plant and machine operators and drivers	415	122	585	5	19	291	1,440
Labourers and related workers	341	110	613	32	18	324	1,440
<i>Educational qualifications —</i>							
Bachelor degree or higher	333	164	583	26	25	308	1,440
Trade qualification	310	160	611	9	29	319	1,440
Certificate or diploma	292	166	597	22	28	334	1,440
Completed secondary school	282	117	615	44	24	357	1,440
Still at school (aged under 21 years)	21	57	660	301	12	388	1,440
Other	235	157	648	8	24	366	1,440
Total	269	149	620	33	25	343	1,440

TABLE 22 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON 6 ACTIVITY GROUPS : ALL PERSONS BY SEX BY SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS
AUSTRALIA — *continued*

(MINUTES PER DAY)

	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Social and leisure</i>	<i>Total</i>
FEMALES							
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>							
Wife or partner with child under 15	109	417	601	7	27	278	1,440
Wife or partner without child under 15	129	289	633	6	30	351	1,440
Lone parent	118	328	619	15	29	328	1,440
Other family member	138	133	650	126	21	370	1,440
Non-family member	139	213	636	28	23	400	1,440
<i>Country of birth —</i>							
Australia	129	286	625	30	27	340	1,440
Other main English- speaking countries	128	307	616	14	24	350	1,440
Other	106	303	643	29	24	332	1,440
<i>Yearly income —</i>							
No income	17	363	633	54	29	342	1,440
\$1 — 8,000	41	295	640	48	34	381	1,440
\$8,001 — 16,000	103	298	643	9	26	360	1,440
\$16,001 — 25,000	276	235	603	12	19	293	1,440
\$25,001 — 40,000	310	221	590	12	22	283	1,440
\$40,001 or more	304	220	582	12	16	305	1,440
Not known/not stated	188	264	634	10	21	321	1,440
<i>Labour force status and full-time, part-time status —</i>							
Employed full-time	335	201	599	12	19	274	1,440
Employed part-time	160	302	608	33	26	310	1,440
Unemployed or not in labour force	6	331	649	35	31	386	1,440
<i>Occupation —</i>							
Managers or administrators	252	279	602	6	36	263	1,440
Professionals	272	244	579	25	25	293	1,440
Para-professionals	323	238	593	22	13	250	1,440
Tradespersons	280	243	614	2	14	286	1,440
Clerks	245	266	605	8	20	294	1,440
Salespersons and personal service workers	247	205	615	49	22	300	1,440
Plant and machine operators and drivers	271	294	601	1	19	253	1,440
Labourers and related workers	228	260	606	15	23	307	1,440
<i>Educational qualifications —</i>							
Bachelor degree or higher	244	269	588	18	18	302	1,440
Trade qualification	109	312	634	3	27	353	1,440
Certificate or diploma	171	304	609	14	29	312	1,440
Completed secondary school	128	251	621	58	24	356	1,440
Still at school (aged under 21 years)	27	96	649	297	18	352	1,440
Other	88	319	644	3	28	357	1,440
Total	126	291	627	29	26	340	1,440

Components may not add to Total because 'undescribed' time has been omitted (see Table 1).

TABLE 23 PARTICIPANTS IN 6 ACTIVITY GROUPS BY SEX BY SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS
AUSTRALIA

('000)

	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Social and leisure</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES							
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>							
Husband or partner with child under 15	1,252.6	1,614.7	1,823.8	41.5	400.9	1,776.7	1,830.7
Husband or partner without child under 15	1,121.8	2,127.0	2,382.2	62.5	511.4	2,351.5	2,386.5
Lone parent	42.8	66.0	74.4	**5.7	* 14.3	72.2	74.4
Other family member	574.2	990.4	1,395.2	392.6	225.2	1,372.3	1,398.4
Non-family member	427.5	797.3	873.4	63.6	170.4	864.6	874.0
<i>Country of birth —</i>							
Australia	2,500.3	4,054.1	4,764.4	434.2	1,013.2	4,691.1	4,776.8
Other main English- speaking countries	408.7	678.9	759.1	42.7	134.5	743.4	760.5
Other	510.0	862.4	1,025.5	88.9	174.6	1,002.9	1,026.8
<i>Yearly income —</i>							
No income	71.9	368.1	487.2	220.8	73.1	481.1	489.1
\$1 — 8,000	216.7	839.9	967.2	142.4	231.8	956.0	970.2
\$8,001 — 16,000	352.4	858.8	1,001.3	68.0	216.0	987.6	1,003.2
\$16,001 — 25,000	776.0	1,093.8	1,266.4	40.2	262.5	1,248.7	1,269.7
\$25,001 — 40,000	1,047.5	1,295.8	1,501.2	43.6	293.9	1,475.5	1,504.0
\$40,001 or more	668.8	770.0	885.0	* 29.5	171.9	868.6	886.2
Not known/not stated	285.6	369.1	440.8	* 21.4	72.9	419.9	441.6
<i>Labour force status and full-time, part-time status —</i>							
Employed full-time	2,869.7	3,243.8	3,871.7	123.7	700.9	3,786.9	3,879.8
Employed part-time	297.9	419.1	512.5	100.6	98.6	504.7	513.8
Unemployed or not in labour force	251.3	1,932.5	2,164.9	341.6	522.7	2,145.8	2,170.4
<i>Occupation —</i>							
Managers or administrators	495.3	514.7	608.2	* 13.8	120.8	584.2	609.4
Professionals	549.4	628.9	709.1	51.0	157.2	693.7	710.4
Para-professionals	174.6	225.7	258.9	* 10.1	47.6	254.3	259.7
Tradespersons	643.9	753.0	904.3	37.0	146.8	896.4	906.5
Clerks	191.0	230.8	275.6	* 8.9	50.1	272.4	275.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	332.4	392.5	472.1	41.4	99.2	467.1	473.5
Plant and machine operators and drivers	339.2	380.3	477.1	* 7.9	80.4	460.7	479.7
Labourers and related workers	443.0	541.1	683.0	54.1	97.6	666.9	683.0
<i>Educational qualifications —</i>							
Bachelor degree or higher	531.4	727.2	800.9	69.4	183.0	787.7	802.1
Trade qualification	902.1	1,380.7	1,582.1	47.0	330.7	1,558.9	1,586.9
Certificate or diploma	541.4	839.0	949.7	67.3	213.4	933.1	953.6
Completed secondary school	504.2	750.6	920.3	108.3	175.0	912.7	922.2
Still at school (aged under 21 years)	37.0	251.8	349.4	232.4	37.9	346.3	350.2
Other	902.8	1,646.1	1,946.7	41.5	382.2	1,898.7	1,949.0
Total	3,418.9	5,595.4	6,549.0	565.9	1,322.2	6,437.4	6,564.1

TABLE 23 PARTICIPANTS IN 6 ACTIVITY GROUPS BY SEX BY SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS
AUSTRALIA — *continued*

('000)

	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Social and leisure</i>	<i>Total</i>
FEMALES							
<i>Relationship in household and presence of child under 15 —</i>							
Wife or partner with child under 15	542.8	1,768.5	1,774.6	69.7	488.0	1,752.9	1,774.6
Wife or partner without child under 15	676.8	2,306.2	2,339.9	59.0	683.2	2,324.6	2,342.7
Lone parent	137.9	510.6	518.2	* 28.3	146.0	513.8	520.9
Other family member	324.5	908.7	1,029.2	344.1	219.5	1,017.0	1,032.9
Non-family member	301.1	975.2	1,016.9	89.0	245.5	1,000.9	1,019.2
<i>Country of birth —</i>							
Australia	1,565.6	4,878.7	5,047.1	490.4	1,387.1	5,000.8	5,056.7
Other main English- speaking countries	198.4	665.3	674.8	30.7	167.6	667.3	676.6
Other	219.0	925.3	957.0	68.9	227.5	941.0	957.0
<i>Yearly income —</i>							
No income	107.7	1,402.7	1,441.7	211.4	407.8	1,429.3	1,442.5
\$1 — 8,000	236.8	1,518.5	1,562.5	207.0	491.7	1,557.2	1,569.7
\$8,001 — 16,000	398.5	1,457.1	1,512.8	56.0	419.1	1,495.6	1,513.3
\$16,001 — 25,000	569.9	967.6	1,005.5	49.0	230.9	988.5	1,005.5
\$25,001 — 40,000	422.6	650.2	664.4	40.5	143.0	654.8	666.4
\$40,001 or more	118.7	189.9	189.9	* 12.1	31.6	188.9	190.7
Not known/not stated	128.9	283.2	302.1	* 14.1	58.0	294.8	302.1
<i>Labour force status and full-time, part-time status —</i>							
Employed full-time	1,165.6	1,672.2	1,752.0	94.2	345.6	1,724.8	1,754.9
Employed part-time	690.9	1,410.8	1,453.6	162.0	430.5	1,440.2	1,455.9
Unemployed or not in labour force	126.6	3,386.2	3,473.2	333.9	1,006.1	3,444.2	3,479.4
<i>Occupation —</i>							
Managers or administrators	140.0	197.3	200.9	**7.1	62.3	198.2	200.9
Professionals	304.8	474.7	481.1	51.4	122.9	478.3	482.6
Para-professionals	133.0	206.7	210.0	* 19.2	34.0	202.6	210.0
Tradespersons	59.7	95.4	101.9	**0.7	* 22.4	98.3	101.9
Clerks	554.3	991.1	1,033.9	40.3	252.9	1,023.2	1,034.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	426.1	719.7	765.1	114.1	184.4	755.4	766.9
Plant and machine operators and drivers	39.8	68.5	70.0	**2.0	* 15.8	68.9	70.0
Labourers and related workers	200.3	344.3	357.4	* 23.3	83.8	353.9	358.7
<i>Educational qualifications —</i>							
Bachelor degree or higher	299.3	546.7	555.2	50.0	133.0	551.5	558.1
Trade qualification	65.0	230.3	239.4	**2.4	68.7	237.7	239.4
Certificate or diploma	669.9	1,683.5	1,720.2	98.5	496.6	1,691.6	1,722.1
Completed secondary school	294.2	909.8	959.5	165.4	232.8	952.4	961.4
Still at school (aged under 21 years)	32.0	270.7	308.3	223.9	64.3	305.5	308.7
Other	622.8	2,828.2	2,896.3	49.9	786.8	2,870.3	2,900.5
Total	1,983.1	6,469.2	6,678.8	590.1	1,782.2	6,609.1	6,690.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Aims

The major aims of the 1992 Time Use Survey were:

- to measure the daily activity patterns of people in Australia to establish a basic Australian time use profile;
- to measure the productive activities of households; the ABS will be exploring ways of valuing time spent on unpaid work with a view to constructing satellite national accounts for the household economy;
- to study the division of labour between males and females, in terms of paid work and unpaid household work;

The survey also provides information on parenting, leisure activities, fitness and health activities, travel, and community participation, including voluntary work.

Conduct of the Survey

The survey was conducted over four two-week periods in 1992, as follows:

Monday 24 February to Saturday 7 March 1992

Monday 25 May to Saturday 6 June 1992

Monday 28 September to Saturday 10 October 1992

Monday 23 November to Saturday 5 December 1992

It is the first time a national Time Use Survey has been conducted in Australia. This publication presents a collection of findings that provides the first official measure of the way Australians allocate time to activities.

Scope of the Survey

The Time Use Survey covered urban and rural areas across all States and Territories of Australia and included residents of private dwellings. All households within selected dwellings were included in the survey. Within each household all persons aged 15 years or more with the exception of those listed below were in scope.

The following persons living in Australia but not usually considered part of the Australian population were excluded from the scope of the survey:

- Diplomatic personnel of overseas governments and non-Australian members of their households;
- Non-Australian resident service personnel stationed in Australia and their dependants;
- Overseas visitors whose usual place of residence is outside Australia.

Temporary residents (other than those above) working in Australia, or living in Australia as students or settlers, and their dependants were included in the survey.

Members of the Australian Defence Forces were excluded from scope because of the difficulty of distinguishing those living in private dwellings from those living in institutions in the benchmark file.

Coverage Rules

Coverage rules were designed to ensure that, as far as possible, persons remaining within the scope of the survey (after the above exclusions had been applied) had only one chance of being selected.

Usual residents of selected private dwellings were included in the survey if they were staying at, or had stayed at, the selected dwelling for any part of

that quarter's enumeration period. Usual residents who were absent from the dwelling for the whole collection fortnight were excluded.

Visitors who usually lived in a private dwelling were included in the survey only if they had not been at their own usual dwelling for any part of the enumeration period.

Over 3,000 households, 7,000 people, were surveyed. Households were selected using a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings. A special sample design was used to ensure even coverage of days of the week in each collection period. A detailed description of the sample design can be found in the *Time Use Survey - User's Guide* (4150.0)

Data collection

Information was obtained in the Time Use Survey partly by interview and partly by self-completion diaries. Trained ABS interviewers collected information from an adult member of the selected household for all persons aged 15 years or more in the household. A diary was then left for each of these persons to record their activities over two days.

Data items

Basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics were collected by interview. These include Age, Sex, Birthplace, Birthplace of Parents, Employment, Education, and Income. Information was collected to allow identification of a population of persons with disabilities, carers for persons with severe handicap and mothers who used child care. Information was collected by diary on the activities in which people engaged and the time they spent on them. The activity list in the tables in Sections 1 and 2 indicate the type of activity information collected. Further disaggregation is possible for some items, depending upon the participation rate. A complete activity classification and a more detailed description of data items is available in the *Time Use Survey - User's Guide* (4150.0).

Related Publications

Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987 (4111.1)

Information Paper: Measuring Unpaid Household Work - Issues and Experimental Estimates (5236.0)

Time Use Survey - User's Guide (4150.0)

Other recent ABS publications that may be of interest include:

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, 1991 (4114.0)

Australia's Families, Selected Findings from the Survey of Families in Australia, 1993 (4418.0)

Child care, Australia, 1990 (4402.0)

Disability, Ageing & Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)

Social Indicators, Australia, 1992 (4101.0)

Women in Australia, 1993 (4113.0)

Work in selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, 1993 (6281.0)

APPENDIX A

TECHNICAL NOTE ON SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Estimation Procedures

Estimates obtained from the survey were derived using a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the total population by age, sex and area, rather than to the age, sex and area distribution within the sample itself. The survey was conducted over a two week period in each of the four quarters of 1992 and estimates were made to conform to the population distribution of the time frame.

Reliability of Estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors and relative standard errors for estimates of numbers of persons at the national level is provided in Table A. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude. The relative standard errors of estimates of *average time spent on main activities* by all persons are provided in Table 2 while the corresponding relative standard errors for participants are provided in Table 5.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate, the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher the relative standard error. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this publication only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Person estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent have been included and are preceded by a single asterisk (*). Estimates with a relative standard error of over 50 per cent are preceded by a double asterisk (**) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

An example of the calculation and use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows:

Table 12 shows the estimated number of persons in rural areas participating in Child care/minding activities as 257,500. Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000 the standard error for Australia will be between 19,100 and 23,200 (taken from Table A) and can be approximated by interpolation as 21,500 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall

within the range 236,000 to 279,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 214,500 to 300,500.

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below.

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 - [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

Considering the example from above, the 257,500 persons represent 24.1 per cent of the 1,067,400 persons in rural areas. The standard error of 1,067,400 is approximately 42,400 so the relative standard error is 4.0 per cent. The relative standard error for 257,500 is 8.3 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(8.3)^2 - (4.0)^2}$ or 7.3 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (24.1 per cent) of 1.8 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of persons in rural areas participating in Child care/minding activities is between 22.3 per cent and 25.9 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 20.5 per cent to 27.7 per cent.

Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates. Such an estimate is subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the difference of two estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{SE } (x-y) = \sqrt{[\text{SE } (x)]^2 + [\text{SE } (y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*. Non-sampling errors are not specific to sample surveys and can occur in a census enumeration. A number of procedures are undertaken to ensure this type of error is reduced to a minimum such as careful design and testing of questionnaires, intensive interviewer training and supervision, and efficient operating procedures.

APPENDIX B

STANDARD ERRORS AND RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF
PERSONS
AUSTRALIA

<i>Size of Estimate</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>Relative Standard Error(%)</i>
100	380	384
200	560	279
300	590	231
400	810	202
500	910	182
600	1000	167
700	1100	155
800	1150	146
1000	1300	131
1100	1400	125
1200	1450	120
1300	1500	116
1400	1550	112
1500	1600	108
1600	1700	105
1700	1750	102
1800	1800	99.2
1900	1850	96.6
2000	1900	94.3
2100	1950	92.1
2200	2000	90.0
2300	2050	88.1
2400	2050	86.4
2500	2100	84.7
3000	2350	77.5
3500	2500	72.0
4000	2700	67.5
4500	2850	63.7
5000	3050	60.5
6000	3300	55.4
8000	3850	48.1
10000	4300	43.1
20000	6100	30.6
30000	7500	25.0
40000	8700	21.6
50000	9700	19.3
100000	13600	13.6
200000	19100	9.5
300000	23200	7.7
400000	26700	6.7
500000	29700	5.9
1000000	41300	4.1
2000000	57200	2.9
5000000	87500	1.7
10000000	120200	1.2

GLOSSARY

Age	Tables 15, 16, 20 and 21 present data in various 10 year aggregations. Age was collected in single years and different aggregations are possible.
All persons	The whole relevant population for a particular table. For basic tables it is the whole population of Australia living in private dwellings and aged 15 years or more. Where tables are divided into groups by sex, age or other characteristics, 'all persons' refers to everyone that can be described by those characteristics.
Civic responsibilities	Those uses of time involved in living in a community that cannot be described as voluntary: jury duty, voting, court summonses, breathalyser tests, driving tests etc.
Employed	The definition for 'employed' is similar to that used in the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey, which is based on working for 1 hour or more in a job, business or farm in the previous week, but, to allow the employment information to be as relevant as possible to activities described in the diaries, the reference period is 'current'.
Full-time, Part-time status	With reference to the Labour Force this item classifies persons who are employed by the number of hours they usually work each week in all jobs. Persons who usually work 35 hours or more are classified as employed full-time. Those who usually work less than 35 hours are classified as employed part-time. This differs from the ABS Labour Force standard definition for this variable in that 'usually' is used instead of 'last week'.
Games, cards	This item is an aggregate of three items: card, paper, board and quiz games; computer games or playing with computers; and gambling, including filling in lottery tickets and spending time at betting shops.
Helping others	A combination of helping others because they are sick, have disabilities or need help because of frailty, and providing help to a relative, friend or neighbour out of fellowship.
Hobbies, arts, crafts	A number of separately coded activities make up this aggregate item: technical and collecting hobbies, arts, performing arts, and crafts.
Household	In this publication <i>Household</i> or <i>Household work</i> is used as the name for the aggregate of 3 major activity groups, <i>Domestic activities</i> , <i>Child care</i> and <i>Purchasing</i> . The term is sometimes used to distinguish work outside the boundary of economic activity defined in the System of National Accounts, and in that usage would include informal care of the sick, voluntary community work and possibly unpaid production in arts and crafts. For the purposes of this publication, however, the term is restricted to the 3 specified activity groups.
Household, other	The item group <i>Domestic activities</i> has been further organised under two sub-headings, <i>Housework</i> and <i>Other household</i> . <i>Other household</i> includes domestic management, home and car maintenance and improvement, pet care and care of the grounds. Associated travel is not included under either sub-heading.
Housework	[See <i>Household, other, above.</i>] Housework is a sub-heading under which are grouped food preparation, service and clean-up; washing, ironing and clothes care; and other kinds of mostly indoor cleaning and tidying activities. The reason for showing these groupings are that previous time studies have

shown men's domestic work mostly in *Other household*, and women's domestic work mostly in *Housework*.

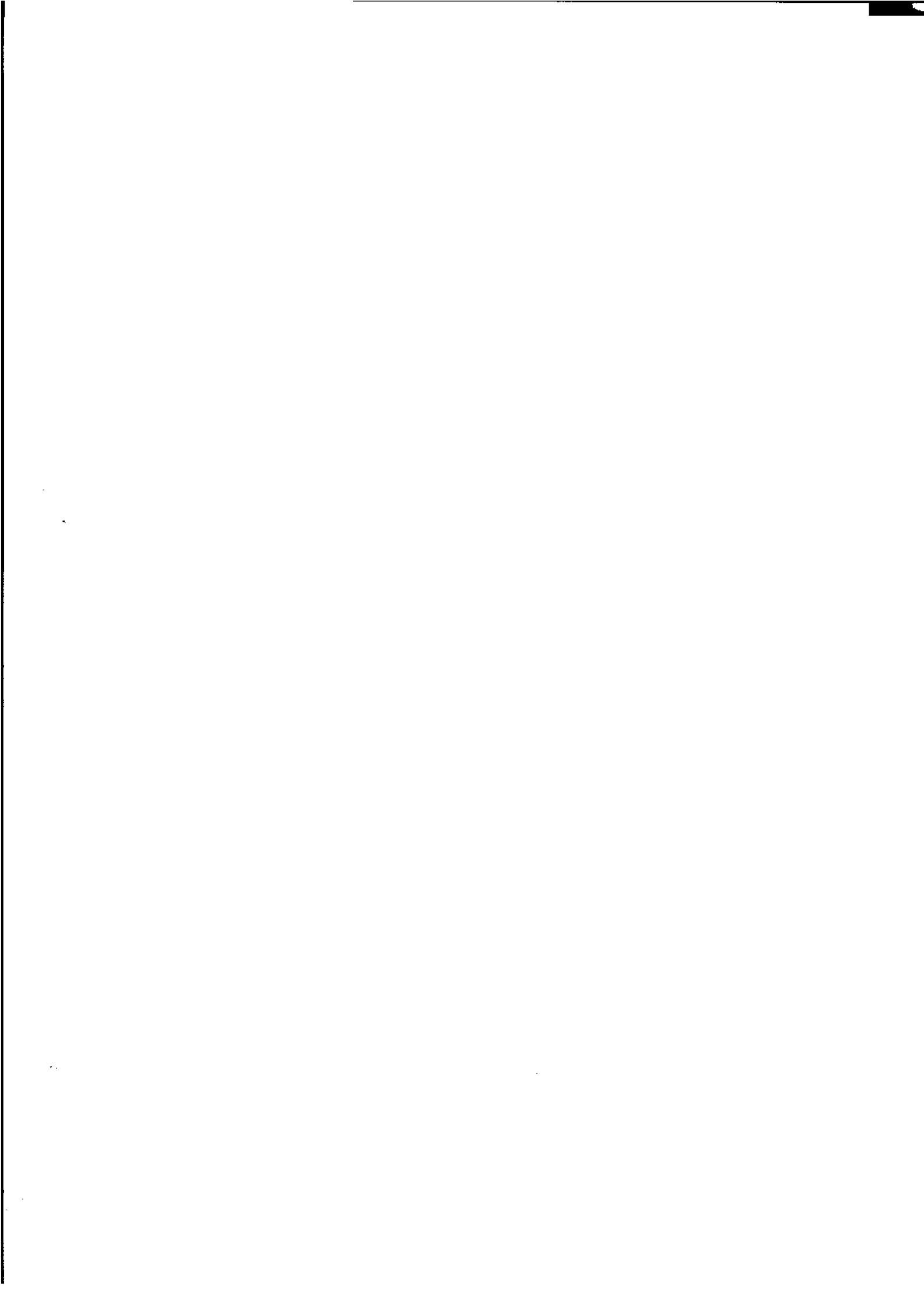
Income	
Income, personal	Gross regular income from all sources, including wages and salaries, business, government pension or benefit (including Family Allowance), investments and other sources. Intra-family transfers such as a housekeeping or personal allowance are not included. Income was collected in ranges comparable with those used in the 1991 Population Census, on a current weekly basis.
Labour force (activities)	The name of a major activity group. This group includes activities carried out in paid employment, or unpaid work in a family business or farm; job search activities; and related activities such as travel to work or in the course of job search, and time spent in the workplace during work breaks. The criteria for unpaid work in a family business and for job search are not as rigorous as the ABS Labour Force standard definitions for these variables (see <i>A Guide to Labour Statistics</i> (6102.0)). Looking at job advertisements in a newspaper, for instance, would be coded here as job search. Apart from those respondents who described themselves as unpaid workers in a family business, there were people who, from their schedules, were not in the labour force, but who described in their diaries hours of clerical work; if their spouses, usually husbands, were self-employed, this activity was coded as unpaid work in a family business.
Labour force status	classifies persons as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force (NILF). A 'current' rather than 'last week' reference period is used to determine employment status.
Not in the labour force (NILF)	describes those individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed.
Occupation	is coded according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) from the respondents' descriptions of the kind of work they perform.
Other participation	An item in the <i>Voluntary work and community participation</i> group. Activities covered by the <i>Voluntary work</i> code are for the most part of the service delivery kind; activities coded to <i>Other participation</i> include political party or trade union activity, and activities for advocacy groups or service clubs.
Participants	Defined in respect of a particular activity, participants are those respondents who reported some time spent on that activity on a diary day, and the population represented by those respondents on that day.
Participation rate	The proportion of the whole population who reported taking part in a particular activity. Whole population refers to the population used for a table, or for part of a table. For example, where a table shows a breakdown by sex, the male participation rate reflects the proportion of total males. Participation rates from this survey do not present an accurate estimate of the proportion of the population taking part in an activity. For activities that take part on every day of the week, such as sleeping, the participation rate will be quite good. For activities that take place at regular intervals, such as sports events on weekends, the relevant weekday or weekend participation rate will be more accurate than the participation rate for the whole week. For irregular and occasional activities, such as going to a concert or some kinds of voluntary work, the participation rate does not reflect the actual rate of

participation in the community. It is legitimate, however, to use the participation rate to make internal comparisons between different groups.

Passive leisure	The name used for the group of activities which includes reading, watching television, listening to the radio, conversation and resting.
Personal care	Includes getting up, getting ready, personal hygiene and grooming, and sexual activities. The latter is available as a separate code but was not well reported.
Personal health care	Includes taking medication, applying dressings or ointments, therapeutic exercises, rehabilitative rest or just enduring being sick.
Region	The terms used on the relevant table are <i>Capital city</i> , <i>Rest-of-state urban</i> and <i>Rest-of-state rural</i> :
Capital city	The capital city Statistical Division in each State.
Rest-of-state	The rest of the state, excluding the capital city Statistical Division.
Urban	That part of the rest of the state where people live in towns or bounded areas of 500 or more people.
Rural	That part of the rest of the state where people live at lower population densities.
Religious activities	Include personal activities, such as praying, reading religious literature and meditating; family religious activities; prayer, study and meditation groups; and congregational activities. Administrative and support activities for religious groups are also included, as well as weddings and funerals whether they were formally religious or not.
Rural	See <i>Region</i> .
Social life and entertainment	Covers socialising, attendance at sports events, cultural venues, zoos and mass activities. Information is available at a finer level of detail, subject to data reliability.
Socialising	Refers to visiting others or being visited, meeting people and spending time with them, going to restaurants, clubs or hotels and similar activities. The type of socialising can often be determined by the location and social context.
Sport, exercise and outdoor activities	This item is an aggregate of lower level items. Separate information is available for time spent on formal sport, informal sport or play, walking, exercise other than walking, and a general 'outdoor activities' code which covers activities such as bushwalking, fishing, boating, as well as less active outdoor pastimes.
Sports events	Refers to attending sports events as a spectator.
Unemployed	Not currently employed in a job, business or farm, who had looked for work in the previous four weeks. This definition differs from the Labour Force standard definition in three ways: the reference period for employment was 'current' rather than 'last week'; there was no attempt to determine how active the job search was; and availability for work in a specified period was not required.

- Voluntary work This item can be further disaggregated into
- services for children, covering provision and supervision of activities for or on behalf of children; and
 - other community services, mostly of a service delivery nature.
- Weekday/weekend Monday to Friday are regarded as weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays as weekends. All persons were asked to complete a diary for two days, either or both of which could be weekdays or weekends. The 7 days were spread through the whole population as evenly as possible. Type of day (weekday/weekend) was used in the weighting procedure [See *Time Use Survey - User's Guide*, (4150.0)]. Because numbers of persons rather than numbers of person days are given as the population for a table, weekday and weekend populations overlap. Average time spent by weekday and weekend however are exclusive, as person-days were used as the denominator.
- Work In the context of this survey, work refers to all activities providing for the food, shelter, clothing and health needs of a person and his/her dependents, for the protection, nurturing and development of children, home care of the elderly and ill, and services to the community. Activities involved in the earning of personal or family income are seen as part of total work, and are referred to as *labour force activities* (including unpaid work for a family business or farm). In this publication the meaning of *total work* is the combination of labour force and household activities, excluding care of sick adults and voluntary community work. These are examined separately. The reason for this exclusion is that the tables examining *total work* are using data at the the 6 aggregated activity group level defined on page 4. The *Community* group includes a large proportion of time spent on religious activities, and some other activities under *Civic responsibilities* that may not be seen as *work*.
- Yearly income groups Income data were partly collected in actual amounts, as weekly income; where respondents could not answer this, they were offered a choice of income ranges corresponding to those used for the 1991 Population Census. These ranges were expressed as weekly, fortnightly and annual to allow respondents the reporting period most convenient for them. Income information is available for the whole population in the 14 ranges, but has here been aggregated into 6 groups plus not stated, and expressed as yearly income.









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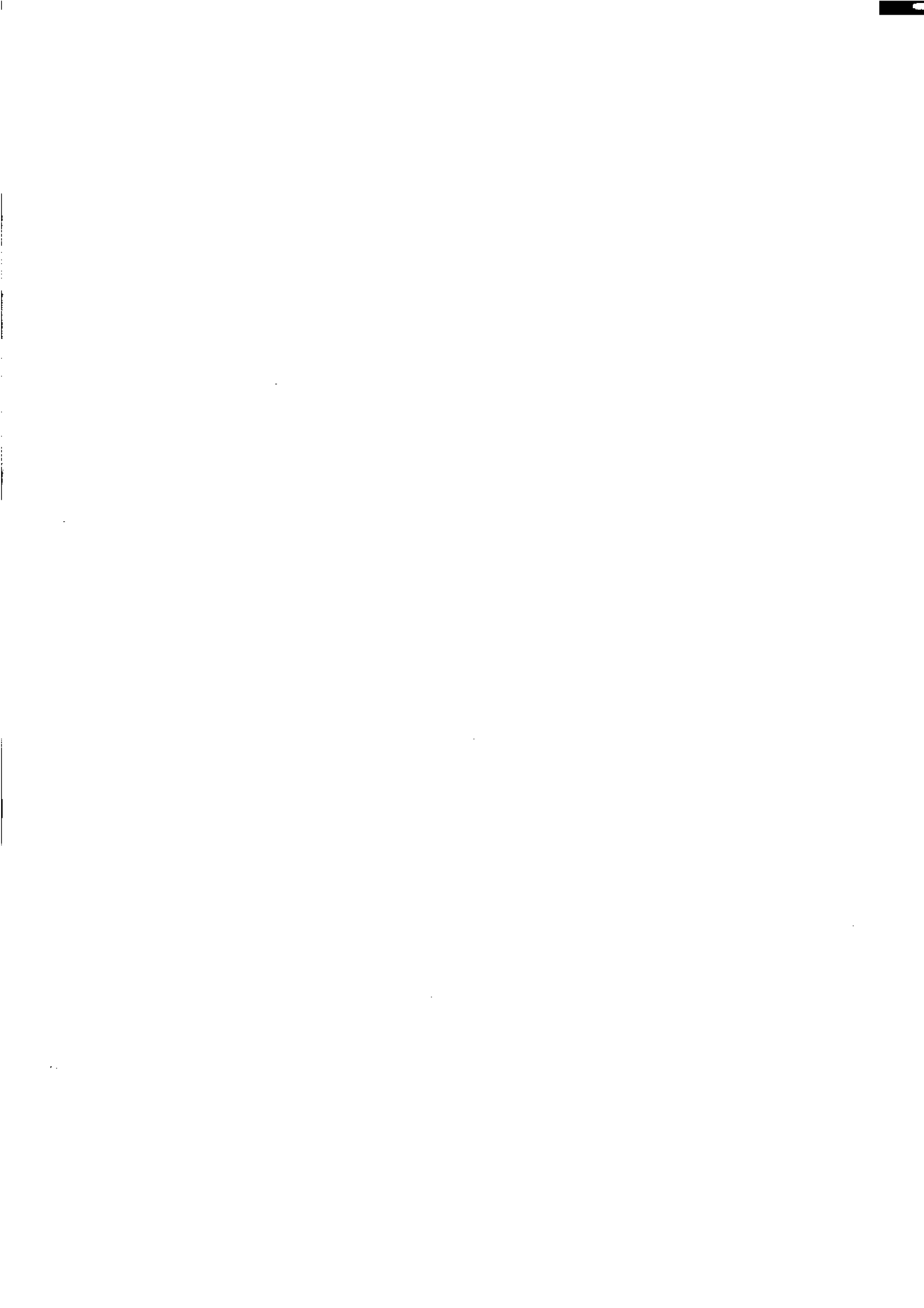
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