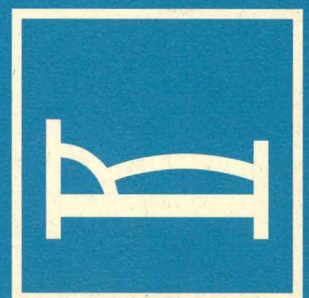
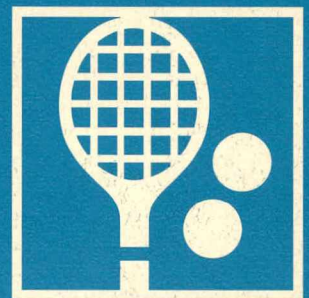
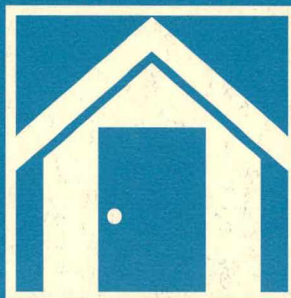


Time Use Changes in Finland through the 1990s

Iiris Niemi, Hannu Pääkkönen



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Foreword

This publication describes the use of time in Finland and the changes that happened in it in the 1990s. The presented information is based on data from Statistics Finland's Time Use Survey, conducted between March 1999 and February 2000. The findings of this survey are mainly compared to those from a corresponding survey carried out between 1987 and 1988, but some assessments are also made against data from autumn 1979.

The authors of the texts of this publication are Iiris Niemi, who wrote the Chapters on the structure and rhythm of time use and on changes in gainful employment, Hannu Pääkkönen, who was responsible for the Chapters on changes in domestic work and free time, and Paavo Väisänen, who produced the Appendix text concerning the survey sample and estimation. Pirjo Hyytiäinen, Kirsi Mikkolainen, Jarmo Lauri and Veli Rajaniemi produced the computer design and implementation of the tables. Ulla Hannula processed the tables and drew the figures, as well as prepared the publication for final layout work, which was then done by Jaana Kiiskinen. Aila Hanley translated the publication into English.

The data collection of the Time Use Survey was co-financed by the Finnish Ministries of Education, Labour, Agriculture and Forestry, and Transport and Communications, as well as the Finnish Broadcasting Company, the Social Insurance Institution, the National Consumer Research Centre, the Research Institute of the Finnish Economy and the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health.

Helsinki, April 2002

Jussi Simppura

Director, Social Statistics

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Background and implementation of the survey

Background of the survey

Time Use Surveys covering the whole population have been conducted in Finland in 1979, 1987–1988 and 1999–2000. The data for the first survey in 1979 were collected during the September to November period, whereas the other two surveys extended over an entire 12-month period.

This report examines both changes in the use of time in autumn since the end of the 1970s and changes in the use of time over a whole year in the 1990s. Changes in time use in the 1980s were studied in an earlier publication, briefly summarised in the next two paragraphs (Niemi and Pääkkönen 1990).

The time used for gainful employment increased from 1979 to 1987. Working in a paid job while studying grew popular among students and the amounts of time both students and school pupils used for studying decreased. Women used less and men more time doing domestic work. Less time was used for cooking and washing dishes but more for childcare and shopping than before.

People used less time for sleeping in autumn 1987 than in autumn 1979. Women's free time increased slightly as domestic work decreased, but men's free time remained unaffected. As much time as before was spent on socialising, sports and physical exercise, and reading, whereas the time spent watching television kept growing. The amount of time spent on handicraft hobbies diminished clearly during the 1980s. As a general trend, the patterns of time use were converging between the genders.

A new survey was felt necessary to analyse the social changes that took place during the 1990s. Home computers and mobile telephones have become increasingly widespread, changing communication and social interaction. Unemployment grew in Finland during the economic recession of the 1990s and failed to return to the previous decade's level. The opening hours of shops and stores have gradually been extended. There are more television channels and programmes on offer than before. The aim of the Time Use Survey of 1999–2000 was to examine how all this affected people's everyday life.

Jonathan Gershuny (2000), Director of the Multinational Time Use Data Archive of the University of Essex, has observed that the time use structures of different socio-economic groups began to converge around the middle of the 20th century and this development becomes apparent from

the Time Use Surveys conducted since the 1960s. Surveys done in the United States also show a similar trend. Women's and men's time use structures are converging much in the same way as those between socio-economic groups (Niemi 1995; Robinson and Godbey 1999; Gershuny 2000). This report examines the manifestations of such trends in Finland in the 1990s.

Implementation of the survey

The Statistical Office of the European Communities, Eurostat, has drawn up a set of Guidelines on Harmonised European Time Use Surveys (2000) in co-operation with European national statistical institutes. This influenced the timing of the Time Use Survey in Finland. The objective in producing the guidelines was to facilitate collection of comparable data in different European countries. Most Member States of the European Union, as well as some other European countries have already conducted a Time Use Survey or are planning to do so within the next few years.

The issued guidelines on harmonisation influenced the classifications and the data collecting method used in time use surveys. However, comparability with countries' earlier surveys was secured in many ways. Eurostat's guidelines allow the use of nationally compiled interview questions as well as the addition of national time use categories to the basic classification frame. However, the format of the used diary is fully harmonised. No major problems arose in Finland from this because the 10-minute recording interval recommended in the guidelines was already used in diary-keeping in Finland. However, the start time of record-keeping was shifted from midnight to four o'clock in the morning, which was viewed as a rational time for moving from one day to the next because a vast majority of the population would be asleep by then at the latest. The changes implemented in the diary-keeping mainly affected the recording of time that is spent together, which is now done in less detail than before.

In Finland, the classification of time use employed in the 1999–2000 survey can be broken down to 26 main and 82 detailed categories of activity that are comparable with those used in earlier surveys. In addition to these, individual subcategories can also be compared with each other.

In compliance with Eurostat's guidelines, the data for the Time Use Survey were collected from a sample of households. The collection was done over the period between 1 March 1999 and 12 March 2000. The samples used in earlier surveys were drawn of individual persons. Efforts were made to interview all household members aged 10 or over, who were given time use diaries to fill in. Household members recorded their time use on the same two days that had been drawn beforehand so that one was a weekday

and the other fell on a weekend. In the earlier surveys, the diaries were filled in on any two randomly chosen consecutive days.

In their own words and at 10-minute accuracy, the respondents entered into their diaries their primary activity, as well as any possible simultaneous activity. The data were then collected by the interviewers of Statistics Finland.

The final survey data covered the use of time on 10,561 days in Finland. Diaries were returned by 56 per cent of the households and 52 per cent of the individuals in the sample. The rate of response equals the European average, but is distinctly below those of Statistics Finland's previous Time Use Surveys conducted with samples of individual persons. The data were coded and stored into files at Statistics Finland.

Structure and rhythm of time use

Changes in the basic structure

Time Use Surveys examine the apportioning of the 24 hours of one day between different activities. This Chapter studies the basic structure of time use, while the other Chapters of this publication focus specifically on the use of time for gainful employment, domestic work and free time.

In this Chapter, activities are divided into six main categories based on how binding they are in terms of time:

- Sleep
- Meals and other personal care
- Gainful employment
- Study
- Domestic work, and
- Free time

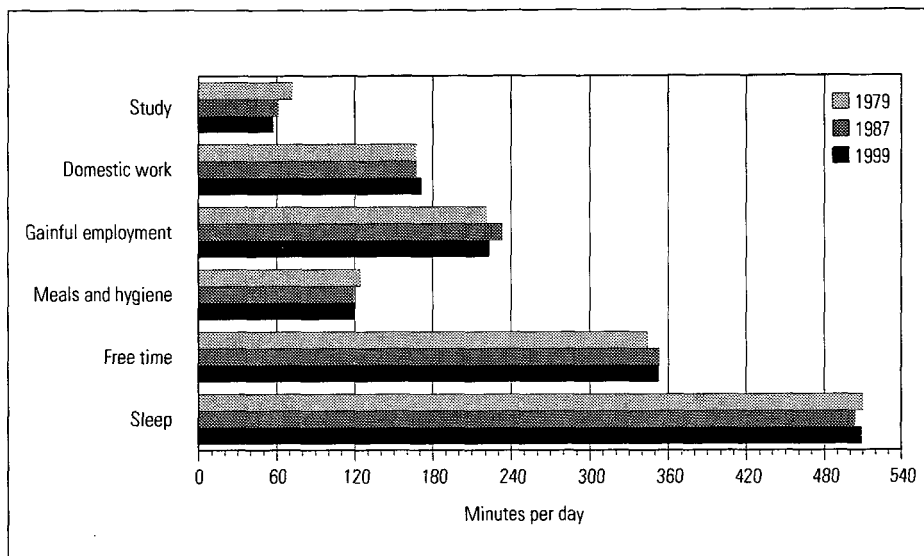
These categories also embrace related travel, e.g. travel to and from work or school. Apart from housekeeping, domestic work also embraces home maintenance, childcare and general errands. Free time is the amount of time in a day that remains after time spent on the five above categories has been deducted. Free time is defined as time free from other activities. It also includes free time studying.

Figure 1 depicts changes in the basic structure of time use since the late 1970s. The data relate to a computational, average day, which embraces both the weekdays and weekend days of students, employed persons, persons caring for their own households and young pensioners alike.

The data for an average day describe well such time use categories that do not vary much by day of the week or population group, such as sleep, meals and to some extent also domestic work. In contrast, there is quite considerable variation by population group and day of the week in the amounts of time spent on gainful work and studying. The data on the latter two only essentially indicate the direction of change with regard to the whole population. Time use by different population groups is examined more closely in later Chapters of this publication.

The distribution of time use between its main categories seems to remain quite constant from decade to decade. More gainful work was done during the economic boom of the late 1980s than either at the end of the 1970s or the 1990s.

Figure 1. Time use of population aged 10 to 64 in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



The time spent on sleep diminished as working hours grew longer at the end of the 1980s, but the proportions levelled out again in the 1990s when less gainful work was available. The total time used for studying or attending school has been diminishing from one decade to the next.

The time used for domestic work did not lessen as expected but even increased somewhat during the 1990s. This is studied more closely in the Chapter on changes in domestic work. A comparison of the time use of population aged under 65 during autumn shows that the amount of free time increased in the 1980s but then remained unchanged from the late 1980s to the late 1990s. However, a slight increase can be detected in this when the examination is extended to the whole population in the Chapter on free time.

Gender has an obvious influence on time use. Gainful work accounts for a clearly larger proportion of the total time use of men than of women, who continue to spend considerably more time than men do on domestic work. Men have more real free time.

In autumn, the reduction in the amount time used for gainful employment was greater among women aged 10 to 64 than among their male counterparts. The amount of time men use for domestic work showed a slight increase. These changes are studied more closely in a later Chapter of this publication.

Women sleep slightly more and, as a rule, use more time for personal care than men do. The average time used for sleep has hardly changed in two decades. Has the proportion of those not getting enough sleep grown, as the media would have us believe? There has been particular concern recently about excessive tiredness among schoolchildren.

Figure 2. Time use of men aged 10 to 64 in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

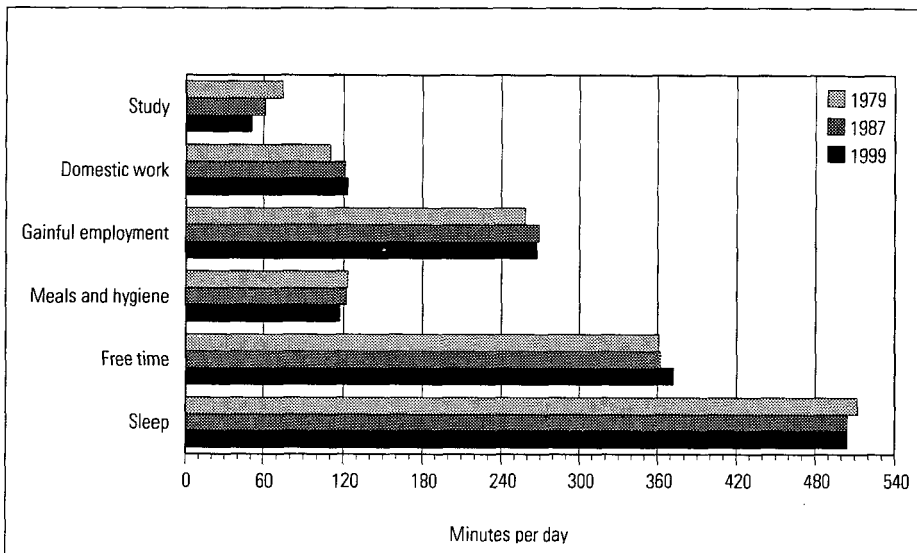
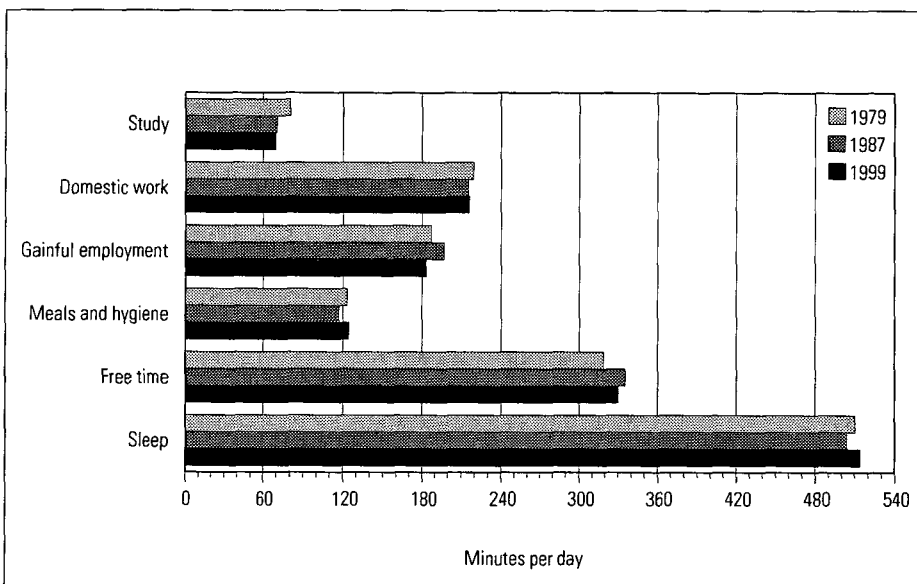


Figure 3. Time use of women aged 10 to 64 in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



The length of a night's sleep varied more in 1999 than it did two decades earlier. Short night's sleep of under seven hours has grown somewhat more common among the population aged under 45, but at the same time extended night's sleep has also become more widespread. Because the average time used for sleep has not changed, it is evident that a short night's sleep is made up for by sleeping longer on another day. Sleep of over 11 hours on

weekends has become clearly more usual than before. Of course, a plausible explanation could also be that the population has become divided into long sleepers and short sleepers.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of time used for sleep by age in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

Hours per day	10–24-years-old			25–44-years-old			45–64-years-old		
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
Under 5	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
5–6,9	8	10	10	17	20	20	14	19	17
7–8,9	46	44	41	62	62	54	60	58	58
9–10,9	40	41	39	19	15	21	22	20	20
11+	6	5	8	1	2	3	2	2	3
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Time use and life cycle

Time use varies considerably by stage of the life cycle (Figures 4 and 5). This examination concerns time use over a full 12-month period.

At the start and end of the life cycle, considerable proportions of time are spent on sleep and meals. After adolescence, gainful employment replaces studies. The proportion of time used for gainful work is the highest among the age group of 35 to 54-year-olds, after which it diminishes markedly. The share of domestic work increases after adolescence and reaches its peak among women with growing families. After the busiest years of parenthood, the amount of women's domestic work remains fairly constant, whereas with men it grows steadily along with age. The totalled up time spent on gainful and domestic work peaks between the ages of 25 and 54 among women and between 35 and 54 among men. The quantity of free time varies distinctly by age so that the young and the elderly enjoy the largest amounts of it.

The changes in time use in the 1990s differed slightly with respect to different stages of the life cycle. The share of gainful employment diminished clearly among the under 45-year-olds. At the same time, that of studies grew; and more with women than with men. Women aged 15 to 44 spent slightly more and men aged over 35 clearly more time on domestic work than before. Under 35-year-old men and under 15-year-old girls had increasing amounts of free time at their disposal.

Schoolchildren aged 10 to 14 use less time for study than before. In the September to November period, the average hours used for school and homework per week totalled 27.3, whereas twelve years earlier the corresponding figure was 30.0 hours. School takes slightly more of girls' (28.5 hours) than boys' (26.0 hours) time. The difference applies equally to the time spent at school and that used for doing homework. This change trend is also detectable when the time used for school is examined over an entire 12-month period.

Figure 4. Time use of men of different age groups in 1999–2000

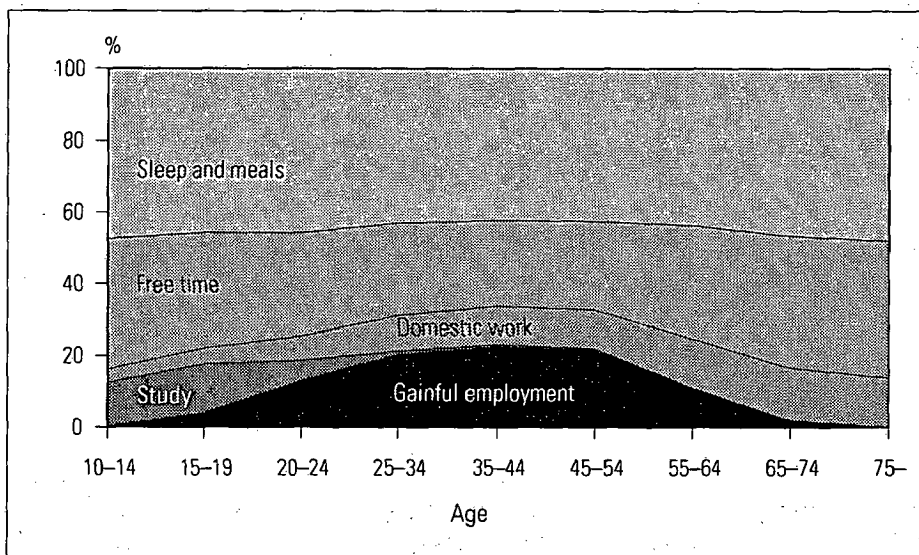
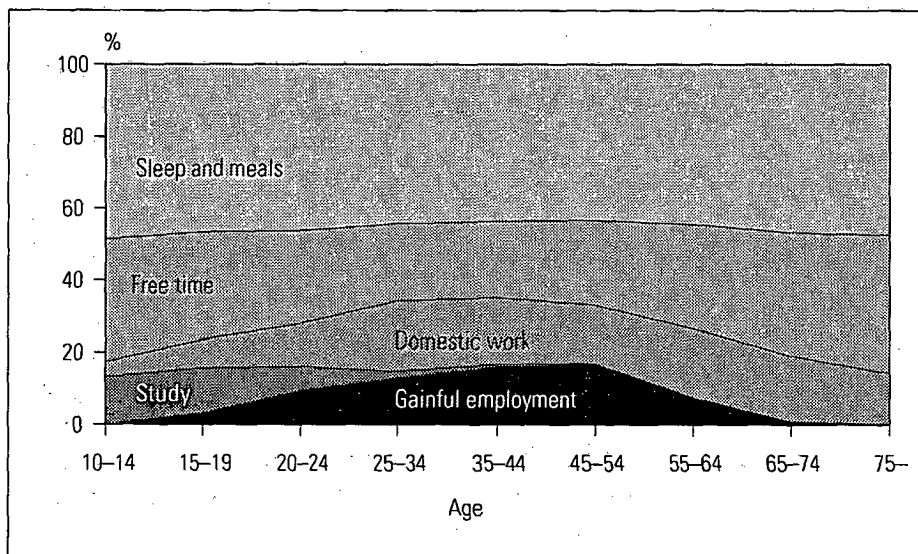


Figure 5. Time use of women of different age groups in 1999–2000



Changes in the weekly rhythm

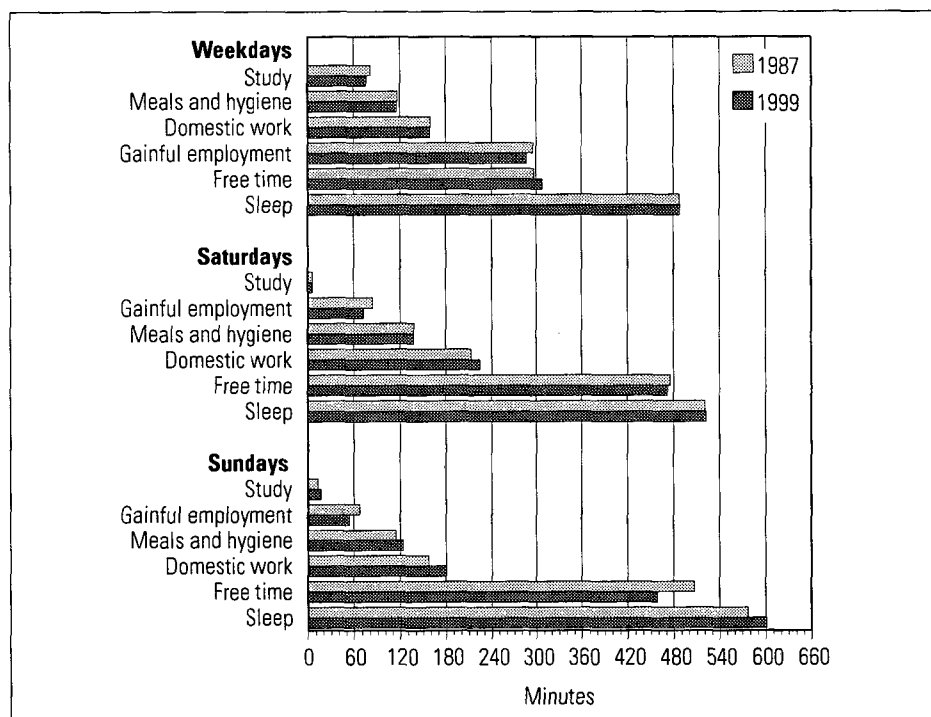
The weekly rhythm of the population's time use changed somewhat from 1987 to 1999 (Figure 6). The changes are slightly different in respect of women and men. Men's input into gainful employment increased to a degree during weekdays, but decreased clearly during weekends. In contrast, women did less gainful work during the week and on Sundays but as much as before on Saturdays.

Sunday is clearly a day of rest in the real sense of the expression, for it is the day when people sleep in. However, the population spends more time on actual leisure activities on Saturdays than on Sundays. This change is discussed more closely in the Chapter on free time.

Some of the additional free time on Sundays is today used for domestic work, of which an increasing amount is done at weekends. Saturday is still the actual day for doing domestic work but the difference between it and Sunday is narrowing.

The extended opening hours of stores are reflected as an increase in the time used for shopping. The same overall amount of time is used for shopping on weekdays as at the end of the 1980s, but the amounts of time spent shopping on Saturdays and Sundays have grown. Compared to 1987, 20 per

Figure 6. Time use on weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays in autumn 1987 and 1999



cent more time is today used for shopping on Saturdays and 50 per cent more on Sundays. Nevertheless, an examination of the entire population aged 10 to 64 in autumn 1999 shows that the average amount of time used for shopping on Saturdays is 36 minutes while the corresponding amount on Sundays is only 9 minutes

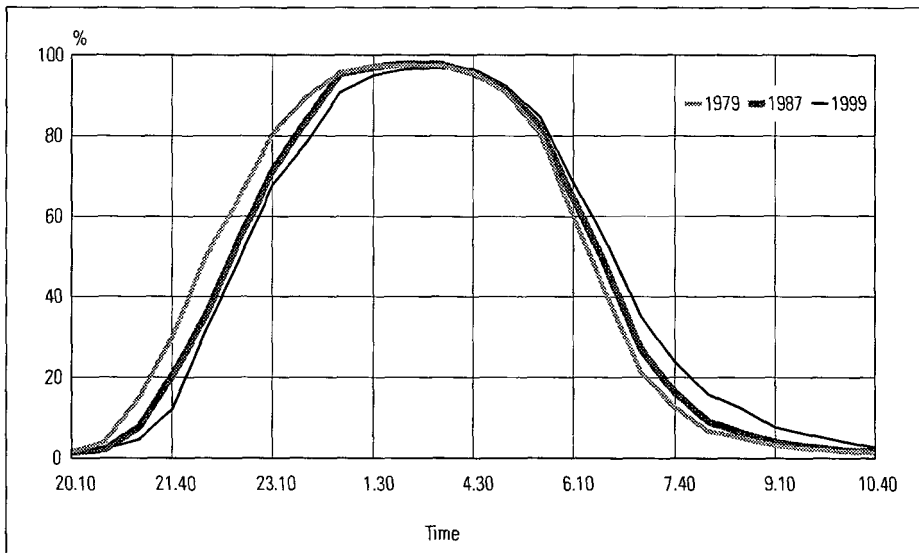
Changes in the daily rhythm

Daily rhythm refers to the scheduling of activities by the time of the day. The respondents recorded in their diaries at the accuracy of 10 minutes what they were doing around the clock.

People go to bed at night later than before, and this shows in the daily retiring and awakening times alike (Figure 7). The reasons for this are that the number of employed persons has fallen and the working day starts later than before. Even the latest starters of daywork have arrived at work by 10 am, which is half an hour later than in 1987 and one hour later than in 1979.

However, the morning rush hour of commuter traffic shows no real signs of let-up, for its peak still starts at 7.30 am. The return rush in the afternoon has become slightly easier, because there is more variation in the time when people leave work. Lunch is still generally taken immediately after 11 am, although there are some signs of a trend towards a later lunchtime (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Sleeping rhythm of population aged 10 to 64 in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



On weekdays, shopping is usually done on the way home from work, between 3.30 and 5 pm. Nevertheless, the extension of stores' opening hours can be seen as a slight postponement of the time of day people run their errands.

The clearest change in the rhythm of shopping has taken place on Saturdays. In the 1970s and 1980s, the majority of people still did their shopping between 9.30 am and 12.30 pm, but by the turn of the millennium this period had shifted by 90 minutes to between 11 am and 2.30 pm (Figure 9).

The rhythm of the use of free time is examined in a later Chapter.

Figure 8. Daily rhythm of gainful employment and studying on weekdays in autumn 1987 and 1999

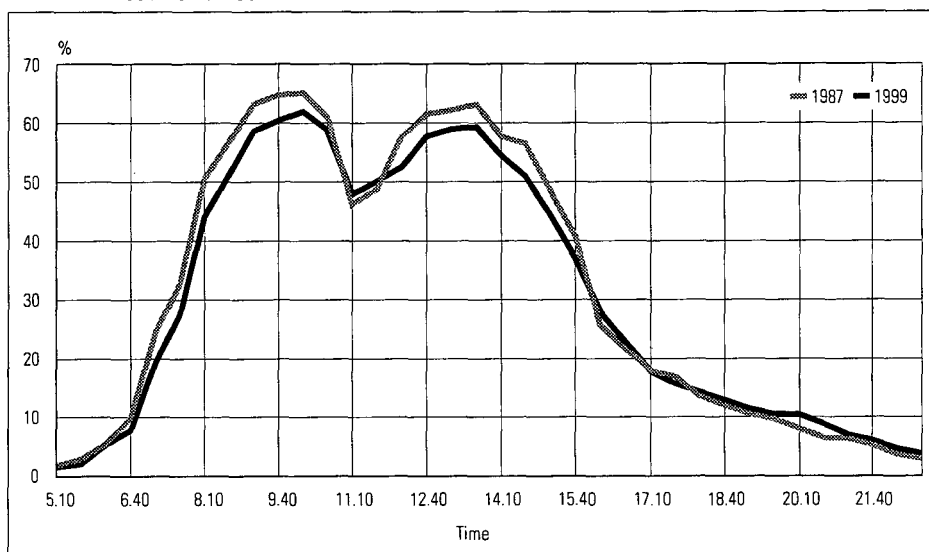
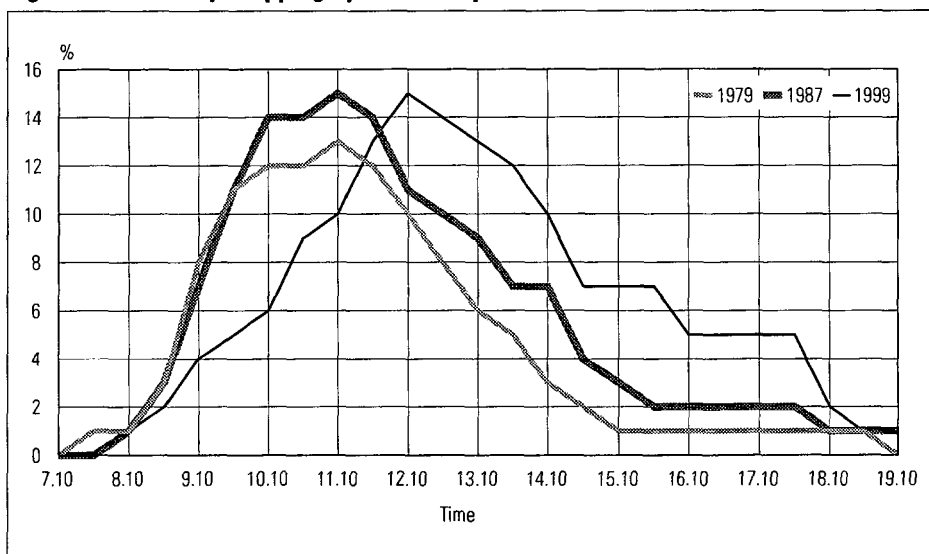


Figure 9. Saturday shopping by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



Summary

The pattern of people's time use changes slowly. Its basic structure shows slight decreases in the amounts of time spent on gainful work and studying and an increase in the share of domestic work. An examination by age group brings the changes out more clearly: the share of gainful work has decreased with young age groups but stayed unchanged with older ones. The reduction in the time spent on studying also only applies to the very youngest age groups. However, studies continue for longer these days. Contrary to expectations, the amount of time used for domestic work did not decrease along with the advancement of the food industry and technologies supporting households. With men, domestic work began to fill the void left by the reduction in the time spent on gainful work. Young men's free time increased but older men used more time for doing domestic work.

The amount of time used for sleep was the same in 1999 as it was two decades earlier, but increased slightly from 1987, as the increased amount time used for gainful work reduced that available for sleep. There is greater variation in the amount of time used for sleep per day these days than before.

Time use on weekdays has changed slightly. Less gainful work but more domestic work is done at weekends than before. Domestic work and actual leisure activities concentrate on Saturdays while Sunday's role as a day for resting and doing domestic work has strengthened.

People's daily time use rhythm is starting later: the times for going to bed, waking up and doing shopping have all become postponed.

Changes in gainful employment

The data of Time Use Surveys on working time are based on detailed diary keeping. Time spent on gainful employment comprises both the hours spent at the actual workplace and the time spent on doing work brought home. The time used during a working day to visit a doctor or run personal errands is, however, not classed as working time. Entrepreneurial work comprises all activities, including services and errands, which are connected with gainful employment. Meal breaks are deducted from working time but coffee breaks are included in it. Thus, Time Use Surveys are more capable of ascertaining the actual time worked than interview or questionnaire surveys are. Apart from the actual hours worked, they also produce information on the time used for daily commuting to and from work.

As already established in the preceding Chapter, less time was spent on gainful employment at the turn of the millennium than at the end of the 1980s. This Chapter first examines changes in the structure of the population and labour force and then the findings of the Time Use Survey concerning the population's working time. Changes in the work input of the population correlate with structural changes in the age and socio-economic groups of the gainfully employed.

Changes in the structure of the labour force

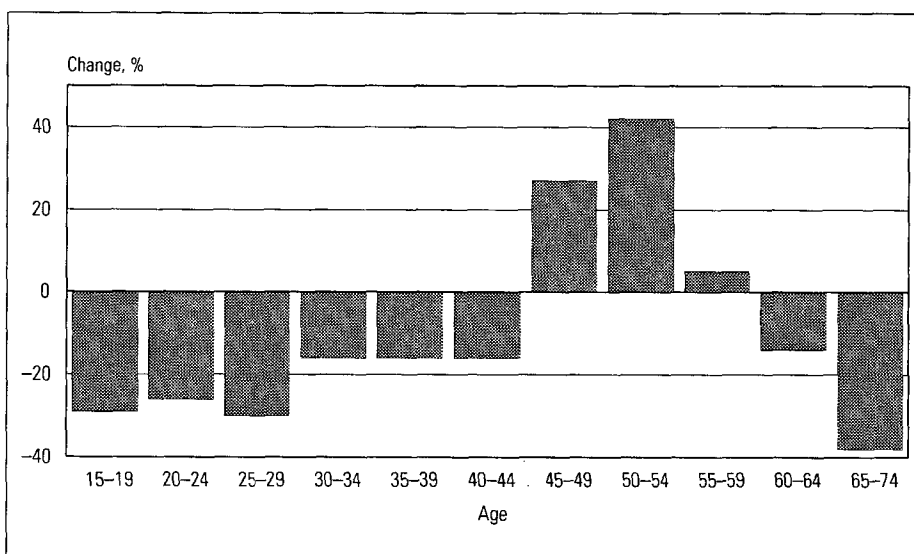
Statistics Finland's continuous Labour Force Survey provides the most reliable data on changes in the structure of the labour force. The Survey was revised over the 1997–1998 period to make its concepts and definitions compliant with the ILO recommendations used in official statistics of the European Union (Labour Force Statistics 1998). For this reason the comparable data presented here are from 1989 and 1999.

Table 2. Labour market position of population aged 15 to 74 in 1989 and 1999 (Labour Force Statistics 1998 and 1999)

Labour market position	Number of persons		Change	
	1989	1999	Persons	%
Employed	2 507 000	2 296 000	-211 000	-8
Unemployed	80 000	261 000	181 000	226
Student	273 000	325 000	52 000	19
Performing domestic work	105 000	100 000	-5 000	-5
Pensioner, etc.	760 000	908 000	148 000	19
All	3 725 000	3 890 000	165 000	4

The labour market position of the population has changed in ten years in Finland. The number of employed persons was 8 per cent lower in 1999 than in 1989. The number declined considerably during the 1991–1994 economic recession, but has since been rising although it is still lower than at the time of the previous Time Use Survey. At the same time, the number of unemployed persons tripled. In 1989, the rate of unemployment was 3.1 per cent while in 1999 it was 10.3 per cent. Of the groups outside the labour force, those of pensioners and students grew strongly in the 1990s.

Figure 10. Change from 1989 to 1999 in the size of employed labour force in different age groups (Labour Force Statistics 1998 and 1999)



The ageing of the population can be seen as an increase in the proportion of pensioners and as general ageing of the labour force. According to the Labour Force Survey, the number of employed persons declined from 1989 to 1999 in all population groups aged under 45. Correspondingly, their numbers in older age groups grew notably, by up to 42 per cent in the case of the group of those aged 50 to 54.

In 1989, the rate of employment among the population aged 15 to 64 was 74 per cent, from which it fell to 66 per cent by 1999. Men's rate of employment fell from 77 to 68 per cent and women's from 72 to 64 per cent. Women's employment did not increase in Finland in the 1990s in the way it did in the other EU countries (Employment in Europe 1999).

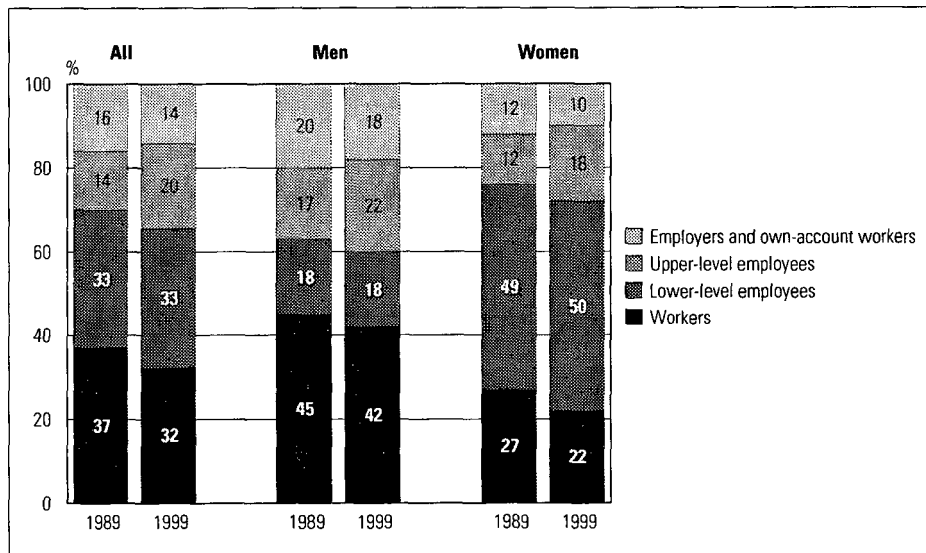
Between the two earlier Time Use Survey years of 1979 and 1987, employment among women still went up by 10 per cent. During that time the num-

ber of employed women increased faster than that of employed men, in which an increase of 5 per cent was recorded (Labour Force Statistics 1987).

The rate of employment declined clearly more among the young age groups than among older ones. The worsening of young people's employment situation can also be seen in the Time Use Survey data. In 1987, persons aged 15 to 24 spent 18 hours per week on gainful employment, on average, but by 1999 this had fallen to 12 hours per week.

The socio-economic structure of the employed labour force also clearly underwent a change in the 1990s.

Figure 11. Employed persons by socio-economic group in 1989 and 1999 (Labour Force Surveys 1989 and 1999)



In a decade, the number of own-account workers in agriculture fell by as much as 43 per cent and that of workers by 20 per cent. The number of lower-level employees also declined somewhat. In contrast, the number of upper-level employees went up clearly, with men by 20 per cent and with women by 38 per cent, over the same ten years.

A vast majority (42%) of the employed men are still workers and one employed woman in two works as a lower-level employee. The clearest change here is a relative increase in the proportion of upper-level employee jobs, in which one employee in five works these days.

Length of the working day and commuting

According to the Time Use Survey, inclusive of the time spent on main and secondary jobs the average length of men's working day was 8 hours and 27 minutes and that of women's 7 hours and 10 minutes in autumn 1999. The figures exclude the time spent travelling to and from work. In 1987, the average working day was shorter, 7 hours and 50 minutes for men and 7 hours and 4 minutes for women.

Apart from the average number of working hours, the diaries also show their daily distribution. The length of the working day is here examined from the point of the total time used both for work and for travel to and from work. Included are all weekdays of the September to November period, of which 70 per cent represent workdays. Days on which little gainful work was done, such as weekend days when work was performed at home are also included (Table 3).

Table 3. Lengths of working days inclusive of time spent on main and second jobs and commuting of employed persons during one week. Percentage distribution of days of different lengths.

Hours per day	Both genders			Men			Women		
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
Not at work	25	27	30	24	23	26	28	32	34
Under 4	9	6	5	5	6	4	10	7	5
4-6	10	9	8	8	8	6	13	10	10
7-8	35	33	29	35	34	28	35	35	31
9-10	17	18	20	20	21	23	12	13	17
11+	4	7	8	8	8	13	2	3	3
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hours.minutes per person employed	7.47	8.06	8.30	8.18	8.27	9.05	7.13	7.39	7.50

The number of days off work has increased. Weekend work has diminished a little. The proportion of short working days has decreased and that of long ones increased. There are fewer and fewer working days of under four hours. Less work is done at home than in the past. Working time and free time seem to be kept more clearly separated. Towards the end of the 1990s, the numbers of working days of four to six hours or seven to eight hours also went down, whereas those lasting over nine hours grew increasingly common. In September to November 1999, working days of over nine hours accounted for 29 per cent of all weekdays, the respective proportions for men and women having been 35 per cent and 20 per cent.

According to the 85 per cent of diary keepers who had recorded their commuting times, the average time used for daily travel to and from work was 46 minutes. This is the same as in the late 1980s. By far the largest proportion, or two-thirds, of the commuting was done by private car, less than one-fifth by public transport and one-quarter on foot or by bicycle.

The mode of travel to and from work has changed somewhat, in that the use of private cars has increased while walking or cycling has decreased. The main change is that women have taken to using private cars for commuting, which denotes narrowing of the gender gap in the choice of transport mode. However, three-quarters of the time men use for commuting is still spent in private cars while under one-half of women's commuting time is used in this transport mode. Public transport is used for commuting to approximately the same extent as at the end of the 1980s. Women continue to use public transport for commuting clearly more than men do.

Changes in annual working time

Data on annual working time describe best any changes in total hours worked. Weekly working hours vary by season, and days off and other absences obscure comparisons at the weekly level.

Time Use Survey data can be used to examine annual working hours because the survey days are distributed to all the days of a year. Working hours are reduced by annual leaves, sickness leaves and parental leaves. Persons on family care leave or temporarily laid off are not counted as employed persons in Time Use Surveys and, therefore, do not bring the average annual working time down. Hours worked in main and secondary jobs are included in annual working time whereas daily commuting time is not.

In 1999–2000, the average annual working time was 1,766 hours. This is almost the same as in 1987–1988 when it was 1,780 hours. The relative change amounts to under one per cent.

Men's annual working time is clearly longer than women's, although the difference was narrowing in the 1990s as men's working time grew shorter and women's longer.

However, the shortening of men's working time only applies to own-account workers in agriculture and persons in worker jobs. The working times of other own-account workers and employees, especially male upper-level ones, increased.

With regard to women, the lengthening of annual working time applies equally clearly to own-account workers in both agriculture and elsewhere. The working times of lower-level employees also increased, while the average annual working times of female upper-level employees and workers shortened.

Table 4. Total annual hours worked by employed persons in main and second jobs by gender and socio-economic group in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

Socio-economic group	Hours per year					
	Men			Women		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	Change	1987–1988	1999–2000	Change
Total	2 007	1 983	–24	1 527	1 539	12
Farmer on own account	2 446	2 409	–37	1 551	1 722	171
Other own-account worker	2 202	2 287	85	1 612	1 752	140
Upper-level employee	1 880	1 965	85	1 503	1 442	–61
Lower-level employee	1 801	1 849	48	1 497	1 563	66
Worker	2 038	1 904	–134	1 563	1 478	–85

Differences between socio-economic groups narrowed in respect of male wage and salary earners. It is evident that in Finland the working times of those male workers with the longest hours grew shorter by virtue of collectively bargained agreements. The working times of upper-level employees increased and they work longer average hours these days than male workers do.

Summary

The proportion accounted for by gainful work of the population's time use decreased in the 1990s. The age structure of the employed labour force underwent a clear change in that the share of young persons in it diminished while that of older persons grew. The annual working time of those employed remained unchanged, but individual working days grew longer and the number of days of leave from work increased.

Women's and men's working times were evening out as women's average working times grew longer while men's became shorter. Differences in the working hours of various employee groups also smoothed out. The working times of those having worked the longest hours shortened. Nonetheless, the working hours of upper-level employees grew distinctly longer in the 1990s.

Changes in domestic work

In Time Use Surveys, domestic work embraces housekeeping and home maintenance work, childcare, shopping and running errands, assisting other households and travel related to these activities. The general international trend in the performing of domestic work has been that women have been doing less of it while men's participation in it has been increasing (Gershuny 2000; Robinson and Godbey 1999). According to the Time Use Survey, this was also the case in Finland in the 1980s, but did the development continue through to the 1990s?

Gender and domestic work

The total time used for domestic work in Finland today amounts to 3 hours and 10 minutes per day, which is slightly more than in the 1987–1988 period. Women still do considerably more domestic work than men do, but men did increase the time they spend on it by ten or so minutes. The time women used for doing domestic work remained more or less unchanged or, if anything, decreased a little.

Table 5. Time used for domestic work by gender in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

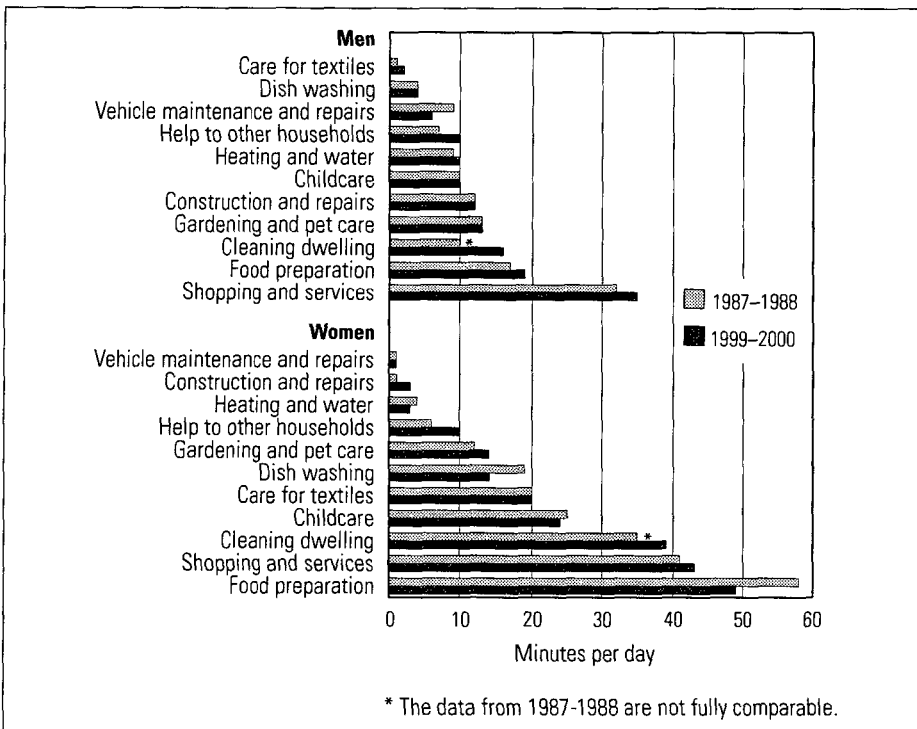
	Hours, minutes per day		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	Change
Both genders	3.04	3.10	+0.06
Men	2.15	2.27	+0.12
Women	3.50	3.47	-0.03
Women's proportion, % W : (M+W)	63	61	

Women do 61 per cent of all domestic work these days, whereas a decade ago this proportion was 63 per cent. Therefore, the trend seems to be towards more equal division of domestic work between the genders.

Content of domestic work

The clearest feature in the development of the content of domestic work has been that women have reduced their share of routine domestic work while men have increased theirs (Gershuny 2000). Does this also apply in Finland? Ownership of domestic appliances continued to spread rapidly in the 1990s. How did this influence time use?

Figure 12. Time used by men and women for different types of domestic work in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000



An examination of the content of domestic work from the whole population angle reveals no significant changes. The only minor increases took place in the times used for shopping and running errands, and for assisting other households. In contrast, studying the performing of domestic work by gender reveals that men participate in cleaning and meal preparation more than before. The time women used for preparing meals correspondingly decreased, as also did the time they spent washing and clearing up after meals.

An opposite trend can be detected in home maintenance work: men are doing less and women more of it. Men spend less time than before on vehicle

repairs, whereas women do more household repairs, construction and gardening work. Thus, differences between the genders are evening out in the traditionally most strictly female and male domestic jobs. Nevertheless, women still do 71 per cent of all housekeeping and men 65 per cent of all maintenance work.

Has the spread of household technology reduced the amount of domestic work? Households were eagerly acquiring dishwashing machines and microwave ovens in the 1990s. Whereas at the time of the previous Time Use Survey in 1987, 36 per cent of the respondents had a dishwashing machine at home, by the turn of the millennium the percentage had gone up to 58. A microwave oven was still relatively rare in 1987, when 27 per cent of the respondents had one at home. Today, a vast majority (86%) of the population in Finland have one in their kitchen.

Owners of dishwashing machines use less time for washing and clearing up after meals than do those without one. Microwave ovens, in turn, only seem to save men's meal preparation time.

Age and domestic work

As already established, men do more domestic work these days than they used to. Does this development towards gender equality start with the youngest age groups, or do even older men learn to do domestic work?

Figure 13. Time used by men for domestic work by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

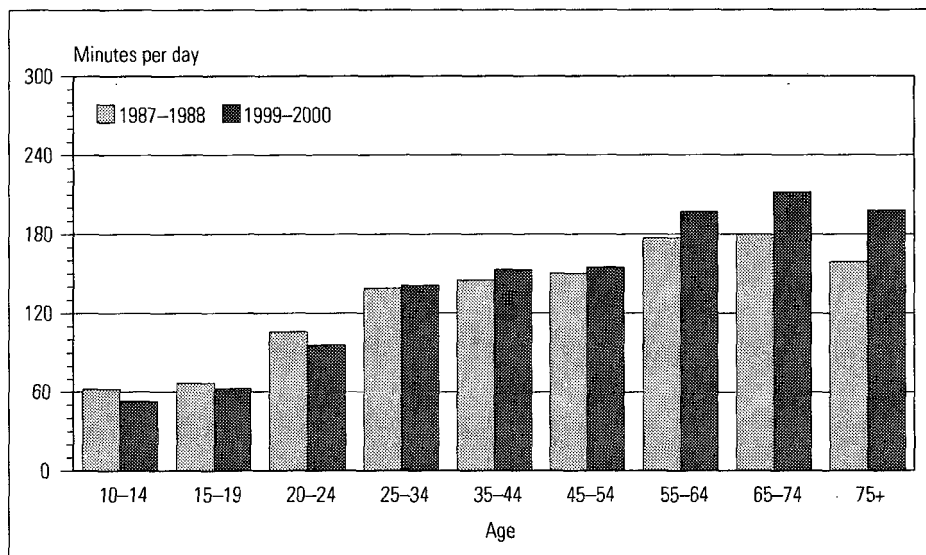


Figure 14. Time used by women for domestic work by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

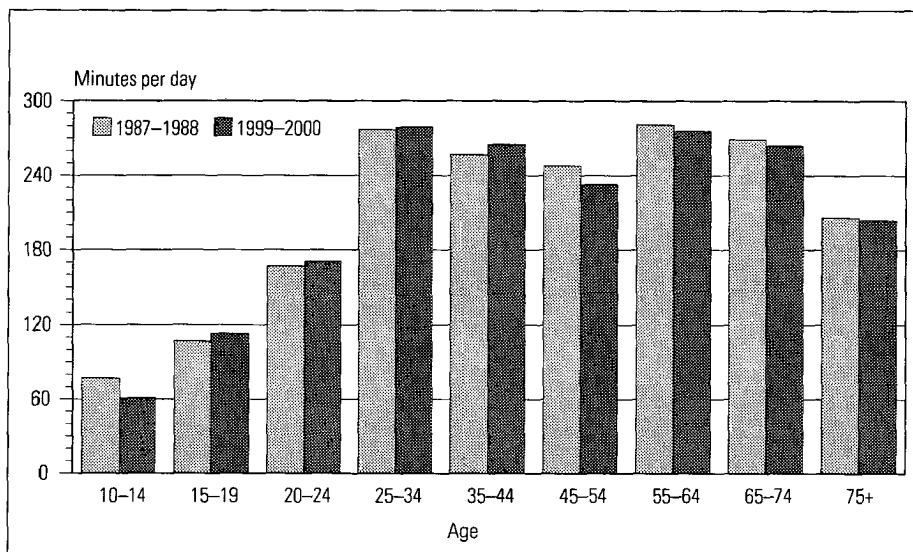


Figure 13 shows that men aged under 25 today do rather less than more domestic work than men of corresponding age did a decade ago. In reality, participation in domestic work increased most among men in the oldest age groups. A contributing factor to this could be that the proportions of unemployed and retired persons in the population aged over 55 are larger today than they were ten years ago. This means that more time has become available for domestic work.

With women, the youngest survey respondents aged 10 to 14, and respondents aged over 44 - particularly those between 45 and 54 - reduced most the amounts of domestic work they do. Women aged 15 to 44 increased their domestic work fractionally.

Domestic work and stage in family cycle

The time used for domestic work depends essentially on the stage in the family cycle. Establishing a family and the birth and care of children influence the overall amount of domestic work that has to be done.

Figures 15 and 16 show that mothers of under school age children still do the lion's share of domestic work. As regards men, all except those aged under 45 with no children under 18 living at home increased the amounts of time they spend doing domestic work.

The division of work within a family can be examined by calculating what proportion women do of the spouses' total volume of domestic workload (Table 6). The equalising of responsibilities in the past decade can be seen as a reduction of women's proportion of all domestic work at all stages

of the family cycle. This is most clearly detectable in families with school age children and in older families with no children under 18. Yet, even at its lowest, women's share of all the time used for domestic work in a family is still nearly 60 per cent.

Figure 15. Time used by married or cohabiting men for domestic work by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

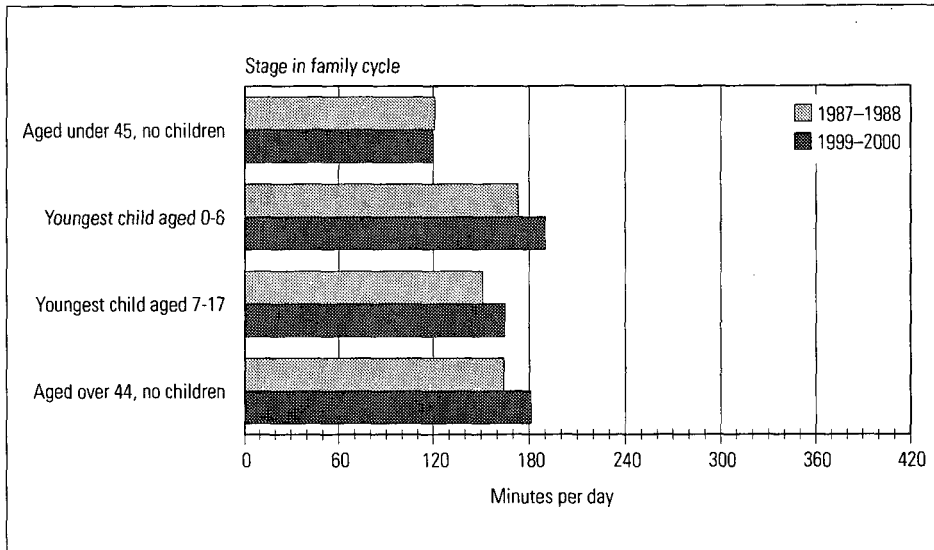


Figure 16. Time used by married or cohabiting women for domestic work by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

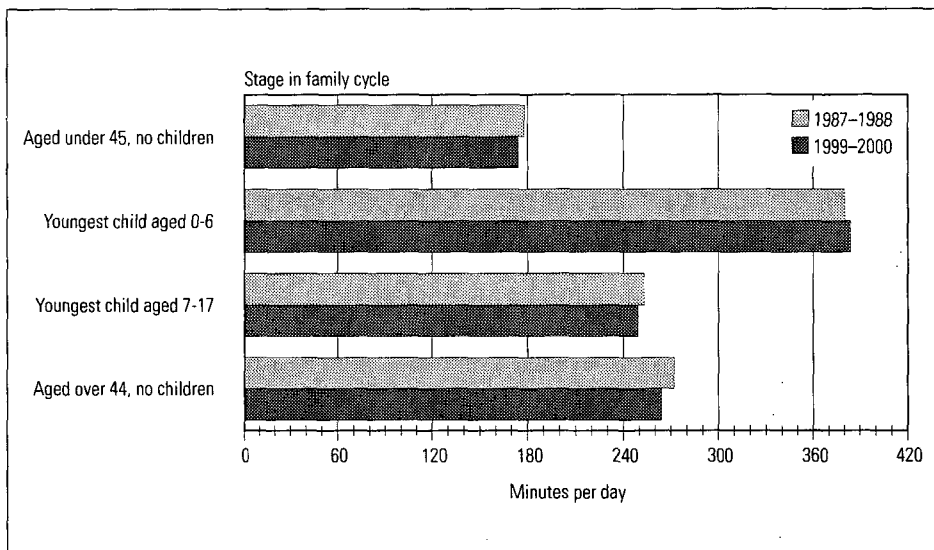


Table 6. Time used by married or cohabiting women for domestic work as a proportion of spouses' total time used for domestic work by stage in family cycle

	%	
	1987–1988	1999–2000
Aged under 45, no children	60	59
Youngest child aged 0–6	69	67
Youngest child aged 7–17	63	60
Aged over 44, no children	62	58

Employment and domestic work

As already established in the previous Chapter, a smaller proportion of the population is employed today than at the end of the 1980s. The development in women's and men's domestic work follows that of the whole population: men increased and women decreased the amount of domestic work they do. These days, unemployed and retired men use almost 30 minutes more for domestic work than they did good decade ago.

Unlike other women, the women outside the labour force, or so-called home-makers, clearly increased the time they use for domestic work (by 39 minutes). They, too, do less housekeeping today, but use over an hour more for childcare. As a consequence of the economic recession of the early 1990s, mothers of young children often stayed at home to look after the children. The composition of this group has, thus, changed from the late 1980s (Savola 2000).

Socio-economic group and domestic work

Female own-account workers in agriculture have always done more domestic work than wage and salary earners have. This did not change in the 1990s: they still used five hours per day for domestic work. Female workers and employees do the next largest amounts of domestic work. The biggest change took place with other female own-account workers, who reduced the time they spend on domestic work by 45 minutes per day and today do the least amounts of it. In the previous Chapter we already observed that female own-account workers today use half-an-hour more for gainful work than before, and this time has been pinched from domestic work.

Table 7. Time used for domestic work by gender and socio-economic group in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

	Hours.minutes per day					
	Men			Women		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	Change	1987–1988	1999–2000	Change
Farmers on own account	1.56	2.03	+0.07	5.12	5.08	–0.04
Other own-account workers	2.02	1.58	–0.04	4.02	3.17	–0.45
Upper-level employees	2.29	2.26	–0.03	3.45	3.40	–0.05
Lower-level employees	2.27	2.19	–0.08	3.46	3.38	–0.08
Workers	2.09	2.25	+0.16	3.40	3.47	+0.07
All employed, total	2.14	2.19	+0.05	3.51	3.42	–0.09

With men, workers increased the amounts of domestic work they do. In contrast, and unlike in the 1980s, male employees reduced their amounts of domestic work.

Table 8. Time used by men as a proportion of that used by women for domestic work in different socio-economic groups in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

	%	
	1987–1988	1999–2000
Farmers on own account	37	40
Other own-account workers	50	60
Upper-level employees	66	66
Lower-level employees	65	64
Workers	59	64
All employed, total	58	63

The traditionally deep division in domestic work between women and men among own-account workers in agriculture evened out somewhat as men increased and women decreased the amounts of time they use for it. Similar levelling out between the genders also took place among other own-account workers and workers. The ratios for female and male employees of the time used for domestic work remained more or less unchanged.

Total work load

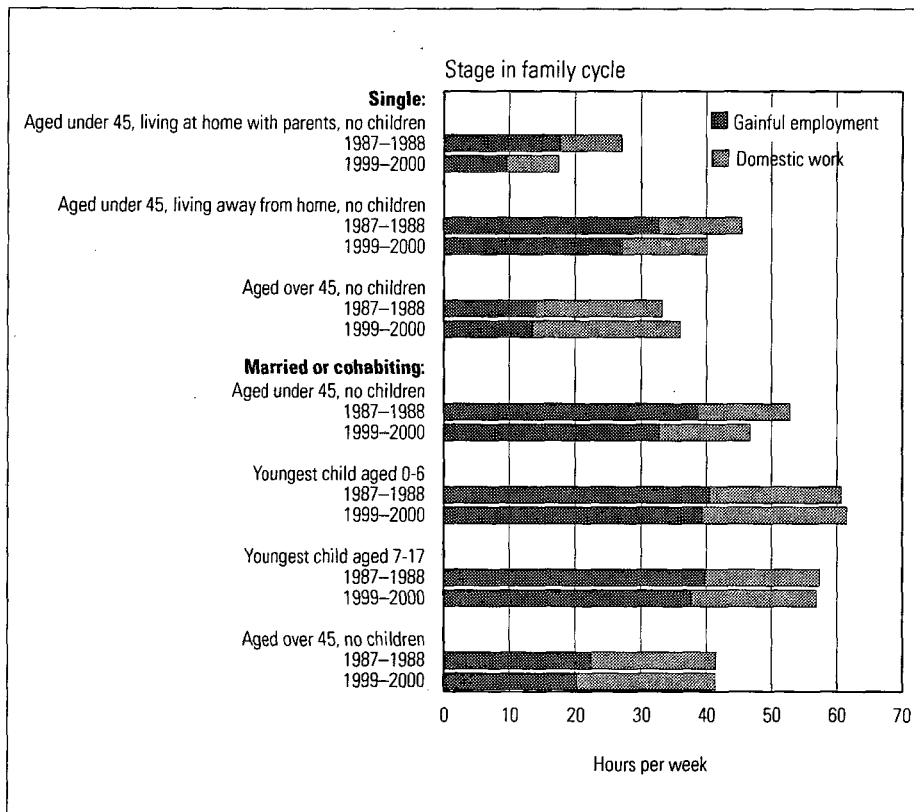
We will next add up all the time used for gainful work and domestic work into total work load, with which we can study the division of the total work input between the genders. It also allows us to see which categories of work dominate at different stages of the family cycle.

In the 1990s, the total work load of both men and women decreased by three hours per week, on average. This is because the input of time into gainful employment contracted. Men's input into domestic work grew, but women did approximately the same amount of it as they did at the end of the 1980s. The total work loads of men and women were almost equal, averaging 41 hours for men and 42 hours for women per week.

Table 9. Total work load by gender in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

	Hours per week					
	All		Men		Women	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
Gainful employment	23	20	28	24	19	16
Domestic work	22	22	16	17	27	26
Total	45	42	44	41	45	42

Figure 17. Total work load of men by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

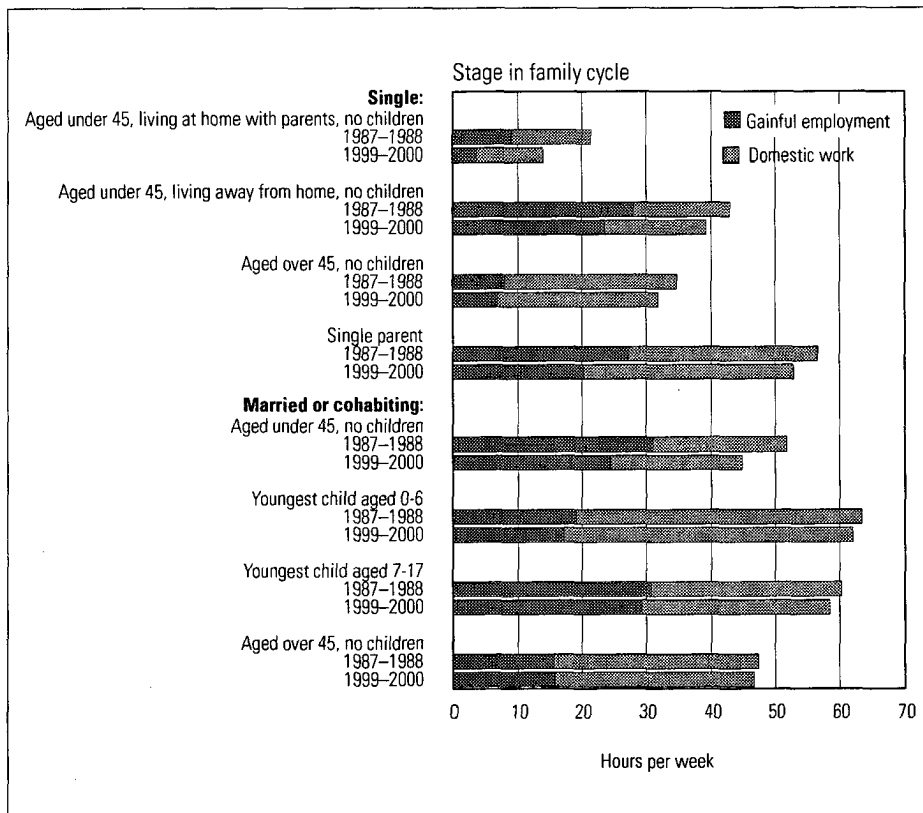


Total work load varies considerably by stage in the family cycle, but the total work loads of men and women in the same stage of the family cycle are nearly identical, albeit there is variation in the dominance of gainful and domestic work, so that paid, gainful work dominates with men and unpaid, domestic work with women.

Men who live alone do less domestic work than they used to. In contrast, married or cohabiting men in families with children or in older families with no children increased the time they use for domestic work. Young people living at home participate less and less in domestic work. It seems that some of the domestic work children used to do has been shifted on to their fathers.

The total work times of young persons without families became shorter, as also did the work times of single mothers whose input into gainful work decreased and that into domestic work increased. The total work times of parents with children remained more or less the same as 12 years ago.

Figure 18. Total work load of women by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000



Summary

The time used for domestic work increased somewhat in the 1990s, but the development in this differed between the genders, as men used more but women less time for housekeeping. In home maintenance work the development was the opposite. Consequently, the contents of men's and women's domestic work were converging and the division into women's and men's domestic jobs grew less distinct.

Both men and women increased the time they use for shopping and helping other households. Families with children spent more time on childcare.

Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, older men, unemployed men and male workers increased the time they use for domestic work. Among women, female own-account workers, whose input into gainful work increased in the 1990s, reduced the time they use for domestic work by most.

On average, the total work load, comprised of the total time used for gainful work and domestic work combined, decreased by three hours per week in the 1990s because of reduced input into gainful employment. The reduction was of the same magnitude for both men and women.

Changes in free time

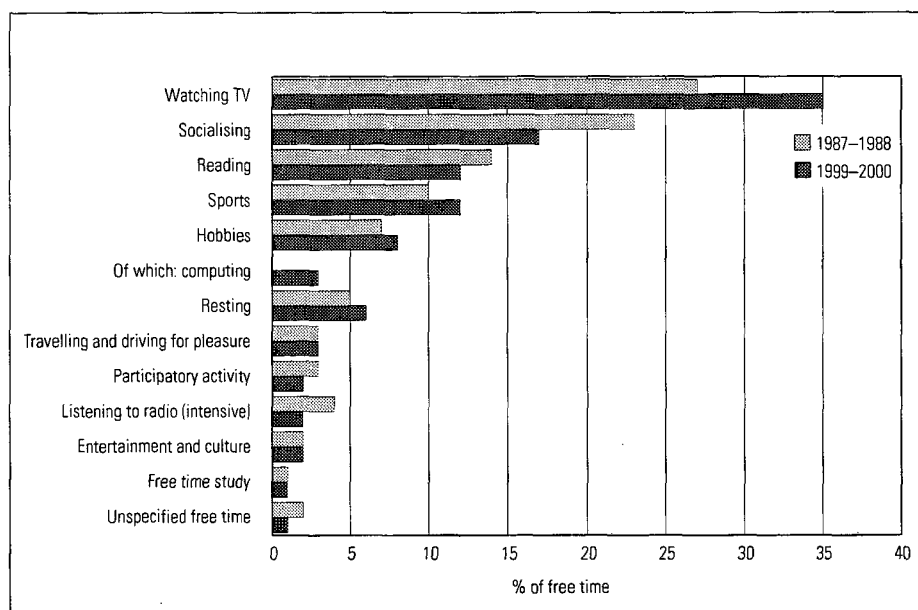
Free time is defined as the proportion of a day that remains once the total time used for sleep, meals, gainful work, domestic work and full-time studies has been deducted. The average amount of free time people have in Finland is 6 hours and 29 minutes per day, or 46 hours per week.

The amount of free time has increased by one hour per week since the end of the 1980s. Men have three hours more free time per week at their disposal than women have.

Content of free time

The biggest change in the content of free time in the 1990s, as well as in the decade before it, was an increase in the time used for watching television. Today, over one-third of all free time is spent watching television. The proportion of the second largest free time use category, i.e. socialising, contracted from 23 to 17 per cent in the 1990s. Other changes in the use of free time included a reduction in the time used for reading and a fractional increase in that spent on sports and outdoor activities. Reading and physical exercise each account for 12 per cent of all free time use today.

Figure 19. Distribution of free time by type of use in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000



The time used for different hobbies also increased in the 1990s. This is explained by the grown popularity of computing. From the perspective of the whole population, however, computer use still only accounts for a minor proportion - three or so per cent - of all free time use. Nevertheless, children aged 10 to 14 already spend one-tenth of their leisure time at the computer.

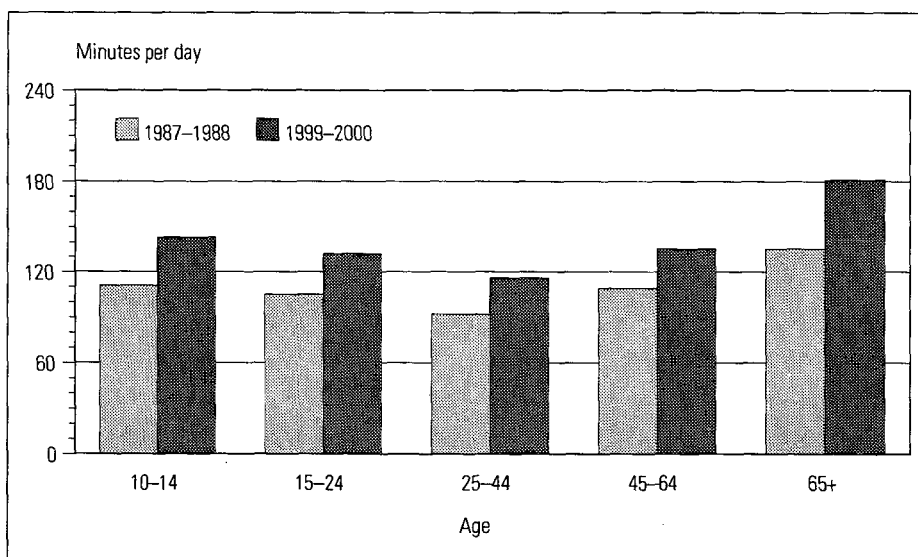
Watching television

Significant structural changes took place in television broadcasting in Finland in the 1990s. In the 1993 channel reform the public service operator YLE and the commercial MTV started to operate on their own, separate channels. The fourth television channel, Channel Four Finland, started programming in 1997. Thus, the supply of television programmes increased considerably in the 1990s (Finnish Mass Media 2000, 47–51).

Most of the population already had a colour television at the end of the 1980s. Today, almost everybody in Finland (97 per cent of the population) has a television at home. More than half (57%) of the respondents owned at least two television sets.

In all, 29 per cent of the respondents were connected to cable television. Eight per cent had their own dish or satellite antenna, and 77 per cent owned a VCR, as against 40 per cent in 1987.

Figure 20. Time used for watching television as primary activity by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000



Television watching increased throughout the 1990s (Finnish Mass Media 2000, 72). Between March 1999 and February 2000, the average time people spent watching TV was 2 hours and 16 minutes per day. On top of this, people watch television as secondary activity for a further quarter of an hour per day. Compared to the end of the 1980s, the daily television viewing time grew by thirty minutes.

The difference in the amount of time men and women spend watching television increased in the 1980s. The same trend continued in the 1990s: today men watch television for 2 hours and 26 minutes and women for 2 hours and 8 minutes per day.

People of all ages used more time for television watching in Finland. Pensioners spend the longest, or three hours per day, watching television. TV watching increased in all socio-economic groups, too. Workers were the most avid TV viewers.

The popularity of television watching on Sundays, in particular, grew. In autumn, men aged 10 to 64 used as much as 47 minutes more time for watching television on Sundays than at the end of the 1980s. Women's Sunday viewing also increased by over thirty minutes.

Table 10. Time used by population aged 10 to 64 for watching television as primary activity by gender and day of the week in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

	Hours.minutes per day			Change Minutes per day	
	1979	1987	1999	1987-1979	1999-1987
Weekdays					
All	1.04	1.27	1.56	+23	+29
Men	1.13	1.36	2.08	+23	+32
Women	0.55	1.18	1.45	+23	+27
Lauantaisin					
All	2.04	2.18	2.38	+14	+20
Men	2.08	2.27	2.55	+19	+28
Women	2.01	2.09	2.22	+8	+13
Sunnuntaisin					
All	1.46	2.14	2.53	+28	+39
Men	1.58	2.32	3.19	+34	+47
Women	1.35	1.55	2.29	+20	+34

Socialising

In the Time Use Survey, socialising embraces socialising with family members, friends and acquaintances at home or at cafes or restaurants, as well as telephone conversations. Socialising refers to the time used for actual social intercourse. Judging by the information obtained with the time use diaries, socialising with both family, and with friends and acquaintances decreased notably in the 1990s. Altogether good one hour per day was spent socialising, while the corresponding amount at the end of the 1980s was ninety minutes. This development shows no appreciable difference between men and women. However, women used less time than men did for visiting friends and acquaintances.

Table 11. Time used by population aged 10 to 64 for socialising by gender and day of the week in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

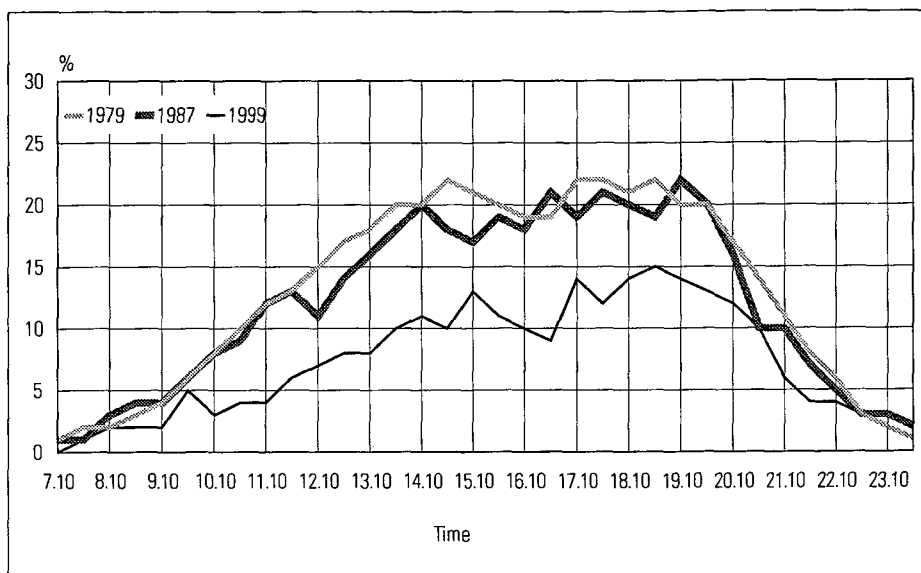
	Hours.minutes per day			Change Minutes per day	
	1979	1987	1999	1987-1979	1999-1987
Weekdays					
All	0.56	0.56	0.42	0	-14
Men	0.54	0.50	0.40	-4	-10
Women	0.59	1.03	0.44	+4	-19
Saturdays					
All	1.48	1.45	1.35	-3	-10
Men	1.53	1.41	1.42	-12	+1
Women	1.44	1.48	1.29	+4	-19
Sundays					
All	1.53	1.44	1.03	-9	-41
Men	1.49	1.33	1.01	-16	-32
Women	1.56	1.56	1.05	0	-51

Socialising on Sundays, in particular, diminished clearly. This can be seen from Figure 21, where socialising on Sundays is distinctly down on earlier survey years. Saturday has overtaken Sunday as the day of liveliest socialising.

Despite the rapid spread of the mobile telephone, the time recorded under telephone conversations remained roughly the same as in 1987-1988. One-quarter of the respondents of the Time Use Survey had recorded telephone conversations in their diaries and they spoke half an hour per day on the telephone, on average. As many as 80 per cent of the respondents had a mobile telephone in their household.

The telephone has become an increasingly important instrument for the managing of free time and social relationships. However, Time Use Surveys cannot measure all telephone conversations, because the ten-minute re-

Figure 21. Socialising on Sundays by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



ording accuracy is not exact enough for taking into account short phone calls. According to the 1999 Information Society Survey, over one-third of telephone users used less than five minutes per day for private calls (Nurmela, Heinonen, Ollila and Virtanen 2000).

No major changes took place between the 1980s and 1990s in the degree of home-centredness of free time use. Nevertheless, a slightly larger part of free time is today spent at home than at the end of the 1980s. In autumn 1987, population aged 10 to 64 spent 62 per cent of their free time at home whereas today the corresponding percentage is 64. The proportion women spend of their free time in another household contracted from 11 to eight per cent. With men, the respective proportion remained unchanged at nine per cent. Good one-quarter of all free time is spent elsewhere than at home or in another household.

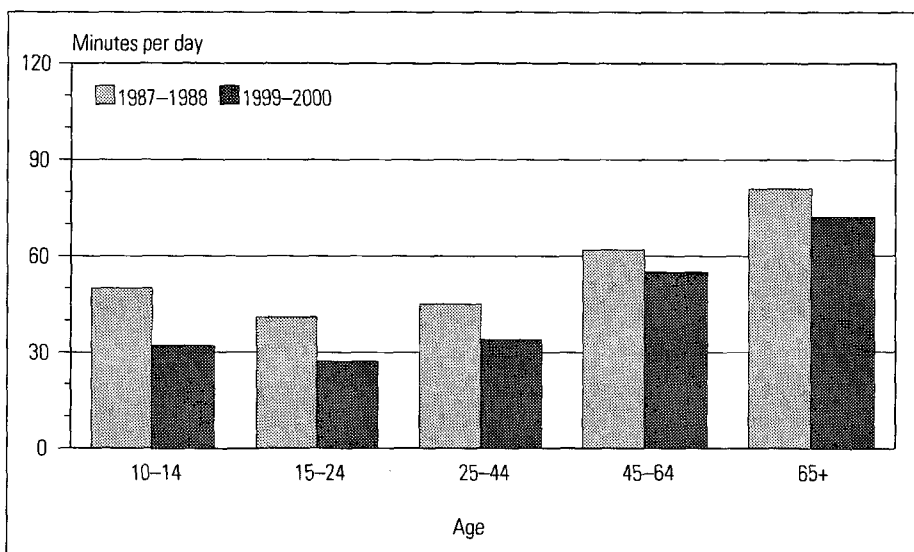
Reading

The amount of time used for reading books, newspapers or periodicals decreased from 53 to 46 minutes per day. This does not include reading as a secondary activity, reading of papers or periodicals at work or reading of web versions of papers, periodical or books. When reading alongside another activity, e.g. at the breakfast table, is included, the time used for reading goes up by ten or so minutes.

The reading of both books, and papers and periodicals decreased. The proportion of the time used for reading books of all time used for reading went down from 30 to 26 per cent.

Men and women alike use less time for reading these days but women still read more books than men do. There is no appreciable difference between women and men in the amount of time used for reading papers and periodicals.

Figure 22. Time used for reading by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000



As Figure 22 shows, all age groups used less time for reading than before. This development was detectable already in the 1980s among young people, but has now also become apparent among the adult population.

The data from the Time Use Survey interviews also confirm that the time used for reading decreased. The interviewees were asked whether they had read any books in the last twelve months. Altogether 73 per cent of the interviewees had read a book during the time period concerned, whereas in 1991 the corresponding proportion was 82 per cent (Minkkinen, Pääkkönen and Liikkanen 2001, 13).

Home subscriptions of newspapers have fallen in recent years. One-quarter of households no longer receive a newspaper at home. The reduction in home subscriptions applies especially to small households (Nurmela, Heinonen, Ollila and Virtanen 2000, 61).

Employed men reduced their reading more than women did. Of the different socio-economic groups, upper-level employees are still the most devoted readers. With men, the difference between lower-level employees and workers evened out, because male employees reduced their reading notably.

Sports and outdoor activities

The time used for sports and outdoor activities grew from 38 to 45 minutes per day. Especially women use more time for sports today than they used to, and spend 39 minutes on this activity per day. However, men still retained their lead over women in this, for they use 51 minutes per day for sports and outdoor exercise.

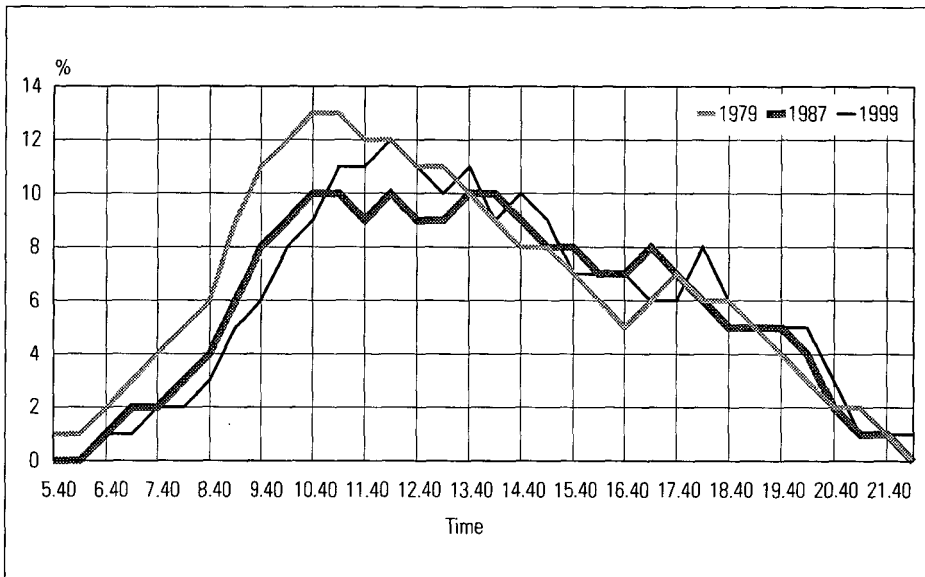
Women increased the time they spend on sports and outdoor activities on weekdays, in particular, while with men the respective increase in time use concentrated on weekends. People go out jogging or walking on Sundays later than they did twenty years ago. Participation in sports or outdoor activities reaches its peak on autumn Sundays at around noontime. Twenty years ago the corresponding time was one hour earlier (Figure 23).

Table 12. Time used by population aged 10 to 64 for sports and outdoor activities by gender and day of the week in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

	Hours.minutes per day			Change Minutes per day	
	1979	1987	1999	1987-1979	1999-1987
Weekdays					
All	0.24	0.26	0.28	+2	+2
Men	0.30	0.32	0.30	+2	-2
Women	0.18	0.20	0.27	+2	+7
Saturdays					
All	0.42	0.39	0.41	-3	+2
Men	1.00	0.50	0.52	-10	+2
Women	0.27	0.27	0.30	0	+3
Sundays					
All	1.02	0.53	0.53	-9	0
Men	1.21	1.03	1.06	-18	+3
Women	0.44	0.42	0.40	-2	-2

Population aged over 45, in particular, increased the time they use for sports. They opt mainly for walking while their juniors prefer more active types of sport or exercise.

Figure 23. Sports and outdoor activities on Sundays by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999



Hobbies

Hobbies here embrace handicrafts, artistic hobbies, computing, different games, listening to music from recordings and correspondence. One-half of men's activities in this time use category are associated with the computer. With women, the main hobby activity is handicrafts.

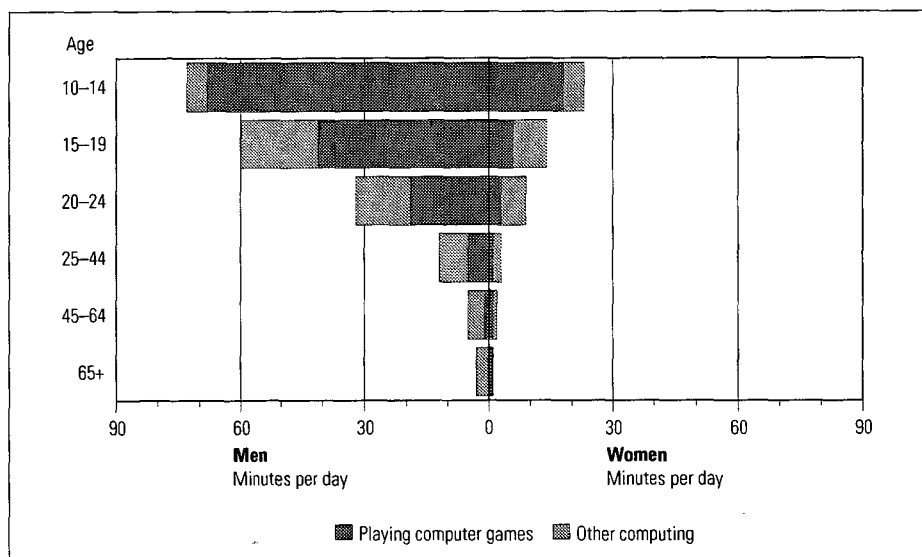
Computers

Computing as leisure activity is examined next. Computer use at work or at home in connection with gainful employment or domestic work is not included in the presented figures. Playing of computer games also embraces video games.

Less than one-half (48%) of the Time Use Survey respondents had a computer at home. Over one-half (57%) of those who had a computer at home also had it connected to the Internet (Minkkinen, Pääkkönen and Liikkanen 2001).

At the whole population level, the average time spent on computing for pleasure totals 11 minutes per day. There are distinct differences between women and men in computing in that men use 17 minutes for it and women clearly less, or just five minutes.

Figure 24. Time spent at the computer by gender and age group in 1999–2000



On the survey day, 12 per cent of the population aged 10 or over did something with the computer for pleasure. The average time computer users spent at their computers was 89 minutes per day.

Playing games accounts for more than one-half of all the time used for computing. Most of the computer use of those aged under 20 consists of playing games.

When this activity is examined by age, those under 25 spend the most time by far at the computer. Compared to young people, adults use the computer very little. There is no significant difference between the days of the week in computer use.

According to the data from the Time Use Survey interviews, computers are most commonly used for word processing. Three-quarters of computer users did this. The second most popular purpose of use was playing games, which good half (55%) of the users said they did. In all, 39 per cent of the users of computers used drawing or image processing programs while 32 per cent used spreadsheet programs. One user in ten did programming (Minkkinen, Pääkkönen and Liikkanen 2001, 18–19).

The most common purposes of Internet use were information search and email correspondence (Table 13). Nearly one-half of the home computer users did their banking via the Internet. Close on one-third used the computer to keep an eye on the electronic media. So far, a relatively small proportion of approximately one in six of the home users did shopping or managed other transactions via the Internet. Altogether 18 per cent of the home users of the Internet took part in web chats or discussions.

Table 13. Home use of the Internet for different purposes in 1999-2000, per cent of computer users with a home connection

	% of computer users
Uses the computer for	
Information search from the Internet	79
Email	63
Banking	48
Reading printed media, listening to radio, watching television	30
Web discussion	18
Shopping, booking/ordering tickets, other services	16

Source: Minkkinen, Pääkkönen and Liikkanen 2001, 85.

Handicrafts

Women started to use less time for doing handicrafts already in the 1980s and the declining trend also continued in the 1990s (Niemi and Pääkkönen 1990, 54–55; Seppänen 1994, 16–17). The time spent on handicrafts as main activity almost halved from what it was at the end of the 1980s so that it now amounts to only seven minutes per day. The proportion of respondents who said they did handicrafts on the day of the survey fell from 14 to eight per cent.

Other free time

The amount of time used for participatory activities remained unchanged in the 1990s. Seven per cent of the population aged over 10 took part in organisational or religious activities on the day of the survey.

Seven per cent of the population also attended cultural or entertainment events on the day of the survey. This proportion, too, has remained largely unchanged.

Attending cultural or entertainment events is generally not done daily, so a more appropriate way to study the time used for it is to extend the inquired time period beyond the last twelve hours. According to the Time Use Survey interview data, 49 per cent of the respondents had visited the cinema in the last twelve months. The next most popular cultural or entertainment events were theatre and concert performances, which just short of 40 per cent of the population had attended. Good one-third of the respon-

dents had visited art museums or exhibitions, while 29 per cent had been to other museums (Minkkinen, Pääkkönen and Liikkanen 2001, 5).

Young people's pleasure drives decreased clearly during the 1990s. The time used by men aged 15 to 24 for driving for pleasure fell to one-quarter of what it was in the 1987–1988 period.

Free time can also be spent resting, doing nothing in particular. The time used for resting increased slightly in the 1990s. Good 40 per cent of the respondents had recorded resting, or inactivity, in their diaries.

Summary

The amount of free time increased by one hour in the 1990s. Today, people in Finland have 46 hours per week at their disposal for leisure activities. Men have three hours more than women do.

Television watching continues to account for an increasing proportion of the free time. Nowadays, more than one-third of free time is spent watching television. In contrast, less time was used for the reading of books, papers or periodicals. All age groups used less time for reading than before.

Socialising decreased in the 1990s. People meet friends or acquaintances less than they used to in the 1980s. A slightly larger proportion of free time is spent at home than ten or so years ago.

The amount of time used for sports and outdoor activities increased, especially with women. Population over the age of 45 spend more time on physical exercise activities these days than they did at the end of the 1980s.

Computers have not revolutionised free time at the whole population level, and computing only accounts for three per cent of free time use. The total free time spent computing amounts to good one hour per week. Nevertheless, young people in the 10 to 14 age group already spend one-tenth of their leisure time at the computer.

Women's handicraft hobbies continued to dwindle in the 1990s. The time used for doing handicrafts almost halved from what it was twelve years ago.

Summary

Time Use Surveys are a window into people's everyday life. The number of hours per day is constant, but the way people make use of them varies. Statistics Finland has conducted three Time Use Surveys, in 1979, 1987–1988 and 1999–2000. This publication studies changes in the use of time in autumn over two decades, as well as changes in the annual time use over a period of 12 years.

Time Use Surveys are based on detailed keeping of diaries into which the respondents write down in their own words what they have done during a two-day period. The diaries disclose at what time of the day and for how long certain activities have taken place.

The division of time between sleep, meals, gainful employment, studies, domestic work and actual free time has changed very little in two decades. The amount of time used for studies has been diminishing somewhat from one decade to the next. A lot of gainful work was done in autumn 1987, even more than in autumn 1979 or 1999. The number of employed persons went down, and the numbers of unemployed persons and persons outside the labour force increased as a consequence of the economic recession of the early 1990s. The amount of time used for domestic work did not decrease, but rather increased slightly instead in the 1990s.

More distinct changes can be detected if the use of time is examined by age group. The age structure of the gainfully employed population has changed in that the rate of employment has fallen among young people but risen among older age groups. Studying is continued to ever later in life.

The average annual working times of those employed have remained unchanged, but workdays have grown longer and the number of days of leave from work has increased. Men continue to spend distinctly more time on gainful employment than women do. However, the difference between the genders has narrowed in this respects, as men's annual working time decreased while women's increased. Differences in working times between various employee groups have also been evening out. The working times of workers, traditionally having worked the longest hours, shortened whereas those of upper-level employees grew distinctly longer in the 1990s. At the same time, the socio-economic structure of the employed labour force changed in that the numbers of own-account workers in agriculture and workers fell, but that of upper-level employees rose. Private cars are increasingly being used for commuting to and from work, primarily because women have started to use them more.

Changes in employment seem to be reflected in the amounts of time used for sleep. Less time is used for sleep during workdays than in other

days, which explains why people slept less in autumn 1987 than in autumn 1979 and 1999. A more interesting change, however, is that the daily amount of sleep varies more these days than it used to. Short night's sleep, on the one hand, and long night's sleep, on the other, have become increasingly common among the population aged under 45. Young people sleep longer than before during weekends.

The daily rhythm of sleep has also changed, as the times for retiring and waking up have both become later. In consequence, workdays also start slightly later than before.

The weekly rhythm, that is the portioning of activities to different days of the week, has altered slightly. Less gainful work but more domestic work is done during weekends. Saturday is the actual day for doing domestic jobs, although they are also increasingly done on Sundays. Saturday has strengthened its position as a day off work when people visits friends or relations, an activity previously usually reserved for Sundays.

Sunday has strengthened its position as the real day for rest, when people sleep in and go out jogging or walking later than in previous decades. Instead of social visiting, people prefer to spend Sundays watching television these days.

The extended opening hours of shops can be seen in slightly later week-day shopping than before. However, the clearest change in shopping habits concerns Saturdays, when people go to the shops as much as 90 minutes later than in the past, i.e. between 11 am and 2.30 pm.

The amount of time used for domestic work increased slightly in the 1990s. Both men and women spent more time on shopping and on helping other households. Families with children used more time for childcare.

The difference between the genders in the amounts of time used for domestic work narrowed as men participated in it more than before. With men's increased participation in housekeeping, the split into women's and men's domestic jobs grew less obvious. Women, in turn, do more and more home maintenance and gardening work these days.

Of all men, perhaps slightly surprisingly, older men, unemployed men and men in worker positions increased their participation in domestic work most. Differences between the socio-economic groups in the time spent on domestic work evened out as male workers caught up with male employees.

The total work load formed by the combined time used for gainful and domestic work together diminished by an average of three hours per week in the 1990s, because both men and women did less gainful work.

The amount of free time increased by one hour per week in the 1990s. People in Finland now have 46 hours of free time per week at their disposal. Men have three hours more than women do.

Television's share of time use during free time continued to grow in the 1990s. These days people watch television thirty minutes longer per day

than they did at the end of the 1980s. Television viewing increased in all the socio-economic groups, and men still lead women in the amount of time spent on this activity.

All age groups spend less time than before on reading books, papers and periodicals. This trend was already detectable among young people in the 1980s, but today adult people, too, use less time for this activity than they used to.

The amount of time used for sports and outdoor activities increased, especially among women. People aged over 45 take more physical exercise today than they did at the end of the 1980s. Women's handicraft hobby declined further in the 1990s, and the time used for doing handicrafts almost halved from what it was good decade ago.

The time used for socialising diminished clearly in the 1990s. People meet up with their friends and acquaintances less than before. A slightly larger proportion of free time is spent at home than was the case twelve years ago and families' time together is increasingly television-centred.

The mobile telephone boom has not changed the structure of time use as such, because a vast majority of the calls they are used for are short and constitute a secondary activity. Thus, mobile telephones are mainly used for the purpose of personal time organising.

Computers have not revolutionised free time at the whole population level. So far, only a minor proportion, or three per cent, of free time is spent at the computer. Nevertheless, young people already devote one-tenth of their free time to this activity.

To sum up, one could say that people's time use habits change slowly. The changes that take place in everyday life from one decade to the next are smaller than the ones a private individual experiences during his or her own life cycle.

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Appendix tables

1. Time use of population aged 10 to 64 by gender in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

September-November. All days of the week

Activity	Both genders						
	Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %			
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
01	Gainful employment	3.25	3.36	3.26	..	49,2	45,2
02	Travel to/from work	0.16	0.17	0.17	36,7	38,7	37,6
01-02	Gainful employment , total	3.41	3.53	3.43	48,8	49,3	45,2
03	Housekeeping	1.28	1.18	1.16	75,3	74,9	80,2
04	Maintenance	0.18	0.18	0.19	24,4	24,7	24,5
05	Other housework	0.11	0.11	0.13	23,6	21,7	17,9
06	Childcare	0.16	0.18	0.20	19,8	20,1	20,2
07	Shopping and services	0.22	0.23	0.25	47,8	51,4	49,9
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.11	0.18	0.18	30,9	50,2	42,5
03-08	Domestic work, total	2.46	2.47	2.51	88,9	90,4	90,3
09	Sleep	8.30	8.24	8.29	100,0	100,0	99,9
10	Meals	1.20	1.13	1.14	99,7	99,4	98,9
11	Washing and dressing	0.44	0.46	0.46	95,3	96,5	94,8
09-11	Personal care, total	10.34	10.23	10.29	100,0	100,0	100,0
12	School or university	1.05	0.55	0.51	18,9	16,9	16,2
13	Travel to/from school	0.07	0.06	0.06	14,9	13,3	13,2
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.05	0.05	0.03	5,2	4,9	1,7
12-14	Study, total	1.17	1.05	1.00	23,4	20,8	17,7
15	Participatory activity	0.08	0.07	0.06	6,7	6,2	4,9
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.32	0.32	0.34	37,2	36,4	39,8
17	Entertainment and culture	0.06	0.05	0.06	6,1	6,0	7,4
18	Reading	0.48	0.49	0.42	78,3	77,4	65,8
19	Listening to radio	0.08	0.10	0.04	17,8	20,1	10,5
20	Watching television	1.18	1.41	2.10	72,1	81,6	86,3
21	Socialising with family	0.12	0.12	0.07	27,8	30,0	22,0
22	Socialising with friends	1.00	0.58	0.45	58,5	61,2	50,9
23	Hobbies	0.27	0.25	0.28	34,9	32,5	33,2
24	Other free time	0.32	0.17	0.16	53,4	36,7	38,1
25	Travel related to free time	0.27	0.32	0.31	40,9	46,8	41,0
15-25	Free time, total	5.38	5.48	5.50	99,5	99,3	99,1
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.03	0.06	3,5	1,8	10,1
01-26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	100,00	100,0	100,0
Size of population		3 507 000	3 674 000	3 744 000			
Number of survey days		12 057	4 764	2 323			

Men						Women					
Time used as Hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %			Time used as Hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %		
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
4.00	4.09	4.08	..	54,3	50,9	2.53	3.02	2.47	..	44,0	40,0
0.18	0.20	0.19	40,7	42,7	41,0	0.14	0.15	0.16	33,1	34,7	34,6
4.18	4.29	4.27	53,3	54,4	50,9	3.07	3.17	3.03	44,6	44,0	40,0
0.34	0.35	0.40	59,3	61,1	69,0	2.18	2.02	1.49	90,1	88,9	90,4
0.27	0.27	0.25	27,2	28,9	24,4	0.10	0.09	0.14	21,9	20,4	24,6
0.11	0.12	0.11	20,8	19,1	14,3	0.10	0.11	0.15	26,3	24,2	21,1
0.08	0.09	0.09	14,0	13,9	13,6	0.24	0.28	0.30	25,2	26,5	26,2
0.19	0.20	0.21	41,2	45,1	43,8	0.25	0.26	0.28	53,8	57,9	55,5
0.11	0.18	0.17	28,5	46,9	38,3	0.12	0.19	0.19	33,1	53,5	46,4
1.50	2.01	2.03	81,9	85,5	84,1	3.39	3.35	3.36	95,3	95,3	96,1
8.31	8.24	8.24	100,0	100,0	99,7	8.29	8.24	8.34	99,9	100,0	100,0
1.23	1.17	1.16	99,6	99,5	98,5	1.16	1.09	1.13	99,7	99,3	99,3
0.40	0.44	0.41	94,2	95,1	92,7	0.47	0.48	0.51	96,4	97,9	96,7
10.34	10.25	10.21	100,0	100,0	00,0	10.32	10.22	10.38	100,0	100,0	100,0
1.03	0.51	0.44	18,3	15,8	13,7	1.06	0.58	0.58	19,4	17,9	18,4
0.06	0.06	0.05	14,7	12,5	11,8	0.08	0.06	0.08	15,1	14,1	14,4
0.04	0.04	0.03	4,7	4,1	1,5	0.06	0.05	0.03	5,7	5,8	1,9
1.13	1.01	0.51	22,5	19,5	15,1	1.20	1.10	1.09	24,2	22,2	20,0
0.10	0.07	0.07	6,7	5,6	4,6	0.07	0.07	0.05	6,8	6,8	5,1
0.42	0.39	0.39	40,2	37,6	39,3	0.23	0.24	0.29	34,4	35,3	40,2
0.07	0.06	0.06	6,2	5,7	7,4	0.05	0.05	0.05	5,9	6,4	7,4
0.52	0.50	0.39	78,0	76,5	62,3	0.45	0.48	0.45	78,5	78,4	69,1
0.10	0.11	0.05	20,4	21,6	9,4	0.06	0.08	0.04	15,5	18,6	11,5
1.27	1.51	2.25	74,4	83,8	85,7	1.10	1.30	1.56	70,0	79,5	86,9
0.12	0.11	0.05	25,0	26,2	17,0	0.13	0.13	0.09	30,3	33,8	26,6
0.59	0.53	0.46	52,5	53,0	43,5	1.01	1.04	0.44	64,1	69,5	57,8
0.18	0.20	0.32	24,8	25,6	32,8	0.36	0.30	0.25	44,1	39,6	33,6
0.35	0.20	0.17	53,1	37,3	35,3	0.29	0.14	0.16	53,7	36,1	40,7
0.31	0.34	0.32	43,7	48,2	41,8	0.25	0.30	0.30	38,4	45,3	40,2
6.03	6.02	6.12	99,3	99,1	98,7	5.20	5.35	5.30	99,7	99,5	99,5
0.03	0.03	0.07	3,6	1,7	10,5	0.02	0.03	0.06	3,3	1,8	9,8
24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	00,0	24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0
1 682 000	1 851 000	1 810 000				1 825 000	1 822 000	1 934 000			
5 807	2 395	1 099				6 250	2 369	1 224			

2. Time use of men aged 10 to 64 by day of the week in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

September-November. Weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays

Activity	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)						
	Time used as			Per cent participated			
	hours.minutes per day			%			
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
01	Gainful employment	5.03	5.15	5.23	64,2	65,3	63,0
02	Travel to/from work	0.23	0.25	0.25	52,1	55,1	53,4
01-02	Gainful employment, total	5.26	5.41	5.48	64,2	65,5	63,0
03	Housekeeping	0.31	0.30	0.34	57,7	58,6	66,7
04	Maintenance	0.23	0.22	0.17	25,3	25,8	20,5
05	Other housework	0.09	0.09	0.10	18,3	16,7	13,0
06	Childcare	0.07	0.08	0.07	14,1	14,2	13,4
07	Shopping and services	0.21	0.22	0.21	45,7	49,2	45,1
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.12	0.18	0.18	30,8	48,9	39,7
03-08	Domestic work, total	1.42	1.50	1.47	81,5	84,6	82,3
09	Sleep	8.14	8.07	8.00	100,0	99,9	99,6
10	Meals	1.23	1.16	1.13	99,8	99,5	98,7
11	Washing and dressing	0.39	0.43	0.38	94,8	95,3	93,0
09-11	Personal care, total	10.15	10.06	9.51	100,0	100,0	100,0
12	School or university	1.25	1.09	0.59	21,8	18,4	17,1
13	Travel to/from school	0.09	0.08	0.07	20,7	17,5	16,5
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.05	0.04	0.02	5,2	4,6	1,9
12-14	Study total	1.38	1.21	1.09	26,4	22,4	18,8
15	Participatory activity	0.08	0.06	0.07	6,4	5,5	4,5
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.30	0.32	0.30	35,4	34,7	34,9
17	Entertainment and culture	0.04	0.04	0.05	5,2	4,6	6,7
18	Reading	0.49	0.46	0.37	78,4	76,2	63,0
19	Listening to radio	0.09	0.11	0.04	19,5	21,3	8,2
20	Watching television	1.13	1.36	2.08	72,1	82,1	86,0
21	Socialising with family	0.11	0.10	0.05	25,0	26,3	16,2
22	Socialising with friends	0.43	0.40	0.35	46,9	48,2	39,4
23	Hobbies	0.16	0.18	0.29	23,5	23,9	32,6
24	Other free time	0.31	0.16	0.15	51,3	35,6	32,8
25	Travel related to free time	0.21	0.23	0.26	37,7	41,8	37,3
15-25	Free time, total	4.55	5.01	5.20	99,1	98,9	98,5
26	Unspecified	0.03	0.02	0.06	3,6	1,6	10,6
01-26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0
Number of survey days		4 166	1 724	549			

Saturdays						Sundays					
Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %			Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %		
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
1.44	1.33	1.11	29,0	27,3	20,9	1.02	1.14	0.56	23,5	26,2	21,3
0.07	0.06	0.05	15,6	13,1	10,8	0.03	0.04	0.04	9,0	10,0	9,7
1.50	1.39	1.16	29,1	27,3	20,9	1.05	1.18	0.59	23,7	26,2	21,3
0.52	0.52	1.00	67,2	68,4	75,2	0.32	0.42	0.46	59,0	66,4	74,1
0.42	0.44	0.45	35,2	39,4	33,8	0.32	0.36	0.45	28,7	33,5	34,2
0.20	0.20	0.10	26,1	25,9	14,9	0.14	0.14	0.18	27,8	24,6	20,2
0.09	0.10	0.11	13,7	12,1	14,0	0.10	0.12	0.14	13,7	13,8	14,3
0.23	0.25	0.32	45,9	50,1	54,4	0.04	0.06	0.09	14,3	19,6	27,1
0.14	0.23	0.21	33,1	52,2	42,7	0.05	0.11	0.12	12,8	31,9	27,0
2.40	2.55	2.59	87,8	91,4	88,8	1.37	2.01	2.23	78,3	84,4	87,8
8.45	8.37	8.42	100,0	100,0	100,0	9.47	9.39	10.04	100,0	100,0	100,0
1.25	1.23	1.27	98,9	99,5	97,8	1.23	1.14	1.19	99,6	99,3	97,9
0.56	0.57	0.50	95,2	96,4	94,6	0.34	0.39	0.44	89,9	93,1	89,2
11.05	10.57	10.59	100,0	100,0	100,0	11.44	11.32	12.07	100,0	100,0	100,0
0.07	0.04	0.01	4,3	4,3	1,1	0.14	0.11	0.11	15,2	14,5	9,6
0.00	0.00	0.00	0,1	0,0	0,3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,1	0,4	0,0
0.02	0.04	0.06	3,0	2,3	1,2	0.04	0.02	0.00	3,7	3,3	0,0
0.09	0.08	0.08	7,3	6,6	2,3	0.18	0.13	0.11	18,9	17,7	9,6
0.13	0.09	0.06	6,9	5,3	3,5	0.13	0.10	0.08	8,2	6,9	5,7
1.00	0.50	0.52	43,6	38,7	45,0	1.21	1.03	1.06	60,5	50,8	55,2
0.09	0.10	0.11	6,7	7,8	11,9	0.16	0.12	0.06	11,0	9,1	6,4
0.53	0.59	0.38	76,3	75,6	58,6	1.04	0.59	0.48	78,2	79,1	62,8
0.12	0.13	0.06	22,1	21,3	12,7	0.13	0.15	0.08	22,8	23,7	12,3
2.08	2.27	2.55	77,9	84,5	81,2	1.58	2.32	3.19	82,4	91,2	88,5
0.13	0.10	0.09	22,0	23,1	19,2	0.14	0.14	0.06	28,3	28,6	18,6
1.40	1.31	1.33	63,0	64,4	52,1	1.35	1.19	0.55	69,5	66,1	55,0
0.21	0.27	0.48	25,1	29,2	37,1	0.27	0.28	0.28	31,5	30,4	29,6
0.42	0.22	0.24	56,6	39,0	40,7	0.44	0.36	0.22	58,0	44,1	42,0
0.44	0.58	0.50	53,6	61,3	51,4	1.05	1.06	0.45	63,4	67,4	54,5
8.14	8.16	8.32	99,7	99,7	99,1	9.13	8.53	8.10	99,9	99,6	99,8
0.02	0.05	0.06	3,6	2,5	10,3	0.03	0.02	0.09	3,1	1,6	10,5
24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0	24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0
837	354	254				804	317	296			

3. Time use of women aged 10 to 64 by day of the week in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

September–November. Weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays

Activity	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)						
	Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %			
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
01	Gainful employment	3.40	3.51	3.32	54,0	54,1	49,1
02	Travel to/from work	0.18	0.20	0.20	42,6	44,8	43,9
01–02	Gainful employment, total	3.58	4.11	3.52	54,2	54,1	49,1
03	Housekeeping	2.10	1.54	1.41	89,0	88,1	89,3
04	Maintenance	0.10	0.08	0.12	21,4	19,5	23,2
05	Other housework	0.10	0.10	0.12	25,9	24,5	19,5
06	Childcare	0.24	0.30	0.31	25,7	28,2	27,8
07	Shopping and services	0.28	0.29	0.30	62,5	65,5	60,0
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.14	0.20	0.20	38,1	59,0	49,3
03–08	Domestic work, total	3.35	3.32	3.26	94,8	95,3	95,5
09	Sleep	8.13	8.06	8.15	100,0	100,0	100,0
10	Meals	1.14	1.07	1.11	99,7	99,4	99,6
11	Washing and dressing	0.45	0.46	0.50	97,0	98,4	97,5
09–11	Personal care, total	10.12	10.00	10.16	100,0	100,0	100,0
12	School or university	1.29	1.17	1.15	22,6	20,8	21,6
13	Travel to/from school	0.11	0.09	0.10	21,1	19,6	19,7
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.07	0.07	0.03	6,5	7,1	1,9
12–14	Study, total	1.46	1.32	1.28	28,0	26,0	23,2
15	Participatory activity	0.06	0.07	0.04	6,7	7,1	4,8
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.18	0.20	0.27	30,3	32,1	39,1
17	Entertainment and culture	0.03	0.03	0.04	5,1	5,6	6,9
18	Reading	0.43	0.46	0.43	79,2	78,8	68,7
19	Listening to radio	0.05	0.07	0.04	14,1	16,5	10,7
20	Watching television	0.55	1.18	1.45	66,0	77,7	86,7
21	Socialising with family	0.12	0.13	0.09	30,4	34,3	26,8
22	Socialising with friends	0.47	0.50	0.35	59,8	65,6	54,8
23	Hobbies	0.35	0.28	0.22	44,3	37,8	31,0
24	Other free time	0.26	0.13	0.15	51,4	34,3	38,9
25	Travel related to free time	0.17	0.19	0.26	32,5	39,0	37,3
15–25	Free time, total	4.28	4.43	4.52	99,6	99,4	99,3
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.02	0.06	3,3	1,3	10,1
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	99,9	100,0	100,0
Number of survey days		4 519	1 649	612			

Saturdays						Sundays					
Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %			Time used as hours.minutes per day			Per cent participated %		
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
1.05	1.04	1.02	22,5	19,9	18,1	0.43	0.53	0.46	17,9	18,0	16,2
0.05	0.04	0.06	12,1	10,0	13,1	0.03	0.03	0.03	5,8	8,9	9,1
1.10	1.08	1.09	22,5	19,9	18,1	0.47	0.55	0.49	18,0	18,0	16,2
2.59	2.29	2.15	93,0	88,1	91,6	2.19	2.10	2.07	92,6	93,6	94,6
0.11	0.12	0.15	22,6	21,4	27,5	0.11	0.13	0.22	23,6	23,8	28,8
0.15	0.13	0.27	27,3	24,9	25,1	0.11	0.10	0.16	27,2	22,2	25,5
0.22	0.24	0.29	21,5	20,3	21,4	0.26	0.26	0.27	26,3	23,9	23,0
0.29	0.35	0.39	53,4	59,0	61,2	0.03	0.06	0.10	10,2	18,7	27,0
0.11	0.20	0.21	33,1	54,7	49,4	0.02	0.09	0.12	7,7	24,7	28,6
4.27	4.12	4.27	97,3	95,0	98,6	3.12	3.14	3.34	95,2	95,8	96,1
8.46	8.45	8.42	99,9	99,8	100,0	9.36	9.35	9.59	99,8	100,0	100,0
1.19	1.12	1.22	99,8	98,6	97,3	1.24	1.12	1.17	99,9	99,5	99,7
1.02	1.04	0.58	97,2	98,2	95,2	0.41	0.43	0.47	92,9	94,9	94,4
11.08	11.00	11.02	100,0	100,0	100,0	11.41	11.31	12.02	100,0	100,0	100,0
0.06	0.08	0.08	6,4	7,5	5,9	0.16	0.16	0.20	16,4	14,1	14,9
0.00	0.00	0.01	0,3	0,6	1,3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0,0	0,0	0,9
0.02	0.01	0.05	3,3	2,5	1,4	0.05	0.02	0.04	4,6	2,4	2,1
0.08	0.10	0.13	9,5	9,2	7,3	0.21	0.18	0.25	20,3	16,1	16,7
0.08	0.05	0.06	5,4	4,1	2,5	0.12	0.08	0.10	8,6	7,6	9,3
0.27	0.27	0.30	36,7	35,7	37,2	0.44	0.42	0.40	53,0	50,7	48,9
0.07	0.12	0.09	5,6	9,2	10,2	0.13	0.07	0.09	10,3	7,9	7,6
0.46	0.47	0.47	74,5	75,6	64,4	0.57	1.01	0.50	78,9	79,0	75,5
0.09	0.09	0.06	18,3	21,7	15,8	0.11	0.16	0.05	19,6	26,1	10,9
2.01	2.09	2.22	81,5	83,7	84,9	1.35	1.55	2.29	78,7	84,0	90,0
0.12	0.11	0.09	25,6	27,2	25,1	0.17	0.16	0.10	34,3	37,8	27,4
1.32	1.37	1.20	70,0	76,2	62,9	1.39	1.40	0.55	80,0	82,3	67,4
0.34	0.35	0.34	42,0	43,1	40,5	0.38	0.38	0.34	45,4	44,7	39,9
0.32	0.15	0.17	57,0	35,3	40,1	0.41	0.20	0.21	61,9	46,0	50,6
0.36	1.00	0.44	46,6	59,5	44,8	0.51	0.55	0.41	60,1	62,7	49,7
7.05	7.28	7.04	99,7	99,5	100,0	7.56	7.57	7.04	99,9	99,7	99,6
0.03	0.02	0.05	3,2	2,3	10,9	0.03	0.05	0.05	3,3	3,6	6,9
24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0	24.00	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	100,0
870	348	294				863	372	318			

4. Time use of population aged over 10 by labour market position in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

Both genders. All days of the week.

Activity	Hours.minutes per day						
	Total		Employed		Not employed		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	3.06	2.35	4.54	4.52	0.15	0.10
02	Travel to/from work	0.15	0.13	0.23	0.25	0.01	0.01
01–02	Gainful employment, total	3.21	2.48	5.17	5.17	0.16	0.11
03	Housekeeping	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.21	1.42	1.39
04	Maintenance	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.25
05	Other housework	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.18
06	Childcare	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.13
07	Shopping and services	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.28
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18
03–08	Domestic work, total	3.04	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.11	3.21
09	Sleep	8.28	8.35	8.09	8.14	8.57	8.57
10	Meals	1.16	1.20	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.23
11	Washing and dressing	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.49
09–11	Personal care, total	10.32	10.43	10.11	10.18	11.07	11.09
12	School or university	0.33	0.33	0.02	0.02	1.22	1.05
13	Travel to/from school	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.08
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
12–14	Study, total	0.39	0.39	0.05	0.05	1.35	1.15
15	Participatory activity	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.09
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.34	0.40	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.47
17	Entertainment and culture	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
18	Reading	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.39	1.03	0.53
19	Listening to radio	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.26	0.14
20	Watching television	1.45	2.16	1.33	1.52	2.03	2.42
21	Socialising with family	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.06
22	Socialising with friends	1.04	0.49	0.59	0.42	1.11	0.57
23	Hobbies	0.26	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.39	0.46
24	Other free time	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.42	0.37
25	Travel related to free time	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.38	0.32
15–25	Free time, total	6.21	6.29	5.26	5.14	7.49	7.48
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.16
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population		4 348 000	4 451 000	2 462 000	2 290 000	1 886 000	2 161 000
Number of survey days		15 352	10 561	9 230	5 490	6 122	5 071

Hours.minutes per day

Not employed

Unemployed		Student		Caring for own household		Unemployable/on disability pension		On other pension	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.13	0.08	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.01
0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.13	0.09	0.28	0.24	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.01
2.04	2.10	0.33	0.37	3.44	2.56	2.08	2.02	2.24	2.13
0.28	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.31	0.38	0.28	0.34
0.17	0.28	0.08	0.06	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.16	0.23
0.22	0.14	0.05	0.04	1.41	2.47	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
0.31	0.37	0.20	0.21	0.31	0.38	0.31	0.36	0.26	0.29
0.28	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.17
4.11	4.28	1.29	1.29	7.02	7.32	3.53	4.05	3.53	3.56
9.09	8.46	9.10	9.12	8.36	8.37	8.47	8.53	8.48	8.48
1.14	1.20	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.19	1.29	1.29	1.32	1.35
0.45	0.40	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.41	0.51	1.09	0.55	0.51
11.09	10.46	11.05	11.12	10.40	10.38	11.08	11.31	11.15	11.13
0.07	0.06	3.27	2.59	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.02	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.09	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
0.18	0.10	3.54	3.23	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.13
0.53	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.26	0.27	0.43	0.45	0.36	0.45
0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.05
1.05	1.00	0.45	0.31	0.52	0.35	1.16	0.52	1.22	1.14
0.19	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.44	0.22	0.48	0.24
2.17	3.17	1.48	2.12	1.44	2.04	2.21	3.05	2.16	3.02
0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.03
1.06	1.01	1.13	1.03	1.07	0.51	1.15	0.53	1.07	0.51
0.44	0.36	0.53	1.18	0.19	0.18	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.27
0.35	0.33	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.56	0.51	1.12	0.56
0.48	0.32	0.51	0.43	0.30	0.24	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.23
8.08	8.18	7.02	7.20	6.03	5.35	8.43	8.04	8.41	8.23
0.01	0.09	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.25
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
95 000	272 000	702 000	775 000	105 000	128 000	203 000	167 000	753 000	797 000
332	562	3 104	2 211	394	312	719	374	1 469	1 552

5. Time use of men aged over 10 by labour market position in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day						
	Total		Employed		Not employed		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	3.49	3.11	5.31	5.28	0.21	0.15
02	Travel to/from work	0.17	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.01	0.01
01–02	Gainful employment, total	4.06	3.26	5.56	5.53	0.23	0.16
03	Housekeeping	0.40	0.51	0.37	0.46	0.47	0.58
04	Maintenance	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.34
05	Other housework	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.19
06	Childcare	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.03
07	Shopping and services	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.27
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.17
03–08	Domestic work, total	2.15	2.27	2.14	2.19	2.18	2.38
09	Sleep	8.24	8.30	8.06	8.09	9.02	8.57
10	Meals	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.19	1.23	1.26
11	Washing and dressing	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.45
09–11	Personal care, total	10.28	10.35	10.07	10.10	11.11	11.08
12	School or university	0.33	0.32	0.02	0.02	1.36	1.10
13	Travel to/from school	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.08
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
12–14	Study, total	0.39	0.38	0.04	0.05	1.50	1.21
15	Participatory activity	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.09
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.41	0.46	0.32	0.36	0.58	0.58
17	Entertainment and culture	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08
18	Reading	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.36	1.04	0.51
19	Listening to radio	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.28	0.15
20	Watching television	1.53	2.26	1.42	2.03	2.14	2.55
21	Socialising with family	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.04
22	Socialising with friends	0.58	0.46	0.55	0.39	1.05	0.55
23	Hobbies	0.22	0.34	0.14	0.18	0.37	0.55
24	Other free time	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.44	0.39
25	Travel related to free time	0.37	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.33
15–25	Free time, total	6.29	6.42	5.36	5.24	8.16	8.22
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.16
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population		2 091 000	2 080 000	1 298 000	173 000	793 000	907 000
Number of survey days		7 405	4 910	4 704	2 750	2 701	2 160

Hours.minutes per day									
Not employed									
Unemployed		Student		Caring for own household		Unemployable/on disability pension		On other pension	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.16	0.08	0.29	0.29	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.03
0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.17	0.09	0.32	0.31	..	..	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.03
1.07	1.19	0.15	0.24	..	..	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.24
0.40	0.39	0.14	0.12	..	..	0.43	0.49	0.45	0.53
0.16	0.34	0.09	0.05	..	..	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.28
0.10	0.06	0.03	0.03	..	..	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
0.29	0.32	0.16	0.17	..	..	0.34	0.34	0.26	0.33
0.29	0.24	0.11	0.11	..	..	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.21
3.11	3.34	1.08	1.12	..	..	3.14	3.14	3.13	3.40
9.05	8.39	9.17	9.17	..	..	8.57	8.45	8.43	8.45
1.17	1.21	1.09	1.13	..	..	1.35	1.29	1.39	1.42
0.47	0.37	0.40	0.37	..	..	0.47	1.32	0.53	0.47
11.09	10.37	11.06	11.06	..	..	11.19	11.47	11.15	11.15
0.11	0.07	3.32	2.52	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.02	0.22	0.20	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.10	0.02	0.04	0.02	..	..	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02
0.23	0.11	3.58	3.14	..	..	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02
0.03	0.07	0.05	0.07	..	..	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.13
1.08	0.56	1.01	1.04	..	..	0.56	0.58	0.51	0.51
0.04	0.09	0.08	0.07	..	..	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.06
1.10	1.02	0.40	0.24	..	..	1.17	0.48	1.30	1.17
0.23	0.14	0.05	0.02	..	..	0.54	0.27	0.52	0.27
2.35	3.41	1.58	2.19	..	..	2.33	3.17	2.23	3.12
0.09	0.04	0.08	0.05	..	..	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.04
1.12	1.14	1.03	0.58	..	..	1.10	0.53	1.02	0.43
0.33	0.36	0.55	1.40	..	..	0.21	0.28	0.20	0.17
0.36	0.42	0.17	0.17	..	..	1.01	0.48	1.18	1.01
1.08	0.33	0.54	0.41	..	..	0.36	0.21	0.23	0.26
9.00	9.18	7.15	7.45	..	..	9.09	8.31	9.12	8.37
0.00	0.11	0.02	0.12	..	..	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.23
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	..	..	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
53 000	137 000	333 000	363 000	2 000	8 000	114 000	80 000	275 000	309 000
182	261	1 496	999	6	20	394	176	567	675

6. Time use of women aged over 10 by labour market position in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day						
	Total		Employed		Not employed		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	2.27	2.03	4.13	4.14	0.10	0.07
02	Travel to/from work	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.01	0.01
01–02	Gainful employment, total	2.39	2.15	4.34	4.38	0.11	0.08
03	Housekeeping	2.16	2.04	2.14	1.58	2.20	2.09
04	Maintenance	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.18
05	Other housework	0.11	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.17
06	Childcare	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.21
07	Shopping and services	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.26	0.29
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.18
03–08	Domestic work, total	3.50	3.47	3.51	3.42	3.48	3.52
09	Sleep	8.31	8.39	8.14	8.20	8.53	8.56
10	Meals	1.13	1.19	1.09	1.15	1.18	1.22
11	Washing and dressing	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.52
09–11	Personal care, total	10.36	10.49	10.14	10.26	11.04	11.10
12	School or university	0.32	0.34	0.02	0.03	1.12	1.01
13	Travel to/from school	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.08
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02
12–14	Study, total	0.39	0.40	0.05	0.06	1.24	1.11
15	Participatory activity	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.09
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.28	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.32	0.38
17	Entertainment and culture	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
18	Reading	0.54	0.48	0.46	0.41	1.03	0.54
19	Listening to radio	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.24	0.12
20	Watching television	1.37	2.08	1.23	1.40	1.55	2.33
21	Socialising with family	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.07
22	Socialising with friends	1.09	0.52	1.04	0.45	1.15	0.59
23	Hobbies	0.29	0.28	0.20	0.16	0.41	0.40
24	Other free time	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.18	0.40	0.35
25	Travel related to free time	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.31
15–25	Free time, total	6.13	6.18	5.14	5.03	7.29	7.24
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.16
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population		2 257 000	2 371 000	1 164 000	1 118 000	1 093 000	1 254 000
Number of survey days		7 947	5 651	4 526	2 740	3 421	2 911

Hours.minutes per day									
Not employed									
Unemployed		Student		Caring for own household		Unemployable/on disability pension		On other pension	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.09	0.08	0.23	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.09	0.09	0.25	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
3.14	3.02	0.48	0.48	3.45	3.01	3.19	2.47	2.58	2.44
0.14	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.28	0.19	0.22
0.20	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.29	0.14	0.20
0.37	0.23	0.07	0.05	1.43	2.56	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
0.34	0.41	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.28	0.38	0.25	0.26
0.26	0.28	0.14	0.13	0.25	0.28	0.18	0.24	0.15	0.15
5.25	5.22	1.48	1.44	7.06	7.45	4.43	4.50	4.12	4.07
9.15	8.54	9.04	9.09	8.35	8.40	8.34	9.01	8.50	8.49
1.10	1.19	1.08	1.13	1.17	1.18	1.21	1.28	1.29	1.30
0.43	0.43	0.52	0.56	0.47	0.42	0.57	0.48	0.56	0.53
11.09	10.56	11.04	11.18	10.39	10.40	10.52	11.16	11.15	11.12
0.02	0.05	3.22	3.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.08	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.11	0.09	3.51	3.31	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.14
0.35	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.33	0.29	0.41
0.11	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
0.59	0.59	0.49	0.38	0.50	0.35	1.14	0.54	1.18	1.12
0.14	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.30	0.17	0.45	0.22
1.55	2.52	1.38	2.07	1.43	2.00	2.04	2.54	2.13	2.56
0.14	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.03
1.00	0.48	1.22	1.07	1.07	0.52	1.22	0.53	1.10	0.56
0.58	0.35	0.51	0.58	0.19	0.18	0.43	0.27	0.37	0.33
0.33	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.49	0.53	1.10	0.52
0.24	0.31	0.49	0.44	0.30	0.21	0.30	0.31	0.24	0.22
7.03	7.17	6.50	6.59	6.00	5.23	8.09	7.39	8.26	8.14
0.03	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.25
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
42 000	136 000	369 000	412 000	103 000	120 000	89 000	87 000	478 000	488 000
150	301	1 608	1 212	388	292	325	198	902	877

7. Time use of employed men by socio-economic group in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day				
	Total		Socio-economic group Farmer on own account		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	5.31	5.28	6.42	6.37
02	Travel to/from work	0.25	0.26	0.05	0.06
01–02	Gainful employment, total	5.56	5.53	6.47	6.43
03	Housekeeping	0.37	0.46	0.30	0.37
04	Maintenance	0.35	0.30	0.38	0.26
05	Other housework	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.19
06	Childcare	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.13
07	Shopping and services	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.15
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.12
03–08	Domestic work, total	2.14	2.19	1.56	2.03
09	Sleep	8.06	8.09	7.58	7.55
10	Meals	1.17	1.19	1.38	1.33
11	Washing and dressing	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.28
09–11	Personal care, total	10.07	10.10	10.16	9.55
12	School or university	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
13	Travel to/from school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
12–14	Study, total	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03
15	Participatory activity	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.32	0.36	0.19	0.27
17	Entertainment and culture	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05
18	Reading	0.46	0.36	0.44	0.33
19	Listening to radio	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.12
20	Watching television	1.42	2.03	1.25	1.56
21	Socialising with family	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.04
22	Socialising with friends	0.55	0.39	0.52	0.36
23	Hobbies	0.14	0.18	0.07	0.16
24	Other free time	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.26
25	Travel related to free time	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.20
15–25	Free time, total	5.36	5.24	4.58	5.02
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.14
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	Size of population	1 298 000	1 173 000	127 000	70 000
	Number of survey days	4 704	2 750	398	200

Hours.minutes per day							
Socio-economic group							
Other own-account worker		Upper-level employee		Lower-level employee		Worker	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
6.03	6.17	5.10	5.24	4.58	5.05	5.38	5.15
0.25	0.21	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.27
6.28	6.38	5.36	5.54	5.22	5.32	6.07	5.42
0.35	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.39	0.45	0.36	0.48
0.32	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.39	0.28	0.35	0.32
0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
0.09	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.13
0.17	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.24
0.17	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17
2.02	1.58	2.29	2.26	2.27	2.19	2.09	2.25
8.07	8.07	7.57	8.03	8.09	8.21	8.07	8.11
1.18	1.24	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.21	1.14	1.15
0.44	0.44	0.53	0.44	0.47	0.40	0.42	0.42
10.09	10.15	10.11	10.04	10.09	10.22	10.03	10.07
0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
0.01	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
0.28	0.21	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.33	0.40
0.09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04
0.35	0.30	1.00	0.47	0.50	0.35	0.42	0.34
0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.04
1.31	2.04	1.31	1.50	1.49	2.05	1.48	2.10
0.11	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.06
1.00	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.55	0.43
0.09	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.18
0.20	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.19
0.40	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.31
5.20	4.49	5.35	5.22	5.54	5.34	5.36	5.33
0.01	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.09
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
109 000	140 000	214 000	261 000	231 000	211 000	601 000	478 000
391	324	831	612	863	488	2 153	1 101

8. Time use of employed women by socio-economic group in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day				
	Total		Socio-economic group Farmer on own account		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.44
02	Travel to/from work	0.21	0.24	0.01	0.04
01–02	Gainful employment, total	4.34	4.38	4.16	4.48
03	Housekeeping	2.14	1.58	3.41	3.33
04	Maintenance	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.20
05	Other housework	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.11
06	Childcare	0.27	0.22	0.25	0.26
07	Shopping and services	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.22
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.16
03–08	Domestic work, total	3.51	3.42	5.12	5.08
09	Sleep	8.14	8.20	7.47	7.40
10	Meals	1.09	1.15	1.18	1.27
11	Washing and dressing	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.38
09–11	Personal care, total	10.14	10.26	9.51	9.44
12	School or university	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
13	Travel to/from school	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
12–14	Study, total	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.00
15	Participatory activity	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.05
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.25	0.33	0.16	0.26
17	Entertainment and culture	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02
18	Reading	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.32
19	Listening to radio	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.04
20	Watching television	1.23	1.40	1.16	1.49
21	Socialising with family	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.11
22	Socialising with friends	1.04	0.45	0.51	0.28
23	Hobbies	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.11
24	Other free time	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.15
25	Travel related to free time	0.30	0.29	0.20	0.09
15–25	Free time, total	5.14	5.03	4.37	4.11
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.09
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	Size of population	1 164 000	1 118 000	90 000	38 000
	Number of survey days	4 526	2 740	298	119

Hours.minutes per day							
Socio-economic group							
Other own-account worker		Upper-level employee		Lower-level employee		Worker	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
4.26	4.49	4.08	3.58	4.08	4.20	4.20	4.05
0.12	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.22
4.37	5.10	4.32	4.23	4.31	4.45	4.44	4.26
2.15	1.46	1.58	1.44	2.04	1.58	2.16	2.03
0.17	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.22
0.08	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.13
0.34	0.17	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.17
0.26	0.27	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.31
0.22	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20
4.02	3.17	3.45	3.40	3.46	3.38	3.40	3.47
8.20	8.33	8.07	8.14	8.19	8.23	8.12	8.20
1.17	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.17
0.51	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53
10.28	10.34	10.09	10.23	10.21	10.27	10.07	10.29
0.03	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.04	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.04
0.08	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
0.24	0.31	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.32	0.27	0.35
0.06	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
0.37	0.37	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.40	0.43	0.34
0.04	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.06
1.19	1.26	1.06	1.34	1.22	1.37	1.34	1.56
0.12	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.05
0.56	0.43	1.09	0.45	1.06	0.45	1.03	0.46
0.13	0.16	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.22	0.14
0.17	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.19
0.27	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.25
4.42	4.43	5.29	5.22	5.14	5.00	5.24	5.06
0.07	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.08
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
74 000	74 000	144 000	236 000	550 000	547 000	289 000	214 000
285	179	593	552	2 177	1 333	1 100	539

9. Time use of men aged over 10 by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours:minutes per day						
	Stage in family cycle				Single parent		
	Aged under 45, single, no children, living:						
	With parents		Elsewhere				
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	2.22	1.16	4.18	3.32	..	..
02	Travel to/from work	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.20	..	..
01–02	Gainful employment, total	2.32	1.22	4.39	3.52	..	..
03	Housekeeping	0.18	0.23	0.39	0.49	..	..
04	Maintenance	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.18	..	..
05	Other housework	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.13	..	..
06	Childcare	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..
07	Shopping and services	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.20	..	..
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.12	0.10	0.18	0.12	..	..
03–08	Domestic work, total	1.20	1.08	1.50	1.51	..	..
09	Sleep	9.06	9.15	8.01	8.29	..	..
10	Meals	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.15	..	..
11	Washing and dressing	0.39	0.34	0.51	0.46	..	..
09–11	Personal care, total	10.56	11.01	10.01	10.31	..	..
12	School or university	1.49	2.12	0.49	0.28	..	..
13	Travel to/from school	0.12	0.16	0.04	0.02	..	..
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.08	..	..
12–14	Study, total	2.03	2.29	0.58	0.39	..	..
15	Participatory activity	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.01	..	..
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.54	1.07	0.41	0.36	..	..
17	Entertainment and culture	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.12	..	..
18	Reading	0.44	0.23	0.42	0.33	..	..
19	Listening to radio	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.04	..	..
20	Watching television	1.58	2.28	1.32	2.30	..	..
21	Socialising with family	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.00	..	..
22	Socialising with friends	1.02	0.58	1.35	1.22	..	..
23	Hobbies	0.47	1.34	0.20	0.39	..	..
24	Other free time	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	..	..
25	Travel related to free time	0.54	0.40	0.57	0.46	..	..
15–25	Free time, total	7.08	7.46	6.32	7.02	..	..
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.05	..	..
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	..	..
Size of population		510 000	375 000	131 000	211 000	9 000	13 000
Number of survey days		2 120	1 102	495	255	30	24

Hours.minutes per day

Stage in family cycle

Married or cohabiting:

Single, aged over 45,
no children

Aged under 45, no children		Youngest child aged 0-6		Youngest child aged 7-17		Aged over 45, no children		Single, aged over 45, no children	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
5.08	4.19	5.21	5.14	5.18	5.00	2.59	2.42	1.54	1.44
0.24	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.11
5.32	4.40	5.47	5.37	5.41	5.22	3.12	2.54	2.01	1.56
0.38	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.51	0.59	1.32	1.47
0.28	0.21	0.35	0.33	0.45	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.21	0.27
0.12	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.10	0.14
0.00	0.02	0.45	1.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
0.22	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.23	0.27
0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.16
2.01	2.00	2.53	3.10	2.31	2.45	2.44	3.01	2.44	3.12
8.14	8.40	7.59	8.13	8.02	8.03	8.20	8.22	8.44	8.19
1.12	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.31
0.48	0.40	0.45	0.39	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.59
10.14	10.34	10.02	10.10	10.09	10.04	10.38	10.41	11.06	10.49
0.15	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
0.21	0.28	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.09
0.04	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.05
0.34	0.39	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.49	0.49	0.48
0.06	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
0.49	0.33	0.36	0.26	0.49	0.42	1.15	1.02	1.10	1.06
0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.32	0.14	0.47	0.31
1.54	2.17	1.38	1.55	1.42	2.03	2.12	2.43	1.51	2.45
0.09	0.11	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.00
1.02	0.46	0.52	0.35	0.40	0.31	0.50	0.35	1.16	0.51
0.13	0.32	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18
0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.25	0.44	0.42	1.15	0.43
0.36	0.41	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.19
5.50	6.12	5.06	4.44	5.30	5.33	7.21	7.06	8.04	7.32
0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.22
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
200 000	218 000	316 000	257 000	274 000	232 000	509 000	579 000	142 000	196 000
741	511	1 148	635	989	697	1 511	1 431	371	255

10. Time use of women aged over 10 by stage in family cycle in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours:minutes per day						
	Stage in family cycle						
	Aged under 45, single, no children, living:				Single parent		
	With parents		Elsewhere				
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	1.10	0.27	3.40	3.05	3.35	2.39
02	Travel to/from work	0.07	0.04	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.16
01–02	Gainful employment, total	1.17	0.31	4.01	3.22	3.54	2.54
03	Housekeeping	0.48	0.39	1.11	0.59	2.16	2.19
04	Maintenance	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.08
05	Other housework	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.15
06	Childcare	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.52
07	Shopping and services	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.36
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.23	0.28
03–08	Domestic work, total	1.47	1.29	2.08	2.14	4.11	4.39
09	Sleep	9.08	9.19	8.16	8.25	8.10	8.28
10	Meals	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.14	1.12	1.10
11	Washing and dressing	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.48	0.58
09–11	Personal care, total	11.08	11.23	10.18	10.38	10.09	10.36
12	School or university	2.22	2.39	0.56	1.18	0.16	0.19
13	Travel to/from school	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02
12–14	Study, total	2.42	3.02	1.06	1.28	0.20	0.23
15	Participatory activity	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.08
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.39	0.42	0.28	0.41	0.25	0.37
17	Entertainment and culture	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.05
18	Reading	0.52	0.39	0.49	0.41	0.49	0.37
19	Listening to radio	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.02
20	Watching television	1.39	2.13	1.26	1.43	1.21	1.47
21	Socialising with family	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.06
22	Socialising with friends	1.21	1.07	1.38	1.22	1.15	0.51
23	Hobbies	0.55	1.05	0.30	0.29	0.21	0.22
24	Other free time	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.16
25	Travel related to free time	0.48	0.45	0.52	0.47	0.22	0.32
15–25	Free time, total	7.04	7.23	6.26	6.13	5.23	5.23
26	Unspecified	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.05
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population		391 000	329 000	159 000	157 000	67 000	100 000
Number of survey days		1 701	1 035	641	313	263	178

Hours:minutes per day									
Stage in family cycle									
Married or cohabiting:								Single, aged over 45, no children	
Aged under 45, no children		Youngest child aged 0-6		Youngest child aged 7-17		Aged over 45, no children			
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
4.01	3.10	2.33	2.14	4.05	3.51	2.05	2.04	1.03	0.54
0.25	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.05
4.26	3.30	2.44	2.27	4.24	4.11	2.14	2.15	1.08	0.59
1.48	1.32	2.48	2.32	2.46	2.29	3.11	2.45	2.37	2.15
0.14	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.16	0.19
0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.14	0.19
0.01	0.01	2.14	2.27	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.29	0.36	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.30	0.26	0.27
0.16	0.22	0.27	0.29	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15
2.58	2.54	6.20	6.24	4.13	4.09	4.32	4.24	3.50	3.34
8.30	8.52	8.18	8.27	8.12	8.15	8.24	8.30	8.37	8.44
1.04	1.15	1.09	1.17	1.14	1.17	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.22
0.53	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.57	0.52
10.27	10.58	10.13	10.28	10.17	10.24	10.37	10.47	10.56	10.59
0.21	0.41	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.03	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.27	0.50	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.04	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.11
0.30	0.30	0.18	0.21	0.26	0.38	0.27	0.36	0.25	0.40
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05
0.46	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.46	0.41	1.00	0.57	1.18	1.15
0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.20	0.11	0.43	0.22
1.36	2.09	1.12	1.31	1.19	1.36	1.51	2.18	2.02	2.50
0.11	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.01
1.07	0.52	0.59	0.43	0.50	0.38	1.03	0.41	1.14	1.00
0.20	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.31	0.24	0.32	0.31
0.20	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.33	0.31	1.03	0.49
0.35	0.38	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
5.39	5.44	4.26	4.24	4.55	5.02	6.32	6.19	8.00	8.07
0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.13	0.05	0.20
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
194 000	223 000	292 000	280 000	280 000	269 000	441 000	601 000	435 000	412 000
762	550	1 136	694	1 077	807	1 388	1 488	979	586

11. Time use of men and women aged over 10 by type of municipality of residence in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity		Hours.minutes per day					
		Men					
		Total		Type of municipality		Semi-urban	
				Urban			
1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000		
01	Gainful employment	3.49	3.11	3.44	3.11	3.54	3.00
02	Travel to/from work	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.14
01–02	Gainful employment, total	4.06	3.26	4.03	3.28	4.13	3.14
03	Housekeeping	0.40	0.51	0.39	0.49	0.37	0.52
04	Maintenance	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.35
05	Other housework	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.15
06	Childcare	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
07	Shopping and services	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.19	0.24
08	Travel related to domestic work	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16
03–08	Domestic work, total	2.15	2.27	2.12	2.22	2.13	2.32
09	Sleep	8.24	8.30	8.23	8.32	8.25	8.26
10	Meals	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.18	1.21
11	Washing and dressing	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.45
09–11	Personal care, total	10.28	10.35	10.26	10.37	10.27	10.31
12	School or university	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.34	0.34
13	Travel to/from school	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
14	Free time study, incl. related travel	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
12–14	Study, total	0.39	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.39
15	Participatory activity	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
16	Sports and outdoor activities	0.41	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.49
17	Entertainment and culture	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
18	Reading	0.52	0.43	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.40
19	Listening to radio	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.10
20	Watching television	1.53	2.26	1.54	2.24	1.52	2.36
21	Socialising with family	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.06
22	Socialising with friends	0.58	0.46	1.00	0.47	0.55	0.49
23	Hobbies	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.37	0.21	0.31
24	Other free time	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.28
25	Travel related to free time	0.37	0.31	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.27
15–25	Free time, total	6.29	6.42	6.37	6.45	6.25	6.50
26	Unspecified	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.14
01–26	Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population		2 091 000	2 080 000	1 061 000	1 181 000	515 000	482 000
Number of survey days		7 405	4 910	3 987	2 681	1 744	1 158

Hours.minutes per day

Men		Women									
Type of municipality		Total		Urban		Semi-urban		Rural			
Rural		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000		
		3.58	3.24	2.27	2.03	2.40	2.06	2.16	2.03	2.11	1.56
		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.08
		4.10	3.37	2.39	2.15	2.55	2.18	2.26	2.15	2.17	2.04
		0.45	0.57	2.16	2.04	2.00	1.55	2.20	2.06	2.52	2.30
		0.43	0.44	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.29
		0.13	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.16
		0.07	0.07	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.19
		0.18	0.19	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.23
		0.18	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17
		2.25	2.39	3.50	3.47	3.32	3.38	3.57	3.49	4.25	4.15
		8.27	8.28	8.31	8.39	8.28	8.38	8.33	8.39	8.35	8.42
		1.26	1.24	1.13	1.19	1.13	1.20	1.11	1.16	1.16	1.18
		0.42	0.42	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.47
		10.35	10.35	10.36	10.49	10.34	10.51	10.35	10.45	10.42	10.47
		0.26	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.33
		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
		0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
		0.31	0.33	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.41
		0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.09
		0.37	0.48	0.28	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.26	0.35	0.25	0.35
		0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
		0.49	0.39	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.52	0.54	0.44	0.48	0.40
		0.23	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.18	0.10
		1.51	2.20	1.37	2.08	1.38	2.08	1.36	2.12	1.35	2.02
		0.10	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.07
		0.57	0.40	1.09	0.52	1.13	0.54	1.10	0.52	0.57	0.46
		0.17	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.28
		0.32	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.30
		0.29	0.24	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.26
		6.16	6.21	6.13	6.18	6.17	6.25	6.20	6.15	5.55	5.58
		0.03	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.16
		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
		491 000	418 000	2 257 000	2 371 000	1 213 000	427 000	539 000	516 000	482 000	429 000
		1 586	1 071	7 947	5 651	4 575	3 216	1 775	1 313	1 503	1 122

12. Time use of population aged over 10 by gender in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Both genders				
	Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	3.05	2.34	43,0	34,5
02	Time connected with gainful employment	0.01	0.01	6,1	5,0
03	Travel to/from work	0.15	0.13	33,0	28,3
01–03	Gainful employment, total	3.21	2.48	43,3	35,0
04	Food preparation	0.33	0.31	65,3	65,7
05	Baking, preserving	0.05	0.04	7,1	6,0
06	Dish washing	0.12	0.09	39,6	36,1
07	Cleaning	0.23	0.28	47,6	59,3
08	Laundry, ironing	0.08	0.10	19,5	24,2
09	Producing textiles	0.03	0.01	2,8	1,5
10	Caring for textiles	0.00	0.00	1,5	1,5
11	Heating and water	0.06	0.06	14,3	12,5
12	Construction and repairs	0.07	0.07	5,6	6,5
13	Gardening and pet care	0.12	0.14	21,7	22,7
14	Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.05	0.03	6,8	5,5
15	Helping a family member	0.01	0.01	2,7	2,2
16	Helping another household	0.06	0.10	6,7	9,4
17	Other housework	0.04	0.04	15,7	11,7
18	Travel related to household upkeep	0.04	0.05	11,0	10,4
04–18	Household upkeep and maintenance, total	2.10	2.13	86,3	87,0
19	Physical care and supervision of child	0.10	0.09	14,9	13,1
20	Reading and playing with child	0.04	0.04	8,5	6,9
21	Outdoors with child	0.01	0.02	2,2	2,3
22	Other childcare	0.01	0.01	1,3	2,7
23	Travel related to childcare	0.02	0.02	5,9	5,9
19–23	Childcare, total	0.18	0.17	18,3	16,5
24	Shopping	0.17	0.22	45,3	46,7
25	Commercial and administrative services	0.05	0.04	15,1	11,2
26	Unspecified services	0.02	0.01	4,2	1,7
27	Travel related to shopping and services	0.13	0.12	41,7	33,8
24–27	Shopping and services, total	0.37	0.39	52,9	51,8
04–27	Domestic work, total	3.04	3.10	92,0	91,9
28	Sleep	8.28	8.35	99,9	99,9
29	Meals	1.16	1.20	99,4	99,1
30	Washing and dressing	0.33	0.30	93,1	86,9
31	Sauna	0.09	0.09	21,9	21,6
32	Sick in bed	0.03	0.03	1,8	1,1
33	Other personal care	0.01	0.03	5,1	13,4
34	Travel related to personal care	0.02	0.02	7,8	6,8
28–34	Personal care, total	10.32	10.43	100,0	100,0

Men				Women			
Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %		Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
3.47	3.10	49,7	40,3	2.26	2.02	36,8	29,4
0.01	0.01	6,6	5,0	0.01	0.01	5,6	5,0
0.17	0.15	38,2	32,0	0.12	0.12	28,2	25,0
4.06	3.26	50,0	40,8	2.39	2.15	37,0	29,9
0.16	0.18	48,7	51,8	0.49	0.42	80,7	77,8
0.01	0.01	1,2	1,6	0.09	0.07	12,5	9,9
0.04	0.04	16,7	18,1	0.19	0.14	60,9	52,0
0.10	0.16	25,2	42,3	0.35	0.39	68,5	74,2
0.01	0.02	4,4	8,5	0.14	0.16	33,5	38,0
0.00	0.00	0,1	0,1	0.05	0.03	5,3	2,7
0.00	0.00	0,4	0,6	0.01	0.01	2,5	2,3
0.09	0.10	16,4	16,7	0.04	0.03	12,4	8,8
0.12	0.12	9,9	10,4	0.01	0.03	1,6	3,1
0.13	0.13	19,8	19,8	0.12	0.14	23,4	25,2
0.09	0.06	12,2	9,3	0.01	0.01	1,8	2,1
0.01	0.01	2,3	2,1	0.01	0.01	3,1	2,3
0.07	0.10	6,2	8,0	0.06	0.10	7,3	10,6
0.04	0.04	14,2	9,7	0.04	0.04	17,1	13,3
0.06	0.05	14,9	12,0	0.02	0.04	7,3	9,0
1.32	1.42	78,3	79,7	2.44	2.41	93,7	93,5
0.04	0.04	10,3	8,7	0.15	0.14	19,2	16,9
0.03	0.03	6,7	5,3	0.05	0.04	10,3	8,3
0.01	0.01	1,4	1,2	0.02	0.02	2,9	3,2
0.00	0.01	0,8	1,5	0.01	0.02	1,8	3,8
0.01	0.01	5,1	4,7	0.02	0.02	6,6	6,9
0.10	0.10	15,1	12,9	0.25	0.24	21,4	19,6
0.15	0.19	39,5	42,5	0.19	0.24	50,7	50,4
0.04	0.04	14,4	9,2	0.05	0.05	15,8	13,1
0.02	0.01	4,2	1,8	0.02	0.01	4,1	1,6
0.11	0.11	37,5	29,8	0.14	0.13	45,6	37,3
0.32	0.35	47,7	48,3	0.41	0.43	57,8	54,9
2.15	2.27	86,9	86,8	3.50	3.47	96,4	96,7
8.24	8.30	99,9	99,9	8.31	8.39	100,0	100,0
1.19	1.22	99,4	99,0	1.13	1.19	99,5	99,2
0.28	0.24	90,9	81,7	0.37	0.36	95,1	91,5
0.10	0.11	23,2	23,7	0.09	0.08	20,6	19,8
0.03	0.03	1,5	0,8	0.04	0.03	2,1	1,4
0.01	0.03	3,8	13,3	0.02	0.03	6,3	13,6
0.02	0.03	10,6	9,2	0.01	0.01	5,2	4,7
10.28	10.35	100,0	100,0	10.36	10.49	100,0	100,0

12. Time use of population aged over 10 by gender in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Both genders				
	Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
35	Studying at a school or university	0.25	0.26	7,8	8,6
36	Homework	0.07	0.07	7,6	7,0
37	Travel to/from school or university	0.04	0.04	7,7	8,5
38	Free time study	0.03	0.02	3,5	1,4
39	Travel related to free time study	0.00	0.00	0,9	0,6
40	Unspecified study	0.00	0.00	0,0	0,0
35–40	Study, total	0.39	0.39	13,3	12,0
41	Activity in organisations	0.04	0.05	3,7	4,2
42	Religious activity	0.03	0.02	3,5	2,8
43	Travel related to activity in organisations	0.02	0.02	4,4	3,5
41–43	Participatory activities, total	0.10	0.09	7,0	6,9
44	Outdoor activity, walking	0.13	0.17	21,5	25,1
45	Other physical exercise	0.14	0.18	18,3	22,8
46	Hunting, fishing, picking mushrooms	0.06	0.05	4,1	3,2
47	Sports related activities	0.01	0.02	3,0	4,4
48	Travel related to outdoor activity	0.04	0.04	8,7	9,7
44–48	Sports and outdoor activities, total	0.38	0.45	39,1	44,8
49	Sports events	0.02	0.01	1,4	1,0
50	Cinema	0.01	0.01	0,6	0,6
51	Theatre, concerts, museums	0.01	0.02	0,8	1,1
52	Library	0.01	0.01	2,2	2,9
53	Other entertainment and culture	0.01	0.01	1,2	1,3
54	Travel related to entertainment and culture	0.02	0.02	4,9	4,4
49–54	Entertainment and culture, total	0.08	0.08	6,0	6,8
55	Reading newspapers	0.20	0.15	53,7	39,2
56	Reading periodicals	0.08	0.04	18,1	8,5
57	Reading books	0.16	0.12	20,7	16,4
58	Unspecified reading	0.09	0.15	25,1	32,3
55–58	Reading, total	0.53	0.46	77,1	66,3
59	Listening to radio	0.15	0.09	26,2	15,7
60	Watching television	1.45	2.16	81,0	85,8
59–60	Radio and television, total	1.59	2.25	85,6	88,1
61	Socialising with family	0.11	0.07	26,1	18,8
62	Visiting	0.26	0.20	27,7	21,0
63	Receiving visitors	0.15	0.09	21,1	14,6
64	Telephone conversations	0.06	0.07	24,5	25,2
65	Socialising in a cafe or restaurant	0.08	0.05	6,2	3,6
66	Other socialising	0.08	0.08	13,9	12,4
67	Travel related to socialising	0.13	0.09	29,1	19,9
61–67	Socialising, total	1.27	1.05	72,2	63,0

Men				Women			
Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %		Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.26	0.26	7,8	8,6	0.25	0.26	7,7	8,6
0.07	0.06	7,1	6,3	0.08	0.08	8,0	7,7
0.04	0.04	7,8	8,2	0.04	0.04	7,6	8,8
0.03	0.02	3,4	1,4	0.03	0.02	3,6	1,3
0.00	0.00	0,6	0,5	0.00	0.00	1,2	0,7
0.00	0.00	0,0	0,0	0.00	0.00	0,0	0,0
0.39	0.38	13,1	11,4	0.39	0.40	13,3	12,6
0.05	0.06	4,0	4,5	0.04	0.05	3,4	4,0
0.02	0.01	2,0	1,6	0.04	0.03	4,8	4,0
0.02	0.02	4,1	3,1	0.02	0.02	4,7	4,0
0.09	0.09	6,0	5,9	0.10	0.09	8,0	7,7
0.12	0.15	19,4	22,2	0.14	0.18	23,4	27,7
0.19	0.22	19,8	24,1	0.10	0.14	16,9	21,6
0.09	0.07	6,1	4,5	0.03	0.03	2,3	2,1
0.01	0.02	3,8	5,4	0.01	0.01	2,1	3,6
0.05	0.05	11,2	11,1	0.02	0.03	6,3	8,5
0.46	0.51	40,3	44,6	0.30	0.39	38,0	45,0
0.03	0.02	1,8	1,2	0.01	0.01	1,0	0,7
0.01	0.01	0,6	0,5	0.01	0.01	0,6	0,7
0.01	0.01	0,5	0,9	0.01	0.02	1,0	1,3
0.01	0.01	2,0	2,7	0.01	0.01	2,4	3,1
0.02	0.01	1,1	1,2	0.01	0.01	1,2	1,4
0.03	0.02	5,0	4,1	0.02	0.02	4,9	4,7
0.09	0.08	5,9	6,5	0.07	0.08	6,1	7,0
0.22	0.16	54,4	39,5	0.18	0.14	52,9	38,9
0.07	0.03	15,4	6,6	0.09	0.04	20,7	10,2
0.13	0.09	15,1	12,3	0.19	0.14	25,9	20,0
0.10	0.14	25,6	29,6	0.08	0.16	24,6	34,7
0.52	0.43	75,3	62,3	0.54	0.48	78,8	69,7
0.16	0.09	26,2	14,9	0.14	0.08	26,3	16,4
1.53	2.26	81,8	85,6	1.37	2.08	80,3	86,0
2.08	2.35	86,3	88,0	1.51	2.16	84,9	88,2
0.10	0.06	24,0	15,7	0.11	0.08	28,0	21,5
0.25	0.20	26,0	20,1	0.27	0.20	29,2	21,8
0.12	0.07	15,8	11,3	0.19	0.11	26,1	17,5
0.03	0.04	14,6	14,7	0.09	0.11	33,7	34,4
0.10	0.07	7,8	4,3	0.06	0.04	4,7	3,0
0.08	0.08	13,5	11,6	0.08	0.07	14,2	13,1
0.13	0.09	29,0	19,8	0.13	0.09	29,2	20,0
1.22	1.01	65,9	55,2	1.33	1.09	78,1	70,0

12. Time use of population aged over 10 by gender in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Both genders			
	Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
68 Handicrafts	0.07	0.04	7,8	4,1
69 Playing musical instrument, drawing, etc.	0.03	0.04	5,4	5,3
70 Computing	0.01	0.11	1,5	12,1
71 Parlour games and play	0.04	0.03	5,1	4,4
72 Solo games and play	0.02	0.03	5,4	6,3
73 Gambling	0.01	0.00	1,6	1,3
74 Records and cassettes	0.04	0.04	7,9	6,2
75 Correspondence	0.01	0.01	2,8	2,1
76 Other hobbies	0.02	0.02	3,1	2,4
77 Travel related to hobbies	0.00	0.01	1,4	2,1
68–77 Hobbies, total	0.26	0.32	31,5	34,0
78 Resting	0.21	0.24	35,6	40,7
79 Travelling	0.09	0.11	6,2	8,5
80 Driving for pleasure	0.04	0.02	4,4	1,9
81 Unspecified free time activity	0.06	0.03	15,6	10,3
78–81 Other free time activity, total	0.40	0.40	50,7	51,9
41–81 Free time activity, total	6.21	6.29	99,7	99,3
82 Unspecified time use	0.02	0.11	1,6	11,4
01–82 Total	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0
Size of population	4 348 000	4 451 000		
Number of survey days	15 352	10 561		

Men				Women			
Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %		Time used hours.minutes		Per cent participated %	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.01	0.00	0,7	0,2	0.13	0.07	14,4	7,5
0.03	0.04	4,9	4,9	0.04	0.04	5,9	5,7
0.02	0.17	2,5	16,7	0.00	0.05	0,5	8,1
0.05	0.04	5,4	4,3	0.03	0.03	4,8	4,5
0.02	0.02	4,3	4,2	0.03	0.04	6,3	8,0
0.01	0.00	1,9	1,8	0.00	0.00	1,3	0,8
0.05	0.04	8,7	6,1	0.03	0.04	7,1	6,2
0.00	0.00	1,0	0,7	0.02	0.01	4,4	3,3
0.02	0.02	2,8	2,3	0.01	0.01	3,3	2,5
0.00	0.01	1,6	2,8	0.00	0.01	1,3	1,5
0.22	0.35	25,6	32,5	0.30	0.29	37,0	35,2
0.21	0.25	34,2	38,4	0.22	0.24	36,9	42,7
0.08	0.11	6,2	8,6	0.10	0.11	6,3	8,4
0.06	0.02	5,9	2,3	0.02	0.02	2,9	1,5
0.07	0.03	16,7	9,7	0.05	0.03	14,6	10,8
0.42	0.40	51,4	49,7	0.39	0.40	50,2	53,9
6.29	6.42	99,2	98,9	6.13	6.18	99,7	99,7
0.02	0.11	1,6	11,8	0.02	0.11	1,6	11,0
24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0	24.00	24.00	100,0	100,0
2 091 000	2 080 000			2 257 000	2 371 000		
7 405	4 910			7 947	5 651		

13. Time use of population aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

Both genders. All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day				
	Total		Age 10–14		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	3.05	2.34	0.06	0.02
02	Time connected with gainful employment	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
03	Travel to/from work	0.15	0.13	0.00	0.00
01–03	Gainful employment, total	3.21	2.48	0.06	0.02
04	Food preparation	0.33	0.31	0.04	0.04
05	Baking, preserving	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
06	Dish washing	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.01
07	Cleaning	0.23	0.28	0.11	0.14
08	Laundry, ironing	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.01
09	Producing textiles	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
10	Caring for textiles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Heating and water	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
12	Construction and repairs	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03
13	Gardening and pet care	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.05
14	Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
15	Helping a family member	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
16	Helping another household	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.02
17	Other housework	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
18	Travel related to household upkeep	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.01
04–18	Household upkeep and maintenance, total	2.10	2.13	0.42	0.35
19	Physical care and supervision of child	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.01
20	Reading and playing with child	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
21	Outdoors with child	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
22	Other childcare	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	Travel related to childcare	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
19–23	Childcare, total	0.18	0.17	0.06	0.02
24	Shopping	0.17	0.22	0.11	0.13
25	Commercial and administrative services	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
26	Unspecified services	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
27	Travel related to shopping and services	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.06
24–27	Shopping and services, total	0.37	0.39	0.21	0.21
04–27	Domestic work, total	3.04	3.10	1.09	0.57
28	Sleep	8.28	8.35	9.40	9.41
29	Meals	1.16	1.20	1.07	1.10
30	Washing and dressing	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.29
31	Sauna	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07
32	Sick in bed	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
33	Other personal care	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
34	Travel related to personal care	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
28–34	Personal care, total	10.32	10.43	11.26	11.31

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+			
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000		
		2.24	1.33	4.27	3.58	3.16	3.19	0.12	0.11
		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.13	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.00	0.01
		2.38	1.45	4.51	4.20	3.31	3.37	0.12	0.12
		0.13	0.13	0.32	0.29	0.43	0.38	0.57	0.49
		0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06
		0.05	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.16
		0.15	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.35
		0.04	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11
		0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
		0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.12
		0.03	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.08
		0.04	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22
		0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03
		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
		0.06	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.11
		0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
		0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.05
		1.10	1.06	2.06	2.03	2.52	2.47	3.02	3.09
		0.05	0.07	0.22	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
		0.02	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
		0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.08	0.11	0.38	0.45	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
		0.18	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.15	0.21
		0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04
		0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02
		0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.11
		0.36	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.38
		1.54	1.54	3.21	3.30	3.34	3.32	3.42	3.47
		8.54	9.04	8.09	8.22	8.14	8.13	8.50	8.51
		1.05	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.23	1.23	1.33	1.35
		0.36	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.36	0.32
		0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08
		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03
		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07
		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
		10.48	11.04	10.10	10.23	10.25	10.25	11.19	11.17

13. Time use of population aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

Both genders. All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day			
	Total		Age 10–14	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
35 Studying at a school or university	0.25	0.26	2.42	2.22
36 Homework	0.07	0.07	0.31	0.22
37 Travel to/from school or university	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.20
38 Free time study	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
39 Travel related to free time study	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
40 Unspecified study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35–40 Study, total	0.39	0.39	3.36	3.04
41 Activity in organisations	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05
42 Religious activity	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
43 Travel related to activity in organisations	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
41–43 Participatory activities, total	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.07
44 Outdoor activity, walking	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.07
45 Other physical exercise	0.14	0.18	1.00	0.58
46 Hunting, fishing, picking mushrooms	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04
47 Sports related activities	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
48 Travel related to outdoor activity	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09
44–48 Sports and outdoor activities, total	0.38	0.45	1.22	1.21
49 Sports events	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
50 Cinema	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
51 Theatre, concerts, museums	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
52 Library	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
53 Other entertainment and culture	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
54 Travel related to entertainment and culture	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
49–54 Entertainment and culture, total	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08
55 Reading newspapers	0.20	0.15	0.03	0.01
56 Reading periodicals	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.07
57 Reading books	0.16	0.12	0.23	0.11
58 Unspecified reading	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.14
55–58 Reading, total	0.53	0.46	0.50	0.32
59 Listening to radio	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.03
60 Watching television	1.45	2.16	1.51	2.23
59–60 Radio and television, total	1.59	2.25	1.54	2.26
61 Socialising with family	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07
62 Visiting	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.26
63 Receiving visitors	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.05
64 Telephone conversations	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03
65 Socialising in a cafe or restaurant	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.00
66 Other socialising	0.08	0.08	0.30	0.25
67 Travel related to socialising	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.10
61–67 Socialising, total	1.27	1.05	1.33	1.15

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+			
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000		
		1.21	1.35	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.25	0.28	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.12	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2.02	2.22	0.12	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01
		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07
		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.05
		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
		0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.15
		0.10	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.23
		0.19	0.22	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.11
		0.04	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06
		0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
		0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
		0.40	0.43	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.47	0.34	0.42
		0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
		0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
		0.11	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06
		0.09	0.04	0.17	0.10	0.27	0.20	0.38	0.31
		0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.05
		0.17	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.16
		0.07	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.14	0.20
		0.41	0.27	0.45	0.34	1.02	0.55	1.21	1.12
		0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.20	0.09	0.52	0.26
		1.45	2.12	1.32	1.56	1.49	2.15	2.15	3.01
		1.51	2.16	1.39	1.58	2.10	2.24	3.07	3.27
		0.08	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.03
		0.31	0.30	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.14
		0.12	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.17	0.10	0.28	0.17
		0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.12
		0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
		0.14	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
		0.21	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.07
		1.48	1.30	1.25	1.08	1.18	0.52	1.24	0.58

13. Time use of population aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

Both genders. All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day			
	Total		Age 10–14	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
68 Handicrafts	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.00
69 Playing musical instrument, drawing, etc.	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.11
70 Computing	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.47
71 Parlour games and play	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.19
72 Solo games and play	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.05
73 Gambling	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
74 Records and cassettes	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09
75 Correspondence	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
76 Other hobbies	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
77 Travel related to hobbies	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
68–77 Hobbies, total	0.26	0.32	1.12	1.42
78 Resting	0.21	0.24	0.09	0.16
79 Travelling	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10
80 Driving for pleasure	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02
81 Unspecified free time activity	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.05
78–81 Other free time activity, total	0.40	0.40	0.34	0.33
41–81 Free time activity, total	6.21	6.29	7.41	8.05
82 Unspecified time use	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.20
01–82 Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population	4 348 000	4 451 000	316 000	302 000
Number of survey days	15 352	10 561	1 685	808

Hours.minutes per day

Age 15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.11
0.07	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
0.03	0.27	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02
0.06	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.14	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.41	0.59	0.14	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.32	0.26
0.10	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.23	1.12	0.58
0.09	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.06
0.14	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.02
0.39	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.40	0.38	1.27	1.08
6.37	6.50	5.22	5.42	6.26	6.11	8.41	8.16
0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.28
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
707 000	609 000	1 585 000	1 440 000	1 065 000	1 394 000	675 000	707 000
2 644	1 855	5 984	3 177	3 955	3 394	1 084	1 327

14. Time use of men aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours:minutes per day				
	Total		Age 10–14		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	3.47	3.10	0.05	0.04
02	Time connected with gainful employment	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
03	Travel to/from work	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.00
01–03	Gainful employment, total	4.06	3.26	0.05	0.04
04	Food preparation	0.16	0.18	0.02	0.04
05	Baking, preserving	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
06	Dish washing	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
07	Cleaning	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.10
08	Laundry, ironing	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
09	Producing textiles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Caring for textiles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Heating and water	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.02
12	Construction and repairs	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04
13	Gardening and pet care	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.05
14	Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.01
15	Helping a family member	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
16	Helping another household	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.02
17	Other housework	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
18	Travel related to household upkeep	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01
04–18	Household upkeep and maintenance, total	1.32	1.42	0.39	0.32
19	Physical care and supervision of child	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00
20	Reading and playing with child	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
21	Outdoors with child	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
22	Other childcare	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	Travel related to childcare	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
19–23	Childcare, total	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.01
24	Shopping	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.14
25	Commercial and administrative services	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
26	Unspecified services	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
27	Travel related to shopping and services	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06
24–27	Shopping and services, total	0.32	0.35	0.18	0.20
04–27	Domestic work, total	2.15	2.27	1.03	0.53
28	Sleep	8.24	8.30	9.48	9.39
29	Meals	1.19	1.22	1.06	1.12
30	Washing and dressing	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.21
31	Sauna	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.07
32	Sick in bed	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
33	Other personal care	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
34	Travel related to personal care	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
28–34	Personal care, total	10.28	10.35	11.27	11.24

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+			
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000		
		2.46	1.51	5.14	4.46	3.47	3.50	0.25	0.18
		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.13	0.11	0.25	0.22	0.15	0.18	0.01	0.01
		3.00	2.03	5.40	5.10	4.04	4.10	0.25	0.19
		0.08	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.26
		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.07
		0.07	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.23
		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
		0.03	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.24
		0.05	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.18
		0.04	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.27
		0.14	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.06
		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.16
		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07
		0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06
		0.55	0.50	1.28	1.29	2.05	2.08	2.07	2.46
		0.01	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
		0.01	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.02	0.01	0.20	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
		0.13	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.24
		0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05
		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
		0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.10
		0.28	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.42
		1.25	1.19	2.21	2.27	3.44	3.52	2.52	3.28
		8.56	9.09	8.03	8.18	8.14	8.04	8.47	8.49
		1.07	1.12	1.17	1.16	1.28	1.26	1.44	1.42
		0.28	0.24	0.27	0.23	0.28	0.23	0.38	0.27
		0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11
		0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.02
		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05
		0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
		10.46	10.59	10.06	10.14	10.26	10.19	11.25	11.18

14. Time use of men aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day				
	Total		Age 10–14		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
35	Studying at a school or university	0.26	0.26	2.37	2.17
36	Homework	0.07	0.06	0.27	0.22
37	Travel to/from school or university	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.18
38	Free time study	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
39	Travel related to free time study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Unspecified study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35–40	Study, total	0.39	0.38	3.25	2.57
41	Activity in organisations	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02
42	Religious activity	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
43	Travel related to activity in organisations	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
41–43	Participatory activities, total	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04
44	Outdoor activity, walking	0.12	0.15	0.06	0.06
45	Other physical exercise	0.19	0.22	1.21	1.18
46	Hunting, fishing, picking mushrooms	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.07
47	Sports related activities	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
48	Travel related to outdoor activity	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.11
44–48	Sports and outdoor activities, total	0.46	0.51	1.42	1.44
49	Sports events	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
50	Cinema	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
51	Theatre, concerts, museums	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
52	Library	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
53	Other entertainment and culture	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
54	Travel related to entertainment and culture	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01
49–54	Entertainment and culture, total	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.03
55	Reading newspapers	0.22	0.16	0.03	0.01
56	Reading periodicals	0.07	0.03	0.18	0.09
57	Reading books	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.07
58	Unspecified reading	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.09
55–58	Reading, total	0.52	0.43	0.42	0.25
59	Listening to radio	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.02
60	Watching television	1.53	2.26	1.59	2.26
59–60	Radio and television, total	2.08	2.35	2.01	2.28
61	Socialising with family	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.06
62	Visiting	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.23
63	Receiving visitors	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.03
64	Telephone conversations	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01
65	Socialising in a cafe or restaurant	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00
66	Other socialising	0.08	0.08	0.30	0.23
67	Travel related to socialising	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.08
61–67	Socialising, total	1.22	1.01	1.23	1.05

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+		
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	
	1.25	1.39	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
	0.23	0.24	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.11	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.03	2.22	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01
	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.14
	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.25
	0.25	0.30	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.12
	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08
	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01
	0.47	0.52	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.52	0.54	0.47
	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.08
	0.11	0.03	0.19	0.12	0.30	0.23	0.47	0.35
	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.04
	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14
	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.20
	0.39	0.18	0.45	0.33	1.05	0.55	1.27	1.13
	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.25	0.11	0.58	0.31
	1.53	2.19	1.44	2.12	2.00	2.25	2.13	3.10
	2.01	2.22	1.52	2.14	2.25	2.36	3.11	3.42
	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.03
	0.29	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.15	0.21	0.15
	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.26	0.15
	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
	0.13	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05
	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.07
	1.37	1.27	1.22	1.06	1.12	0.48	1.21	0.51

14. Time use of men aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Hours, minutes per day			
	Total		Age 10–14	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
68 Handicrafts	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
69 Playing musical instrument, drawing, etc.	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.06
70 Computing	0.02	0.17	0.20	1.13
71 Parlour games and play	0.05	0.04	0.25	0.20
72 Solo games and play	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.04
73 Gambling	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
74 Records and cassettes	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.08
75 Correspondence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76 Other hobbies	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06
77 Travel related to hobbies	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
68–77 Hobbies, total	0.22	0.35	1.15	2.01
78 Resting	0.21	0.25	0.10	0.14
79 Travelling	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.10
80 Driving for pleasure	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.02
81 Unspecified free time activity	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.04
78–81 Other free time activity, total	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.30
41–81 Free time activity, total	6.29	6.42	7.59	8.21
82 Unspecified time use	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.20
01–82 Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population	2 091 000	2 080 000	162 500	146 000
Number of survey days	7 405	4 910	881	382

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+	
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00
	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
	0.05	0.46	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.03
	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03
	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
	0.18	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02
	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	0.41	1.16	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.17
	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.27	0.25	1.19	1.03
	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.09
	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.12	0.03
	0.45	0.36	0.32	0.43	0.39	1.34	1.16
	6.45	7.11	5.38	6.41	6.23	9.07	8.26
	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.28
	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
335 000	277 000	822 000	716 000	532 000	671 000	2 40 000	270 000
1 213	830	2 992	1 495	1 928	1 621	391	582

15. Time use of women aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000

All days of the week

Activity	Hours.minutes per day				
	Total		Age 10–14		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
01	Gainful employment	2.26	2.02	0.07	0.00
02	Time connected with gainful employment	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
03	Travel to/from work	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
01–03	Gainful employment, total	2.39	2.15	0.07	0.00
04	Food preparation	0.49	0.42	0.05	0.04
05	Baking, preserving	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.02
06	Dish washing	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.01
07	Cleaning	0.35	0.39	0.16	0.17
08	Laundry, ironing	0.14	0.16	0.01	0.01
09	Producing textiles	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00
10	Caring for textiles	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
11	Heating and water	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01
12	Construction and repairs	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
13	Gardening and pet care	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.06
14	Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
15	Helping a family member	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
16	Helping another household	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.03
17	Other housework	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
18	Travel related to household upkeep	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
04–18	Household upkeep and maintenance, total	2.44	2.41	0.46	0.38
19	Physical care and supervision of child	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.01
20	Reading and playing with child	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01
21	Outdoors with child	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
22	Other childcare	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
23	Travel related to childcare	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
19–23	Childcare, total	0.25	0.24	0.07	0.02
24	Shopping	0.19	0.24	0.13	0.13
25	Commercial and administrative services	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02
26	Unspecified services	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
27	Travel related to shopping and services	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.06
24–27	Shopping and services, total	0.41	0.43	0.24	0.21
04–27	Domestic work, total	3.50	3.47	1.17	1.01
28	Sleep	8.31	8.39	9.31	9.42
29	Meals	1.13	1.19	1.09	1.08
30	Washing and dressing	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.36
31	Sauna	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
32	Sick in bed	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
33	Other personal care	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01
34	Travel related to personal care	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
28–34	Personal care, total	10.36	10.49	11.26	11.38

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+			
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000		
		2.05	1.18	3.37	3.11	2.45	2.51	0.06	0.07
		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.12	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00
		2.18	1.30	3.57	3.30	2.58	3.07	0.06	0.07
		0.18	0.17	0.51	0.41	1.06	0.51	1.09	1.04
		0.05	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09
		0.07	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.26	0.16	0.30	0.21
		0.22	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.43
		0.07	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.16
		0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04
		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
		0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.04
		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02
		0.05	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.19
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
		0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
		0.06	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.08
		0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04
		1.22	1.19	2.47	2.36	3.38	3.23	3.25	3.23
		0.09	0.12	0.36	0.37	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.03	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
		0.14	0.19	0.57	1.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
		0.22	0.25	0.21	0.27	0.20	0.25	0.14	0.20
		0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04
		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02
		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11
		0.43	0.44	0.42	0.50	0.43	0.44	0.37	0.36
		2.19	2.22	4.26	4.31	4.23	4.10	4.03	3.59
		8.52	9.00	8.15	8.26	8.15	8.22	8.51	8.53
		1.03	1.11	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.20	1.28	1.31
		0.43	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.34
		0.07	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07
		0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.04
		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08
		0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
		10.50	11.08	10.14	10.32	10.25	10.30	11.16	11.16

15. Time use of women aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Hours:minutes per day				
	Total		Age 10–14		
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000	
35	Studying at a school or university	0.25	0.26	2.48	2.26
36	Homework	0.08	0.08	0.36	0.22
37	Travel to/from school or university	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.22
38	Free time study	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
39	Travel related to free time study	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
40	Unspecified study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35–40	Study, total	0.39	0.40	3.48	3.11
41	Activity in organisations	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08
42	Religious activity	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
43	Travel related to activity in organisations	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
41–43	Participatory activities, total	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.11
44	Outdoor activity, walking	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.08
45	Other physical exercise	0.10	0.14	0.38	0.40
46	Hunting, fishing, picking mushrooms	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
47	Sports related activities	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05
48	Travel related to outdoor activity	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07
44–48	Sports and outdoor activities, total	0.30	0.39	1.00	1.00
49	Sports events	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
50	Cinema	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
51	Theatre, concerts, museums	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
52	Library	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
53	Other entertainment and culture	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
54	Travel related to entertainment and culture	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
49–54	Entertainment and culture, total	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.12
55	Reading newspapers	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01
56	Reading periodicals	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.06
57	Reading books	0.19	0.14	0.34	0.14
58	Unspecified reading	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.18
55–58	Reading, total	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.39
59	Listening to radio	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.04
60	Watching television	1.37	2.08	1.42	2.20
59–60	Radio and television, total	1.51	2.16	1.47	2.24
61	Socialising with family	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.08
62	Visiting	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.28
63	Receiving visitors	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.06
64	Telephone conversations	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.05
65	Socialising in a cafe or restaurant	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
66	Other socialising	0.08	0.07	0.30	0.26
67	Travel related to socialising	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.11
61–67	Socialising, total	1.33	1.09	1.45	1.25

Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+	
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
1.17	1.32	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.27	0.31	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.12	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.00	2.22	0.13	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.07
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02
0.07	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.15
0.12	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.17	0.23
0.14	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.11
0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
0.34	0.36	0.26	0.34	0.29	0.41	0.25	0.39
0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.12	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.05
0.08	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.23	0.17	0.35	0.29
0.07	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.06
0.23	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.18
0.06	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.20
0.44	0.35	0.45	0.34	0.58	0.56	1.19	1.12
0.05	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.49	0.23
1.38	2.06	1.20	1.40	1.38	2.06	2.15	2.55
1.43	2.11	1.25	1.42	1.54	2.13	3.04	3.19
0.10	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03
0.33	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.18	0.27	0.14
0.15	0.08	0.17	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.29	0.19
0.07	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.16
0.16	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
0.15	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04
0.22	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.06
1.58	1.33	1.29	1.10	1.23	0.57	1.25	1.03

15. Time use of women aged over 10 by age in 1987–1988 and 1999–2000 (Cont.)

All days of the week

Activity	Hours:minutes per day			
	Total		Age 10–14	
	1987–1988	1999–2000	1987–1988	1999–2000
68 Handicrafts	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.01
69 Playing musical instrument, drawing, etc.	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.17
70 Computing	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.23
71 Parlour games and play	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.17
72 Solo games and play	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06
73 Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74 Records and cassettes	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.10
75 Correspondence	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03
76 Other hobbies	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
77 Travel related to hobbies	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
68–77 Hobbies, total	0.30	0.29	1.09	1.23
78 Resting	0.22	0.24	0.09	0.18
79 Travelling	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11
80 Driving for pleasure	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
81 Unspecified free time activity	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.05
78–81 Other free time activity, total	0.39	0.40	0.28	0.36
41–81 Free time activity, total	6.13	6.18	7.22	7.50
82 Unspecified time use	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.19
01–82 Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Size of population	2 257 000	2 371 000	154 000	156 000
Number of survey days	7 947	5 651	804	426

 Hours.minutes per day

Age		25-44		45-64		65+	
15-24		1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000	1987-1988	1999-2000
	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.17	0.08	0.18
	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	0.40	0.44	0.18	0.14	0.28	0.23	0.33
	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.54
	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.05
	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.02
	0.33	0.37	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.37	1.03
	6.31	6.35	5.06	5.00	6.06	6.02	8.09
	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.27
	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	372 000	332 000	763 000	724 000	533 000	723 000	437 000
	1 431	1 025	2 992	1 682	2 027	1 773	745

16. Time use of population aged 10 to 64 on weekdays by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

Per cent participated in activity at different times of day

Time of day	Sleep			Meals, hygiene			Gainful employment and study			Travel to/from work or school			Domestic work and childcare			Shopping and services		
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
00.30	96	95	91	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
01.30	97	97	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02.30	98	98	97	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03.30	97	98	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.30	96	96	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
05.10	91	91	92	3	4	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
05.40	80	82	85	7	6	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	4	3	0	0	0
06.10	60	64	69	16	14	12	7	6	5	3	3	3	8	7	5	0	0	0
06.40	40	47	53	19	17	15	12	10	8	10	10	9	10	8	7	0	0	0
07.10	21	27	35	24	23	17	26	25	19	7	6	7	12	9	10	0	0	0
07.40	13	16	24	15	15	15	34	33	28	14	14	12	13	10	10	1	1	1
08.10	7	9	16	11	12	12	52	51	44	6	5	6	13	11	9	1	1	1
08.40	5	6	12	7	8	9	58	57	51	6	6	6	12	10	8	2	2	2
09.10	3	4	8	6	6	8	64	63	59	1	2	2	12	11	11	4	4	3
09.40	2	3	6	4	4	6	64	65	60	1	2	1	12	11	11	5	5	4
10.10	2	2	4	6	6	6	64	65	62	1	1	0	12	11	11	6	6	6
10.40	1	2	3	10	9	8	60	61	59	1	1	1	13	11	12	6	6	5
11.10	1	1	2	25	24	19	45	46	48	1	1	1	11	11	11	6	7	6
11.40	1	1	2	19	19	17	47	49	50	1	1	0	12	11	12	6	7	5
12.10	1	1	1	13	13	15	56	58	53	1	1	1	11	10	11	6	6	6
12.40	1	1	2	8	8	8	61	62	58	1	1	1	11	10	12	5	6	5
13.10	1	1	2	6	6	7	61	62	59	2	2	2	12	10	11	5	5	4
13.40	1	1	1	5	5	7	61	63	59	2	2	2	11	10	10	5	4	4
14.10	1	1	1	8	7	7	55	58	55	5	4	4	11	11	12	5	5	5
14.40	1	1	2	6	5	4	55	56	51	3	3	4	13	11	13	5	6	7
15.10	1	1	2	7	6	5	47	49	45	6	5	6	15	13	15	5	6	7
15.40	1	1	2	8	8	7	42	41	37	6	6	6	16	14	14	6	7	9
16.10	1	1	1	14	12	10	25	26	28	10	9	7	17	17	15	7	9	9
16.40	1	1	2	15	13	12	22	22	23	4	4	5	21	19	16	8	9	8
17.10	1	1	2	16	17	13	19	18	18	3	3	4	20	20	18	5	7	7
17.40	1	2	2	13	13	12	18	17	16	2	2	3	21	19	17	4	6	7
18.10	1	2	1	13	13	11	14	14	14	1	2	1	18	17	18	3	4	6
18.40	1	2	1	11	10	9	12	12	13	1	1	2	16	16	16	2	3	4
19.10	1	1	1	11	10	11	10	11	11	1	1	1	14	15	15	1	2	4
19.40	1	1	1	11	10	10	9	10	11	1	1	1	13	13	14	1	1	3
20.10	2	2	1	13	12	12	8	8	10	1	1	1	12	12	13	1	1	2
20.40	4	2	2	11	10	13	7	7	9	0	1	1	9	9	12	0	0	2
21.10	15	8	5	13	14	17	6	6	7	1	1	1	7	10	10	0	0	0
21.40	30	20	12	8	8	14	5	5	6	0	1	1	4	6	6	0	0	0
22.10	50	36	32	6	7	9	4	4	5	1	1	1	3	3	4	0	0	0
22.40	65	55	49	5	6	6	3	3	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
23.10	81	72	68	3	4	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
23.40	90	84	78	1	3	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Physical exercise			Watching TV			Reading			Socialising			Other free time activity			Time of day
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	00.30
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	01.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	02.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	03.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	04.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	05.10
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	05.40
1	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	3	0	1	0	2	2	2	06.10
1	1	1	0	0	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	3	4	2	06.40
1	1	1	0	0	2	5	4	4	1	1	0	4	4	3	07.10
1	1	1	0	0	2	5	5	3	1	1	2	4	6	2	07.40
2	1	1	0	0	3	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	3	08.10
1	2	2	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	4	5	2	08.40
2	2	1	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	4	5	3	09.10
2	2	2	0	0	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	4	5	4	09.40
2	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	4	5	4	10.10
2	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	6	5	10.40
2	2	2	0	0	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	5	7	5	11.10
2	2	2	0	0	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	7	10	6	11.40
2	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	6	8	6	12.10
2	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	6	8	6	12.40
2	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	9	6	13.10
2	2	2	0	1	3	3	3	2	4	5	3	6	9	7	13.40
2	2	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	5	5	4	6	10	7	14.10
3	2	2	0	1	2	3	4	3	5	5	5	7	12	9	14.40
3	3	3	0	1	3	4	4	2	6	6	4	8	12	9	15.10
3	3	3	0	1	4	4	4	4	6	7	5	9	14	10	15.40
4	4	3	0	2	5	5	5	3	7	8	8	10	18	10	16.10
4	5	4	0	2	8	6	6	5	8	8	7	11	18	12	16.40
5	6	5	1	3	12	7	5	4	10	10	8	13	21	11	17.10
6	7	7	2	5	14	7	7	5	12	11	7	16	23	13	17.40
6	7	9	9	11	16	6	6	4	13	13	8	16	24	13	18.10
6	7	8	14	17	21	5	6	5	16	14	8	16	24	13	18.40
6	7	8	17	21	23	5	5	4	17	15	10	16	26	13	19.10
5	6	8	23	29	30	6	4	4	16	14	9	16	25	10	19.40
4	5	5	27	29	31	5	5	4	15	14	10	14	24	10	20.10
3	4	4	35	43	37	5	3	4	14	13	9	12	21	9	20.40
2	3	2	28	32	36	8	7	5	12	12	8	10	18	8	21.10
1	2	2	26	33	39	9	9	7	9	10	7	8	15	7	21.40
1	1	1	17	31	31	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	11	5	22.10
0	0	1	11	19	21	5	6	7	6	6	5	4	9	4	22.40
0	0	1	3	10	13	3	4	4	4	5	3	2	5	3	23.10
0	0	0	1	2	8	1	3	2	3	4	4	1	5	3	23.40

17. Time use of population aged 10 to 64 on Saturdays by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

Per cent participated in activity at different times of day

Time of day	Sleep			Meals, hygiene			Gainful employment and study			Travel to/from work or school			Domestic work and childcare			Shopping and services		
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
00.30	90	86	76	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
01.30	94	92	86	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
02.30	97	94	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
03.30	97	97	95	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.30	97	96	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
05.10	95	95	95	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
05.40	91	92	94	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
06.10	81	86	89	6	3	2	5	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	0	0
06.40	72	78	85	7	6	3	7	5	4	1	1	0	5	4	4	0	0	0
07.10	60	67	77	12	9	5	9	7	5	1	1	1	8	8	5	0	0	0
07.40	50	55	65	12	12	12	9	8	5	1	1	1	11	11	7	1	0	0
08.10	35	40	48	15	18	14	10	10	6	1	0	1	18	14	13	1	1	1
08.40	25	30	38	15	17	15	11	9	7	2	1	2	21	17	14	3	3	2
09.10	15	20	27	17	16	15	12	10	10	1	1	0	24	18	15	8	7	4
09.40	9	14	19	13	13	14	12	11	10	1	0	0	27	20	18	11	11	5
10.10	5	9	14	11	11	12	12	10	11	0	0	1	29	23	22	12	14	6
10.40	4	7	11	8	9	9	13	10	10	0	0	0	31	27	24	12	14	9
11.10	2	4	7	15	15	12	11	8	8	0	0	0	28	25	28	13	15	10
11.40	2	4	6	11	12	11	12	10	10	0	0	0	29	28	25	12	14	13
12.10	2	3	4	14	14	16	11	10	8	0	1	2	26	27	26	10	11	15
12.40	3	3	4	11	12	12	12	11	9	0	1	1	27	24	25	8	10	14
13.10	3	3	5	12	11	12	13	11	11	0	1	0	27	27	25	6	9	13
13.40	3	4	3	11	9	10	13	12	10	1	1	1	25	27	24	5	7	12
14.10	2	4	2	14	12	14	11	9	9	1	1	1	24	25	27	3	7	10
14.40	2	4	3	10	11	13	10	10	8	1	0	1	25	27	27	2	4	7
15.10	2	4	3	13	15	13	10	10	8	1	1	1	25	25	27	1	3	7
15.40	2	3	2	12	11	11	10	10	8	1	0	1	28	26	25	1	2	7
16.10	2	2	1	19	15	14	8	9	7	0	1	1	24	23	27	1	2	5
16.40	1	2	1	18	15	13	8	10	7	0	0	1	24	21	21	1	2	5
17.10	1	2	1	24	18	17	9	8	6	1	0	1	20	20	21	1	2	5
17.40	2	2	1	22	18	16	8	7	7	0	0	0	18	17	18	1	2	5
18.10	1	1	1	21	22	18	6	7	6	0	0	1	12	13	17	1	1	2
18.40	1	0	1	19	18	15	5	5	5	0	0	1	11	13	19	1	1	1
19.10	1	1	1	20	20	19	3	5	4	0	0	0	9	12	17	0	1	1
19.40	1	1	0	16	19	20	3	4	4	0	0	0	9	8	14	0	1	0
20.10	2	1	0	16	15	18	3	3	3	0	0	0	8	8	12	0	0	1
20.40	3	1	0	11	11	16	2	3	4	0	0	0	7	8	10	0	1	0
21.10	9	3	2	10	13	14	2	3	3	0	0	0	5	7	7	0	1	0
21.40	19	10	5	7	8	10	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	4	5	0	0	1
22.10	31	20	18	6	6	10	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	0
22.40	44	33	30	5	5	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
23.10	59	48	44	3	5	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
23.40	72	59	58	2	4	4	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Physical exercise			Watching TV			Reading			Socialising			Other free time activity			Time of day
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
0	0	2	0	1	5	1	1	1	4	4	9	1	2	4	00.30
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	8	1	1	3	01.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	2	02.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	03.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	04.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	05.10
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	05.40
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	06.10
2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	06.40
2	2	2	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	07.10
3	1	2	0	0	2	6	5	3	2	1	1	5	5	3	07.40
4	3	3	0	0	3	7	7	4	2	2	2	6	5	6	08.10
5	4	3	0	1	5	8	9	8	4	3	1	7	7	6	08.40
4	5	4	0	2	5	6	9	8	4	6	3	8	8	9	09.10
6	7	5	0	2	5	7	7	7	6	6	3	10	9	12	09.40
6	7	6	0	2	6	7	5	6	7	6	3	10	12	14	10.10
7	6	6	0	2	7	7	5	6	7	8	3	11	14	15	10.40
8	6	6	0	1	7	5	6	4	8	7	6	10	11	12	11.10
8	6	6	0	1	8	4	5	3	10	8	7	12	12	12	11.40
8	5	7	0	2	7	5	5	2	11	11	5	14	14	9	12.10
7	6	6	0	1	9	6	5	3	12	12	7	14	16	11	12.40
7	6	6	1	2	9	5	4	3	11	11	8	14	16	9	13.10
8	7	7	3	2	9	5	5	3	13	14	9	14	14	13	13.40
8	8	6	6	2	9	4	4	6	13	16	7	14	12	11	14.10
8	8	7	13	3	9	4	3	3	11	16	9	13	15	12	14.40
7	7	6	12	5	9	5	5	4	13	15	11	12	13	12	15.10
8	6	6	8	6	12	4	6	5	13	16	12	12	14	11	15.40
6	7	5	9	6	10	4	7	5	12	14	12	16	14	13	16.10
6	6	6	7	8	11	5	7	5	13	16	14	16	15	17	16.40
5	5	5	6	12	9	5	4	5	14	18	13	14	12	18	17.10
4	5	5	8	12	13	6	5	4	16	20	16	15	11	17	17.40
3	5	5	26	21	17	4	4	4	16	16	17	10	10	12	18.10
3	4	6	31	25	19	4	5	5	16	18	17	10	11	13	18.40
3	3	3	27	24	20	5	4	3	21	21	19	12	10	14	19.10
2	3	3	32	32	30	4	5	2	20	18	17	12	9	11	19.40
2	2	2	34	37	38	4	3	2	21	20	14	12	10	10	20.10
1	1	1	40	47	43	4	3	2	21	18	13	11	8	11	20.40
1	1	2	36	38	44	5	5	4	21	20	15	11	9	10	21.10
1	1	1	37	43	44	5	6	4	18	17	18	7	7	10	21.40
1	1	1	32	41	37	3	4	5	17	17	15	6	6	6	22.10
1	1	1	22	34	30	4	4	5	16	15	15	5	5	7	22.40
0	1	2	14	24	18	3	3	5	14	13	15	3	3	6	23.10
0	1	2	5	17	14	3	2	2	12	12	13	3	2	5	23.40

18. Time use of population aged 10 to 64 on Sundays by time of day in autumn 1979, 1987 and 1999

Per cent participated in activity at different times of day

Time of day	Sleep			Meals, hygienic			Gainful employment and study			Travel to/from work or school			Domestic work and childcare			Shopping and services		
	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999
00.30	86	78	92	2	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
01.30	91	88	97	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02.30	94	94	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
03.30	96	96	97	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
04.30	96	97	96	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
05.10	95	96	97	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
05.40	93	95	96	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
06.10	87	90	93	4	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
06.40	81	85	89	4	3	2	5	5	3	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	0	0
07.10	72	78	82	7	6	5	6	6	4	1	0	0	5	4	3	0	0	0
07.40	63	70	76	10	8	6	6	6	5	0	1	0	7	6	5	0	0	0
08.10	46	54	59	15	15	13	7	7	5	0	0	1	12	8	7	0	0	0
08.40	36	43	49	17	15	15	6	6	5	0	0	0	15	11	9	0	1	0
09.10	23	30	36	18	17	18	5	6	4	0	0	0	20	16	14	0	1	0
09.40	14	20	27	16	15	14	5	7	5	0	0	0	22	20	15	1	1	1
10.10	9	13	19	15	13	13	5	6	6	0	0	0	22	23	20	1	1	0
10.40	6	9	14	13	11	12	5	7	7	0	0	0	24	23	23	1	2	1
11.10	4	6	8	16	13	16	6	8	6	0	0	0	25	28	28	1	2	1
11.40	3	5	6	15	13	12	7	8	6	0	0	0	24	27	30	1	1	2
12.10	3	3	4	18	17	12	6	7	7	0	0	0	22	25	28	1	2	4
12.40	3	2	3	13	11	9	6	8	6	0	1	0	21	26	27	1	2	5
13.10	3	3	4	13	12	15	7	10	6	1	0	1	20	21	26	1	1	4
13.40	3	3	4	10	11	12	8	9	7	0	1	0	18	20	25	1	2	4
14.10	3	3	3	14	11	16	7	8	7	0	1	1	18	18	24	1	2	3
14.40	3	4	3	12	8	12	7	8	7	0	1	0	15	20	22	1	1	4
15.10	3	3	5	10	10	14	7	8	7	1	1	0	16	16	19	1	1	2
15.40	3	3	6	9	9	10	8	9	7	0	0	0	15	17	22	0	2	1
16.10	2	2	4	11	11	12	8	9	8	0	1	1	15	19	20	0	1	2
16.40	1	2	2	12	9	12	8	10	9	0	0	0	17	19	19	0	1	1
17.10	1	2	2	14	11	13	10	9	9	0	0	0	15	17	19	1	1	1
17.40	1	1	2	11	10	12	10	9	9	0	0	1	14	15	20	1	1	1
18.10	1	1	1	10	10	12	8	8	9	0	0	1	11	14	19	1	1	1
18.40	1	1	1	9	10	14	6	7	8	0	0	0	11	12	19	1	1	1
19.10	1	1	1	10	9	14	5	7	8	0	0	0	13	12	13	1	1	2
19.40	1	2	1	9	8	11	5	6	9	0	0	0	11	13	13	0	0	1
20.10	2	2	2	11	11	13	5	6	8	0	0	0	9	12	12	0	0	2
20.40	5	3	2	10	8	11	4	5	5	1	0	1	8	9	12	0	0	1
21.10	16	8	6	10	14	14	5	4	5	0	1	1	6	10	11	0	0	0
21.40	34	24	13	9	9	13	3	5	5	0	1	0	4	7	7	0	0	0
22.10	53	41	32	6	7	7	3	4	5	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0
22.40	70	60	52	5	6	7	3	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0
23.10	85	81	70	2	2	6	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
23.40	93	88	79	1	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Physical exercise			Watching TV			Reading			Socialising			Other free time activity			Time of day
1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	1979	1987	1999	
0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	8	8	0	1	2	2	00.30
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	0	1	1	1	01.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	02.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	03.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	04.30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	05.10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	05.40
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	06.10
2	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	06.40
3	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	07.10
4	2	2	0	0	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	07.40
5	3	2	0	0	4	7	6	4	2	3	2	6	3	4	08.10
6	4	3	0	2	7	10	9	6	3	4	2	8	5	4	08.40
9	6	5	3	2	8	9	9	9	4	4	2	9	9	4	09.10
11	8	6	3	3	10	10	9	8	6	6	5	12	11	7	09.40
12	9	8	2	4	10	9	9	10	8	8	3	19	15	11	10.10
13	10	9	1	3	13	8	9	6	10	9	4	20	17	12	10.40
13	10	11	0	2	8	8	6	7	12	12	4	15	13	11	11.10
12	9	11	0	2	7	7	5	7	13	13	6	17	16	13	11.40
12	10	12	1	2	6	7	7	5	15	11	7	17	16	15	12.10
11	9	11	1	3	7	7	7	6	17	14	8	20	17	18	12.40
11	9	10	1	3	7	6	6	4	18	16	8	20	19	15	13.10
10	10	11	2	4	8	7	6	4	20	18	10	21	18	15	13.40
9	10	9	2	7	9	7	5	3	20	20	11	21	16	16	14.10
8	9	10	7	11	14	5	5	4	22	18	10	19	17	15	14.40
8	8	9	13	16	15	4	4	3	21	17	13	18	17	12	15.10
7	8	7	17	16	19	4	4	4	20	19	11	17	14	14	15.40
6	7	7	18	16	18	4	4	4	19	18	10	15	14	17	16.10
5	7	7	15	12	21	5	4	5	19	21	9	17	17	16	16.40
6	8	6	9	12	18	6	5	3	22	19	14	17	15	16	17.10
7	7	6	11	14	20	6	6	4	22	21	12	19	17	15	17.40
6	6	8	22	22	18	4	5	5	21	20	14	17	14	13	18.10
6	5	6	22	26	20	5	6	3	22	19	15	18	15	13	18.40
5	5	5	25	23	28	5	6	5	20	22	14	18	15	10	19.10
4	5	5	28	28	31	5	4	4	20	20	13	16	15	11	19.40
3	4	5	31	30	33	5	6	3	17	16	12	16	14	11	20.10
2	2	3	39	52	43	5	3	4	14	10	10	12	9	9	20.40
2	1	1	32	37	42	8	6	6	11	10	6	10	9	7	21.10
1	1	1	26	32	46	9	8	5	8	7	4	7	7	6	21.40
0	0	1	17	28	36	8	7	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	22.10
0	0	0	8	15	21	6	8	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	22.40
0	0	0	1	3	12	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	23.10
0	0	0	0	1	6	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	23.40

Sampling design of the 1999–2000 Finnish Time Use Survey

The sample

The data were collected at the household and individual person levels, so that both households and individuals persons were survey units. The sampling design was two-phase, single-stage cluster sampling, where households served as the clusters and individuals were the elementary units. The sample was drawn from the Population Register using a Master Sample, which was a large sample serving as the sampling frame for the second phase sampling. The Master Sample is used by Statistics Finland to compose household samples. Individuals aged 10 or over formed the target population, while households made up another target population for the variables studied at the household level. The size of the Master Sample was 98,589 individuals, belonging to 42,074 household-dwelling units. The Master Sample was drawn from the Population Register where all the individuals belonging to a given household-dwelling unit have the same domicile code. The Register does not contain information about households, so household-dwelling units were used instead. In most cases, a household-dwelling unit comprises one household, which makes it a good approximation of a household. The Master Sample was drawn from individuals aged 15 or over, and the household-dwelling unit into which the sampled individual belonged was included in the sample. All individuals in the household-dwelling unit concerned were then also picked into the sample. Altogether 4,800 households containing 12,512 individuals of whom 10,978 were aged ten or over were drawn from the Master Sample to the Time Use Survey (TUS) by Bernoulli sampling. Persons living in institutions were excluded from the sample. Because of the updating lag of the Register, it was discovered at the data collection phase that the sample contained some deceased or emigrated persons, and they were rejected from the sample as overcoverage. The number of households in the overcoverage was 123 (2.6%), the removal of which brought the number of households in the final sample down to 4,677, within which nonresponse amounted to 1,666 (35.6%) households.

Nonresponse

Four types of nonresponse occur in the household sample of the TUS. First, cluster nonresponse, where all persons are missing in a household; second, unit nonresponse, where some persons in a household are missing but the household is, nevertheless, taken into the survey. The third type of nonresponse is missing diaries, where one or both diaries are missing. The fourth type is item nonresponse, where answers to one or more variables are missing at the household or individual person levels, or a diary is only partially filled in. Unit nonresponse is measured by its ratio to the final sample. The ratio can be calculated direct from the sample, as in the paragraph above, or as weighted, using the following expression (Särndal et al., 1992)

$$\tilde{p}_k = \frac{\sum_k 1/\pi_i}{\sum_s 1/\pi_i}$$

where k is the nonresponse group, s is the sample and π_i is the inclusion probability of household i . The weighted nonresponse rate at the household level was 36.2%, which is higher than that calculated without weighting. The response rate at the household level was 63.8%, i.e. 3,011 households.

Collection of data from substitute respondents was allowed in cases where the target persons were not found. In most cases, the substitute respondent and the target person belonged to the same family. These proxy interviews were accepted to the individual level data.

During the data collection, 657 persons who were deceased or had moved away were removed from the sample. Persons who had moved into the sampled households were added to the sample. The number of such persons was 235. The final sample size was 10,278 individuals, of whom 6,272 responded while the nonresponse comprised 4,006 individuals. The respondent group consisted of persons who had participated in the personal interview or had kept a diary for at least one day. Inclusive of the household overcoverage, the total overcoverage amounted to 935 individuals. At the individual person level, the unweighted nonresponse rate was 39% and the unweighted one 38%. The response rate of the first diary was 51.7%, and of the second diary 51.0%.

Diary response

	Weighted %	Frequencies
2 diaries filled in	51,2	5 224
Only first diary filled in	0,9	87
Only second diary filled in	0,1	14
Diary obtained but no interview	0,0	7
Interview obtained but no diaries	9,8	940
Nonresponse	37,9	4 006
All	100,0	10 278

Distribution of diary response (at least one diary filled in)

	Weighted %	Number of responses	Frequency
Respondents	52,2	5 332	10 278
Gender			
Men	49,4	2 484	5 067
Women	54,9	2 848	5 211
Age			
10–19	53,5	926	1 723
20–29	56,5	750	1 406
30–39	54,2	807	1 495
40–49	51,5	990	1 913
50–59	51,4	859	1 676
65–74	52,5	543	1 048
70+	45,6	457	1 017
Survey month			
January	53,6	420	795
February	53,5	433	800
March	52,7	412	795
April	54,7	542	980
May	58,7	453	767
June	50,1	404	807
July	48,3	472	1 010
August	50,5	376	769
September	54,9	537	990
October	49,6	381	771
November	53,0	432	800
December	47,6	470	994
Household size			
1 person	48,5	597	1 173
2 persons	55,1	1 814	3 297
3 persons	48,0	1 047	2 202
4 or more persons	54,0	1 874	3 606

Sampling design and weighting procedures

Estimation in the TUS requires special steps to be taken due to the diaries and the household sample, which can make producing estimates of the time use variables rather complicated. For example, the allocation of diary days affects the weighting. Means are calculated in different ways, in many cases by using a ratio estimator, composed of estimated total time use and domain size. Weights were calculated in several steps which took into account the sampling design, the household level information on the population, the household level nonresponse adjustment, the calibration of demographic data, the allocation of the sample to diary days, and the balancing of the diary weights.

The estimates of such auxiliary variables as age and gender were benchmarked to the population totals by using calibration estimators (Deville et al., 1993). The weights were calibrated at the individual level under the constraint that all individuals in a household have equal weights. Calibration estimators adjust nonresponse bias according to auxiliary variables at the individual level., so special nonresponse adjustments, such as homogeneity group model techniques, were not needed. Nonresponse was adjusted at the household level by using response probabilities based on observed frequencies.

The sample of the TUS was allocated to survey weeks and diary days uniformly, giving the same number of households for each weekday. We had 52 survey weeks with a weekly sample of 92 or 93 households. The weekly sample was portioned out to diary days from Monday to Friday with a daily sample of 18 or 19 households. All weekdays were joined with a weekend day, selected from the nearest weekend. Under this principle Monday and Tuesday were joined with the weekend preceding them and Thursday and Friday with the weekend ahead. The samples of Wednesdays were divided in half into both weekends. Saturdays and Sundays were portioned uniformly to each weekday. Nonresponse varied according to the day, week and season. Postponement was allowed where the interview could not be done before the first of the originally designated diary days. Diary-keeping was allowed to be moved one or two weeks, which caused additional variation to the weekly samples. Weekly balancing of weights was included in the calibration so all weeks and seasons had the same representativeness in the sense that the sums of weights over weeks and months alike had the same values. The size of the population grows continuously during the year, therefore, if weighting is done monthly the months of the latter part of the survey year become overrepresented in the results. Population size as at the end of 1999 was selected for the weighting, and this meant that the representativeness did not vary by month and the weekly balancing preserved the

sample match despite variation in the number of respondents. Population size corresponds to the household population size, calculated by subtracting institutional population and estimated numbers of conscripts from residential population.

The sampling weights were calculated at the household level (Väisänen, 2001). Let A denote the Master Sample, B the TUS sample and C the response group. This gives us the relation $C \subset B \subset A$. Let n denote the sample size, M the number of persons aged 15 or over in the population and m_i , their number in household u_i . The Master Sample served as the first phase sampling. The inclusion probability for household u_i to belong to the Master Sample was

$$P(u_i \in A) = \frac{n_A m_i}{M}$$

The expression is an approximation from which second or higher order probabilities were left out for the sake of simplicity because they were so small.

The second phase inclusion probability was

$$P(u_i \in B | u_i \in A) = \frac{n_B}{n_A}$$

The household sample was post-stratified by household size, NUTS3 area and capital area to adjust for nonresponse bias. The probability for household u_i to belong to the response group in stratum h was

$$P(u_i \in C | u_i \in B) = \frac{n_{hC}}{n_{hB}}$$

Whereby the probability for a responded household was

$$P(u_i \in A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{n_A m_i}{M} \frac{n_B}{n_A} \frac{n_{hC}}{n_{hB}}$$

The inverse value of the above probability is the nonresponse adjusted inclusion probability weight of household u_i

$$w_{HT,hi} = \frac{M n_{hB}}{m_i n_B n_{hC}}$$

The weights in the above expression were equal for all household members. Missing household members affect the inclusion probability of a household, and they were taken into account in the probability calculations. At the household level, weights $w_{HT,hi}$ produce unbiased estimates concerning the household population, but individual level variables are estimated only for the respondent set in the population. Large nonresponse at the individual

level has the effect that the estimates of totals get biased downwards, so that weights $w_{HT,hi}$ for example, do not sum up to the population total.

Post-stratification is often used to adjust nonresponse at the individual level and to obtain marginal counts that coincide with the known marginal distributions by gender and age. Individuals belong to different strata and they get different weights. For the sake of consistency only one weight was allowed and, therefore, all household members had the same weight that was used for all variables, subgroups and domains. Special weights connected to variables or domains are not practical in use. Calibration estimators were used instead of post-stratification. The calibration estimators adjust the nonresponse bias of the estimates of the auxiliary variables into true values. Household weights can be calibrated to produce the true marginal counts and at same time the weights can be forced to be identical for all the members of a household by using the method presented by Lamaitre and Dufour (1987), whereby auxiliary variables defined at the person level are replaced by their household means. The calibration was done by gender, age group, inclusion in jobseeker register, and region. The calibration vector was $(Z_{11}, Z_{12}, \dots, Z_{1K}, Z_{31}, \dots, Z_{3L}, Z_{41}, \dots, Z_{4M})$, where

Z_{1i} denotes combination of gender and age classes, $K=30$

Z_{2i} denotes week, $L=52$

Z_{3i} denotes inclusion in jobseeker register at monthly level, $M=12$

and $\sum_{i=1}^V Z_{ki} = N$, where $V \in (K, L, M)$.

The classes of the previous estimation vector were converted to dummies $z_{vikj} = 1$ if person b_{vikj} belonged to class vi , and to zero elsewhere. Household means $\bar{z}_k = (\sum_j z_{vikj})/m_k$ were calculated and the new variable $x_k = \bar{z}_k$ was used as the calibration variable at the individual level. Column vector x_v contains the sample values of the calibration variable. Calibration was only done to the individuals who had responded and missing individuals in a household were left out, even if they had affected the inclusion probabilities. The calibration estimator (Deville et al. 1992, 1993) was

$$\hat{t}_{YREG} = \sum_{i \in S} g_i w_{HT,i} y_i$$

where calibration weight g_i is

$$g_i = 1 + \left(\sum_U x_i - \sum_S \frac{M}{m_i} x_i \right) \left(\sum_S \frac{x_i x_i}{p_i} \right)^{-1} x_i \frac{x_i}{c}$$

where the sample is denoted by S , population by U , $d_i = 1/\pi_i$ is the sample weight and c is constant. The calibration weights could be calculated with the CALMAR program (Sautory, 1993) using the linear distance function. The calibration produced some large weights for subsets with only very few respondents. The mean of the calibrated weight was 707.2 and the sum of the weights was 5,074,023, which also included persons aged under 10. The lowest weight was 92.89 and the highest 3926.44.

Diary weights

The estimator for the total of the diary data was calculated using a calibrated weight. Weekdays and weekend days were combined by weighting the sums of days by their respective proportions.

$$\hat{t}_{yREG} = \frac{5}{7} \sum_{i \in S_1} g_i w_{HT,i} y_i + \frac{2}{7} \sum_{i \in S_2} g_i w_{HT,i} y_i,$$

where S_1 is the set of weekday diaries and S_2 is the set of weekend diaries. If the diary allocation weight is denoted by $w_{1i} = 5/7$ for weekdays and by $w_{2i} = 2/7$ for weekend days, the expression (11) can be written as follows

$$\hat{t}_{yREG} = \sum_{\substack{i \in Sp \\ p}} w_{pi} g_i w_{HT,i} y_i$$

The daily numbers are obtained if variable y_i is defined as $y_i = 1$ on day p and otherwise as 0. The numbers varied greatly depending on nonresponse and postponing. The variation was reflected in the weekly, monthly and seasonal results. In the yearly data, above average response rates were obtained on Sundays and Wednesdays. The rates were the lowest on Saturdays and a little below the average on weekdays at the beginning of the week. Ratio estimator was used to balance the weights so that they summed up to the constant, i.e. the size of the household population aged 10 or over (4,451,390) divided by the number of survey days (364). The balancing weight was

$$w_{NP} = \frac{4\,451\,390}{364} \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{NP}}$$

which produces the constant of 12,229 as the sum for a day and 85,604 (=7x12,229) as the sum for a week.

The final weight was only given to each diary. A person had different weights for the two diaries already from the allocation of survey days. Diary weight w_{pi} was composed as a product of previous part weights

$$w_i = g_i w_{HT,i} w_{P,i} w_{NP}$$

For weights w_{pi} , the mean was 402.5, the mode 375.3, the smallest value 37.2 and the highest value 4021.7. The weights were given to 10,561 diaries. These weights were not calibrated, which is why the weighted distributions may differ from the estimates calculated with person weights.

Standard errors

Due to the complex sampling and estimation design, no analysis program was available for calculating standard errors. Therefore, only approximations were calculated with the SUDAAN program that takes account the intra-class correlation contained in the diaries but not the intra-class correlation between household members. The cluster effect of households was taken account by decreasing the freedom of the data. In the writer's subjective opinion, the approximations are higher than true values because the auxiliary information included in the calibration was not used in standard error calculations.

The means, standard errors and deff statistics of durations of some activities by gender

		Mean min/day	STD min/day	Deff
Work	All	155,1	3,2	2,0
	Men	191,3	4,9	1,8
	Women	123,4	3,5	1,6
Travel between home and work	All	13,2	0,4	1,8
	Men	15,0	0,6	1,9
	Women	11,6	0,4	1,5
Gainful work, total	All	168,3	3,5	2,0
	Men	206,3	5,3	1,8
	Women	135,0	3,8	1,6
Household work	All	89,9	1,3	1,7
	Men	51,1	1,5	2,2
	Women	123,9	1,9	1,8
Maintenance work	All	24,1	0,9	2,2
	Men	31,6	1,4	1,7
	Women	17,5	0,9	2,1
Other domestic work	All	15,0	0,8	2,1
	Men	14,4	1,1	2,0
	Women	15,5	0,9	1,7
Childcare	All	15,5	0,9	2,6
	Men	8,6	0,6	1,7
	Women	21,5	1,3	2,0
Shopping and errands	All	27,2	0,6	2,0
	Men	24,2	0,8	1,7
	Women	29,8	0,8	1,5
Travel related to domestic work	All	18,2	0,5	2,4
	Men	17,5	0,7	2,2
	Women	18,8	0,6	1,6
Domestic work, total	All	189,8	2,2	2,0
	Men	147,4	2,8	1,8
	Women	227,0	3,0	1,8
Sleep	All	514,9	1,5	2,0
	Men	510,1	2,2	1,7
	Women	519,1	1,9	1,8
Meals	All	80,1	0,7	2,4
	Men	81,9	0,9	1,8
	Women	78,6	0,8	2,0
Personal care	All	47,5	0,9	3,1
	Men	43,1	1,5	3,7
	Women	51,3	0,9	2,0
Physical needs, total	All	642,5	1,8	2,2
	Men	635,1	2,6	1,9
	Women	649,0	2,2	1,9
Study	All	32,8	1,4	1,7
	Men	31,7	1,9	1,6
	Women	33,8	1,9	1,7
Travel related to study	All	4,2	0,2	1,5
	Men	3,9	0,3	1,4
	Women	4,4	0,3	1,4

The means, standard errors and deff statistics of durations of some activities by gender

		Mean min/day	STD min/day	Deff
Free-time study (incl. related travel) . . .	All	2,3	0,3	2,1
	Men	2,7	0,6	2,5
	Women	2,0	0,4	1,5
Study, total	All	39,3	1,6	1,7
	Men	38,2	2,2	1,7
	Women	40,2	2,1	1,7
Participatory activity	All	7,4	0,6	2,0
	Men	7,4	0,8	1,5
	Women	7,4	0,7	1,7
Sports and outdoor activities	All	40,5	1,0	2,3
	Men	45,8	1,5	1,9
	Women	35,8	1,1	2,0
Entertainment and culture	All	5,9	0,4	1,9
	Men	6,2	0,7	1,9
	Women	5,6	0,4	1,2
Reading	All	45,6	0,9	2,4
	Men	42,6	1,3	2,2
	Women	48,2	1,1	2,1
Listening to radio	All	8,6	0,5	3,1
	Men	8,9	0,7	2,5
	Women	8,3	0,7	3,0
Watching television	All	136,4	1,8	2,7
	Men	146,0	2,6	2,2
	Women	127,9	2,1	2,2
Socialising with family	All	6,8	0,3	2,3
	Men	6,0	0,4	1,5
	Women	7,6	0,4	1,6
Socialising with friends and acquaintances	All	49,3	1,4	2,7
	Men	46,1	2,3	3,0
	Women	52,1	1,4	1,7
Hobbies	All	31,0	1,0	2,2
	Men	34,1	1,5	2,0
	Women	28,3	1,1	1,9
Other free time	All	27,0	0,9	2,9
	Men	27,2	1,2	2,3
	Women	26,9	1,1	2,6
Travel related to free time	All	30,6	1,0	2,1
	Men	31,4	1,3	1,7
	Women	29,9	1,1	1,4
Free time, total	All	389,0	3,0	2,3
	Men	401,5	4,3	2,0
	Women	378,0	3,4	1,8
Unspecified	All	11,1	0,9	2,7
	Men	11,4	1,3	2,2
	Women	10,8	1,1	2,2
Total	All	1 440,0	0,0	0,9
	Men	1 440,0	0,0	1,4
	Women	1 440,0	0,0	0,9

Imputation of partly filled diaries

Regression imputation was used to complete missing data in diaries that had been kept for at least half of a day. The imputation was only applied to the most important activity which almost all people engage in, such as the starting time of sleep. The duration of sleep at night was modelled and predicted for diaries which were partly filled in. In the model, sleep at night was explained by sleep in the morning, day of the week, gender, age, day off from work or workday. The starting point of sleep was calculated backwards from the end of diary keeping.

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Appendix 2

Conversion key between activity classifications

26 Categories

82 Categories

Gainful employment

01	Gainful employment	01	Gainful employment
		02	Time connected with gainful employment
02	Travel to and from work	03	Travel to and from work
01-02	Gainful employment, total	01-03	Gainful employment, total

Domestic work

03	Housekeeping	04	Food preparation
		05	Baking, preserving
		06	Dish washing
		07	Cleaning
		08	Laundry, ironing
		09	Producing textiles
		10	Care for textiles
		11	Heating and water
04	Maintenance work	12	Construction and repairs
		13	Gardening and pet care
		14	Vehicle repair and maintenance
05	Other domestic work	15	Helping a family member
		16	Helping another household
		17	Other domestic work
06	Childcare	19	Physical care and supervision of child
		20	Reading and playing with child
		21	Outdoors with child
		22	Other childcare
07	Shopping and services	24	Shopping
		25	Commercial and administrative services
		26	Unspecified services
08	Travel related to domestic work	18	Travel related to household upkeep
		23	Travel related to childcare
		27	Travel related to shopping and services
03-08	Domestic work, total	04-27	Domestic work, total

26 Categories

82 Categories

Personal care

09	Sleep	28	Sleep
10	Meals	29	Meals
11	Washing and dressing	30	Washing and dressing
		31	Sauna
		32	Sick in bed
		33	Other personal care
		34	Travel related to personal care
09-11	Personal care, total	28-34	Personal care, total

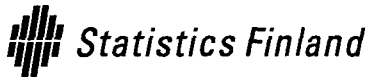
Study

12	School or university	35	Studying at a school or university
		36	Homework
		40	Unspecified study
13	Travel related to study	37	Travel to/from school or university
14	Free time study (incl. related travel)	38	Free time study
		39	Travel related to free time study
12-14	Study, total	35-40	Study, total

Free time

15	Participatory activity	41	Activity in organisations
		42	Religious activity
16	Sports and outdoor activities	44	Outdoor activity, walking
		45	Other physical exercise
		46	Hunting, fishing, picking mushrooms
		47	Sports related activities
17	Entertainment and culture	49	Sports events
		50	Cinema
		51	Theatre, concert, museum
		52	Library
		53	Other entertainment and culture
18	Reading	55	Reading newspapers
		56	Reading periodicals
		57	Reading books
		58	Unspecified reading
19	Listening to radio	59	Listening to radio
20	Watching television	60	Watching television
21	Socialising with family	61	Socialising with family
22	Socialising with friends	62	Visiting
		63	Receiving visitors
		64	Telephone conversations
		65	Socialising in a cafe or restaurants
		66	Other socialising

26 Categories		82 Categories	
23	Hobbies	68	Handicrafts
		69	Playing musical instrument, drawing, etc.
		70	Computing
		71	Parlour games and play
		72	Solo games and play
		73	Gambling
		74	Playing records or cassettes
		75	Correspondence
		76	Other hobbies
24	Other free time	78	Resting
		81	Unspecified free time
25	Travel related to free time	43	Travel related to activity in organisations
		48	Travel related to physical exercise
		54	Travel related to entertainment and culture
		67	Travel related to socialising
		77	Travel related to hobbies
		79	Travelling
		80	Driving for pleasure
15–25	Free time, total	41–81	Free time, total
Unspecified			
26	Unspecified	82	Unspecified time use



AJ11K

Interviewer: _____

Household

Member

Telephone number _____

Interviewer

**TIME USE SURVEY
1999–2000**

Diary

Every day is different. Please record in this diary
how you used your time on:

_____ / _____

and

_____ / _____

Diary filled in by:

Time, am	<p>What were you doing?</p> <p>Record your main activity for each 10-minute period from 07.00 to 10.00 am.</p> <p>Only one main activity on each line! Distinguish between travel and the activity that is the reason for travelling. Do not forget the mode of transportation. Distinguish between first and second job, if any.</p>
07.00 –07.10	
07.10–07.20	
07.20–07.30	
07.30–07.40	
07.40–07.50	
07.50– 08.00	
08.00 –08.10	
08.10–08.20	
08.20–08.30	
08.30–08.40	
08.40–08.50	
08.50– 09.00	
09.00 –09.10	
09.10–09.20	
09.20–09.30	
09.30–09.40	
09.40–09.50	
09.50– 10.00	

What else were you doing? Record the most important parallel activity.	Were you alone or together with somebody you know? Mark "yes" by crossing				
	Alone	Children up to 9 living in your household	Other household members	Other persons that you know	
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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This publication describes the way people in Finland apportion their time between sleep, gainful employment, domestic work and leisure activities. It is an examination of how time use changed across different population groups in the 1990s. The data were obtained with Time Use Surveys for which samples of persons aged over 10 kept detailed diaries in the 1987-1988 and 1999-2000 periods.

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