

How Europeans spend their time

Everyday life of women and men

Data 1998-2002



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Preface

This pocketbook is the first compendium of European statistics on how Europeans spend their time. It aims to shed light on how women and men organise their everyday life in 10 European countries. It has been funded by the fifth Community action programme to promote gender equality 2001–05.

The statistical source for this publication is national time use surveys that have been conducted in several European countries. Time use surveys fill a number of gaps in the statistical information available in the social domain. For instance, they unveil gaps between women and men correlated to existing differences in their position on the labour market and their participation in education, cultural activities and other spheres of life.

In particular, time use surveys provide knowledge about the possibilities of reconciling professional and family life – statistics about the division of gainful and domestic work between women and men. Data on voluntary work, care, mobility and leisure time can also be produced from time use surveys.

Ten European countries, Belgium, Germany, Estonia, France, Hungary, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway, have been included in this presentation because the survey methods that have been used in these countries follow very closely the *Guidelines on harmonised European time use surveys* published in September 2000. Therefore, the results are considered to be comparable. There are certain exceptions to this, and they are pointed out in notes and texts. See also the separate chapter on data sources, classifications and definitions.

Time use survey results are also available for Denmark, Romania, the Netherlands and Portugal but they have not been included in this pocketbook since the survey methods used in these countries deviated from the European guidelines and comparable results could not be produced. However, it would be possible to include them for other purposes and other comparisons.

Results from Bulgaria, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and Spain will be available in the near future and those from Poland and Slovakia are due within a couple of years.

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Production

The data processing, statistical analysis, design and desktop publishing for this pocketbook has been done by the following team at Statistics Finland under the coordination of Iiris Niemi:

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Data providers

National statistical agencies and research institutes have provided the statistical tables; see the list in the chapter on data sources, classifications and definitions.

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More results from time use surveys are available in publications produced by Eurostat at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/printcatalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&collection=12-Working%20papers%20and%20studies&product=KS-CC-03-001-__-N-EN

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Reading instructions

Most tables and figures in this publication show *hours and minutes per day*, average time spent on an activity. The average time is an average for the whole group of persons that is investigated and an average across the whole year. This means that all persons are included, whether they have performed this activity or not, and that all days of the week, as well as working and holiday periods are included. Although the average time is an abstract measure and does not describe concrete everyday life at the individual level, it is a proper indicator of time use at the aggregate level and allows comparisons between countries and population groups.

Some tables also show the *proportion of people who spent any time on the activity*. This measures the proportion of persons who perform the activity on an average day. It does not give information about how many persons perform the activity in general, or how many persons perform the activity every day.

Sometimes *average time by those who spent any time on the activity* is also included. If the two first measures are shown in the table, the third can be calculated in the following way.

Average time by those who spent any time on the activity =
(average time per day/proportion of people who spent any time on the activity) x 100

The tables and figures of daily rhythms show the proportions of people who were performing the different activities at different hours of the day.

In the figures, the countries are ranked in terms of the variable presented for women in order to give a clearer indication of variation across the presented countries.

Symbols and abbreviations

- .. not available
- 0 less than half of the unit used

Participating countries

BE	Belgium
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
FR	France
HU	Hungary
SI	Slovenia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
NO	Norway

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GENERAL STRUCTURE OF TIME USE

1.1 Time use structure of women aged 20 to 74

	Hours and minutes per day									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Free time, unspecified time use	4:50	5:24	4:36	4:08	4:38	4:29	5:29	5:03	5:05	5:52
Meals, personal care	2:43	2:43	2:08	3:02	2:19	2:08	2:06	2:28	2:16	1:58
Sleep	8:29	8:19	8:35	8:55	8:42	8:24	8:32	8:11	8:27	8:10
Travel	1:19	1:18	1:06	0:54	0:51	1:02	1:07	1:23	1:25	1:11
Domestic work	4:32	4:11	5:02	4:30	4:57	4:57	3:56	3:42	4:15	3:47
Gainful work, study	2:07	2:05	2:33	2:31	2:32	2:59	2:49	3:12	2:33	3:03
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Note:

Category	Includes
<i>Gainful work, study</i>	Time spent on main and second jobs and related activities, breaks and travel during working hours, and job seeking. The time spent on study at school and during free time is combined with gainful work.
<i>Domestic work</i>	Housework, child and adult care, gardening and pet care, construction and repairs, shopping and services, and household management.
<i>Travel</i>	Commuting and trips connected with all kinds of activities, except travel during working hours.
<i>Sleep</i>	Sleep during night or daytime, waiting for sleep, naps, as well as passive lying in bed because of sickness.
<i>Meals and personal care</i>	Meals, snacks and drinks, dressing, personal hygiene, making up, shaving, sexual activities and personal healthcare.
<i>Free time</i>	All other kinds of activities are included here, e.g. volunteer work and meetings, helping other households, socialising and entertainment, sports and outdoor activities, hobbies and games, reading, watching television, resting or doing nothing, as well as unspecified time use.

In France, long time periods spent on rest were coded as *sleep*, and in the other countries, as *rest* included in *free time*.

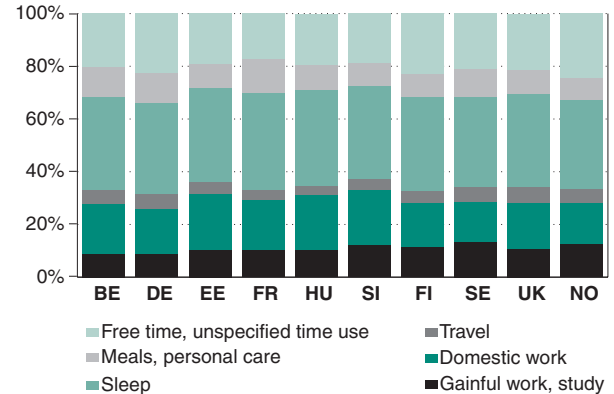
Domestic work emphasised in female use of time

Women aged 20 to 74 spend on average more time on domestic than on gainful work. The share of gainful work is the largest in Sweden and Norway, and the smallest in Germany and Belgium. Travel takes more time than in the other countries for women in the United Kingdom and Sweden, and less in Hungary and France.

Women sleep over eight hours during an average day of the year. Naps during daytime are also included. Women in France seem to spend more time on sleeping than others but the coding of *rest* in France differed somewhat from the other countries. The differences between the countries are small and the shortest hours of sleep are found among Norwegian and Swedish women. Women in these countries also spend more time on employment.

Women in France, Belgium and Germany spend more time on meals and personal care than in the other compared countries. This may reflect different habits of combining meals with socialising. Norwegian women seem to enjoy the largest amount of free time. This is, however, partly explained by a different way of recording socialising during meals. The least amount of free time is found among French women.

1.1 Time use structure of women aged 20 to 74



1.2 Time use structure of men aged 20 to 74

	Hours and minutes per day									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Free time, unspecified time use	5:22	5:53	5:28	4:46	5:29	5:34	6:08	5:24	5:30	6:03
Meals, personal care	2:40	2:33	2:15	3:01	2:31	2:13	2:01	2:11	2:04	1:47
Sleep	8:15	8:12	8:32	8:45	8:31	8:17	8:22	8:01	8:18	7:57
Travel	1:35	1:27	1:17	1:03	1:03	1:09	1:12	1:30	1:30	1:20
Domestic work	2:38	2:21	2:48	2:22	2:39	2:39	2:16	2:29	2:18	2:22
Gainful work, study	3:30	3:35	3:40	4:03	3:46	4:07	4:01	4:25	4:18	4:31
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

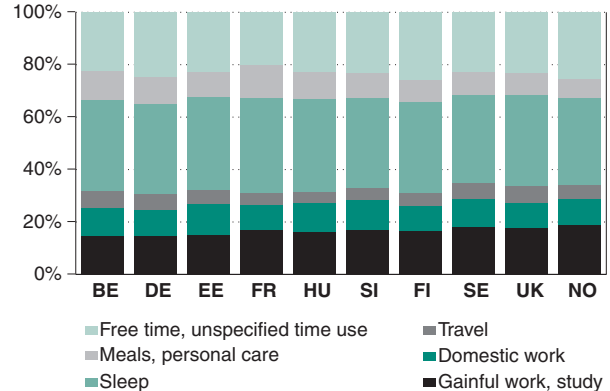
Note: See Table 1.1.

Gainful work emphasised in male use of time

On average, men spend more time on gainful work than on domestic tasks while the situation is the opposite with women. The share of gainful work is the largest in Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom and the smallest in Belgium and Germany. The total time spent on work activities – gainful work, study and domestic work – is slightly shorter for men than for women in the compared countries except for Norway and Sweden, where it is equal (see Chapter 6).

On average, men spend slightly more time on daily travel than women do. Men sleep on average slightly less than women in the countries compared. Among men, differences across the countries are similar to those observed among women on the previous page. Men spend the longest time sleeping in France, Estonia and Hungary, and the shortest in Norway and Sweden. In all the countries men enjoy more free time than women do. The amounts of free time for men vary between less than five hours to around six hours per day. The least amount of free time is found in France.

1.2 Time use structure of men aged 20 to 74



1.3 Time use structure of employed women

	Hours and minutes per day									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Free time, unspecified time use	3:51	4:49	4:00	3:08	3:43	3:51	4:38	4:27	4:21	5:22
Meals, personal care	2:36	2:31	2:06	2:57	2:21	2:02	2:02	2:23	2:07	2:02
Sleep	8:16	8:11	8:23	8:38	8:18	8:12	8:22	8:05	8:25	8:07
Travel	1:30	1:27	1:15	1:05	1:02	1:09	1:16	1:28	1:33	1:17
Domestic work	3:52	3:11	4:04	3:40	3:54	4:24	3:21	3:32	3:28	3:26
Gainful work, study	3:53	3:52	4:13	4:32	4:43	4:23	4:20	4:05	4:06	3:46
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

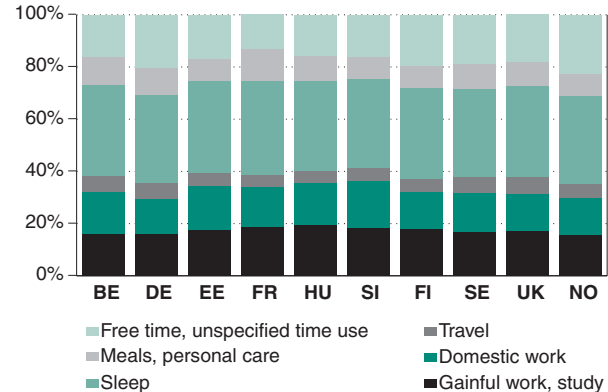
Note: See Table 1.1.

Employed women are busy

Women employed both full time and part time are included in the table. Among working women the share of time used for gainful work exceeds the time spent on domestic work in most of the countries compared. Most hours of gainful work for employed women are found in Hungary, France, Slovenia and Finland. However, it is likely that the situation in France has changed since 1998 because of reduced working time to 35 hours per week. Working hours are also analysed in Chapter 3.

Time spent on domestic work varies notably by country. Employed women in Slovenia, Estonia, Hungary and Belgium spend more time on these tasks than employed women in the other countries. Concurrently women in Slovenia, Estonia and Hungary are very actively involved in employment. This leads to a considerable total work time (see Chapter 6).

1.3 Time use structure of employed women



1.4 Time use structure of employed men

	Hours and minutes per day									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Free time, unspecified time use	4:23	5:11	4:47	3:51	4:37	4:52	5:06	4:51	4:41	5:37
Meals, personal care	2:35	2:21	2:11	2:58	2:30	2:07	1:55	2:05	1:55	1:58
Sleep	8:01	8:00	8:22	8:24	8:08	8:06	8:12	7:52	8:11	7:53
Travel	1:43	1:31	1:20	1:10	1:10	1:14	1:17	1:32	1:36	1:23
Domestic work	2:15	1:52	2:20	1:53	2:09	2:24	1:59	2:23	1:54	2:12
Gainful work, study	5:03	5:05	5:00	5:44	5:25	5:20	5:32	5:17	5:42	4:56
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Note: See Table 1.1.

The breadwinner role of men emphasised

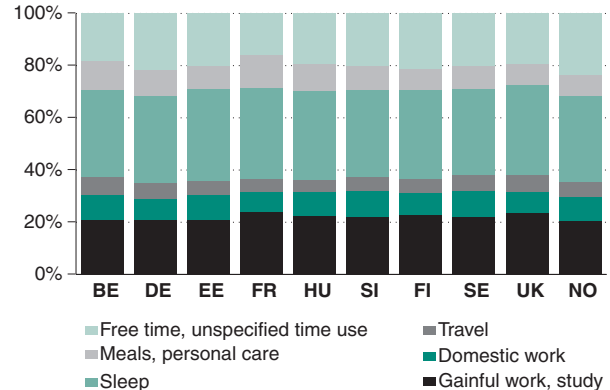
The time use of employed men is more dominated by gainful work than that of employed women. Most hours of gainful work are found in France, the United Kingdom and Finland; however, it is likely that the situation in France has changed since 1998.

Domestic work plays a comparatively small role in the everyday life of employed men when compared with that of employed women. Among employed men most domestic work is done in Slovenia, Sweden and Estonia.

Even if employed men work longer hours than employed women, they enjoy more free time. This is linked to less time spent on domestic work. In most countries, employed men spend less time on sleep than employed women do.

The time use structures of women and men seem to reflect clearly the carer role of women and the breadwinner role of men.

1.4 Time use structure of employed men



DAILY RHYTHM

2.1 Gainful work at 10.30 am and 5.30 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
10:30										
Total	37	38	45	41	39	39	42	48	44	47
Women	29	30	38	33	33	33	36	41	36	39
Men	44	48	52	49	45	45	48	55	53	56
17:30										
Total	14	12	18	24	11	14	12	14	16	12
Women	10	9	14	19	8	12	9	11	10	9
Men	17	15	23	30	14	17	16	17	22	15

Note: *Gainful work* includes time spent on main and second jobs and related activities, breaks and travel during working hours, and job seeking.

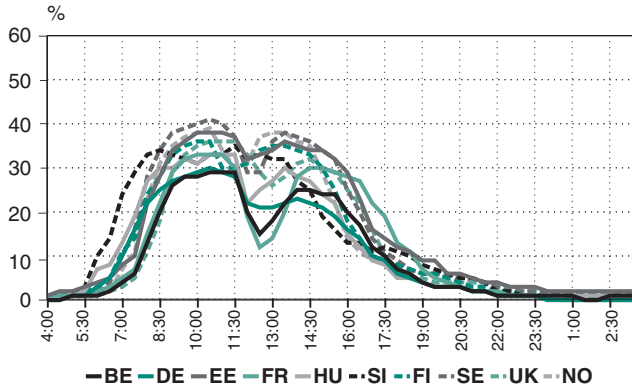
Men and women have a similar daily rhythm of gainful work

European men and women have a similar daily rhythm of gainful work. Men's participation in work is clearly higher than women's throughout the day. Most people are at work by 10 am. The lunch, often taken between 12 noon and 1 pm, breaks up the day, and in the afternoon participation in work is almost as high as before noon.

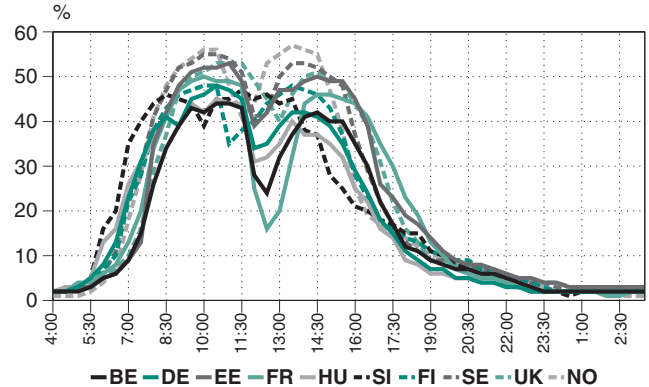
Slovenians and Hungarians start their working day earliest and they also finish earlier than others. To some extent the French and Estonians do the opposite – start later and finish later.

Men's working days end mostly between 5 and 5.30 pm. The ending of women's working days varies more than that of men.

2.1a Gainful work: daily rhythm on weekdays
of women aged 20 to 74



2.1b Gainful work: daily rhythm on weekdays
of men aged 20 to 74



2.2 Domestic work at 10.30 am and 5.30 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
10:30										
Total	31	29	24	32	35	30	23	19	24	19
Women	40	38	31	42	44	38	30	24	31	25
Men	22	20	15	21	24	22	15	13	16	12
17:30										
Total	32	29	27	28	30	34	24	29	26	24
Women	39	35	35	35	37	40	29	34	35	27
Men	24	23	18	21	23	28	18	23	16	21

Note: *Domestic work* includes housekeeping, child and adult care, gardening and pet care, construction and repair, shopping and services, and household management.

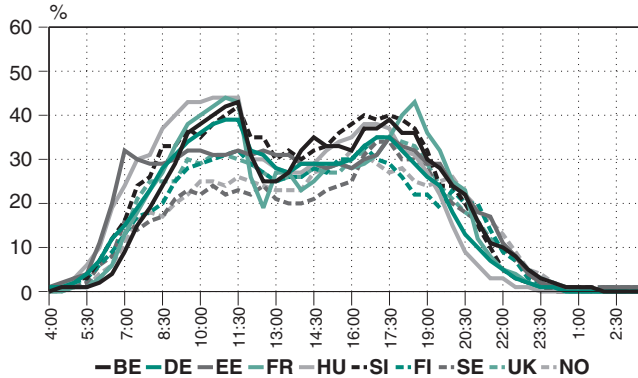
Meals determine timing of domestic work

The rhythm of domestic work resembles in its structure that of gainful employment. In the morning most domestic work is done just before lunchtime. Having lunch reduces the proportion of domestic work around noontime. The afternoon peak for domestic work occurs around 5 pm – just before supper. Contrary to gainful work, the proportion of women doing domestic work is higher than that of men all through the day.

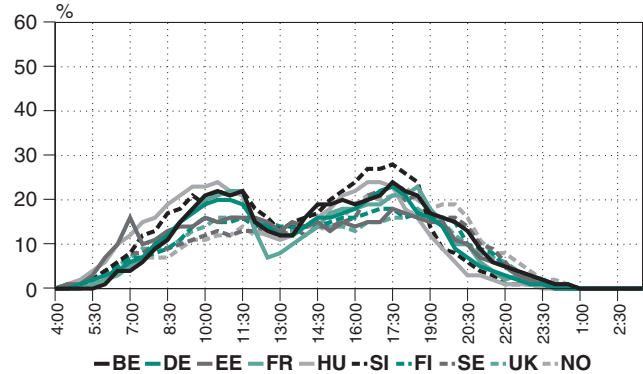
Domestic work has a clear peak in the morning (between 10 and 11.30 am) in Hungary, France, Belgium, Slovenia and Germany. Around 40 % of women and 20 % of men take part in domestic work at that time. In the other examined countries the proportion of women and men doing domestic work is more constant throughout the day and much lower – about one third among Estonian, British and Finnish women and about one quarter among Swedish and Norwegian women. Men's rhythm of domestic work follows that of women, though at a markedly lower level.

Cooking makes up a large part of domestic work. In the afternoon this is most visible in France, where around 40 % of women do domestic work between 6 and 7 pm. Slovenia shows a relatively high percentage of both women and men in domestic work in the afternoon - women around 40 % and men about 25 %.

2.2a Domestic work: daily rhythm on weekdays
of women aged 20 to 74



2.2b Domestic work: daily rhythm on weekdays
of men aged 20 to 74



2.3 Travel at 7.30 am, 12 noon and 5 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
07:30										
Total	10	10	25	9	12	7	9	10	10	11
Women	7	10	20	7	12	7	9	11	7	10
Men	13	10	30	11	11	8	9	10	13	11
12:00										
Total	10	9	13	10	6	6	7	12	9	6
Women	9	9	14	9	6	6	7	12	10	7
Men	10	8	13	11	7	6	8	13	8	6
17:00										
Total	18	13	24	12	11	10	12	15	16	12
Women	17	12	21	11	10	10	12	14	15	12
Men	20	14	27	12	13	10	12	17	17	13

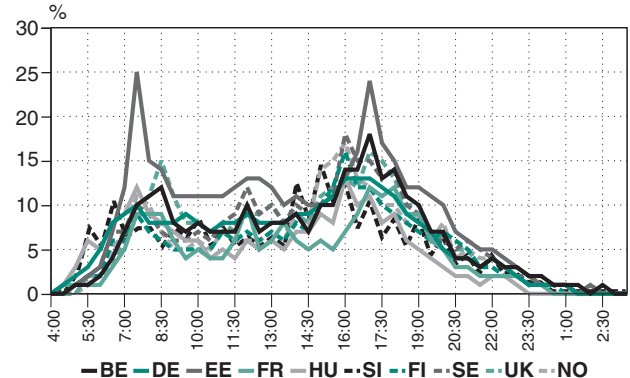
Note: *Travel* includes commuting and trips connected with all kinds of activities, except travel during working hours.

Commuting dominates travel on weekdays

Travel to and from work clearly dominates the timing of travel on weekdays. People go to work mostly between 7.30 and 8.30 am. Travel from work is distributed over a longer period of time in the afternoon with peaks around 4 and 5 pm. In addition to travel to and from work, the third peak time for travel in some countries is at about noon in connection with the lunch break. Slovenia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden and Norway have their peak hours earlier and Belgium, France and the United Kingdom have theirs somewhat later than the other countries.

The results showing distinct peak times of travel indicate that Estonians have the most fixed hours for commuting. This is true for both women and men.

2.3 Travel: daily rhythm on weekdays of persons aged 20 to 74



2.4 Sleep at 7 am, 2 pm and 11 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
07:00										
Total	54	34	34	46	21	27	42	39	52	47
Women	57	34	34	50	20	28	44	41	54	51
Men	51	34	34	42	21	26	41	36	50	43
14:00										
Total	2	5	2	9	6	1	2	2	2	1
Women	2	4	2	7	5	1	2	2	1	1
Men	2	6	3	11	7	1	3	2	3	1
23:00										
Total	52	64	59	68	85	77	58	52	49	32
Women	56	67	61	70	89	79	63	54	53	35
Men	48	60	57	66	82	76	54	50	45	30

Note: *Sleep* includes sleep during night or daytime, waiting for sleep, naps as well as passive lying in bed because of sickness. In France, coding of rest differed somewhat from the other countries. In France, long time periods spent on rest were coded as sleep and in other countries as rest included in free time.

Weekday early risers in Hungary – late to bed in Norway

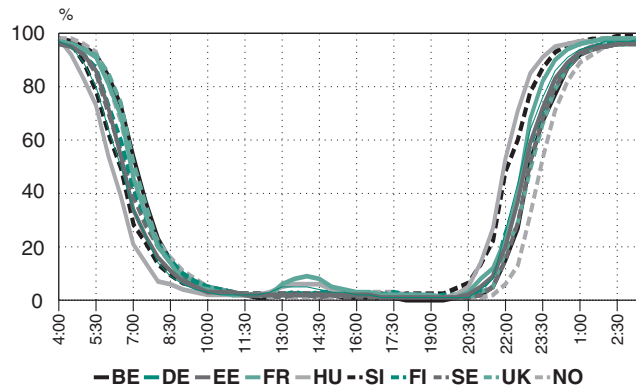
Of the countries examined, Hungarians and Slovenians wake up earlier and go to bed earlier than others, while Norwegians go to sleep later than the rest.

The sleeping rhythms of women and men during weekdays are similar in the investigated countries. Less sleep among men than women is visible in many countries as men are waking up earlier and going to sleep later.

On weekdays, most women and men are awake by 7 am. Most people go to sleep by 11 pm. In Hungary, people go to bed one hour earlier and in Norway half-an-hour later than in most of the other examined countries.

Daytime naps are usually taken between 1 and 3 pm and habits vary between countries. Sleeping during the daytime is most common in France, Hungary and Germany, but for France some of this may be the result of differences in coding.

2.4 Sleep: daily rhythm on weekdays of persons aged 20 to 74



2.5 Meals and personal care at 7 am, 12.30 pm and 7 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
07:00										
Total	18	25	14	28	30	21	16	19	20	21
Women	17	27	11	27	32	22	19	20	20	21
Men	18	22	19	29	27	19	13	17	19	21
12:30										
Total	38	20	5	57	29	14	10	17	14	10
Women	38	20	4	56	28	14	9	18	16	10
Men	38	19	6	59	30	14	10	17	13	10
19:00										
Total	21	20	6	27	30	19	11	13	16	8
Women	21	21	6	27	30	17	11	13	15	7
Men	21	20	7	27	31	21	11	14	17	8

Note: *Meals/personal care* also include snacks and drinks, dress, personal hygiene, making up, shaving, sexual activities and personal care for health.

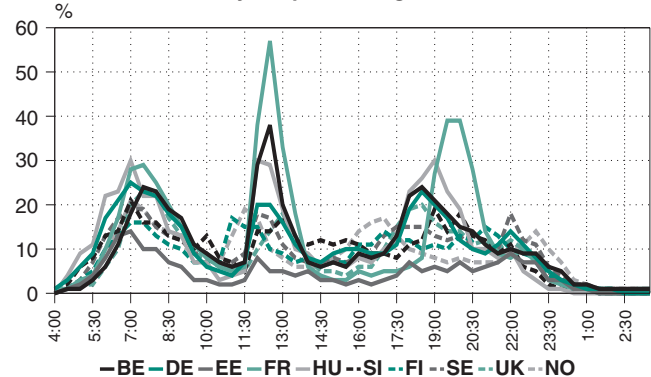
The French have the most uniform meal times

Three peak times can be seen in the category meals and personal care: breakfast and other morning activities at around 7 am, lunch between 12 noon and 1 pm and supper between 6 and 8.30 pm. The French, Belgians and Hungarians have clearly the most uniform meal times.

Lunchtime is between 11 am and 1.30 pm all across the examined countries. At 12.30 pm more than half of the French have lunch. So do almost 40 % of Belgians and 30 % of Hungarians. Finns and Norwegians have lunch earlier.

The timing of supper varies more than that of lunch. Nearly 40 % of the French have supper between 7.30 and 8 pm, while 20 to 30 % of Hungarians, Belgians, Germans, Britons and Slovenians have supper about one hour earlier.

2.5 Meals and personal care: daily rhythm on weekdays of persons aged 20 to 74



2.6 Free time at 7.30 pm and 9.30 pm on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

Time of day	Participation in activities, %									
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
19:30										
Total	45	50	50	22	51	54	56	53	52	55
Women	43	48	48	18	48	48	56	51	52	56
Men	48	53	53	27	54	61	56	56	52	54
21:30										
Total	68	68	61	67	56	55	59	64	67	69
Women	68	66	58	67	55	52	57	62	65	65
Men	68	69	65	67	58	59	62	65	69	72

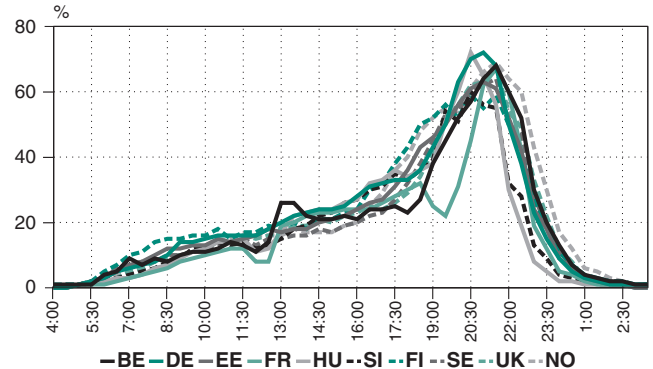
Note: *Free time* is defined here as all other kinds of activities, for example, volunteer work and meetings, helping other households, social life and entertainment, sports and outdoor activities, hobbies and games, reading, watching television, resting or doing nothing, as well as unspecified time use.

Free time increases towards the evening

During weekdays men and women have free time at around the same time. The proportion of those having free time increases towards the evening in all the countries and one half are at leisure between 7.30 and 8 pm. Free time peaks at around 8.30 to 9.30 pm. Then around two thirds of women and men have free time.

Finns and Norwegians start their free time about one hour before the others. Late supper delays the start of free time among the French. Free time ends earlier for Hungarians and Slovenians and later for Norwegians compared with the other examined countries.

2.6 Free time: daily rhythm on weekdays of persons aged 20 to 74



EMPLOYMENT

3.1 Key indicators on employment, 2002

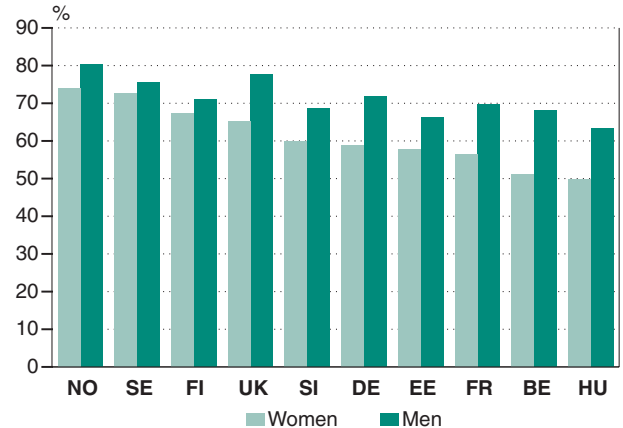
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Employment rate among population aged 15 to 64, %										
Total	59.7	65.4	61.7	62.9	56.5	64.3	69.1	74.0	71.5	77.3
Women	51.1	58.8	57.6	56.4	49.9	59.8	67.3	72.5	65.3	73.8
Men	68.1	71.8	66.2	69.6	63.4	68.7	70.9	75.5	77.7	80.3
Percentage of employed persons working part-time, %										
Total	19.4	20.8	6.7	16.2	3.6	6.6	12.4	21.4	25.0	26.3
Women	37.7	39.5	9.6	29.7	5.1	8.3	17.1	32.9	44.0	42.7
Men	6.2	8.7	3.9	7.8	2.3	5.2	8.0	11.2	9.4	11.0
Unemployment rate, %										
Total	6.9	8.5	9.4	8.7	5.6	5.9	10.4	5.0	5.0	4.0
Women	7.8	8.2	8.5	9.8	5.1	6.3	10.2	4.6	4.3	3.6
Men	6.2	8.7	10.3	7.8	6.1	5.6	10.7	5.3	5.6	4.0

Sources: Ana Franco – Sylvain Jouhette, Labour force survey, Principal results 2002. EU and EFTA countries, Eurostat, *Statistics in focus*, Population and social conditions, Theme 3 – 15/2003; Ana Franco – Larus Blöndal, Labour force survey, Principal results 2002, Acceding countries, Eurostat, *Statistics in focus*, Population and social conditions, Theme 3 – 16/2003.

Employment varies by country

Time use of the population is notably influenced by labour force participation. Of the countries included in this publication, high employment rates among women and men are typical in the Nordic countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as in the United Kingdom. Differences between women and men in employment rates are the biggest in Belgium, Hungary, France and Germany. Part-time work among women is most widespread in the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and Belgium, but very rare in Hungary, Slovenia and Estonia. Unemployment is highest in Finland and Estonia and seems to affect men and women almost equally.

3.1 Employment rate, 2002



3.2 Gainful work of the employed, estimated annual hours

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Total	1 600	1 509	1 623	1 834	1 679	1 728	1 592	1 715	1 484
Women	1 362	1 245	1 486	1 684	1 490	1 490	1 375	1 399	1 235
Men	1 781	1 721	1 757	1 960	1 849	1 953	1 797	1 989	1 703

Note: *The employed* are defined according to the ILO definition, except in Hungary where main activity status is based on own reporting.

Annual *working hours* are based on average daily hours spent on main and second jobs multiplied by 365. All days of the employed are included, that is to say, workdays, weekend days, and days off because of sickness, holiday, and so on. Working hours include overtime, work brought home, training during working hours and business trips. Short breaks for coffee, and so on, are also included in working hours. Working hours do not include lunch breaks and daily travel to and from work. Compared with retrospective reporting of weekly working hours, detailed time diary records offer a more valid measure for counting hours worked. A slight overestimation of working hours may occur, even though some of the effects of higher non-response during the holiday season have been corrected by weighting.

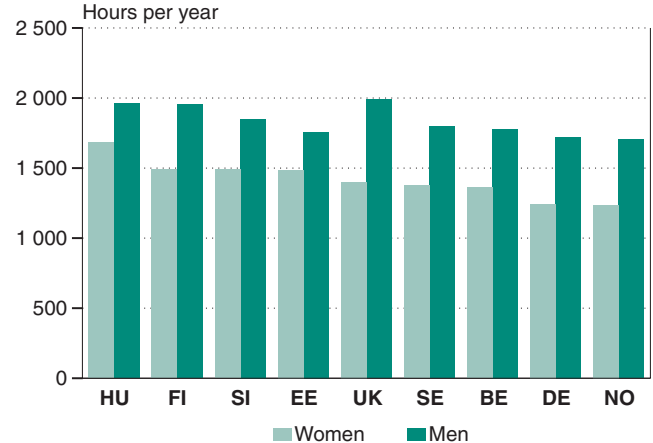
In Germany, short breaks during working hours have been excluded, resulting in a reduction of approximately 30 annual working hours.

France is not included in this table because the survey was carried out in 1998, before working hours in France were reduced to 35 hours per week

Annual working hours longer for men than women

Working hours are shorter for women than for men in all the compared countries. Based on time use estimates, men in the United Kingdom, Hungary and Finland spend more than 1 900 hours annually on employment. Men in Norway and Germany spend the least number of hours on employment, or slightly above 1 700. Hungarian women work on average almost 1 700 hours per year, which is the most among all the compared countries. In Norway and in Germany, where part-time employment is common among women, the average annual hours women spend on employment number under 1 300.

3.2 Time spent on gainful work by the employed



3.3 Gainful work of the employed by day of the week

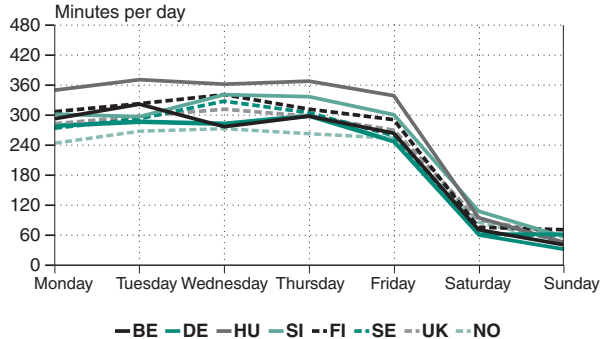
	BE	DE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Women	Hours and minutes per day							
Monday	4:53	4:38	5:50	5:02	5:07	4:34	4:43	4:04
Tuesday	5:22	4:46	6:11	4:57	5:23	4:53	4:58	4:28
Wednesday	4:37	4:42	6:02	5:41	5:41	5:28	5:12	4:33
Thursday	4:58	4:58	6:08	5:37	5:12	5:05	4:58	4:23
Friday	4:24	4:07	5:39	5:01	4:51	4:19	4:30	4:14
Saturday	1:11	1:02	1:35	1:48	1:16	1:02	1:31	1:26
Sunday	0:41	0:34	0:46	0:57	1:11	0:59	1:00	0:46
Men								
Monday	6:19	6:20	6:41	6:11	6:51	6:28	6:39	5:55
Tuesday	6:44	6:44	6:50	6:19	6:57	6:36	7:10	6:33
Wednesday	6:30	6:47	6:44	6:28	7:11	6:57	7:02	5:52
Thursday	6:20	6:42	6:52	6:38	6:45	6:19	7:11	6:08
Friday	5:45	5:32	6:26	6:15	6:26	5:53	6:14	6:00
Saturday	1:41	1:25	2:29	2:38	1:53	1:14	2:25	1:33
Sunday	0:52	0:53	1:31	1:31	1:29	1:04	1:26	1:08

Note: See Table 3.2.

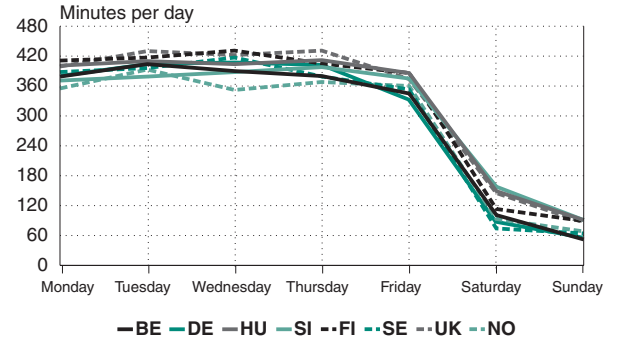
Most time spent on gainful work from Tuesday to Thursday

In a majority of countries women and men spend most time doing gainful work from Tuesday to Thursday. Slightly less time is spent on Mondays and Fridays compared to other weekdays. In most countries, the least time is spent on Sundays, but in Finland and Sweden there is no notable difference among women in working hours between Saturdays and Sundays.

3.3a Gainful work of the employed women by day of the week



3.3b Gainful work of the employed men by day of the week



STUDY

4.1 Studies by persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK
Study total	Hours and minutes per day								
Total	0:15	0:14	0:08	0:14	0:14	0:15	0:15	0:17	0:09
Women	0:14	0:13	0:07	0:14	0:14	0:17	0:16	0:19	0:09
Men	0:15	0:15	0:06	0:15	0:14	0:13	0:13	0:14	0:08
	Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day								
Total	6	6	3	6	5	6	6	7	4
Women	6	6	3	6	5	7	6	8	4
Men	6	7	3	7	5	6	5	5	4
	Hours and minutes per day on study at school or university and free time study								
School or university									
Women	0:10	0:09	0:04	0:13	0:13	0:15	0:14	0:17	0:07
Men	0:11	0:11	0:04	0:14	0:12	0:12	0:11	0:11	0:06
Free time study									
Women	0:03	0:04	0:02	0:01	0:02	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:02
Men	0:03	0:04	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:01	0:03	0:02	0:02

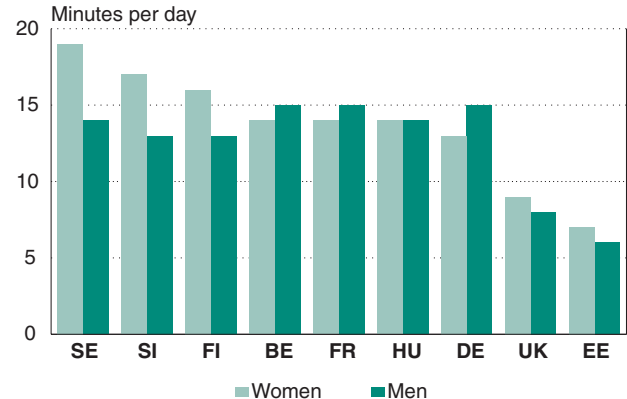
Note: Time spent on *studies* includes studying at school and university, homework, and education during free time. Training during working hours is not included. Norway is not included because of missing information on free time study.

Hardly any differences between women and men in time for study

Time use surveys offer an indicator on participation in and time spent on studying among persons aged 20 to 74. The figures per average day of the year are very low. The participation rates and average times are about equal in all the examined countries, but slightly less studying is observed in Estonia and the United Kingdom.

There are minor differences between women and men. In Sweden, Slovenia and Finland, women study slightly more than men. No clear differences can be observed in the other countries. These gender differences refer only to education at school and university. Free time studies do not show such differences.

4.1 Time spent on studies by persons aged 20 to 74



4.2 Studies by persons of different ages

Total	BE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK
Hours and minutes per day								
Age 15–24	3:03	1:22	2:51	2:25	2:25	2:06	..	1:37
25–44	0:06	0:05	0:07	0:09	0:10	0:15	0:21	0:08
45–64	0:04	0:02	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:03
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day								
Age 15–24	50	28	49	40	42	42	..	32
25–44	4	3	3	4	5	6	8	4
45–64	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2

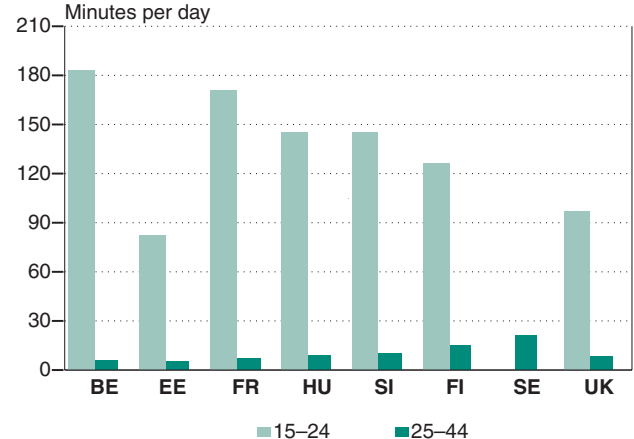
Note: Time spent on *studies* includes studying at school and university, homework, and education during free time. Training during working hours is not included. No data are available on the 15 to 24 age group for Sweden

A clear drop in studies after youth

Study is clearly concentrated into young population groups. Between 30 and 50 % of the youngest age group of 15 to 24 spend some time on studies on an average day. It is more common in Belgium and France and less common in Estonia and the United Kingdom than in the other countries.

There is a clear drop in time spent on studies after the early 20s. Compared with the other countries, people continue studying to a later age in Sweden and Finland. This may be because of different school systems, possibilities of combining studies with employment, or later entry into the labour force.

4.2 Time spent on studies by age



DOMESTIC WORK

5.1 Domestic work total of persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	3:36	3:17	4:01	3:28	3:51	3:50	3:08	3:06	3:18	3:04
Women	4:32	4:11	5:02	4:30	4:57	4:57	3:56	3:42	4:15	3:47
Men	2:38	2:21	2:48	2:21	2:39	2:39	2:16	2:29	2:18	2:22
Share of total time spent by women and by men %										
Women	63	64	64	66	65	65	63	60	65	62
Men	37	36	36	34	35	35	37	40	35	38
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	94	92	93	89	92	90	94	95	93	95
Women	97	97	98	97	97	97	98	98	97	98
Men	90	88	87	81	86	82	90	92	88	93

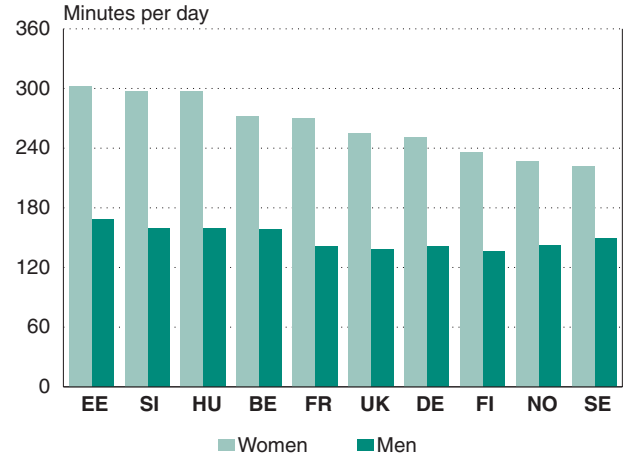
Note: *Domestic work* comprises work done for own household. The most important categories are food management, care for textiles, cleaning and household upkeep, gardening, repairs, shopping and childcare.

Women do two thirds of all domestic work

Women perform between 60 and 66 % of all domestic work in the countries included in this comparison. Most time on domestic work is spent by women in Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia, around five hours per day. Less than four hours per day is spent on domestic work by women in Sweden, Norway and Finland. Men's share is the biggest in Sweden, even though men in Estonia, Slovenia, Hungary and Belgium spend more time daily on domestic tasks than men in the rest of the countries. Women's and men's shares of domestic work are more equal in Sweden.

A difference between women and men is also observed in the proportions of persons who do any domestic work on an average day. Almost all women, but slightly fewer men do some domestic work per day.

5.1 Total time spent on domestic work by persons aged 20 to 74



5.2 Domestic activities of persons aged 20 to 74

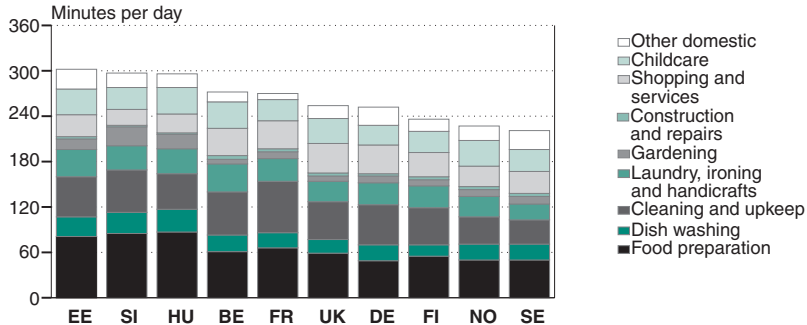
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Women										
Food preparation	1:01	0:49	1:21	1:06	1:27	1:25	0:55	0:50	0:59	0:50
Dish washing	0:22	0:21	0:26	0:20	0:30	0:28	0:15	0:21	0:18	0:21
Cleaning and upkeep	0:57	0:53	0:53	1:08	0:47	0:56	0:49	0:32	0:50	0:36
Laundry, ironing and handicrafts	0:37	0:29	0:36	0:30	0:33	0:32	0:29	0:21	0:27	0:27
Gardening	0:06	0:09	0:14	0:09	0:19	0:25	0:08	0:10	0:07	0:09
Construction and repairs	0:05	0:03	0:03	0:04	0:02	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:04
Shopping and services	0:36	0:38	0:29	0:37	0:25	0:21	0:32	0:29	0:39	0:27
Childcare	0:35	0:26	0:34	0:28	0:35	0:29	0:28	0:29	0:33	0:34
Other domestic	0:13	0:23	0:26	0:08	0:19	0:16	0:15	0:25	0:17	0:17
Domestic work total	4:32	4:11	5:02	4:30	4:57	4:57	3:56	3:42	4:15	3:47

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Men										
Food preparation	0:22	0:16	0:22	0:18	0:14	0:17	0:21	0:25	0:26	0:23
Dish washing	0:10	0:08	0:06	0:06	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:10	0:09	0:08
Cleaning and upkeep	0:21	0:25	0:36	0:22	0:28	0:32	0:34	0:20	0:20	0:19
Laundry, ironing and handicrafts	0:03	0:03	0:03	0:02	0:01	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:02
Gardening	0:17	0:10	0:12	0:18	0:31	0:32	0:06	0:11	0:12	0:10
Construction and repairs	0:24	0:18	0:33	0:32	0:17	0:24	0:21	0:20	0:17	0:23
Shopping and services	0:26	0:28	0:21	0:27	0:16	0:16	0:26	0:22	0:24	0:21
Childcare	0:19	0:10	0:11	0:09	0:15	0:12	0:11	0:16	0:12	0:17
Other domestic	0:16	0:21	0:24	0:07	0:31	0:23	0:11	0:21	0:14	0:16
Domestic work total	2:38	2:21	2:48	2:21	2:39	2:39	2:16	2:29	2:18	2:22

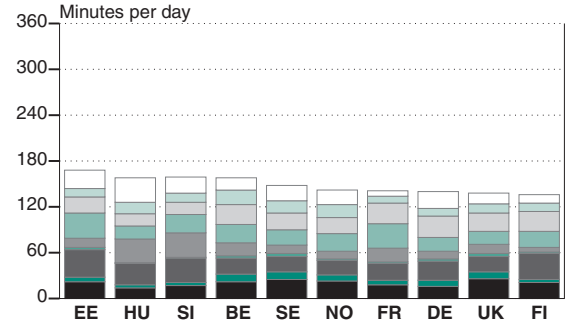
Women and men involved in different domestic tasks

Domestic activities are gender segregated. Women do housework and caring, men do maintenance and repair work. With women, food preparation is the most time-consuming activity, especially in Hungary, Slovenia and Estonia. Cleaning and upkeep takes the second largest amount of time among women. Men are most active in cleaning and upkeep, construction and repairs, and in shopping. Domestic activities are described in more detail on the next pages.

5.2a Domestic activities of women aged 20 to 74



5.2b Domestic activities of men aged 20 to 74



5.3 Food preparation among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:42	0:33	0:55	0:43	0:53	0:52	0:39	0:38	0:43	0:36
Women	1:01	0:49	1:21	1:06	1:27	1:25	0:55	0:50	0:59	0:50
Men	0:22	0:16	0:22	0:18	0:14	0:17	0:21	0:25	0:26	0:23
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	73	75	79	79	86	83	72	67	69	68
Men	27	25	21	21	14	17	28	33	31	32
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	69	63	70	63	59	61	73	76	75	77
Women	85	80	90	84	84	85	86	87	87	88
Men	53	46	45	40	32	33	58	64	62	66
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	1:12	1:01	1:30	1:19	1:44	1:40	1:04	0:57	1:08	0:57
Men	0:42	0:35	0:49	0:45	0:44	0:52	0:36	0:39	0:42	0:35

Note: *Food preparation* comprises all activities connected with the preparation of meals, snacks, drinks, and so on. It also includes baking and preserving as well as setting the table and serving.

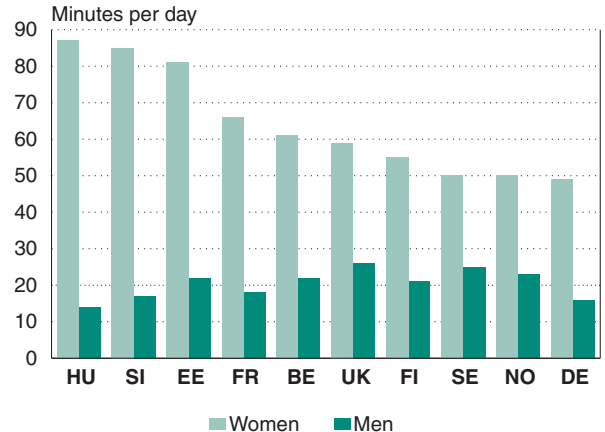
Food preparation is time consuming for women

Food preparation is a typical female task, especially in countries where more time is spent on it. Almost all women, but clearly fewer men, perform tasks connected with the preparing of food daily. In Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom more men prepare meals per day than in the other countries.

Food preparation is more equally shared between women and men in Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom than in the other countries. Nevertheless, even in these countries, the women's share of the total time spent on preparing meals is two thirds.

Women who prepare food spend more than one hour per day, on average, on it. In Hungary, Slovenia and Estonia, more time is spent on preparing food than in the other countries. Men who prepare meals spend less time on it than women do – less than one hour during the day.

5.3 Time spent on preparing food by persons aged 20 to 74



5.4 Dish washing among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:16	0:15	0:17	0:13	0:18	0:16	0:10	0:16	0:13	0:14
Women	0:22	0:21	0:26	0:20	0:30	0:28	0:15	0:21	0:18	0:21
Men	0:10	0:08	0:06	0:06	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:10	0:09	0:08
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	69	72	81	77	88	88	79	68	67	72
Men	31	28	19	23	12	12	21	32	33	28
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	50	46	51	39	47	44	40	56	48	49
Women	64	59	73	57	75	71	58	69	62	66
Men	35	31	24	20	15	13	20	42	34	32
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	0:34	0:36	0:36	0:35	0:40	0:39	0:26	0:30	0:29	0:32
Men	0:29	0:26	0:25	0:30	0:27	0:31	0:20	0:24	0:26	0:25

Note: *Dish washing* also includes connected activities before and after washing up, for example, clearing the table after a meal and putting the rest of the food into the fridge, drying up, tidying away dishes, and loading and unloading the dishwasher.

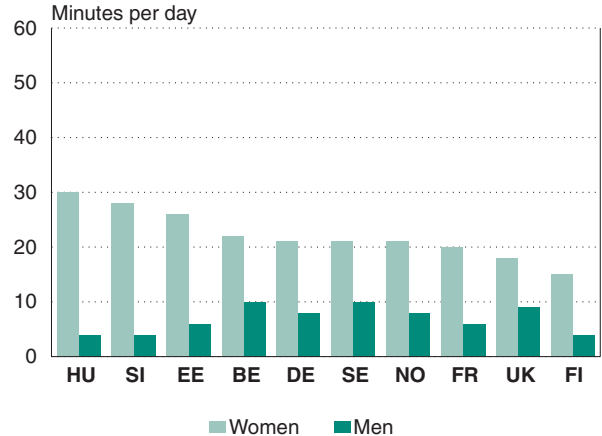
Women responsible for dish washing

Like food preparation, dish washing is a typical female task. About two thirds of the women in the surveyed countries wash dishes on an average day compared to one third of men. It is most time consuming for women in Hungary, Slovenia and Estonia, and least so in Finland and the United Kingdom.

Women and men who washed dishes on an average day spent about the same amount of time on it, about half-an-hour, on average.

Women do around three quarters of all washing of dishes. It is most evenly shared between women and men in the United Kingdom, Sweden and Belgium.

5.4 Time spent on dish washing by persons aged 20 to 74



5.5 Cleaning dwelling and other household upkeep among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Cleaning dwelling	Hours and minutes per day									
Women	0:48	0:39	0:37	1:00	0:37	0:40	0:26	0:30	0:38	0:33
Men	0:13	0:11	0:11	0:12	0:08	0:08	0:08	0:15	0:11	0:14
Other upkeep										
Women	0:09	0:14	0:16	0:08	0:09	0:16	0:23	0:02	0:12	0:03
Men	0:08	0:14	0:25	0:10	0:20	0:24	0:26	0:05	0:09	0:05
Cleaning dwelling	Share of total time spent by women and by men, %									
Women	79	78	77	83	82	83	76	67	78	70
Men	21	22	23	17	18	17	24	33	22	30
Other upkeep										
Women	53	50	39	44	31	40	47	29	57	38
Men	47	50	61	56	69	60	53	71	43	62
Cleaning dwelling	Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day									
Women	67	66	69	77	65	67	60	64	62	64
Men	27	26	27	25	23	16	22	38	24	32

Note: *Cleaning dwelling* includes vacuuming, washing and waxing floors, washing windows, making beds, tidying, arranging the home, sorting papers, bottles, tins, and so on. The category of *other household upkeep* includes cleaning the yard, heating and water supply, and various arrangements at home, such as looking for lost items, packing and unpacking, or tending to houseplants.

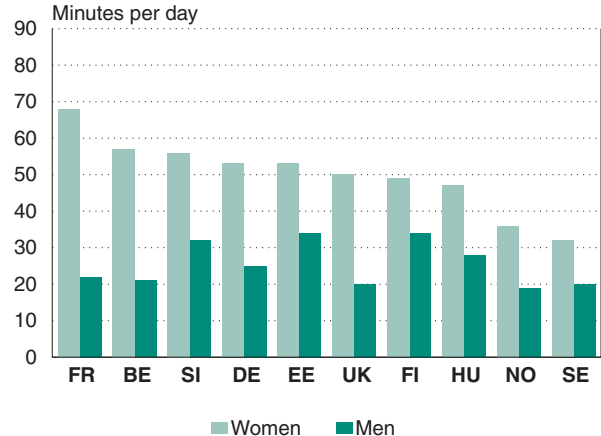
Cleaning is generally women's task

Cleaning dwelling is a highly female dominated task. On average, women do around 80 % of all cleaning in the dwelling. On an average day, about two thirds of women and around one quarter of men spend time on cleaning the dwelling. French and Belgian women spend more time than others on indoor cleaning.

On cleaning days women spend around one hour on it, while men spend less, around 45 minutes.

Cleaning the yard, heating and water supply, and other household upkeep, is slightly male dominated, with men doing the majority of these tasks in most countries except in the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany.

5.5 Time spent on cleaning and household upkeep by persons aged 20 to 74



5.6 Laundering among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:05	0:07	0:09	0:04	0:10	0:05	0:08	0:08	0:06	0:07
Women	0:09	0:12	0:15	0:07	0:18	0:09	0:13	0:12	0:11	0:11
Men	0:01	0:02	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:00	0:02	0:03	0:02	0:02
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	90	86	94	88	95	100	87	80	85	85
Men	10	14	6	12	5	0	13	20	15	15
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	18	19	14	12	14	15	24	20	20	24
Women	30	32	24	21	26	27	39	33	33	40
Men	5	6	3	2	2	2	8	8	6	8
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	0:30	0:38	1:03	0:33	1:09	0:33	0:33	0:36	0:33	0:28
Men	0:20	0:33	0:33	0:50	0:50	..	0:25	0:38	0:33	0:25

Note: *Laundry* includes loading and unloading the washing machine, hand washing, hanging out and putting away laundry when not ironed or mangled.

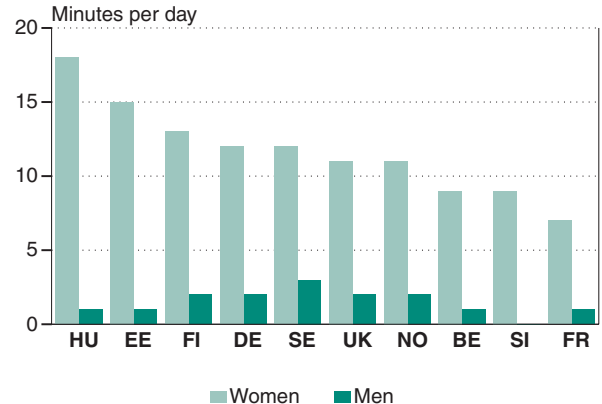
Women responsible for laundry

Women take care of most laundry work in all the compared countries. On an average day almost one third of women but fewer than one tenth of men wash clothes. Laundering is most frequent in Norwegian and Finnish households.

Women's share of doing the laundry varies from 80 to 100 % by country. It is rare for men to wash clothes in the countries surveyed.

Laundering takes around half-an-hour of both women's and men's time on the days when they do it, except in Hungary and Estonia where women spend an hour doing the laundry.

5.6 Time spent on laundry by persons aged 20 to 74



5.7 Ironing among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:10	0:06	0:04	0:08	0:06	0:08	0:03	0:03	0:07	0:02
Women	0:19	0:10	0:08	0:15	0:11	0:16	0:05	0:05	0:11	0:04
Men	0:01	0:01	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:00
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	95	91	100	94	100	100	100	83	85	100
Men	5	9	0	6	0	0	0	17	15	0
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	16	10	8	12	9	14	8	7	13	8
Women	29	18	14	23	17	25	13	12	22	14
Men	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	2
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	1:06	0:56	0:57	1:05	1:05	1:04	0:38	0:42	0:50	0:29

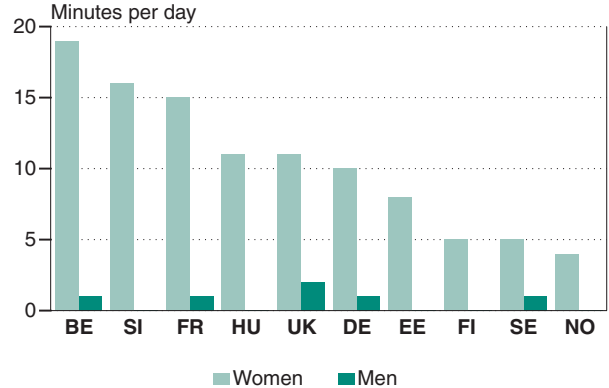
Note: *Ironing* also comprises mangling and connected tasks, such as folding and putting textiles into the wardrobe.

Ironing men are exceptional

Ironing is an even more female dominated task than laundering. Men iron very seldom. On an average day, 1 to 5 % of men do ironing.

The frequency of ironing by women varies clearly between the countries. Ironing is more common in Belgium, Slovenia, France and the United Kingdom, where around 25 % of women do ironing on an average day. In Sweden, Finland, Norway and Estonia only one eighth of women are involved in ironing. Women spend about an hour on the days they do ironing, except in Norway, Finland and Sweden where half-an-hour or slightly more is spent.

5.7 Time spent on ironing by persons aged 20 to 74



5.8 Handicrafts among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:05	0:03	0:07	0:04	0:01	0:04	0:05	0:02	0:03	0:05
Women	0:09	0:06	0:12	0:08	0:02	0:07	0:10	0:03	0:05	0:10
Men	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	95	99	97	100	99	88	100	96	95	100
Men	5	1	3	0	1	12	0	4	5	0
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	6	3	7	5	1	4	6	2	3	5
Women	11	6	12	10	1	7	11	4	5	10
Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	1:21	1:34	1:41	1:23	..	1:40	1:35	1:22	1:46	1:40

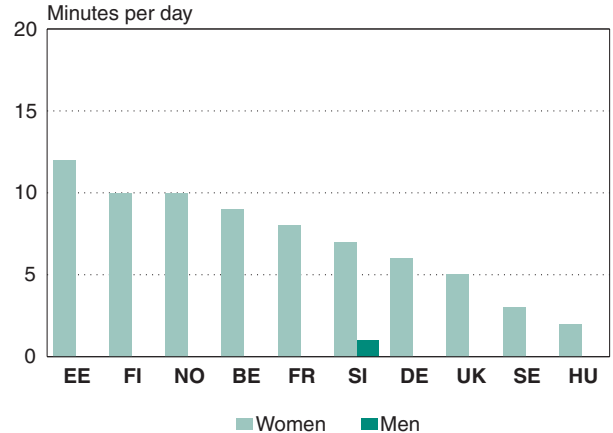
Note: *Handicrafts and care for textiles* consists of making new products, such as knitting, needlework, sewing by machine or hand, or weaving. Repairing and caring for clothes and shoes also come under this category. Handicrafts as a simultaneous activity, for example, while watching television, is not included.

Handicrafts is in women's hands

Handicrafts is almost entirely a women's task. However, the time spent on it by country differs. Handicrafts is most common among women in Estonia, Norway, Finland and Belgium, and least so in Hungary, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Even though the average time spent on handicrafts is low for all women, those doing it spend a lot of time on it. The average time spent by its performers is around one-and-a-half hours per day. This describes handicrafts as a primary activity only. Handicrafts is also done as simultaneous activity, for example, while watching television. This has not been included here but it would increase the total time spent on handicrafts.

5.8 Time spent on handicrafts by persons aged 20 to 74



5.9 Gardening among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:11	0:09	0:13	0:13	0:25	0:28	0:07	0:11	0:10	0:10
Women	0:06	0:09	0:14	0:09	0:19	0:25	0:08	0:10	0:07	0:09
Men	0:17	0:10	0:12	0:18	0:31	0:32	0:06	0:11	0:12	0:10
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	26	47	55	33	37	44	57	48	37	47
Men	74	53	45	67	63	56	43	52	63	53
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	12	13	11	13	15	22	9	17	11	14
Women	9	15	13	12	13	23	11	22	10	16
Men	16	11	9	15	17	21	7	12	12	13
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	1:10	0:55	1:53	1:18	2:21	1:49	1:11	0:47	1:13	0:56
Men	1:48	1:25	2:09	2:02	3:01	2:32	1:32	1:34	1:40	1:17

Note: *Gardening* includes all kinds of work in the kitchen garden – tending and harvesting vegetables, potatoes, and so on. It also comprises tending to outdoor plants and flowers, mowing the lawn, and so on.

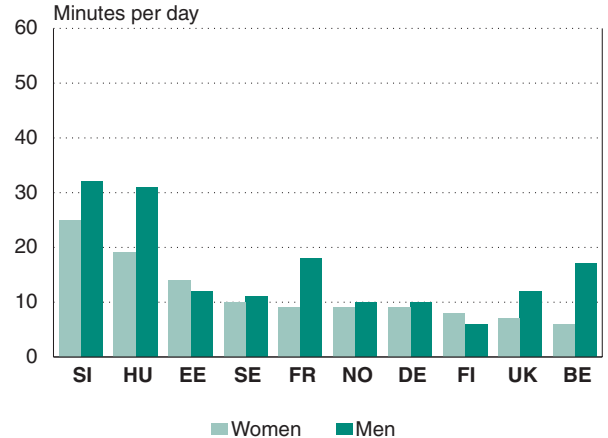
Gardening takes much time of its performers

The examined countries differ clearly in time spent on gardening. Most gardening work is done by people in Slovenia and Hungary, while clearly less gardening is done in the other countries.

Gardening work is not a self-evident male task. Men do more gardening than women in Belgium, France, Hungary, the United Kingdom and Slovenia, but the same amount as women in the other countries.

When looking at those who do gardening during a day, men spend on average more time than women on it, one to three hours, with most time spent in Hungary and Slovenia. On the days women do gardening, they spend three quarters of an hour to two-and-a-half hours on it, with women in Hungary spending the most time.

5.9 Time spent on gardening by persons aged 20 to 74



5.10 Construction and repairs among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:15	0:11	0:17	0:18	0:09	0:13	0:12	0:12	0:11	0:14
Women	0:05	0:03	0:03	0:04	0:02	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:04
Men	0:24	0:18	0:33	0:32	0:17	0:24	0:21	0:20	0:17	0:23
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	19	15	8	11	10	8	16	18	20	15
Men	81	85	92	89	90	92	84	82	80	85
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	15	12	14	14	6	12	12	13	11	12
Women	9	5	3	5	1	3	6	7	6	5
Men	21	19	27	23	11	21	20	19	16	19
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	0:59	1:03	1:33	1:27	..	1:07	1:09	1:01	1:10	1:20
Men	1:54	1:36	2:02	2:20	2:29	1:54	1:47	1:44	1:46	2:01

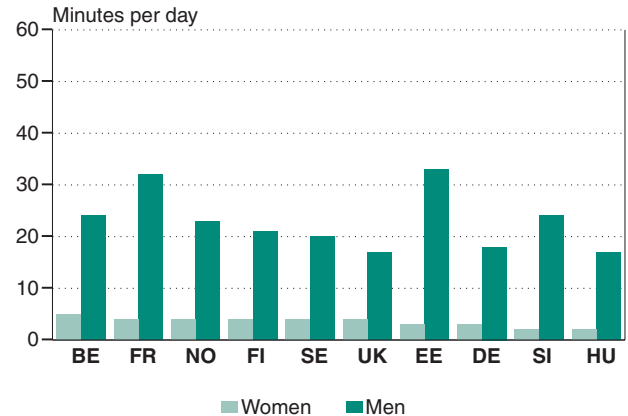
Note: *Construction and repairs* comprise all kinds of major construction, renovation and repairs of the dwelling, garage or outhouse, as well as indoor repairs, making and repairing equipment, and vehicle maintenance, and so on.

Men do almost all construction and repairs

The most typical male tasks in the households are construction and repairs. Men take care of 80 to 90 % of these tasks in the countries surveyed. Most time on construction and repairs is spent in France and Estonia. One fifth of men but only one out of 20 women were involved in some repairing work on an average day.

Even though the average amount of time spent on these activities is low, a lot of time is spent on them on the days they are done. When men do them they spend on average 90 minutes to two-and-a-half hours on them, while women spend around an hour.

5.10 Time spent on construction and repairs by persons aged 20 to 74



5.11 Shopping and services among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:31	0:33	0:26	0:32	0:21	0:19	0:29	0:26	0:32	0:24
Women	0:36	0:38	0:29	0:37	0:25	0:21	0:32	0:29	0:39	0:27
Men	0:26	0:28	0:21	0:27	0:16	0:16	0:26	0:22	0:24	0:21
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	58	57	58	58	61	57	55	57	62	56
Men	42	43	42	42	39	43	45	43	38	44
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	49	47	50	43	43	33	54	49	45	54
Women	53	53	60	49	53	39	58	54	52	58
Men	44	42	40	36	32	28	50	44	38	49
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Women	1:07	1:11	0:49	1:15	0:48	0:54	0:55	0:54	1:15	0:47
Men	0:59	1:07	0:54	1:15	0:51	0:57	0:53	0:50	1:02	0:43

Note: *Shopping* includes purchasing consumer and capital goods, browsing at shops or markets. *Services* include visiting public offices, and commercial or personal services. Trips connected with shopping are excluded when separated in the diary.

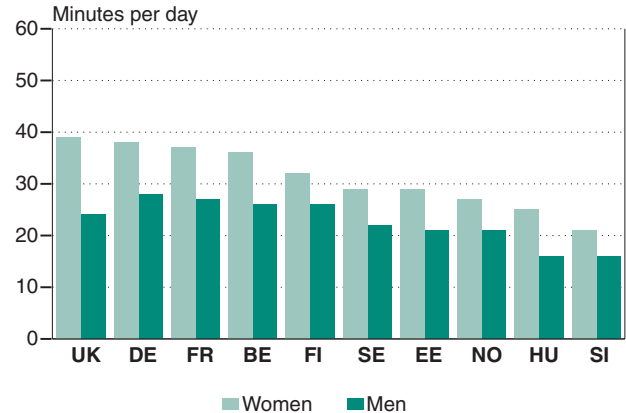
Women and men spend an hour when shopping

Half of the population shop or use some services on an average day. Most time on these activities is spent in Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium, and least in Slovenia and Hungary.

Women do shopping more often than men. However, women and men spend approximately the same amount of time – around an hour – when shopping.

An examination by age group (not included in the table) reveals some differences between women and men. Among women, the middle-aged spend most time on shopping, whereas among men, the oldest age group, those over 65, shop most actively in almost all the surveyed countries.

5.11 Time spent on shopping and services by persons aged 20 to 74



5.12 Childcare among parents living as couple with children aged up to 6

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
All parents living as couple	Hours and minutes per day									
Total	1:21	1:39	1:46	1:19	2:03	1:39	1:50	1:39	1:41	1:44
Women	1:54	2:18	2:39	1:57	2:56	2:23	2:34	2:10	2:22	2:17
Men	0:51	0:59	0:50	0:40	1:11	0:56	1:03	1:07	1:00	1:13
	Share of total time spent by women and by men, %									
Women	69	70	76	75	71	72	71	66	70	65
Men	31	30	24	25	29	28	29	34	30	35
	Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day									
Total	82	84	77	73	82	77	84	88	82	89
Women	94	95	93	91	94	91	96	96	94	97
Men	70	73	59	55	69	62	72	79	70	80
Employed parents living as couple	Hours and minutes per day									
Women	1:40	1:44	1:40	1:41	1:58	2:16	2:02	2:08	2:08	2:11
Men	0:50	0:57	0:50	0:37	1:09	0:55	1:01	1:07	0:58	1:12

Note: *Childcare* includes of active care given to a child living in own household. In addition to physical care, teaching, reading, playing and talking with a child, accompanying a child to a doctor, visiting the school, and so on, are also included. Going together to the cinema, watching television with a child, and so on, are excluded.

Only parents living as a couple are included.

Childcare as a simultaneous activity, for example, while preparing food, is not included.

Mothers are mainly responsible for childcare

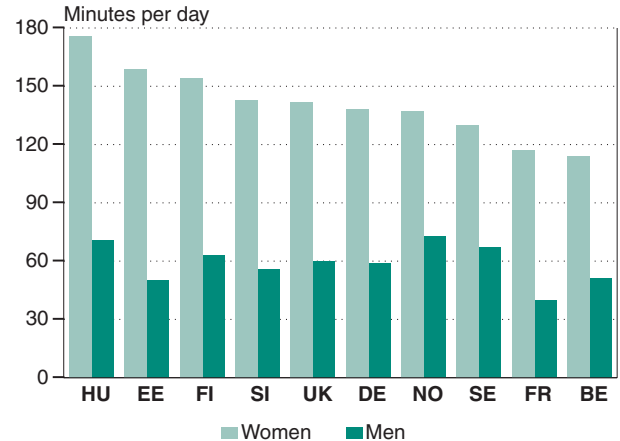
Looking at all parents with the youngest child aged up to six, the longest total time spent on childcare activities is reported in Hungary. Mothers spend daily an average of two to two-and-a-half hours and fathers around an hour on childcare in the countries surveyed. It is likely that the differences between the countries are partly explained by differences in the systems for the provision of childcare services.

The mother's share is 65 to 76 % of all childcare activities. Norwegian and Swedish fathers share total childcare activities with mothers more evenly than fathers elsewhere.

Almost every mother participates daily in childcare whereas the proportion of fathers is 55 to 80 % on an average day.

Employed mothers spend, on average, twice as much time on childcare as employed fathers with small children do.

5.12 Time spent on childcare by parents living as couple with children aged up to 6



5.13 Childcare among parents living as couple with youngest child aged 7 to 17

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
All parents living as couple										
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:24	0:22	0:19	0:20	0:30	0:13	0:14	0:32	0:20	0:19
Women	0:32	0:32	0:28	0:30	0:40	0:19	0:19	0:39	0:26	0:28
Men	0:16	0:13	0:10	0:09	0:21	0:07	0:09	0:24	0:12	0:11
Share of total time spent by women and by men, %										
Women	66	70	73	77	66	73	68	61	68	72
Men	34	30	27	23	34	27	32	39	32	28
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	39	39	39	31	37	23	35	58	36	35
Women	49	52	52	45	47	31	46	66	47	48
Men	29	27	24	18	28	14	22	48	25	24
Employed parents living as couple										
Hours and minutes per day										
Women	0:29	0:26	0:26	0:25	0:32	0:17	0:17	0:38	0:23	0:26
Men	0:16	0:14	0:10	0:09	0:20	0:07	0:09	0:25	0:12	0:11

Note: *Childcare* includes active care given to a child living in own household. In addition to physical care, teaching, reading, playing and talking with a child, accompanying a child to a doctor, visiting the school, and so on, are also included. Going together to cinema, watching television with a child, and so on, are excluded.

Only parents living as a couple are included.

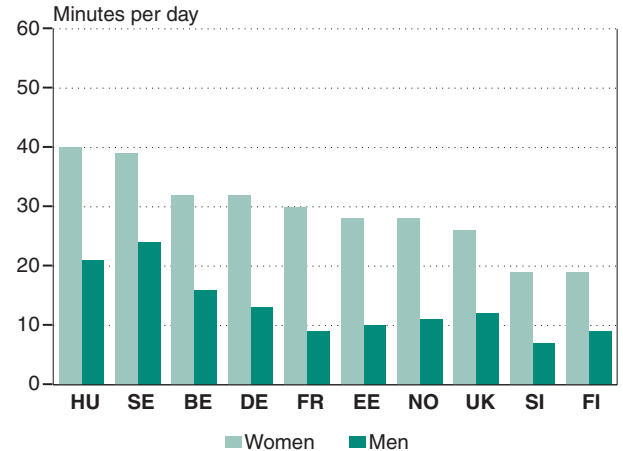
Childcare as a simultaneous activity, for example, while preparing food is not included.

Clear drop in childcare when children go to school

Parents with the youngest child of school age spend clearly less time on childcare than parents with small children do. Mothers spend an average of half-an-hour and fathers 10 to 20 minutes per day on childcare. Half of the mothers and one quarter of the fathers report some childcare activity on an average day.

Swedish fathers have a more active role than fathers in the other surveyed countries. They report more participation in childcare more frequently and more time spent on it. Swedish fathers seem to account for almost 40 % of all childcare time in the family whereas in the other surveyed countries, the fathers' share of childcare time is around 30 %.

5.13 Time spent on childcare by parents living as couple with youngest child aged 7 to 17



5.14 Time spent by parents with children aged up to 9

	DE	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day						
All parents						
Total	5:37	5:14	6:21	6:06	7:03	5:24
Women	6:58	6:09	7:57	7:10	8:35	6:19
Men	4:06	4:07	4:24	4:56	5:10	4:22
Employed parents						
Total	3:58	5:02	5:35	5:56	6:19	5:10
Women	6:00	5:55	7:08	7:01	7:44	6:04
Men	4:46	4:05	4:18	4:50	5:09	4:20

Note: *Time spent with children* aged up to nine living in the same household was measured with a separate diary column. Being together covered doing things together, or just being in the same place or room as the child. Sleeping time was excluded.

Minor differences in the measurement of time spent with children occurred between the countries that limit accurate cross-national comparisons, for example, in the United Kingdom, being together covered being in the same house, which may have resulted in over-reporting.

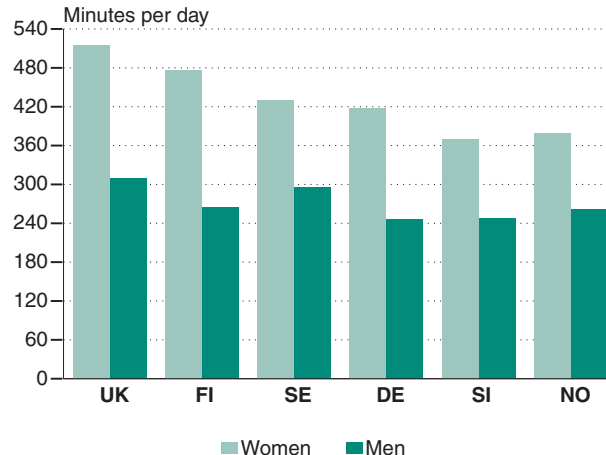
This table includes parents with children aged up to 9.

Mothers spend two to three hours more per day with children than fathers do

Mothers spend on an average day six to eight-and-a-half hours and fathers between four and five hours with their children aged up to nine when all parents are observed. National differences are probably closely linked to the employment patterns and systems for the provision of childcare services.

Looking only at employed parents, it is clear that employed mothers spend daily somewhat more time with their children than employed fathers do. This is linked with, for example, shorter average working hours of women.

5.14 Time spent with children up to 9 by all parents



TOTAL HOURS WORKED

6.1 Gainful and domestic work of persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Women	Hours and minutes per day									
Gainful work	1:53	1:52	2:27	2:17	2:19	2:42	2:33	2:53	2:24	2:38
Domestic work	4:32	4:11	5:02	4:30	4:57	4:57	3:56	3:42	4:15	3:47
Work total	6:25	6:03	7:29	6:47	7:16	7:39	6:29	6:36	6:39	6:25
Men										
Gainful work	3:15	3:20	3:35	3:48	3:34	3:54	3:48	4:11	4:10	4:04
Domestic work	2:38	2:21	2:48	2:21	2:39	2:39	2:16	2:29	2:18	2:22
Work total	5:53	5:41	6:23	6:09	6:13	6:33	6:04	6:41	6:29	6:26
Women	Shares of gainful and domestic work, %									
Gainful work	29	31	33	34	32	35	39	44	36	41
Domestic work	71	69	67	66	68	65	61	56	64	59
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Men										
Gainful work	56	59	56	62	57	60	63	63	65	63
Domestic work	44	41	44	38	43	40	37	37	35	37
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: *Gainful work* includes hours worked in first and second jobs, overtime, work brought home, training during working hours and business trips.

Working hours do not include lunch breaks and daily travel to and from work.

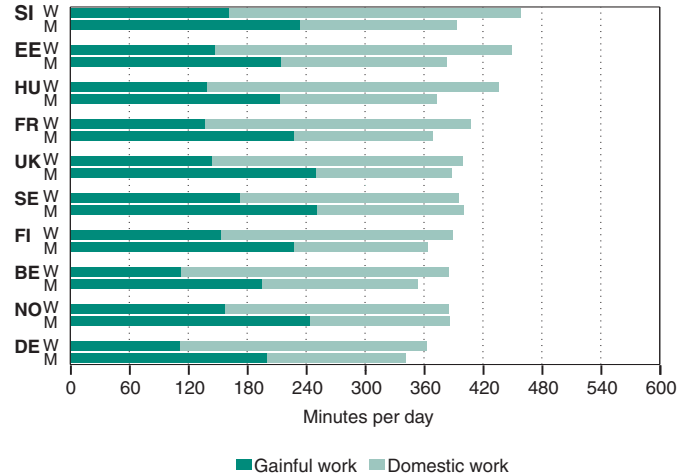
Domestic work includes work done for own household. The most important categories are food management, care for textiles, cleaning and household upkeep, gardening, repairs, childcare and shopping.

Majority of women's work is unpaid

Total hours worked consists of gainful and domestic work. In most of the surveyed countries women's total hours exceed those of men. Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom are exceptions with almost equal hours. Women in Slovenia, Estonia and Hungary have the longest total work hours.

A greater part of women's work consists of unpaid domestic work. Around two thirds of all work done by women is unpaid, while the majority of the work done by men is paid work.

6.1 Gainful and domestic work of persons aged 20 to74



6.2 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with youngest child aged up to 6

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Women										
Gainful work	2:38	1:12	2:03	2:13	1:31	3:01	2:14	2:17	2:00	2:15
Domestic work	5:27	6:11	6:51	5:49	7:33	6:15	6:05	5:29	6:09	5:26
Work total	8:05	7:23	8:54	8:02	9:04	9:16	8:19	7:45	8:10	7:41
Men										
Gainful work	4:47	4:32	4:32	4:55	4:47	5:38	5:15	4:53	5:33	4:47
Domestic work	2:57	3:00	2:41	2:30	3:11	2:54	2:48	3:21	2:46	3:12
Work total	7:44	7:32	7:13	7:25	7:58	8:32	8:03	8:14	8:19	7:59
Shares of gainful and domestic work, %										
Women										
Gainful work	33	16	23	28	17	33	27	29	25	29
Domestic work	67	84	77	72	83	67	73	71	75	71
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Men										
Gainful work	62	60	63	66	60	66	65	59	67	60
Domestic work	38	40	37	34	40	34	35	41	33	40
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

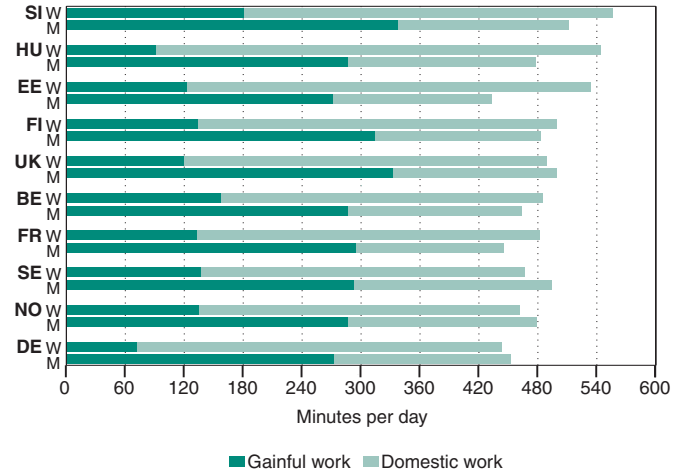
Note: See Table 6.1.

Small children intensify the traditional work division between women and men

Parents with small children have longer working hours. Their total working time per day is between one and two hours longer than the average for persons aged 20 to 74. Mothers do more total hours than fathers in Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Slovenia, France and Belgium. Fathers work more hours in Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Mothers with small children spend between 70 and 85 % of their total working hours on domestic tasks. In this family phase, they seem clearly to reduce their hours in gainful work. A similar connection between gainful and domestic work cannot be seen in fathers' time use. They work mainly full-time irrespective of the age of the children. In France, Estonia, Sweden and Germany, however, fathers with small children work shorter hours in gainful work than fathers with children aged above seven. The opposite seems to be the case in Slovenia, the United Kingdom and Finland, where fathers with small children work longer hours than fathers with older children.

6.2 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with children up to 6



6.3 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with youngest child aged 7 to 17

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Women										
Gainful work	2:13	2:17	3:35	2:56	3:35	4:17	3:51	3:54	3:07	3:29
Domestic work	5:04	4:44	4:50	5:00	5:24	4:39	3:59	3:58	4:21	3:43
Work total	7:17	7:01	8:25	7:56	8:59	8:56	7:50	7:52	7:28	7:12
Men										
Gainful work	4:38	4:46	4:52	5:19	4:51	5:12	5:01	5:09	5:09	4:46
Domestic work	2:28	2:10	2:26	2:12	2:44	2:22	2:18	2:34	2:15	2:28
Work total	7:06	6:56	7:18	7:31	7:35	7:34	7:19	7:43	7:24	7:14
Shares of gainful and domestic work, %										
Women										
Gainful work	30	33	43	37	40	48	49	50	42	48
Domestic work	70	67	57	63	60	52	51	50	58	52
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Men										
Gainful work	65	69	67	71	64	69	69	67	70	66
Domestic work	35	31	33	29	36	31	31	33	30	34
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: See Table 6.1.

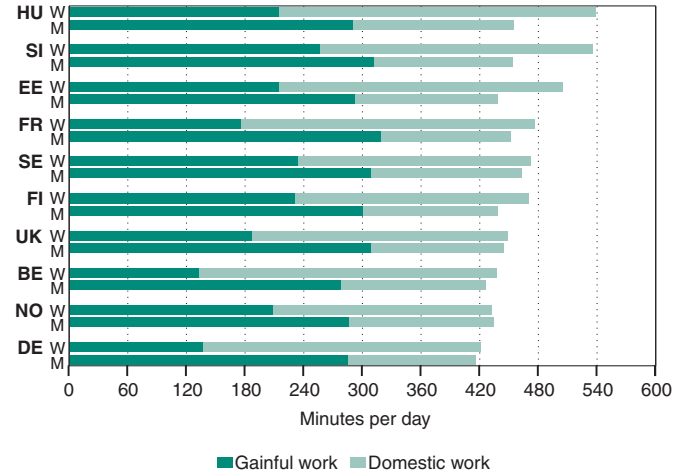
Mothers increase gainful hours when children get older

Compared with parents having young children, the total working hours are shorter for parents with children aged 7 to 17. This is true for mothers as well as fathers.

With mothers, the reduction of domestic work is marked. Fathers also reduce the time spent on domestic tasks when children grow older, but the reduction is not as clear as with mothers. In most countries, women increase hours in gainful work when the youngest child reaches school age. This happens in all other countries surveyed except in Belgium where mothers with young children are more active on the labour market than mothers with older children. For fathers, there is no clear pattern.

Mothers with school age children spend between 50 and 70 % of total working hours on domestic work. The corresponding proportion for fathers is about 30 %.

6.3 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with youngest child aged 7 to 17



6.4 Gainful and domestic work of single women with children aged up to 17

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Gainful work	2:30	2:22	3:26	2:55	3:25	2:51	2:39	3:29	1:59	2:16
Domestic work	4:47	4:50	4:51	4:42	5:11	5:31	4:18	3:52	4:52	4:04
Work total	7:17	7:12	8:17	7:37	8:36	8:22	6:57	7:21	6:51	6:20
Shares of gainful and domestic work, %										
Gainful work	34	33	41	38	40	34	38	47	29	36
Domestic work	66	67	59	62	60	66	62	53	71	64
Work total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

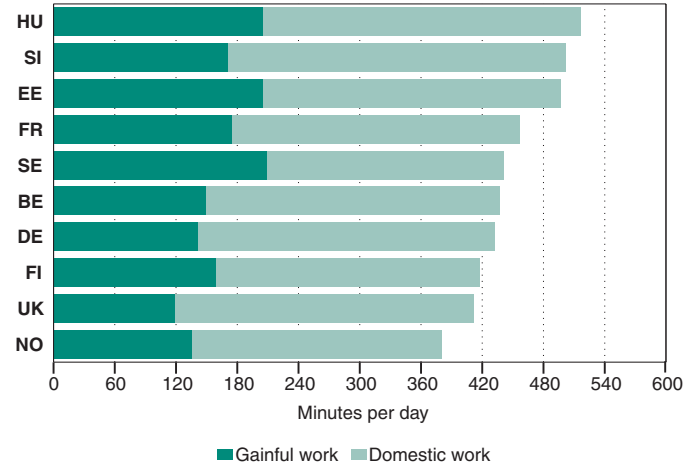
Note: See Table 6.1.

Total working hours of single mothers not higher than that of mothers living as a couple

The time spent on gainful work by single mothers varies by country. Most time is spent in Sweden, Estonia and Hungary. Time spent on domestic work by single mothers is roughly the same as that spent by mothers with youngest child aged 7 to 17.

The total working hours of single mothers do not exceed those of mothers living as a couple. They seem to be slightly lower in most of the surveyed countries. The total working time per average day is above eight hours among single mothers in Hungary, Slovenia and Estonia. Less than seven hours are worked by single mothers in Norway, the United Kingdom and Finland.

6.4 Gainful and domestic work of single women with children up to 17



FREE TIME

7.1 Free time activities of women aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Women	Hours and minutes per day									
Television and videos	2:09	1:41	2:11	1:55	2:37	1:44	2:02	1:40	2:09	1:39
Socialising	0:50	1:09	0:37	0:44	0:40	0:57	0:54	1:07	1:00	2:04
Reading	0:26	0:38	0:38	0:23	0:22	0:23	0:47	0:35	0:25	0:39
Sports and exercise	0:15	0:28	0:17	0:23	0:13	0:26	0:28	0:25	0:11	0:28
Resting	0:28	0:20	0:18	0:06	0:22	0:30	0:20	0:25	0:23	0:12
Hobbies and games	0:14	0:25	0:06	0:11	0:08	0:07	0:13	0:19	0:15	0:15
Volunteer work and help	0:10	0:15	0:13	0:14	0:08	0:06	0:16	0:12	0:14	0:10
Entertainment and culture	0:09	0:14	0:05	0:05	0:03	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:06
Other or unspecified	0:09	0:09	0:10	0:05	0:07	0:10	0:11	0:09	0:10	0:14
Free time total	4:50	5:19	4:35	4:06	4:40	4:27	5:16	4:57	4:53	5:47

Note: *Volunteer work and informal help* are included in free time.

In this summary table, *walking the dog* is not included in sports and outdoor activities as in Table 7.6.

Hobbies and games include use of computer during free time and all kinds of hobbies, for example, performing arts, writing, collecting and playing games. Only computing is analysed more closely in this publication.

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
	Percentage of total free time, %									
Television and videos	45	32	48	47	56	39	39	34	44	29
Socialising	17	22	13	18	14	21	17	23	21	34
Reading	9	12	14	9	8	9	15	11	9	11
Sports and exercise	5	9	6	9	5	10	9	8	4	8
Resting	10	6	7	2	8	11	6	8	8	4
Hobbies and games	5	8	2	5	3	3	4	6	5	4
Volunteer work and help	3	5	5	6	3	2	5	4	5	3
Entertainment and culture	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4
Other or unspecified	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	4
Free time total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

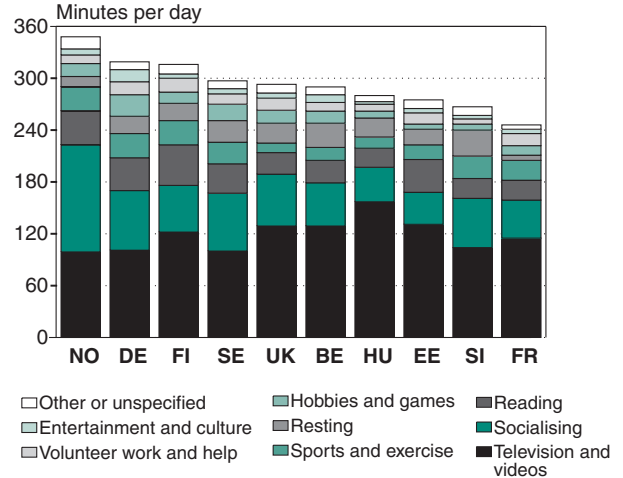
Socialising is not comparable between Norway and the other countries because reporting conversation as main activity was encouraged by diary instruction in Norway but not elsewhere. *Resting* is not comparable between France and the other countries because of a coding difference. A long time period spent on rest was coded as sleep in France but as rest in the other countries if not specifically reported as sleep. This produces an underestimation of total free time in France. *Unspecified time use* is not here included in free time as in Chapter 1.

Women have four to five hours of free time per day

Free time is defined as the time that remains when sleep, meals and other personal care, gainful and domestic work, and daily travel are accounted for. The amount of free time for women is around four to five hours on an average day of the year.

Watching television takes the lion's share of free time, for women, between 29 and 56 % of the free time total in the countries surveyed. Socialising with family and friends comes next, taking around 20 % of the free time. The time spent on reading, around 10 %, exceeds slightly the time spent on sports and outdoor activities.

7.1 Free time activities of women aged 20 to 74



7.2 Free time activities of men aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Men	Hours and minutes per day									
Television and videos	2:23	1:59	2:39	2:08	2:49	2:12	2:25	1:58	2:37	2:06
Socialising	0:42	1:03	0:36	0:43	0:49	0:59	0:50	0:57	0:50	1:39
Reading	0:31	0:37	0:39	0:23	0:27	0:23	0:44	0:30	0:26	0:33
Sports and exercise	0:22	0:29	0:28	0:36	0:21	0:36	0:37	0:32	0:18	0:33
Resting	0:26	0:17	0:22	0:06	0:25	0:38	0:24	0:22	0:17	0:11
Hobbies and games	0:25	0:41	0:09	0:18	0:14	0:16	0:20	0:30	0:24	0:25
Volunteer work and help	0:11	0:17	0:17	0:18	0:13	0:11	0:16	0:12	0:10	0:10
Entertainment and culture	0:11	0:14	0:06	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:05	0:07	0:07
Other or unspecified	0:12	0:09	0:13	0:07	0:08	0:12	0:13	0:11	0:11	0:15
Free time total	5:23	5:46	5:29	4:44	5:30	5:32	5:55	5:17	5:20	5:59

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
	Percentage of total free time, %									
Television and videos	44	34	48	45	51	40	41	37	49	35
Socialising	13	18	11	15	15	18	14	18	16	26
Reading	10	11	12	8	8	7	12	10	8	9
Sports and exercise	7	8	9	13	6	11	10	10	6	9
Resting	8	5	7	2	8	12	7	7	5	3
Hobbies and games	8	12	3	6	4	5	6	10	8	7
Volunteer work and help	3	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	3	3
Entertainment and culture	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4
Other or unspecified	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	4
Free time total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

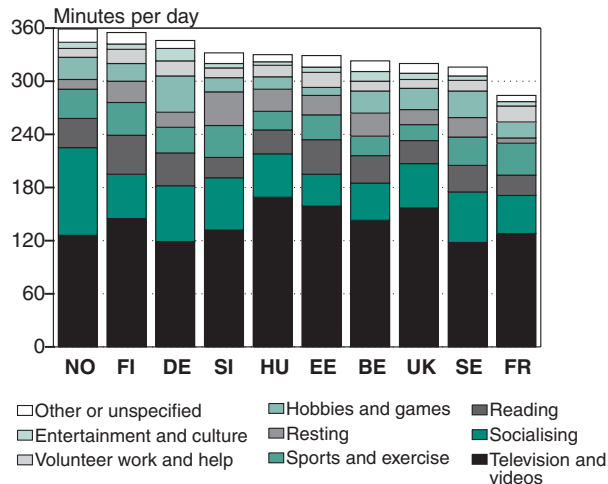
Note: See Table 7.1.

Men have over five hours of free time per day

On an average day, men have around five to five-and-a-half hours of free time, around half-an-hour more than women.

Relative to the total amount of free time, the share of watching television, 34 to 51 %, is almost the same for men and women even though men spend more time watching television in all the countries surveyed. Socialising is the second largest free time activity. It accounts for a slightly smaller proportion of the free time of men than of women. In most countries reading is the third largest, taking up around 10 % of men's total free time. Sports and exercise play a more prominent role in men's than in women's free time. The same is true for hobbies and games, especially because of differences in the time spent on computing as seen in Table 7.7.

7.2 Free time activities of men aged 20 to 74



7.3 Watching television and videos among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	2:16	1:50	2:24	2:01	2:43	1:58	2:13	1:49	2:23	1:52
Women	2:09	1:41	2:11	1:55	2:37	1:44	2:02	1:40	2:09	1:39
Men	2:23	1:59	2:39	2:08	2:49	2:12	2:25	1:58	2:37	2:06
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	84	78	86	77	88	85	86	82	87	83
Women	84	76	86	76	88	83	86	81	86	82
Men	85	80	86	78	87	87	86	83	87	84
Average time by those who spent any time on the activity, hours and minutes per day										
Total	2:42	2:21	2:47	2:37	3:05	2:19	2:35	2:13	2:44	2:15
Women	2:34	2:13	2:32	2:31	2:58	2:05	2:22	2:03	2:30	2:01
Men	2:48	2:28	3:05	2:44	3:14	2:32	2:49	2:22	3:00	2:30

Note: *Watching television and videos* as a simultaneous activity is not included.

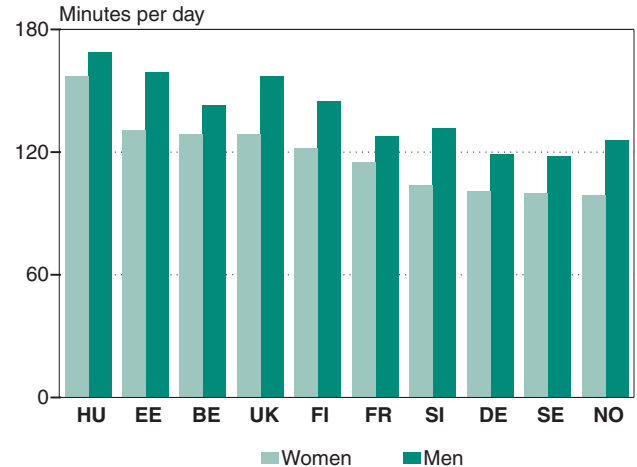
Men watch more television than women do

In all the surveyed countries, men spend more time watching television and videos than women do. However, in most countries the proportion of those who watch television on an average day is nearly the same among women and men.

Men watch television at least two hours per day in all the surveyed countries, and women, at least two hours in half of the surveyed countries. In Hungary, Estonia and the United Kingdom, men watch television over two-and-a-half hours, but in Sweden and Germany around two hours per day.

Among women, the Hungarians watch television most, around two-and-a-half hours per day. Women watch television least in Norway, Sweden, Germany and Slovenia, slightly over one-and-a-half hours.

7.3 Time spent on watching television and videos by persons aged 20 to 74



7.4 Socialising among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK
Hours and minutes per day									
Total	0:46	1:06	0:36	0:44	0:44	0:58	0:52	1:02	0:55
Women	0:50	1:09	0:37	0:44	0:40	0:57	0:54	1:07	1:00
Men	0:42	1:03	0:36	0:43	0:49	0:59	0:50	0:57	0:50
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day									
Total	54	70	..	45	47	63	59	68	60
Women	58	73	..	48	45	65	66	76	66
Men	49	67	..	42	49	61	52	60	53

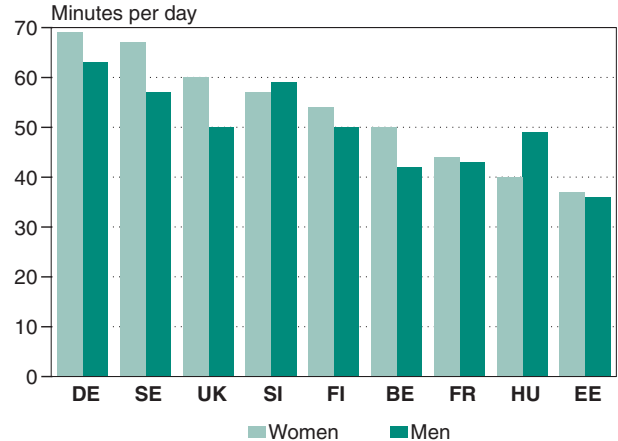
Note: *Socialising* includes visits and parties, phone calls and conversation with family, relatives or friends when no other activities are mentioned. Discussions while eating, watching television, and so on, are not included in socialising but in the activity done simultaneously. Norway is excluded because reporting conversation as main activity was encouraged by diary instructions in Norway but not elsewhere.

Socialising is an essential part of free time

Social life is easily forgotten in descriptions of how people spend their everyday life. However, pure socialising fills one fifth of entire free time. Germans and Swedes seem to spend more time on socialising than people in the other countries. Women spend slightly more time on socialising than men in most of the compared countries, except for France, Estonia, and Slovenia where no difference between women and men was found. In Hungary, men spend more time on socialising than women do.

A large part of what is normally thought of as socialising is linked to work, meals and other activities. It is not included here and in order to get a more complete view of the total time spent on social life it would be necessary to also analyse socialising as a simultaneous activity.

7.4 Time spent on socialising by persons aged 20 to 74



7.5 Reading among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total										
Reading books	..	0:07	0:17	..	0:09	0:07	0:12	0:11	0:06	0:09
Other reading	..	0:30	0:22	..	0:15	0:16	0:34	0:21	0:20	0:27
Reading total	0:29	0:37	0:39	0:23	0:24	0:23	0:46	0:33	0:26	0:36
Women										
Reading books	..	0:08	0:18	..	0:10	0:09	0:14	0:13	0:07	0:11
Other reading	..	0:30	0:20	..	0:12	0:14	0:33	0:21	0:18	0:28
Reading total	0:26	0:38	0:38	0:23	0:22	0:23	0:47	0:35	0:25	0:39
Men										
Reading books	..	0:06	0:15	..	0:08	0:04	0:09	0:09	0:05	0:07
Other reading	..	0:31	0:24	..	0:19	0:19	0:35	0:21	0:21	0:26
Reading total	0:31	0:37	0:39	0:23	0:27	0:23	0:44	0:30	0:26	0:33

Note *Reading* includes reading books, newspapers, magazines, brochures, advertisements, and so on. Reading connected with work is included in employment, and reading for an exam is included in studies.
Reading as a simultaneous activity, for instance reading whilst travelling, is not included.

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total										
Reading books	..	11	20	..	10	9	16	19	11	16
Other reading	..	54	40	..	27	31	64	46	36	55
Women										
Reading books	..	13	24	..	10	13	20	23	13	20
Other reading	..	56	39	..	21	27	65	49	36	59
Men										
Reading books	..	9	16	..	9	5	13	13	8	12
Other reading	..	53	41	..	33	34	62	44	37	52

In Belgium and France, reading books was not separated from other reading. To some extent, other reading may include reading books in the other countries, too. This could lead to underestimation of the time used for reading books.

Differences between countries in time used for reading

There are differences among Europeans in the amount of time used for reading. The time spent on it ranges from 23 to 46 minutes per average day. The longest time used for reading is in Finland.

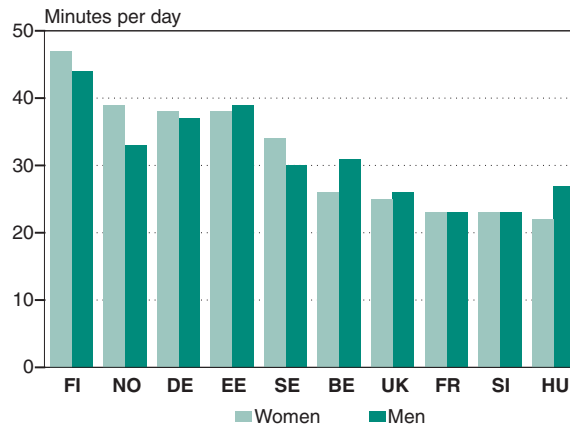
Women spend more time than men on reading in Norway, Sweden and Finland. The situation is the opposite in Belgium and Hungary, where men use more time for reading than women. In France, Slovenia, Germany, Estonia and the United Kingdom, there is no clear difference between men and women.

Women devote more time than men to reading books in all the countries that had recorded reading books separately. In most of the surveyed countries, men use more time than women for reading something other than books.

Persons who read books do so between about 55 minutes and about one hour and 35 minutes per day.

Reading is also done as a simultaneous activity, for example, while having breakfast or travelling. This has not been included here but it would increase the total time spent on reading.

7.5 Time spent on reading by persons aged 20 to 74



7.6 Sports and exercise among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Women										
Walking, hiking	0:09	0:16	0:12	0:17	0:10	0:18	0:13	0:13	0:03	0:11
Walking dog	0:03	0:04	0:05	..	0:02	0:03	0:07	0:07	0:06	0:03
Active sports	0:05	0:12	0:04	0:05	0:02	0:07	0:11	0:09	0:07	0:12
Productive exercise	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:01	0:00	0:01	0:03	0:01	0:00	0:01
Sports related	0:00	0:00	0:00	..	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:00	0:02
Sports total	0:18	0:32	0:22	0:23	0:15	0:29	0:35	0:33	0:17	0:31
Men										
Walking, hiking	0:11	0:14	0:11	0:20	0:12	0:19	0:12	0:09	0:04	0:09
Walking dog	0:04	0:03	0:05	..	0:02	0:04	0:05	0:07	0:06	0:04
Active sports	0:10	0:13	0:06	0:11	0:06	0:12	0:15	0:16	0:12	0:15
Productive exercise	0:02	0:01	0:09	0:05	0:04	0:04	0:07	0:05	0:01	0:04
Sports related	0:00	0:00	0:01	..	0:00	0:00	0:02	0:03	0:01	0:03
Sports total	0:26	0:32	0:33	0:36	0:23	0:40	0:42	0:39	0:24	0:37

Note: *Walking the dog* here is included in sports and exercise. Normally, it is included in domestic work. In France, walking the dog could not be distinguished separately from pet care in domestic work.

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Women										
Walking, hiking	11	19	17	17	9	23	20	21	5	17
Walking dog	6	5	9	..	3	5	11	11	10	6
Active sports	7	17	11	6	3	10	19	11	9	14
Productive exercise	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Sports related	0	1	0	..	0	0	4	6	2	5
Sports total (without walking dog)	17	33	..	22	11	31	37	33	13	31
Men										
Walking, hiking	13	17	15	18	10	21	17	15	5	13
Walking dog	7	4	8	..	3	6	8	10	10	7
Active sports	10	15	10	10	5	13	20	16	12	16
Productive exercise	1	0	3	2	1	3	5	3	1	3
Sports related	0	2	2	..	1	1	6	6	2	7
Sports total (without walking dog)	23	29	..	28	16	33	38	32	17	30

Active sports include jogging, ball games, gymnastics and fitness exercises, and so on. *Productive exercise* covers hunting, fishing, and picking berries, mushrooms and herbs. *Sports-related activities* include activities that are related to but are not actual exercise, for example, assembling sports equipment or changing clothes at the sports centre.

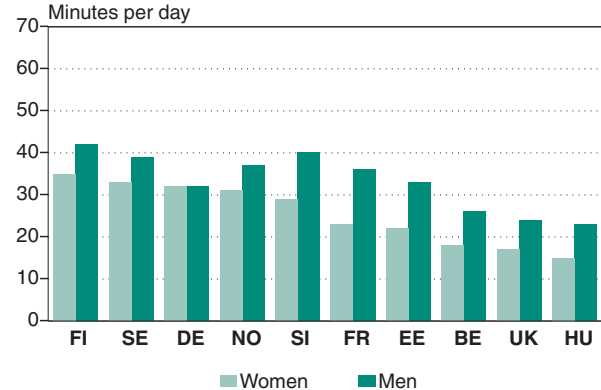
Men perform active sports

On average, men are more active than women in sports and exercise. Men spend between 23 and 42 minutes, whereas women spend between 15 and 35 minutes on exercise on an average day. This does not include walking or cycling to work or the shops, and so on, which would increase the total time spent on daily exercise (see Table 8.8).

The gender difference of the amount of time spent on exercise lies mainly in the amount of time men spend on active sports. So-called productive exercise, fishing, hunting and picking berries, and so on, is also a masculine activity, being most popular in Estonia and Finland.

Countries differ in the amount of time spent on sports and exercise. On an average day, around one third of women and men participate in some kind of exercise in Finland, Sweden, Germany, Slovenia and Norway. More time is spent daily on sports and exercise in these countries than in the others.

7.6 Time spent on sports and exercise by persons aged 20 to 74



7.7 Computing among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Women										
Hours and minutes per day										
Computer and video games	0:01	0:02	0:00	..	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01
Other computing	0:02	0:06	0:01	..	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:06	0:04	0:04
Computing total	0:03	0:08	0:01	0:02	0:01	0:02	0:03	0:06	0:05	0:05
Men										
Computer and video games	0:04	0:05	0:01	..	0:02	0:01	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:03
Other computing	0:07	0:17	0:02	..	0:03	0:06	0:06	0:13	0:10	0:10
Computing total	0:11	0:22	0:03	0:07	0:05	0:07	0:10	0:17	0:14	0:13
Women										
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Computer and video games	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Other computing	2	9	1	..	1	2	4	11	6	8
Men										
Computer and video games	4	5	1	..	2	2	5	3	4	3
Other computing	7	17	2	..	2	5	8	18	11	15

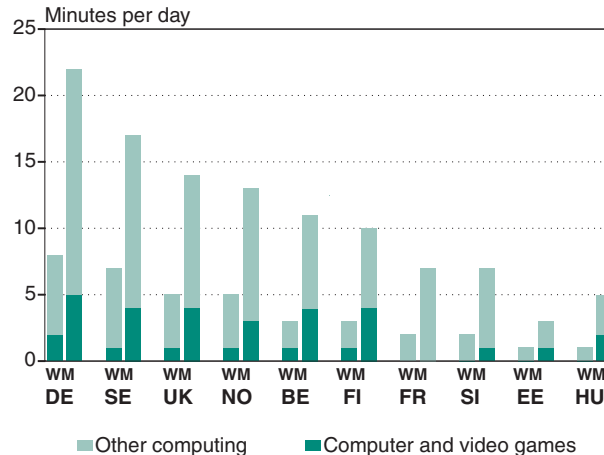
Note: *Computing* includes computer and video games, seeking and reading information by means of a computer, as well as reading, writing and sending e-mail. It also includes programming, fixing and repairing the computer. In France, computer and video games were not separated from other computing. Computing refers here only to its hobby use during free time, not to computer use connected with work or studying.

Computing more men's than women's hobby

Computing is a rapidly growing free time hobby. This is why differences between the countries in the time used for computing may reflect the survey dates, which vary across the countries. France was the first country to conduct the survey, in 1998, and Germany the latest to have done so, in 2001-02 (see the chapter on data sources, classifications and definitions).

In all the countries, men clearly use more time for computing than women. When looking at the entire populations aged 20 to 74, computers are used more for purposes other than playing games during free time.

7.7 Time spent on computing by persons aged 20 to 74



7.8 Computing by age

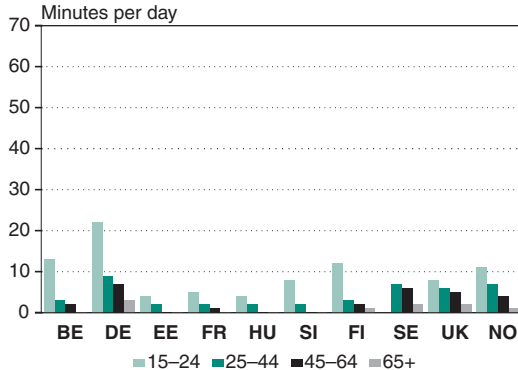
	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Women	Hours and minutes per day									
10–14	..	0:24	0:06	0:10	0:22	..	0:16	0:25
15–24	0:13	0:22	0:04	0:05	0:04	0:08	0:12	..	0:08	0:11
25–44	0:03	0:09	0:02	0:02	0:02	0:02	0:03	0:07	0:06	0:07
45–64	0:02	0:07	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	0:02	0:06	0:05	0:04
65+	0:00	0:03	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:01
Men										
10–14	..	0:58	0:29	0:33	1:14	..	0:49	1:08
15–24	0:34	1:05	0:19	0:24	0:21	0:26	0:46	..	0:32	0:51
25–44	0:12	0:23	0:04	0:08	0:06	0:09	0:12	0:19	0:17	0:13
45–64	0:09	0:16	0:01	0:03	0:02	0:02	0:05	0:11	0:12	0:07
65+	0:02	0:11	0:00	0:03	0:01	0:00	0:03	0:05	0:07	0:03

Note: *Computing* includes computer and video games, seeking and reading information by means of a computer during free time, as well as reading, writing and sending e-mail messages. It also includes programming, fixing and repairing the computer. In France, computer and video games were not separated from other computing. Computing refers here only to its hobby use during free time, and not to computer use connected with work or studying. No data are available on the 10- to 14-year-old age group for Belgium, France and Hungary, and on the 10- to 24-year-old age group for Sweden. The upper age limit was 79 in Norway, 84 in Hungary and Sweden, and 95 in Belgium. There was no upper age limit in the other countries.

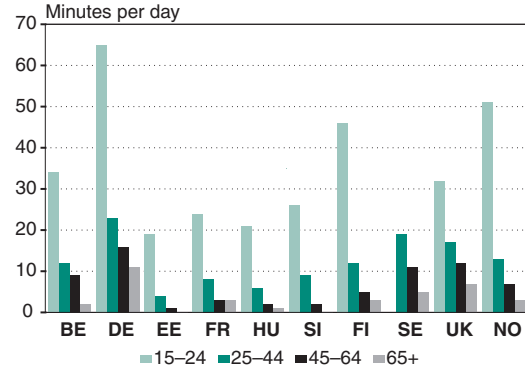
Young boys most eager computer users

Time used for computing is strongly dependent on age. Young persons, especially boys, are the most eager users of computers during free time. Computer use diminishes clearly towards older age. Germany, where the largest amount of time is spent on computer use also by the oldest age group, has the most recent survey.

7.8a Time spent on computing by women according to age



7.8b Time spent on computing by men according to age



7.9 Volunteer work and informal help to other households among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Volunteer work	Hours and minutes per day									
Women	0:04	0:06	0:01	0:05	0:00	0:00	0:04	0:03	0:03	0:01
Men	0:06	0:09	0:02	0:08	0:00	0:02	0:06	0:05	0:03	0:03
Informal help										
Women	0:06	0:09	0:13	0:09	0:08	0:06	0:12	0:09	0:11	0:08
Men	0:05	0:08	0:15	0:10	0:13	0:10	0:11	0:07	0:08	0:07
Volunteer work	Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day									
Women	2	4	0	4	0	0	3	2	2	1
Men	3	7	1	5	0	1	4	4	2	2
Informal help										
Women	8	9	12	9	5	6	12	13	13	10
Men	7	7	11	7	6	7	9	9	8	7

Note: *Volunteer work* is work for an organisation or work directed to people via an organisation. It is done free of charge or for a minor fee. *Informal help to other households* is direct help given by persons not arranged by any organisation. This help is recorded only when mentioned in the diary that it was done for another household. Some help was not reported because it was given simultaneously with work for own household.

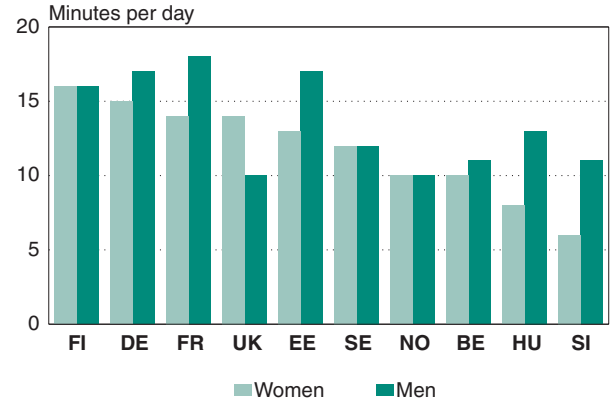
Help to other households more common than volunteer work via organisations

Volunteer work means here work done for an organisation and work directed to people via an organisation. On an average day, it is somewhat more common for men than for women to do volunteer work, even though the proportion of people having spent any time on volunteer work is very low. Slightly more volunteer work is done in Germany and France than in the other countries surveyed.

Informal help to other households is more common than volunteer work, especially when looking at the proportion of people who spent any time during a day on this activity. Informal help is most common in Estonia and Finland but differences between the countries are minor. In most countries, women and men spend almost the same amount of time on informal help.

Comparing women and men, the total time spent on volunteer work and informal help is slightly higher for men in most of the countries. In Finland, Sweden and Norway, the time is equal for women and men and in the United Kingdom, women spend more time on these tasks.

7.9 Time spent on volunteer work and informal help by persons aged 20 to 74



7.10 Entertainment and cultural participation among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	FR	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Hours and minutes per day										
Total	0:10	0:14	0:05	0:05	0:04	0:04	0:06	0:06	0:07	0:06
Women	0:09	0:14	0:05	0:05	0:03	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:06
Men	0:11	0:14	0:06	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:05	0:07	0:07
Proportion of people who spent any time on the activity, % per day										
Total	7	9	4	4	3	4	6	5	6	5
Women	6	9	4	3	2	4	6	5	6	5
Men	8	9	4	4	3	5	6	5	6	5

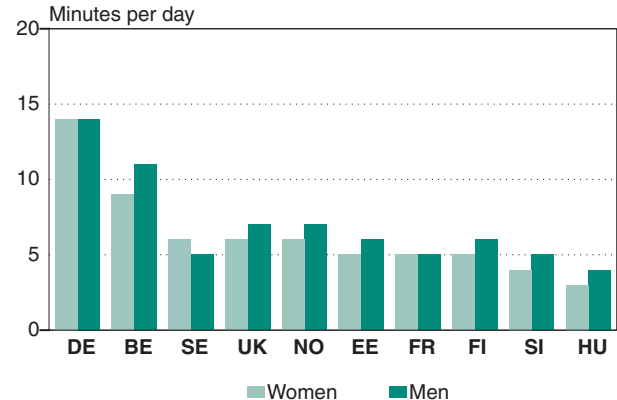
Note: *Entertainment and culture* includes going to the cinema, theatre, concerts, exhibitions or museums, or sports events. Visits to leisure parks, zoos, and so on, are also included.

National differences observed in entertainment and cultural participation

The surveyed countries seem to differ in respect of participation in entertainment and culture. Germans and Belgians spend more time than the others attending sporting events and cultural institutions, such as the cinema, theatre or exhibitions. The other countries are almost equal in these activities.

No clear differences between women and men can be observed when analysing participation overall.

7.10 Time spent on entertainment and culture by persons aged 20 to 74



LOCATION AND TRAVEL

8.1 Location of women aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
Women	Hours and minutes per day							
Home	17:48	17:02	17:14	18:48	17:50	16:30	15:55	16:13
Weekend house	0:04	0:10	0:31	0:05	0:19	0:32	0:20	0:36
Working place or school	1:57	1:54	3:02	2:23	2:47	2:30	2:58	2:52
Other people's homes	0:37	0:56	0:42	0:43	0:34	1:14	0:58	1:14
Restaurant, cafe or pub	0:17	0:10	0:03	0:08	0:08	0:11	0:09	0:11
Travelling	1:19	1:17	1:01	0:51	1:16	1:10	1:21	1:14
Other, unspecified location	1:58	2:28	1:26	1:02	1:07	1:54	2:19	1:40
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
Women	Percentage of total hours of the day, %							
Home	74	71	72	78	74	69	66	68
Weekend house	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	3
Working place or school	8	8	13	10	12	10	12	12
Other people's homes	3	4	3	3	2	5	4	5
Restaurant, cafe or pub	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Travelling	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	5
Other, unspecified location	8	10	6	4	5	8	10	7
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Location was usually coded from the activities written in the diary.

At home includes being at home indoors, in the yard or garden. *Weekend house* also includes second homes of students in Estonia and Slovenia. *Other location* includes school, shop, in the street, other outdoors, and so on.

France did not record location.

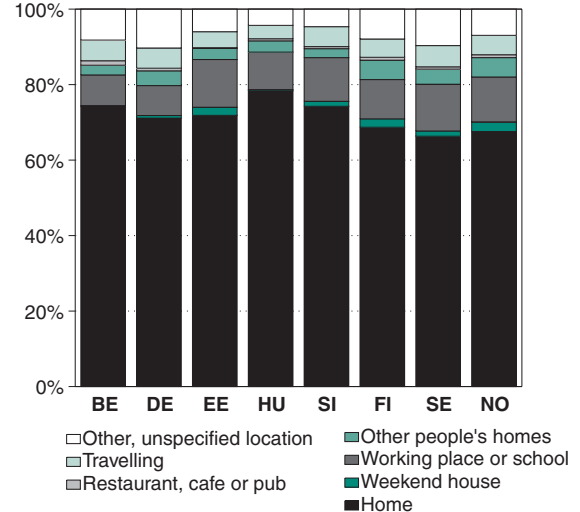
In the United Kingdom, location was not asked for when the respondents recorded work, sleep or study.

Women spend more than two thirds of their time at home

Women spend more than two thirds of their time at home in the countries surveyed. Women in Hungary, Slovenia and Belgium spend most time, and women in Sweden, Norway and Finland least time at home. Most time at the workplace or school is spent by women in Estonia, Sweden, Norway and Slovenia.

Most time in other people's homes is spent by women in Norway and Finland, followed by Sweden and Germany. Visiting a restaurant, cafe or pub is slightly more common for women in Belgium than in the other countries surveyed.

8.1 Location of women aged 20 to 74



8.2 Location of men aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
Men	Hours and minutes per day							
Home	16:00	15:25	15:17	16:41	16:06	14:51	14:27	14:32
Weekend house	0:03	0:12	0:39	0:08	0:21	0:35	0:15	0:38
Working place or school	3:12	3:21	4:20	3:41	3:50	3:19	4:06	4:16
Other people's homes	0:36	0:51	0:42	0:58	0:35	1:11	0:57	1:00
Restaurant, cafe or pub	0:23	0:12	0:06	0:22	0:13	0:17	0:11	0:10
Travelling	1:35	1:26	1:13	1:03	1:30	1:27	1:33	1:29
Other, unspecified location	2:11	2:30	1:44	1:08	1:24	2:20	2:32	1:56
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00

Note: Location was coded from the activities written in the diary.

At home includes being at home indoors, in the yard or garden. *Weekend house* also includes second homes of students in Estonia and Slovenia. *Other location* includes school, shop, in the street, other outdoors, and so on.

France did not record location.

In the United Kingdom location was not asked for when the respondents recorded work, sleep or study.

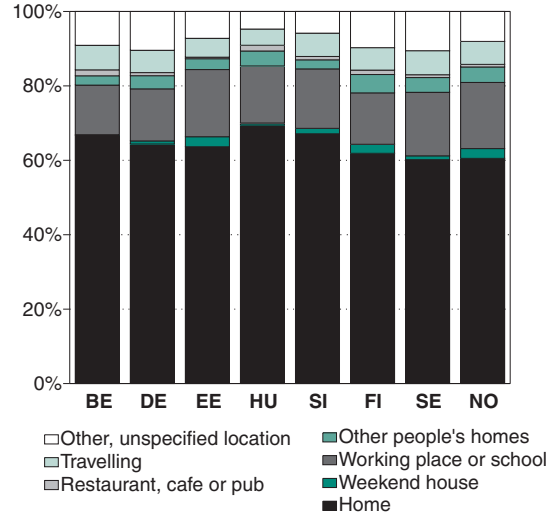
	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
Men	Percentage of total hours of the day, %							
Home	67	64	64	69	67	62	60	60
Weekend house	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	3
Working place or school	13	14	18	15	16	14	17	18
Other people's homes	2	4	3	4	2	5	4	4
Restaurant, cafe or pub	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
Travelling	7	6	5	4	6	6	6	6
Other, unspecified location	9	10	7	5	6	10	11	8
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Men spend more time outside the home than women

Men spend between 60 and 69 % of their disposable time at home, which is less than women do in each of the surveyed countries. Most time at home is spent by men in Hungary, Slovenia and Belgium and least in Sweden, Norway and Finland. This order is quite similar to that of women.

Men spend more time at the workplace than women and slightly more time in a restaurant, cafe or pub. Among men, going to a restaurant, cafe or pub is most common in Belgium and Hungary. Men also spend more time travelling than women do. The amount of time spent in a weekend house and in other people's homes is almost the same for women and men. Visiting other people's homes is most common among men in Finland, Norway, Hungary, Sweden and Germany.

8.2 Location of men aged 20 to 74



8.3 Time spent at home by age

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
15–24	Hours and minutes per day							
Total	15:12	13:53	15:15	15:46	15:22	14:13	..	13:15
Women	15:27	13:57	16:04	16:38	15:45	14:42	..	13:51
Men	14:57	13:49	14:30	14:56	14:59	13:37	..	12:37
25–44								
Total	15:46	15:28	16:04	16:41	15:45	14:49	14:23	14:50
Women	16:50	16:29	16:58	17:47	16:37	15:38	15:21	15:35
Men	14:43	14:24	15:01	15:36	14:48	13:59	13:26	14:06
45–64								
Total	17:35	16:41	17:00	18:32	17:49	16:01	15:10	15:39
Women	18:26	17:25	17:42	19:19	18:48	16:44	15:45	16:47
Men	16:43	15:59	16:08	17:37	16:49	15:14	14:31	14:33
65+								
Total	20:41	19:14	20:05	21:37	21:05	19:52	19:41	19:18
Women	20:59	19:32	20:27	21:55	21:39	20:28	20:07	19:32
Men	20:14	18:45	19:27	21:07	20:19	18:54	19:08	19:01

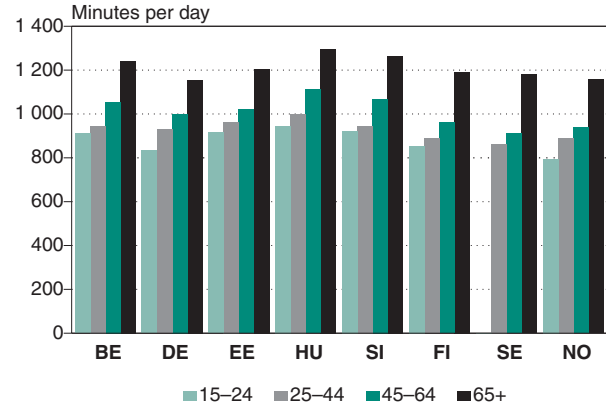
Note: The upper age limit of the survey was 79 in Norway, 84 in Hungary and Sweden, and 95 in Belgium. There was no upper age limit in the other countries. France did not record location. In the United Kingdom, location was not asked for when the respondents recorded work, sleep or study.

Time spent at home increases by age

Time spent at home increases clearly by age in all the countries, both for women and men. Young people spend most time outside the home. Retirement has a clear impact on time spent at home. Persons aged over 65 spend daily around 20 hours at home. This is five to six hours more than in the youngest age group, and the difference is the largest in Norway and Hungary and the smallest in Estonia.

In all age groups, women stay at home more than men do. This is true for all the countries surveyed. The difference is greatest among women and men aged 25 to 64, when men are more active in the labour force.

8.3 Time spent at home by age



8.4 Time spent in other people's homes by age

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	NO
15–24	Hours and minutes per day							
Total	0:46	1:39	1:35	1:10	0:46	2:22	..	2:11
Women	0:48	1:46	1:21	0:58	0:50	2:18	..	2:20
Men	0:44	1:33	1:48	1:22	0:42	2:27	..	2:01
25–44								
Total	0:37	0:57	0:51	0:54	0:34	1:19	0:59	1:09
Women	0:34	0:59	0:50	0:45	0:32	1:18	0:57	1:17
Men	0:39	0:56	0:52	1:03	0:37	1:20	1:01	1:02
45–64								
Total	0:34	0:41	0:40	0:43	0:29	0:51	0:50	0:56
Women	0:37	0:45	0:42	0:38	0:28	0:58	0:51	0:59
Men	0:31	0:38	0:38	0:48	0:30	0:43	0:48	0:53
65+								
Total	0:29	0:38	0:39	0:36	0:31	0:46	0:41	0:55
Women	0:30	0:41	0:46	0:37	0:30	0:45	0:43	1:07
Men	0:28	0:34	0:26	0:33	0:32	0:49	0:40	0:42

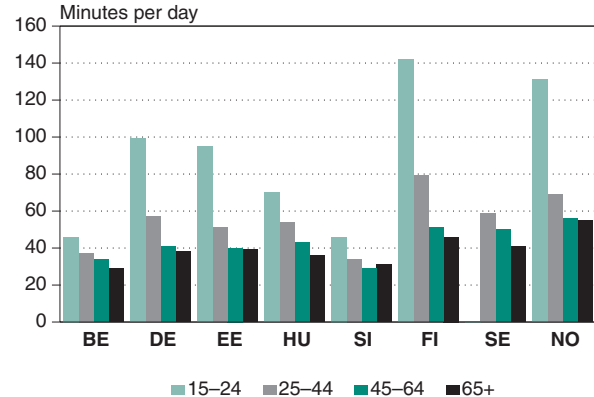
Note: This category includes all kinds of activities in other households, for example, parties and visits, meals or drinks, watching television or using the computer. The upper age limit was 79 in Norway, 84 in Hungary and Sweden, and 95 in Belgium. There was no upper age limit in the other countries. France did not record location. In the United Kingdom location was not asked for when the respondents recorded work, sleep or study. Time spent in other people's homes was not recorded.

Young people spend most time visiting other homes

Young people aged 15 to 24 spend more time than other age groups in other people's homes. National differences are large in this age group. In Finland and Norway, they spend more than two hours per average day, in Germany and Estonia around 90 minutes, and in the other countries around an hour, in someone else's home.

Time spent in other people's homes decreases clearly by age in all the countries. There is no overall gender pattern in the investigated countries. However, some national features can be seen. Women of all age groups spend more time in other people's homes in Norway and Germany.

8.4 Time spent in other people's homes by age



8.5 Time spent in a restaurant, cafe or pub by age

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
15–24	Hours and minutes per day								
Total	0:25	0:13	0:14	0:23	0:26	0:21	..	0:30	0:15
Women	0:24	0:14	0:13	0:16	0:22	0:21	..	0:28	0:15
Men	0:26	0:12	0:15	0:29	0:29	0:21	..	0:31	0:15
25–44									
Total	0:22	0:11	0:05	0:17	0:09	0:18	0:12	0:22	0:11
Women	0:17	0:10	0:03	0:10	0:07	0:13	0:10	0:17	0:11
Men	0:26	0:12	0:06	0:24	0:12	0:23	0:15	0:27	0:11
45–64									
Total	0:17	0:12	0:03	0:12	0:09	0:09	0:07	0:17	0:08
Women	0:16	0:10	0:02	0:05	0:06	0:07	0:07	0:13	0:09
Men	0:19	0:13	0:04	0:19	0:11	0:13	0:07	0:21	0:08
65+									
Total	0:11	0:08	0:00	0:03	0:03	0:05	0:02	0:09	0:03
Women	0:09	0:08	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:04	0:02	0:07	0:03
Men	0:14	0:10	0:00	0:07	0:05	0:06	0:03	0:13	0:04

Note: This category includes meals, drinks, socialising and other activities in a restaurant, cafe or pub.

The upper age limit was 79 in Norway, 84 in Hungary and Sweden, and 95 in Belgium. There was no upper age limit in the other countries.

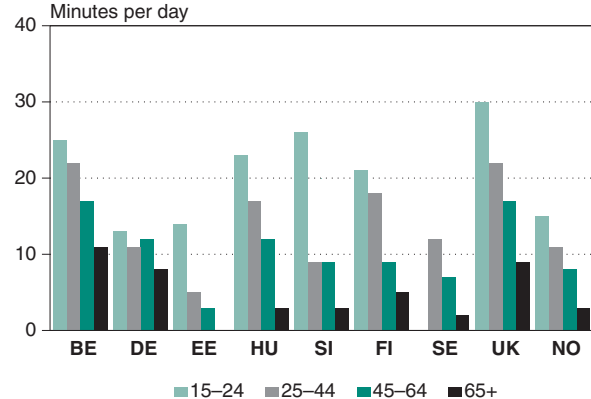
National differences in restaurant visits

People spend little time in restaurants, cafés or pubs – but there are notable differences between the surveyed countries. Most time is spent in restaurants, cafes or pubs in Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Young people spend more time than older age groups in restaurants, cafes and pubs in all the countries surveyed. In the age group 15 to 24, men and women spend almost the same amount of time in restaurants, cafes or pubs. In older age groups the countries differ from each other. Men and women spend about the same amount of time in restaurants in Norway, Sweden, Germany and Estonia, but men spend more time in restaurants than women do in the United Kingdom, Hungary, Slovenia, Belgium and Finland.

Retired people rarely spend time in restaurants in Estonia, Sweden, Slovenia, Norway and Hungary.

8.5 Time spent in a restaurant, cafe or pub by age



8.6 Time spent on daily travel by age

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
15–24	Hours and minutes per day								
Total	1:35	1:32	1:21	1:17	1:44	1:34	..	1:35	1:42
Women	1:33	1:33	1:15	1:14	1:39	1:32	..	1:37	1:38
Men	1:37	1:31	1:26	1:21	1:50	1:36	..	1:33	1:46
25–44									
Total	1:35	1:25	1:15	1:02	1:30	1:29	1:33	1:34	1:26
Women	1:28	1:22	1:09	0:56	1:26	1:22	1:29	1:33	1:21
Men	1:41	1:29	1:23	1:08	1:35	1:37	1:38	1:36	1:31
45–64									
Total	1:23	1:20	1:00	0:50	1:16	1:13	1:27	1:25	1:18
Women	1:16	1:15	0:58	0:47	1:07	1:04	1:21	1:20	1:09
Men	1:32	1:25	1:03	0:54	1:25	1:22	1:35	1:30	1:27
65+									
Total	0:53	1:01	0:42	0:34	0:51	0:38	0:52	0:58	0:52
Women	0:45	0:57	0:39	0:31	0:42	0:34	0:46	0:54	0:42
Men	1:03	1:07	0:47	0:40	1:04	0:44	1:00	1:04	1:04

Note: Daily travel is here based on location code. It includes travel related to work, school, domestic tasks and free time.

Travel during working hours is also included but may be under-reported.

The upper age limit was 79 in Norway, 84 in Hungary and Sweden, and 95 in Belgium. There was no upper age limit in the other countries.

France did not record location.

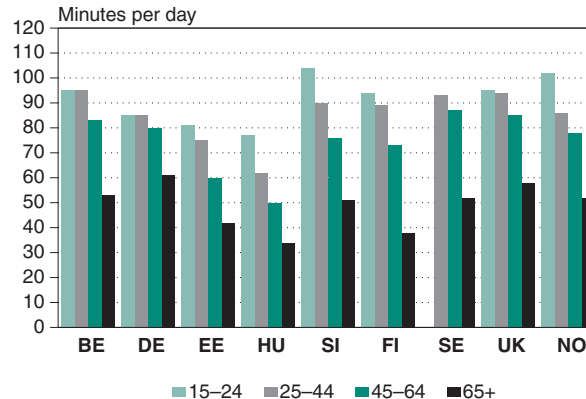
Daily travel decreases with age

People aged 20 to 74 spend, on average, between one hour and 90 minutes per day on travel. Men spend more time on daily travel than women (see also Tables 8.1 and 8.2). This seems to be the case with all age groups and countries.

The amount of time spent on travel is the highest among young people and decreases gradually with age. Retirement means a clear drop in travel time. This trend is similar among women and men even though the reduction is slightly clearer for women.

Time spent on daily travel differs by country. Least time is spent on travel in Hungary and Estonia (see also Table 8.8).

8.6 Time spent on daily travel by age



8.7 Daily travel by purpose among persons aged 20 to 74

	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Total	Hours and minutes per day							
Gainful work and study	0:21	0:19	0:23	0:21	0:18	0:22	0:24	0:24
Domestic	0:25	0:22	0:16	0:18	0:17	0:24	0:24	0:19
Free time	0:34	0:25	0:19	0:22	0:32	0:36	0:35	0:34
Travel total	1:23	1:06	0:57	1:06	1:09	1:26	1:27	1:16
Women								
Gainful work and study	0:15	0:16	0:18	0:18	0:16	0:20	0:18	0:20
Domestic	0:27	0:21	0:18	0:20	0:18	0:24	0:27	0:19
Free time	0:34	0:23	0:16	0:20	0:31	0:35	0:34	0:32
Travel total	1:18	1:01	0:51	1:02	1:07	1:23	1:25	1:11
Men								
Gainful work and study	0:27	0:22	0:28	0:23	0:20	0:24	0:31	0:28
Domestic	0:22	0:22	0:13	0:17	0:16	0:23	0:21	0:19
Free time	0:35	0:27	0:22	0:24	0:33	0:37	0:36	0:36
Travel total	1:27	1:12	1:03	1:09	1:12	1:30	1:30	1:20

Note: Daily travel is here based on main activity. In the rest of Chapter 8 it is based on location, which is why there are minor differences in total times spent on travel.
France did not record travel by purpose to enable comparison.

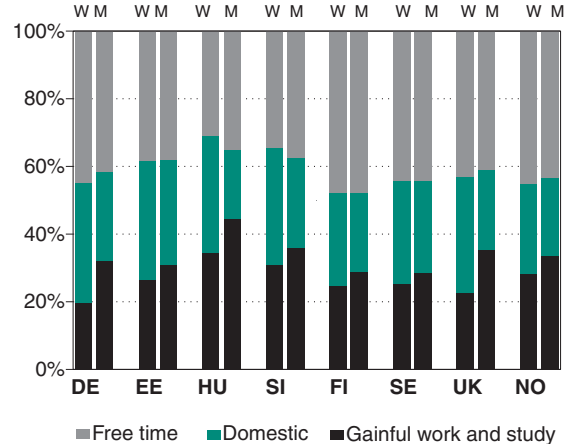
A large part of travel is linked to free time

When analysing the structure of daily trips, free time travel is most time consuming, around 40 % of total travel time is devoted to free time activities. Around a quarter or third is connected with gainful work and almost the same proportion with domestic trips.

The largest differences in time spent on travel can be observed in trips connected with free time activities. Most time is spent on them in Sweden, the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and Finland. Time spent on trips connected with gainful work and study varies less between the countries. Most time is spent on travel related to domestic tasks in Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and least in Hungary, Finland, Slovenia and Norway.

Comparing women and men, travel related to gainful work is more evident among men, while women's trips are more connected with domestic tasks. Differences in leisure trips are smaller, even though men tend to spend more time on them than women.

8.7 Daily travel by purpose among persons aged 20 to 74



8.8 Mode of travel among persons aged 20 to 74

	BE	DE	EE	HU	SI	FI	SE	UK	NO
Total	Hours and minutes per day								
Car, motorcycle	0:58	0:54	0:21	0:14	0:44	0:49	0:52	0:53	0:56
Public transport	0:09	0:12	0:16	0:16	0:06	0:13	0:13	0:12	0:11
On foot or bicycle	0:18	0:18	0:27	0:25	0:29	0:14	0:19	0:18	0:14
Unspecified mode	0:02	0:01	0:03	0:01	0:04	0:02	0:03	0:05	0:03
Travel total	1:27	1:21	1:07	0:57	1:23	1:18	1:27	1:27	1:21
Women									
Car, motorcycle	0:52	0:48	0:13	0:09	0:36	0:38	0:44	0:49	0:48
Public transport	0:08	0:12	0:17	0:16	0:07	0:13	0:12	0:12	0:11
On foot or bicycle	0:17	0:19	0:28	0:26	0:30	0:17	0:22	0:18	0:15
Unspecified mode	0:03	0:01	0:03	0:00	0:04	0:02	0:03	0:05	0:02
Travel total	1:19	1:17	1:01	0:51	1:16	1:10	1:21	1:25	1:14
Men									
Car, motorcycle	1:05	1:00	0:30	0:21	0:52	1:01	1:00	0:57	1:03
Public transport	0:10	0:12	0:14	0:16	0:04	0:12	0:14	0:12	0:12
On foot or bicycle	0:18	0:16	0:25	0:24	0:28	0:11	0:16	0:16	0:14
Unspecified mode	0:02	0:01	0:04	0:01	0:05	0:02	0:04	0:06	0:04
Travel total	1:35	1:26	1:13	1:03	1:30	1:27	1:33	1:30	1:29

Note: Daily travel is based on location code. It includes travel related to work, school, domestic tasks and free time. Travel during working hours is also included but may be under-reported. In the United Kingdom, mode of travel did not cover travel during working hours.

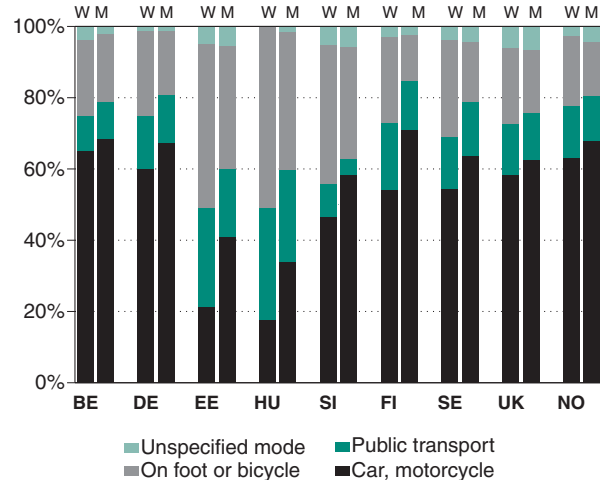
Men travel by car more than women

Around 50 to 60 % of travel time is done by car in almost all the countries compared. In Hungary and Estonia, the share of car use is about 30 % and in these countries people use public transport more than elsewhere. To some extent, women and men use different modes of transport for travel. Men use the private car more than women do in all the surveyed countries. This is true for both the amount of time spent and the share of total travel time.

Women and men spend about the same amount of time on public transport. However, when looking at the share of total travel time, women tend to spend more of their time on a bus, train, tram, and so on. Compared with men, a larger share of women's travel time is done on foot or by bicycle.

Travel time using a car is the shortest in Hungary and Estonia. Compared with the other countries most travel time on foot or by bicycle is spent in Slovenia, Estonia and Hungary. This applies to both women and men.

8.8 Mode of travel among persons aged 20 to 74



TABLES

1. General structure of time use

- 1.1 Time use structure of women aged 20 to 74
- 1.2 Time use structure of men aged 20 to 74
- 1.3 Time use structure of employed women
- 1.4 Time use structure of employed men

2. Daily rhythm

- 2.1 Gainful work at 10.30 am and 5.30 pm on weekdays.
Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74
- 2.2 Domestic work at 10.30 am and 5.30 pm on weekdays.
Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74
- 2.3 Travel at 7.30 am, 12 noon and 5 pm on weekdays.
Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74
- 2.4 Sleep at 7 am, 2 pm and 11 pm on weekdays.
Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74
- 2.5 Meals and personal care at 7 am, 12.30 pm and 7 pm
on weekdays. Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74
- 2.6 Free time at 7.30 pm and 9.30 pm on weekdays.
Percentage of persons aged 20 to 74

3. Employment

- 3.1 Key indicators on employment, 2002
- 3.2 Gainful work of the employed, estimated annual hours
- 3.3 Gainful work of the employed by day of the week

4. Study

- 4.1 Studies by persons aged 20 to 74
- 4.2 Studies by persons of different ages

5. Domestic work

- 5.1 Domestic work total of persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.2 Domestic activities of persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.3 Food preparation among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.4 Dish washing among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.5 Cleaning dwelling and other household upkeep among
persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.6 Laundering among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.7 Ironing among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.8 Handicrafts among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.9 Gardening among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.10 Construction and repairs among persons
aged 20 to 74
- 5.11 Shopping and services among persons aged 20 to 74
- 5.12 Childcare among parents living as couple with
children aged up to 6
- 5.13 Childcare among parents living as couple with
youngest child aged 7 to 17
- 5.14 Time spent by parents with children aged up to 9

6. Total hours worked

- 6.1 Gainful and domestic work of persons aged 20 to 74
- 6.2 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with youngest child aged up to 6
- 6.3 Gainful and domestic work of parents living as couple with youngest child aged 7 to 17
- 6.4 Gainful and domestic work of single women with children aged up to 17

7. Free time

- 7.1 Free time activities of women aged 20 to 74
- 7.2 Free time activities of men aged 20 to 74
- 7.3 Watching television and videos among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.4 Socialising among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.5 Reading among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.6 Sports and exercise among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.7 Computing among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.8 Computing by age
- 7.9 Volunteer work and informal help to other households among persons aged 20 to 74
- 7.10 Entertainment and cultural participation among persons aged 20 to 74

8. Location and travel

- 8.1 Location of women aged 20 to 74
- 8.2 Location of men aged 20 to 74
- 8.3 Time spent at home by age
- 8.4 Time spent in other people's homes by age
- 8.5 Time spent in a restaurant, cafe or pub by age
- 8.6 Time spent on daily travel by age
- 8.7 Daily travel by purpose among persons aged 20 to 74
- 8.8. Mode of travel among persons aged 20 to 74

Data sources, classifications and definitions

Data sources, classifications and definitions

The data originate from national time use surveys conducted between 1998 and 2002 in Europe. A representative sample of individuals completed a diary during one weekday and one weekend day distributed over the whole year. For exceptions, see below. One has to bear in mind that the results are estimates and that sampling errors affect them. For small groups of individuals the errors may be large. For examples of the standard errors of the mean estimates for some activities, see below. The response rates vary between the countries. This has been taken into account in the estimation procedures. The results are considered to be representative for the population indicated in the tables and figures.

The harmonised European time use (HETUS) activity coding list was based on international practices and previous classifications used in Europe. The coding system and index were tested and revised on the basis of time use pilot surveys in 18 countries. The final system was completed in 2000. There have been some deviations from the guidelines, for example in France where the survey was conducted already in 1998. Some other countries with long national traditions did not follow the harmonised guidelines completely either, since they wanted to maintain comparability with previous surveys. Deviations are mentioned in the related tables.

The European activity coding list allows several groupings of activities depending on the purpose of the analysis. For this pocketbook, the activity and location codes are grouped into 40 major activities and 10 location categories (see below). Time use activities are here aggregated to personal care, gainful work, study, domestic work, volunteer work and help, and free time. This follows theories and traditions based on the extent of time commitment and not, for example, subjective needs fulfilled by the activity. Domestic work implies that there is a task that must be carried out. This is why, for example, gardening is domestic work and not free time. This is also why, for example, walking the dog is primarily grouped in domestic work even if it is also analysed in the context of exercise.

In European time use surveys main and simultaneous activities, social context (other persons present) and location were reported in the diary in temporal order at ten-minute intervals. In this publication no simultaneous activities are analysed. This means that activities frequently done simultaneously with other activities are under-reported. These are, for example, childcare, watching television, reading, socialising and doing handicrafts.

The sampled persons answered questions related to the individual and to the household. The answers have been used to classify the persons according to employment status, level of education, age, life cycle and sex and these variables have been presented as background information in the descriptions.

In addition, days of the week and month have been used as the temporal units.

National statistical agencies and research institutes have produced the tables that have been used for the presentation and analysis in this pocketbook. For lists of tables and countries, see below.

Tables provided by national statistical agencies and research institutes

1. Main structure of time use of population aged 20 to 74 by sex
2. Main structure of time use of the employed by level of education, age and sex
3. Time use of population by age and sex
4. Time use of population by life cycle and sex
5. Time use of the employed by life cycle and sex
6. Time use of students by level of education and sex
7. Participation in activities of population by age and sex
8. Participation in activities of population by life cycle and sex
9. Participation in activities of the employed by life cycle and sex
10. Time spent on main and second job of the employed by day of the week and month by sex
11. Location and mode of transport of population by age and sex
12. Time spent with children of parents by employment and sex
13. Daily rhythm of population aged 20 to 74 on Monday to Friday, both sexes
14. Daily rhythm of women aged 20 to 74 on Monday to Friday
15. Daily rhythm of men aged 20 to 74 on Monday to Friday

Main activities and locations (as used in the tables)

Main activity	HETUS code
Personal care total	000-039
Sleep	01
Meals, personal care	000, 02, 03
Gainful work total	100-139, 911, 912
Main and second job	11, 12, 911, 912
Activities related to gainful work	100, 13
Study total	200-221
School or university	21
Free time study	22
Domestic work total	300-391
Food preparation	310-312, 314, 319
Dish washing	313
Cleaning and upkeep total	32
Cleaning dwelling	321
Other household upkeep	320, 322-329

Laundry, ironing and handicrafts	330–339
Laundry	331
Ironing	332
Handicraft	333
Other care for textiles	330, 339
Gardening	341
Construction and repairs	35
Shopping and services	36
Childcare	38
Other domestic work	300, 340, 342–344, 37, 39
Volunteer work and help total	41, 42
Volunteer work	41
Informal help to other households	42
Free time total	400, 430–832, 998
Socialising	510–519
Entertainment and culture	52
Resting	53
Sports and exercise total	600–631 (344)
Walking and hiking (Walking the dog)	611 (344)
Active sports	610, 612–619
Productive exercise	62
Sports related and unspecified	63, 600
Hobbies and games total	71–73
Computer and video games	733
Other computing	722–725
Other hobbies and games	71, 720, 721, 726, 729, 730–732, 734, 739
Reading total	81
Reading books	812
Other reading	810, 811, 819
Watching television and videos	82
Other or unspecified free time	400, 43, 500, 700, 800, 83, 998
Travel total	900, 901, 913–982
Travel to/from work and school	913, 921, 922
Travel related to domestic work	931–939
Travel related to free time	941–943, 951, 952, 961, 971, 981, 982
Unspecified time use	995, 999

Location	HETUS code
Home	11
Weekend house	12
Working place or school	13
Other people's home	14
Restaurant, cafe or pub	15
Travel total	20–40
On foot or bicycle	21, 22
Car, motorcycle	23–25
Public transport	30–39
Unspecified mode	20, 29, 40
Other, unspecified location	00, 10, 19

Examples of the standard errors of the mean estimates for selected activities among persons aged 20 to 74 in Finland

	Sample size	Mean	Standard error	95% confidence interval
	Days	Minutes per day		
Domestic work total				
Women	4 370	236.2	3.3	229.8–242.6
Men	3 883	136.1	2.8	130.7–141.5
Handicraft				
Women	4 370	9.7	0.9	8.0–11.4
Men	3 883	0.4	0.3	0.0–1.0
Computing total				
Women	4 370	3.1	0.3	2.4–3.7
Men	3 883	10.0	0.9	8.3–11.7

Sources, reference years and sample sizes

Country	Fieldwork period	Age of population covered	Sample size (Number of respondents)	Size of population, 1 000 ¹	Comments
Belgium (BE) – Statistics Belgium and Vrije Universiteit Brussel	December 1998 – February 2000	12–95	8 382	8 755	
Germany (DE) – Federal Statistical Office Germany	April 2001 – April 2002	10–	12 655	73 641	Two week-days, one weekend day
Estonia (EE) – Statistical Office of Estonia	April 1999 – March 2000	10–	5 728	1 290	
France (FR) – INSEE	February 1998 – February 1999, except 4–18 August and 21 December – 4 January	15–	15 441	47 231	One diary day
Hungary (HU) – Hungarian Central Statistical Office	September 1999 – September 2000	15–84	10 792	8 206	
Slovenia (SI) – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	April 2000 – March 2001	10–	6 190	1 990	
Finland (FI) – Statistics Finland	March 1999 – March 2000	10–	5 332	4 451	
Sweden (SE) – Statistics Sweden	October 2000 – September 2001	20–84	3 998	6 538	
United Kingdom (UK) – Office for National Statistics	June 2000 – September 2001	8–	10 366	53 016	
Norway (NO) – Statistics Norway	February 2000 – February 2001	9–79	3 211	3 674	Two consecutive days

¹ Source: Population Statistics.