>Time Use Data: A window into society >Dr. Chunjiang Li &

- >Dr. Chunjiang Li & Prof. Michael Widener >January 28th, 2025
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How do you spend your time?

- The answer to this question can help us understand SO MANY THINGS about society.
- Time use survey is used across the social sciences, from urban planning to economics to sociology.
- At its core, time use survey usually asks:
 - What do you do?
 - When did you do it?
 - Who did you do it with?
 - Where did you do it?
 - How did you do it?
 - What was the sequence of the things you did?

Think about it (2): how to collect people's time use?

 If you want to do a time use survey to collect information regarding how much time respondents spent on various activities in the day before survey day (yesterday), what questions would you ask?

Think about it ②:

how to collect people's time use?

"Individual-based"

- How much time did you spend on sleeping?
- Where were you when you were sleeping?
- Who were you with when you were sleeping?
- How much time did you spend on ... (e.g., working, traveling, socializing)

"Episode-based"

- Think about what you have done yesterday. Let's start from the first activity at 4:00 in the morning:
 - What were you doing at 4:00am?
 - Starting at 4:00 am, how long did this activity last?
 - Where were you?
 - Who were you with?

Think about it 😕:

how to collect people's time use?

"Individual-based"

- How much time did you spend on sleeping?
- Where were you when you were sleeping?
- Who were you with when you were sleeping?
- How much time did you spend on ... (e.g., working, traveling, socializing)

"Episode-based"

- Think about what you have done yesterday. Let's start from the first activity at 4:00 in the morning:
 - What were you doing at 7:35am?
 - Starting at 7:35am, how long did this activity last?
 - Where were you?
 - Who were you with?

We choose Episode-based questions. But why?

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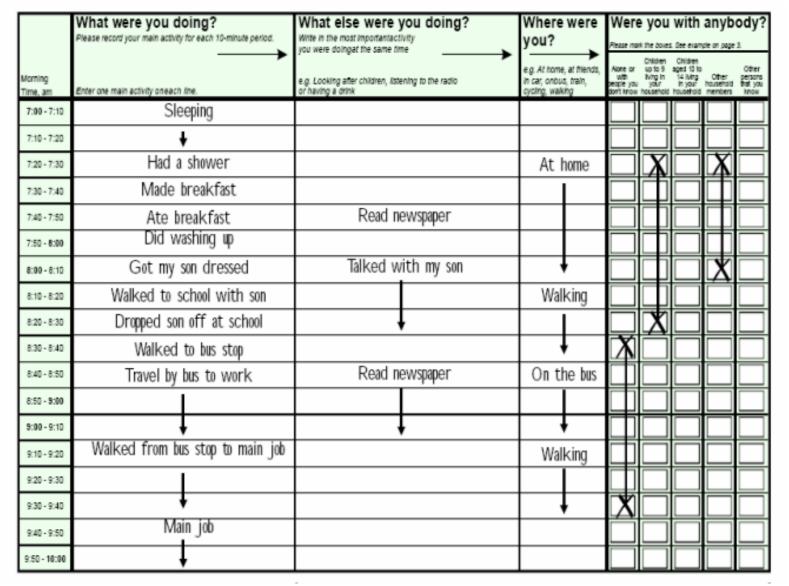


Figure 1: Part of the 2000/1 UK HETUS diary form

Pros:

- More intuitive to respondents (instead of researchers/ investigators!)
- Easily recall
- International comparison
- Continuous 24-hour period

Cons:

- Hard to answer
- Difficulty in coding
- Hard to be digitalized

Using time use data in GGR 274

 You will be working with the time use data from Statistics Canada in this course.

- Canada does a national time use survey every five years
 - You can access these datasets at chass.utoronto.ca going back to 1986
 - Most recent: 2022
- Statistics Canada describes the survey in more detail here:
 - https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&Id=1268587

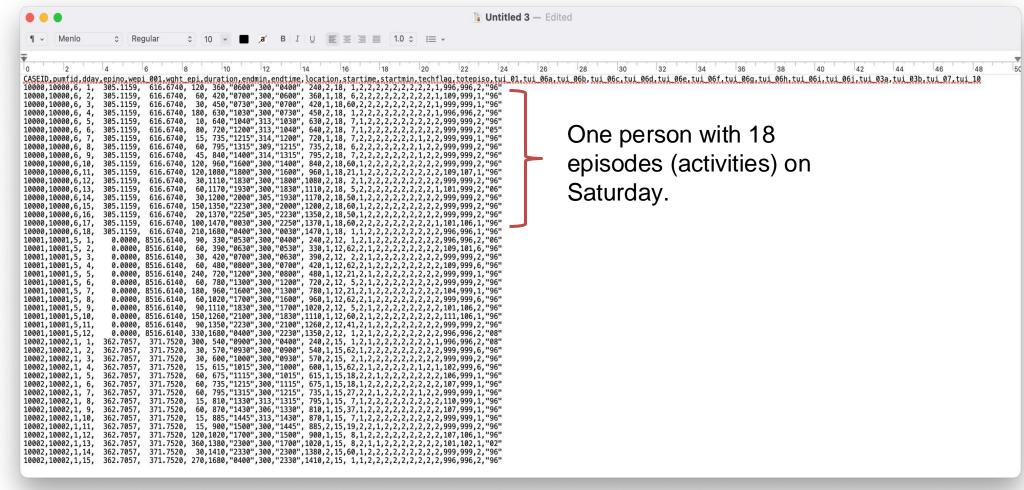
So what data does Statistics Canada Collect?

- Use the episode-based method (but in a digital form)
- Belong to General Social Survey (GSS) every 5 years
- Target population for the survey is non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age or older,
 living in the 10 provinces across Canada
- Sample size of approximately 20,000 respondents
 - weights computed to help make responses nationally representative
- Overview of 2019 survey from Stats Can:

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/89f0115x/89f0115x2019001-eng.pdf?st=1YxqIEvL

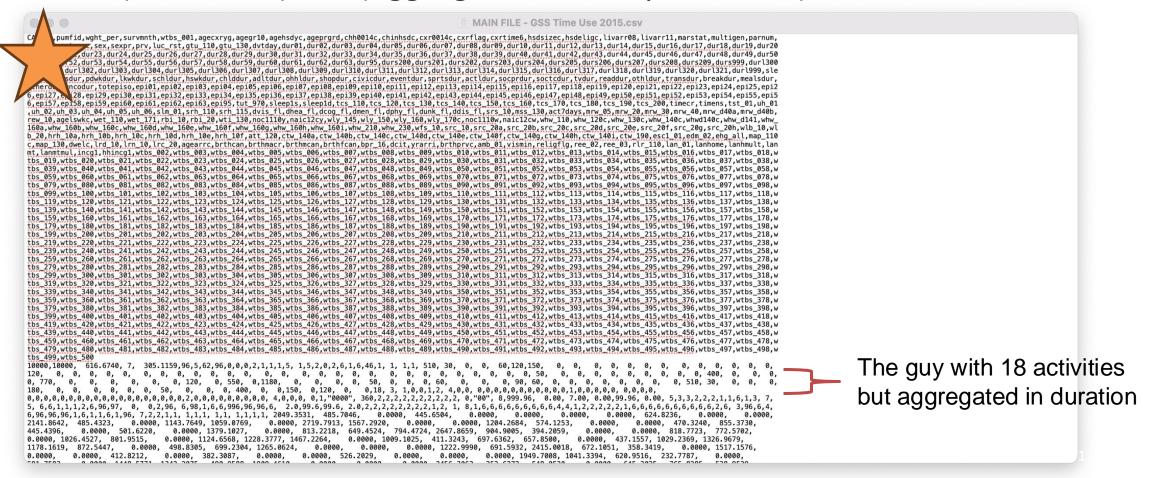
So what data does Statistics Canada Collect?

• Episode File:



So what data does Statistics Canada Collect?

• Main (Individual) File (aggregated from episode file):

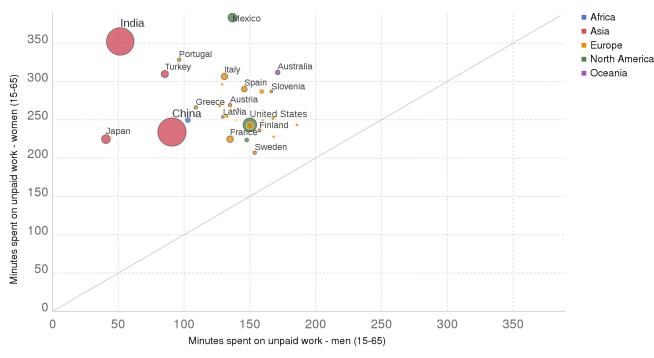


Exploring time use data

- The power of these data comes from our ability to explore aggregate trends, as well as individual patterns
- At the **aggregate level**, we can examine type of time use (let's say unpaid work) and split our dataset using another.
- World Bank Blog on the importance of time use data:
 - https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/whytime-use-data-matters-gender-equality-andwhy-it-s-hard-find

Time spent on unpaid work, per day, men vs women

Average minutes spent on unpaid work or study, per day, by sex (ages 15-65). Unpaid work activities include: routine housework; care for household members; child care; adult care; care for non-household members; volunteering; travel related to household activities; other unpaid work. Estimates come from time-use surveys and include both weekdays and weekends. The survey years differ across countries. See the source description for the survey year used for each country.

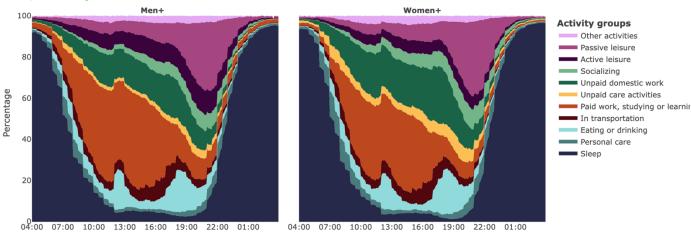


Source: OECD Gender Data (2018), Population (Gapminder, HYDE(2016) & UN (2019))

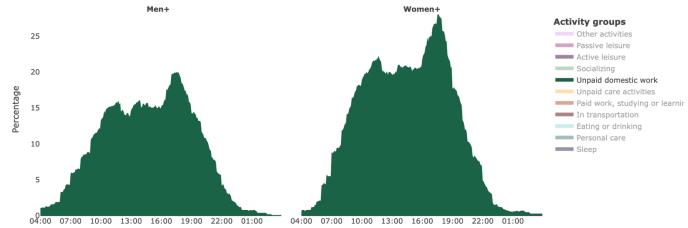
Exploring time use data

- Statistical Canada provides an interactive tool for 2022 Time Use Survey data (the most recent survey)
- You're welcome to explore!
- https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pu b/71-607-x/71-607-x2025002eng.htm

Percentage of participants in various activities, by time of day and gender: Total, weekdays and weekends

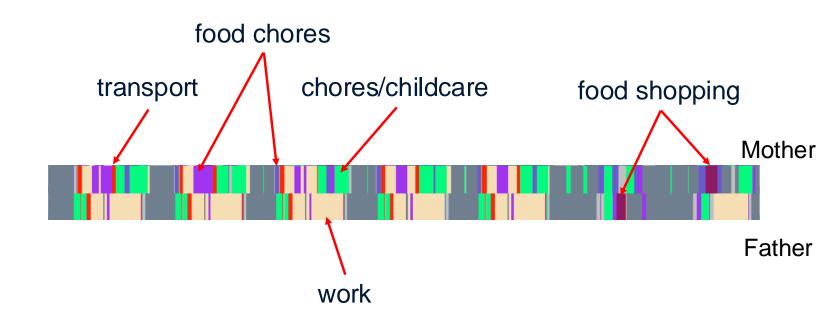


Percentage of participants in various activities, by time of day and gender: Total, weekdays and weekends



Exploring time use data

- At the individual level, we can explore sequences of activities to understand why certain events happen before/after others
 - We can also look at how connected individuals coordinate activities at a household level



7 days time-use sequences in a household

Questions to think about...

- What type of information is found in Episode File?
 - When do we want to use this data?
- What type of information is found in Main File?
 - How can we link episode file and main file?
- What are some limitations to using time use data?
 - What CAN'T it tell us?

