

American Time Use Survey Data Extract Builder

<http://www.atusdata.org>



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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SCIENCE

Contents

- Harmonized data
 - 2003 to 2013 American Time Use Survey
 - 2006 to 2008 Eating and Health Module
 - 2010, 2012, and 2013 Wellbeing Module
 - 2011 Leave Module
- Coming soon:
 - American Heritage Time Use Survey (AHTUS) – Historical U.S. Data from 1965 to 2013
 - Multinational Time Use Survey (MTUS) – Data from the U.S., Canada, and European nations

Extract Builder

Select Variables

Household Person Activity Who Time User Search

Create Time Use Variable Select Samples

Rectangular [?] Hierarchical [?] Help Display options

Start

- Technical Person
- Weights
- Core Demographic
- Education
- Veteran Status
- Work Status
- Hours and Earnings
- Job Search
- Spouse Characteristic
- Constructed Child
- Secondary Childcare
- Eating and Health Module
- Disability
- Methodology
- Family Interrelationship
- Wellbeing Module
- Leave Module

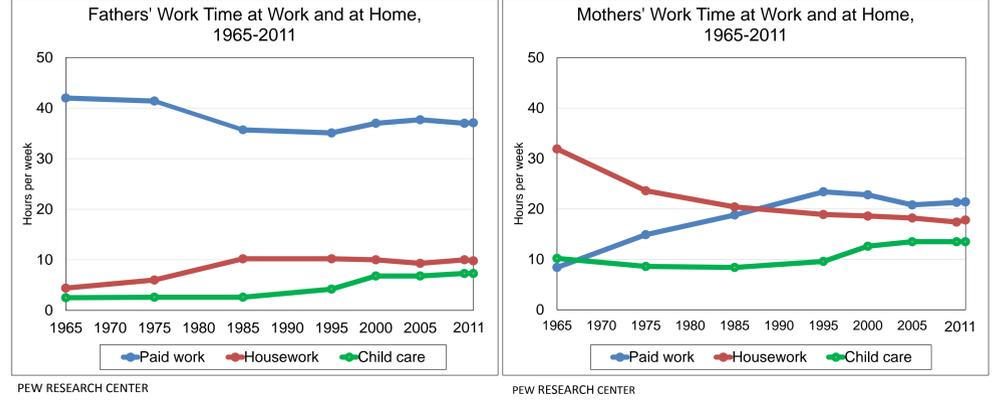
The Extract builder allows:

- Select samples
- Rectangular/Hierarchical files
- Variables at household, person, activity and who level
- Select time spent in predefined Time Use variable
- Create your own time use variables

Acknowledgements

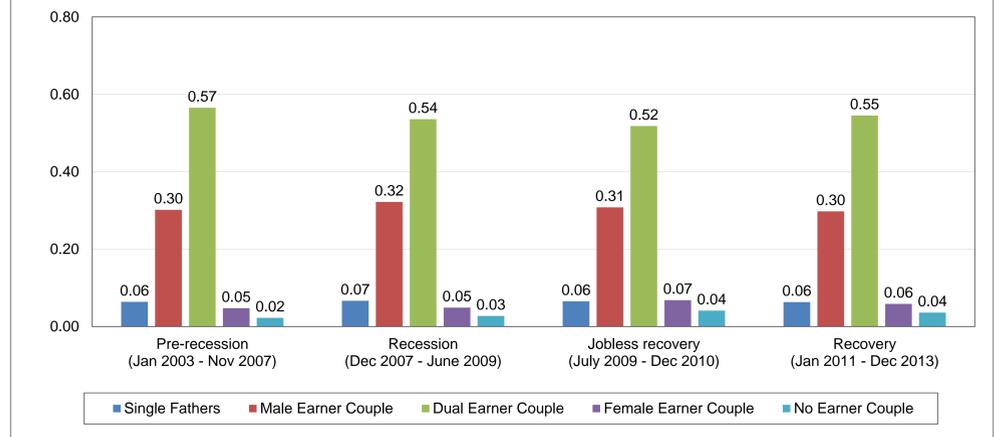
Core funding for ATUS-X is provided by the *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health.

Gender Contrast in U.S. Parents' Time at Work and at Home, 1965-2011



- Data: 1965-2000 data from Table 5A,1-2 in Bianchi et al. (2006). 2003-2011 data from Parker & Wang (2013). Both were based on adults ages 18-64 with own child(ren) under age 18 at home.
- Measures:
 - Paid work: At work (main job or other jobs) and work-related activities; Housework: Laundry, cleaning, cooking, interior and exterior maintenance; Child care: Routine care, play, managerial care, and teaching.
- Findings:
 - Fathers' paid work time has decreased (42 to 37 hours per week), whereas mothers' paid work time has increased (8 to 21 hours per week). Mothers' housework has declined (32 to 18 hours per week) while that of fathers has increased (4 to 10 hours per week). Although mothers do more housework, the gap has narrowed.
 - Parents' weekly child care time increased (2.5 to 7.3 hours for fathers and 10.2 to 13.5 for mothers).

Distribution of Family Structure, by Recessionary Period (2003-2013)



- The proportion of dual-earner couples declined from the pre-recession period to the jobless recovery period, and then increased.

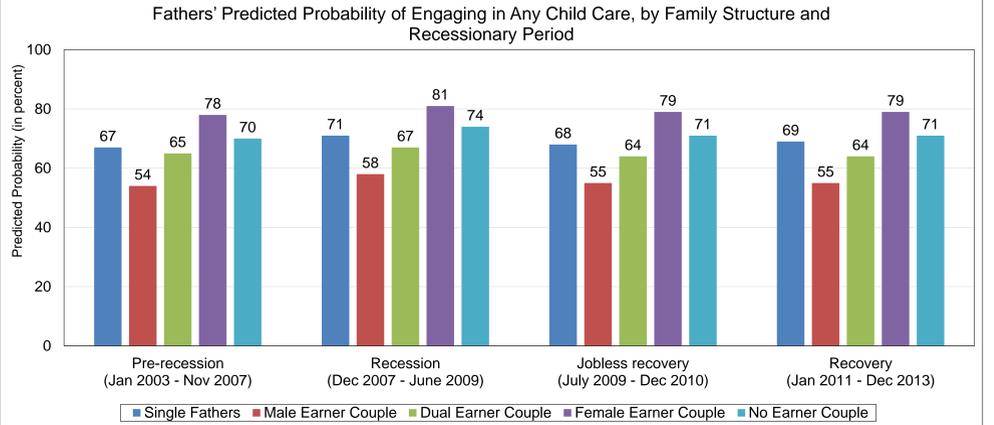
References

Bianchi, S. M., Robinson, J. P., & Milkie, M. A. (2006). *Changing rhythms of American family life*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Hofferth, S. L. & Lee, Y. (2015). Family structure and trends in U.S. fathers' time with children, 2001-2013. *Family Science*.

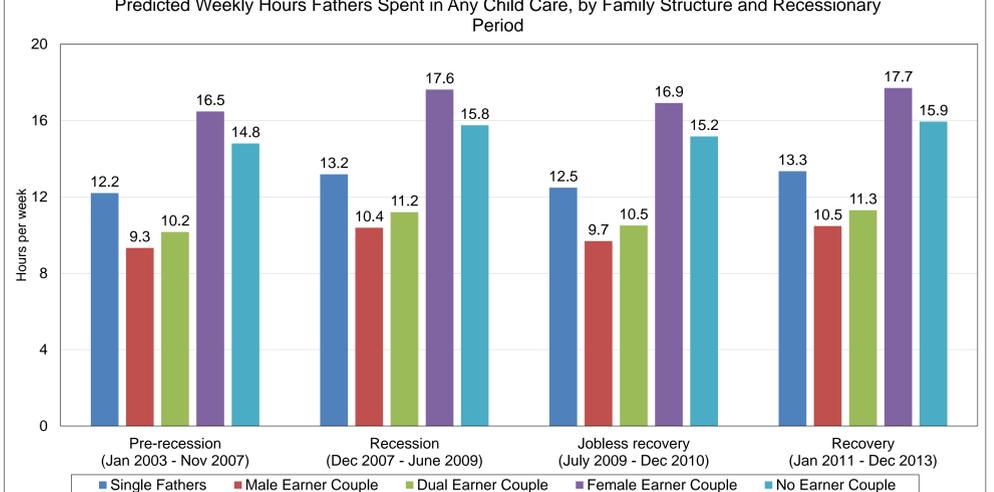
Parker, K. & Wang, W. (2013). *Modern parenthood: Roles of moms and dads converge as they balance work and family*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center.

U.S. Fathers' Engagement in Child Care, 2003-2013



- Data: 20,609 men aged 18 to 64 living with children under age 18 from the ATUS 2003-13, in Hofferth & Lee (2015)
- Measures:
 - Child care: Routine care, play, managerial care (e.g., picking up or dropping off children), and teaching.
 - Family structure: Combination of the partnered status with the dual career status of the family
 - Recessionary period: Four recessionary period defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research
- Findings:
 - Fathers' care of children increased during the recession but then returned to pre-recession levels.
 - Nonemployed fathers with employed spouses were the most likely to report time in child care, followed by those with a nonemployed spouse and single fathers who were sole caregivers and providers.
 - Fathers in sole male-earner couples were the least likely to report any child care time. Fathers in dual-earner couples were more likely to engage in child care than those in male-earner couples.

Time Involved Fathers Spent in Child Care, 2003-2013



- Data: 11,739 men aged 18 to 64 who lived with children under age 18 and reported any child care time from the ATUS 2003-13, in Hofferth & Lee (2015).
- Findings:
 - There was an increase in child care time from 2003 to 2013; fathers spent on average an additional 1.1 hours per week in child care time in the recovery compared with the pre-recession period. Fathers who were not employed or who were sole caregivers spent more time caring for children than did married employed fathers.