

Time Use Patterns of Korean Farm Couples with a Focus on Gender Equity

Lee, Y.S.*; Lee, K.Y.¹; Kim,O.S.²; Cho,H.K.³; Lee, S.M.⁴; Hong, D.⁵; Cho,H.S.⁶;

Kim,Y.K.⁷;Han,Y.S.⁸

*Department of Home Economics Education, Korea University, ^{1,7} Department of Consumer Studies & Resource Management, Seoul National University, ² Department of Home Economics, Korea National Open University, ³ Department of Family Life Welfare, Daegu University, ⁴ Department of Child and Family Welfare, Woosuk University, ⁵Dept. of Sociology, Seoul National University, ⁶Department of Social Welfare, Seoul National University, ⁸Department of Home Economics, Graduate School of Korea University

*Address for correspondence: Yon-Suk Lee, Department of Home Economics Education, Korea University, 1, 5Ga, Anam-Dong, Sungbuk-Gu, Seoul 136-701, Korea

Tel : +82-2-3290-2325 Fax : +82-2-3290-2325 E-mail: yonsuk@korea.ac.kr

Type of Presentation: a longer presentation

INTRODUCTION

Since most of time use studies have focused on urban family, a few studies on time use of farm family have been found in Korea. The role structure of farm couples has changed along with changes in overall social economic conditions in Korea. Wives spent more time on house work and less on farm work in the past. However, this pattern has changed since the late 1970s. As the wives participate in farm work more, they are overloaded with work lacking in personal care and leisure time (Cho, 2002).

Earlier studies on time use of Korean farm couples have found that wives spent longer working hours and shorter leisure time than husbands did. (Kim, 1996;. KRDA, 1999; Hannall Economic Project Institute, 1999; Huh & Kim, 2001). A study on time use of farm couples mainly cultivating rice showed that wives worked almost 2 hours longer but used 1 hour 20 minutes shorter for leisure than husbands (Kim, 1996). Furthermore the housework time of husband was only 46 minutes. The study by Korea Rural Development Administration indicates that farm work time of wives increased 39 minutes over the past 6 years. This study also shows that the total work time of wives was 12 hours 58 minutes (9 hours for farm work and 3 hours 58 minutes for housework), while husbands spent 11 hours 2 minutes for farm work but only 15 minutes for house work during the busy farming season. Huh and Kim's study (2001) showed similar results to previous researches. They found that the farm working hours of husbands and

wives were 8.1 and 7.2, respectively. However, the hours spent for work during the busy farming season were 0.3 and 4.5. During the non-busy farming season, the farm work hours of husbands and wives were 3.6 and 2.1 respectively, while the house work hours were 0.9 and 5.1, respectively. The study conducted by Hannall Economic Project Institute (1999) showed that total daily working hours were 6.1 for urban wives, 8.3 for employed wives, and 9.7 for farm wives during the non-busy farming season. However, the work time of farm wives during the busy farming season was 13.4 hours which was over two times longer than that of urban wives.

Three noticeable studies on the working hours of farm couples and their share in farm and house work are summarized in Table 1. As far as the division ratio of farm work is concerned, these studies show similar results. That is, the division ratio of farm work between husbands and wives is around 60% vs. 40%. As for house work, the results of KRDA (1993) and Kim & Huh (1998) are about the same, but Han's study (1997) reveals that the share of husbands is a little higher than the other two studies.

Table 1. Working Hours of Farm Couples and Their Share of Farm and House Work

Source	KRDA (1993)		Han (1997)		Kim & Huh (1998)	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
	Hrs/min (ratio)	Hrs/min (ratio)	Hrs/min (ratio)	Hrs/min (ratio)	Hrs/min (ratio)	Hrs/min (ratio)
Farm work	11:35(58%)	8:24(42%)	6:05(60%)	4:00(40%)	11:34(59%)	8:06(41%)
House work	0:21(7%)	4:34(93%)	1:03(20%)	5:08(80%)	0:20(7%)	4:28(93%)

As for leisure time, wives tend to spend much less on leisure than husbands do. Such inequity in time use between husbands and wives contributes to lowering the quality of life among farm wives. As viewed in this way, this study attempts to examine the time use patterns of Korean farm couples from a perspective of gender equity. More specifically, this study has the following objectives:

- 1) To describe the basic structure of time use of Korean farm couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons.
- 2) To examine the gender inequity index in time use between Korean farm couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons.
- 3) To investigate the division rate of farm and house work between Korean farm couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons.
- 4) To investigate the division rate of work and leisure time between Korean farm couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons..

METHODS

The Sample

The sample for this study consists of 324 couples living in rural areas in eight provinces in South Korea. The sample was drawn by using such criteria as major farm products, age, and the economic status of farm household. The characteristics of the sample are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample
(unit: %, N=324)

Variables	Category	Husbands	Wives
Age	20-39	13.3	23.8
	40-49	38.3	40.4
	50-59	29.0	21.9
	Over 60	19.4	13.9
Education	Over college	14.2	12.7
	High school	38.0	31.2
	Middle school	20.1	23.1
	Elementary school	25.0	26.2
	No schooling	9.6	6.8
Occupation	Farming	95.4	86.4
	Others	4.6	13.6

Instrument and data collection

The structured questionnaire and time diary were used to collect the socio-demographic background and time use data of the respondents. The design of time diary used for this study is open-response, 10-minute fixed-interval and yesterday basis format.

The data were collected during the busy (June 17 through 30 of 2005) and non-busy (November 28 through December 10 of 2005) farming seasons. The two-day diaries per respondent were collected; one for a weekday and the other for a holiday or Sunday. The trained interviewers completed one day diary through personal interview and then dropped off the diary for the second day to be completed by the respondents. Finally the interviewer picked up the completed diary checking the missing parts.

Analysis

A respondent summary file using 144 time-point variables, one for each 10 minutes of the day was created for every respondent. The total time allocated to all episodes of a given activity is summed up to calculate the total time spent on it at various times of the day. The descriptive statistics including frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were used. The t-test was used to examine the differences of time use between couples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The basic structure of time use of Korean farm couples

The basic structure of time use of farm couple is shown in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 indicates the time use structure during the busy farming season. Husbands spent 9 hours 26 minutes and wives did 9 hours 8 minutes on personal care. Although husbands spent more time on sleeping, having meals or snack and other personal care than wives, the personal care time of couples was almost the same. The time spent on work by husbands and wives was 10 hours 40 minutes and 11 hours 13 minutes, respectively. Wives used 20 minutes less for leisure than husbands did. There was no significant difference in time spent on leisure between couples. Although work and leisure time differences between husbands and wives were somewhat smaller than those found in previous studies, the trend is consistent with the results of the previous studies. The result of t-test shows that there were no significant differences in time used on sleeping, other farm work, study, socializing, hobbies and other leisure activities between couples.

Table 3. The structure of time use of farm couples during the busy farming season
(unit: hours/minutes per day; N=324)

	Busy farming season		<i>t</i> value
	Hus(<i>n</i> =324)	Wife(<i>n</i> =324)	
Personal care	9:26	9:08	2.571*
Sleeping	6:59	6:56	.521
Meals/snacks	1:51	1:42	2.652**
Others ¹	0:36	0:30	1.997*
Work	10:40	11:13	-2.533*
Farm	8:47	6:14	9.112***
Other farm work	0:33	0:32	.153
Study	0:00	0:03	-1.533
House keeping	0:15	2:59	-26.415***
Family care	0:11	0:42	-5.921***
Travel	0:53	0:43	2.360*
Leisure	3:36	3:15	1.871
Media	1:20	1:10	2.017*
Socializing	0:39	0:33	1.316
Hobbies and other leisure	1:00	0:50	1.771
Other ²	0:37	0:42	-.698
Other	0:18	0:24	-2.118*

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Notes:

1. Including washing, grooming, dressing, personal medical care, health, other personal care, travel.

2. Including relatives and neighbors help, participation activity, volunteer work, study, religious activity, entertainment and culture, sports and other outdoor activities, travel.

The structure of time use of couple during non-busy farming season is shown in Table 4. During non-busy farming season, personal care time and leisure time of couple increased, however time used on work by couple decreased compared with busy farming one. The results of t-test showed that significant differences were found in couple's time used on work and

leisure. Husband spent less time on work and more time on leisure than wife did.

Table 4 The structure of time use of farm couple during non-busy farming season
(unit: hours/minutes per day)

	Non-farming season		<i>t</i> value
	Husband(<i>n</i> =324)	Wife(<i>n</i> =324)	
Personal care	10:30	10:21	1.062
Sleeping	7:50	7:42	1.401
Meals/snacks	1:54	1:49	1.367
Others ¹	0:45	0:50	-1.260
Work	7:22	8:50	-5.574***
Farm	4:33	2:35	7.970***
Other farm work	0:39	0:31	.850
Study	0:00	0:03	-1.601
House keeping	1:05	4:30	-20.452***
Family care	0:14	0:38	-4.484***
Travel	0:51	0:33	4.684***
Leisure	5:54	4:32	5.779***
Media	2:38	1:58	5.466***
Socializing	1:12	0:54	2.883**
Hobbies and other leisure	0:50	0:39	2.218*
Other ²	1:13	1:01	1.412
Other	0:13	0:16	-1.156

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Notes:

1. Including washing, grooming, dressing, personal medical care, health, other personal care, travel.
2. Including relatives and neighbors help, participation activity, volunteer work, study, religious activity, entertainment and culture, sports and other outdoor activities, travel..

The structure of time use of couples during the non-busy farming season is shown in Table 4. During the non-busy farming season, the personal care and leisure time of couples increased, while the time used on work by couples decreased compared with the busy farming season. The results of t-test show that significant differences are found in the couples' time used

on work and leisure. Husbands spend less on work and more on leisure than wives.

The gender inequity index in time use between farm couples

If time used on each activity is equally distributed between husbands and wives, it is presumed that gender equity exists between the couples in time use. Thus the gender inequity index was calculated by summing up the absolute value of time differences which were calculated by subtracting wives' time from the husbands' spent on each activity. The higher score of gender inequity index means that the more gender inequity in time use exists between couples. As for the sign of the value of time difference, a positive plus sign indicates that husbands use more time on a given activity than wives and a negative minus means that wives use more time on it than husbands.

Table 5 shows time differences between husbands and wives used on personal care, work, and leisure and the gender inequity index during the busy and non-busy farming seasons. As shown by the sign of time differences of four categories, husbands use more time on personal care and leisure while wives spend more time on work regardless of farming season. The work time gap between husbands and wives is the highest during both farming seasons. During the non-busy farming season, both work and leisure time gaps between couples were almost two and four times higher, respectively, compared with the busy farming season. The gender inequity index during the busy and non-busy farming seasons were 1 hour 18minutes and 3 hours 2 minutes, respectively. This means that the level of gender inequity in time use is higher during the non-busy farming season. Based on the data of national time use survey conducted by Korea National Statistical Office (2005), the gender inequity index was 1 hour 20 minutes which was similar to that of farm couples during the busy farming season. However, during the non-busy farming season, the gender inequity index score of farm couples was 2.3 times higher than that of other Korean couples.

Table 5. Time difference between husbands and wives and gender inequity index

(unit: hours/minutes per day)

	Busy farming season		Non-busy farming season	
	Time difference *	%	Time difference *	%
Personal care	0:18	23.1	0:09	4.9
Work	-0:33	42.3	-1:28	48.4
Leisure	0:21	26.9	1:22	45.1
Other	-0:06	7.7	-0:03	1.6
Gender inequity index (%)	1:18	100	3:02	100

* Time difference between husband and wife calculated by subtracting wife's time from husband's time

The division rate of farm and house work between farm couples

The division rates of farm and house work between farm couples during both busy and non-busy farming seasons are shown in Table 6 and 7 respectively. The share of work between husbands and wives is 48.2% vs. 51.8% during the busy farming season and 43.2% vs. 56.8% during the non-busy farming season. Wives take over more portion of work than husbands during both seasons. This is mainly because wives take most of house work, although husbands' division rate of farm work is higher than that of wives. The division ratio of farm work between husbands and wives is 58.5% vs. 41.5% during the busy farming season and 63.8% vs. 36.2% during the non-busy farming season while that of housework is 10.5% vs. 89.5% and 20.4% vs. 79.6%, respectively. Since the gap of division ratio of house work between husbands and wives is much higher than that of farm work, the time spent on house work and its division ratio needs to be analyzed in some detail (see Table 8 and 9).

Table 6. Division of farm and house work time between couples during the busy farming season

	Time (hours/minutes)		Division rate (%)	
	husbands	wives	husbands	wives
Farm work	8:47	6:14	58.5	41.5
House work	0:26	3:41	10.5	89.5
Total work	9:13	9:55	48.2	51.8

Table 7. Division of farm and house work time between couples during the non-busy farming season

	Time (hours/minutes)		Division rate (%)	
	husbands	wives	husbands	wives
Farm work	4:33	2:35	63.8	36.2
House work	1:19	5:08	20.4	79.6
Total work	5:52	7:43	43.2	56.8

Husbands use 15 minutes for housekeeping during the busy farming season while they do 1 hour 5 minutes during the non-busy farming season. During the busy farming season, husbands spend 50 minutes more on doing several house chores compared with the non-busy farming season. Cooking and washing, house cleaning and maintenance are housekeeping works that husbands take more among all house works. The time used on family care by husbands during the busy and non-busy farming seasons is 11 and 14 minutes, respectively. Regardless of farming season, the time spent by husbands for family care is almost the same.

Table 8. House work time between husbands and wives (unit: hours/minutes per day)

	Busy farming season		Non-busy farming season	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Housekeeping	0:15	2:59	1:05	4:30
Cooking and washing up	0:04	1:49	0:16	2:48
Clothing care	0:01	0:26	0:00	0:24
House cleaning	0:04	0:32	0:12	0:44
Maintenance	0:03	0:02	0:13	0:06
Shopping for home	0:01	0:06	0:07	0:16
Home management	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:02
Other domestic work	0:01	0:02	0:13	0:11
Family care	0:11	0:42	0:14	0:38

Preschool child care	0:04	0:17	0:06	0:16
School child care	0:05	0:19	0:05	0:19
Couple care	0:01	0:01	0:03	0:02
Elder care	0:01	0:05	0:00	0:01
Other family member care	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00

The total housekeeping time used by wives during the busy and non-busy farming seasons is 2 hours 59 minutes and 4 hours 30 minutes, respectively. During the non-busy farming season, wives spend 1.5 times more doing housekeeping work than during the busy farming season. The time spent on cooking, washing and house cleaning is the longest among house keeping works. The family care time spent by wives is almost the same during both farming seasons but much less than on housekeeping. This may be due to the decrease of the number of children in rural households and to less commitment by rural couples to child care.

As shown in Table 9, the gap of the division ratio of house keeping between husbands and wives is higher than that of family care. The division ratio of house keeping between husbands and wives is 7.7% vs. 92.3% during the busy season and 19.4% vs. 80.6% during the non-busy season, while that of family care is 20.8% vs. 79.2% during the busy season and 26.9% vs. 73.1% during the non-busy season. Even though husbands' division rate on family care is over 20% during both farming seasons, the gap of the division ratio of house work between couples is not significantly narrowed because the total time used on family care by couples is not long. As a result, husbands take only 10.5% of housework during the busy farming season.

Table 9. The division ratio of house work between husbands and wives (unit: %)

Activities	Busy farming season		Non-busy farming season	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
House keeping	7.7	92.3	19.4	80.6
Cooking and washing up	3.5	96.5	8.7	91.3
Clothing care	3.7	96.3	0	100
House cleaning	11.1	88.9	21.4	78.6
Maintenance	60	40	68.4	31.6
Shopping for home	14.3	85.7	30.4	69.6
Home management	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3
Other domestic work	33.3	66.7	54.2	45.8
Family care	20.8	79.2	26.9	73.1
Preschool child care	19.0	81.0	27.3	72.7
School child care	20.8	79.2	20.8	79.2
Couple care	50.0	50.0	60	40

Elder care	16.7	83.3	0	100
Other family member care	0	100	-	-

The division rate of work and leisure time between Korean farm couples

Keeping the balance between work and leisure time is important to reproduce labor power and feel more relax in daily life. The proportion of time used on farm work, house work and leisure in the total time of a day was computed to examine the relationships between work and leisure time of couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons (see Table 10).

Table 10. Time used on work and leisure and its composition during both seasons

	Husbands				Wives			
	Farm work*	House work	Total work	Leisure*	Farm work*	House work	Total work	Leisure*
Busy farming season(hrs/min)	8:47	0:26	9:13	3:25	6:14	3:41	9:55	3:04
Proportion(%)	36.6	1.8	38.4	14.2	26.0	15.3	41.3	12.8
Non-busy farming season(hrs/min)	4:33	1:19	5:52	5:28	2:35	5:08	7:43	4:11
Proportion(%)	19.0	5.5	24.4	22.8	10.8	21.4	32.2	17.4

Note: * travel time for work and leisure is not included

The proportion of total time used on work and leisure by husbands is 38.4% and 14.2% respectively during the busy farming season while it is changed to 24.4% and 22.8% during the non-busy farming season. During the busy farming season husbands spend used two times more time on work than on leisure, the balance of time use between work and leisure does not seem to be achieved. But the time used by husbands for between work and leisure seemed to be balanced during the non-busy farming season. The nationwide statistics portrayed that the proportion of time spent by male adults for work and leisure was 29.6% and 24.2% (KNSO, 2005). Thus, farm husbands tend to spend more time on work and less on leisure during the busy farming season, whereas the pattern is reversed during the non-busy season.

Wives spend 41.3% and 12.8% of total daily time on work and leisure respectively during the busy-farming season. Since the proportion of work time is almost 3 times higher than that of leisure time during the busy farming season, the time use of farm wives for work and leisure is more unbalanced than that of husbands. Even during the non-busy farming season, the gap of time used by wives for work and leisure still persists. Wives spend more than 3 hours on work than on leisure. Therefore, it seems to be very difficult for wives to balance the time use between work and leisure regardless of farming season. The proportion of time spent by female adults nationwide for work and leisure was 33.0% and 21.8% (KNSO, 2005). The proportion of time spent by farm wives for work is similar to that of the adult women in general, but the time for leisure is slightly shorter among the farm wives during the non-busy farming season. However, the gap of time used by farm wives for work and leisure is much higher than that of the adult women in general during the busy farming season.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusion and recommendations can be drawn from this study.

First, there were no significant differences in time used on leisure and personal care between couples during the busy and non-busy farming seasons, while the time used by couples for work was significantly different during both farming seasons.

Second, the level of gender inequity between husbands and wives in time use was higher during the non-busy farming season than during the busy farming season. The gender inequity index of adult men and women was similar to that of farm couples during the busy farming season. However, during the non-busy farming season, the gender inequity index of farm couples was 2.3 times higher than that of ordinary Korean couples.

Third, wives take charge of more portion of work than husbands do during all seasons. This is because wives do most of house work, although husbands' share of farm work is higher than that of wives. Regardless of farming season, time spent by husbands and wives for family care is about the same but housekeeping time of couples increases during the non-busy farming season.

Fourth, during the busy farming season husbands and wives use more time on work than leisure, the balance of time use between work and leisure does not seem to be achieved. But the time used on work and leisure by husbands is balanced during the non-busy farming season while that of wives is not balanced even during the non-busy farming season.

The following recommendations are made to narrow the gender inequity of farm couples. First, husbands should take charge of more house work to insure gender equity in work between

couples. This will not only lead to alleviate the burden of wives' work overloads but also is good for husbands themselves in terms of developing their life skills. Thus, family life education for farm husbands focuses on having equal gender role attitudes and developing skills for doing house works needed to conduct through Health Family Support Center in rural areas.

Second, other family members such as children also need to share house work. To do this, the importance, necessity and detailed methods of sharing house work among family members should be taught in the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools such as home economics education, ethics, etc. for both boys and girls.

Third, it would be useful to have home helper service for farm family. This service should be supported by the government and the service centers should be located in rural areas. Thus the farm family uses this service with a free or very low price and in a convenient way.

Fourth, if husbands make diverse efforts to have a more leisure time and joint leisure activities with wives, wives may be able to balance work and leisure time and be more satisfied with family life based on gender equity. Furthermore, it is important for local governments and private institutions to try to provide diverse leisure programs and facilities in rural areas

REFERENCES

- 1) Cho HK. *A study on the rural housewives household labor(II) -A comparative analysis of the housewives household labor practices in Kyungpook province- Journal of the Korean Home Management Association 1989;7(2):145-161.*
- 2) Cho HK. *Time use of rural housewives -The amount and the distribution of time for daily activities. Journal of the Korean Home Management Association 1990;8(2):163-180.*
- 3) Rural development administration. *The structure of time use by rural housewives and their husbands. Report on the time use survey 1994, 1995, 1999*
- 4) Huh KO, Kim IS. *Time allocation of farm wives: A household production approach. Journal of the Korean Home Management Association 1996;14(3):181-195.*
- 5) Kim IS, Lim PJ, Kim HS. *The structure of time use by rural housewives and their husbands. The Korean Journal of community Living Science 1996;7(1):81-97*
- 6) Han KM. *Time analysis and attitude on work and leisure of rural couples in Chonnam district. Journal of Korean Home Economics Association 1997;35(6):111-125.*
- 7) Cho HK. *Time use of married female clerical workers and their husbands. Journal of Korean Home Economics Association 1997;35(1):1-14.*
- 8) Kim IS, Huh KO. *A comparison of the pattern and the investigation of determinants in rural couples' time-use. The Korean Journal of community Living Science 1998;9(1):67-78*
- 9) Hannall economic project institute. *Report on the Living Status of farm women. 1999*
- 10) Huh KO, Kim IS. *A comparison of the pattern in couples' time-use by region and the investigation of determinants in their time-use. The Journal of Living Culture Research 2001;15(1)*
- 11) Cho HK. *The change of agricultural labor participation and decision-making involvement of rural women in Korea - from 1960s to 1990s. Journal of the Korean Home Management Association 2002;20(1):75-86.*
- 12) Korea National Statistical Office. *Report on the time use survey, 2005*
- 13) www.maf.go.kr

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 The structure of personal care time use of farm couple

		Busy farming season		None-busy farming season	
		Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)	Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)
Total personal care		9:26	9:08	10:30	10:21
Personal care	Sleeping	6:59	6:56	7:50	7:42
	Meals/snacks	1:51	1:42	1:54	1:49
	Washing, grooming and dressing	0:28	0:23	0:38	0:35
	Personal medical care & Health	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:12
	Other personal care	0:01	0:00	0:01	0:00
Travel	Travel related to personal care	0:03	0:03	0:03	0:03

Appendix 2 The structure of work time use of farm couple

		Busy farming season		None-busy farming season		
		Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)	Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)	
Total work		10:40	11:13	7:22	8:50	
Work	Other farm work		0:33	0:32	0:39	0:31
		Employment	0:23	0:28	0:31	0:26
		Other employment	0:10	0:04	0:07	0:05
	Farm work		8:47	6:14	4:33	2:35
		Cultivation, breeding and production	6:19	4:14	2:33	1:05
		Harvest, sorting and packaging	1:16	1:21	0:53	1:03
		Selling & Management	0:19	0:09	0:18	0:06
		Side work	0:22	0:21	0:11	0:08
		Farm education & social participation	0:17	0:03	0:18	0:04
		Other farm work	0:14	0:06	0:20	0:09
study		0:00	0:03	0:00	0:03	
	Classes and lectures	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	
	Other school activities	0:00	0:02	0:00	0:03	
Housekeeping		0:15	2:59	1:05	4:30	
	Cooking and washing up	0:04	1:49	0:16	2:48	
	Clothing care	0:01	0:26	0:00	0:24	
	House cleaning	0:04	0:32	0:12	0:44	
	Maintenance	0:03	0:02	0:13	0:06	
	Shopping for home	0:01	0:06	0:07	0:16	
	Home management	0:01	0:02	0:04	0:02	
Other domestic work	0:01	0:02	0:13	0:11		
Family care		0:11	0:42	0:14	0:38	
	Preschool child care	0:04	0:17	0:06	0:16	
	School child care	0:05	0:19	0:05	0:19	
	Couple care	0:01	0:01	0:03	0:02	
	Elder care	0:01	0:05	0:00	0:01	
Other family member care	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00		
Travel	Travel related to work activities	0:53	0:43	0:51	0:33	

Appendix 3 The structure of leisure time use of farm couple

		Busy farming season		None-busy farming season	
		Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)	Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)
Total leisure		3:36	3:15	5:54	4:32
Participation & Volunteer work	Relatives and neighbors help	0:03	0:05	0:03	0:11
	Participation activity	0:06	0:03	0:16	0:07
	Volunteer work	0:01	0:02	0:05	0:01
		3:15	2:54	5:04	3:52
Socializing & leisure activities	Socializing	0:39	0:33	1:12	0:54
	Study	0:00	0:01	0:04	0:04
	Media	1:20	1:10	2:38	1:58
	Religious activity	0:03	0:07	0:03	0:07
	Entertainment and culture	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01
	Sports and other outdoor activities	0:11	0:10	0:14	0:08
	Hobbies and other leisure	1:00	0:50	0:50	0:39
	Other Leisure	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:01
Travel	Travel related to leisure	0:11	0:11	0:26	0:21

Appendix 4 The structure of other time use of farm couple

	Busy farming season		None-busy farming season	
	Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)	Hus.(n=324)	Wife(n=324)
Other	0:18	0:24	0:13	0:16