

# The Time Cost of Parenthood: An Analysis of Daily Workload

**Author:**

Craig, Lyn

**Publication details:**

Working Paper No. 117  
SPRC Discussion Paper  
0733419674 (ISBN)  
1447-8978 (ISSN)

**Publication Date:**

2002

**DOI:**

<https://doi.org/10.26190/unsworks/249>

**License:**

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/au/>

Link to license to see what you are allowed to do with this resource.

Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.4/34095> in <https://unsworks.unsw.edu.au> on 2024-04-18

# THE TIME COST OF PARENTHOOD: AN ANALYSIS OF DAILY WORKLOAD

**By Lyn Craig**

---

**SPRC Discussion Paper No. 117**

*October 2002*

Published by  
The Social Policy Research Centre  
University of New South Wales  
Sydney NSW 2052  
Australia  
© SPRC 2002

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the SPRC. For any information about the Centre's publication, please contact:

Publications  
Social Policy Research Centre  
University of New South Wales  
Sydney, NSW, 2052, Australia  
Phone: +61 (2) 9385-7800  
Fax: +61 (2) 9385-7838  
Email: [sprcpub@unsw.edu.au](mailto:sprcpub@unsw.edu.au)  
Website: [www.sprc.unsw.edu.au](http://www.sprc.unsw.edu.au)

Social Policy Research Centre Discussion Papers are a means of publishing selected results from the Centre's research, work commissioned by the Centre or research by visitors to the Centre, for discussion and comment in the research community and/or welfare sector before more formal publication.

As with all the Centre's publications, the views expressed in this discussion paper do not reflect any official position on behalf of the Centre.

Natasha Posner  
Editor

Corresponding Author: Lyn Craig, School of Social Science and Policy, and SPRC, University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, E-mail: [lcraig@unsw.edu.au](mailto:lcraig@unsw.edu.au)



**THE TIME COST  
OF PARENTHOOD:**  
AN ANALYSIS OF  
DAILY WORKLOAD

**LYN CRAIG**

ISSN 1446 4179

ISBN 0 7334 1967 4

## **Abstract**

This paper uses the 1992 Time Use Survey by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to calculate the amount of time that parenthood adds to daily time commitment, and the impact of parenthood on the daily division of household labour. Because child care is most often performed simultaneously with other tasks, this paper includes secondary activity in calculating the time cost of children. It demonstrates that across the range of variation in labour force status, the time cost of parenthood is high; however, the impact of motherhood on total time commitment and on the proportion of work that is unpaid, is greater than the impact of fatherhood.

# 1 Background

Before the separation of workplace from home life that emerged with the industrial revolution, children had been an economic benefit to families (Caldwell, 1982; Fukuyama, 1999; Gilding, 1991). Now, parenthood is a major cause of financial disadvantage, with the extra expense of parenthood having been shown to be an indicator of poverty (Neave, 1995). Non-parents fare better economically than parents (Folbre, 1994; McDonald, 1990; McDonald, 1997).

The cost of children can be calculated in various ways. The financial costs can be calculated directly, by adding up the amount spent to feed, clothe, educate and entertain children. Indirect costs include life style choices that take children's needs into consideration, such as type and area of housing. Replacement costs quantify the amount needed to replace the labour of child raising. Opportunity costs calculate the wages foregone by those who care for children (Bradbury, 1992; Joshi, 1990; Lovering, 1984; McDonald, 2000; Whiteford, 1986). The economic penalty for devoting time to children goes beyond immediate wages unearned. Time out of the workforce has long term downward effects on employability and superannuation benefits. Studies estimate that, depending on factors including the accessibility of formal child care, mothers lose 60 per cent of lifetime earnings compared to childless women (Davies and Joshi, 1992; Joshi, 1998; Powell, 1997).

These cost calculations are useful, but there is a dimension that remains elusive: the cost of children in time. Time use studies have been of particular use in quantifying unpaid work, because of its invisibility to other data collection methods. Surveys of time use are a relatively recent form of data collection, and provide a valuable adjunct to traditional statistical information regarding income, household expenditure,

employment patterns, housing and demographics. They complement other forms of data collection 'by providing the most accurate current estimates of all unpaid work and family care that takes place in society, and giving an otherwise unavailable glimpse of all the things that people do' (Robinson and Godbey, 1997: 288-9).

There is a body of work that uses time use studies to calculate the amount and division of domestic labour (Baxter, 1993; Bittman, 1992; Bittman and Matheson, 1996; Folbre, 1994; Gershuny and Brice, 1994; Hochschild, 1997; Pahl, 1984; Schor, 1991; Shelton, 1992; Dempsey, 1997; Robinson and Godbey, 1997). These studies include child care in their calculations, but there are indications that child care has been significantly underestimated because it is often done at the same time as other activities (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994; Bittman and Pixley, 1997). This has a significant effect on 'time as it is lived' (Gershuny and Sullivan, 1998). For example, taking children shopping is qualitatively different from shopping alone, and having to perform other tasks with child care makes the supervision of children more difficult. Both activities may be more onerous when combined.

Recording simultaneous activity also captures more of the subjective experience of constraint and responsibility associated with care of children (Sullivan, 1997). Even leisure time spent in the company of children, although it may be pleasurable, requires vigilance and attention. A picnic, for example, in the company of a child is very different from one without the responsibility of supervision (Grace, 1999).

Also, counting only the main task conceals the 'density' of activity. Simultaneous performance is often of more than one work task at a time, not just for the sake of efficiency, but because some tasks, such as cooking dinner and comforting a crying child, cannot be rescheduled

(McMahon, 1999). If it were done in paid employment, this higher output would be regarded as improved productivity.

This paper therefore addresses a research gap by including secondary activity in an analysis of the impact of children on total time in paid and unpaid work and the division of labour in the household. It investigates whether and how the time commitment to children varies on the basis of sex and of employment status.

## **2 Methodology**

### **The 1992 Time Use Survey**

This paper presents the results of a secondary analysis of the 1992 Time Use Survey data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This survey selected a national sample of 4950 randomly chosen households. All those aged over 15 years in the selected households completed a time use diary that recorded all activities of more than five minutes duration.

The survey provided one column for respondents to record their main activity, and another column to record other activities undertaken simultaneously. Main activities are referred to as ‘primary activities’ and activities done at the same time are called ‘secondary activities’.

There are 990 activities, divided into ten broad categories: labour force activities, domestic activities, child care, purchasing goods and services, sleeping, eating and personal care, education, voluntary work and communication, social life and entertainment, passive leisure and active leisure.

Previous time use analyses amalgamated the ten broad activity categories into four. These are ‘contracted time’, being paid work and education; ‘committed time’, being domestic labour, purchasing and child care; ‘personal time’, being necessary self care tasks including sleeping eating washing and dressing; and ‘free time’, being leisure, socialising and



voluntary community activity. This paper adopts these definitions, but follows the established convention of using the more colloquial terms of paid and unpaid work when referring to contracted and committed time (Bittman, 1998).

This analysis seeks to answer the series of questions addressed below:

**How much time does being a parent take?**

This paper compares the time spent as a main activity by parents and by non-parents in each of the ten broad activity categories. It adds together time in paid and unpaid work to allow comparison of total workload.

**Is the amount of time that children take obscured because so much child care is done at the same time as other activities?**

This paper compares the time spent by parents and non-parents in each of the ten broad activity categories when both main ('primary') and simultaneous ('secondary') activities are counted. However, the activity most frequently recorded with child care as a secondary activity was sleeping. Time in sleep cannot uncontentiously be regarded as work, and this study is comparing parents' and non-parents' total time in paid and unpaid work. Also, the response was inconsistent and therefore inclusion of this time would skew the results of an analysis. It was therefore decided to exclude from the analysis time in which child care was recorded as a secondary activity to sleep.

**Does parenthood affect the division of labour between the sexes?**

Those who argue that equity of total contribution matters most (for example Tapper, 1990) see the persistence of the division of labour on sex lines as unproblematic. Concentrating on the total, however, 'deflects attention from the important difference between paid and unpaid work – namely that some work is rewarded with pay (and hence the status and power that this confers) while some is not' (Bittman and Matheson,

1996). This study seeks to find out what effect, if any, parenthood has on the division of labour between the sexes. Of interest is whether motherhood increases women's social disadvantage.

This study compares the time parents and non-parents spend in the activities that constitute paid and unpaid work. While the mean time in the separate activities is presented, overall division of labour is operationalised as the proportion of total work time that is paid.

This paper is unable to follow the convention of previous analyses that have compared free time across groups (Bittman, 1992; Bittman, 1998; Bittman and Matheson, 1996), because leisure is a residual category, being the time left over from the other types of time use. When only primary time use is calculated, it is possible to see what part of the 24-hour day is available for leisure. This approach is not possible when both primary and secondary activities are included, as the overlapping time spent will not neatly total to 24 hours.

### **Is the amount of child care or the division of labour between the sexes affected by the parents' work force status?**

Women are entering the work force in increasing numbers, but despite expectations that this would lead to a more equitable division of domestic labour they are still doing the bulk of the household tasks. 'Whatever paid work they undertake, with very few exceptions, women remain responsible for domestic labour and child care' (Bittman, 1998). This study will look at whether and how variation in labour force and parental status affects total time in paid and unpaid work for men and women.

The data are averaged into a representative 24 hour period which includes both weekend and weekdays, and therefore the amount of time in paid work may appear low. However this is necessary if unpaid work is to be fully represented. Child care does not fit the parameters of a paid work

day, with much of the labour occurring out of work hours and on the weekends (Grace, 1999; Tapper, 1990). In order to establish the paid and unpaid work time of full-time employed parents on an average working day, there is also analysis of the time use data from working days only.

## **Data**

The 1992 Time Use Survey data were in three large separate data sets. The first contained data on households. The second contained a record of all activities of five or more minutes duration for each of the 8300 individuals surveyed. The third data set provided a record of two 24 hour periods for each person. This gave extensive personal demographic details and showed the total time they spent in primary activity in each broad activity category on each of the days surveyed.<sup>1</sup>

## **Sample**

In this analysis, the household type ‘married or de facto couple with children under 15 only’ is compared with the household type ‘married or de facto couple only’. The first group, ‘parents’, provide a sample of 2783. Their ages range from 19 to 68 years. Married or de facto couples were chosen as the units of analysis because they allow the clearest sex comparison. The control group is also of married or de facto couples only, in order that the strong effects of coupledness on time use patterns (Baxter, 1993; Bittman, Meagher and Matheson, 1998; Dempsey, 1997) do not obscure time use patterns of relevance to parenthood. To further ensure a meaningful comparison, the ‘non-parents’ group (N=2615) excluded those falling outside the age parameters found in the ‘parent’ sample.

---

1 For a copy of the survey and time diaries and full coding see 1992 Time Use Survey Australia Users Guide, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The inclusion of children under the age of 15 years only was because the Time Use Survey coding on household types was divided on this basis. Also, there is some evidence to suggest work participation patterns for mothers with children over 15 years do not differ much from those of childless women (Joshi, 1990).

### **Variables**

Because the 1992 time use data had not been previously used to quantify and analyse secondary activity, few of the existing activity variables on the 'person file' were of relevance. It was therefore necessary to conceptualise and create new variables original to this research.

Each new variable was created by calculating the duration of all episodes recorded on the 'activity' file in the combinations that were of interest to this study. To create variables that included both primary and secondary activity, the amount of time recorded as a primary activity or as a secondary activity in each activity of interest was totalled. The duration of any overlap in which the same activity was conducted simultaneously as both a primary and secondary activity was calculated. To avoid double counting this period was included once only.

Proportion variables were calculated by dividing the total of the variable of interest, for example 'total contracted and committed time' into the sub-variable of interest, for example 'paid work'.

### **Working Datafile**

Each new variable was transferred into a working 'person file' which contained the sample for this analysis. This process was repeated for each variable, and a database that provided a record of the characteristics of each person in the sample and details of their time use on a representative 24 hour period was created.

## **Data presentation**

The statistical analysis uses SPSS 6.1. Data are presented in the form of descriptive statistics, comparing mean time in minutes per day, or proportions of time spent in different types of activity. Full tables are included in Appendix 1. Time appears in the tables in mean minutes per day. These figures are converted into hours per day when they are discussed in the text. Some comparisons are presented as figures in the body of the text.

## **3 Findings**

### **Comparisons by parental status**

#### **Comparison of total work time as a primary activity by sex and parental status**

Table A1 presents the average time spent in minutes per day as a main activity in each of the broad activity categories by parents and non-parents, and by men and women. The variables were present in the person level dataset of the Australian Bureau of Statistics 1992 Time Use Survey, except for 'committed and contracted time' which allows comparison of total work time. It was created for this analysis by combining the categories of paid and unpaid work.

All parents average a larger amount of work than non-parents. Mothers work, either paid or unpaid, a total of nine hours a day, and fathers 9.2 hours a day. Childless women work in either paid or unpaid work an average of 7.13 hours a day, while childless men work an average of 7.27 hours. Thus parenthood adds about two hours of work a day for both fathers and mothers, and the similarities between fathers and mothers in terms of total work time per day are greater than those between men and women.

### **Comparison of total work time including secondary activity by sex and parental status**

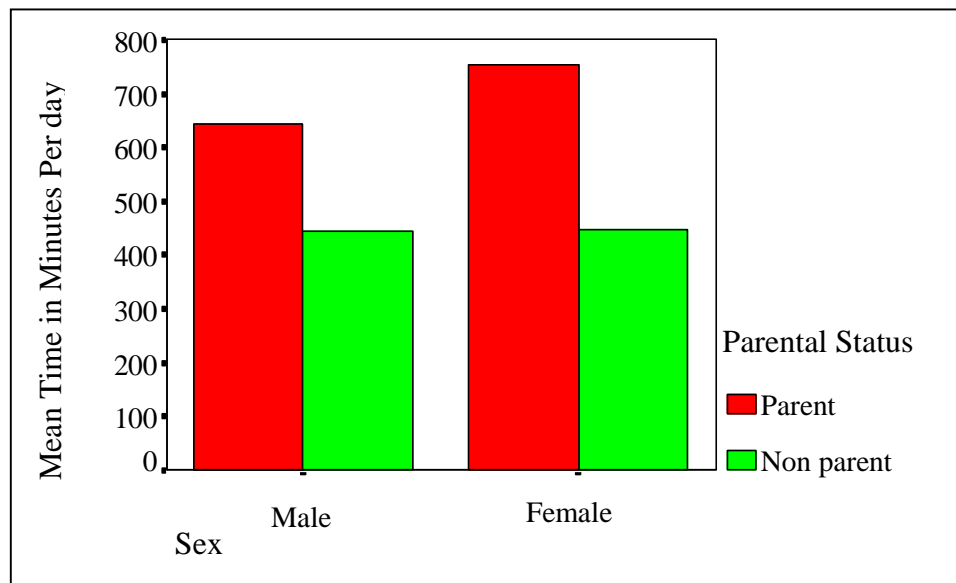
Table A2 presents the average time spent in minutes per day in each of the broad activity categories by parents and non-parents, men and women. This table includes both primary and secondary activity, and all the variables in it were created for this research in the manner described above.

The difference between total time in work by parents and non-parents is even more marked when secondary activities are included in the count. Childless men average a total of 7.42 hours a day in paid and unpaid work, and childless women average a very similar 7.45 hours a day. Fathers average a total 10.7 hours a day in paid and unpaid work, and mothers 12.58 hours. So while the inclusion of secondary activity leaves the total work time of non-parents as very similar, it accentuates the difference between parents and non-parents, and also reveals a disparity in the total work time of fathers and mothers.

It is apparent that parents undertake more than one activity at a time more frequently than do non-parents of the same sex. Fathers average 6.64 hours a day in secondary activity, childless men 5.7 hours. But all women average more secondary activity than men of either parental status. Childless women average 6.7 hours a day in secondary activity and mothers, at 9.3 hours, do by far the most of all.

The bulk of this secondary activity is child care. For all parents, child care is more often recorded as a secondary than as a primary activity. Fathers average 50 minutes child care a day as a primary activity, compared with 2.22 hours a day if child care as both a secondary and primary are counted. Mothers average 2.7 hours a day in primary child care, and 6.05 hours a day if both primary or secondary activities are counted.

**Figure 1: Total paid and unpaid work time (primary and secondary activity) by sex and parental status (N = 5398)**



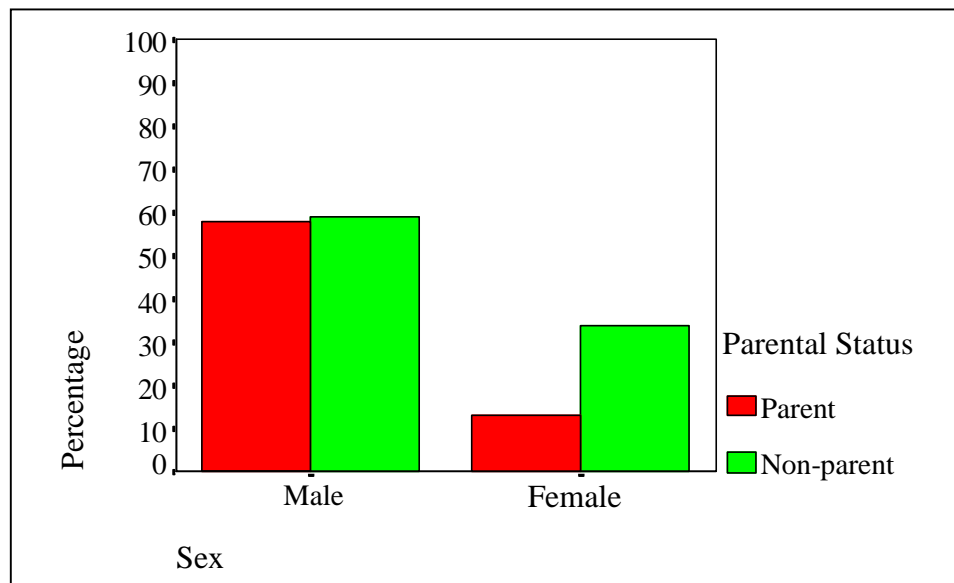
**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics**

For both parents and non-parents, there is clear division of labour on the basis of sex. Mothers average a total of 4.76 hours a day in unpaid work other than child care, and childless women 4.52 hours a day. In contrast, fathers average a total of 2.1 hours a day in domestic tasks and shopping, and childless men 2.8 hours. Parenthood appears to increase the time women spend in domestic labour and shopping and reduce the time men spend in those tasks.

Conversely, parenthood increases male and reduces female time in paid employment. Fathers average 6.2 hours a day in paid work, childless men 4.4 hours a day. Mothers average 1.64 hours a day in paid work, compared to childless women's 2.5 hours.

When child care is included, fathers average a total of 5.6 hours a day in unpaid work, and mothers average 10.8 hours a day. So while parenthood adds to the work totals of both mothers and fathers, it accentuates the division of labour. Fatherhood makes much less difference than motherhood to the proportion of paid to unpaid work: 58 per cent of fathers' combined work time is paid, and 59 per cent of non-fathers'

**Figure 2: Proportion of total work time (primary and secondary activity) that is paid by sex and parental status (N = 5398)**



**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics**

combined work time is paid. In contrast, 13 per cent of a mother's combined work time is paid, compared with 34 per cent of a childless woman's work. It is apparent that the women in both samples average more unpaid work than paid work, but that motherhood increases both the amount and the proportion of unpaid work. In this respect motherhood causes greater differences between women than fatherhood does between men.

### **Comparisons by employment status**

This section looks at the way employment status affects workloads for parents and non-parents. The information is in Tables A3 to A6. All the tables present time in minutes per day in each of the broad activity categories, including both primary and secondary activity. Table A3 compares the time of fathers across employment status, Table A4 the time of non-fathers across employment status. Table A5 compares the time of mothers in different employment categories, and Table A6 the time of non-mothers.



### **Effect of employment on total work time**

The most obvious finding is that the total work times of all parents are on average higher than non-parents no matter which category of employment is examined. However, women's workloads are in all cases higher than men's and the differences between the totals for women are more pronounced than those between men. They also follow a different pattern. The total work time of fathers is progressively less for those employed full time, part time, unemployed and not in the labour force. This pattern is reflected at much lower totals in a similar pattern, for childless men and childless women. Mothers are very different.

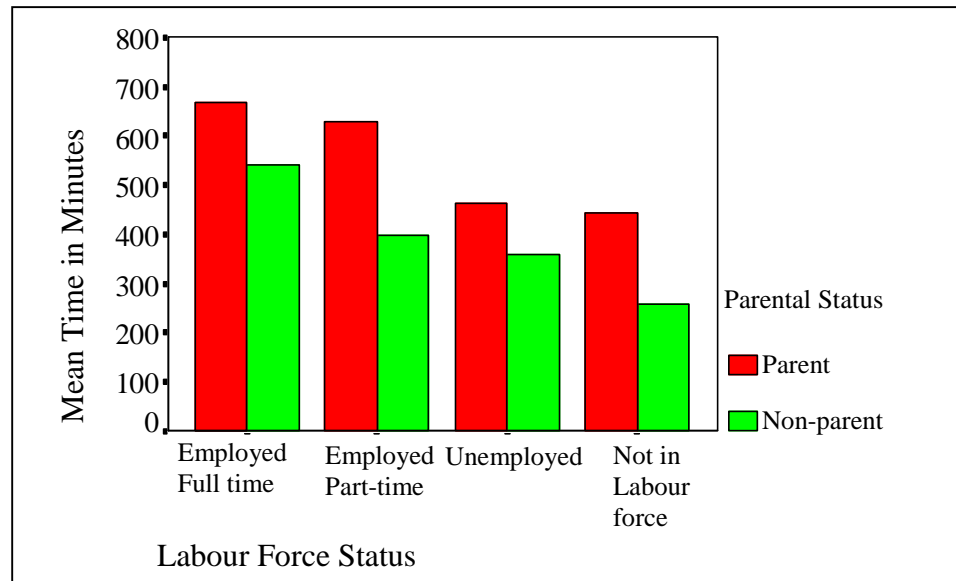
It is mothers who work part time who have the highest total paid and unpaid work time, and those who are not in the labour force have almost the same total work time as those in full time employment. For men, the strongest influence on time use patterns is their work force status. In contrast, motherhood has a stronger effect on women's time use than their type of employment.

### **Comparison of full time workers**

Table A7 presents time in minutes spent on an average working day in each of the broad activity categories, including primary and secondary activity, by people who are employed full time, varying by sex and parental status.

As with the aggregated figures for both samples, in some respects the time use patterns of full time employed men are remarkably similar whether or not they are parents. Fathers employed full time average 1.4 hours in domestic acts and shopping, and 9.1 hours in paid work a day, and childless men average 1.5 hours in domestic acts and shopping and 8.9 hours in paid work a day. However, fathers employed full time

**Figure 3: Total paid and unpaid work time of men (primary and secondary activities) by labour force status and parental status (N = 2568)**



**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

**Figure 4: Total paid and unpaid work time of women (primary and secondary activities) by labour force status and parental status (N = 2830)**

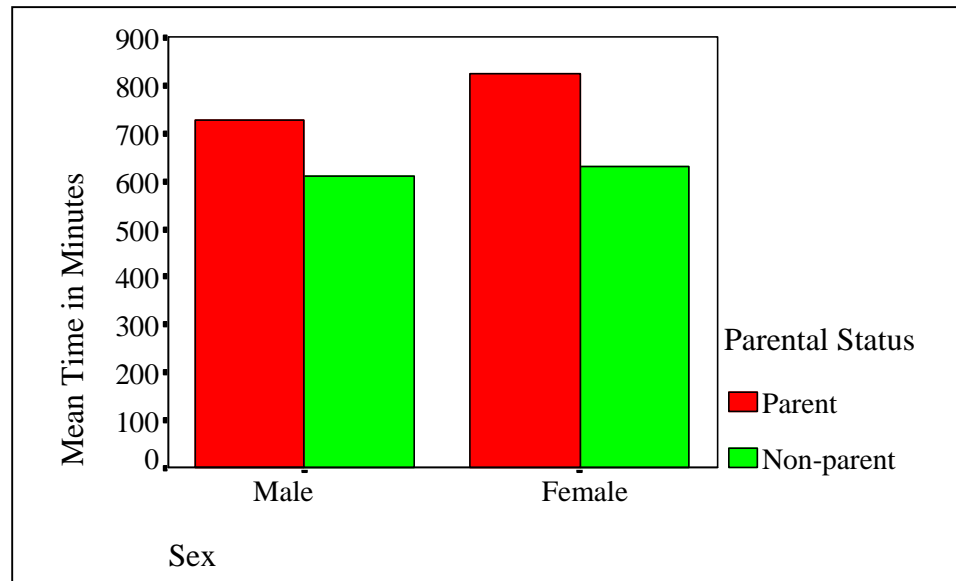


**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

average longer total paid and unpaid work, by adding an average of 1.6 hours in child care per day

The time use of full time employed mothers and full time employed non-mothers is more differentiated both in total time and in task allocation.

**Figure 5: Total work (including primary and secondary activity) of full time employed people on a working day by sex by parental status (N = 2629)**



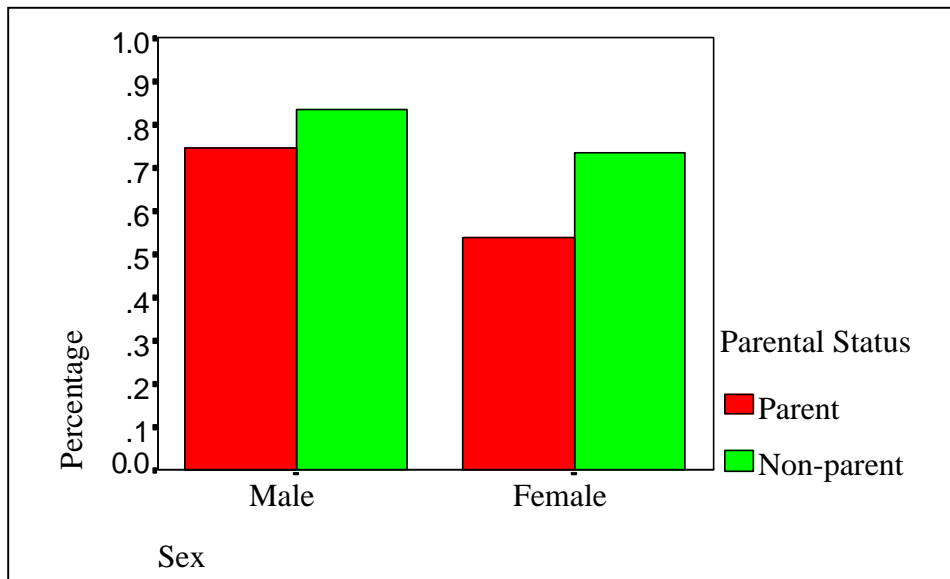
**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics**

The mothers average three hours a day in domestic acts and shopping, and 7.36 hours in paid work compared to non-mothers' 2.4 hours a day in domestic acts and shopping, and 8.25 hours in paid work. In addition, mothers employed full time average 3.4 hours in child care per day and have the highest total working day of all categories.

Full time employed parents work long hours on the days they attend their jobs. Mothers in this category work for 13.8 hours a day in total paid and unpaid work, non-mothers 10.9. Fathers work 12.2 hours a working day, and non-fathers 10.56. Again, it is apparent that childless people of both sexes work similar total hours to each other. Both mothers and fathers work longer hours than their childless counterparts but the difference in total work between women is more pronounced than that between men. Fathers average 1.64 hours a day more than non-fathers, and mothers 2.9 hours longer than non-mothers.

Looking at the division of labour also shows a significant difference between the time use of mothers and childless women employed full

**Figure 6: Proportion of total work (including primary and secondary activity) of full time employed people on a working day by sex by parental status that is paid (N = 2629)**



**Data source: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

time. Only 54 per cent of total paid and unpaid work time of the mothers is paid, compared to 73 per cent of the non-mothers' work time. There is also a difference in the proportion of full time employed men's paid and unpaid work, with 75 per cent of the fathers' total work time being paid compared with 83 per cent of the non-fathers' work.

## 4 Conclusion

This paper has looked at the effect of parenthood on time use patterns, and demonstrated that it adds a significant amount to the time commitment of both men and women. Parents of both sexes spend more time in total paid and unpaid work than non-parents do. The increased workload is especially apparent when secondary activity is included in the count of time spent in child care.

The effect of parenthood is, however, different for each sex. Motherhood adds more to the workload of women than fatherhood adds to the workload of men. Also, parenthood deepens the division of labour

between the sexes. For these reasons the life style of mothers is more different from other women than the lifestyle of fathers is from other men. This study finds that across all labour force status, women typically perform more child care than their male counterparts. The findings would support the view that whatever time commitment is required by women's paid employment, they are more likely to retain responsibility for child care than are men. Women who combine full time work with motherhood have very long working days, doing more of the total child care and having a higher ratio of unpaid to paid work than do their spouses. This may be why relatively few women attempt this option. Seventeen per cent of the mothers in the sample used in this study were employed full time, compared with 85 per cent of the fathers.

Of the sample used in this study, 38 per cent of mothers were not in the work force. However, this study found that mothers at home spend as much time over a week working as those who are in full time employment. Women at home, who are conventionally regarded as not really working, are doing as much work as employed mothers, and more of their time is spent in simultaneous activity. Employed women do less secondary activity. However, they do more secondary activity than men employed full time. This presumably is because of the greater time they spend with children out of working hours, during which their simultaneous activity increases. This fits with anecdotal reports by mothers who find their time at work less pressured and busy than their time at home with children, because they can exercise more discretion over what they do, and can concentrate on one task at a time.

Part time work for women is high in Australia in comparison to other countries (Neave, 1995; Pocock, 1995; Shaver, 1995) and 40 per cent of the mothers in this study work part time. Some suggest that part time work is the way for women to have economic independence without an

overwhelming workload (for example Gittins, 1999). This study shows, however, that part time work does not reduce a mother's work commitment. Mothers who work part time have the highest total workload and the highest amount of secondary activity. It seems that mothers who are employed part time try to do the full job of child care in a shorter time frame by doing more things at once. This study found that mothers who work full time average the highest total workload on a weekday, but that when time use includes all days of the week, mothers who work part time have the longest working hours. Part time work is lower paid and more precarious than full time employment (Bittman and Pixley, 1997; Neave, 1995). It may be that in trying to fulfil the dual demands of work and motherhood, women who work part time are getting the worst, rather than the best, of both worlds.

In summary, the time cost of parenthood is very high for both sexes, but the time cost of motherhood, both in total time and in proportion of work that is unpaid, is higher than the time cost of fatherhood. Even when secondary activity is included in the analysis, the total paid and unpaid workload of fathers varies with employment status. In contrast, it is whether or not a woman is a mother that has the greatest impact on her workload. Women at home and women who work full time have similar total workloads, and women who work part time have the highest workloads of all.

## References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (1994), *How Australians Use Their Time*, Canberra.
- Baxter, Janeen (1993), *Work at Home: The Domestic Division of Labour*, University of Queensland Press, Queensland.
- Bittman, Michael (1992), *Juggling Time*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
- Bittman, Michael (1998), 'Changing family responsibilities: the role of social attitudes, markets and the state', *Family Matters*, 50, 31-7.
- Bittman, Michael, and George Matheson (1996), *All Else Confusion: What Time Use Surveys Show About Changes in Gender Equity*, SPRC Discussion Paper No. 72, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney.
- Bittman, Michael, Gabrielle Meagher and George Matheson (1998), *The Changing Boundary Between Home and Market: Australian Trends in Outsourcing Domestic Labour*, SPRC Discussion Paper No. 86, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney.
- Bittman, Michael and Jocelyn Pixley (1997), *The Double Life of the Family*, Allen and Unwin, St. Leonards.
- Bradbury, Bruce (1992), *Measuring the Costs of Children*, SPRC Discussion Paper No. 32, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney.
- Caldwell, John C. (1982), *Theory of Fertility Decline*, Academic Press, London.

- Davies, Hugh and Heather Joshi (1992), 'Day care in Europe and mothers' forgone earnings', *International Labour Review*, 132, 561-79.
- Dempsey, Ken (1997), *Inequalities in Marriage*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.
- Folbre, Nancy (1994), *Who Pays For The Kids? Gender and the Structures of Constraint*, Routledge, London.
- Fukuyama, Francis (1999), *The Great Disruption: Human Nature and the Reconstitution of Social Order*, Profile Books Ltd, London.
- Gershuny, Jonathan and J. Brice (1994), 'Looking backwards: Family and work 1900 to 1992', in *Changing Households: The British Household Panel Survey 1900-1992*, Research Centre on Micro-Social Change, Colchester.
- Gershuny, Jonathan and Oriel Sullivan (1998), 'The sociological use of time-use diary analysis', *European Sociological Review*, 14, 69-85.
- Gilding, Michael (1991), *The Making and Breaking of the Australian Family*, Allen and Unwin, St. Leonards.
- Gittins, Ross (1999), 'A case of jobs for the girls', *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, August 18, 1999.
- Grace, Marty (1999), 'Pathways towards full citizenship for mothers of young children', paper presented at *Social Policy for the 21st Century*, National Social Policy Conference 1999, Sydney, 22 July.
- Hochschild, Arlie (1997), *The Time Bind: When Work Becomes Home and Home Becomes Work*, Henry Holt and Company, New York
- Joshi, Heather (1990), 'The cash opportunity costs of child rearing: an approach to estimation using British data', *Population Studies*, 44, 41-60.



- Joshi, Heather (1998), 'The opportunity costs of childbearing: More than women's business', *Journal of Population Economics*, 11, 161-83.
- Lovering, Kerry (1984), *Cost of Children in Australia*, Working Paper No. 8: Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne
- McDonald, Peter (1990), 'Costs of children: a review of methods and results', *Family Matters*, 27, 19-22.
- McDonald, Peter (1997), 'Gender equity, social institutions and the future of fertility', in *Working Papers in Demography*. Australian National University, Canberra.
- McDonald, Peter (2000), 'The "toolbox" of public policies to impact on fertility - a global view', in *Annual Seminar of the European Observatory on Family Matters, Low Fertility, Families and Public Policies*. Sevilla, Spain.
- McMahon, Anthony (1999), *Taking Care of Men: Sexual Politics in the Public Mind*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Neave, M. (1995), 'Women, divorce and redistributing the cost of children', Anne Edwards and Susan Margery, eds, *Women in a Restructuring Australia: Work and Welfare*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney.
- Pahl, Jan. (1984), *Divisions of Labour*, Blackwell, Oxford.
- Pocock, Barbara (1995), 'Women's work and wages', in Anne Edwards and Susan Margery, eds, *Women in a Restructuring Australia: Work and Welfare*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney.
- Powell, Lisa M. (1997), 'The impact of child care costs on the labour supply of married mothers: evidence from Canada', *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 30, 577-94.

- Robinson, John P. and Geoffrey Godbey (1997), *Time For Life. The Surprising Ways Americans Use Their Time*. Pennsylvania State University Press, Pennsylvania.
- Schor, Juliet B. (1991), *The Overworked American: The Unexpected Decline of Leisure*, Basic Books, New York.
- Shaver, Sheila (1995), 'Women, employment and social security', in, Anne Edwards and Susan Margery, eds, *Women in a Restructuring Australia: Work and Welfare*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney
- Shelton, Beth Anne (1992), *Women, Men and Time: Gender Differences in Paid Work, Housework and Leisure*, Greenwood Press, New York.
- Sullivan, Oriel (1997), 'Time waits for no wo(man): An investigation of the gendered experience of domestic time', *Sociology*, 31, 221-39.
- Tapper, Alan (1990), *The Family in the Welfare State*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney.
- Whiteford, Peter (1986), *The Costs of Kids*, Social Welfare Research Centre Reprint No. 40, Social Welfare Research Centre (now Social Policy Research Centre), University of New South Wales, Sydney. First Printed in *Australian Society*, July, 1986.

## Appendix 1

**Table A1: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent as primary activity in broad activity categories by sex and parental status**

	Male		Female	
	Parent	Non-parent	Parent	Non-parent
Time in active leisure	39	55	34	55
Time in child care	50	3	161	7
Time in domestic acts	98	122	217	206
Time in education	8	8	7	8
Time in paid work	371	263	98	151
Time in passive leisure	159	215	143	196
Time in personal care	586	623	599	635
Time in purchasing	28	42	57	56
Time in social acts	71	84	97	98
Time in community activity	30	26	25	27
Committed and contracted time	555	437	541	428

**Table A2: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by sex and parental status**

	Male		Female	
	Parent	Non-parent	Parent	Non-parent
Total time in active leisure	46	63	38	69
Total time in child care	133	5	363	14
Total time in domestic acts	103	126	227	215
Total time in education	8	8	8	9
Total time in paid work	371	263	99	153
Total time in passive leisure	374	442	366	472
Total time in personal care	614	648	620	658
Total time in purchasing	28	42	58	56
Total time in social acts	71	85	99	99
Total time in community activity	30	27	26	28
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	644	445	755	447
Proportion of total work time that is paid	.58	.59	.13	.34

**Table A3: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent by fathers in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by parental and labour force status**

	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Total time in active leisure	44	65	55	46
Total time in child care	124	167	187	187
Total time in domestic acts	99	131	163	189
Total time in education	9	3	11	0
Total time in paid work	414	290	57	35
Total time in passive leisure	364	379	453	463
Total time in personal care	606	634	663	713
Total time in purchasing	26	38	43	33
Total time in social acts	69	62	98	62
Total time in community activity	25	35	82	12
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	667	630	462	445

**Table A4: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent by non-fathers in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by parental status by labour force status**

	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Total time in active leisure	49	77	74	90
Total time in child care excluding time sleeping	3	2	6	9
Total time in domestic acts	94	123	214	180
Total time in education	4	22	46	6
Total time in paid work	404	215	42	9
Total time in passive leisure	408	443	492	508
Total time in personal care	625	673	656	690
Total time in purchasing	36	35	49	55
Total time in social acts	78	72	122	95
Total time in community activity	17	30	37	46
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	543	398	358	260

**Table A5: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent by mothers in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by parental status by labour force status**

	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Total time in active leisure	38	38	30	37
Total time in child care	272	347	284	433
Total time in domestic acts	172	234	239	244
Total time in education	4	6	3	12
Total time in paid work	270	129	15	2
Total time in passive leisure	332	362	427	376
Total time in personal care	606	609	636	635
Total time in purchasing	49	59	65	60
Total time in social acts	73	102	120	105
Total time in community activity	29	24	26	27
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	768	774	607	752

**Table A6: Mean minutes per day, averaged over 7 days, spent by non-mothers in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by parental and labour force status**

	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Total time in active leisure	45	63	54	91
Total time in child care	9	14	16	19
Total time in domestic acts	152	205	282	263
Total time in education	11	9	17	6
Total time in paid work	339	198	32	2
Total time in passive leisure	364	379	453	463
Total time in personal care	410	465	503	521
Total time in purchasing	635	641	658	682
Total time in social acts	54	44	61	62
Total time in community activity	14	34	28	37
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	564	470	407	352



**Table A7: Mean minutes per working day spent in either primary or secondary activity in broad activity categories by people who are employed full time and parental status**

	Male		Female	
	Parent	Non-parent	Parent	Non-parent
Total time in active leisure	27	31	19	29
Total time in child care	98	1	204	3
Total time in domestic acts	65	65	141	111
Total time in education	5	4	6	12
Total time in paid work	551	539	442	495
Total time in passive leisure	333	371	272	363
Total time in personal care	578	594	574	605
Total time in purchasing	19	26	40	37
Total time in social acts	47	58	43	68
Total time in community activity	19	11	29	12
Total committed and contracted time excluding time sleeping	738	634	832	658
Proportion of total work time that is paid	.75	.85	.53	.76

**Data source for all tables: 1992 Time Use Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics**

# **SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE DISCUSSION PAPERS**

◆ No longer available.

◇ Published in Journal (list follows)

1. ◆◇ The Labour Market Position of Aboriginal People in Non-Metropolitan New South Wales Russell Ross August 1988
2. ◆ Welfare Fraud, Work Incentives and Income Support for the Unemployed Bruce Bradbury August 1988
3. ◆◇ Taxation and Social Security: An Overview Peter Whiteford August 1988
4. ◆◇ Income Inequality in Australia in an International Comparative Perspective Peter Saunders & Garry Hobbes August 1988
5. ◆◇ Family Size Equivalence Scales and Survey Evaluations of Income and Well-Being Bruce Bradbury December 1988
6. ◆◇ Income Testing the Tax Threshold Peter Whiteford December 1988
7. ◆ Workers' Compensation and Social Security Expenditure in Australia: Anti-Social Aspects of the 'Social' Wage Don Stewart & Jennifer Doyle December 1988
8. ◆ Teenagers in the Labour Market: 1983-1988 Russell Ross December 1988
9. ◆ A Legacy of Choice: Economic Thought and Social Policy in Australia, the Early Post-War Years Paul Smyth May 1989
10. ◆◇ The 'Family Package' and the Cost of Children Bruce Bradbury May 1989
11. ◆ Towards an Understanding of Commonwealth Social Expenditure Trends Peter Saunders May 1989
12. ◆◇ A Comparative Study of Home and Hospital Births: Scientific and Normative Variables and their Effects Cathy Boland July 1989
13. ◆ Adult Goods and the Cost of Children in Australia Bruce Bradbury July 1989
14. ◆◇ Some Australian Evidence on the Consensual Approach to Poverty Measurement Peter Saunders & Bruce Bradbury July 1989
15. ◇ Income Inequality in Australia and New Zealand: International Comparisons and Recent Trends Peter Saunders, Garry Hobbes & Helen Stott September 1989
16. ◆◇ Trends in the Disposable Incomes of Australian Families, 1982-83 to 1989-90 Bruce Bradbury, Jennifer Doyle & Peter Whiteford January 1990

17.◇	Selectivity and Targeting in Income Support: The Australian Experience	Peter Saunders	February 1990
18.◆◇	How Reliable are Estimates of Poverty in Australia? Some Sensitivity Tests for the Period 1981-82 to 1985-86	Bruce Bradbury & Peter Saunders	February 1990
19.◆◆	The Labour Supply Behaviour of Single Mothers and Married Mothers in Australia	Russell Ross & Peter Saunders	July 1990
20.◆◇	Income Poverty Among Aboriginal Families with Children: Estimates from the 1986 Census	Russell Ross & Peter Whiteford	July 1990
21.◇	Compensating Low Income Groups for Indirect Tax Reforms	Peter Saunders & Peter Whiteford	August 1990
22.◆◇	Reflections on the Review of the Home and Community Care Program	Peter Saunders	August 1990
23.◆◇	Sole Parent Families in Australia	Peter Saunders & George Matheson	September 1990
24.◇	Unemployment, Participation and Family Incomes in the 1980s	Bruce Bradbury	September 1990
25.◆◇	Employment Growth and Poverty: An Analysis of Australian Experience, 1983-1990	Peter Saunders	September 1990
26.◆	Gender, Social Policy Regimes and the Welfare State	Sheila Shaver	November 1990
27.	A Probit Analysis of the Factors Influencing labour Market Success of Aborigines in New South Wales	Russell Ross	November 1990
28.◆◇	Efficiency and Effectiveness in Social Policies: An International Perspective	Peter Saunders	December 1990
29.	Take-up of Family Income Supplement in 1986 - A Research Note	Peter Whiteford & Jennifer Doyle	February 1991
30.◇	An Ever-Rising Tide? Poverty in Australia in the Eighties:	Peter Saunders & George Matheson	May 1991
31.◇	Are Immigrants Over-Represented in the Australian Social Security System?	Peter Whiteford	March 1992
32.	Measuring the Cost of Children	Bruce Bradbury	May 1992
33.◇	The Impact of Family Assistance Changes on Patterns of Unemployment Benefit Receipt	Bruce Bradbury	August 1992
34.◇	Recent Trends in the Size and Growth of Government in OECD Countries	Peter Saunders	September 1992

- |       |  |  |                |
|-------|--|--|----------------|
| 35.◇  | Noncash Income, Living Standards, Inequality and Poverty: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study                | Peter Saunders et al                               | November 1992  |
| 36.◆◇ | The Mixed Economy of Support for the Aged In Australia: Lesson for Privatisation                                   | Peter Saunders & Michael Fine                      | November 1992  |
| 37.   | The Welfare Interpretation of Family Size Equivalence Scales   | Bruce Bradbury                                     | November 1992  |
| 38.◇  | Body Rights, Social Rights and the Liberal Welfare State   | Sheila Shaver                                      | December 1992  |
| 39.◇  | Unemployment and Income Support: Challenges for the Years Ahead  | Bruce Bradbury                                     | May 1993       |
| 40.◇  | Married Women's Earnings and Family Income Inequality in the Eighties  | Peter Saunders                                     | May 1993       |
| 41.   | Women and the Australian Social Security System: From Difference Towards Equality                                  | Sheila Shaver                                      | June 1993      |
| 42.   | Male Wage Inequality Before and After Tax: A Six Country Comparison  | Bruce Bradbury                                     | June 1993      |
| 43.◆  | The Fragmented Structure of Community Support Services: A Community Case Study                                     | Michael Fine                                       | June 1993      |
| 44.◆◇ | The Recognition of Wifely Labour by Welfare States   | Sheila Shaver & Jonathan Bradshaw                  | August 1993    |
| 45.   | Postmodernism and Social Policy: A Great Leap Backwards?   | Peter Taylor-Gooby                                 | September 1993 |
| 46.◇  | Making Ends Meet in Australia and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis of the Consensual Approach to Poverty Measurement | Peter Saunders, Björn Halleröd & George Matheson   | October 1993   |
| 47.◆  | Economic Adjustment and Distributional Change: Income Inequality and Poverty in Australia in the Eighties          | Peter Saunders                                     | November 1993  |
| 48.◇◆ | Poverty and Inequality: Social Security in Australia in the 1990s  | Peter Saunders                                     | May 1994       |
| 49.◇  | Rising on the Tasman Tide: Income Inequality in Australia and New Zealand in the 1980s                             | Peter Saunders                                     | June 1994      |
| 50.   | A New Approach to the Direct Measurement of Consensual Poverty   | Björn Halleröd                                     | October 1994   |
| 51.   | The Distribution of Welfare: Inequality, Earnings Capacity and Household Production in a Comparative Perspective   | Peter Saunders<br>Inge O'Connor & Timothy Smeeding | November 1994  |

52.◇	Immigrants and the Distribution of Income: National and International Comparisons	Peter Saunders	November 1994
53.◇	The Role, Value and Limitations of Poverty Research	Peter Saunders	November 1994
54.◇	The Use of Replacement Rates In International Comparisons of Benefit Systems	Peter Whiteford	February 1995
55.◇	Two Papers on Citizenship and the Basic Income	Peter Saunders & Sheila Shaver	April 1995
56.◇	Improving Work Incentives in a Means-tested System: The 1994 Australian Social Security Reforms	Peter Saunders	May 1995
57.◆	Corporatism in Australia	Peter Kriesler & Joseph Halevi	May 1995
58.	Universality and Selectivity in Income Support: A Comparative Study in Social Citizenship	Sheila Shaver	May 1995
59.	Household Semi-public Goods and the Estimation of Consumer Equivalence Scales: Some First Steps	Bruce Bradbury	May 1995
60.◇	Wage and Income Inequality in Two Welfare States: Australia and Sweden	Peter Saunders & Johann Fritzell	August 1995
61.◆	The Changing Mix of Welfare in Health Care and Community Support Services	Michael Fine	August 1995
62.◇	Evaluation and Research in Social Policy	Peter Saunders & Michael Fine	December 1995
63.◇	Unpacking Inequality: Wage Incomes, Disposable Incomes and Living Standards	Peter Saunders	December 1995
64.◆◇	A Challenge to Work and Welfare: Poverty in Australia in the 1990s	Peter Saunders	December 1995
65.◆◇	Social Policy and Personal Life: Changes in State, Family and Community in the Support of Informal Care	Sheila Shaver & Michael Fine	December 1995
66.	Household Income Sharing, Joint Consumption and the Expenditure Patterns of Australian Couples and Single People	Bruce Bradbury	May 1996
67.	Explaining Changes in the Social Structure of Employment: The Importance of Geography	Boyd Hunter	June 1996
68.	Liberalism, Gender and Social Policy	Sheila Shaver	July 1996
69.	Redistribution by the State in Austria	Alois Guger	October 1996

- |     |  |                                      |               |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 70. | Economic Crisis and Social Policy in Finland in the 1990s  | Hannu Uusitalo                       | October 1996  |
| 71. | Sole Mothers in Australia: Supporting Mothers to Seek Work   | Marilyn McHugh & Jane Millar         | November 1996 |
| 72. | 'All Else Confusion': What Time Use Surveys Show About Changes in Gender Equity  | Michael Bittman & George Matheson    | November 1996 |
| 73. | Are the Low Income Self-employed Poor?   | Bruce Bradbury                       | December 1996 |
| 74. | Social Policy in East Asia and the Pacific Area in the Twenty-First Century: Challenges and Responses                          | Peter Saunders                       | December 1996 |
| 75. | Dawning of a New Age? The Extent, Causes and Consequences of Ageing in Australia   | Peter Saunders                       | December 1996 |
| 76. | Poverty, Choice and Legitimacy   | Peter Saunders                       | March 1997    |
| 77. | The Restructuring of the Canadian Welfare State: Ideology and Policy   | Maureen Baker                        | June 1997     |
| 78. | Developing Policy Planning and Research Capabilities in the Asia Pacific   | Peter Saunders                       | October 1997  |
| 79. | New Relations of Welfare in the Contracting State: The Marketisation of Services for the Unemployed in Australia               | Tony Eardley                         | October 1997  |
| 80. | Coordinating Health, Extended Care and Community Support Services: Issues for Policy Makers and Service Providers in Australia | Michael Fine                         | October 1997  |
| 81. | How do the Elderly in Taiwan Fare Cross-Nationally? Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study Project                          | Peter Saunders & Timothy M. Smeeding | April 1998    |
| 82. | An Australian Model for Labour Supply and Welfare Participation in Two-adult Households  | Guyonne Kalb                         | June 1998     |
| 83. | The Land of the Lost Long Weekend? Trends in Free Time Among Working Age Australians, 1974-1992                                | Michael Bittman                      | June 1998     |
| 84. | Defining Poverty and Identifying the Poor: Reflections on the Australian Experience  | Peter Saunders                       | June 1998     |
| 85. | An Equivalence Scale for Time  | Michael Bittman & Robert E. Goodin   | July 1998     |

- |      |   |  |               |
|------|---|--|---------------|
| 86.  | The Changing Boundary Between Home and Market: Australian Trends in Outsourcing Domestic Labour | Michael Bittman, Gabrielle Meagher & George Matheson | July 1998     |
| 87.  | Incomes, Incentives and the Growth of Means Testing in Hungary                                  | Gerry Redmond  | August 1998   |
| 88.  | Economic Insecurity   | Lars Osberg  | October 1998  |
| 89.  | Household Budgets and Income Distribution Over the Longer Term: Evidence for Australia          | Peter Saunders                                       | October 1998  |
| 90.  | Global Pressures, National Responses: The Australian Welfare State in Context                   | Peter Saunders                                       | October 1998  |
| 91.  | Working But Poor? Low Pay and Poverty in Australia  | Tony Eardley   | November 1998 |
| 92.  | Extension Amidst Retrenchment: Gender and Welfare State Restructuring in Australia and Sweden   | Sheila Shaver  | December 1998 |
| 93.  | Using Budget Standards to Assess the Well-Being of Families                                     | Peter Saunders                                       | December 1998 |
| 94.  | Later Life, Gender and Ethnicity: Changing Theory for Social Policy Research                    | Gail Wilson  | December 1998 |
| 95.  | Social Participation and Family Welfare: The Money and Time Costs of Leisure                    | Michael Bittman                                      | February 1999 |
| 96.  | The Increasing Financial Dependency of Young People on Their Families                           | Judy Schneider                                       | February 1999 |
| 97.  | The Rush Hour: The Quality of Leisure Time and Gender Equity                                    | Michael Bittman & Judy Wajcman                       | February 1999 |
| 98.  | Women and Retirement Income in Australia: Social Rights, Industrial Rights and Property Rights  | Merrin Thompson                                      | May 1999      |
| 99.  | The 'Dutch Miracle': Employment Growth in a Retrenched but Still Generous Welfare System        | Uwe Becker   | May 1999      |
| 100. | Tax Theory and Targeting: A Survey  | Bruce Bradbury                                       | May 1999      |
| 101. | Home and Away: Reflections on Long-term Care in the UK and Australia                            | Melanie Henwood                                      | June 1999     |
| 102. | Australian Attitudes to Unemployment and Unemployed People                                      | Tony Eardley & George Matheson                       | June 1999     |
| 103. | The Costs of Children: Budget Standards Estimates and the Child Support Scheme                  | Marilyn McHugh                                       | July 1999     |

- |      |  |  |                |
|------|--|--|----------------|
| 104. | Tax-benefit Policies and Parents' Incentives to Work: The Case of Australia 1980-1997  | Gerry Redmond  | July 1999      |
| 105. | The Responsibility for Child and Aged Care: Shaping Policies for the Future  | Michael Fine   | August 1999    |
| 106. | Social Change and Social Policy: Results from a Survey of Public Opinion   | Peter Saunders, Cathy Thomson & Ceri Evans                           | May 2000       |
| 107. | Community Attitudes Towards Unemployment, Activity Testing and Mutual Obligation   | Tony Eardley, Peter Saunders and Ceri Evans                          | May 2000       |
| 108. | Child Poverty Dynamics in Seven Nations  | Bruce Bradbury, Steven Jenkins and John Micklewright                 | December 2000  |
| 109. | The Transition from Welfare to Work: are casual jobs a short cut to permanent work?  | Jenny Chalmers & Guyonne Kalb  | October 2000   |
| 110. | Now That the Future has Arrived: A retrospective reassessment of Gershuny's theory of social innovation                      | Michael Bittman  | December 2000  |
| 111. | Is the Job Network Benefiting Disadvantaged Job Seekers? Preliminary evidence from a study of non-profit employment services | Tony Eardley, David Abello & Helen Macdonald                         | January 2001   |
| 112. | Time Use and Overlapping Activities: Evidence from Australia   | Maria Sagrario Floro & Marjorie Miles                                | January 2001   |
| 113. | Morals and Policy: Public Duty and Private Responsibilities in the Employment to Retirement Transitions                      | Sheila Shaver & Merrin Thompson                                      | May 2001       |
| 114. | Volunteering: The Human Face of Democracy  | Jennifer Wilkinson & Michael Bittman                                 | January 2002   |
| 115. | The Time Pressure Illusion: Discretionary Time versus Free Time  | Robert Goodin, James Mahmud Rice, Michael Bittman and Peter Saunders | September 2002 |
| 116. | Caring Differently: A Time Use Analysis of the type and Social Context of Child care Performed by Fathers and by Mothers     | Lyn Craig  | October 2002   |
| 117. | The Time Cost of Parenthood: An Analysis of Daily Workload   | Lyn Craig  | October 2002   |



## SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE REPRINTS

DP No.	Published as	SPRC Reprint No. (if applicable)
1.	Russell Ross (1988), 'The Labour Market Position of Aboriginal People in Non-metropolitan New South Wales', <i>Australian Bulletin of Labour</i> , 15(1), December, 29-56.	48
3.	Peter Whiteford (1989), 'Taxation and Social Security: An Overview', <i>Australian Tax Forum</i> , 6(1), 2-39.	49
4.	Peter Saunders and Garry Hobbes (1988), 'Income Inequality in an International Comparative Perspective,' <i>Australian Economic Review</i> , 3rd Quarter, 25-34.	47
5.	Bruce Bradbury (1989), 'Family Size Equivalence Scales and Survey Evaluations of Income and Well-being', <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , 18(3), July, 383-408.	52
6.	Peter Whiteford (1989), 'Taxation Reform and the Tax Threshold', in John G. Head, ed., <i>Australian Tax Reform in Retrospect and Prospect</i> , papers presented at a conference organised by the Centre of Policy Studies, Monash University, Conferences Series no. 8, Australian Tax Research Foundation, Sydney, 219-47.	
10.	Bruce Bradbury (1989), 'The "Family Package" and the Cost of Children', <i>Australian Social Policy</i> , 1(12), Winter, 21-51.	59
12.	Cathy Boland (1989), 'A Comparative Study of Home and Hospital Births: Scientific and Normative Variables and Their Effects', in <i>Celebrating a Revolution in Birth: Proceedings of 10th National Homebirth Conference</i> , Sydney, 19-33.	
14.	Peter Saunders and Bruce Bradbury (1991), 'Some Australian Evidence on the Consensual Approach to Poverty Measurement', <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 21(1), March, 47-73.	62
15.	Peter Saunders, Helen Stott and Garry Hobbes (1991), 'Income Inequality in Australian and New Zealand: International Comparisons and Recent Trends', <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> , 37(1), March, 63-79.	47
16.	Bruce Bradbury, Jenny Doyle and Peter Whiteford (1993), 'Trends in the Disposable Income and Housing Costs of Australian Families', Greg Mahoney, ed., <i>The Australian Economy under Labor</i> , Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 137-158.	71
17.	Peter Saunders (1991), 'Selectivity and Targeting in Income Support: The Australian Experience', <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , 20(3), 299-326.	
18.	Bruce Bradbury and Peter Saunders (1990), 'How Reliable are Estimates of Poverty in Australia? Some Sensitivity Tests for the Period 1981-82 to 1985-86', <i>Australian Economic Papers</i> , 29(55), December 154-81.	60
19.	Russell Ross and Peter Saunders (1993), 'The Labour Supply of Sole Mothers and Married Mothers in Australia: Evidence from	

- the 1986 Income Distribution Survey', *Australian Economic Papers*, Vol. 32, June, 116-33.
20. Russell Ross and Peter Whiteford (1992), 'Poverty in 1986: Aboriginal Families with Children', *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 27(2), May, 92-111. 61
  21. Peter Saunders and Peter Whiteford (1990), 'Compensating Low Income Groups for Indirect Taxes', *Australian Tax Forum*, 7(4), 443-64.
  22. Peter Saunders (1990), 'Reflections on the Review of the HACC Program', in A. Howe, E. Ozanne and C. Selby Smith, eds, *Community Care Policy and Practice: New Directions in Australia*, Public Sector Management Institute, Monash University, Victoria, 201-12. 63
  23. Peter Saunders and George Matheson (1991), 'Sole Parent Families in Australia', *International Social Security Review*, 44(3), 51-75.
  24. Bruce Bradbury (1992), 'Unemployment, Participation and Family Incomes in the 1980s', *Economic Record*, 68(203), December, 328-42. 73
  25. Peter Saunders (1991), 'Employment Growth and Poverty: An Analysis of the Australian Experience 1982-1990', in Michael Johnson, Peter Kriesler and Anthony D. Owen, eds, *Contemporary Issues in Australian Economics*, The Economic Society of Australia, Macmillan, Australia, 105-33. (Also excerpts in *ACTCOSS News*, 5 October, 12-14.)
  28. Peter Saunders (1991), 'Efficiency and Effectiveness in Social Policies: an International Perspective', in T. P. Hardiman and Michael Mulreany, eds, *Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Public Domain*, Institute of Public Administration, Dublin, 78-117.
  30. Peter Saunders and George Matheson (1991), 'An Ever Rising Tide?: Poverty in Australia in the Eighties', *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 2(2), December, 142-71. 67
  31. Peter Whiteford (1991), 'Are immigrants over-represented in the Australian social security system?', *Journal of the Australian Population Association*, 8(2), November, 93-109.
  33. Bruce Bradbury (1993), 'Family Assistance and the Incomes of Low Wage Families', *Social Security Journal*, March, 1-18.  
and  
Bruce Bradbury (1993), 'Family Assistance, Replacement Rates and the Unemployment of Married Men', *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, Vol. 19, No. 2, June, 114-132. 70
  34. Peter Saunders (1993), 'Recent Trends in the Size and Growth of Government in OECD Countries', in Normal Gemmell, ed., *The Growth of the Public Sector: Theories and International Evidence*, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 17-33.
  35. Timothy M. Smeeding, Peter Saunders, John Coder, Stephen Jenkins, Johan Fritzell, Aldi J. M. Hagenaars, Richard Hauser and Michael Wolfson (1993), 'Poverty, Inequality and Family Living Standards Impacts Across Seven Nations: The Effects of Noncash Subsidies for Health, Education and Housing', *The Review of Income and Wealth*, Series 39, No. 3, September, 229-256.

36. Peter Saunders and Michael Fine (1992), 'The Mixed Economy of Support for the Aged in Australia: Lessons for Privatisation', *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 3(2), December, 18-42. 69
38. Sheila Shaver (1993), 'Body Rights, Social Rights and the Liberal Welfare State', *Critical Social Policy*, Issue 39, Winter 1993/94, 66-93. 72
39. Bruce Bradbury (1993), 'Unemployment, and Income Support: Challenges for the Years Ahead', *Economic Papers*, Vol. 12, No. 2, June, 14-31.
40. Peter Saunders (1993), 'Married Women's Earnings and Family Income Inequality in the Eighties', *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, Vol. 19, No. 3, 3-22.
44. Sheila Shaver and Jonathan Bradshaw (1995), 'The Recognition of Wifely Labour by Welfare States', *Social Policy and Administration*, Vol. 29, No.1, March, 10-25.
46. Peter Saunders, Björn Halleröd and George Matheson (1994), 'Making Ends Meet in Australia and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis Using the Subjective Poverty Line Methodology', *Acta Sociologica*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 3-22.
48. Peter Saunders (1993), 'Poverty and Inequality: Social Security in the 1990s', in J. Disney and L. Briggs, eds, *Social Security Policy: Issues and Options*, papers from the Conference, 'Social Security Policy: The Future', November, AGPS 29-48.
49. Peter Saunders (1994), 'Rising on the Tasman Tide: Income Inequality in Australia and New Zealand', *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, Issue 2, July, 97-114.
52. Peter Saunders, 'The Immigrant Dimension of Income Inequality' in J. Neville, ed., *As the Rich Get Richer: Changes in Income Distribution*, Committee for the Economic Development of Australia (CEDA), Sydney, 66-86.
53. Peter Saunders (1995), 'In Defence of a Poverty Line', *Just Policy*, No. 4, September, 9-16.
54. Peter Whiteford (1995), 'The Use of Replacement Rates in International Comparisons of Benefit Systems', *International Social Security Review*, Vol. 48, No.2/95, 3-30.
55. Peter Saunders (1995), 'Conditionality and Transition as Issues in the Basic Income Debate', in *Income Support in an Open Economy: Basic Income Seminar*, Victorian Council of Social Service and the Good Shepherd Youth and Family Services, Melbourne, 51-62.
56. Peter Saunders (1995), 'Improving Work Incentives in a Means-Tested Welfare System: The 1994 Australian Social Security Reforms', *Fiscal Studies*, Vol. 16, No. 2, May, 145-70.
60. Johan Fritzell and Peter Saunders (1995), 'Wage and Income Inequality in Two Welfare States: Australia and Sweden', in F. Engelstad, R. Kalleberg, A. Lura and L. MjØset, eds, *Comparative Social Research, Volume 15: Institutional Aspects of Work and Wage Determination*, JAI Press, Greenwich, CT, 187-229.  
Also in *Comparative Social Research Yearbook*
62. Peter Saunders and Michael Fine (1997), 'Evaluation and Research in Social Policy', *Australian Journal of Social Research*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 75-94.

63. Peter Saunders (1996), 'Unpacking Inequality: Wage Incomes, Disposable Incomes and Living Standards', in *The Industry Commission Conference on Equity, Efficiency and Welfare, Conference Proceedings*, AGPS, Canberra, 225-55.
64. Peter Saunders (1996), 'Poverty in the 1990s: A Challenge to Work and Welfare', in P. Sheehan, B. Grewal and M. Kumnick, eds, *Dialogues in Australia's Future: In Honour of the Late Professor Ronald Henderson*, Centre for Strategic Economic Studies, Victoria University of Technology, Melbourne, 325-50.
65. Sheila Shaver and Michael Fine (1996), 'Social Policy and Personal Life: Changes in State, Family and Community in the Support of Informal Care' in Aged and Community Care Division and Office of Disability, Department of Human Services and Health, *Towards a National Agenda for Carers, Workshop Papers, No. 22*, AGPS, Canberra, 19-36.