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# SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES OVER LEISURE-TIME CAPITAL: INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Case  
Study

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## Keywords

*Leisure time,  
Leisure behaviors,  
Methods for gaining leisure time*

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## JEL Classification

*A13, D19, E71*

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## Abstract

*The study analyzes how Romanian families with minor children spend their individual and family leisure time, in correlation to social and family values, to the residence environment, to the family's financial situation and to the parents' education level. The research is based on an innovative mix of social investigation instruments (questionnaires, interviews, time budget and alternative scenarios), highlighting leisure behaviors of parents as individuals and of families as a group. The results also show how young students foresee their leisure time in 10-15 years. The paper's originality consists in its relevance for both individuals and industries, as the results also present methods for gaining leisure time in contrast to the engaged and contracted time, including leisure services, gadgets and household appliances. For families with children, the richer the family is, the higher the leisure activities are taking place during the weekend; also, statistical data indicate that the leisure weekend activities are also dependent on the urban residence.*

## INTRODUCTION

People's daily routine activities can be fragmented into different types of time: contracted, engaged, individual and leisure time (Robinson and Godbey, 1999). Studies have registered a lack, when it comes to the perceived available time for other activities than those which imply work, chores or taking care of children or other family members (Honoré, 2008).

Leisure time activities have gathered the science's attention since Antiquity, as a subject of understanding the activities that people choose for themselves, when no other requests shape their time. In 1948, the United Nations have recognized leisure time as a human right, and, since then, it constituted an interesting subject for the economic industries. Media means of entertainment, dedicated places for hobbies, relaxation and fun, all became subjects of interest for the economic industries (Russell, 2001; Honoré, 2008).

How people organize their individual and family time depends on social and economic aspects, like available individual and common time, life style, local resources, financial situation, level of education etc. People with low financial possibilities and with low available free time confront a difficult situation when it comes to leisure activities, this category of population often choosing to work overtime in order to overcome the financial situation. At the same time, people with high financial capital and with high time resources, find themselves in a preferential situation, when they can choose both the amount of time and the types of activities to fill their free and leisure time (Bourdieu, 1984).

The X and Y generations became oriented to finding a balance between the types of activities that describe their lives, between other types of time and leisure. These expectations and necessities have led to the development of facilities and services for spending leisure time (Twenge et al, 2010).

How the contemporary families choose to spend their free time, have proved to have a significant impact over the parentally decision. The humans' preferences for leisure activities, the available time and financial resources and the access to services for raising and educating children are determinant factors in the equation (Becker and Lois, 2012).

The study is centered on how Romanian families with minor children choose to spend their individual and family leisure time, in correlation to social and family values, to the residence environment, to the family's financial situation and to the parents' education level. The analyze highlights leisure behaviors of parents as individuals and of families as a group, but also anticipates leisure time choices in 10 to 15 years from now.

## THEORETICAL APPROACH

### **The evolution of leisure time**

Leisure time is a present phenomenon in each society, but what makes the difference is its quality and quantity (Ibrahim, 1991). The introduction of the chronometer and the alarm clock has revolutionized the economy and the progress of a society, because, even though people try to escape from the regulation of time during their free time, they find it very difficult, being also a measured time (Urry, 2000; Levine, 2006).

The 19<sup>th</sup> century capitalism in Great Britain determined the separation between work and leisure time and the development of the leisure industry. Leisure has become the main preoccupation of people and, as such, a series of concepts for spending leisure time has emerged, like scheduled holidays, or printed train schedules (Whipp, 1987).

The 20<sup>th</sup> century has been marked of the specialists' opinions that the culture of leisure time would determine people to stop working. In contrast to this opinion and to the situation of historical societies, the modern society correlates a high financial status to the involvement on the labor market and the paid work (Sullivan, 2004).

Once people started to get hired in order to gain financial income, leisure time became an important element in their lives. The contracted time has been defined as the resource for winning money, while the leisure time became the period for spending money (Robertson, 1985). This conception led to the development of the leisure industry in the private sector, while the public sector organized public spaces for recreational activities (Robertson, 1985).

The modern leisure time is characterized by the evolution and use of the fields and activities developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century: sport games, theatre shows, concerts, museums, public parks, entertainment clubs etc. Also, the lecture has raised the people's interest once the majority of population became educated, and the economy industries moved their attention to books, magazines, newspapers and other reading materials that could full the people's leisure time (Honoré, 2008).

### **The contemporary activities of leisure time**

In contrast to the choices for leisure activities in historical societies, the contemporary societies choose activities that give people the chance to escape the daily alert rhythm, like gardening, lecture, art etc. The leisure time industry has adapted to the new requests, and developed dedicated places for slow activities, like thematic parks or camping spaces (Honoré, 2008).

The rupture of traditions and of the influence of family, values, culture, norms, education or religion, specific to the contemporary societies, has emerged into the development of new institutions and communities, which give people the chance to explore new identities. It is the case of small groups, identified by certain references in domains like religion, politics, sports, traveling, games etc. (Urry, 1994).

Cubbit (1991) emphasizes the role of mass-media in the use of leisure time, which is described as “video-time”. The author refers to the consumed time people use, being under the pressure of the rapid passing of time, by always changing TV channels or by recording shows and films and watching it fast forward. The spending of leisure time has become connected and dependent to the development of technology, and it came with risks like being exposed to tragedies presented by the mass-media. Being connected to the “video-time”, people started to feel nostalgic about the past, which is seen as a slow period. This gave the leisure time industry the possibility of developing new forms of spending the free time, like museums, thematic farms, or thematic camps; this new approach has given a green signal to the consumerism current (Giddens, 1991).

The 21<sup>st</sup> century places relaxation as the main request of leisure activities. Regardless the perceived speed of any type of activity, people found ways to have relaxing moments as well: by adopting flexible working hours, immigrating to the rural area, or developing static hobbies (Honoré, 2008). Sullivan (2008) considers that money rich – time poor people choose to hurry even during their free time, by using leisure services and technologies.

### **The future of leisure time**

The future foresees the replacement of workers with automatized work force, as a result of the implementation of the universal basic income (UBI). The UBI assumes a fix amount given to individuals, in order to ensure their living. The studies show a replacement of workers in a proportion of 57% at global level, which will result in a high proportion of people with a high amount of free time (Kingma et al).

Robertson (1985) identified three possible scenarios in relation to peoples’ available time:

1. business as usual – this scenario includes a clear demarcation of leisure time from other types of time, and the use of private and public products and services for spending leisure time;
2. hyper-expansionist (HE) – the scenario presents the non-specialized persons in a non-working position, so people will have more free time; also, the people’s life style will evolve around mass leisure activities, coordinated by experts in the field;

3. sane, humane, ecological (SHE) – this perspective presents people working within a field they love, as they will already benefit of a basic income from the public budget; the situation will offer the possibility to spend the leisure time as wished, without the intervention of an industry or of experts.

### **Time capital: individual and family leisure time**

Urry (1994) uses the term of “desynchronization” to describe how contemporary individuals use their free time in relation to their families’: people have developed “the personalized time”, as a result of the lower possibilities to spend time with their family members. This situation funded the “quality time”, which describes activities or periods of time spent with other persons, at the same time, and in the same location, taking part at similar actions.

Preda (2013) considers that if people spend quality time, by themselves or with significant ones, this can have a great impact to the quality of life, “influencing the people’s disposition or health”, and, thus, contributing to “the individual time capital”. The last concept is used by the author to describe “an asset of an individual which is the only convertible clear capital, which a person is born with” (Preda, 2013). The individual time capital is composed out of an individual’s chronological time and the quality of the time spent (Preda, 2013).

The individual or family quality time has been discussed since Becker (1965), emphasizing the role of technology and equipment in the process of gaining time. Studies have shown that families found the possibility of saving time by using products and services dedicated for the household.

Harvey et al (2001) considers that the market economy does not take into matter the people’s characteristics, when developing leisure time products and services. Sullivan (2004) argues that people with high financial situations dispose of a low quantity of free time, which translates into a low possibility of having time for consuming these products and services. These money rich-time poor persons usually choose to spend a big amount of money on products and services which give them the impression that they use their leisure time in a qualitative way, and which also may attest their social status.

Williams (1980) characterized free time into three categories: volunteer work, mass-media related activities (watching TV, watching movies etc.) and socializing/relaxation activities. A study conducted by Robinson (1977) indicated that married persons have less leisure time, while the parent status influences mostly the mothers’ reduction of leisure time; this is also the case of richer persons, who benefits of a lower quantity of leisure time than people with lower or medium financial possibilities. The studies have also shown that the

higher the education level, the higher the quantity of leisure time, maybe as an effect of better organizing skills.

Reisch (2001) considers that the quality of time that people spend within the family or with the significant others is dependent on three factors: the quantity of available time, the possibility of managing the available time and the possibility of overlapping with other people's available time. Shaw (1997) evaluates that the quality family time is a determinant aspect of the family's functionality, which offers the members to feel part of a group.

Zabriskie and McCormick (2001) classify families by the options of spending time together in two types: 1) core families – which chose typical leisure activities with the purpose of developing the family cohesion (like watching TV, or playing a family game), and 2) balance families – which seek to develop new capabilities together during the leisure time, by always approaching new activities (like hiking).

According to Jacobs and Gerson (2001), the changes within families and at individual level which occurred during the last decades, have influenced the amount of leisure time in a positive manner. The authors' conclusion can be explained through the externalization of household chores and the appeal to childcare services, which give individuals and families more time for leisure activities. The structure of the family and socio-demographic aspects are, though, important aspects when analyzing available free time: single-parent families, higher educated individuals and older people tend to have less leisure time (Jacobs and Gerson, 2001).

### **Strategies for gaining leisure time**

The quantity of leisure or free time may be dependent on factors like the working hours, or technology. Both time poverty and a high amount of free time can prejudice the individual's life quality: while the lack of free time prevents quality time, the availability of free time may imply a lack of financial resource (Williams et al, 2015).

Persons who dispose of a high financial fund can gain time by hiring external services for household chores and for childcare and child education, or by buying appliances that ease of hurry chores (Williams et al, 2015).

The new technologies are designed to help people gain time, by contributing to the efficiency and the effectiveness of the daily tasks. Also, the polychronic time orientation helps in gaining time, by developing several activities in parallel. (Lindquist and Kaufman-Scarborough, 2007).

A study conducted in 2018 on a national representative sample in Romania, on the theme of online acquisitions, showed that in the Romanians'

top preferences are kitchen appliances (IRES, 2018).

The flexibility of working hours is a factor that needs to be taken into consideration when analyzing possibilities to gain time. An AMIGO study (2005) at the level of the Romanian society on 15 to 64 years old respondents indicated that 47% of the occupied population have at least once benefited of a flexible working schedule, in order to solve a family issue, while 67,2% of the urban occupied population did not. The study revealed that the more intellectual the work is, the lower the possibility to benefit of a flexible working schedule. An AMIGO study conducted in 2017 regarding the occupied population indicated that in the first trimester of 2017 41.41% of the Romanian employees were working on a full-time schedule, and only 6.46% were working on a partial norm contract. In relation to both family and working tasks, Larsson and Sanne (2005) propose a series of tactics in order to better organize the time, to eliminate stressful state of minds as a result of over-agglomeration, and also to gain time:

- using a planning list;
- externalizing household tasks;
- using the technology in daily tasks;
- prioritizing activities;
- learning to refuse;
- not to volunteer every time;
- eliminating perfectionist standards.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research was an exploratory process, combining quantitative and qualitative methods of research. Aiming to describe time management strategies in families with children, the study targeted to highlight leisure behaviors of parents as individuals and of families as a group.

The empirical study followed an innovative mix of social investigation instruments, specific to the sociological survey: questionnaires, interviews, time budgets and alternative scenarios. The instruments included (among others) the following study dimensions regarding leisure time:

- the questionnaire and the interview grid: leisure-time capital, methods of gaining time;
- the time budget grid: individual leisure time, family leisure time;
- alternative scenario plan: the projection of leisure time in 10-15 years, in relation to the family life.

The data have been collected on self-applied questionnaires, which included opinion and factual data, on an availability lot of 90 respondents from rural and urban areas, targeting to include representatives of families with low, medium and high financial situation. The questionnaire's structure included the time budget grid for

registering the activities during a working and a weekend day, referring to the main and secondary activity developed on a minimum of 30 minutes period of time, the participants, the location, the evaluation of the main activity, the absent persons and the period of time which the activity is repeated at.

The interview grid followed the structure of the questionnaire, aiming to understand undetailed registrations during the quantitative analysis. 17 interviews have been conducted with male and female respondents, from rural and urban areas, with low, medium and high financial situation.

The alternative scenario technique (according to Bishop et al, 2007) has been used to develop different possible scenarios of the future of leisure time, in relation to the family life, reporting to given key-drivers: the character of the family, the professional positions held by the members, the level of involvement in the professional activity, the working schedule, the residence area and the financial situation. The scenarios have been developed with 11 young students aged between 22 and 24, grouped into three teams.

The study was conducted during April 2017 – May 2018.

## RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The analysis of the data reflects the results obtained through the mix of instruments, distributed in relation to the variables that define the dimensions of the study.

Analyzing the time budgets, as it can be seen in Figure 1, the main leisure activity for the respondents is represented by relaxation, followed by personal care, playing family games and shopping. In 28.9% of the cases, the participants registered relaxation activities during the weekend, and in 16.3% of the cases, during the week-days. People prefer to go shopping (4.2%), to do gardening (0.5%), and to eat out (0.7%) in a higher rate during weekends, and allocate a higher amount of time during week-days to personal care (9.3%), playing family games (5.4%) and doing sports (1.2%). The tendencies for spending leisure time during week-day and weekend, in function of the residential environment, as shown in Table 1, indicates the preferences of the lot of respondents to eat out and to relax mostly during weekends. Table 1 also shows that people from the urban area prefer doing sports mostly on week-days, and that people in the rural dedicate time for games in an even manner no matter the type of day, while people from the urban area prefer to play games mostly on week-days. Table 2 presents the tendencies of the people who dispose of a high financial situation to shop mostly on week-days, in comparison to the other respondents; this category

of participants prefers to allocate time for games mostly on weekends, while low and medium financial level families allocate playtime during week-days. No matter the financial situation, people prefer to relax on weekends and to take care of themselves mostly on week-days; these results correlate to the leisure characteristic of the weekend, respectively to the labor perspective of the week-days.

As Figure 2 shows, and as expected, people spend, in average, 37.28 more minutes for family leisure activities during weekend days than on a working day. When it comes to individual time, the respondents registered an average of 2.07 hours during the week-day and of 1.57 hours during the weekend-day, as represented in Figure 3. This can result as a consequence of the time allocated during working days to prepare for work.

Most of the family leisure activities during the week-days take place at home (82.90% of 216 cases) or in the park (7.90% of 216 cases). During the weekend, people prefer mostly at home leisure activities (65.70% of 271 cases), followed by parks (10.00% of 271 cases), leisure dedicated institutions (10.00% of 271 cases), or in the city (4.40% of 271 cases). A similar distribution regarding the location is available for individual time: 89.70% out of 216 cases took place at home during week-days and 90.20% of 61 cases during weekend days; the second place preferred for individual time is a dedicated institution, especially cosmetics and spas. Family leisure activities take place together with the child/children (59.90% of 167 cases), with the life partner (40.10% of 167 cases) and with the whole family (22.20% of 167 cases) during week-days. A similar distribution was observed during weekends, the life partner and the child/children being mentioned in 55.80% of 258 cases. Family leisure time has been evaluated as relaxing and useful in most of the cases, no matter the registered day, while the individual time during week-days has been evaluated as useful in 29.00% of 93 cases, and relaxing during weekends, by 49.20% out of 61 cases. We can understand that people choose to spend their individual time during week-days doing activities that are required for personal care, while on weekends they choose to relax. The life partner has been mentioned in 24 cases regarding family leisure time during week-days and in 10 cases during weekends, when asked about the person who was not present and should have. When registering family leisure time, in 70.10% of 211 cases, people referred to daily activities during week-days and to weekend activities in 31.00% of 261 cases. In the case of individual activities, while in 73.90% of 92 cases people referred to daily activities during week-days, for the weekend, 45.00% of 60 cases referred to more than once a week-activities.

Statistical analysis indicate a significant correlation between weekend days and residence area, respectively the level of income, as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The data show that people from urban areas and people with a high level of income tend to spend their weekends doing family leisure activities.

Family leisure time is described as “pleasant moments (...) which can help to improve the couple and the parent-child relationships” (rural, low financial level), underlying the perceived role of time spent with the family members in the development and maintaining of a good relationship, and maybe in the family’s cohesion. People from urban areas consider it as “a rare value” or “a state of happiness” (urban, high level of income). For all the respondents, no matter the financial situation, nor the residential area, spending leisure time with the family is “very important” and “important”. Statistical data presented in Table 5 show that the amount of family leisure time determines the level of satisfaction regarding work-life balance ( $\text{sig}=0.05$ ). As Figures 4 and 5 indicate, no matter the residential area, or the level of income, people declare that they can spend leisure moments with their families daily or several times a week, and only 10 persons registered a weekly frequency. Simple walks are the most frequent choice for both rural and urban respondents, when it comes to ways of spending family leisure time, as presented in Figure 6. The respondents in rural areas also mentioned sports, playing games and going to the cinema, while for the ones in rural areas the frequency of answers indicated games, going to the cinema and traveling. In Figure 7 it can be observed that people with a high income mentioned most frequently playing family games, followed by walks and going to the cinema, while for the respondents from the other financial categories, family walks are the preferred family activities. For many families, cooking has transformed from an activity specific to the engaged time into a family leisure activity, especially in the case of mothers and children. Figure 8 presents respondents who graduated a vocational school as the highest level of education, spending their family leisure time by taking walks and by playing family games. This is also the case for the most frequent mentioned activities by people who graduated high school. People with higher education level prefer also walks, followed by going to the cinema, playing games, doing sports, traveling, shopping and doing cultural activities; this distribution can be a result of the highest financial possibilities of higher educated persons, due to the better chance to have a well-paid job.

The amount of individual time also determines the satisfaction with the work-life balance ( $\text{sig}=0.02$ ), as shown in Table 6. Even if the above results

indicate that people make time for family leisure activities quite often, when it comes to individual leisure time, most of the people from urban areas consider that they can spend individual moments weekly (20) or several times a week (14), while people from rural areas register several times a month moments (5), or weekly ones (4), as Figure 9 indicates. Low and medium level income respondents consider that they have weekly individual leisure time, while most of the high level income respondents register several times a week individual moments, as presented in Figure 10. Rural respondents declare that they spend their individual time doing cultural activities (12), taking care of themselves (7) or shopping (4), while urban respondents prefer cultural activities also (35), followed by personal care activities (25), meetings with friends (19), and relaxation activities (13), indicated in Figure 11. Figure 12 indicates that no matter the financial possibilities, people prefer cultural activities. While medium and high level income respondents prefer to spend their individual time doing personal care activities, the low level income persons prefer to relax on their personal time. In Figure 13 we can notice that high educated persons prefer cultural and personal care activities, while respondents with a lower level of education prefer to relax themselves or to meet with friends.

When spending family time, a low rate of respondents declared that they prefer restaurants or places with dedicated spaces for children (8). Also, only 5 people affirmed that they contact travel agencies for organizing or buying tickets for their holidays.

When thinking about the traditional or modern character of the family, in relation to the hierarchic level of the professional occupation, the young students foresee that in 10-15 years leisure time will consist of short family holidays, due to the overworked schedule. Ideally, the youngsters wish for exotic family vacations. Referring to the work schedule and the level of involvement in the professional activity, the young students anticipate an availability for family time, due to a flexible work schedule. In relation to the residence area and the financial situation, the students consider that in 10-15 years people will dispose of a reduced amount of leisure time, also due to the overloaded contracted time.

In order to gain time, the participants to the study mentioned the externalization of household tasks. It is the case of 11 families with high income level, 10 with a medium income level and 13 with low financial situation. As presented in Figure 14, people call to services that can supplement or replace the household tasks. While only three persons with low income declared that they sometimes buy cooked meal, the respondents from the other financial categories call to cleaning services (10), laundry services (6), food delivery

services (13), ironing services (17), or home delivery services for products needed around the house (3). The female participants to the study have also mentioned the fact that they call to cosmetics services, like manicure and pedicure services, beauty services, or permanent manicure and permanent hair removal sessions. Most of the lot participants, no matter the level of income, declared that they have bought household appliances in order to ease and hurry the tasks around the house, as represented in Figure 15. Only nine persons stated that they did not buy such products. The most frequently mentioned household appliances mentioned are the vacuum cleaner, followed by the washing machine, kitchen robot, and the dishwasher.

### CONCLUSIONS

The paper confirms that families with children dedicate most part of their weekends to spending family quality time, including doing household tasks, and not only leisure activities. Some chores have become leisure activities, because of the possibility to do them with the other family members, especially with children. While people with low and medium financial situation spend time with children especially during the week-days, the high income families allocate children time mostly on weekends. The way people choose to spend their family leisure time is dependent on their financial and spatial resources. People tend to allocate more time to family leisure activities than for individual moments. As a response to the technological innovations, people have started to call to household appliances or to personal care services that ease the job and that have long-lasting results. As for what the future holds, youngsters foresee a higher amount of leisure time, due to the implementation of a flexible working schedule and to the possibility of externalizing the household and the child-care responsibilities.

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**APPENDICES**

**Tables**

Table No.1  
*The distribution of the main leisure activity during week-days and weekend-days, on residential area, number of cases*

Activity	Week-day		Weekend-day	
	Rural (N=14, Cases=129)	Urban (N=70, Cases=558)	Rural (N=13, Cases=109)	Urban (N=66, Cases=437)
shopping	3	20	3	20
personal care	15	49	9	31
games	6	31	6	21
relaxation	18	94	25	132
sports	2	6	3	2
eating out				4

Table No.2  
*The distribution of the main leisure activity during week-days and weekend-days, on financial situation of the household, number of cases*

Activity	Week-day			Weekend-day		
	Low level (N=33, Cases=238)	Medium level (N=26, Cases=201)	High level (N=26, Cases=232)	Low level (N=33, Cases=196)	Medium level (N=23, Cases=166)	High level (N=24, Cases=185)
shopping	7	6	9	9	7	7
personal care	17	20	25	12	10	18
games	17	13	6	11	8	8
relaxation	41	33	35	58	43	57
sports	3	1	4	1	2	2
gardening	1	0	2			
eating out	1	0	3			

Table No.3  
*Statistical independence between residence area and family leisure time, during weekends*

Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
		Residence area
Family leisure time	Chi-square	10,317
	df	2
	Sig.	<b>,006</b>

Table No.4  
*Statistical independence between level of financial situation and family leisure time, during weekends*

Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
		Level of financial situation
Family leisure time	Chi-square	11,305
	Df	4
	Sig.	<b>,023</b>

Table No.5

Statistical correlation between the level of satisfaction with the work-life balance and the amount of family leisure time (N=88)

<b>I am pleased with the work-life balance.</b>		
<b>How often do you spend leisure time with your family?</b>	Pearson Correlation	0,206
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<b>0,055</b>
	N	88

Table No.6

Statistical correlation between the level of satisfaction with the work-life balance and the amount of individual time (N=87)

<b>How often do you have time for yourself?</b>		
<b>I am pleased with the work-life balance.</b>	Pearson Correlation	,249*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<b>0,02</b>
	N	87

## Figures

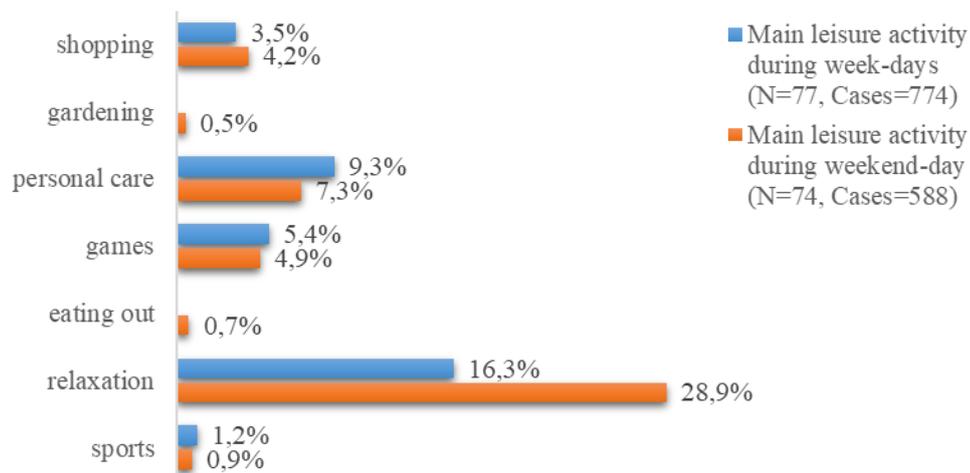


Figure No. 1. The distribution of the main leisure activity during week-days and weekend-days, % of cases

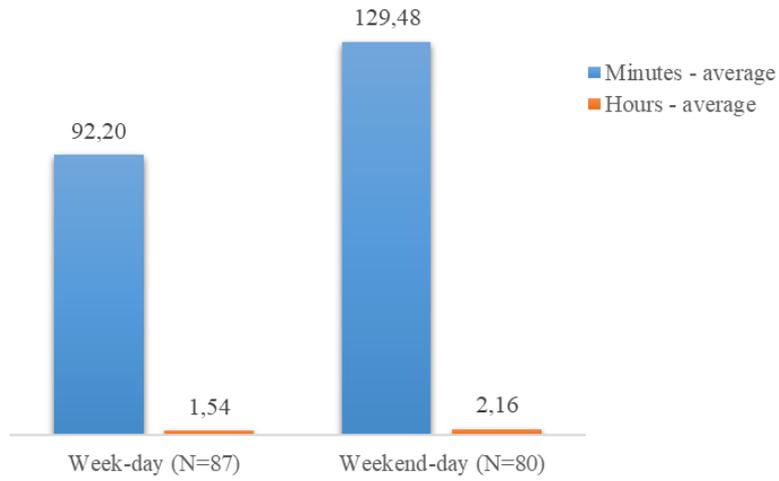


Figure No. 2. The distribution of the average minutes and average hours spent on family leisure activities during week-days and weekend-days

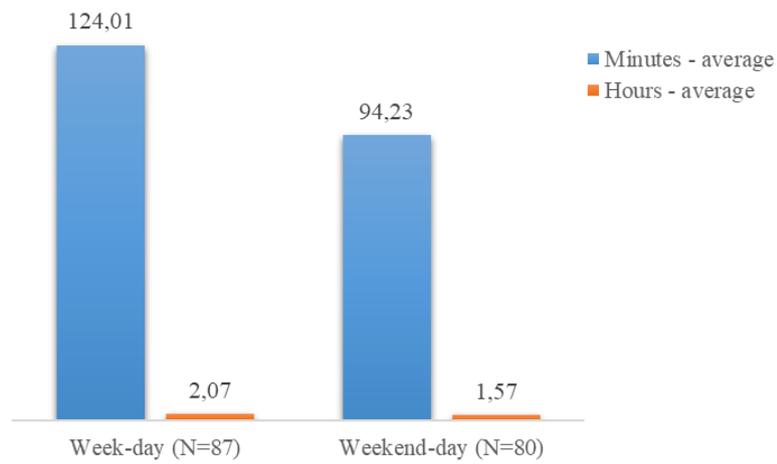


Figure No. 3. The distribution of the average minutes and average hours spent on individual activities during week-days and weekend-days

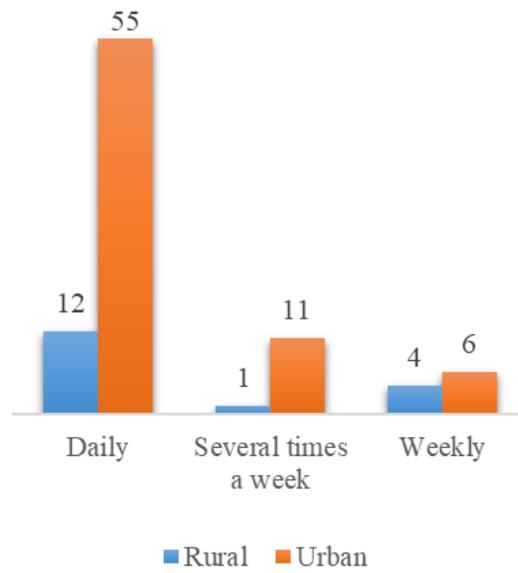


Figure No. 4. The distribution of respondents after the frequency of family leisure moments, on residential area, number of respondents

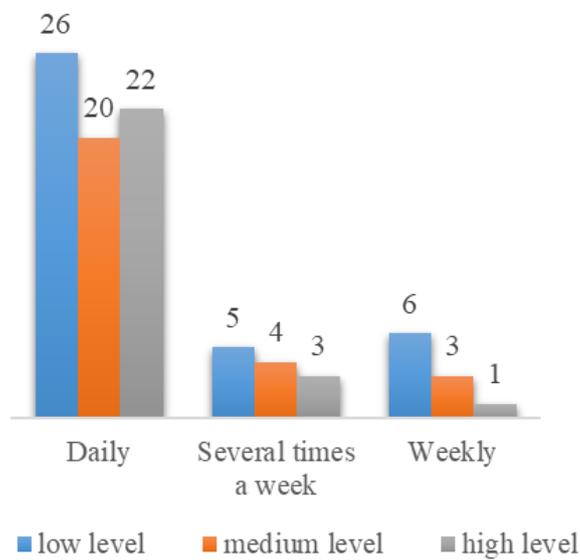


Figure No. 5. The distribution of respondents after the frequency of family leisure moments, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents

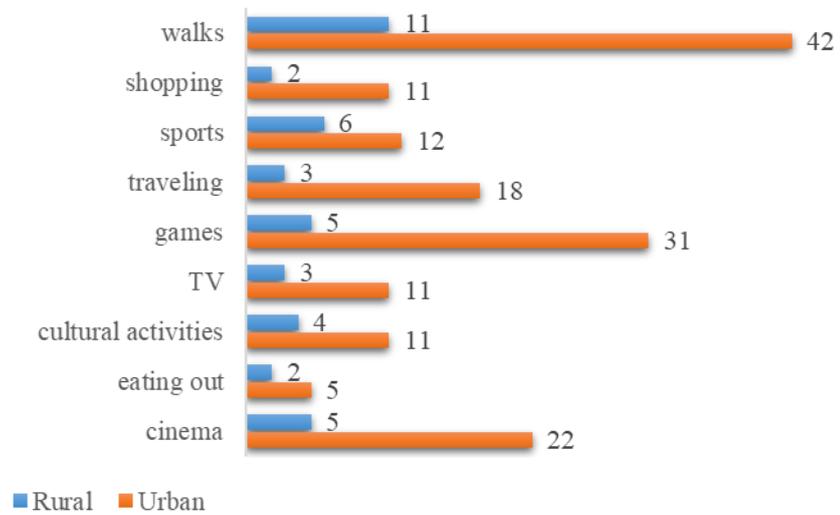


Figure No. 6. The distribution of respondents after the family leisure activities, on residential area, number of respondents

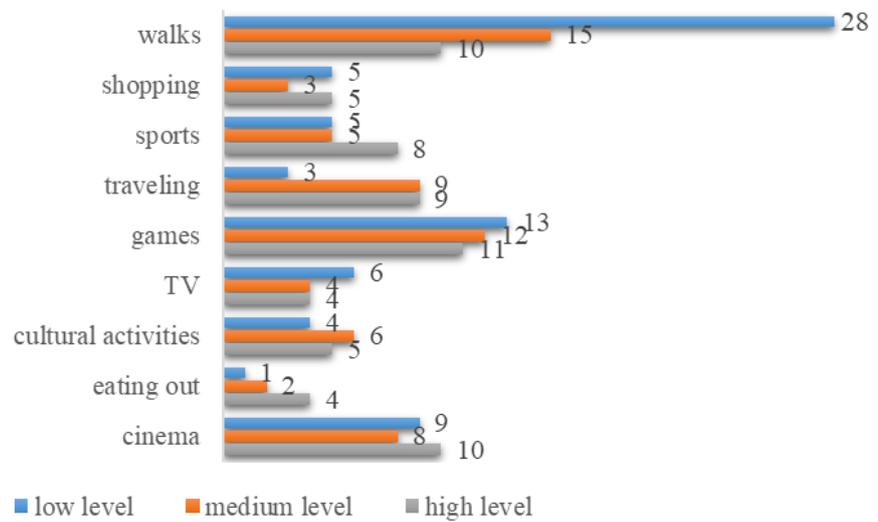


Figure No. 7. The distribution of respondents after the family leisure activities, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents

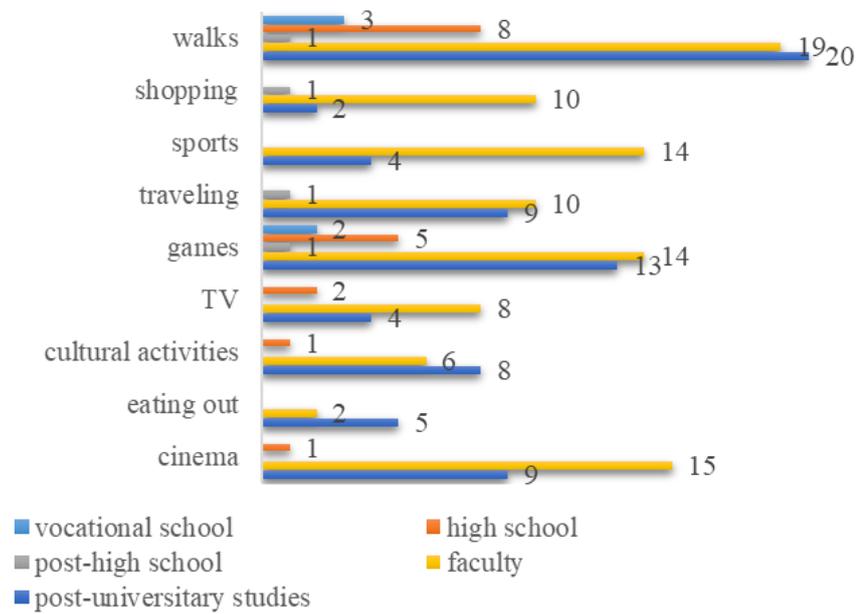


Figure No. 8. The distribution of respondents after the family leisure activities, on the respondents' highest level of education, number of respondents

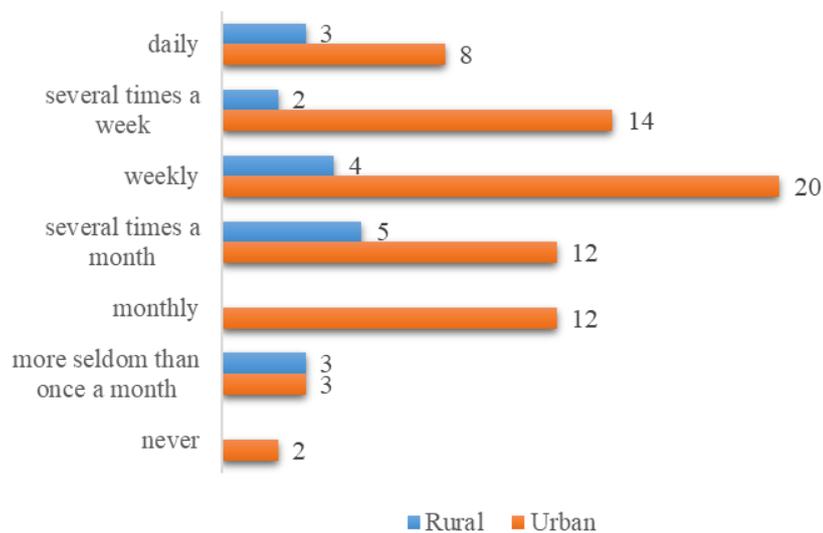


Figure No. 9. The distribution of respondents after the frequency of individual moments, on residential area, number of respondents

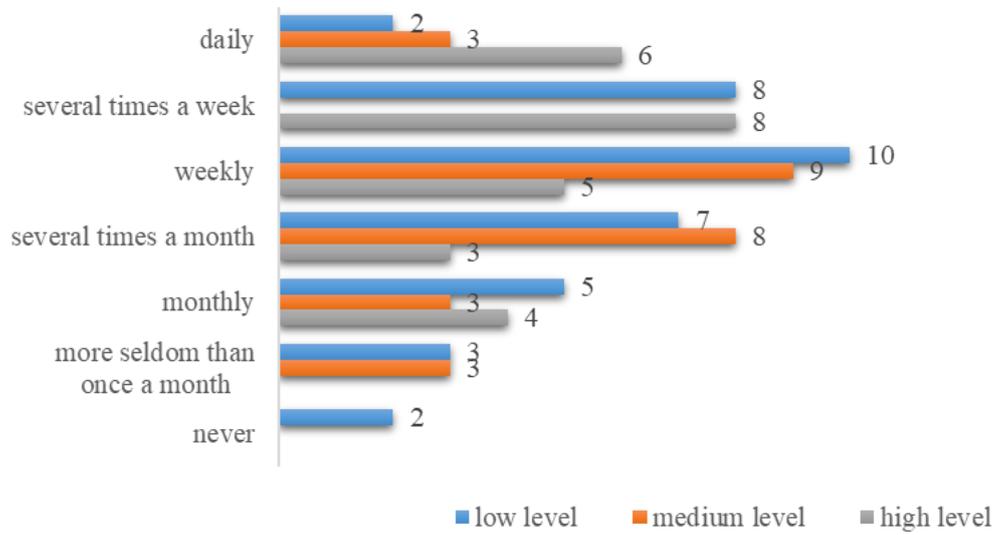


Figure No. 10. The distribution of respondents after the frequency of individual moments, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents

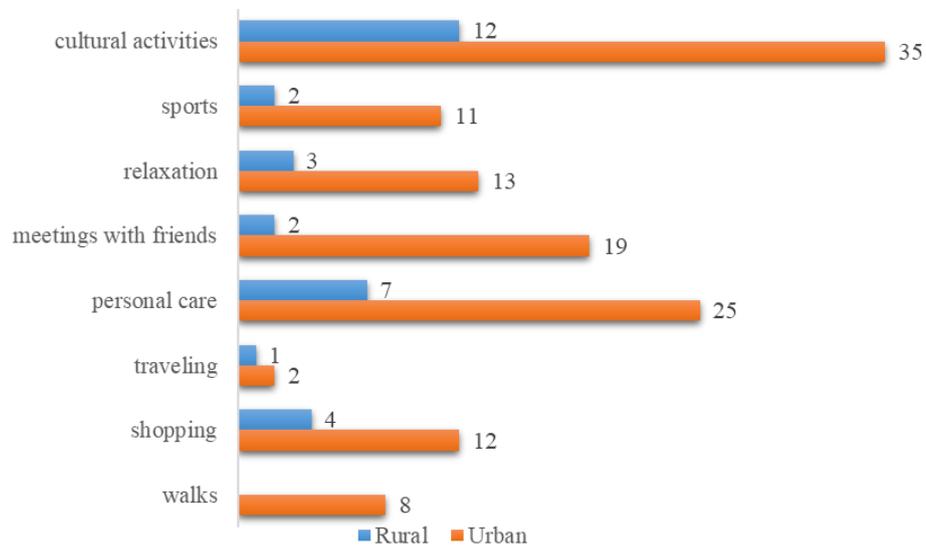


Figure No. 11. The distribution of respondents after the individual leisure activities, on residential area, number of respondents

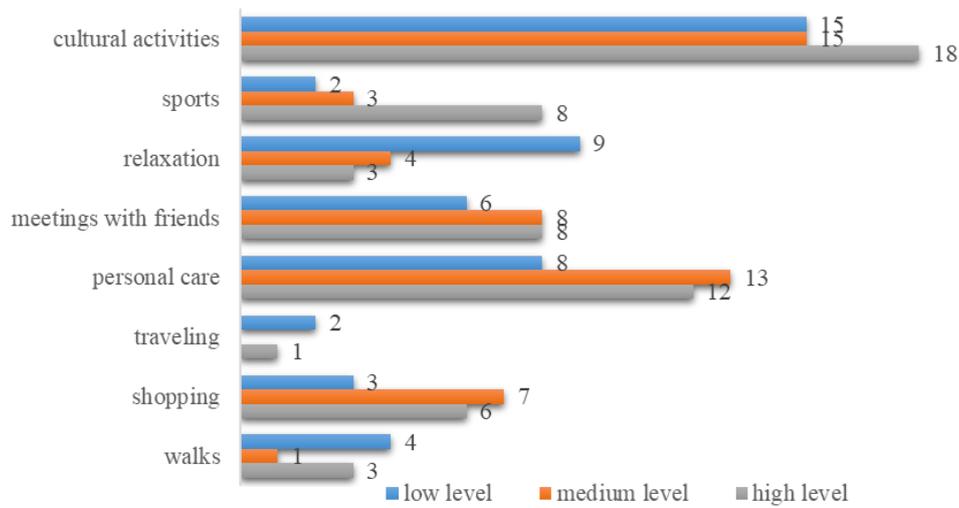


Figure No. 12. The distribution of respondents after the individual leisure activities, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents

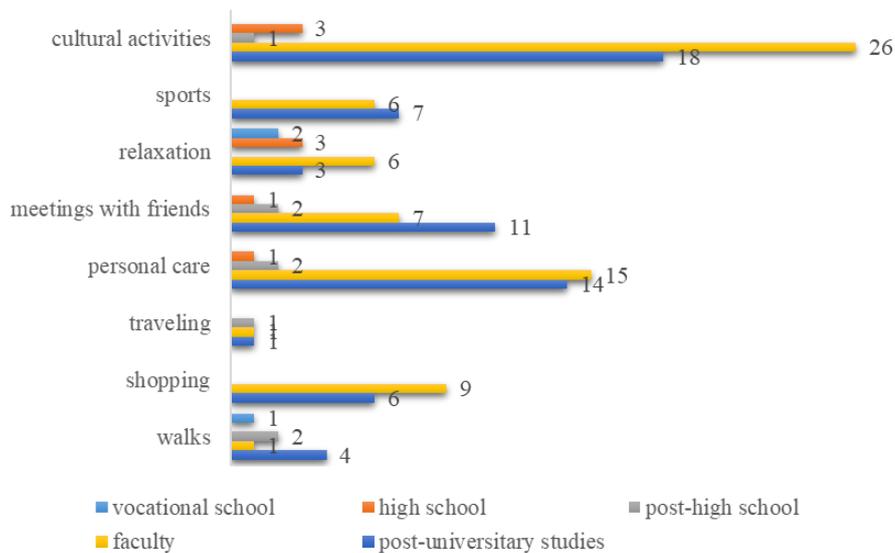


Figure No. 13. The distribution of respondents after the individual leisure activities, on the respondents' highest level of education, number of respondents



Figure No. 14. The distribution of respondents after the services they request in order to gain time, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents

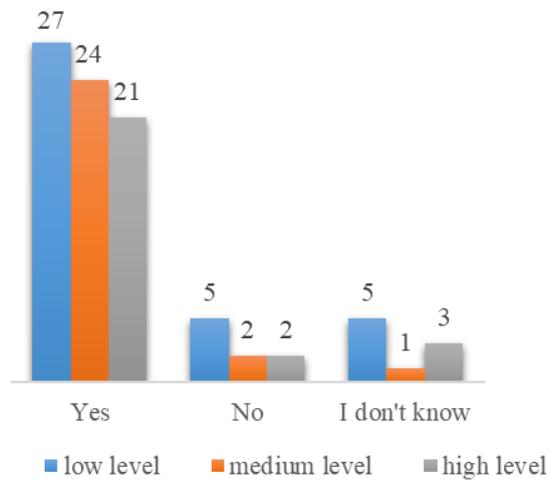


Figure No. 15. The distribution of respondents after the call to buying household specialized products to gain time, on financial situation of the household, number of respondents