



THE TIME BUDGET OF SOVIET CITIZENS – A NEW STATISTICAL TOOL OF THE “DEVELOPED SOCIALISM” PERIOD

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Abstract:

The time budget is the distribution of the entire fund of the day time (or another period) for various types of activities carried out by some kind of people's group.

The study of a time budget began in Soviet Russia in the 1920s – 1930s and is associated with the name of S.G.Strumilin.

The revival of the time use research dates back to the late 1950s and 1960s- the period of revival Russian sociology, during with discussion the possibility of switching to a 7-hour working day. The methodology for studying the time budget was based on the K. Marx ideas about expanding the scope of free time as the true wealth of society.

In 1959 the first post-war State survey of the time budget of workers and employees took place by CS Office of RSFSR. The distribution of daily fund was studied depending on the nature of the day: weekday-pre-weekend day-weekend day off; worker-non-worker. In 1963 the survey was covered four areas : Gorkovskaya oblast, Ivanovskaya oblast, Rostovskaya oblast, Sverdlovskaya oblast .Subsequently , the Central Statistical office of the RSFSR conducted survey of the time budget of workers, employees and collective farmers in 1977, 1980,1985,1990. Each survey covered about 50 th. families. Despite the brevity of publications , the data of this surveys are an excellent indicators of changes in people's daily lives, revealing gender differences in the structure of time budget. Thanks of these surveys , the social importance of domestic work began to be recognized in USSR.

Keywords:

Time budget, survey, Central Statistical Office of RSFSR, gender inequality.