of time spent in the spectrum of health behaviours impacts health and how to optimise these.

Limitations of the time use approach include a lack of information captured about occupational time, under-reporting of short duration activities (e.g., snacking, napping) and potential misclassification due to diary sensitivity for short duration activities. Nonetheless, with time use surveys having been conducted in many countries for several decades, there is a wealth of data that could be used for public health research.

While traditionally not used in this way, sociological time use surveys have enormous potential to answer research questions related to the public health contexts and, as demonstrated in this supplement, have sufficient methodological rigour to do so. With few population surveillance systems using consistent instruments to assess physical activity over time, and with most systems failing to capture light-intensity physical activity and contextual information, time use surveys provide a non-health focused trove of high-resolution data that can be used to investigate whole-of-day activity patterns. Simultaneously, use