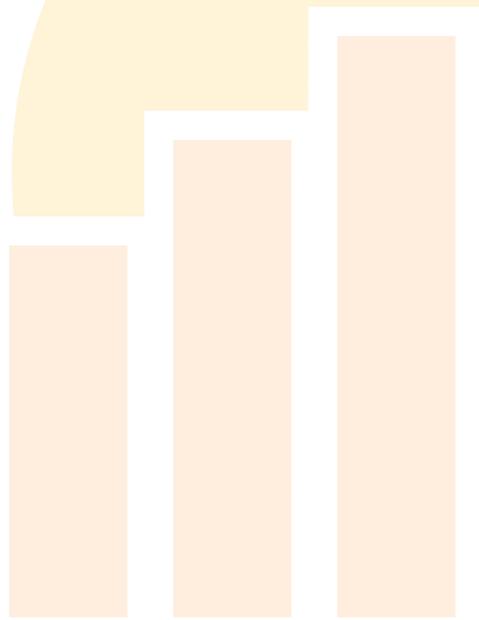


SUMMARY RESULTS OF TIME-USE SURVEY, AUTUMN, THE YEAR 1398



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Esfand- The year 1398



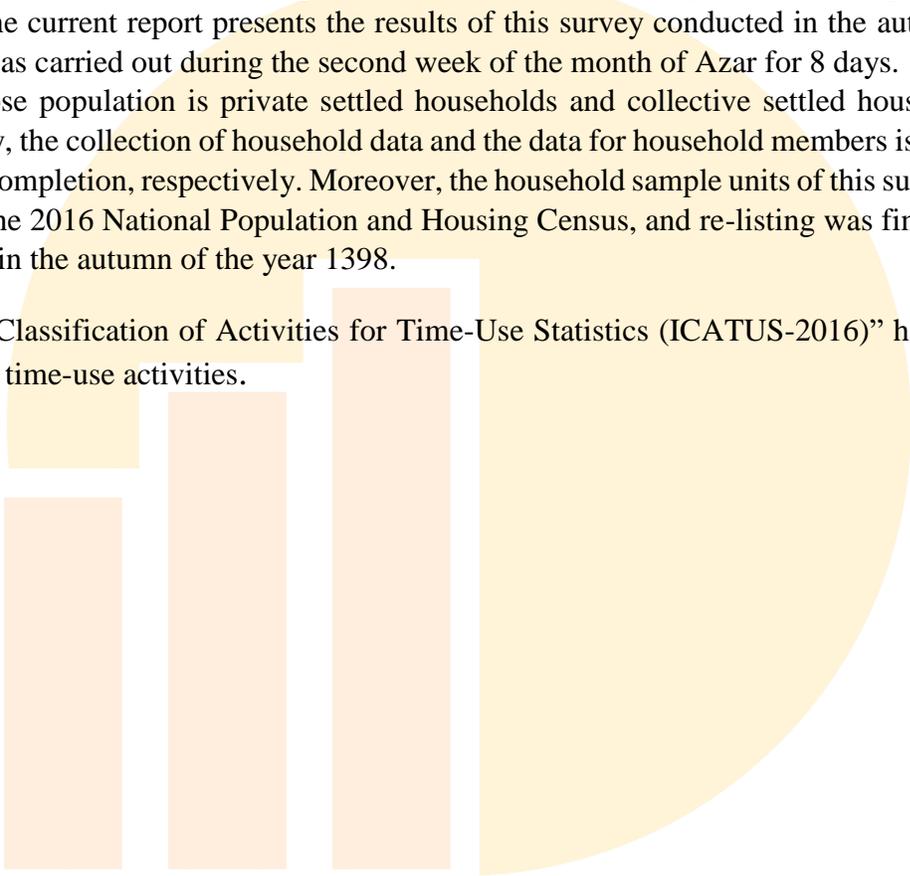
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Introduction

In order to obtain information on how people spend their time and recognize the type and duration of their activities, the Statistical Centre of Iran conducted the Time-use Survey for the first time based on a one-year statistical period in the autumn and winter of the year 1387 and spring and summer of the year 1388. For the second statistical period, the Survey was implemented in urban areas during the autumn and winter of the year 1393 and the spring and summer of the year 1394.

The first stage of the third statistical round of this survey was taken in urban areas during the autumn of the year 1398, and the rest of survey will be implemented in the winter of the year 1398 and spring and summer of the year 1399. The current report presents the results of this survey conducted in the autumn of the year 1398. The survey was carried out during the second week of the month of Azar for 8 days. This Survey is a sample survey whose population is private settled households and collective settled households in urban areas. In this Survey, the collection of household data and the data for household members is via face-to-face interview and self-completion, respectively. Moreover, the household sample units of this survey are selected from the frame of the 2016 National Population and Housing Census, and re-listing was finished before the start of this Survey in the autumn of the year 1398.

The “International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS-2016)” has been used for the classification of time-use activities.



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Findings

Studying the time-use activity pattern of the population aged 15 and over in urban areas based on the results of the autumn shows that, on average, the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity group of “self-care and maintenance” with 11 hours and 15 minutes, “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 6 minutes; activity group of “employment and related activities” with 2 hours 49 minutes, the activity group of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 2 hours and 41 minutes. Moreover, the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity groups of “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” with 2 minutes.

Among men, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, the most time, on average, spent during the 24 hours in a day was related to the activity groups of “employment and related activities”, with 5 hours and 2 minutes, “culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices” with 4 hours and 17 minutes, and “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice” with 1 hour and 39 minutes.

Among women, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, the most time, on average, spent during the 24 hours in a day was on the activity groups of: “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 4 hours and 26 minutes, “culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices” with 3 hours and 56 minutes, and “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice” with 1 hour and 54 minutes.

Comparing the time-use patterns among the men and women indicates that females spent more time on “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” during the 24 hours in a day than men, and spent less time on the activities related to “employment and related activities”.



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Table 1: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day, disaggregated by the time-use activity groups and sex in urban areas, autumn of the year 1398

(hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Average time per activity		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	2.49	5.02	0.43
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.02	0.06
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.41	0.52	4.26
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.33	0.16	0.48
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02	0.03
Learning	0.43	0.42	0.44
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.46	1.39	1.54
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.06	4.17	3.56
Self-care and maintenance	11.15	11.08	11.22

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Studying the time-use activity pattern of the youth aged 15-24 shows that after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, on average, the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity group of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 14 minutes, the activity group of “learning” with 3 hours and 58 minutes, “employment and related activities” with 1 hour 24 minutes. Moreover, the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity groups of “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” and “production of goods for own final use” with 2 minutes, respectively.

Studying the time-use activity pattern of the population aged 15-29 is almost the same as that of the population aged 15-24. According to the results, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, on average, the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 10 minutes, “learning” with 2 hours and 28 minutes and “employment and related activities”



with 2 hours and 15 minutes. Moreover, the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” with 2 minutes.

Table 2: Average time spent by the population aged 15-24 and 15-29 during the 24 hours in a day, disaggregated by the time-use activity groups and sex in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398 (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	15-24			15-29		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	1.24	2.22	0.31	2.15	3.51	0.47
Production of goods for own final use	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.20	0.24	2.12	1.50	0.32	3.20
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.21	0.06	0.35	0.32	0.08	0.55
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Learning	3.58	4.02	3.54	2.28	2.30	2.26
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.22	1.18	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.25
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.14	4.27	4.02	4.10	4.22	3.59
Self-care and maintenance	11.17	11.19	11.14	11.16	11.13	11.19

Studying the time-use activity by economic status shows that among the employed, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, on average, the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity group of “employment and related activities” with 7 hours and 26 minutes and the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the activity group of “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” with 1 minute.

Among the unemployed population, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, “Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” had the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day with 6 hours and 16 minutes, and “production of goods for own final use” and



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“unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” had the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day with 2 minutes.

Among the non-economically active population, the homemakers, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance” spent, on average, the most time during the 24 hours in a day, on the activity group of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 5 hours and 20 minutes and the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to “employment and related activities” with 1 minute.

The students, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance” spent, on average, the most time on the activity group of “learning” with 6 hours and 59 minutes. They spent the least time on the activity groups of “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” and “production of goods for own final use” with 1 minute.

The income recipients spent most of their time during the 24 hours in a day, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 6 hours and 2 minutes. This group of people spent the least time on the “learning” activity with 3 minutes.

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Table 3: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day disaggregated by the time-use activity groups and the economic activity status in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398 (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Total	Economically active		Non-economically active			
		Employed	Unemployed	Homemaker	Student	Income recipient	Others
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	2.49	7.26	0.24	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.03
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.03
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.41	1.01	1.36	5.20	0.40	2.13	0.46
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.33	0.18	0.18	1.01	0.11	0.18	0.10
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.07
Learning	0.43	0.06	0.19	0.03	6.59	0.03	0.04
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.46	1.19	2.28	2.03	1.40	2.44	1.01
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.06	3.16	6.16	3.57	4.05	6.02	1.44
Self-care and maintenance	11.15	10.30	12.35	11.25	10.56	12.27	13.33

Reviewing the time-use pattern of the literate population aged 15 and over indicates that, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”, they spent the most time during the 24 hours in a day, on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 3 minutes, “employment and related activities” with 3 hours and 2 minutes, and “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 2 hours and 37 minutes.

The illiterate people spent the most time during the 24 hours in a day, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance, on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 35 minutes”, “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 3 hours and 19 minutes, and “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practices” with 2 hours and 22 minutes.

Comparing the time-use pattern of the literate people and illiterate population indicates that out of nine-fold time-use activities, the literate people spent more time on the activity groups of “employment and related activities” with 2 hours, “learning” with 45 minutes and “unpaid caregiving services for household and family members” with 20 minutes than the illiterate population during the 24 hours in a day.

Table 4: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day disaggregated by the time-use activity groups, and the literacy status in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398 (hour/ minute)

Time- use activity groups	Literate	Illiterate
Both sexes	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	3.02	1.02
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.05
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.37	3.19
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.35	0.15
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.01
Learning	0.48	0.03
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.42	2.22
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.03	4.35
Self-care and maintenance	11.08	12.17



Comparing the time use activity pattern of people on holidays and non-holidays reveals that on holidays the population aged 15 and over in urban areas, spent an average of 50 minutes on the activity groups of “self-care and maintenance”, 31 minutes on “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice” and 10 minutes on “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” more time than on non-holidays. While the activity group of “employment and related activities” with 1 hour and 11 minutes, “learning” with 15 minutes and “unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”, with 6 minutes occupied less time than on non-holidays. Among other time-use activities, there is a slight difference between holidays and non-holidays.

Table 5: Average time spent during the 24 hours in a day by the population aged 15 and over and disaggregated by the time-use activity groups, and the holiday and non-holiday in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398 (hour/minute

Time- use activity groups	Average time of every activity	
	Holiday	Non-holiday
Both sexes	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	1.48	2.59
Production of goods for own final use	0.03	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.50	2.40
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.27	0.33
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02
Learning	0.30	0.45
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	2.13	1.42
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.09	4.06
Self-care and maintenance	11.58	11.08



The results of survey prove that married people, after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance", spent the most time on the activity group of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 3 hours and 54 minutes, the activity group of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 3 hours and 8 minutes and the activity group of "employment and related activities " with 3 hours and 6 minutes.

Widowed people spent the most time on the activity groups of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 4 hours and 49 minutes, "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 3 hours and 24 and "socializing, communication, community participation and religious" with 2 hours and 39 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Divorced people spent the most time on the activity group of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 3 hours and 54 minutes, the activity group of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 2 hours and 49 minutes and the activity group of "employment and related activities" with 2 hours and 39 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Never-married people spent the most time on the activity groups of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 4 hours and 34 minutes, "learning" with 2 hours and 52 minutes and "employment and related activities" with 2 hours and 31 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Comparing the time-use pattern of the married and never-married persons in the autumn reveals that never-married persons spent more time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity groups of "learning" with 2 hours and 47 minutes, and "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices", with 40 minutes, respectively than the married persons. While the married persons spent more time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity groups of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with nearly 2 hours and "socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice" with 24 minutes and "employment and related activities" with 35 minutes compared with the never-married persons.

Table 6: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day disaggregated by the time-use activity groups, and the marital status in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398

Time- use activity groups	Average time of every activity (hour/minute)			
	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married
Both sexes	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	3.06	0.30	2.39	2.31
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.08	3.24	2.49	1.05
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.42	0.12	0.21	0.07
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Learning	0.05	0.03	0.33	2.52
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.49	2.39	1.42	1.25
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.54	4.49	3.54	4.34
Self-care and maintenance	11.07	12.15	11.58	11.22

Table 7 represents that the average time spent during the 24 hours in a day by the population aged 15 and over on cyberspace (social networks), was 21 minutes of which the most time was spent on the time-use activity group of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 16 minutes. Only 22.3 percent of people reported that they used cyberspace (social networks) for doing the “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices related-activity”.



Table 7: Average time spent on cyberspace (social networks) by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day disaggregated by the time-use activity groups and relative frequency of participants in every time- use activity group in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398

Time- use activity groups	Average time spent of every activity on cyberspace (social networks) (hour/minute)	Relative frequency of participants in every time-use activity group (percent)
Both sexes	0.21	-
Employment and related activities	0.01	1.3
Production of goods for own final use	0.00	0.00
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	0.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.00
Learning	0.01	0.7
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	0.03	5.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.16	22.3
Self-care and maintenance	0.00	0.00

Looking over the average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day to earn or not earn income from the main activity shows that on average, people spent 2 hours and 49 minutes on “employment and related activities”. Moreover, people spent 21 hours and 11 minutes during the 24 hours in a day on unpaid activities, of which the most time was occupied by “self-care and maintenance” with 11 hours and 15 minutes and “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 6 minutes, respectively.



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Table 8: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day for various kinds of activities disaggregated by the time-use activity groups for earning income or not for earning income from doing the main activity in urban areas, autumn, the year (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	For earning income	Not for earning income
Both sexes	2.49	21.11
Employment and related activities	2.49	0.00
Production of goods for own final use	0.00	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	2.41
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.33
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.02
Learning	0.00	0.43
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious	0.00	1.46
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.00	4.06
Self-care and maintenance	0.00	11.15

The average time spent during the 24 hours in a day by the population aged 15 and over for various kinds of activities based on time-use activity groups, which were disaggregated by the people for whom the main activity was done, tells that the people spent 18 hours and 1 minute for “own”, 2 hours and 56 minutes for “household members”, 8 minutes for “friends” and 5 minutes for “others”, 2 hours and 49minutes in the “workplace” and only 1 minute for charity organizations and public institutions.



Table 9: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day for various kinds of activities by the time-use activity groups disaggregated by the people for whom the main activity was done in urban areas, autumn, the year 1398 (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Total	For whom the main activity was done					
		Own	Household members	Friends	Others	Workplace	Charity organizations and public institutions
Both sexes	24.00	18.01	2.56	0.08	0.05	2.49	0.01
Employment and related activities	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.00
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid domestic services for	2.41	0.36	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid caregiving services for	0.33	0.04	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Learning	0.43	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socializing, communication, community	1.46	1.27	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
Culture, leisure, mass-media and	4.06	3.55	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Self-care and maintenance	11.15	11.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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Definitions and concepts

Private household:

Persons living together in one residence, sharing their living expenses and eating together constitute a household. A person living alone also forms a private household.

Private settled household:

A household living in a permanent residence which was made from hard materials, fixed tent, hut, straw hut, etc.

Collective household:

Persons who live together because of having common conditions (mainly common characteristics) and manage life affairs together.

Age:

The number of completed years since the date of birth.

Activity group:

All the activities a person may spend time on during the 24 hours in a day based on the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS), which are divided into 9 main groups.

Work:

Any economic activity (mental or physical) which is carried out for earning an income (in-cash or in-kind) and the goal of which is the production of goods or provision of services.

Activity status:

In this survey, it refers to the activity status of the people during the last 7 days before the enumerator's visit. Each of these people, with regards to the work definition, falls into one of the following groups:

Economically active population:

All people aged 15 and over who during the 7 days prior to the survey, contributed to the production of goods and services, (employed) or were potentially able to participate (unemployed) in them, are considered economically active population.

Employed:

Under the definition of the work, all people aged 15 and over who worked at least one hour during 7 days before the enumerator's visit but they have not worked in their routine job are treated as employed. Furthermore, people with the following conditions are also considered employed:

- People who have a job but have not worked at least one hour during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit,
- People who work for their own agricultural activity and due to their seasonal work have not worked at least one hour during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit,
- People who, during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit, have not worked due to their rotating shifts,
- People who, have got scholarships from their workplace and now are studying, and due to this reason, they have not worked during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit.
- People who have not worked, during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit due to leave, vacation, illness, and travel, etc.
- People who have not been temporary at work due to temporary organizational changes, equipment and machinery breakdown, and absence of customers or orders,
- People who have got suspended from their job but have a formal attachment to their job

Unemployed:

All persons, aged 15 and over, who during the 7 days before the enumerator's visit did not work at least for one hour, and did not have any job are considered unemployed provided that they have the two following conditions:

1. For seeking work during the last 30 days before the enumerator's visit, they have taken specific steps including registration at a public or private employment exchange;



placing or answering newspaper advertisements, seeking assistance of friends or relatives, and application to employers, etc.

2. They were available for work, that is, during a 15- day period including the last 7 days and next 7 days, they were ready to start work. Moreover, the following persons are considered unemployed:
 - Persons who, according to work definition, are waiting to start a new job, that is, a job is available for them and they are going to be engaged in the work and are available to work.
 - Persons who are waiting for returning to the previous job and are ready to work (according to the definition). “Waiting for returning to the previous job” means that a person has had a job before and lost his/her job due to some reasons and has no formal job attachment, but he/she is waiting for returning to their previous jobs”.

Population not economically active:

All the population aged 15 and over who during the last 7 days before the enumeration day are not included in the two employed or unemployed groups are considered not economically active population.

Students:

All persons who are not employed or unemployed and are attending national formal education programmes or are studying abroad.

Income recipients:

Those who are not employed, unemployed (seeking work) or students and have regular incomes from pension, land and property, interests, dividends, etc.

Homemakers:

All persons who are not regarded as employed, unemployed (seeking work), students or “income recipient and are engaged in homemaking activities, are regarded as homemakers.

Other: those who are not classified in any of above groups are considered “Other”.

Literate:

Those who can read and write a simple text in Persian or any other languages, whether they have the official certificate or not, are regarded as literate.



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All the pupils, including first class-primary school beginners and learners of the Adult Literacy Movement, are also considered literate.

Marital status

Married:

Women or men who have concluded a permanent or temporary marriage contract, whether during the enumeration time live with their spouse or not, are considered married.

Widowed:

The women or men whose spouses have died and up to the enumeration time have not remarried are considered widowed.

Divorced:

The women or men who have been separated from their spouses because of divorce, and up to the enumeration time have not remarried are considered divorced.

Never married:

The women or men who have not married up to the enumeration time, are regarded as never married. The Women or men who have been engaged, but have not concluded a marriage contract yet lie in this group.

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Indicators

Average time of every activity

It refers to the total time spent by individuals on every activity group to the total population (population aged 15 and over of a household)

Total time spent on every activity group

Average time of every activity group =

Population aged 15 and over of a household

Proportion of individuals participating in every activity group

It refers to the ratio of the number of individuals participating in every activity group to the total population individuals (household persons aged 15 and over)

Individuals participating in each group

Relative frequency of individuals participating in every activity group =

Population aged 15 and over of a household

×100

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