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PRESS RELEASE

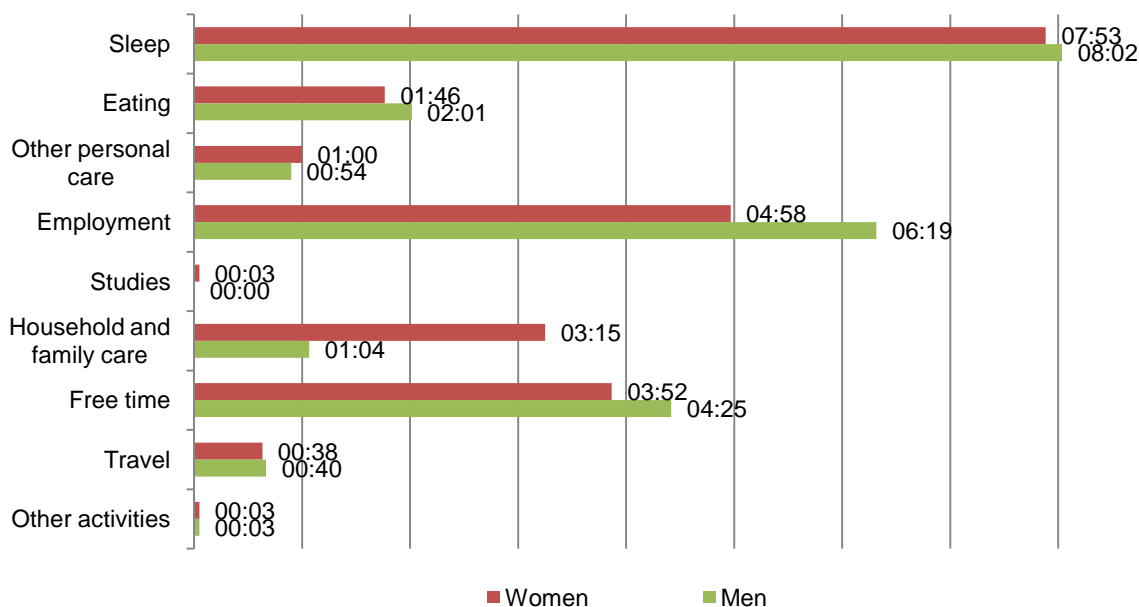
TIME USE SURVEY 2013 – 2014

Time Use of Employed persons

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) conducted – for the first time in Greece– the *Time Use Survey in households (TUS)* with reference period March 2013 to February 2014. Through this survey ELSTAT collects information on how the country's population uses and allocates its time to various activities (paid work, studies, childcare, socializing, travel time etc.). ELSTAT announced the results of the survey in a press release on 11/12/2014. Revised data are published, as ELSTAT had to proceed to the recalculation of the weighting factors in order to take into account both daily and monthly distribution of the completed diaries during the reference period.

This press release provides the revised information on *how employed persons use and allocate their time*. Data presented refer to household members aged between 20 and 74 years old and to their activities, as recorded in two diaries, one for a weekday, Monday to Friday, and one for a day during the weekend (Saturday or Sunday).

**Graph 1. Average daily time in main activities, in hours and minutes, by gender.
Population aged 20 - 74 years old**



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* **Free time** refers to time spent on activities related to social life and entertainment, sports and outdoor activities, arts, hobbies, computing and games, information and other voluntary activities

PRESS RELEASE: TIME USE SURVEY, 2013 – 2014



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Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

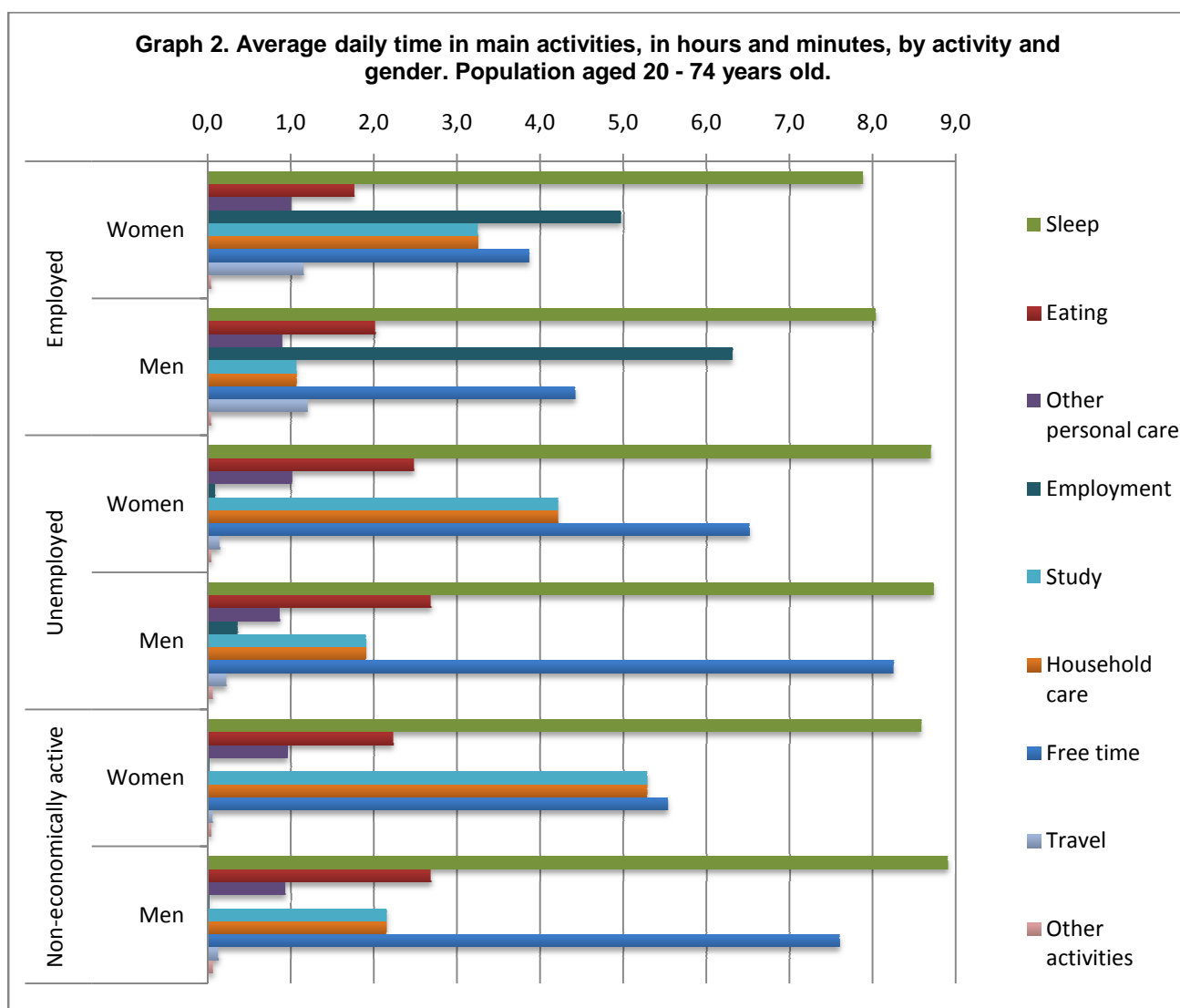
The results of the survey are *in hours and minutes per day*, that is as the average time spent on an activity. The average time is an average for the whole group of respondents, whether they participate in the activity or not, as well as the average across the whole year. The results presented here concern the total number of employed persons and all days of the year (working days or not). For example, the average daily time spent on employment is calculated based on the working hours recorded by each respondent, including all the days of the year (working days and not) and the entire population of employed persons.

- ✓ According to the results of the survey, employed women, aged between 20 and 74 years old, dedicate 4 hours and 58 minutes on their job, while, an important part of their daily time, is dedicated on activities related to free time¹ (3 hours and 52 minutes) and on household care² (3 hours and 15 minutes). Employed men of the same age group dedicate most of their time on their job (6 hours and 19 minutes) and on that related to free time (4 hours and 25 minutes), while they dedicate much less time on household care (1 hour and 4 minutes) (Graph 1, Table 1).
- ✓ The average daily sleeping time amounts to 7 hours and 53 minutes for women and 8 hours and 2 minutes for men - aged between 20 and 74 years old who are employed; this time includes night-time and daytime sleep, as well as time spent in bed before and after sleep (Graph 1, Table 1).
- ✓ For eating – time that includes eating meals or drinking beverages regardless of the location where the activity takes place – employed men aged between 20 and 74 years old spend, on average, 15 minutes more compared to employed women of the same age group. For personal grooming (brushing teeth, changing clothes, personal hygiene, shaving etc.) women dedicate 6 minutes more than men (Graph 1, Table 1).
- ✓ Employed men aged between 20 and 74 years old dedicate 2 minutes more compared to employed women of the same age group on travel (Graph 1, Table 1). The average daily time spent on travel to and from work is approximately the same for men and women (40 and 38 minutes respectively), while the time spent on travel related to leisure activities is greater for men (16 minutes) compared to women (12 minutes) (Graph 6).

By comparing the available data of the survey for all persons aged between 20 and 74 years old, certain differences are observed as regards the time dedicated on main activities between employed and non-employed persons (unemployed, pensioners, students, persons fulfilling domestic tasks and other non-economically active persons). The key highlights regarding how employed persons use and allocate their time to main activities compared to non-employed persons are presented in graph 2 and can be summarized as follows:

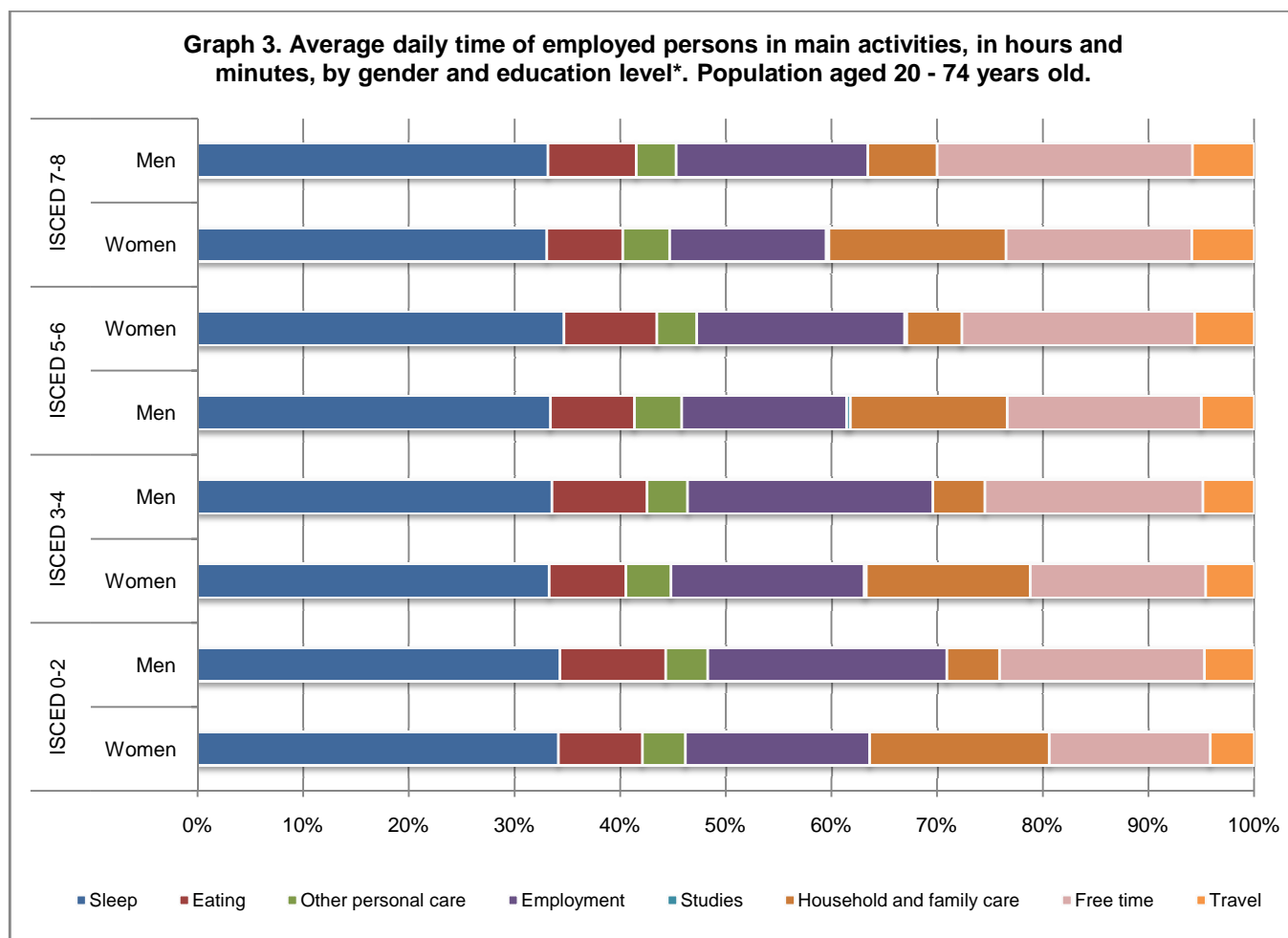
¹ Free time refers to time spent on activities related to social life and entertainment, sports and outdoor activities, arts, hobbies, computing and games, information and other voluntary activities

² Household care includes household upkeep, childcare and care of the elderly, pet care, construction and repairs of the dwelling etc.



- ✓ Based on the activity status, the results of the survey indicated that employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old dedicate 5 hours and 43 minutes on their job, while they also dedicate an important part of their daily time on activities related to free time (4 hours and 11 minutes) and on household care (2 hours and 2 minutes). Unemployed persons of the same age group dedicate 15 minutes on activities related to job and 7 hours and 26 minutes on activities related to free time, while they spend an important part of their time on household care (2 hours and 58 minutes) (Graph 2, Table 2).
- ✓ The average daily sleeping time is 7 hours and 58 minutes for employed persons, 8 hours and 44 minutes for unemployed, and 8 hours and 45 minutes for non-economically active persons aged between 20 and 74 years old; time that includes night-time and daytime sleep, as well as time spent in bed before and after sleep (Graph 2, Table 2).
- ✓ On activities during free time, employed men aged between 20 and 74 years old dedicate 4 hours and 25 minutes, while the corresponding time for women amounts to 3 hours and 52 minutes. As regards unemployed persons, the time dedicated on activities during free time amounts to 8 hours and 15 minutes for men and to 6 hours and 31 minutes for women aged between 20 and 74 years old (Graph 2, Table 2).

- ✓ Women aged between 20 and 74 years old, who are non-economically active, spend 5 hours and 17 minutes on household care, while men of the same age group that are non-economically active, spend 2 hours and 9 minutes (Graph 2, Table 2).

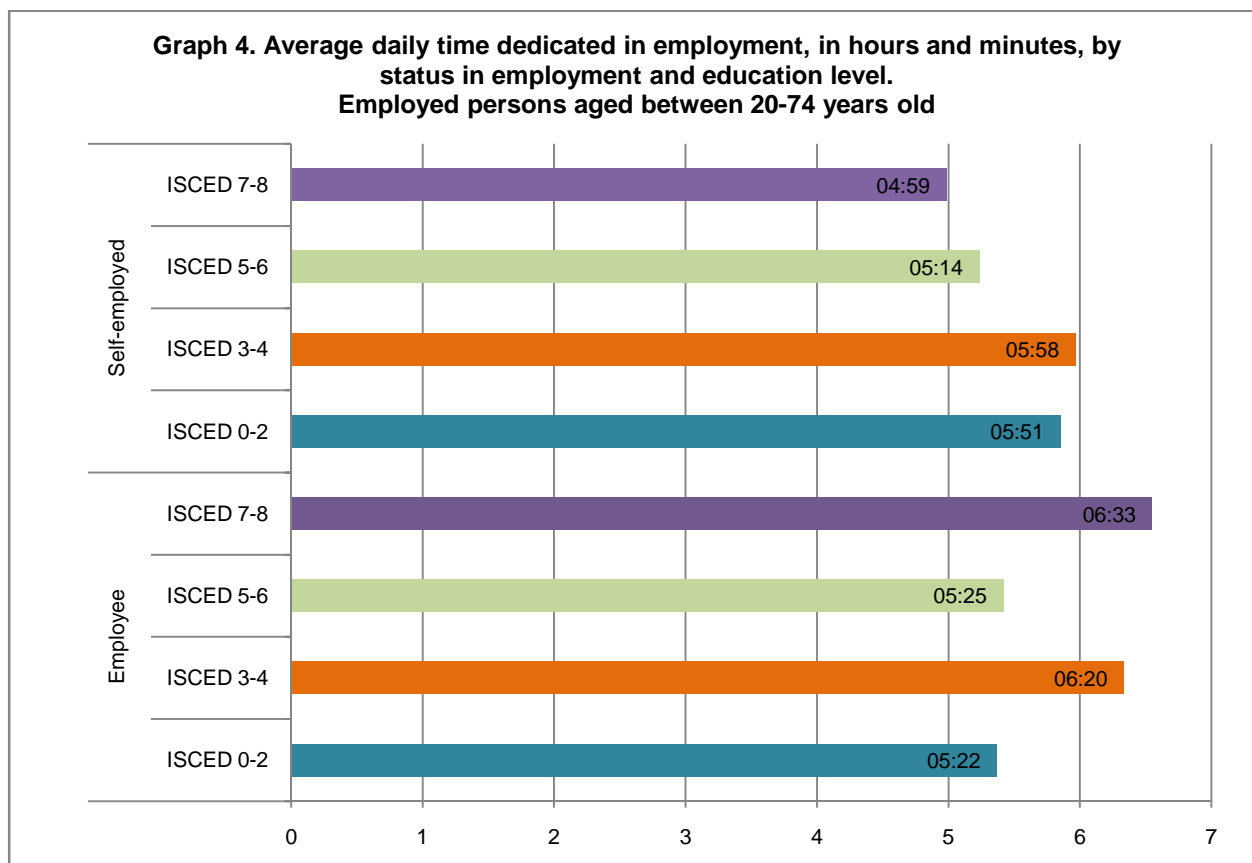


* The education levels correspond to **ISCED 2011** classification and are organised as follows:

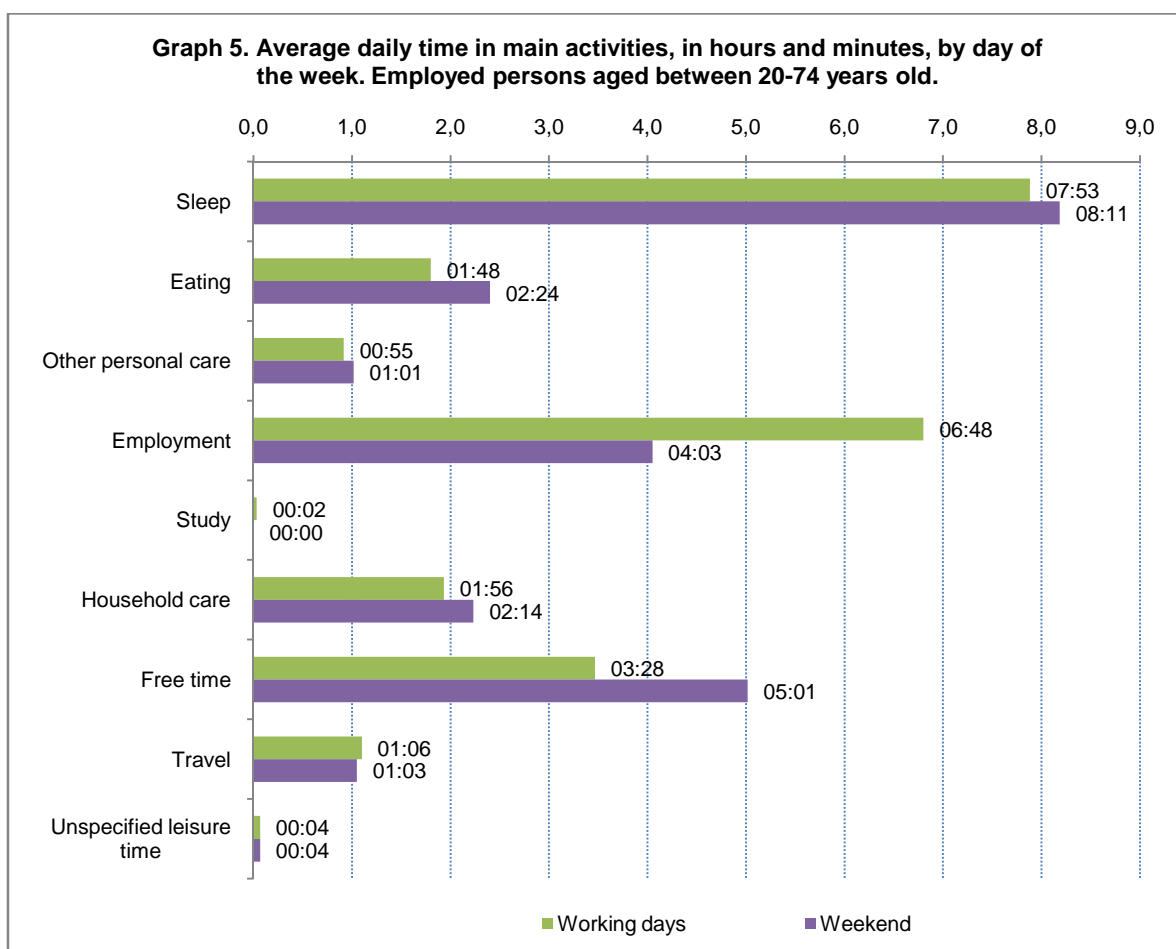
- ISCED 0-2: Up to lower secondary education
- ISCED 3-4: Upper secondary education and post- secondary education
- ISCED 5-6: Tertiary education
- ISCED 7-8: MSc or PhD

- ✓ Taking into consideration the education level completed, the results show that employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old, who have completed the lowest education levels (up to lower secondary education), dedicate more time on their job (men spend 6 hours and 4 minutes and women spend 4 hours and 58 minutes daily) and less time on activities related to free time (men spend 4 hours and 15 minutes and women spend 3 hours and 20 minutes daily), compared to employed persons that have completed the highest education levels (that is, persons who hold a master's degree or a PhD). The latter dedicate daily 5 hours and 24 minutes and 5 hours and 6 minutes, in the case of men and women respectively, on their job. On activities related to free time, employed men and women that have completed the highest education levels, dedicate 5 hours and 27 minutes and 3 hours and 57 minutes respectively (Graph 3, Table 3).

- ✓ Employed persons that have completed the higher education levels (that is, persons who hold a bachelor's degree), in parallel with their job, they dedicate time on studies as well (women spend 4 minutes and men spend 2 minutes daily) (Graph 3, Table 3).
- ✓ Men who have completed the lowest or lower education levels dedicate less time on household care (1 hour and 3 minutes) compared to men who have completed the highest education levels (1 hour and 19 minutes) (Graph 3, Table 3).

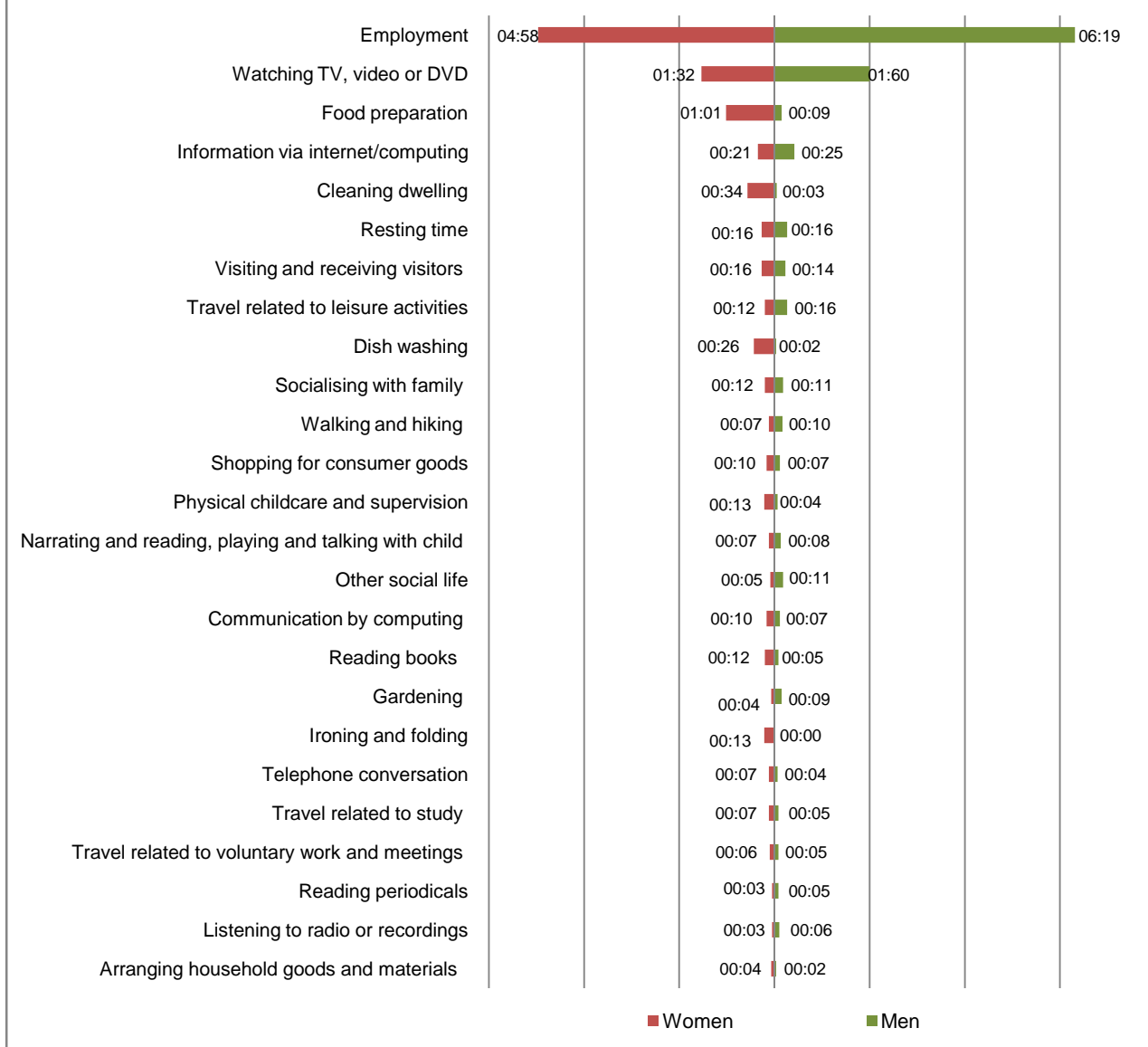


- ✓ The time spent on employment, for persons aged between 20 and 74 years old based on their education level, is increased in the case of employees that have completed the highest education levels (MSc or PhD) and it amounts to 6 hours and 33 minutes daily. For self-employed persons, the working hours decrease as the level of education increases. More specifically, the average daily time spent on employment amounts to 5 hours and 51 minutes for persons who have completed the lower education levels and it drops to 4 hours and 59 minutes in the case of self-employed persons that have completed the highest education levels (who hold a master's degree or a PhD) (Graph 4).

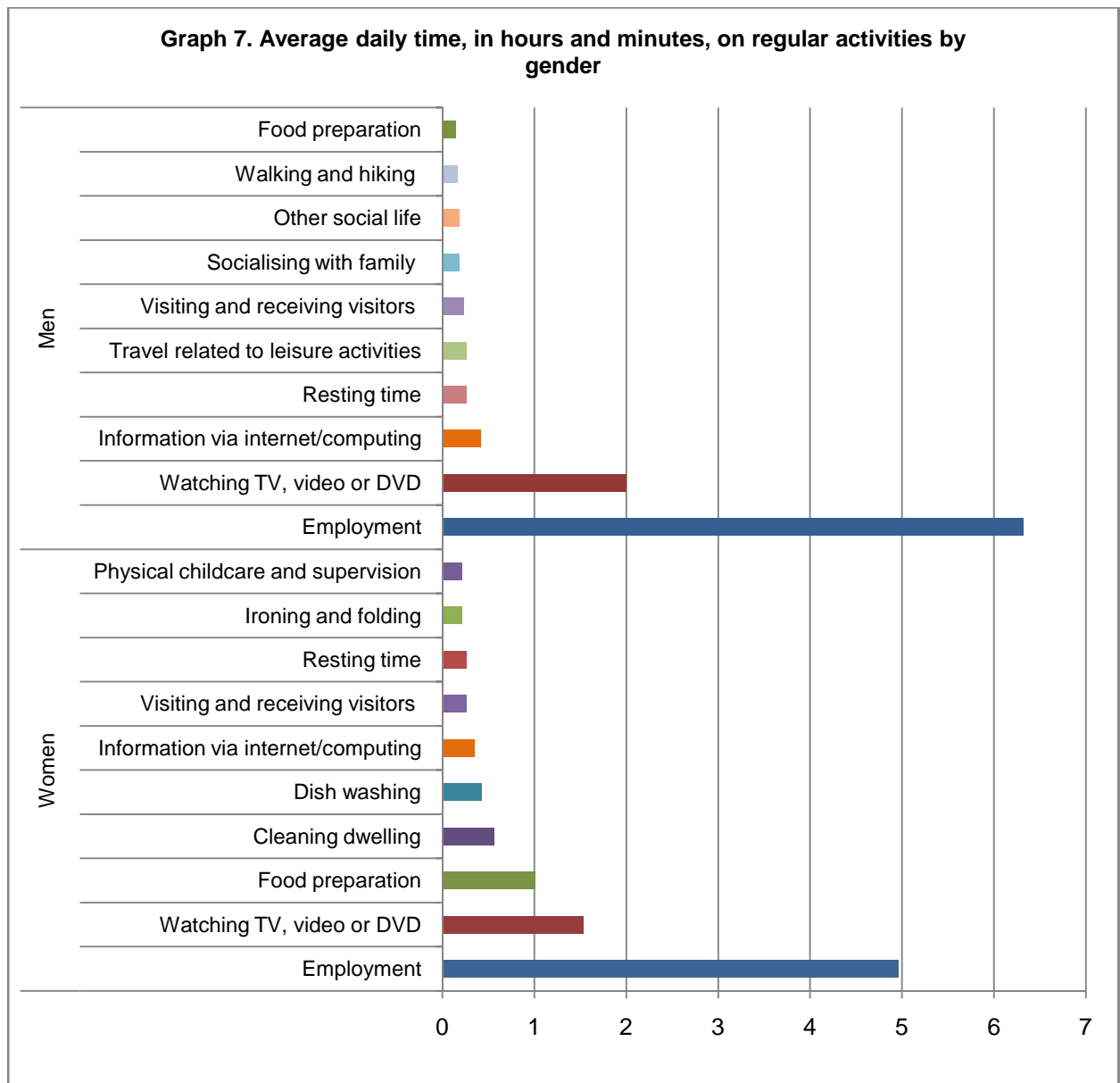


- ✓ Employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old dedicate on their job, on average, 6 hours and 48 minutes during working days (Monday to Friday) and 4 hours and 3 minutes during weekends (Graph 5, Table 4).
- ✓ In the weekends, employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old, dedicate, on average, 18 minutes more on household care compared to the time they dedicate during working days (Graph 5).
- ✓ As regards the time spent on activities related to free time, employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old, dedicate, on average, 3 hours and 28 minutes during working days and 5 hours and 1 minute in the weekends (Graph 5, Table 4).
- ✓ The average daily sleeping time amounts to 7 hours and 53 minutes in the working days and to 8 hours and 11 minutes in the weekends for employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old (Graph 5, Table 4).

**Graph 6. Time allocation in common activities, in hours and minutes, by gender.
Population aged 20 - 74 years old.**



- ✓ Data concerning the daily time spent on common activities by all employed persons aged between 20 and 74 years old, show that employed persons dedicate most of their time on their work and on watching TV, with similar results for women and men separately (Graph 6).
- ✓ However, with regard to other activities, certain differences are observed between the genders. In particular, women that are employed, in addition to their work, they allocate relatively more daily time on activities such as food preparation, cleaning dwelling and childcare, while men, besides their work, they dedicate important part of their daily time on activities related to social life, information and communication (mass media) (Graph 6).



- ✓ Based on the data regarding the daily time spent on regular activities by men and women aged between 20 and 74 years old who are employed, it appears that both men and women, dedicate an important part of their time on work, on watching TV, on travelling to and from work, on visiting and receiving visitors (friends, family etc) and on information exchange via the internet (internet use) (Graph 7).

TABLES

Table 1. Average daily time use of employed persons aged 20-74 years old in main activities, in hours and minutes, by gender.

Main activity	Hours and minutes per day		
	Total	Female	Male
Personal care	10:49	10:39	10:57
<i>Sleep</i>	07:58	07:53	08:02
<i>Eating</i>	01:54	01:46	02:01
<i>Other personal care</i>	00:57	01:00	00:54
Employment	05:43	04:58	06:19
Study	00:01	00:03	00:00
Household care	02:02	03:15	01:04
Voluntary Work and Meetings	00:07	00:10	00:05
Social Life and Entertainment	01:02	01:02	01:01
Sports and Outdoor Activities	00:18	00:14	00:21
Arts, Hobbies, Computing and Games	00:39	00:35	00:43
Mass Media	02:05	01:51	02:15
Travel	00:40	00:38	00:40
Unspecified leisure time	00:03	00:03	00:03

Table 2. Average daily time use of employed persons aged 20-74 years old in main activities, in hours and minutes, by activity status and gender.

Main activity	Employed			Unemployed			Non-economically active		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Personal care	10:49	10:39	10:57	12:16	12:13	12:18	12:06	11:50	12:33
<i>Sleep</i>	07:58	07:53	08:02	08:44	08:43	08:45	08:45	08:38	08:56
<i>Eating</i>	01:54	01:46	02:01	02:36	02:29	02:41	02:24	02:14	02:41
<i>Other personal care</i>	00:57	01:00	00:54	00:56	01:01	00:52	00:57	00:58	00:56
Employment	05:43	04:58	06:19	00:15	00:06	00:22	00:02	00:02	00:02
Study	00:01	00:03	00:00	00:03	00:03	00:03	00:30	00:29	00:31
Household care	02:02	03:15	01:04	02:58	04:13	01:54	04:09	05:17	02:09
Free time	04:11	03:52	04:25	07:26	06:31	08:15	06:17	05:32	07:36
<i>Voluntary Work and Meetings</i>	00:07	00:10	00:05	00:12	00:13	00:12	00:19	00:21	00:17
<i>Social Life and Entertainment</i>	01:02	01:02	01:01	01:49	01:44	01:53	01:36	01:29	01:49
<i>Sports and Outdoor Activities</i>	00:18	00:14	00:21	00:40	00:29	00:50	00:26	00:20	00:35
<i>Arts, Hobbies, Computing and Games</i>	00:39	00:35	00:43	01:16	00:54	01:35	00:42	00:29	01:04
Mass Media	02:05	01:51	02:15	03:29	03:11	03:45	03:14	02:53	03:51
Travel	00:40	00:38	00:40	00:05	00:01	00:08	00:01	00:01	00:00
Unspecified leisure time	00:03	00:03	00:03	00:04	00:03	00:04	00:04	00:03	00:04

Table 3. Average daily time use of employed persons aged 20-74 years old in main activities, in hours and minutes, by education level and gender

Main activity	Education level							
	ISCED 0-2		ISCED 3-4		ISCED 5-6		ISCED 7-8	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
<i>Sleep</i>	08:09	08:18	07:52	07:52	07:46	08:07	07:43	07:49
<i>Eating</i>	01:46	02:14	01:39	01:58	01:56	01:54	01:28	01:50
<i>Other personal care</i>	00:55	00:54	00:60	00:54	01:03	00:56	01:02	00:53
Employment	04:58	06:04	05:14	06:40	04:38	06:01	05:06	05:24
Study			00:03	00:00	00:04	00:02	00:03	00:01
Household care	03:43	01:04	03:14	01:03	02:58	01:00	03:19	01:19
Free time	03:20	04:15	03:50	04:18	04:17	04:36	03:57	05:27
<i>Voluntary Work and Meetings</i>	00:17	00:04	00:09	00:05	00:06	00:04	00:05	00:16
<i>Social Life and Entertainment</i>	01:01	01:02	00:56	00:58	01:12	01:02	00:60	01:20
<i>Sports and Outdoor Activities</i>	00:04	00:18	00:17	00:20	00:17	00:22	00:17	00:35
<i>Arts, Hobbies, Computing and Games</i>	00:13	00:28	00:38	00:42	00:45	00:57	00:47	00:57
Mass Media	01:45	02:23	01:50	02:13	01:57	02:11	01:48	02:19
Travel	00:39	00:41	00:40	00:40	00:36	00:41	00:43	00:34
Unspecified leisure time	00:04	00:03	00:03	00:03	00:03	00:04	00:01	00:05

* The education levels correspond to **ISCED 2011** classification and are organised as follows:

- ISCED 0-2: Up to lower secondary education
- ISCED 3-4: Upper secondary education and post- secondary education
- ISCED 5-6: Tertiary education
- ISCED 7-8: MSc or PhD

Table 4. Average daily time use of employed persons aged 20-74 years old in main activities, in hours and minutes, by day of the week.

Main activity	Working days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend	Saturday	Sunday
Personal care	10:36	10:47	10:37	10:32	10:30	10:36	11:35	11:07	12:03
<i>Sleep</i>	07:53	08:00	07:52	07:50	07:54	07:52	08:11	07:51	08:30
<i>Eating</i>	01:48	01:53	01:47	01:45	01:46	01:47	02:24	02:15	02:33
<i>Other personal care</i>	00:55	00:54	00:57	00:57	00:51	00:57	01:01	01:01	00:60
Employment	06:48	07:02	06:23	07:03	06:33	07:08	04:03	04:59	03:09
Study	00:02	00:01	00:05	00:03			00:00	00:00	
Household care	01:56	01:47	02:06	01:59	02:01	01:43	02:14	02:23	02:05
Free time	03:28	03:13	03:27	03:23	03:53	03:17	05:01	04:25	05:36
<i>Voluntary Work and Meetings</i>	00:05	00:03	00:01	00:12	00:01	00:06	00:09	00:04	00:14
<i>Social Life and Entertainment</i>	00:55	00:50	01:01	00:46	00:58	00:55	01:29	01:21	01:36
<i>Sports and Outdoor Activities</i>	00:08	00:05	00:06	00:05	00:15	00:09	00:23	00:16	00:31
<i>Arts, Hobbies, Computing and Games</i>	00:28	00:25	00:32	00:28	00:29	00:25	00:39	00:38	00:39
Mass Media	01:52	01:50	01:47	01:52	02:10	01:42	02:21	02:06	02:36
Travel	01:06	01:06	01:17	00:54	00:58	01:14	01:03	01:03	01:03
Unspecified leisure time	00:04	00:05	00:05	00:05	00:04	00:03	00:04	00:03	00:04

Explanatory Notes

Time Use Survey (TUS)	<p>Time Use Survey (TUS) is conducted in many European Union countries in order to collect information on how households' members in each country use their time during both the 24 hours of a working day as well as the 24 hours of a national holiday or Saturday/Sunday instead. Specifically, the information collected concern how household members use and allocate their time - per main activity and parallel important activity – such as paid work, housekeeping, taking care of children or elderly people, transportation, recreation, etc.) The survey is conducted on a representative sample of households and it also collects data regarding household structure, housing conditions, employment and employment status, education level, health of the household members etc..</p> <p>Gender is a very important factor as regards sample design, analysis carried out and conclusions made.</p> <p>Data collected with the survey will help in drawing conclusions to be used in policy implementation related to gender equality, reconciliation between family and work, time allocation between paid and non-paid employment per gender. Furthermore, they will potentially add to the available data of satellite accounts related to own-production goods and working time at home.</p> <p>TUS was conducted in Greece for the first time during 2013-2014, while a pilot survey had been previously conducted during 1996. It is not based on a Commission Regulation that would make the survey obligatory. However, conducting the survey is based on the Harmonized European Time Use Surveys (HETUS 2008) like in the other member-states of the European Union.</p> <p>The need for greater comparability in the data of TUSs conducted in the past in most of the European countries was recognized in the early 1990s. Possible uses of TUSs were discussed on March 1992 at the Working Group for Social Indicators. This led to the creation of a program for the harmonization of European Time Use Surveys that was coordinated by a group of experts from the European Union and EFTA countries. The first version of Guidelines on HETUS was finished in 2000 and it was based on the recommendations of the final report on the pilot surveys as well as on the discussions held and comments made during the Task Force for TUSs. Eurostat and United Nations Statistics Division classify the survey in gender statistics.</p>
Legal Framework and Financing	<p>TUS was conducted upon decision 2709/20.09.2012 of the Special Secretary of Administrative Reform titled "Support to ELSTAT on conducting Time Use Survey for the improvement of planning and accessing gender equality policies" under the code MIS 380305 in the Operation Program Administrative Reform 2007-2013" on a household sample covering areas of all country and upon the respective decision of ELSTAT's President that approved its implementation by means of ELSTAT.</p>
Time	<p>The survey was conducted between March 2013 and February 2014.</p>
Coverage	<p>The survey covered all the private households throughout the Country, irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.</p> <p>The following were excluded from the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional households e.g. hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, elderly homes, camps, juvenile reform schools e.t.c. Households that provide stay and food to 4 persons at least are considered as such. • Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.
Methodology	<p>TUS is a sampling survey, with final sampling unit the household and unit of analysis households and their members. It is carried out by applying two-stage stratified sampling using a frame that was constructed with the use of permanent population according to 2011 Population Census and it completely covers the reference population in order to guarantee representative-ness of the sample.</p>
Sample Size	<p>The final sample size was 3.371 households (sampling fraction 0,08%) equally distributed within the year, so as to have 4 equally dependent samples, corresponding to the 4 quarters of a year. The total number of municipalities selected amounted to 337, while the number of settlements to 36 and the number of sampling areas to 619.</p> <p>The number of household members that responded in the survey amounted to 7.137 of which 379 belong to age category 10-14 years old while the rest 6.802 belong to age category 15+ years old. Individuals in age category 20-74 amounted to 5.361, and 2.240 of them were employed.</p>
Weightings	<p>In order to estimate the characteristics of the survey, we calculated weights taking into account the Guidelines on HETUS 2008 as well as the methodology proposed by Eurostat. For the calculation of the weights the following factors were used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) selection probability of the household b) response rate of households per stratum (79 strata, 39 of which were created through the combination of Prefecture (NUTS 2) and degree of urbanization while the rest 40 strata of equal number of households by dividing ex Capital Prefecture Area and ex Thessalonica Urban Complex taking into account socio-economic criteria. c) The size distribution of households throughout the country (1, 2, 3, 4, 5+ members) according to data of Domestic Tourists Survey 2013. d) Distribution of individuals throughout the country according to gender and 10 years age categories based on the data of Domestic Tourists Survey 2013 after the appropriate adjustment so as to enable the calculation of 5 years age categories, that is, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 etc. <p>For the calculation of calendar weights value 5/7 was used for working days while value 2/7 for Saturdays and Sundays.</p>

Classification of activities, location, transport mode	Classification ACL2008 (Activity Coding List for Harmonized European TUS) was used for the survey in agreement with Guidelines on HETUS 2008 applied also in every member-state. The main groups of activities (0-9) are the following:	
	0 Personal Care	01 Sleep 02 Eating 03 Other personal care
	1 Employment	11 Main and second job 12 Activities related to employment
	2 Study	21 School or University 22 Free time study 23 Tutoring Schools "FRONTISTIRIA" 24 Foreign languages
	3 Household Care	30 Unspecified household care 31 Food management 32 Household upkeep 33 Making and care for textiles 34 Gardening and pet care 35 Constructions and repairs 36 Shopping and services 37 Household management 38 Childcare 39 Help to an adult household member
	4 Voluntary Work and Meetings	41 Organizational work 42 Informal help to other households 43 Participatory activities
	5 Social Life and Entertainment	51 Social life 52 Entertainment and culture 53 Resting – Time out
	6 Sports and Outdoor Activities	61 Physical exercise 62 Productive exercise 63 Sports-related activities
	7 Arts, Hobbies, Computing and Games	71 Arts and hobbies 72 Computing 73 Games
	8 Mass Media	81 Reading 82 TV, VIDEO and DVD 83 Radio and recordings
	9 Travel	910 Travel to/from work 920 Travel related to study 936 Travel related to shopping and services 938 Travel related to childcare 939 Travel related to other household care 940 Travel related to voluntary work and meetings 950 Travel related to social life 960 Travel related to other leisure 980 Travel related to changing locality 900 Other travel purpose travel
	Auxiliary codes	995 Filling in the time use diary 998 Unspecified leisure time 999 Other unspecified time use
	Location	11 Home 12 Weekend home or holiday apartment 13 Workplace or school canteens at the (own)workplace or (own)school 14 Other people's home 15 Restaurant, café or pub 16 shopping centres, markets, other shops 17 Hotel, guesthouse, camping site 19 Other unspecified location
	Transport Mode	21 On foot 22 By bicycle 23 By moped, motorcycle or motorboat 24 By passenger car 29 Other or unspecified private transport mode 31 Travelling by public transport

References For further information on TUS you can visit ELSTAT's website following the link "Statistics → Population and Social Conditions → [Time Use Survey](#)"