

14 July 2011

2009-2010 Time Use Survey
Final results

Main results

- Participation in *Social life and recreation* activities decreases. 57.7% of persons carry out this activity, that is, nine points less than in 2003.
- Time spent on computers (social networks, searching for information, computer games etc.) increases. Almost 30% of persons carry out activities related to *Hobbies and computers*, as compared with 17.9% in 2003.
- As a whole, women dedicate two-and-a-quarter more hours than men do to household chores. Nevertheless, in seven years, men have lessened this difference by 41 minutes.
- 93.5% of residents in Spain follow the media, as a main or secondary activity, for an average of almost four hours daily, a quarter of an hour more than seven years ago.

Participation in activities, and time spent on them

In the last seven years, an important transfer has taken place from *Social and recreational activities* towards *Hobbies and computers*. Whereas in 2002-2003, 66.8% of persons aged 10 years old and over carried out socialising activities, in 2009-2010 this percentage had decreased nine points.

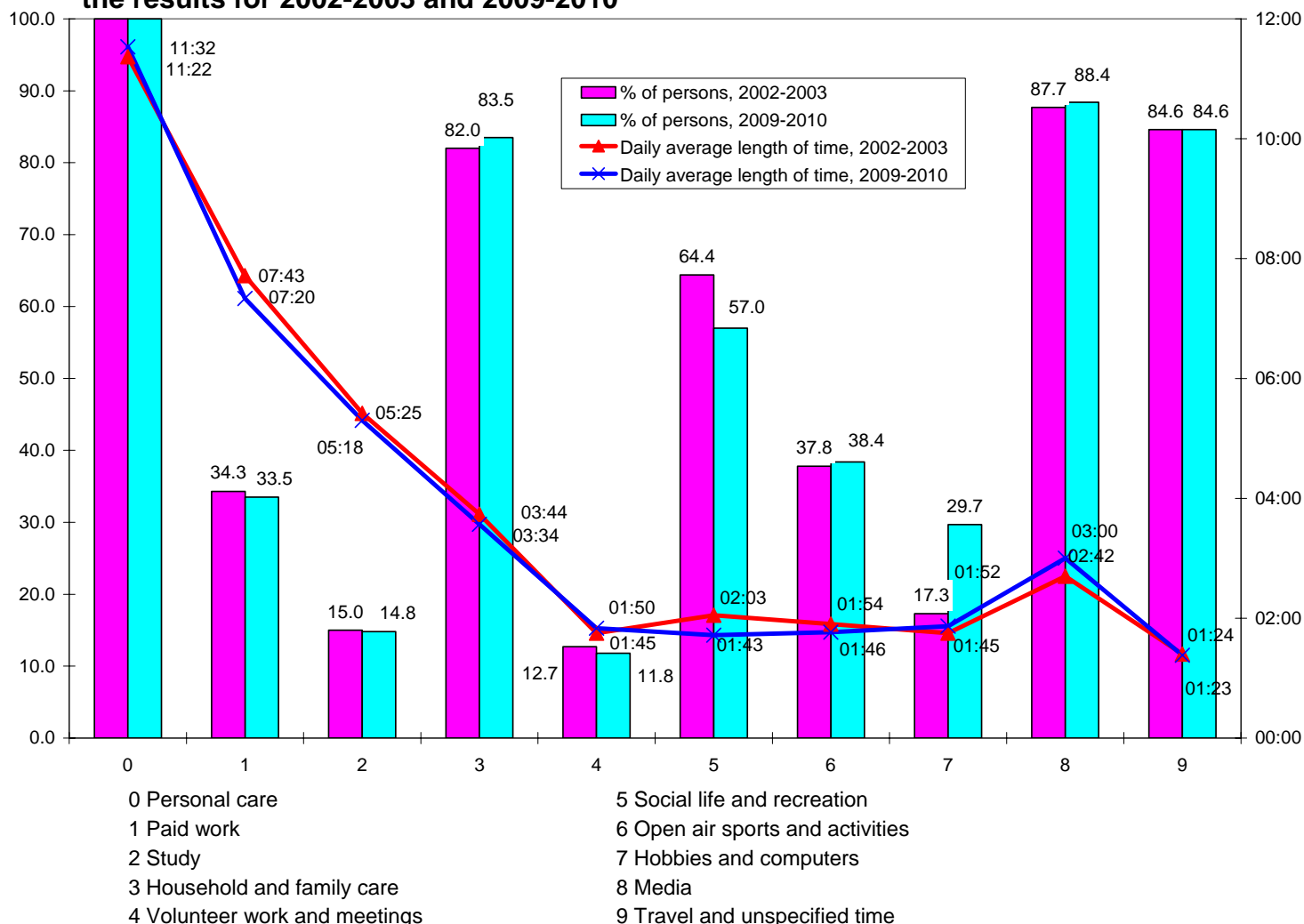
In contrast, activities related to *Hobbies and computers*, participation in which stood at around 18% in 2002-2003, increased among the population by almost 12 points, reaching 29.7% of persons who stated that they carried out such activities on a specific day of the week.

This change in participation in social life activities was accompanied by a decrease in daily dedication to these pursuits (25 minutes less in 2010 than in 2003).

On the other hand, in the last seven years, time dedicated to reading, watching television and listening to the radio increased by 19 minutes, reaching almost three hours. These activities were almost universal, since they applied to 88.3% of the population.

Another significant fact in these seven years occurred in the average time dedicated to activities related to *Paid work*, which decreased by 5.0%, from seven hours and 47 minutes in 2003 to seven hours and 24 minutes in 2010.

Percentage of persons who carried out the activity during the day, and daily average length of time dedicated to the activity by said persons, according to the results for 2002-2003 and 2009-2010



Use of time by men and women

The differences between men and women in the use of time continued to be significant. Although the participation of women in paid work increased three points, and that of men decreased four points, there is still a 10-point difference between male and female participation in this activity (38.7% and 28.2%, respectively). Moreover, the average daily time spent on paid work by men exceeded that of women by more than one hour.

In contrast, although male participation in household chores (*Household and family care activities*) increased in the last seven years by almost five points, and the percentage of women dedicated to household chores decreased less than one point, there was still a difference of 17 percentage points in participation in unpaid work by women (74.7% for men and 91.9% for women).

The difference in the average time spent by men and women on household chores also decreased by more than half-an-hour, but the time spent by women was almost two hours more than that of men.

Moreover, there was a difference of more than five points in the participation of women in volunteer tasks and help given to other households, although in this case, men spent 19 minutes more on these.

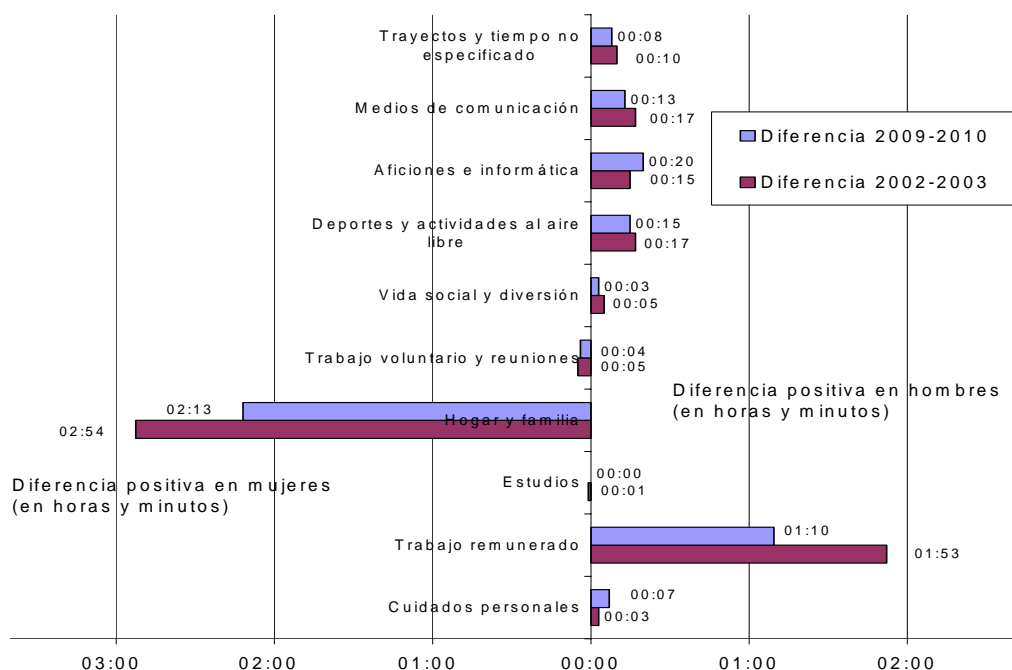
There were more men who participated in free time activities, and for more time, especially in *Sports and outdoor activities*, and in *Hobbies and computers*. In activities in which both sexes participated in a similar way, such as *Social life and recreation* or following the media, men spent more time than women (11 minutes more on social life and 17 minutes on the media).

Percentage of persons who carried out the activity during the day, and average daily length of time dedicated to the activity by said persons. 2009-2010

Main activities	Total Persons		Men		Women	
	% of persons	Average daily length of time	% of persons	Average daily length of time	% of persons	Average daily length of time
0 Personal care	100,0	11-30	100,0	11-33	100,0	11-26
1 Paid work	33,3	7-24	38,7	7-55	28,2	6-43
2 Study	12,6	5-09	12,5	5-13	12,7	5-05
3 Household and family care	83,4	3-38	74,7	2-32	91,9	4-29
4 Volunteer work and meetings	12,1	1-58	9,4	2-10	14,8	1-51
5 Social life and recreation	57,7	1-49	56,0	1-54	59,3	1-43
6 Open air sports and activities	39,8	1-52	42,7	2-03	36,9	1-40
7 Hobbies and computers	29,7	1-54	35,6	2-05	23,9	1-38
8 Media	88,3	2-57	88,0	3-06	88,7	2-49
9 Travel and unspecified time	84,2	1-23	86,8	1-25	81,6	1-21

Considering time spent on each activity and the percentage of persons carrying it out, the distribution of activities on an average day was constructed. Thus, the differences between men and women between 2002-2003 and 2009-2010 appeared mainly in *paid work* (greater dedication by men) and *household and family care* (greater dedication by women), but it was observed, in both cases, how the differences lessened significantly in the intervening seven years.

Differences in hours and minutes in the distribution of activities on an average day, by sex. Years 2002-2003 and 2009-2010



Activities on an average day, by age group

Persons aged under 25 years old were characterised by the time spent on *Studies* (three hours and 13 minutes) and the little time dedicated to *household chores* (little more than one hour). In addition, they spent one hour and 23 minutes on *Hobbies and computers*, almost twice the time recorded seven years ago.

In contrast, persons aged 25 to 64 years old were characterised by the time spent on *Paid work* and on household chores (around seven hours as a whole). With advancing age, it was observed that time spent on paid work was less, with more time spent on the *Media*.

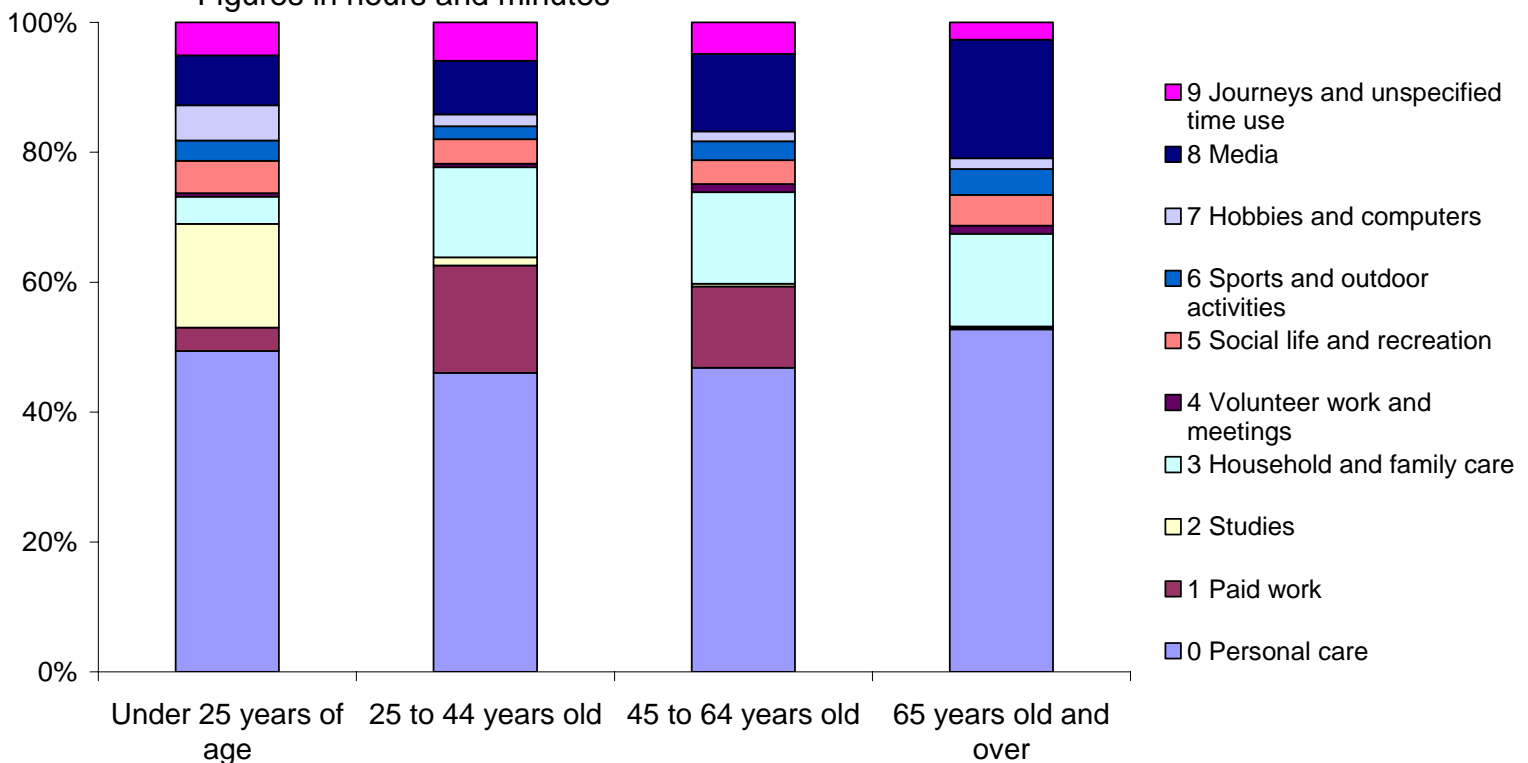
Persons aged 65 years old and over had the most free time, almost seven hours, of which more than four were dedicated to the *Media*.

Young persons and older persons were those who enjoyed the most time pursuing *Social life and recreation* activities (one hour and 24 minutes, and one hour and 12 minutes, respectively, as compared with 55 minutes for the remaining groups).

Also worth noting was the practising for more than one hour of *Sports and outdoor activities* by persons aged 65 years old and over, since walking and hiking were included in this group.

Distribution of activities on an average day, by age group. 2009-2010

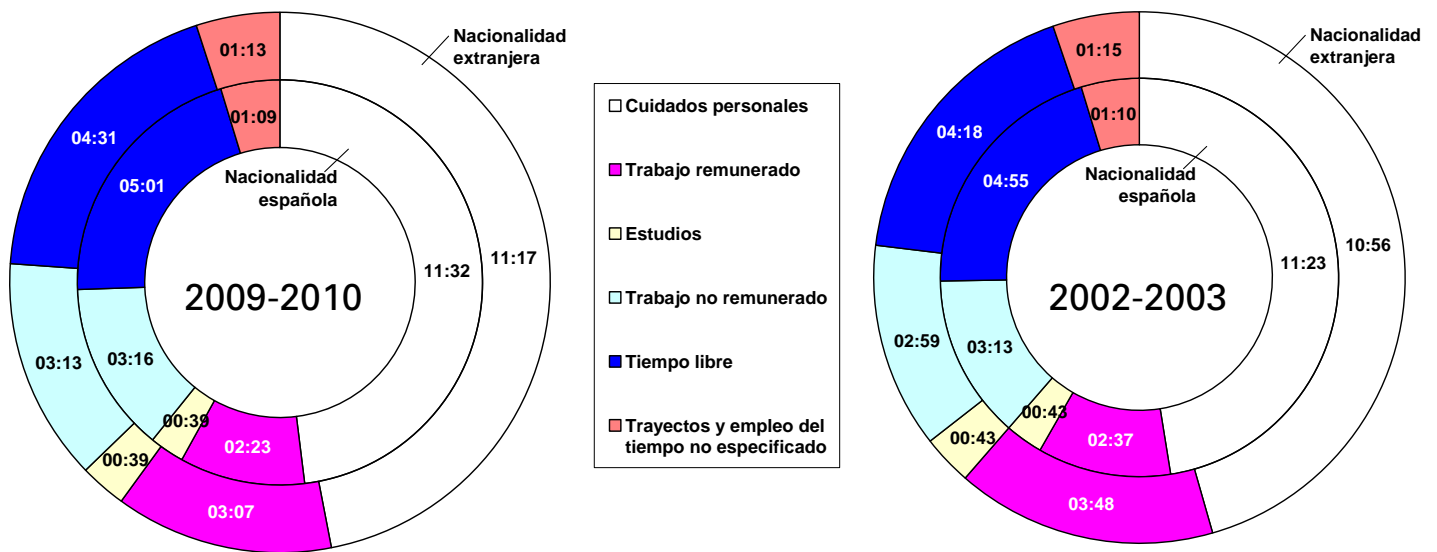
Figures in hours and minutes



Activities on an average day, by nationality

Without considering the different age structure, it was observed that foreign citizens spent three-quarters-of-an-hour more on *paid work* than Spaniards. This difference was recovered fundamentally in *free-time activities* (half-an-hour) and in *personal care* (15 minutes).

Distribution of activities on an average day, by nationality. 2009-2010 and 2002-2003. Figures in hours and minutes



Seven years ago, the difference in the average for paid work between foreign nationals and Spaniards was more than one hour, which was recovered almost proportionally in the remainder of activities. In these seven years, the differences between Spaniards and foreign nationals, in all activities, in the structures of an average day, moderated.

Daily routines, by type of day

Daily routines were measured through the percentage of persons who carried out the same main activity at the same time of day, and constituted an approximation of the time intervals for the different activities (the time at which each activity was carried out).

It was observed that, from Monday to Thursday, from early morning until 2 p.m., the activity with the greatest participation was *Paid work*, which peaked higher than 30% between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. It was followed by *household chores (Household and family care activities)* with levels above 25% between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. *Free-time* activities were carried out by a slightly lower percentage than the previous activities, reaching their maximum between 12 p.m. and 1 p.m.

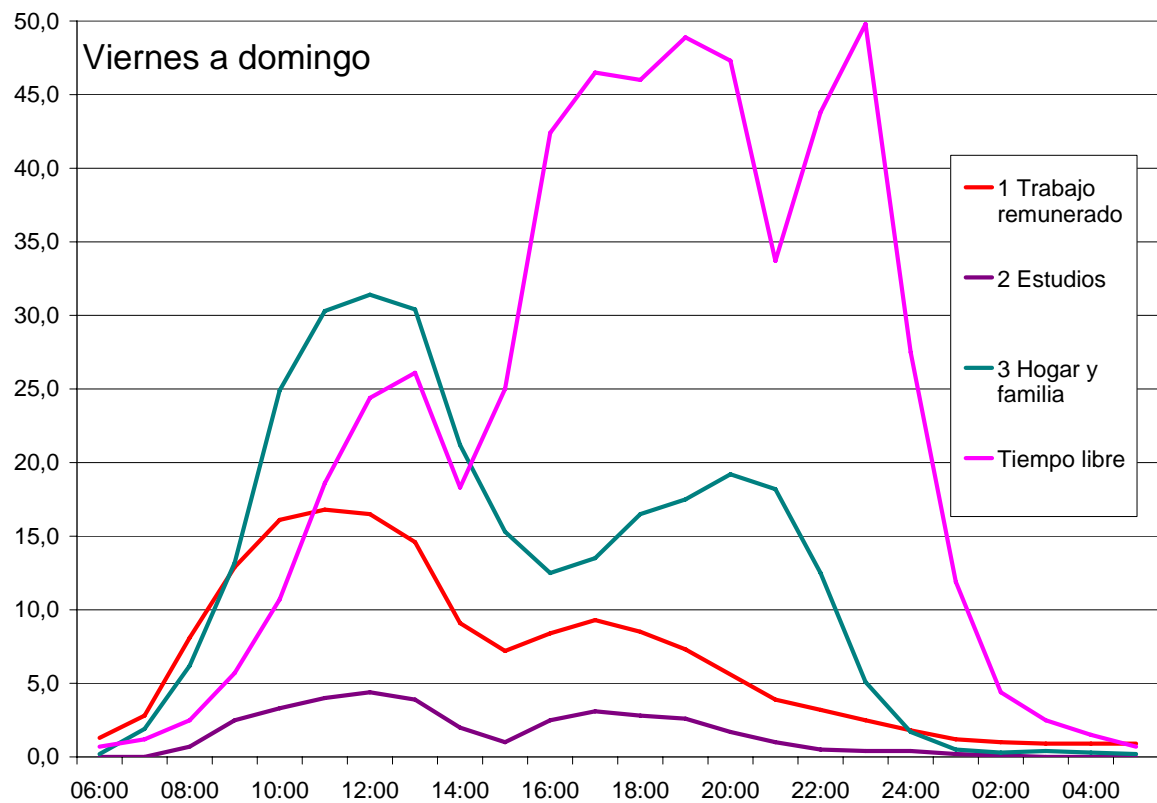
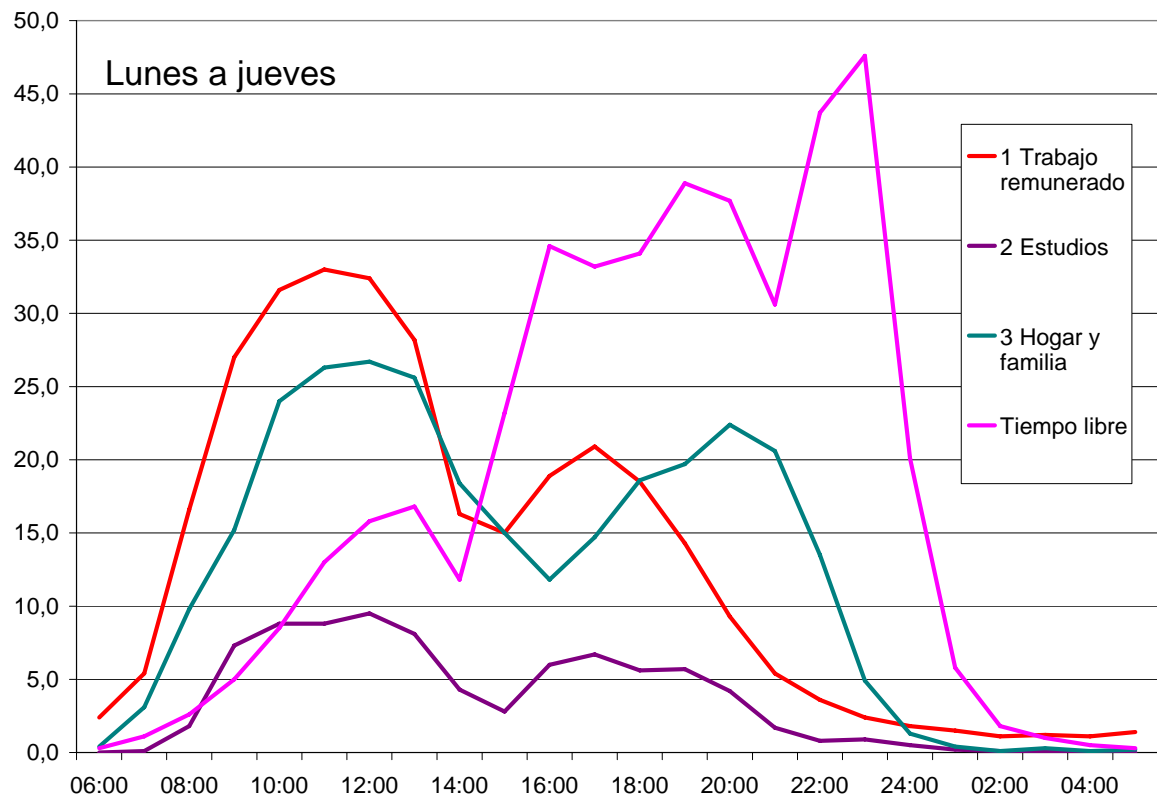
In contrast, from Friday to Sunday, the main activity carried out in the morning was related to household chores, whose maximum levels were reached between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., with percentages of participation above 30%. In this same period of time, the second activity most carried out was related to free time, with a maximum above 25% at 1 p.m.

In the afternoon, there was a preponderance of free-time activities any day of the week, although on working days they only reached participation percentages above 45% at 11 p.m. On public holidays, free-time activities also reached the quoted level between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. However, household chores followed a similar pattern any day of the week, although with a slightly lower peak from Friday to Sunday.

On weekend afternoons, a significant decrease was also observed in the percentage of persons who carried out *paid work*, as compared with working day afternoons.

Study was an activity whose rate decreased to half on weekends, as compared with a working day.

Daily routines by type of day. 2009-2010. Percentages of participation at the beginning of each hour



Main and secondary activity

Thus far, the results have referred to the carrying out of main activities. However, where the possibility existed of carrying out several activities simultaneously, respondents were asked to distinguish which was the main one, and which they regarded as secondary. The incorporation of secondary activities increased participation in certain activities.

Thus, participation in *Social life and recreation* activities increased (from 57.7% persons who regarded them as their main activity, to 75.4% who considered them to be either their main activity, or their secondary activity). Furthermore, the daily average length of time spent on these activities went from almost two hours as main activities, to more than three hours, taking into account simultaneousness of activities.

Following the *Media* is analysed separately. 54.7% included this activity as a secondary activity at some time of day, while they carried out other activities. This meant that 93.5% of residents in Spain followed the media, as a main or secondary activity, for an average of almost four hours daily, a figure almost one hour greater than that established exclusively for persons who regarded it as their main practice, and 17 minutes more than that obtained in 2002-2003.

Percentage of persons who carried out the main or secondary activity during the course of the day and daily average length of time dedicated to those activities (both main and secondary) by said persons. Year 2009-2010

Main and secondary activities	Total		Main activity		Secondary activity	
	% of persons	Daily average length of time	% of persons	Daily average length of time	% of persons	Daily average length of time
0 Personal care	100,0	11-33	100,0	11-30	10,7	0-35
1 Paid work	33,4	7-37	33,3	7-24	8,0	0-57
2 Study	12,7	5-08	12,6	5-09	0,4	0-43
3 Household and family care	83,8	3-43	83,4	3-38	15,0	1-06
4 Volunteer work and meetings	12,4	2-03	12,1	1-58	1,0	1-21
5 Social life and recreation	75,4	3-09	57,7	1-49	51,8	2-38
6 Open air sports and activities	40,4	1-52	39,8	1-52	1,3	1-14
7 Hobbies and computers	31,7	1-55	29,7	1-54	5,2	1-01
8 Media	93,5	3-53	88,3	2-57	54,7	1-57
9 Travel and unspecified time	84,2	1-23	84,2	1-23	0,7	0-27

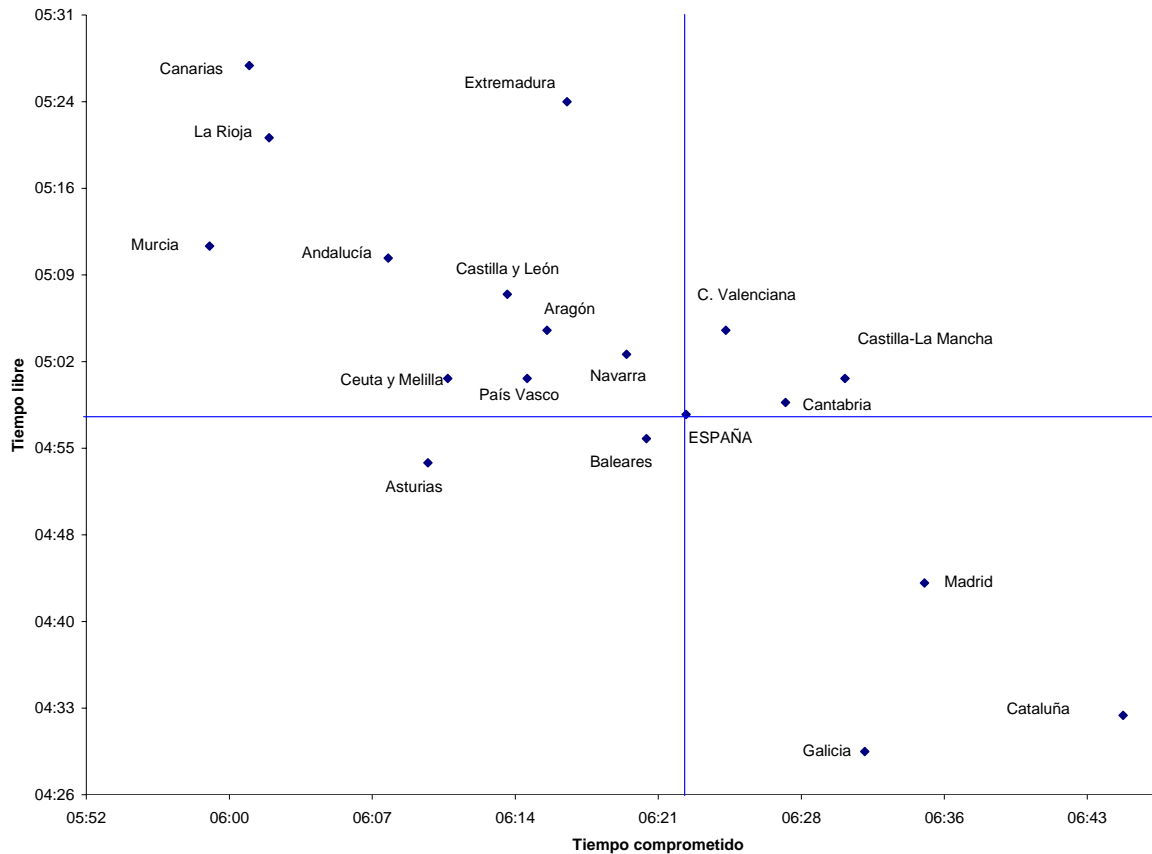
Activities on an average day, by Autonomous Community

As with seven years ago, on an average day, citizens of Cataluña and Comunidad de Madrid were those with most time “given over” or “committed” to paid work, studies, household chores, volunteer work and meetings (over six hours and 35 minutes).

However, citizens of Cataluña and Comunidad de Madrid, together with those of Galicia, were those with the least amount of free time (around four-and-a-half hours). In 2002-2003, Cataluña and Galicia also had less free time available.

In contrast, Canarias, Extremadura and La Rioja had more free time available (more than five hours and 20 minutes). Nevertheless, in both Canarias and La Rioja, together with Región de Murcia, time committed was less.

Time committed and free time on an average day, by Autonomous Community. Year 2009-2010



Weekly labour timetable

The average number of hours worked weekly by employed persons was 36 hours and 18 minutes, an hour-and-three-quarters less than in 2002-2003.

This decrease was more pronounced in employed men than in employed women, and was irrespective of age, studies or professional situation.

Wage earners worked 34 hours and 41 minutes weekly, an hour and 36 minutes less than seven years ago. Of them, those working full time did so for almost 37 hours weekly, 36-and-a-half hours in the case of those with a permanent contract, and 38 hours and 19 minutes in the case of those with a temporary contract.

Part-time wage earners worked somewhat more than 20-and-a-half hours per week, half-an-hour more where they had a temporary contract, and almost half-an-hour less where they had a permanent contract.

For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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Methodological note

Today, the INE is presenting the final results of Time Use Survey 2009-2010, whose data corresponds to 19,295 persons aged 10 years old and over, who filled out a diary of activities on a previously-specified specific day of the week, throughout the last quarter 2009 and the first quarter of 2010.

The main objective of this survey is to obtain primary information so as to ascertain the dimension of the unpaid work carried out by households, the distribution of the family responsibilities of the household, the participation of the population in cultural and recreation activities, the time use of certain social groups (young, unemployed, elderly persons, etc.) for the purpose of being able to formulate family and gender-equality policies, and to estimate the satellite accounts of the household sector.

In Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the survey is conducted in collaboration with the Statistics Institute of Navarra (IEN), with which a partnership agreement has been signed.

The time use survey has a harmonised methodology available at the heart of Eurostat, and is in response to some of the calls, on an international level, for the purpose of measuring social progress and advances in welfare.

This is a non-periodical survey aimed at a survey of some 11,000 dwellings, approximately, which collects information regarding the daily activities of persons through filling out personal diaries and household and individual questionnaires. In order to be represented, every day of the year, on a stratum and Autonomous Community level, the sample is distributed uniformly throughout. Nonetheless, the sample is strengthened at the weekend, on considering that these days, there is less variability in the behaviour of the population.

The activity diary is the most characteristic tool of the survey. All household members aged 10 years old and over must fill it out on a selected day. The diary time sheet covers 24 consecutive hours (from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. the following day), and is divided into 10-minute intervals. In each one of them, the informant must write down his or her main activity, the secondary activity performed at the same time (as applicable), and place he/she is at the time, whether he/she is alone or accompanied by other persons at the time, and whether or not he/she uses a computer or the Internet in the activities described.

These activities are encoded according to a harmonised list of activities from Eurostat, which considers 10 large groups: personal care, paid work, studies, household and family care, volunteer work and meetings, social life and recreation, sports and outdoor activities, hobbies and computers, the media and travel and unspecified time use. For greater detail in the list of activities, see the annex at the end of this note.

This statistical research allows for obtaining information regarding the percentage of persons who carry out an activity during the day, the daily average time (in hours and minutes) spent on a activity by the persons carrying it out, the distribution of activities on an average day,¹ by type of day, and the percentage of persons who carry out the same activity at the same time of day (daily routines).

¹ The distribution of activities, of a group, on an average day, is calculated as the sum of daily times (in minutes) dedicated to each activity by all persons (P) aged 10 years old and over of this group, divided by the total time, in minutes, available for these persons (24x60xP). The results obtained are presented in hours and minutes.

These indicators can be broken down, if the sample so permits, according to the type of day of the week, or according to the quarter of the year. Regarding the variables related to the person, the data may be classified by sex, age, educational level attained, marital status, relationship with economic activity and professional situation, occupation, level of income and type of household in which he/she lives, etc. Likewise, the study has also allowed for obtaining the main indicators for each of the Autonomous Communities, by sex and by age.

Annex

List of activities of Time Use Survey 2009-2010

0 PERSONAL CARE

- 01 Sleeping
- 02 Eating and drinking
- 03 Other personal care

1 PAID WORK

- 11 Main work and secondary work
- 12 Work-related activities (including job search)

2 STUDY

- 20 Unspecified studies
- 21 Primary school, secondary school or university
- 22 Free-time studies

3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CARE

- 30 Unspecified activities for the household and family
- 31 Planning meals
- 32 Household upkeep
- 33 Tailoring and care for clothing
- 34 Gardening and pet care
- 35 Construction and repairs
- 36 Purchases and services
- 37 Running the household
- 38 Childcare
- 39 Helping adult family members

4 VOLUNTEER WORK AND MEETINGS

- 41 Volunteer work for an organisation
- 42 Informal help for other households
- 43 Participatory activities

5 SOCIAL LIFE AND RECREATION

- 51 Social life
- 52 Entertainment and culture
- 53 Passive recreation

6 OPEN AIR SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

- 61 Physical exercise
- 62 Productive exercise
- 63 Sports-related activities

7 HOBBIES AND COMPUTERS

- 71 Arts and hobbies
- 72 Computers
- 73 Games

8 Media

- 81 Reading
- 82 Watching television, DVDs or videos
- 83 Listening to the radio or recordings

9 TRAVEL AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE