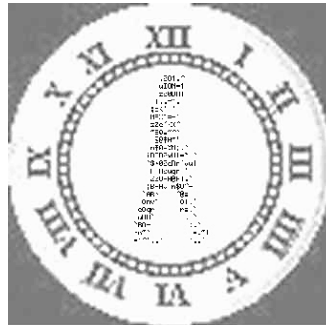


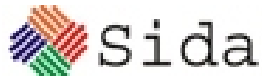


National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS RA)

Armenian Time Use Pilot Survey 2004 July 1-31



Yerevan- 2005



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“Time Use Survey” (henceforward “ArTUS”) program is a project component of “Social statistics in Armenia” cooperation program between Statistics Sweden (SCB) and National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS RA) financed by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA). Within this program pilot time use survey is carried out in Armenia for the first time.

A. The Original Objectives of the pilot survey and the objectives of a possible main survey

The main objectives of the above-mentioned project component were:

1. To transmit the know-how and methodology on Time use statistics to the NSS RA experts
2. To increase the NSS RA experts know-how in this statistical field
3. To conduct a pilot survey by gender, urban/rural areas, in order to test the survey methodology and survey procedures and to collect a sample set of data on on time use in Armenia, including: work time (paid and unpaid), free time, time spent for other activities that couldn't be obtained through other surveys.

The pilot survey results revealed the necessity of further development of the survey tools that will enable to prepare and implement the main survey, based on the pilot survey results and gained skills that will enable to derive more representative data on time use by population, by republic, urban/rural and gender, as well as to compare seasonal peculiarities of time used by population. Besides the above-mentioned, the given survey will enable to answer a number of questions, particularly, time used on the productive activity (paid and unpaid work, study), availability and use of free time, gender and other issues of time use, which couldn't be revealed through the other surveys.

B. Pilot survey design and realization

The pilot survey was carried out in 5 towns and 4 villages, located in 9 administrative territorial divisions. Two-stage simple random sampling was implemented: at the first stage settlements were selected, and at the second stage – households. The selection of settlements was organised by presenting different geographical and social-economic conditions of the republic. So, Yerevan city, medium and small towns, reconstruction zone (disaster zone), boundary, high mountainous and flat settlements were selected. 60 households were selected by simple random sampling without replacement method in the above-mentioned settlements. Selection of the households was based on the 2001 Population Census database. Persons in institutions or with no regular abode have not been included in the survey sample. Due to the fact that sample size was too small for Armenia, the Time Use pilot survey results presented in this report are not representative for all Armenia.

The following survey tools were developed for the pilot survey:

- household questionnaire,
- time use diary for each household member aged 15-80, for urban and rural areas
- instruction for interviewers and coders of ArTUS,
- sampling report and interviewer registry,
- activity coding list,
- operator-coder registry.

ArTUS team have used the diary with fixed 10-minute time slots, kept the “Secondary activities”, “With whom” and “Location” columns in the diary. With a purpose to organize fieldwork in the best way, on June 2004 all interviewers, supervisors and operators have been instructed in ins and outs of the pilot survey. According to the fieldwork plan, the workload of an each interviewer was 5-6 households.

From July 1 to 31, 2004, the Household Surveys Division of the NSS RA carried out the Time Use Pilot Survey. It was carried out according to the pilot survey design. Sampling schedule by days for each household was implemented by a controlled random procedure. We used two diary days, i.e. one weekday (Monday-Friday) and one weekend-day (Saturday and Sunday).

According to the report on fieldwork and sampling provided by interviewers, 79 addresses were used for interviewing 60 households. 18 addresses have been revealed from the replaced 19 addresses of households, but doors were closed, and only 1 household in Yerevan refused to answer. It is necessary to mention, that as in other surveys the highest percent of non-response was recorded in Yerevan city.

C. The outcome (annex 1, 2, 3, 4)

The pilot survey results enabled to form the survey database that was highly appreciated by the SCB experts. The main indicators on time use have been calculated in Armenia for the first time.

Report on Time Use Pilot Survey Household characteristics (household questionnaire)

As we have already mentioned above, according to the report on fieldwork and sample provided by the interviewers, 79 addresses were used for interviewing 60 households. 18 from 19 replaced addresses of households have been revealed, but doors were closed, and only 1 household in Yerevan refused to answer. Most of households (98%) were interviewed in the days designated by sample. An average duration of interview in household comprised 38 minutes, minimum – 10 minutes, maximum – 120 minutes. It is necessary to mention, that the quality of this survey directly depends on the fact, whether the diaries were filled on designated days, at the end of the designated day, the day after the designated day or later. According to the survey results, 64 % of 352 compiled diaries were filled at the end of the observation day, 17 % - at the day after the observation day, 2 % - later, and only 17 % were filled in time (during the day). 93 % of interviewees filled 2 diaries of survey at the designated days, 2 % of interviewees – 2 diaries with one week delay and 5 % - didn't fill in diaries, because of absence from household during the survey.

As a result of the survey data analysis, it was cleared up, that 235 people were living in the 60 households, 10 of which didn't participate in the survey due to temporary absence. The distribution of number of household members by age has the following picture:

- under 14 years – 47 people
- 15-79 years – 186 people
- 80 and over – 2 people
- total – 235 people

According to the survey methodology (see table), the number of household members to be interviewed comprised 186 people. Taking into account, that 10 people were absent, the number of household members, who have filled in a diary, comprised 176 people. Thus, during the fieldwork, 60 household questionnaires and 352 diaries of household members on time use have been compiled and developed. 173 from 176 household members filled in a diary in time (in accordance with selected survey days), and 3 members – filled in the both diaries with one week delay from the date foreseen by the sample.

The distribution of household members by sex was: 50.6 % - female and 49.4 % - male. Below is the distribution of household members by education status (above 6 years old):

- illiteracy, incomplete primary and primary – 5.2 %
- incomplete general basic and general basic – 11.3 %
- incomplete secondary and general secondary – 37.7 %
- secondary specialized – 20.3 %
- incomplete tertiary, tertiary and post-graduate – 25.5 %

17.9 % of under 7 years old children in households have attended pre-school establishments.

Household members by economic status (16 years old and above) distributed correspondingly:

- employed (self-employed, entrepreneur, etc.) – 41 %
- pensioner – 18 %
- student, pupil – 8 %
- unemployed – 15 %
- housekeeper – 14 %
- other – 4 %

55 % in total number of employed were hired workers and 41 % – self-employed. 55 % of surveyed households lived in separate houses, 45 % – in apartments. The most of dwellings (90 %) were owned by household and only 3.3 % of households rented dwellings from private person, state or municipality. The distribution of households by occupied floor space has the following characteristic: about 1/3 (35 %) of households lived in 3 rooms, 1/4 (23 %) – in 4 rooms, 18 % – in 2 rooms and 10 % – in 1 room dwellings (other – 14 %).

The distribution of dwellings by housing conveniences: 97 % had kitchen, 63 % – flush toilet, 45 % – outside toilet, 62 % – bathtub/shower, 68 % – telephone, 92 % – cold running water, 12 % – hot running water (water heater), 10 % – centralized gas.

Concerning the water sources of households, 83 % answered that they have centralized system, 10 % – own system, 7 % – brought water. Water tap of households with centralized and own water supply system located indoor (80 %), in the yard (18 %) or in the street (2 %). In conditions of the centralized and own system, water supply by the actual hours has the following characteristic: 52 % of households had 24 hours of water supply, 20 % of households – 10-20 hours, 18 % – 5-10 hours, the other 10 % – 2-4 hours per day.

Heating system has a great importance for comfortableness of dwelling. Thus, only 3 % of households had central heating, 5 % – own heating system, and majority (92 %), which had mentioned more than one source of heating, used for heating stove, radiator, fireplace, etc. 53.4 % of households, who hadn't central heating, use wood and 32.8 % – electricity. Besides this, 10.3 % households have mentioned more than one source of heating, and 3.5 % of households have mentioned other sources.

The survey also cleared up the provision of households with durable goods. Thus, 93 (93 %) out of 100 households had mentioned TV and there was recorded in average more than 1 TV per household, which is conditioned by the fact, that some households had more than 1 TV. 10 households (10 %) had mentioned – TV satellite or cable receiver, 28 (28 %) – video recorder,

53 (53 %) – electric oven, 2 (2 %) – dishwasher, 77 (77%) – washing machine, 80 (80 %) – refrigerator, 13 (13 %) – deep freezer, 68 (68 %) – telephone, 23 (23 %) – mobile telephone, 10 (10 %) – second home (including summerhouse), 13 (13 %) – PC, 25 (25 %) – car or van. 5 % of interviewed households at the moment of interview were building a house or second home, and 2 % were making extensive repair of house or second home. More than half of households, which were interviewed have own land or cultivate land. 35 % of them didn't use it because of distance, poor quality of land, unavailable of irrigation, lack of finance and other reasons. Households, which deal with plant-growing comprised 46.7 % from the total number of households, of which 64.3 % deal with plant-growing only for own use and 35.7 % – for own use and for sell. Those households, which kept/bred domestic animals (48.3 % in the total number of households) mentioned, that they kept/bred them only for own use (48.3 %) and for own use and for sell (51.7 %). In the same way, households, which kept/bred domestic animals comprised 25 % in the total number of households or each forth household.

Money incomes of households are the most important indicators for characteristic of households' welfare. Thus, according to the survey results, 48 % of households as a source of income have mentioned wage and salary, including payment in kind, 28 % – self-employment, 15 % – production and realization of agricultural products. As a largest source of income were considered wages and salaries (35 % of households), self-employment (16 % of households), pensions (14 % of households). 70 % of households provided precise information on range of income.

Distribution of households by range of income is presented below:

- less than 30000 Drams income had 31.7 % of households
- 30001 – 60000 Drams – 20 %
- 60001 – 90000 Drams – 8.3 %
- 90001 – 120000 Drams – 5 %
- 120000 Drams and more – 5 %

Households receive certain help in the form of different services from other households, as well as provide help to other households, both on the paid basis, and free-of-charge. The survey cleared up, that households received help for the following services:

Table 1

N/N	Name of received help	Households received help	Households paid for help
		%	%
1	Child-care	6.7	-
2	Food-preparation	5	-
3	Cleaning, tidying up	6.7	1.7
4	Shopping and errands	8.3	-
5	Care for elderly and sick	8.3	-
6	Car maintenance (car, motorcycle and so on)	11.7	6.7
7	Work in the garden	8.3	-
8	Woodcutting and carrying water	5	-
9	Taking care of pets (dog, cat, etc.)	1.7	1.7
10	Transportation and removals	11.7	6.7

The table shows that some part of help was provided free-of-charge. The frequency of provided help (both paid and unpaid) per household was: child-care – 5 times, food-preparation – about 4 times, cleaning, tidying up – about 8 times, shopping and dispatch – about 7 times, care for elderly and sick – twice, transport services – 7 times, work in the garden – more than once, woodcutting and carrying water – more than 4 times, taking care of pets – 5 times, transportation and removals – 2.7 times.

Armenian Time Use (TUS diary)

There are 24 hours in a day, and we must find time to work, sleep, eat, take care of our children, go to shop, cook, clean and do everything else that has to be done just to keep up.

Everyday tasks all compete for time. In different ways, gainful employment imposes limits on private life. In turn, private life imposes limits on gainful employment.

It is evident that time use statistics have the capability to disclose profound facts on women's and men's daily life and their contributions to economy and society. At the national level, time use statistics is closely connected to the gender equality in the country and statistics concerning paid and unpaid work.

Economic statistics provide us with a picture of employment: the number of people in work, the distribution of the total number of working hours, as well as a lot of other information, all subdivided according to sex, age, etc. In various ways, the

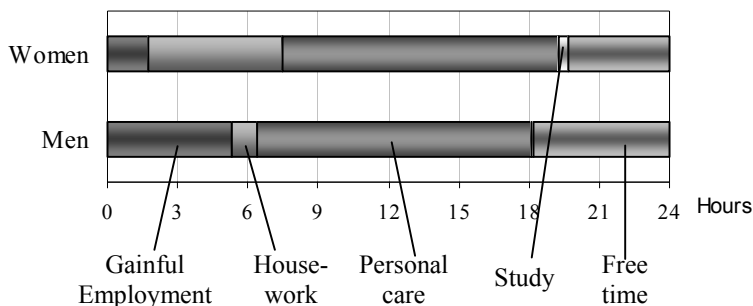
economic statistics measure the results of this work. Statistics also give a picture of life outside work, i.e. the activities of individuals in their private life. The most important source is time use pilot survey, which was carried out in Armenia in 1-31 July 2004.

The time use statistic is based on data collected through a randomly selected group of people keeping a time diary on the randomly selected days. The data represent the activities which take place. The diary allows to record parallel activities, together with details of any household members or other people who were present during the course of the recorded days. This means that the main activity, any secondary activity and the presence of other people and the start and end of each period are recorded period by period. The database is very informative.

The structure of everyday life

Figure 1. Average time spent on activities during July 2004 according to sex. Armenian population 15-80 years. Hours per day. All days.

At the most general level, the Time Use Statistics gives the following picture of how women and men on average distribute the hours in the day between the main distinct groups of activities.



The most obvious difference between women and men of age 15-80 concerns work in the broad sense. Women spend an average of 1 hour and 44 minutes in gainful employment each day while the corresponding figure for men is 5 hours and 18 minutes (see also Table 2 below). These figures have been calculated as an average for all women and men, regardless of whether or not they are in gainful employment. The calculation also includes all seven days of the week. Note that 65 % of men and 34 % of women are actually in gainful employment on an average day (Table 2). This means that the average working day¹ for men is almost 8 hours and 12 minutes whilst the corresponding figure for women is 5 hours and 4 minutes. According to LFS of August 2004, in fact daily working hours for men were 6 hours 18 minutes, for women – 4 hours 48 minutes. The structure of gainful employment shows how people survive in transition period. In average (on weekday) the most part of time spent on employment goes to working time on main job as employed (hired) regardless of sex. The lesser part of time spent on employment goes to working time on main job on own or leased land and with own animals. On weekdays men spent twice less time on this activity, than for hired job, the women spent approximately the same time for both kind of employment. Figures for housework, or unpaid work², also differ considerably between the sexes, with almost 6 hours for women and 1 hour and 45 minutes for men. Most people, i.e. 96 % of women and 62 % of men, undertake some form of housework on a normal day. The total work, i.e. the sum of paid and unpaid work³, amounts to almost 6 and a half hour per day for men and 7 hours and 51 minutes for women. In other words, the time spent on productive activity differs between women and men (women spend 1 hour 23 minutes more, than men) and takes up from 27 % to 33 % of the 168 hours in the week in total. However, the distribution between unpaid and paid work does differ. The women spend time on unpaid work more, than on paid work, whilst men-on the contrary-spent time on paid work approximately 5 times more, than on unpaid work. There is difference between the sexes as regards the time spent on the other two main groups of activities, i.e. personal care and free time (Table B:1 in the appendix shows the activities which are included in each of these main groups). Together, they take up two thirds of the time available for women and three fourth – for men. The time spent on personal care does not differ between women and men (about 11 hours and three quarter), leaving from 4 to 6 hours for free time.

¹ Gross working hours, including travel relating to employment, etc.

² Household work, maintenance, care of children and others, shopping and services, travel related to housework

³ Includes time for study

Table 2. Average time spent on activities, proportion undertaking an activity and average time spent by those undertaking activities during July 2004 according to sex. Hours and minutes and percentage respectively. Armenian population 15–80 years. All days.

	Average				Proportion undertaking the activity				Average			
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men	
Gainful employment	1:44	±0:14	5:18	±0:25	34	±4	65	±4	5:04	±0:27	8:12	±0:23
Housework	5:46	±0:16	1:06	±0:07	96	±1	62	±4	5:59	±0:16	1:45	±0:09
Personal needs	11:48	±0:10	11:44	±0:12	100	±0	100	±0	11:48	±0:10	11:44	±0:12
Study	0:21	±0:07	0:04	±0:02	8	±2	3	±1	4:30	±0:55	2:17	±0:39
Free time	4:20	±0:12	5:47	±0:18	97	±1	98	±1	4:29	±0:12	5:53	±0:18
Other, unspecified	0:01	±0:01	0:01	±0:01	0	±0	2	±1	2:50	±0:00	1:20	±0:13
Total	24:00		24:00		100		100					

The uncertainty is given as ± half the confidence interval at the 95% level.

Armenian time use pilot survey is not representative for republic, although surveys results do not indicate any serious problems. It is very interesting to compare (roughly) at the most general level the data from Armenian and Sweden Time Use surveys.

Table 3. Comparison between Armenian and Sweden average time spent on activities according to sex, hours and minutes. All days

	Average Armenia				Average Sweden			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
Gainful employment	1:44	±0:14	5:18	±0:25	3:41	± 0,10	5,12	± 0,12
Housework	5:46	±0:16	1:06	±0:07	4,08	±0,06	2,52	± 0,06
Personal needs	11:48	±0:10	11:44	±0:12	10,30	±0,05	9,59	± 0,06
Study	0:21	±0:07	0:04	±0:02	0,26	± 0,04	0,18	± 0,04
Free time	4:20	±0:12	5:47	±0:18	5,08	± 0,07	5,31	± 0,08
Other, unspecified	0:01	±0:01	0:01	±0:01	0,07	± 0,02	0,07	± 0,01
Total	24:00		24:00		24:00		24:00	

The uncertainty is given as ± half the confidence interval at the 95% level.

The most obvious difference between Sweden and Armenian women concerns to average time spent on gainful employment – 2,1 time more.

There is a reason to look more closely at the content, scope and distribution of unpaid work.

Unpaid work

Let us go in more detail at the activities which unpaid work – here also denoted housework – consists of, how they are distributed between the sexes.

Housework is dominated by household work, i.e. cleaning, food preparation, dish washing and laundry. Almost all of this work, or 4 hours per day, is undertaken by women (Table B: 1). Four of the activities (which are maintenance, care of children, shopping and services and travel related to housework), take 1 hour and 40 minutes per day for women and an hour per day for men.

The estimation of care of children is special in two ways. The average 42 minutes per day for women aged 15-80 and 4 minutes for men of the same age spend on child care, regardless of whether or not they have children. At the same time, the

average 2 hours and 10 minutes per day per women aged 15-80, who undertook this activity and 54 minutes for men of the same age, undertook this activity, spent on child care. Furthermore, it only concerns time which the people responding to the survey stated that they have devoted to actively caring for children. The estimate of how much time overall is spent by parents on and with their children is much greater and depends on what one considers to be caring for children, the age of the children, the composition of the household. Care of children is undertaken mostly by women.

Travel related to housework is undertaken by women and men to the same extent.

Shopping is undertaken by women and men to the same extent.

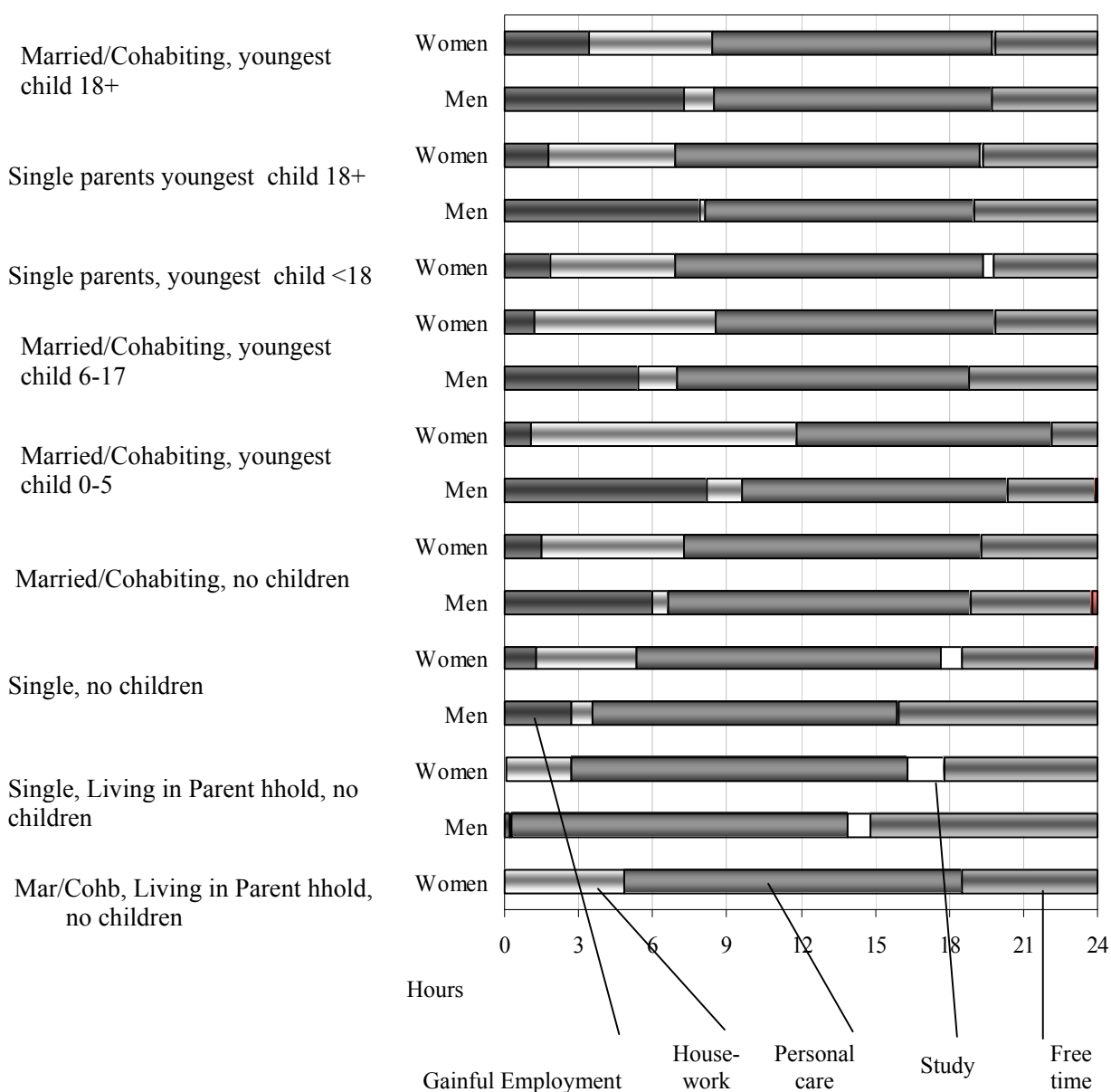
The same situation with Help to others, but this estimate is probably a poor indication of the actual extent of the occurrence. Much help to others is probably hidden in other activity categories.

The women spent time on housework in total five times more than men.

Variation over the lifecycle

For most people of working age, work consists of a combination of paid and unpaid work, including time for study. The total time spent undertaking work and the composition of the work itself varies over a person's lifecycle. Figure 2 shows how the workload describes a curve from relatively little time for total work in the case of young, childless, single people via a maximum in the case of parent groups.

Figure 2. Average time spent undertaking activities for 2004 by sex and family cycle. Armenian population 15-80 years. Hours per day. All days



The gainful employment undertaken by women varies considerably between the family or lifecycle groups. Women have adapted their gainful employment to their life situation and its demands on housework more than men. With young children to care for, an activity which is defined in the survey as part of housework, gainful employment must move to the second place. When children get older, these restrictions decrease. Gainful employment does not seem to have quite the same status for women and men. For men, gainful employment is accepted as being the highest priority alternative. For women – at least when they have 0-5 years children – there is a tendency in the opposite direction. Housework comes first and gainful employment has to make way. Gainful employment does not ‘release’ women from housework to the same extent as it does men. As a consequence, the total work undertaken by women is greater than that for men.

Free time

There is a difference between the sexes as regards the time spent on one of the main groups of activities, i.e. free time. The average free time for men is approximately 6 hours, while the corresponding figures for women 4 hours and 20 minutes.

As regards the number of hours of free time per day, Table 2 shows that men have more free time than women during weekdays and weekends. On weekdays, the difference between women and men is less. The proportion of men with a significant amount of free time on weekdays is slightly greater than the corresponding proportion of women.

The conclusion is that, compared with women, men not only concentrate their work more on weekdays and the daytime, but they also concentrate their free time on weekends and evenings. They have slightly more pronounced daily and weekly patterns with a clearer distinction between the daytime and evenings, weekdays and weekends and between work and free time.

Summary

The time use statistics shows both similarities and differences between the everyday lives of women and men. The total time spent on undertaking work does differ. Gainful employment undertaken by women strongly depends on where they are in their lifecycle. Men devote more or less an equal amount of time to gainful employment throughout their lives up until retirement.

The only possible conclusion is that women take on more responsibility for work relating to the home and family. There is no doubt, that women take primary responsibility for the unpaid work. It should be emphasised, that unpaid work is productive and contributes, like paid work, the maintenance of individuals and families, albeit in a different way.

In addition to the skew distribution of work and responsibility, there are also other aspects of the activities of everyday life which differ between the sexes. The time use statistics shows that men are better able than women to make a clear distinction between work and free time. Men concentrate their work more clearly on weekdays and the daytime, whilst the work undertaken by women is distributed more evenly over the day. A further difference is that men enjoy free time in longer, continuous blocks. Women’s free time is more fragmented and interwoven with periods of housework.

Against this background, it is possible to understand that there is a difference in the opportunity for women and men to reconcile gainful employment and private life. Men have greater freedom to allocate time to work when necessary. For women, the greater responsibility for housework represents a barrier.

The statistics indicates that a redistribution of housework is necessary, both as regards responsibility and time in order to even out the conditions.

Annex 1

Table B:1
Average time for activities, according to sex, hours and minutes per day, with 95-percent confidence intervals.

Armenian population 15-80 years, year 2004

	<u>Women</u>			<u>Men</u>		
	Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Weekdays	Weekends	All days
Gainful employment	1:48±0:16	0:51±0:16	1:32±0:13	5:23±0:27	3:18±0:38	4:47±0:23
Travel related to employment	0:14±0:03	0:08±0:04	0:12±0:02	0:33±0:05	0:24±0:06	0:31±0:04
Gainful employment, total	2:02±0:18	0:59±0:19	1:44±0:14	5:56±0:30	3:42±0:42	5:18±0:25
Household work	4:03±0:14	4:12±0:21	4:06±0:12	0:05±0:01	0:06±0:03	0:05±0:01
of which						
Food preparation	1:10±0:06	1:05±0:08	1:09±0:05	0:02±0:01	0:03±0:02	0:02±0:01
Baking	0:11±0:02	0:05±0:03	0:09±0:02	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Own production of food	0:01±0:01	0:09±0:05	0:03±0:02	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Dish washing	0:46±0:03	0:47±0:06	0:46±0:03	0:00±0:00	0:01±0:01	0:00±0:00
Cleaning	0:56±0:05	0:58±0:07	0:57±0:04	0:01±0:01	0:02±0:01	0:01±0:00
Laundry, ironing	0:46±0:05	0:51±0:09	0:48±0:05	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Maintaining, producing cloths	0:10±0:02	0:16±0:05	0:12±0:02	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Heating, cutting firewood	0:02±0:01	0:03±0:02	0:02±0:01	0:01±0:00	0:01±0:01	0:01±0:01
Maintenance	0:07±0:02	0:05±0:02	0:06±0:02	0:07±0:02	0:13±0:05	0:08±0:02
Care of children	0:41±0:08	0:45±0:13	0:42±0:07	0:03±0:02	0:06±0:04	0:04±0:02
Help to others	0:10±0:04	0:16±0:07	0:12±0:03	0:08±0:02	0:22±0:11	0:12±0:04
Shopping and services	0:08±0:01	0:08±0:02	0:08±0:01	0:07±0:01	0:06±0:02	0:07±0:01
Other housework	0:14±0:03	0:13±0:05	0:13±0:02	0:13±0:04	0:17±0:08	0:14±0:04
Travel related to housework	0:18±0:02	0:21±0:05	0:19±0:02	0:16±0:03	0:13±0:04	0:15±0:02
Housework, total	5:41±0:18	6:00±0:31	5:46±0:16	0:59±0:08	1:23±0:16	1:06±0:07
Personal care	9:32±0:10	9:59±0:19	9:39±0:09	9:52±0:12	10:08±0:20	9:57±0:10
Eating	2:04±0:04	2:15±0:06	2:07±0:03	1:34±0:04	2:03±0:09	1:42±0:04
Travel related to personal care	0:01±0:01	0:00±0:00	0:01±0:00	0:06±0:03	0:01±0:01	0:05±0:02
Personal care, total	11:37±0:11	12:14±0:20	11:48±0:10	11:32±0:14	12:12±0:21	11:44±0:12
Study	0:25±0:09	0:13±0:09	0:21±0:07	0:05±0:03	0:00±0:00	0:04±0:02
Travel related to study	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Study, total	0:25±0:09	0:13±0:09	0:21±0:07	0:05±0:03	0:00±0:00	0:04±0:02
Sports and outdoor activities	0:01±0:01	0:02±0:01	0:01±0:01	0:12±0:07	0:06±0:06	0:11±0:05
Participatory activities	0:04±0:04	0:01±0:01	0:03±0:03	0:00±0:00	0:02±0:02	0:01±0:01
Entertainment, culture	0:07±0:04	0:02±0:02	0:05±0:03	0:05±0:03	0:03±0:02	0:04±0:03
Social life	0:36±0:05	0:44±0:09	0:38±0:04	0:33±0:05	0:46±0:10	0:37±0:05
TV and radio	1:46±0:08	1:30±0:11	1:41±0:07	1:56±0:11	1:58±0:17	1:56±0:09
Reading	0:14±0:03	0:13±0:04	0:14±0:03	0:21±0:05	0:21±0:07	0:21±0:04
Hobbies	0:04±0:01	0:07±0:03	0:05±0:01	0:27±0:06	0:47±0:10	0:33±0:05
Other free time activities	0:56±0:06	0:48±0:07	0:53±0:05	0:56±0:07	1:14±0:12	1:01±0:06
Travel related to free time act.	0:29±0:04	1:05±0:13	0:39±0:05	0:55±0:07	1:27±0:17	1:04±0:07
Free time, total	4:16±0:15	4:32±0:22	4:20±0:12	5:26±0:21	6:43±0:31	5:48±0:18
Other, unspecified	0:00±0:00	0:02±0:02	0:01±0:01	0:02±0:01	0:00±0:00	0:01±0:01
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24
Number of diary days			679			553

Table B:2
Proportion undertaking activities on an average day, according to sex, with 95 percent confidence interval.

Armenian population 15-80 years, year 2004

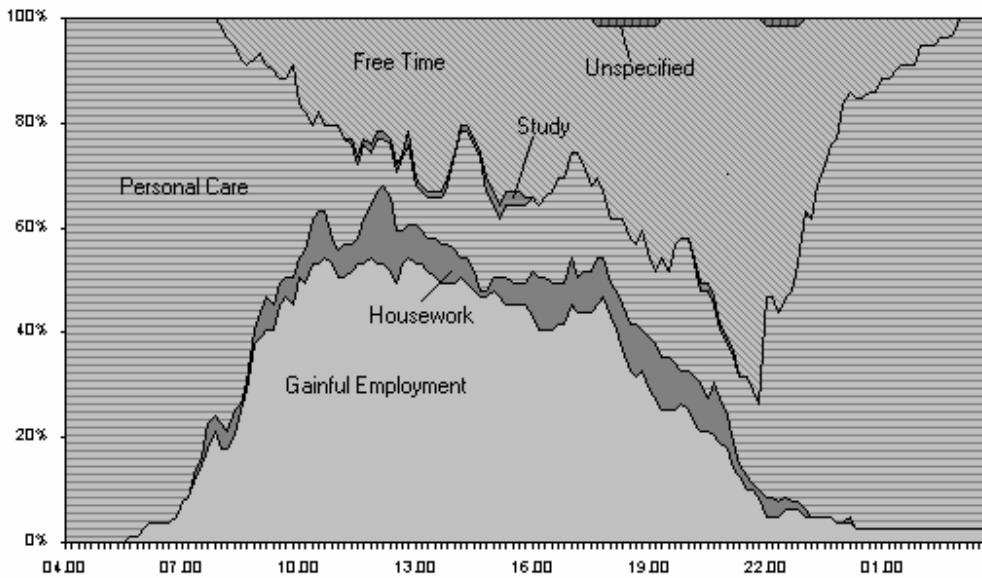
	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Weekdays	Weekends	All days
Gainful employment	36 ± 4	26 ± 6	33 ± 4	70 ± 5	49 ± 8	64 ± 4
Travel related to employment	24 ± 4	14 ± 5	21 ± 3	51 ± 5	37 ± 8	47 ± 4
Gainful employment, total	37 ± 4	27 ± 6	34 ± 4	70 ± 5	52 ± 8	65 ± 4
Household work						
of which						
Food preparation	77 ± 4	84 ± 5	79 ± 3	6 ± 2	8 ± 4	7 ± 2
Baking	21 ± 4	7 ± 4	17 ± 3	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
Own production of food	2 ± 1	7 ± 4	4 ± 1	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
Dish washing	78 ± 4	81 ± 5	79 ± 3	3 ± 2	1 ± 2	2 ± 1
Cleaning	81 ± 3	88 ± 5	83 ± 3	8 ± 3	8 ± 4	8 ± 2
Laundry, ironing	56 ± 4	55 ± 7	55 ± 4	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
Maintaining, producing cloths	21 ± 4	31 ± 7	24 ± 3	0 ± 0	1 ± 2	0 ± 1
Heating, cutting firewood	4 ± 2	7 ± 4	5 ± 2	3 ± 2	3 ± 2	3 ± 1
Maintenance	13 ± 3	19 ± 5	15 ± 3	13 ± 3	20 ± 6	15 ± 3
Care of children	32 ± 4	34 ± 7	33 ± 4	6 ± 2	10 ± 5	7 ± 2
Help to others	11 ± 3	18 ± 5	13 ± 3	13 ± 3	13 ± 5	13 ± 3
Shopping and services	34 ± 4	32 ± 7	33 ± 4	27 ± 4	23 ± 7	25 ± 4
Other housework	22 ± 4	20 ± 6	21 ± 3	13 ± 3	16 ± 6	14 ± 3
Travel related to housework	46 ± 4	42 ± 7	45 ± 4	41 ± 5	33 ± 7	38 ± 4
Housework, total	96 ± 2	98 ± 2	96 ± 1	59 ± 5	70 ± 7	62 ± 4
Personal care	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0
Eating	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0
Travel related to personal care	3 ± 2	0 ± 0	2 ± 1	6 ± 2	3 ± 2	5 ± 2
Personal care, total	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0
Study	8 ± 2	7 ± 4	8 ± 2	4 ± 2	0 ± 0	3 ± 1
Travel related to study	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
Study, total	8 ± 2	7 ± 4	8 ± 2	4 ± 2	0 ± 0	3 ± 1
Sports and outdoor activities	1 ± 1	6 ± 3	3 ± 1	6 ± 2	6 ± 4	6 ± 2
Participatory activities	1 ± 1	3 ± 2	2 ± 1	1 ± 1	3 ± 2	2 ± 1
Entertainment, culture	4 ± 2	2 ± 2	4 ± 1	3 ± 2	3 ± 2	3 ± 1
Social life	57 ± 4	56 ± 7	56 ± 4	49 ± 5	52 ± 8	50 ± 4
TV and radio	75 ± 4	69 ± 7	73 ± 3	80 ± 4	77 ± 7	79 ± 3
Reading	22 ± 4	16 ± 5	20 ± 3	28 ± 4	27 ± 7	27 ± 4
Hobbies	9 ± 3	11 ± 4	10 ± 2	22 ± 4	46 ± 8	28 ± 4
Other free time activities	74 ± 4	74 ± 6	74 ± 3	67 ± 5	82 ± 6	71 ± 4
Travel related to free time act.	44 ± 4	56 ± 7	48 ± 4	53 ± 5	72 ± 7	59 ± 4
Free time, total	97 ± 2	96 ± 3	97 ± 1	99 ± 1	97 ± 2	98 ± 1
Other, unspecified	0 ± 0	1 ± 1	0 ± 0	3 ± 2	0 ± 0	2 ± 1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of diary days			679			553

Table B:3
Average time for activities, according to sex, hours and minutes per day, for those who undertook the activities, with 95 percent confidence interval.
Armenian population 15-80 years, year 2004

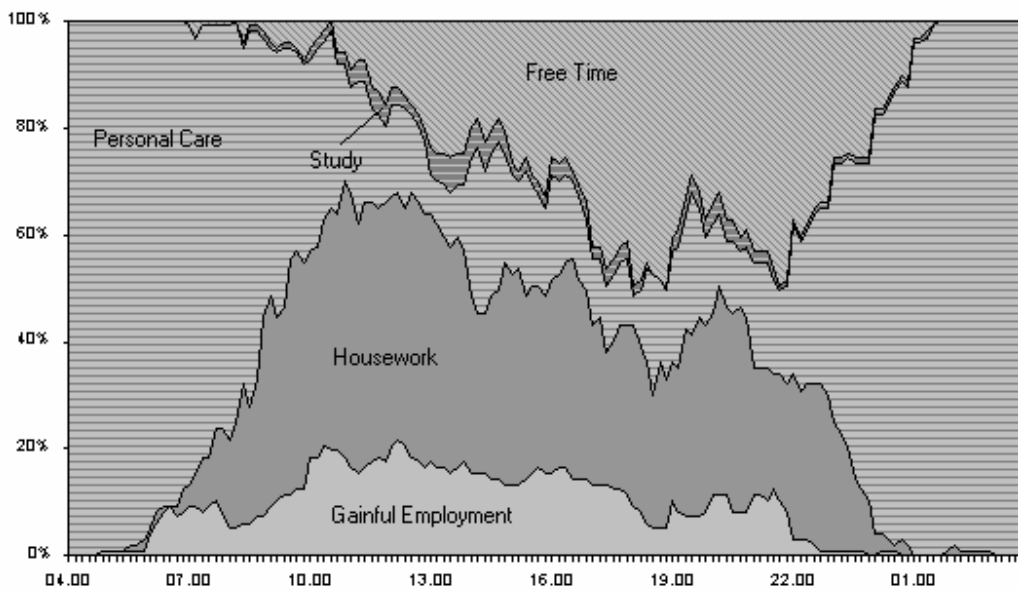
	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Weekdays	Weekends	All days
Gainful employment	4:59±0:28	3:17±0:41	4:37±0:24	7:43±0:24	6:41±0:43	7:30±0:21
Travel related to employment	0:59±0:07	0:57±0:22	0:58±0:07	1:06±0:06	1:06±0:10	1:06±0:05
Gainful employment, total	5:29±0:31	3:40±0:51	5:04±0:27	8:31±0:27	7:08±0:48	8:12±0:23
Household work						
of which						
Food preparation	1:31±0:06	1:18±0:08	1:27±0:05	0:38±0:10	0:35±0:17	0:37±0:09
Baking	0:55±0:06	1:04±0:18	0:56±0:06	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Own production of food	1:05±0:03	1:59±0:33	1:36±0:22	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Dish washing	0:58±0:03	0:58±0:06	0:58±0:03	0:15±0:03	0:40±0:00	0:19±0:06
Cleaning	1:09±0:05	1:06±0:07	1:08±0:04	0:17±0:04	0:20±0:08	0:18±0:04
Laundry, ironing	1:24±0:07	1:33±0:11	1:26±0:06	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Maintaining, producing cloths	0:50±0:07	0:51±0:14	0:50±0:07	0:00±0:00	0:20±0:00	0:20±0:00
Heating, cutting firewood	0:43±0:10	0:36±0:12	0:40±0:08	0:25±0:03	0:55±0:28	0:34±0:11
Maintenance	0:49±0:09	0:28±0:10	0:42±0:07	0:54±0:09	1:02±0:18	0:57±0:09
Care of children	2:09±0:19	2:13±0:28	2:10±0:16	0:48±0:16	1:03±0:30	0:54±0:15
Help to others	1:28±0:28	1:32±0:24	1:30±0:20	1:03±0:11	2:51±0:54	1:34±0:20
Shopping and services	0:24±0:02	0:25±0:04	0:24±0:02	0:26±0:03	0:28±0:06	0:27±0:03
Other housework	1:03±0:08	1:05±0:18	1:03±0:07	1:43±0:18	1:41±0:31	1:42±0:16
Travel related to housework	0:38±0:04	0:50±0:08	0:41±0:04	0:40±0:06	0:39±0:07	0:40±0:05
Housework, total	5:55±0:18	6:08±0:30	5:59±0:16	1:39±0:11	1:59±0:19	1:45±0:09
Personal care	9:32±0:10	9:59±0:19	9:39±0:09	9:52±0:12	10:08±0:20	9:57±0:10
Eating	2:04±0:04	2:15±0:06	2:07±0:03	1:34±0:04	2:03±0:09	1:42±0:04
Travel related to personal care	0:40±0:09	0:00±0:00	0:40±0:09	1:34±0:35	0:35±0:06	1:26±0:31
Personal care, total	11:37±0:11	12:14±0:20	11:48±0:10	11:32±0:14	12:12±0:21	11:44±0:12
Study	5:01±0:64	3:00±0:90	4:30±0:55	2:17±0:39	0:00±0:00	2:17±0:39
Travel related to study	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00	0:00±0:00
Study, total	5:01±0:64	3:00±0:90	4:30±0:55	2:17±0:39	0:00±0:00	2:17±0:39
Sports and outdoor activities	1:10±0:00	0:25±0:15	0:38±0:14	3:14±0:82	1:42±0:75	2:48±0:64
Participatory activities	6:40±0:00	0:43±0:11	3:25±0:110	0:20±0:00	1:10±0:23	0:42±0:20
Entertainment, culture	2:45±0:57	1:25±0:17	2:32±0:49	3:00±0:78	1:40±0:11	2:37±0:59
Social life	1:03±0:07	1:19±0:12	1:07±0:06	1:08±0:09	1:29±0:15	1:14±0:08
TV and radio	2:20±0:09	2:10±0:11	2:18±0:07	2:25±0:11	2:33±0:18	2:27±0:10
Reading	1:06±0:09	1:18±0:10	1:09±0:08	1:14±0:12	1:17±0:18	1:15±0:10
Hobbies	0:42±0:03	1:05±0:14	0:50±0:06	2:06±0:16	1:43±0:15	1:55±0:11
Other free time activities	1:15±0:07	1:05±0:08	1:12±0:05	1:24±0:09	1:29±0:13	1:26±0:08
Travel related to free time act.	1:05±0:07	1:57±0:19	1:22±0:08	1:44±0:10	2:01±0:21	1:50±0:10
Free time, total	4:24±0:15	4:43±0:21	4:29±0:12	5:30±0:21	6:53±0:31	5:53±0:18
Other, unspecified	0:00±0:00	2:50±0:00	2:50±0:00	1:20±0:13	0:00±0:00	1:20±0:13
Number of diary days			679			553

Proportion of the population performing different activities at different hours, 2004, July 1-31

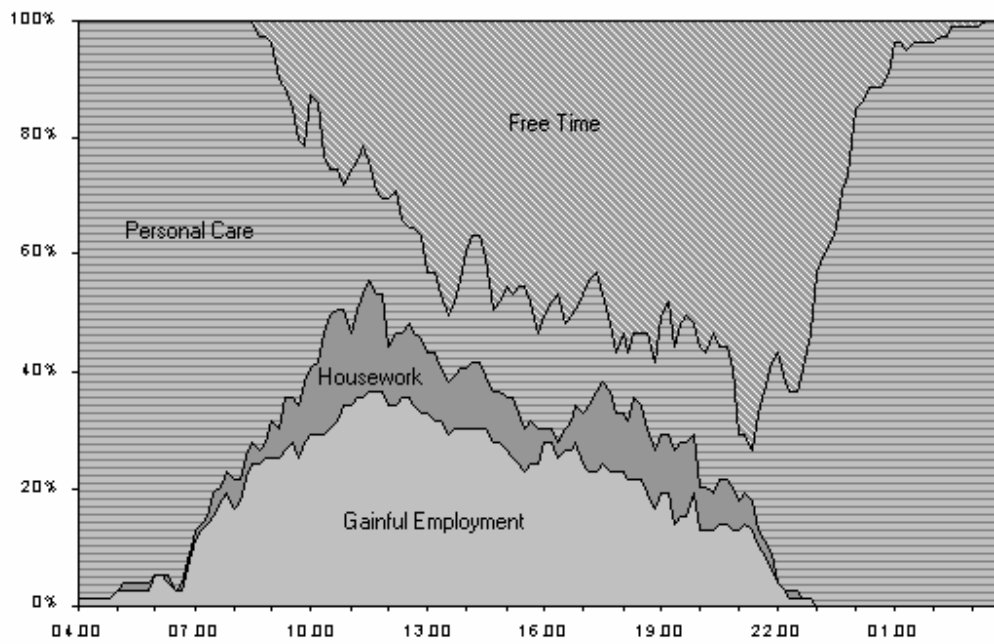
Men, Weekdays



Women, Weekdays



Men, Weekends



Women, Weekends

