



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
PORTUGAL

do INE

DESTAQUE

Press Release

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TIME USE SURVEY 1999



The first results from Time Use Survey 1999, were released last year in June. A comprehensive study is now available in www.ine.pt (a paper publication will be edited soon). In the first chapter, *Allocation of Time* the daily behaviour patterns of the population aged 15 and over is examined. The second section *Work and Family* describes the balance between work and family, in terms of gender. Special attention to *Recreation and Leisure* is given in the third section.

In this press release, INE presents a few examples of data included in the publication and not referred before.

Profile of employed population, working time –average day

Unit: %



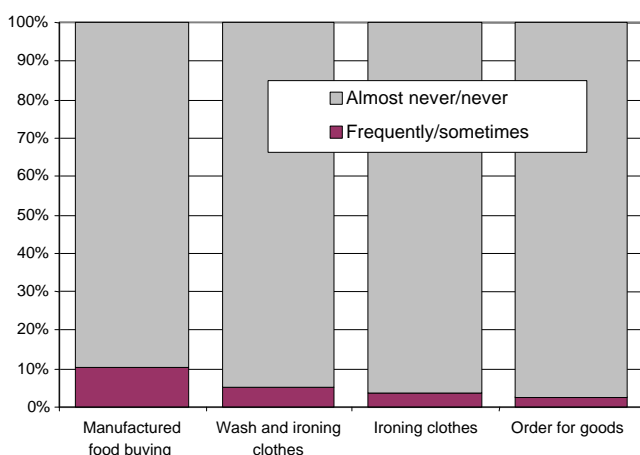
The profile of working time differs accordingly the occupation. Clerks and craft workers are the occupations that have the most rigid schedule; meanwhile the craft workers start working earlier than the clerks. The working day starts

later for senior officials and managers, but on the other hand, they are the last to leave their working place. Agricultural and fishery workers are those that start working earlier than any of other categories.

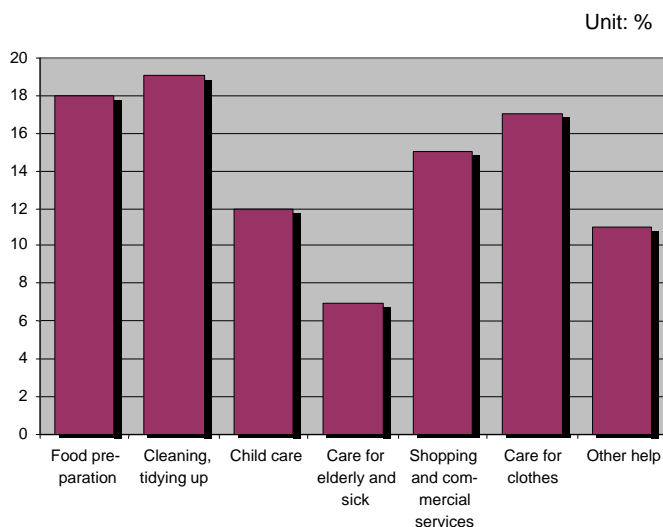
The (un) available help

The domestic work is a heavy task. In average, women allocate 5 hours to this kind of work and men 2 hours. What support do families have in order to lighten this load?

Type and periodicity of external services used by households



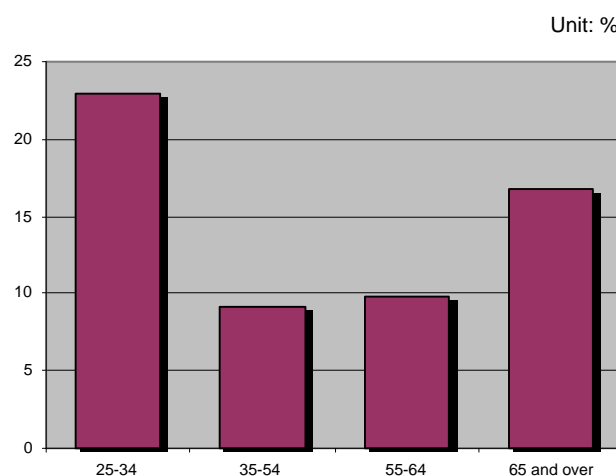
Type of informal help received by households



Regular paid work from outside household is a resource, but only one household in seven has this kind of support (less than 9 hours per week, in average).

Another kind of available help concerns external services as buying manufactured food, washing and ironing clothes or just ironing and ordering for goods. The previous graph shows that those services are not very expanded among households.

Households that received informal help by age group of head of household

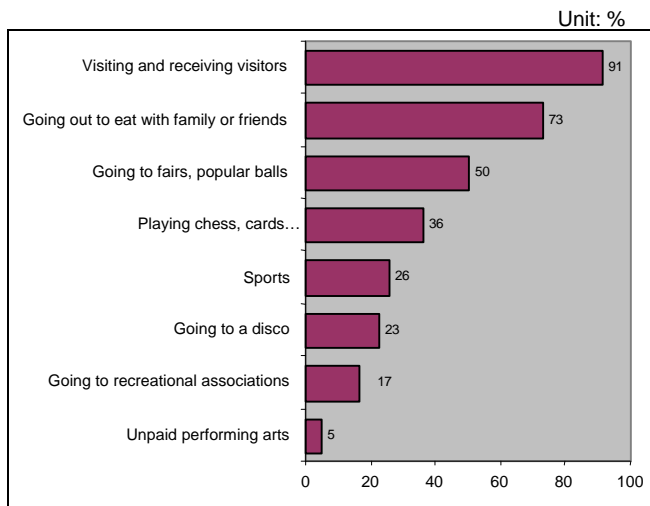


Informal help from relatives colleagues, friends, or neighbours are also not a very usual situation: only 13% of all households benefits from informal help. *Young families* and *ageing families* seem to be the main categories that receive this kind of support.

Household upkeep, food-preparation, care for clothes and shopping, commercial and administrative services, are the most common type of help received by the families.

What do we do with the remaining time?

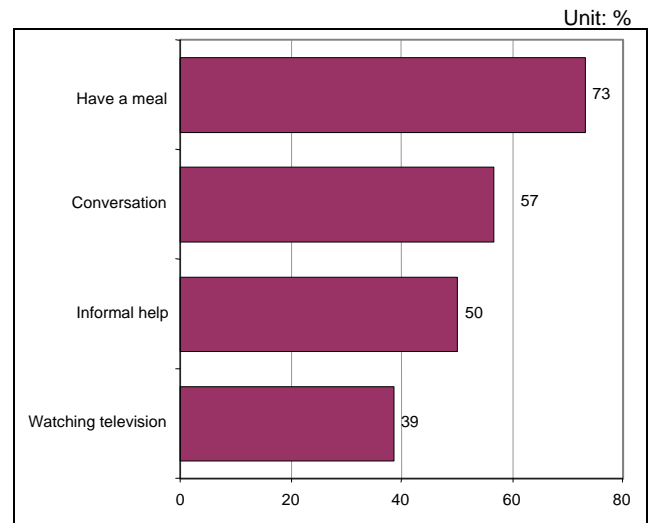
Socio-cultural activities done by population aged 15 and over



Besides watching television, socialising is the most popular activity among population aged 15 and over: 91% refers visiting; 73%, going out to eat with family and friends. Going to fairs or to popular balls are the third option.

Almost 3/4 of people that visits others had a meal during visits. Conversation is the second activity during the visits; watching television still occupies 39% of those that referred had visited someone.

Activities done during the visits to others



Informal help plays a particular role, especially for women.

Activities done during the visits to others, by gender

