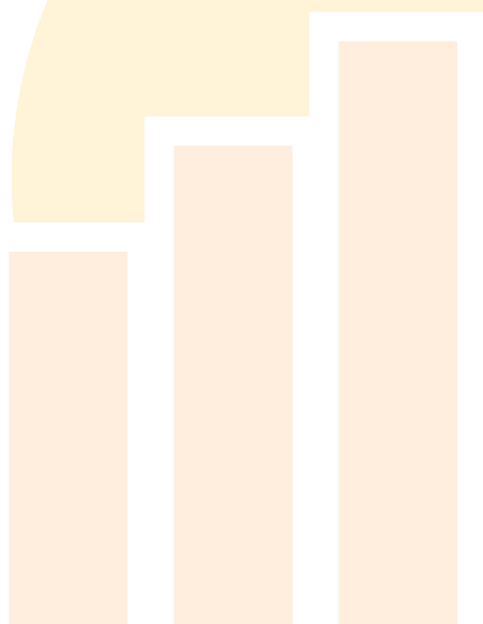


SUMMARY RESULTS OF TIME-USE SURVEY, SPRING, THE YEAR 1399



Statistical Centre of Iran

Statistical Centre of Iran

Summer- The year 1399

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 1388¹.

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 third statistical round of this survey was taken in urban areas during the autumn and winter of the year 1398, and spring of the year 1399. The next phase of this survey will be conducted in the summer of the year 1399.

The present report provides the results of this survey conducted in the spring of the year 1399. The survey was carried out during the fourth week of the month of Khordad². It was a sample survey and its population was private and collective settled households in urban areas. In this Survey, the collection of household data and the data for household members was via face-to-face interview and self-completion, respectively. Moreover, the household sample units of this survey were 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 classification of time-use activities has been done based on the “International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistic (ICATUS-2016)”.

¹. It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a [solar Hijri](#) year. For example the corresponding year for the year 1399 in the Gregorian calendar is (20 March 2020-20 March 2021).

² Iranian months and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar

Farvardin (21 March-20 April)

Ordibehesht (21 April-21 May)

Khordad (22 May-21 June)

Tir (22 June-22 July)

Mordad (23 July-22 August)

Shahrivar (23 August-22 September)

Mehr (23 September-22 October)

Aban (23 October-21 November)

Azar (22 November-21 December)

Dey (22 December-20 January)

Bahman (21 January-19 February)

Esfand (20 February-20 March)

Findings of the Survey

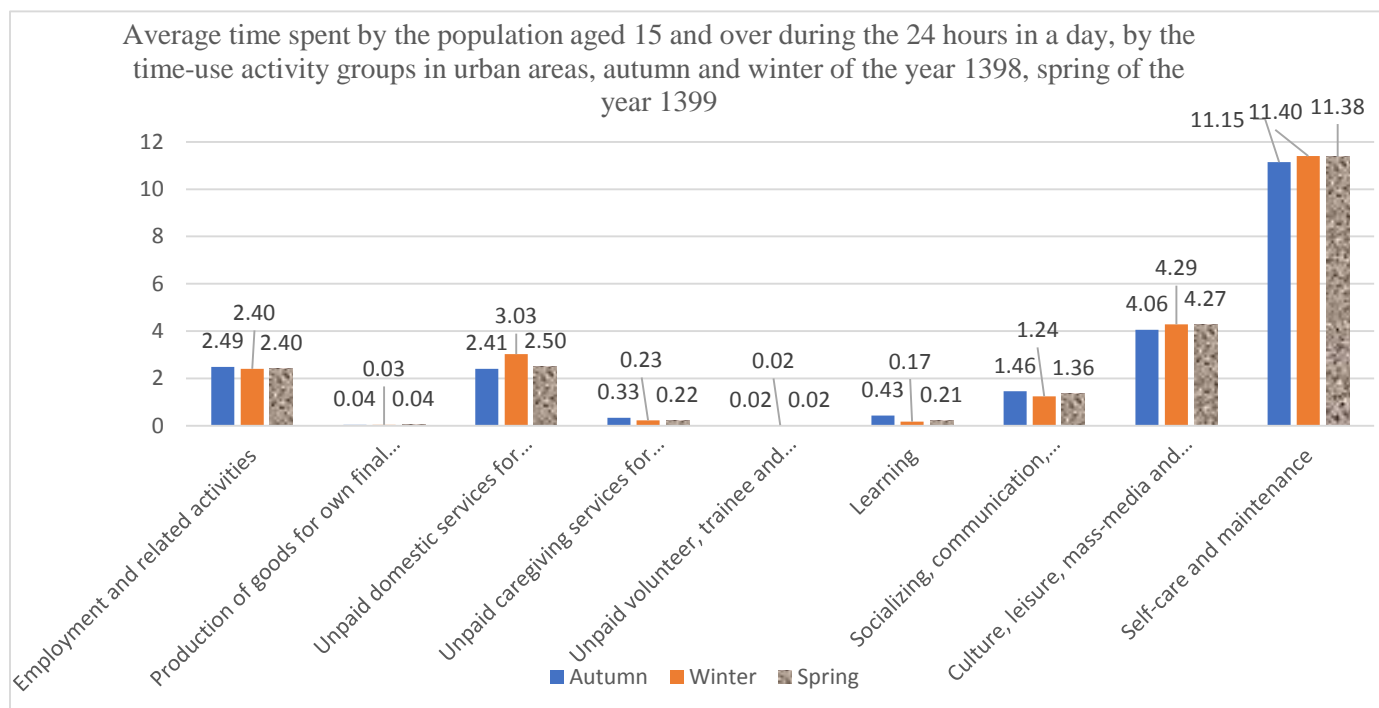
Table 1 shows the time-use pattern of the population aged 15 and over in urban areas in the spring of the year 1399, and its comparison with the results of the survey conducted in the autumn and winter of the year 1398:

Table 1: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day , by the time-use activity groups and sex in urban areas, autumn and winter of the year 1398, spring of the year 1399 (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Average time spent for each activity (hour/minute)		
	Both sexes		
	Autumn, 1398	Winter, 1398	Spring, 1399
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	2.49	2.40	2.40
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.03	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.41	3.03	2.50
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.33	0.23	0.22
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02	0.02
Learning	0.43	0.17	0.21
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.46	1.24	1.36
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.06	4.29	4.27
Self-care and maintenance	11.15	11.40	11.38

Table 1: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day, by the time-use activity groups and sex in urban areas, autumn and winter of the year 1398, spring of the year 1399 (continued)
(hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Average time spent for each activity (hour/minute)					
	Male			Female		
	Autumn, 1398	Winter, 1398	Spring, 1399	Autumn, 1398	Winter, 1398	Spring, 1399
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	5.02	4.46	4.48	0.43	0.36	0.35
Production of goods for own final use	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.52	0.57	0.52	4.26	5.06	4.44
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.48	0.35	0.33
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Learning	0.42	0.16	0.19	0.44	0.18	0.22
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.39	1.19	1.25	1.54	1.30	1.47
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.17	4.54	4.47	3.56	4.05	4.08
Self-care and maintenance	11.08	11.34	11.32	11.22	11.45	11.45



The results show that the following activities occupied, on average, the most time during the 24 hours in a day:

“Self-care and maintenance (including sleeping, eating and drinking, personal hygiene and health/medical cares, travelling related to self-care and maintenance activities and ...)” with 11 hours and 38 minutes.

“Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices (including attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues, mass media use, reading for leisure, watching/listening to television and radio, travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices ...)” with 4 hours and 27 minutes.

"Unpaid domestic services for household and family members (including food and meals management and preparation, cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings, shopping for own household and family members, gardening (upkeep of flowers and plants) and pet care and...)" with 2 hours and 50 minutes.

“Employment and related activities (including employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions, employment in household enterprises to produce goods, employment in households and household enterprises providing services, ancillary activities and breaks related to employment, seeking employment, setting up a business, travelling and commuting for employment and...)” with 2 hours and 40 minutes.

"Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice (including talking, participating in community cultural/social events, involvement in civic and related responsibilities, religious practices, travelling time related to socializing and communication, and religious practice and...)" with 1 hour and 36 minutes.

Moreover, the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day was for the "unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work" with 2 minutes.

Among men, the most time spent during the 24 hours in a day was on the activity groups of "employment and related activities" with 4 hours and 48 minutes, "culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices", with 4 hours and 47 minutes and "socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice" with 1 hour and 25 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Among women, on average, the most time 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 44 minutes, and "culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices" with 4 hours and 8 minutes, after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Comparing the time-use patterns among the men and women indicates that females spent 3 hours and 30 minutes more time on unpaid domestic services for the household during the 24 hours in a day than men, and spent over 4 hours less time on the Employment and related activities.

Comparing the time-use patterns in the spring of the year 1399 with those in the autumn of the year 1398 indicates that in the spring, "unpaid domestic services for household" with 9 minutes, the activity of "self-care and maintenance" with 23 minutes and "culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices" with 21 minutes "on average, occupied more time than those in the autumn, respectively, while the times spent on the activities of "socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice", "learning", "unpaid caregiving services for household and family members" and "employment and related activities" were 10, 22 and 11 minutes less, respectively in the summer" than those in the spring, respectively.

Comparing the time-use patterns in the spring of the year 1399 with those in the winter of the year 1398 suggests that the activity groups of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 13 minutes and “self-care and maintenance” and “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 2 minutes occupied, on average less time in comparison with the winter of the year 1398 while in the spring of the year 1399, on average, 12 and 4 minutes more time were spent on the activity groups of “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice”, and “learning” respectively compared to the winter of the year 1398.

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, spring, the year 1399

(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	1.31	2.34	0.24	2.13	3.45	0.43
Production of goods for own final use	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.34	0.33	2.40	1.59	0.36	3.19
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.17	0.04	0.30	0.23	0.05	0.41
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
Learning	1.55	1.42	2.09	1.16	1.08	1.23
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.22	1.17	1.28	1.22	1.15	1.29
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	5.24	5.58	4.47	4.58	5.28	4.28
Self-care and maintenance	11.52	11.48	11.58	11.45	11.37	11.52

Studying the time-use activity patterns of the youth aged 15-24 shows that, 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 5 hours and 24 minutes; the activity group of “learning” with 1 hours and 55 minutes, the activity group of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 1 hour and 34 minutes and the activity group of “employment and related activities” with 1 hour and 31 minutes, respectively, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. 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 and 3 minutes, respectively.

Observing the time-use activity pattern of the population aged 15-29 proves that, 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 58 minutes, “employment and related activities” with 2 hours and 13 minutes, after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. Moreover, the least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” and “production of goods for own final use” with 2 minutes.

Comparing the time-use patterns of the two age groups of 15-24 and 15-29 depicts that the 15-24 years age group spent 39 and 26 minutes more time on the activity groups of “learning” and “culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices”, respectively, than the population aged 15-29 during the 24 hours in a day while the 15-29 years age group spent 42 and 25 minutes more time on the activity groups of “employment and related activities” and “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” than the population aged 15-24 during the 24 hours in a day, respectively.

Table 3: Average time spent by the population aged 15 and over during the 24 hours in a day disaggregated by the time-use and the economic activity groups in urban areas, spring, the year 1399 (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	2.40	7.10	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.01
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.50	1.07	1.44	5.26	1.12	2.19	0.56
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.42	0.06	0.10	0.11
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Learning	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.02	3.18	0.01	0.47
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.36	1.12	1.39	1.51	1.17	2.18	1.28
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.27	3.21	7.05	4.03	5.56	6.28	6.58
Self-care and maintenance	11.38	10.49	12.34	11.48	12.07	12.35	13.37

Among the employed people, the activity groups of “employment and related activities” with 7 hours and 10 minutes and “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices”, with 3 hours and 21 minutes occupied ,on average, the most time during the 24 hours in a day after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. The least time spent during the 24 hours in a day went to the “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work”, activities with 1 minute”, respectively.

Among the unemployed population, the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 7 hours and 5 minutes, “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 1 hour and 44 minutes occupied, on average, the most time during the 24 hours in a day after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance. The least time was spent on the “production of goods for own final use” activity group with 3 minutes.

Among the non-economically active population, the homemakers spent, on average, the most time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity groups of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 5 hours and 26 minutes and “culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices”, with 4 hours and 3 minutes after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. They spent the least time on the activity groups of “learning” and “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” with 2 minutes.

The students spent, on average, the most time on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” and “learning” with 5 hours and 56 minutes, and 3 hours and 18 minutes, respectively after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. They spent the least time on the activity group of “unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work” and “production of goods for own final use” with 2 minutes.

The income recipients spent most of their time during the 24 hours in a day, on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 6 hours and 28 minutes and “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 2 hours and 19 minutes after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”. This group of people has spent the least time on the “learning” activity with 1 minute.

Comparing the time-use patterns of the employed people and unemployed population illustrates that the unemployed population spent more time on the activity groups of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices”, “unpaid domestic services for household and family members”, “self-care and maintenance”, “socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice” and “learning” during the 24 hours in a day than the employed population.

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, spring, the year 1399
(hour/ minute)

Time- use activity groups	Literate	Illiterate
Both sexes	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	2.54	0.53
Production of goods for own final use	0.04	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.46	3.20
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.23	0.13
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.01
Learning	0.23	0.00
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.32	2.09
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.23	4.59
Self-care and maintenance	11.33	12.21

Reviewing the time-use pattern of the literate population aged 15 and over shows that, they spent the most time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity group of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 23 minutes, activity group of “employment and related activities” with 2 hours and 54 minutes, and the activity group of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 2 hours and 46 minutes, respectively after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance”.

The illiterate persons spent the most time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity group of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 4 hours and 59 minutes, the activity group of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members” with 3 hours and 20 minutes, and the activity group of “socializing, communication, community

participation and religious” with 2 hours and 9 minutes after the activity group of “self-care and maintenance.

Comparing the time-use patterns of the literate persons 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 about 2 hours, “learning” with 23 minutes, and “unpaid caregiving services for household and family members” with 10 minutes than the illiterate persons during the 24 hours in a day.

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, spring, the year 1399 (hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	Average time of every activity	
	Holiday	Non-holiday
Both sexes	24.00	24.00
Employment and related activities	1.51	2.59
Production of goods for own final use	0.05	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.53	2.48
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.23	0.22
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.03	0.02
Learning	0.18	0.22
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious	1.46	1.32
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.39	4.22
Self-care and maintenance	12.01	11.29

The time use activity patterns of people on holidays and non-holidays reveal that on holidays, the population aged 15 and over spent 32, 17, and 14 minutes more time on the activity groups of "self-care and maintenance", "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices", and "socializing, communication, community participation and religious, respectively, than non-holidays.

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, spring, the year 1399

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	2.57	0.24	3.07	2.23
Production of goods for own final use	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.14	3.36	3.20	1.19
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.29	0.08	0.10	0.07
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Learning	0.02	0.04	0.06	1.22
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	1.37	2.24	1.30	1.19
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	4.02	4.50	4.19	5.38
Self-care and maintenance	11.31	12.25	11.23	11.48

The results of the survey prove that married people spent the most time on the activity group of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 4 hours and 2 minutes, the activity group of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 3 hours and 14 minutes and the activity group of "employment and related activities" with 2 hours and 57 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

The widowed people spent the most time on the activity groups of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 4 hours and 50 minutes, "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 3 hours and 36 minutes and "socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice" with 2 hours and 24 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

The divorced people spent the most time on the activity group of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 4 hours and 19 minutes, the activity group of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" with 3 hours and 20 minutes and the activity group of "employment and related activities" with 3 hours and 7 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

The never-married persons spent the most time during the 24 hours in a day on the activity group of "culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices" with 5 hours and 38 minutes and the activity group of "employment and related activities" with 2 hours and 23 minutes after the activity group of "self-care and maintenance".

Comparing the time-use patterns of the married and never-married persons in the spring reveals that never-married persons compared to the married persons spent more than 1 hour and 20 minutes on "learning" followed by "culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices" with 1 hour and 36 minutes, respectively during the 24 hours in a day while the married persons compared to never-married persons spent over nearly 2 hours on the activity groups of "unpaid domestic services for household and family members" followed by "socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice" with 18 minutes and "employment and related activities" with 34 minutes during the 24 hours in a day.

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, spring, the year 1399

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	0.41	-
Employment and related activities	0.01	1.8
Production of goods for own final use	0.00	0.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	0.1
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.0
Learning	0.03	2.0
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious	0.06	8.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.31	32.2
Self-care and maintenance	0.00	0.0

Table 7 points out that the average time spent during the 24 hours in a day by the population aged 15 and over on cyberspace (social networks) was 41 minutes of which the most time was spent on the time-use activity group of “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices” with 31 minutes. Only thirty-two percent of people who did this activity declared that they used cyberspace (social networks) for doing it.

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 in order to earn income or not income from doing the main activity in urban area, spring, the year 1399,

(hour/minute)

Time- use activity groups	For earning income	Not for earning income
Both sexes	2.40	21.20
Employment and related activities	2.40	0.00
Production of goods for own final use	0.00	0.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	2.50
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.22
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.02
Learning	0.00	0.21
Socializing, communication, community participation and religious	0.00	1.36
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.00	4.27
Self-care and maintenance	0.00	11.38

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 40 minutes on “employment and related activities”. Moreover, people spent 21 hours and 20 minutes on unpaid activities during the 24 hours in a day, of which the most time was occupied by “self-care and maintenance” with 11 hours and 38 minutes and “culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices with 4 hours and 27 minutes, respectively.

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 time-use activity groups disaggregated by the people for whom the main activity was done in urban areas, spring, the year 1399 (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	18.19	2.50	0.04	0.06	2.40	0.00
Employment and related activities	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	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	2.50	0.31	2.17	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Unpaid caregiving services for	0.22	0.03	0.19	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	0.00
Learning	0.21	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socializing, communication, community	1.36	1.24	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
Culture, leisure, mass-media and	4.27	4.21	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Self-care and maintenance	11.38	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The average time spent during the 24 hours in a day by the population aged 15 and over by time-use activity groups, which were disaggregated by the people for whom the main activity was done, tells that the people spent more than 18 hours and 19 minutes for “own”, 2 hours and 50 minutes for “household members”, 4 minutes for “friends”, 6 minutes for “others”, and 2 hours and 40 minutes for “the workplace”.

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, during the reference week, worked at least one hour although 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

Statistical Centre of Iran

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.

Others:

Those that cannot be classified in any of the above groups lie in the others group.

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.

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.

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)

$$\text{Average time of every activity group} = \frac{\text{Total time spent on every activity group}}{\text{Population aged 15 and over of a household}}$$

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)

$$\text{Relative frequency of individuals participating in every activity group} = \frac{\text{Individuals participating in each group}}{\text{Population aged 15 and over of a household}} \times 100$$