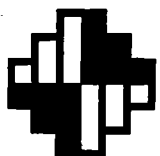


Rudolf Andorka—István Harcsa—Iiris Niemi

Use of Time in Hungary and in Finland

HELSINKI 1983

Comparison of results
of time budget surveys
by the Central Statistical Offices
of Finland and Hungary



Tilastokeskus
Statistikcentralen
Central Statistical Office of Finland

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the 1970's way-of-life surveys in many countries gave rise to a growing interest in measuring time use. As a result of this interest, time-budget studies were conducted in Hungary in 1976-77 and in Finland in 1979. The methodology basis for both was that established by an international comparative study of the use of time undertaken in the late 1960's. The results of this comparative study was published in "The use of Time" A. Szalai ed. Mouton The Hague-Paris 1972.

Time-budget surveys covering the entire population had been conducted in Hungary even before the survey in the late 1970s. These earlier surveys provided a foundation for the methodological development of the later survey.

The initial results of the Finnish and the Hungarian time-budget studies containing a detailed methodological description have been published separately. - Iris Niemi - Salme Kiiski - Mirja Liikkanen: Use of time in Finland; 1979. Central Statistical Office of Finland. Helsinki 1981. Rudolf Andorka - Béla Falussy: Time budget survey of the Hungarian population aged 15-69 in 1976-77. Central Statistical Office of Hungary. Budapest 1980. -

The earlier results and the standardization of the classifications have provided a foundation for a comparison of survey data. The present report is the result of close co-operation between the Central Statistical Offices in Hungary and Finland. Rudolf Andorka inspired this research work. The texts have been written by István Harcsa (chapters 1 and 3) and by Iris Niemi (chapter 2).

In Hungary the work has been carried out in the department of social statistics headed by Mr. Gyorgy Vukovich. In Finland research has been co-ordinated by the planning department headed by Mr. Tapio Leppo. This report is also published in Russian by the Central Statistical Office of Hungary.

The primary purpose of the comparison is to form a conception of the use of time which characterises the two countries by comparing the standardised data with respect to certain fundamental criteria. In the first analysis, we compared the data by sex, social group and type of residence (urban-rural). The first findings seem to indicate that an extension of the comparison would be possible.

The time budget offers a useful means of comparisons between different cultures. We hope that this survey which shows some interesting differences in time use will give rise to new comparative reports between other countries.

Central Statistical Office
of Finland

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Director General

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of Hungary

Vera Nyitrai
President

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Data collection

Material was collected by slightly different methods in the two countries. The Hungarian study covered all seasons, the Finnish study only September to November.

For purposes of comparison, therefore, we have confined our analysis to the Hungarian material relating to autumn. Similarly, the age group is limited to 15-64, because the Hungarian study contained no material on children aged 10 to 14 and the Finnish study lacked material on persons aged 65 to 69. In both studies the sample represented the entire country. The Hungarian material included 6,925 time diaries, and the Finnish material 10,622 time diaries.

The Hungarian interviewers personally questioned each respondent on his or her time use during the previous day, whereas the Finnish interviewers had respondents fill in time diaries with data on time use to an accuracy of ten minutes on the two following consecutive days. In both countries the study days for each respondent were selected at random by computer - in Hungary by date, in Finland by day of the week. Comparison shows that the results obtained by the "yesterday" and "tomorrow" methods differed very little. ¹⁾

Non-response was small in both studies. In Finland 19 % of the age group analysed failed to reply. The Hungarian non-response rate was only 4 % because it was partly compensated by using a reserve sample.

1) Robinson J.P., How Americans use time, a socialpsychological analysis of everyday behaviour. New York 1977, pp. 11-14.

2.2. Classifications and definitions

The activity classifications of both countries are based on international usage. There are differences of detail, reflecting peculiarities in time use in each country. For instance, "agricultural work on household and auxiliary plots" is classed as a separate activity in Hungary, just as "going to the sauna" is in Finland.

Both countries employ the following four categories of time use based on the extent of time commitment. This classification has been developed by V. Patrushev and D. Ås¹⁾:

1. Necessary time related to basic needs
2. Contracted time related to gainful employment and school attendance
3. Committed time related to domestic work
4. Free time

"Necessary time related to basic personal needs" covers sleeping, eating, washing, etc. "Time used for work or school" includes time spent commuting in addition to actual working hours. Time spent on professional or vocational training is counted as "school attendance", whereas civic education is classed as a free-time activity.

Domestic work covers household work, home repairs and maintenance, child care, and errands. Time spent on these activities is counted as time committed as a result of decisions made by individuals in the course of their lives, i.e. to get married, have children, buy a car, and so on. Time left over from sleeping, eating, employment, domestic work and school attendance is classed as free time.

1) Ås, D., Studies of time use: problems and prospects. Acta Sociologica 2/1978. Copenhagen pp. 125-141.

Activity was divided into 99 classes in Hungary and 95 in Finland. For the purpose of the present comparison, these classes have been condensed into 56 activities of similar content (See table 1). This analysis compares the structure of time use according to sex, type of residence and social group.

Social groups among those engaged in agriculture differ in the two countries. In Finland the majority of agricultural workers are self-employed. These people are thus classed as "self-employed", comprising owners, or the farmer and his wife and assisting family members alike. The few agricultural wage-earners are classed as "skilled workers". In Hungary agricultural workers are divided between "self-employed in agriculture", or those working their own farms fulltime, and "manual agricultural workers", or those mainly working on co-operatives.

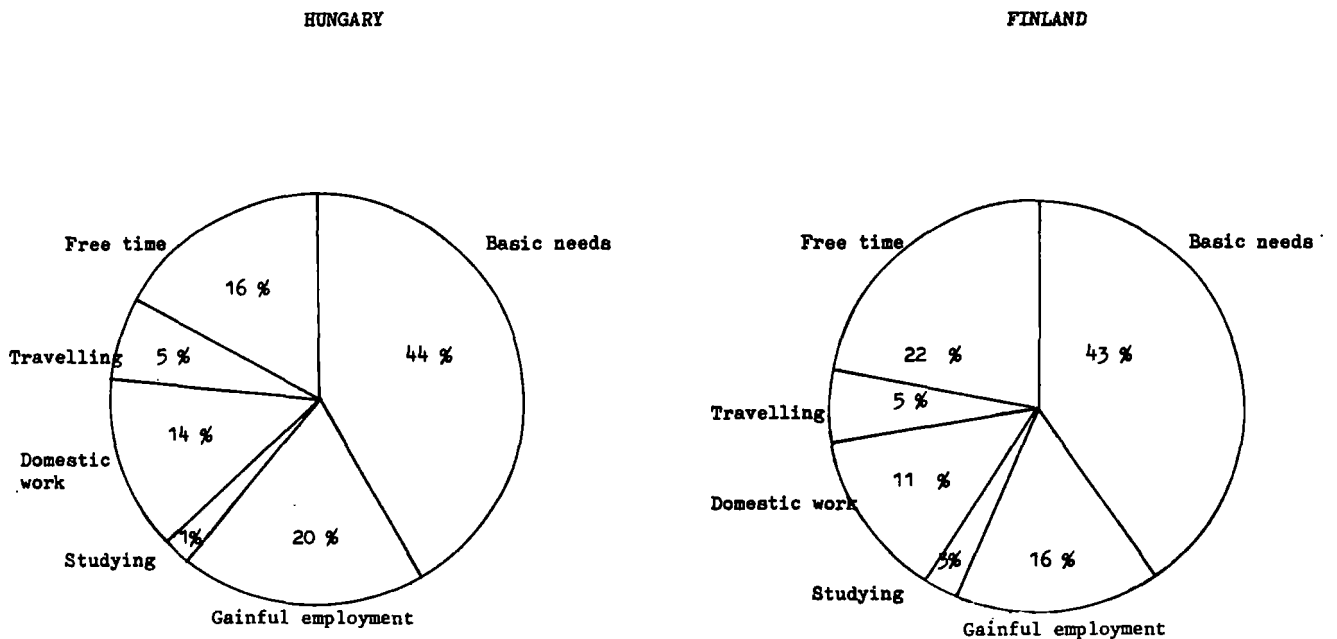
Classification as skilled and unskilled follows the norms of the statistical offices in the two countries. In Hungary the semi-skilled category is usually treated separately; in this comparison, however, semi-skilled workers are included in the skilled category. In Finland only 23 % of workers are classed as unskilled (1979) and, of these 70 % are women. In Hungary 15 %, of whom 47 % are women, are classified as unskilled. The lower percentage of unskilled workers in Hungary is explained partly by the fact that the semi-skilled are classified here as skilled workers, while in the Finnish case some of these are included into the unskilled category. The remaining background variables are comparable.

3. THE NATURE OF THE USE OF TIME IN SOCIETY IN FINLAND AND IN HUNGARY

3.1. A comparison of the time-budget of the 15-64 year old population

The time-budgets of the population yield interesting data on the way of life in different countries. The share of basic needs, gainful work, domestic work and free time in the total use of time can be examined. This chapter studies how the way of life of Hungarians and Finns differs as to the basic structure of time use. Here the time use of the whole of the 15-64 year old population is compared.

Figure 1. Time use of the 15-64 year old population in Hungary and in Finland



In both countries basic needs (sleeping, eating, washing) cover approximately the same portion of time. In Hungary the percentage of gainful employment is clearly higher (20%) than in Finland (16%).

The Hungarian way of life is more labour-oriented than in Finland, but in Finland the share of time spent on studying is higher than in Hungary; viz. three per cent in Finland and one per cent in Hungary of the total use of time. This is due to the fact that in Finland the percentage of students is higher than in Hungary. According to the 1980 population census the percentage of students in the 15-64 year old population was 12.9 in Finland and 5.4 in Hungary.

More time is spent on domestic work in Hungary (14%) than in Finland (11%). Cultural differences exist, as do discrepancies in the standard of household conveniences. These differences will be dealt with in more detail in the following chapters.

In both countries time spent on travelling (to work, shopping, and free time travelling) covers almost an equal share of time use.

The time left over from the above activities is referred to free time in this paper. The Finns have considerably more free time than the Hungarians: 16% in Finland and 12% in Hungary. The Finnish way of life can be considered more free-time oriented than the Hungarian.

The greater free time of the Finns is used for sports and outdoor activities, reading papers, visits and rest. The Hungarians watch more television than the Finns in spite of less free time. The Hungarians use 37 per cent of their free time to watch television compared to only 24 per cent for the Finns.

The structure of time use is essentially influenced by sex. In the following the basic structure of time use is compared by sex.

Table 1. Use of time among males and females. Hours and minutes per day.

	Males				Females			
	Hungary		Finland		Hungary		Finland	
	h/min	%	h/min	%	h/min	%	h/min	%
Basic needs	10.36	44	10.20	43	10.29	44	10.20	43
Gainful employment	6.01	25	4.25	18	3.57	16	3.11	13
Studying	0.19	1	0.40	3	0.17	1	0.47	4
Domestic work	1.39	7	1.47	7	4.45	20	3.43	16
Travelling	1.14	5	1.10	5	0.57	4	1.00	4
Free time	4.11	18	5.38	24	3.35	15	4.49	20
Total	24	100	24	100	24	100	24	100

The data in the table describe the mean value of all weekdays. In both countries men spend more time in gainful employment than women. The share of gainful employment for Hungarian men can amount to 25 per cent of the total use of time, whereas the portion is about 18 per cent for Finnish men. The way of life of Hungarian women is more work-oriented than that of Finnish women. In Finland women spend more time on studying, and in Hungary men spend a little more time on studying than women.

Hungarian women spend more time on domestic work than Finnish women, while Finnish men do more domestic work than Hungarian men. As to women, the difference is more than one hour daily, but for men this difference narrows to only eight minutes.

The equality realized in domestic work can be studied by means of the comparison:

$$\frac{\text{time used by females}}{\text{time used by males}}$$

Compared to men Finnish women spend twice (2.1) the amount of time on domestic work. This figure for Hungarian women is nearly threefold (2.9). In Finland domestic work is more evenly divided between the sexes. This is by no means due to men's greater

The differences are smaller in the amount of time spent on domestic work and on child care but still deserve mentioning since the Finns spend 2 hours and 37 minutes, and the Hungarians 2 hours and 50 minutes, as a daily average on these activities.

The amount of time spent in gainful employment, on domestic work (including child care) and commuting we call contracted and committed time. The time so calculated is 9 hours and 5 minutes in Finland and 9 hours and 58 minutes in Hungary as a daily average. (In this chapter all forms of studying are included in free-time activities.)

Above contracted and committed time and the time spent on physiological needs there is the free time that people utilize as they wish. In examining the free time differences are even greater between the two countries, since in Hungary not only the length of contracted and committed time but also the amount of time spent on physiological needs exceeds that in Finland. As a consequence the daily average free time of Hungarian active earners is only 3 hours and 37 minutes compared to the 4 hours and 51 minutes of the Finns. It is pointless to show that these main rates of time-consumption limit the amount of time spent on almost every free-time activity.

When we examine the above-mentioned main rates of time-consumption by sex, they reveal specific differences. The length of time Hungarian males spend in primary employment exceeds by more or less 45 minutes that of Finnish males. In the case of females however, we find these rates rather similar, since the length of time Hungarian females spend in primary employment exceeds that of the Finnish females only by 5 minutes.

In the case of time spent on income-supplementing work an opposite tendency emerges, since here the use of time by males shows a similarity, although Hungarian males spend 5 minutes more on these activities than do the Finns. On the contrary Hungarian females spend much more time - 50 minutes daily on the average - on income-supplementing activities than do Finnish females, who spend 29 minutes on these activities.

Hungarian women carry a heavier burden when it comes to domestic work. Hungarian active earner women spend daily 4 hours and 13 minutes on domestic activities, while Finnish women use only 3 hours and 35 minutes. This significant difference may stem from traditional reasons, but it may also be caused by disproportionally equipped households. The length of time men spend on domestic work is similar in both countries. In this respect the difference between sexes is much smaller in Finland than in Hungary.

Considering the vast difference by sex in both countries in the length of contracted and committed time, the amount of free time must also show differences in the time-budget of active earner males and females.

It is a general feature of both countries that women have less free time than men (in Finland 44 minutes less and in Hungary 48 minutes less). It is apparent that both Finnish females and males have an hour and quarter more free time than the Hungarians. Thus the main rates in the structure of activities obviously show that the Finnish active earner's use of time is more favourable. Moreover, it also turns out that the conditions for Hungarian women are considerably more unfavourable than those for Finnish women.

Within the main categories of activities there are two groups of activities that are worth detailed analysis: these are domestic work and child care on the one hand and free-time activities on the other.

The amount of time spent on domestic work in some cases shows differences between the structure of activities of Finnish and Hungarian active earners. These differences are found mainly in activities that consume a greater amount of time. Finnish men spend considerably more time on cooking, preparing meals and on shopping than Hungarian men, while Hungarian men spend more time on cleaning and on construction work and on home repairs than the Finns.

We find an opposite tendency for women when considering the amount of time spent on cooking, since Hungarian women spend 20 minutes more daily on this activity than Finnish women. This is partly a consequence of more time spent on cooking in Hungarian households and partly of Hungarian men participating less in this work. As a result cooking in Hungary is much more a female activity than it is in Finland. Washing up however, is in both countries a female activity, and there is no appreciable difference in the amount of time spent on it.

Cleaning consumes much more time in the time-budget of Hungarian women than in that of the Finns, in spite of the fact that Hungarian men spend considerably more time on this activity than their Finnish counterparts. Laundry work and ironing claims twice as much time in the daily time-budget of Hungarian women than in that of Finnish women. Women spend more or less the same amount of time on shopping in both countries.

Finally, the amount of time spent on child care and on bringing up children is more or less the same in both countries, and this activity also burdens mainly the women in both countries. It is worth mentioning that Hungarian men spend slightly more time with the children than Finnish men.

Free time displays major differences - not only in volume but also in structure - between Finnish and Hungarian active earners. In the free time in both countries most time is spent on watching television: slightly more in Hungary (1 hour and 22 minutes) than in Finland (1 hour and 14 minutes). Nevertheless, an essential difference exists, for in Finland the amount of time spent watching television is a much smaller proportion of the free time (26%) than in Hungary (38%). Thus free time in Hungary is much more TV-oriented than in Finland.

Time spent on reading shows even greater differences, since Finnish active earners spend almost twice as much time (45 minutes) on reading as the Hungarian active earners (24 minutes). The Finns spend more time on reading newspapers and magazines than the Hungarians, but the amount of time spent on reading books is

exactly the same in both countries. This not only implies that the Finns read more but also points to differences in reading habits. The reading of dailies, weeklies and monthlies consumes two thirds of the time Finns spend on reading, while in the case of the Hungarians this proportion is only 50 per cent. This divergence in reading habits shows that in Finland daily, weekly and monthly periodicals play a more important role in collecting information than in Hungary.

Major differences also appear in the amount of time spent on socializing. In the time spent on socializing the Finns allot more time for visits (36 minutes) and for cafes and like (9 minutes) than the Hungarians (14 minutes and 4 minutes, respectively). The labour-oriented Hungarian way of life may also produce the same effect, since the tight Hungarian time-budget leaves less time for socializing than the freer Finnish one. In Hungary social organizations take less time, since the Hungarians' participation in different organizations is only one third of the Finns'.

The visiting of different cultural institutions, such as cinema, theatre, concerts and museums, takes up relatively little time both in Finland and in Hungary. Outdoor cultural activities are also of minor importance in both countries.

From the standpoint of healthy living, sports and time spent outdoors have a growing importance. In this respect the Finnish way of life seems more favourable, since twice as much time is spent (26 minutes) on activities of this kind than in Hungary (13 minutes). Men spend more time on such activities than women in both countries.

It also follows from the more free-time oriented way of life that there is more time for hobby activities in Finland (17 minutes) than in Hungary (9 minutes). The same holds true for the amount of time spent in rest.

These differences are manifest in many respects, but mainly in the amount of time spent in gainful employment. In Finland the urban and rural population spend more or less the same amount of time in gainful employment, but in Hungary the rural population spends 50 minutes more daily in gainful employment than the urban population (the rural population spends a daily average of 5 hours and 18 minutes on gainful employment compared to 4 hours and 28 minutes for the urban population). The Hungarian rural population spends more time than the Finns not only in primary employment but also in income-supplementing agricultural work.

The two other components of contracted and committed time - the time spent on domestic work and on commuting - do not reveal unduly large differences by place of residence in either of the two countries. We find noteworthy differences only if we compare the same categories of place of residence between the two countries. In Finland both the urban and the rural populations spend less time on domestic work than in Hungary, the daily average difference being more or less half an hour.

More meaningful differences were found in the amount of free time: these differences indicate the more favourable conditions of the Finnish urban or rural population, and that in Hungary the conditions of the rural population are more disadvantageous than in Finland. In Finland the urban and rural population have the same amount of free time, while in Hungary the rural population's daily average time for free use is almost one hour less than that of the Hungarian urban population (the urban population has daily 4 hours and 10 minutes as opposed to 3 hours and 24 minutes of free time of the rural population).

On the basis of the main proportions of the structure of activities, we may conclude that the structure of activities for the Hungarian and the Finnish urban population, and as a consequence their way of life, are more similar than that of the rural populations. This follows in the first place from the already mentioned disadvantageous conditions of the Hungarian rural population.

Comparing the two countries by sex also brings out other major differences. In Finland there is no important difference in the amount of time spent in gainful employment between males living in towns and in villages. In Hungary on the other hand, the amount of time rural men spend in gainful employment is 1 hour and 13 minutes more daily than the amount of time that urban men spend in the same way.

In Finland urban women spend more time in gainful work than rural women, but in Hungary we find the opposite tendency, since women living in villages spend considerably more time in gainful work than women living in towns. This observation shows that in Hungary the town-village differences are more general and manifold than in Finland.

The other component of contracted and committed time is the time spent on domestic work, in this respect - in villages and towns as well - Hungarian women carry a heavier burden than Finnish women. This follows from the fact that in Hungary the urban and rural population spend more time on domestic work than in Finland. The amount of time Hungarian men spend doing domestic work is more or less the same as that Finnish men spend on this kind of work, so the Hungarian surplus burden of domestic work is entirely shifted onto women.

In connection with the amount of time spent on child care it is important to point out that in both countries more time is spent on this kind of activity in towns than in villages. Another characteristic is that in both countries women spend much more time on child care than men.

The free time by the rural and urban population in the two countries shows differences not only in volume but also in composition. The major part of the differences follows from the labour-oriented way of life of the Hungarian rural population since they have very little free time. As a consequence, the Hungarian rural population has much less time left for free-time activities than the Finnish rural population.

Of the free time in both countries, the rural and the urban populations spend most time on television. This proves that watching TV is equally important in both countries, and it has a fundamental role in the daily life-rhythm of the rural and the urban populations.

The situation is totally different when we analyse the time spent by the two countries' rural and urban populations on reading. In this respect two tendencies emerge are apparent. The first is that there is no meaningful difference in the amount of time spent on reading between the rural and urban population in Finland. In Hungary on the contrary this difference between the two places of residence is significant, where the daily average time spent on reading is 33 minutes in towns and 21 minutes in villages. The other apparent difference is that in Finland the amount of time spent on reading differs very little between the two sexes in towns and in villages as well. In Hungary on the other hand men spend twice as much time reading as women, both in towns and in villages. For this reason, if we compare the time rural Finnish and Hungarian women spend reading we see that the position of the rural woman in Hungary is not favourable at all, i.e. the daily average time rural Finnish women spend on reading is 44 minutes, while rural Hungarian women spend only 14 minutes on reading.

Of the total time spent reading in both countries, only the time spent reading newspapers shows differences by sex. This difference is minor in Finland but significant in Hungary. Hungarian women spend only third of the time the men spend on reading newspapers, both in towns and villages. This may lie in traditional reasons, however, and in the formation of this habit the less free time of Hungarian women must have been an important factor.

Of the time spent on socializing the role and amount of time spent on visits displays some diversity in the two countries. In Finland - both in towns and villages - visits are the main means of socializing. In Hungary on the other hand visits have

much less significance in towns and villages than in Finland. It is also surprising that the Hungarian rural population, in the life of which visits held relatively great importance earlier, now spends less time on this activity than the urban population (urban population spends 18 minutes and the rural population 12 minutes on visits daily).

The amount of time spent on studying does not differ between the two countries in the case of active earners. If we examine the time spent on studying in respect to the whole 15-64-year-old population category our findings will change, because in this case the time spent on studying, especially in formal studies, consumes more time in the Finnish time-budget than in the Hungarian. The reason for this is the bigger proportion of students in the Finnish 15-year-old and older population compared to the Hungarian.

Sports and outdoor activities are popular in Finland not only in towns but also in villages. On the other hand the Hungarian rural population spends only third as much time on these activities as the urban population. As a result the amount of time the rural Finns and the rural Hungarians spend on these activities encompass major differences (rural Finns spend 31 minutes daily, rural Hungarians 8 minutes daily on these activities).

In summary the use of time by place of residence diverges in the two countries. In Finland no differences exist in the rate of contracted and committed time and free time between the rural and the urban populations, so that contracted and committed time equally burdens both population groups. In Hungary inequalities prevail in the use of time among people living in towns and villages, and these inequalities point to the disadvantageous position of the rural population.

3.4. The use of time by social groups

The differences of use of time among social groups show significantly different tendencies in the two countries. An apparent characteristic in Hungary is the length of time spent

in gainful employment; in general the length of contracted and committed time show greater differences by social group than in Finland. In Hungary agricultural manual workers spend the most time in gainful employment (7 hours and 28 minutes as a daily average) and managers and executives the least (5 hours and 20 minutes) , a difference of more than 2 hours.

Table 3. Time spent in gainful employment by social group.
Hours and minutes per week

Social groups	Hungary			Finland		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Self-employed in agriculture	33.01	53.12	31.02	42.42	50.52	32.54
Agricultural manual workers	52.23	58.48	40.57	-	-	-
Non-agricultural self-employed	42.56	49.56	31.23	40.08	45.30	31.44
Managers and executives	37.20	39.47	33.08	38.16	40.36	36.31
Clerical office workers	38.44	43.10	36.38	35.42	40.15	33.43
Skilled and semi-skilled workers	42.14	45.23	36.15	38.16	39.47	34.25
Unskilled workers	43.52	52.09	38.30	32.05	34.25	31.02

In Finland self-employed agricultural workers spend the most time in gainful work (6 hours and 6 minutes daily), unskilled workers the least time (4 hours and 35 minutes), the difference being one and a half hours. Worth noting is that Finnish managers and executives spend 5 hours and 28 minutes daily in gainful employment, which more or less equals the average for the employed in Finland. Thus their position is not so advantageous as that of

Hungarian managers and executives. This fact takes on new interest when noting that income differences among social groups are similar in the two countries. Analysing the amount of gainful work in the same context, we see that the inequalities among social groups in Hungary are greater in this respect than in Finland. This indicates that in Hungary those social groups with a relatively depressed income have to spend more time working to earn in comparison with the corresponding Finnish social groups.

On the whole in Hungary differences in the amount of gainful work are greater among social groups than in Finland.

The amount of time spent on domestic work shows more or less the same differences across social groups in the two countries with the exception of the group of self-employed agricultural workers, omitted from the analysis because of its particular position. In both countries managers and executives spend relatively little time on domestic work. Hungarian women in all other social groups, except agricultural manual workers spend more time on domestic work than Finnish women belonging to the corresponding social group. This follows from the fact that in Hungarian households many time-consuming activities, like cooking, washing up, cleaning take more time than in Finnish households.

In both countries non-manual women workers are in the most favourable position, partly because non-manual men workers spend more time on domestic work in comparison with men belonging to other social groups. In the case of other social groups no systematic discrepancies are observable. Examining the time spent on different kinds of domestic work in detail, we find that tendencies regarding all active earners hold true in respect of all social strata.

There are two distinctive features of interest, the first being the amount of time spent on construction and home repairs, which is the greatest in the case of skilled and unskilled workers in both countries. The other is the amount of time spent on child care, which is greater in both countries in the case

of non-manual groups than in the case of manual groups. Regarding contracted and committed time the amount of time spent commuting is high in both countries; managers and executives spend the most time commuting, but no great differences emerge among the social groups, except for the Finnish agricultural self-employed.

Time for free use, just as contracted and committed time, show greater differences across social groups in Hungary than in Finland.

Table 4. Amount of free time. Hours and minutes per day

Social groups	Finland	Hungary	Difference between the corresponding Finnish and Hungarian social groups
Managers and executives	5.00	4.36	0.24
Clericals / office workers	4.46	3.54	0.52
Skilled and semi-skilled workers	4.57	3.44	1.13
Agricultural self-employed and manual workers	4.14	2.54	1.20
Non-agricultural self-employed	4.44	3.19	1.25
Unskilled workers	5.04	3.14	1.50

On the basis of these data, three important tendencies stand out:

1. In every social group the Finns have more free time. However, the more favourably positioned social group we compare, the smaller the difference found between the corresponding Finnish and Hungarian social groups. Thus the smallest difference is observable in the case of managers and executives, who have the best position in both societies in many respects, relative to other groups.

The greatest difference is between the groups of unskilled workers who are in the worst position.

2. In Hungary differences in the amount of free time are greater across social groups than in Finland. Moreover in Finland, except for farmers, differences are minimal among social groups. In Hungary the difference between the groups on the top and at the bottom is 1 hour and 42 minutes, while the same difference in Finland is only 57 minutes.
3. In Hungary there is a hierarchial order of social groups in respect to the amount of free time. The better positioned the social group, the longer is the time for free use. Finnish society displays no such tendency.

In the free time watching TV plays a central role in every Finnish and Hungarian social group. There are only slight differences among social groups; in Hungary agricultural manual workers and in Finland managers and executives spend noticeably less time watching television than other groups.

Larges differences are observable among the two countries' social groups in the amount of time spent reading. In Finland, again with the exception of managers and executives who spend more time on reading than other social groups, only minimal differences were observed among social groups regarding the length of time spent reading. In Hungarian society a hierarchial order of social groups emerges with respect to time spent reading, with managers and executives on the top and agricultural manual workers at the bottom.

Table 5. Time spent on reading. Hours and minutes per day

Country	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Nonagricultural self-employed	Unskilled workers	Agricultural self-employed manual workers
Hungary	0.46	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.14
Finland	0.59	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.41

Similar tendency is observed in the time spent on socializing, or in the amount of time spent on visits. In Hungary non-manual workers and among them managers and executives spend the most time on this activity, and the least time by agricultural manual workers and the agricultural self-employed. In Finland on the other hand, the distribution of time spent on visits is fairly equal across social groups.

Non-manual workers and among them managers and executives spend more time participating in organizations than other social groups.

Table 6. Time spent on participation in organizations. Hours and minutes per day

Country	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Non-agricultural self-employed	Unskilled workers	Agricultural self-employed manual workers
Hungary	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Finland	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08

In addition to this general tendency it is also worth mentioning that Finnish managers and executives are more active in public life than their Hungarian counterparts. They spend daily three times as much time on this activity as Hungarian managers and executives.

Concerning the time spent on studying and self-education it was also found that non-manual workers and among them managers and executives in both countries spend significantly more time on these activities than other social groups.

Table 7. Time spent on studying and self-education. Hours and minutes per day

Country	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Non-agricultural self-employed	Unskilled workers	Agricultural self-employed manual workers
	hour min					
Hungary	0.25	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02
Finland	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04

In spite of the same tendency observed in the case of participation in organizations - we see that Hungarian managers and executives and the clerical workers and skilled and semiskilled workers as well, spend more time on these activities than the corresponding social groups in Finland.

And finally the amount of time spent on sports and outdoor activities also shows differences between the social groups in the two countries.

Table 8. Time spent on sports and outdoor activities. Hours and minutes per day

Country	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Non-agricultural self-employed	Unskilled workers	Agricultural self-employed manual workers
Hungary	0.27	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.04
Finland	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.19

In Hungary the amount of time spent on these activities are very stratum-specific. It seems that in Hungary sports and outdoor activities are the pastime only of the nonmanual worker groups, while in Finland, except for farmers, these activities are also widespread in other social groups.

3.5. Summary of the main results

On the basis of the comparison of the data from Finnish and Hungarian time-budget surveys some general conclusions can be drawn. One of these conclusions is: the way of life in Hungary is much more labour-oriented than that in Finland. This labour-oriented way of life is a general feature in all strata of Hungarian society but its extent and character show some difference by strata.

We can distinguish three types of social differences of "work burden" on the basis of:

- sex
- place of residence
- social group

1. Studying the differences of use of time by sex, it is apparent in both societies that women spend more time on the total amount of work than men, i.e. on the total of gainful work and domestic work. However, Hungarian women are severely burdened by sex differences because the daily average of their time spent on work exceeds not only that of Hungarian men but also that of Finnish women.
2. The proportion of time spent on work and free-time activities shows great differences between the population living in towns and villages in Hungary. In Hungary work burden of the rural population is greater and at the same time there is less free time when compared to the urban population. In Finland on the other hand, there are no such inequalities in the use of time between people living in different settings.

3. In Hungary wide differences exist in the use of time between social groups; that is to say in Hungary the distribution of the work burden among social groups is less equal than in Finland. Another characteristic is that in Hungary a hierarchy of social groups prevails concerning the amount of time spent on work or, parallelly, on free time. In line with this, the more favourable a social group's position is in Hungary, the smaller is the amount of time spent on work, or the greater is the amount of free time. At the top of the hierarchy are managers and executives and at the bottom are agricultural manual workers. In Finland no such tendency is observable.

1. USE OF TIME BY 15-64 YEAR OLDS BY SEX^{x)}
hour/minute

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	3.16	3.57	3.43	4.59	2.50	3.05
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	0.29	0.54	0.39	0.59	0.19	0.51
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	3.47	4.53	4.25	6.01	3.11	3.57
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.42	0.55	0.16	0.10	1.06	1.33
5. Washing up	0.14	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.24	0.22
6. Cleaning	0.21	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.33	0.52
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.09	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.39
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.03	0.04	-	-	0.07	0.08
9. Heating and water supply	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04
10. Home renovation	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.03
11. Animal breeding	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.01
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.01	-
13. Assistance to adults	0.06	0.01	0.07	-	0.05	0.01
14. Other domestic work	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.09
15. Child care and assistance	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.19	0.20
16. Playing with children	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.07
17. Other forms of child care	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.01
18. Shopping	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.20	0.19
19. Errands	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
20. Health care services	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	2.48	3.20	1.47	1.39	3.43	4.45

No.1. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	8.16	8.21	8.15	8.19	8.17	8.25
22. Meals	1.21	1.17	1.25	1.18	1.17	1.16
23. Personal hygiene	0.40	0.50	0.38	0.53	0.43	0.48
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.19	10.34	10.20	10.36	10.20	10.29
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.32	0.11	0.31	0.11	0.34	0.10
26. Studying at home	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.07
27. Self-education at home	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
29. Activity in organizations	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
31. Walking	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.09
32. Organized sport	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.03
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.07	0.01	0.13	0.02	0.02	-
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
35. Sport events	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	-
36. Cinema	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38. Other entertainment	0.01	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-
39. Newspapers	0.28	0.11	0.33	0.16	0.14	0.12
40. Magazines	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.02

No.1. table/continued:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
41. Books	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.12
42. Listening to radio	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03
43. Watching television	1.17	1.25	1.26	1.29	1.08	1.20
44. Conversation	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.22
45. Visiting	0.40	0.15	0.37	0.14	0.42	0.16
46. Telephone conversations	0.05	-	0.02	-	0.07	-
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.01
48. Other socializing	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
49. Hobby	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.29	0.17
50. Cards or chess	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
51. Arts	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
52. Records, cassettes	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
53. Correspondence	0.01	-	0.00	-	0.02	-
54. Resting	0.36	0.24	0.40	0.26	0.31	0.23
55. Other	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	6.03	4.08	6.18	4.30	5.36	3.52
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.00	0.57
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24,00 hours.

2. USE OF TIME OF ACTIVE EARNERS^{x)}
hour/minute

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	4.40	5.05	4.58	5.42	4.19	4.24
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	0.38	0.52	0.49	0.56	0.27	0.48
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	5.21	5.59	5.51	6.41	4.48	5.14
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.39	0.45	0.14	0.09	1.04	1.24
5. Washing up	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.22	0.20
6. Cleaning	0.19	0.29	0.06	0.12	0.32	0.48
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.08	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.37
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
9. Heating and water supply	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.03
10. Home renovation	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.01	0.03
11. Animal breeding	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.00
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.00
13. Assistance to adults	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.01
14. Other domestic work	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.06
15. Child care and assistance	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.19	0.17
16. Playing with children	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.05
17. Other forms of child care	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
18. Shopping	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.18
19. Errands	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
20. Health care services	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	2.37	2.50	1.43	1.38	3.35	4.13

No 2. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	8.06	8.12	8.03	8.07	8.10	8.12
22. Meals	1.19	1.15	1.24	1.17	1.13	1.12
23. Personal hygiene	0.40	0.53	0.38	0.55	0.43	0.50
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.05
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):						
	10.07	10.25	10.06	10.24	10.09	10.19
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
26. Studying at home	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04
27. Self-education at home	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
29. Activity in organizations	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01
31. Walking	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.07
32. Organized sport	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.03
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.07	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.00
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
35. Sport events	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
36. Cinema	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38. Other entertainment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.27	0.10	0.31	0.16	0.22	0.05
40. Magazines	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02

No 2. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
41. Books	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.11
42. Listening to radio	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.12
43. Watching television	1.14	1.22	1.23	1.27	1.04	1.17
44. Conversation	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.19
45. Visiting	0.36	0.14	0.35	0.14	0.37	0.15
46. Telephone conversations	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.01
48. Other socializing	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
49. Hobby	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.24	0.14
50. Cards or chess	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
51. Arts	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
52. Records, cassettes	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
53. Correspondence	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
54. Resting	0.30	0.20	0.33	0.22	0.26	0.17
55. Other	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	4.51	3.37	5.12	4.01	4.28	3.13
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.16	1.00	1.01
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24,00 hours.

3. DAILY TIME-BUDGET OF URBAN POPULATION^{x)}
hour/minute

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	3.38	4.07	4.08	4.53	3.10	3.30
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	0.09	0.19	0.12	0.27	0.05	0.14
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	3.50	4.28	4.23	5.24	3.17	3.46
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.39	0.51	0.16	0.12	0.59	1.23
5. Washing up	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.21	0.20
6. Cleaning	0.20	0.35	0.08	0.15	0.32	0.51
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.09	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.34
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07
9. Heating and water supply	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02
10. Home renovation	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.01	0.02
11. Animal breeding	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.01
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.00
13. Assistance to adults	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.01
14. Other domestic work	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.19	0.05	0.07
15. Child care and assistance	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.21
16. Playing with children	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.08
17. Other forms of child care	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00
18. Shopping	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.21	0.23
19. Errands	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
20. Health care services	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	2.42	3.17	1.45	1.49	3.31	4.26

No 3. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	8.15	8.21	8.12	8.11	8.17	8.29
22. Meals	1.18	1.15	1.22	1.17	1.15	1.14
23. Personal hygiene	0.41	0.54	0.38	0.57	0.44	0.52
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.17	10.35	10.14	10.29	10.19	10.40
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.30	0.13	0.29	0.14	0.31	0.13
26. Studying at home	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.09
27. Self-education at home	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
29. Activity in organizations	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00
31. Walking	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13
32. Organized sport	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.04
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.00
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
35. Sport events	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
36. Cinema	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38. Other entertainment	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.28	0.12	0.33	0.18	0.34	0.06
40. Magazines	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.02

No 3. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
41. Books	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.17
42. Listening to radio	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.03
43. Watching television	1.20	1.30	1.29	1.36	1.11	1.25
44. Conversation	0.16	0.23	0.17	0.26	0.15	0.21
45. Visiting	0.40	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.42	0.18
46. Telephone conversations	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.01
48. Other socializing	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
49. Hobby	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.28	0.16
50. Cards or chess	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01
51. Arts	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
52. Records, cassettes	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
53. Correspondence	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
54. Resting	0.34	0.22	0.39	0.23	0.31	0.21
55. Other	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	6.04	4.32	6.17	5.02	5.52	4.06
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	1.08	1.08	1.14	1.16	1.04	1.02
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24.00 hours.

4. DAILY TIME-BUDGET OF RURAL POPULATION
hour/minute

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	2.36	3.47	3.02	5.04	2.13	2.39
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	1.05	1.29	1.27	1.30	0.44	1.28
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	3.43	5.18	4.32	6.37	2.58	4.08
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.47	0.59	0.14	0.08	1.18	1.43
5. Washing up	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.28	0.25
6. Cleaning	0.21	0.34	0.05	0.12	0.36	0.53
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.09	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.44
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.09
9. Heating and water supply	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.06
10. Home renovation	0.09	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.02	0.04
11. Animal breeding	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.00
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.00
13. Assistance to adults	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.01
14. Other domestic work	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.16	0.06	0.10
15. Child care and assistance	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.19
16. Playing with children	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05
17. Other forms of child care	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
18. Shopping	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.14
19. Errands	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02
20. Health care services	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	2.56	3.25	1.46	1.33	4.05	4.58

No 4. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	8.19	8.25	8.20	8.19	8.19	8.35
22. Meals	1.25	1.18	1.30	1.19	1.20	1.17
23. Personal hygiene	0.39	0.47	0.36	0.50	0.42	0.43
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.07
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.25	10.37	10.27	10.36	10.24	10.42
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.36	0.08	0.34	0.09	0.39	0.06
26. Studying at home	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.05
27. Self-education at home	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
29. Activity in organizations	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
31. Walking	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.04
32. Organized sport	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.02
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.12	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.03	0.00
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
35. Sport events	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
36. Cinema	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
38. Other entertainment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.27	0.10	0.33	0.15	0.23	0.05
40. Magazines	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.02

No 4. table/continued/:

Activities	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian	Finnish	Hungarian
41. Books	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.07
42. Listening to radio	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.03
43. Watching television	1.12	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.03	1.16
44. Conversation	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.24	0.13	0.22
45. Visiting	0.40	0.12	0.37	0.11	0.42	0.13
46. Telephone conversations	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.01
48. Other socializing	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
49. Hobby	0.22	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.32	0.18
50. Cards or chess	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
51. Arts	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
52. Records, cassettes	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
53. Correspondence	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
54. Resting	0.37	0.26	0.43	0.29	0.33	0.24
55. Other	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	6.02	3.38	6.18	4.01	5.44	3.20
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	0.57	1.02	1.02	1.13	0.53	0.52
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24,00 hours.

5. DAILY TIME-BUDGET IN FINLAND BY SOCIAL GROUPS

/hour-minute/

A/ Both sexes

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	0.00	5.35	5.25	5.02	5.18	4.26
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	5.49	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.04
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	6.06	5.44	5.28	5.06	5.28	4.35
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	1.00	0.29	0.26	0.41	0.32	0.51
5. Washing up	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.18
6. Cleaning	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.14	0.26
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.11
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
9. Heating and water supply	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05
10. Home renovation	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.01
11. Animal breeding	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.03
13. Assistance to adults	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
14. Other domestic work	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04
15. Child care and assistance	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.11
16. Playing with children	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03
17. Other forms of child care	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
18. Shopping	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.18
19. Errands	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
20. Health care services	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	3.05	2.15	2.16	2.53	2.24	2.53

No.5. /A/ Both sexes/table/continued/:

Activities	Self-em- ployed in agri- culture	Non-agri- culture self-em- ployed	Managers and execu- tives	Clerical/ office workers	Skilled and semi- skilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	7.56	8.06	7.53	8.06	8.07	8.26
22. Meals	1.36	1.24	1.19	1.14	1.19	1.15
23. Personal hygiene	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.41
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.10	10.13	9.58	10.06	10.06	10.23
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
26. Studying at home	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
27. Self-education at home	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
29. Activity in organizations	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.03
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04
31. Walking	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13
32. Organized sport	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.06
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.07
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Sport events	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00
36. Cinema	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
38. Other entertainment	0.01	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-
39. Newspapers	0.29	0.27	0.36	0.25	0.26	0.22
40. Magazines	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07

No.5. /A/ Both sexes/table/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
41. Books	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.13
42. Listening to radio	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07
43. Watching television	1.05	1.16	0.56	1.11	1.24	1.15
44. Conversation	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13
45. Visiting	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.41
46. Telephone conversations	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10
48. Other socializing	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.13
49. Hobby	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.27
50. Cards or chess	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
51. Arts	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
52. Records, cassettes	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
53. Correspondence	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
54. Resting	0.28	0.30	0.22	0.26	0.35	0.34
55. Other	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	4.14	4.44	5.00	4.46	4.57	5.04
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	0.28	1.02	1.19	1.10	1.06	1.01
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24.00 hours.

5. DAILY TIME-BUDGET IN FINLAND BY SOCIAL GROUPS

/hour-minute/

B/ Male

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	0.01	6.22	5.35	5.34	5.30	4.49
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.25	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	6.50	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.03
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	7.16	6.30	5.38	5.45	5.41	4.55
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.14
5. Washing up	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03
6. Cleaning	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.01	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
9. Heating and water supply	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.10
10. Home renovation	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.02
11. Animal breeding	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.05
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.08
13. Assistance to adults	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.05
14. Other domestic work	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04
15. Child care and assistance	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.02
16. Playing with children	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.00
17. Other forms of child care	0.00	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	-
18. Shopping	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15
19. Errands	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
20. Health care services	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	1.30	1.27	1.39	1.44	1.54	1.23

No. 5. Table /B/ Male/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	8.00	8.02	7.54	7.59	8.04	8.30
22. Meals	1.42	1.30	1.21	1.20	1.23	1.19
23. Personal hygiene	0.34	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.37
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.16	10.11	9.58	9.58	10.05	10.27
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	0.01	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
26. Studying at home	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
27. Self-education at home	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.00
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
29. Activity in organizations	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.09	0.05	0.05
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	-
31. Walking	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11
32. Organized sport	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.09
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.17
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
35. Sport events	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01
36. Cinema	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.01	-
38. Other entertainment	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.01	-
39. Newspapers	0.32	0.30	0.39	0.33	0.28	0.29
40. Magazines	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06

No. 5. Table /B/ Male/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
41. Books	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.16
42. Listening to radio	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.10
43. Watching television	1.12	1.19	1.06	1.22	1.30	1.37
44. Conversation	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.12
45. Visiting	0.28	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.39
46. Telephone conversations	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.18
48. Other socializing	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
49. Hobby	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.12
50. Cards or chess	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
51. Arts	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06
52. Records, cassettes	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
53. Correspondence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
54. Resting	0.31	0.32	0.23	0.29	0.37	0.51
55. Other	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	4.26	4.45	5.25	5.17	5.07	6.05
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	0.31	1.11	1.20	1.15	1.11	1.11
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24.00 hours.

5. DAILY-BUDGET IN FINLAND BY SOCIAL GROUPS
/hour-minute/
C/ Female

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:						
1. Primary employment	0.00	4.21	5.11	4.47	4.50	4.17
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.08	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	4.34	0.00	-	0.01	0.04	0.04
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	4.42	4.32	5.13	4.49	4.55	4.26
DOMESTIC WORK:						
4. Cooking, preserving food	1.59	0.59	0.47	0.53	1.07	1.07
5. Washing up	0.38	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.23	0.24
6. Cleaning	0.43	0.33	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.33
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.15
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.05
9. Heating and water supply	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
10. Home renovation	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
11. Animal breeding	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.07
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
13. Assistance to adults	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07
14. Other domestic work	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.05
15. Child care and assistance	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.16	0.15
16. Playing with children	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.6	0.04	0.04
17. Other forms of child care	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
18. Shopping	0.15	0.22	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.19
19. Errands	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
20. Health care services	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	4.59	3.46	3.08	3.17	3.31	3.33

No. 5. Table /C/ Female/continued/:

Activities	Self-em- ployed in agri- culture	Non-agri- culture self-em- ployed	Managers and execu- tives	Clerical/ office workers	Skilled and semi- skilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS						
21. Sleeping	7.51	8.12	7.52	8.10	8.14	8.25
22. Meals	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.11	1.11	1.13
23. Personal hygiene	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.42
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):						
	10.00	10.12	9.57	10.10	10.09	10.21
FREE TIME:						
25. Studying at educational institution	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
26. Studying at home	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Self-education at home	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02
28. Self-education outside home	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01
29. Activity in organi- zations	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
30. Religious activities	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
31. Walking	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.14
32. Organized sport	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
34. Other outdoor recreation	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
35. Sport events	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
36. Cinema	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
38. Other entertainment	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
39. Newspapers	0.25	0.22	0.31	0.21	0.21	0.20
40. Magazines	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08

No.5. Table /C/ Female/continued/:

Activities	Self-em- ployed in agri- culture	Non-agri- culture self-em- ployed	Managers and execu- tives	Clerical/ office workers	Skilled and semi- skilled workers	Unskilled workers
41. Books	0.05	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.10
42. Listening to radio	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05
43. Watching television	0.57	1.10	0.41	1.06	1.09	1.05
44. Conversation	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.13
45. Visiting	0.33	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.42
46. Telephone conversations	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.05
47. Visiting cafes and like	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06
48. Other socializing	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
49. Hobby	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.32
50. Cards or chess	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
51. Arts	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
52. Records, cassettes	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
53. Correspondence	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
54. Resting	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.28
55. Other	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03
FREE TIME TOTAL (25-55.):	3.49	4.48	4.22	4.48	4.29	4.40
TRAVELLING TOTAL (56.):	0.26	0.51	1.17	1.07	0.56	0.56
TOTAL	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

x) The Finnish time-budget data are from "Suomalaisten Ajankäyttö 1979., Appendix table I." In this publication the totals are not always 24.00 hours.

6. DAILY TIME-BUDGET IN HUNGARY BY SOCIAL GROUPS
/hour-minute/
A/ Both sexes

Activities	Self-em- ployed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agricul- ture self- employed	Managers and execu- tives	Clerical/ office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:							
1. Primary employment	0.39	5.17	4.16	5.07	5.13	5.23	5.16
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
3. Income supplementing: agricultural work	4.03	2.11	1.46	0.09	0.17	0.37	0.58
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	4.43	7.29	6.08	5.20	5.32	6.02	6.16
DOMESTIC WORK:							
4. Cooking, preserving food	2.03	0.41	0.54	0.27	0.47	0.37	0.56
5. Washing up	0.30	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.12
6. Cleaning	0.59	0.23	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.26	0.31
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.43	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.15	0.23
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04
9. Heating and water supply	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08
10. Home renovation	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.08
11. Animal breeding	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02
13. Assistance to adults	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Other domestic work	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.11
15. Child care and assistance	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.08
16. Playing with children	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05
17. Other forms of child care	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Shopping	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.13
19. Errands	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
20. Health care services	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	5.27	2.21	2.57	2.21	3.02	2.40	3.07

No 6. /A/ Both sexes/table/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS							
21. Sleeping	8.16	8.06	8.21	8.08	8.08	8.07	8.13
22. Meals	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.14	1.10
23. Personal hygiene	0.40	0.46	0.48	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.49
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.20	10.21	10.32	10.24	10.20	10.21	10.19
FREE TIME:							
25. Studying at educational institution	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01
26. Studying at home	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.02
27. Self-education at home	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
28. Self-education outside home	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
29. Activity in organizations	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
31. Walking	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.05
32. Organized sport	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
35. Sport events	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
36. Cinema	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
38. Other entertainment	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.08
40. Magazines	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02

6. DAILY TIME-BUDGET IN HUNGARY BY SOCIAL GROUPS
/hour-minute/
B/ Male

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:							
1. Primary employment	2.34	6.05	5.13	5.26	5.31	5.43	5.57
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	5.02	2.17	1.50	0.11	0.35	0.43	1.18
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	7.36	8.24	7.08	5.41	6.10	6.29	7.17
DOMESTIC WORK:							
4. Cooking, preserving food	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08
5. Washing up	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
6. Cleaning	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.10
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Heating and water supply	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.12
10. Home renovation	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.15
11. Animal breeding	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.04
13. Assistance to adults	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Other domestic work	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.15
15. Child care and assistance	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05
16. Playing with children	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05
17. Other forms of child care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Shopping	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.05
19. Errands	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
20. Health care services	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	1.08	1.10	1.23	1.40	1.48	1.43	1.26

No 6. Table /B/ Male/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS							
21. Sleeping	8.04	8.02	8.26	7.58	8.06	8.08	8.14
22. Meals	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.15	1.14
23. Personal hygiene	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.50
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):	10.22	10.21	10.41	10.14	10.23	10.25	10.25
FREE TIME:							
25. Studying at educational institution	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01
26. Studying at home	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.01
27. Self-education at home	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00
28. Self-education outside home	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
29. Activity in organizations	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
30. Religious activities	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Walking	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.06
32. Organized sport	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
35. Sport events	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
36. Cinema	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38. Other entertainment	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.23	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.14
40. Magazines	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02

6. DAILY TIME-BUDGET IN HUNGARY BY SOCIAL GROUPS

/hour-minute/
C/ Female

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
GAINFUL WORK:							
1. Primary employment	0.28	3.53	2.40	4.35	5.04	4.50	4.45
2. Income-supplementing non-agricultural work	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02
3. Income supplementing agricultural work	3.57	1.58	1.40	0.04	0.08	0.24	0.43
GAINFUL WORK TOTAL (1-3.):	4.26	5.51	4.29	4.44	5.14	5.15	5.30
DOMESTIC WORK:							
4. Cooking, preserving food	2.14	1.44	2.06	0.56	1.05	1.23	1.33
5. Washing up	0.33	0.23	0.33	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.21
6. Cleaning	1.04	0.46	1.10	0.45	0.41	0.48	0.47
7. Laundry work, ironing	0.47	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.41
8. Care of clothing and footwear	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07
9. Heating and water supply	0.11	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
10. Home renovation	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
11. Animal breeding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
12. Vehicle repair and maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Assistance to adults	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
14. Other domestic work	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.08
15. Child care and assistance	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.11
16. Playing with children	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
17. Other forms of child care	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Shopping	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.19
19. Errands	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
20. Health care services	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
DOMESTIC WORK TOTAL (4-20):	5.52	4.30	5.30	3.37	3.39	4.14	4.26

No 6. Table /C/ Females/continued/:

Activities	Self-employed in agriculture	Agricultural manual	Non-agriculture self-employed	Managers and executives	Clerical/office workers	Skilled and semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS							
21. Sleeping	8.15	8.09	8.16	8.13	8.10	8.15	8.08
22. Meals	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.15	1.11	1.11	1.08
23. Personal hygiene	0.39	0.44	0.47	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.49
24. Bedridden due to illness	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07
NECESSARY TIME RELATED TO BASIC NEEDS TOTAL (21-24.):							
	10.18	10.16	10.18	10.27	10.19	10.23	10.12
FREE TIME:							
25. Studying at educational institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01
26. Studying at home	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.02
27. Self-education at home	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00
28. Self-education outside home	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
29. Activity in organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
30. Religious activities	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
31. Walking	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.04
32. Organized sport	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
33. Hunting, fishing, gathering mushrooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Other outdoor recreation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01
35. Sport events	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Cinema	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
37. Theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
38. Other entertainment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
39. Newspapers	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04
40. Magazines	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02

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