

Sociological Study of life Style among Two Groups of Employed Women and Housewives (Case Study: Tehran District 3)

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to survey life style among two groups of employed women and housewives in Tehran district 3 using Giddens and Bourdieu's theory and documentation procedures and survey research methods. SPSS software with 382 persons (employed women and housewives) over the 2011 was utilized to obtain the parameter estimates and multi-stage cluster sampling was used. The estimates reveal that social relationship among employed women and housewife is different and employed women in social relationship are better than housewife. Furthermore, two groups have same average in Supervisory and body management, Significant difference in the taste (employed is higher than housewife), Significant difference in gender division of household tasks, the difference in spending leisure time among 2 group of women. In total employed women have higher average rather than housewife in life style that it indicates that the main hypothesis of this study is true.

KEY WORDS: Lifestyle, women's employment, social relationships, supervising and body managing.

1- INTRODUCTION

Life style is an expression that explained at 1920, and scholars are increasingly turning attention to it. Today, the term used to describe a type of folk and any things such as house, furniture and ... that it's a "good" or "ideal" selection for them.

The other approach to life style is the series of tangible common patterns of behavior and it is assess by a series of values and attitudes and orientations and form a general base for social identity. (Stebbins, 1997) Literature on the sociology of the conception of life style is made of two different impressions. One of them goes back to the 20's and it represents that lifestyle is wealth and social position and often used as an indicator of social class. Another one explains that life style is a new Social networking that It makes sense in Cultural change and consumerism culture. In this meaning lifestyle is a way to determine the values, attitudes and behaviors. (Abazari , 1381:6).

Overall, life styles and situations related to social structure and any changes in structural changes leads to changes in lifestyles. According to structural features and the outer barriers, lifestyles increase and persons as social and cultural outputs rooted in. salaried jobs are important factors in lifestyle because income is effective factor in consumption patterns and therefore have the impact on the values, joy, suffering, hopes and concerns. (Bakak, 1385: 85-86)

Parker believes that spend leisure time is an impact factor in life shaping. Leisure time pattern is based on the employment of peoples then job is an impact factor in life style

Then it looks that life style and effected factors is different in groups, gender and different Lifestyle.

This paper is an attempt to survey life style among two groups of employed women and housewives in Tehran district 3 using education, age, income, social relations , ... in women because Occupational social Connections and culture determines real behavior of women.

This topic invited researchers to survey life style among two groups of employed women and housewives and select Tehran because of different cultures and variety of tastes, work and leisure rather than other districts.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is a formal representation of the lifestyle. In sections 3 and 4, after reviewing the data methodology, we present our results. Finally, in section 5 we discuss the estimates of the finding of research and draw some implications for policy making in the life style.

2- lifestyle

Lifestyle is a phenomenon of group that it is the manifestation of classes (Fazeli, 23:1382). Interaction quality of peoples is plotted with both the number of relation and distance and personality is influenced by the groups and performance. (Ritzer, 156:1373).

Life styles are changed behaviors to normal flow of life that clear in clothing, eating, reacting, ... (Giddens, 120:1385) How to cover and decorate faces of the body is means to demonstrate social and personal identity of the individual.(Abbott , Ezazi , 2006)

For such people that want to corporate in production and reproduction must continuously monitor the face and body (Giddens, 86:1385), and how to take care order body and cover embodies tastes class life style. (Bourdieu, 190:1984)

Lifestyle is a phenomenon of groups but don't creating by joint in groups and classes and person is free to change lifestyle in any situation. Bourdieu is believed that changes in taste, work and leisure is one of the consequences of modernity and with it carries a certain culture overall lifestyle is not determined by employment perfectly but creating and forming by it. (Bakak, 1381: 36)

3- Questions

- a) Is there difference in lifestyle between housewives and employed women ?
- b) Is there difference in social relations between working women and housewives?
- c) Is there difference in the management and supervisory bodies between two groups of women?
- d) Is there difference in tastes between employed and unemployed women?
- e) Is there difference in gender division of household responsibilities between working women and housewives?
- f) Is there difference in spend leisure time between employed and unemployed women?

4- Hypotheses

- g) There is significant differences in lifestyle between housewives and employed women.
- h) There is significant difference in social relations between working women and housewives.
- i) There is significant difference in the management and supervisory bodies between two groups of women.
- j) There is significant difference in tastes between employed and unemployed women.
- k) There is significant difference in gender division of household responsibilities between working women and housewives.
- l) There is significant difference in spend leisure time between employed and unemployed women.
- m)

5- METHODOLOGY

This paper uses quantitative methods in social science and questionnaire techniques in the manner of SPSS methodology and t Test that covers the difference in lifestyle between 2 groups of woman over the period of 2011 that they have 25 to 45 years old . For the questionnaire techniques used from Interviews with experts, scholars and employed women and housewives. The data was compiled from the district 3 of Tehran. The number of woman in 1385 in district 3 of Tehran was 149540. In this the number of 49272 was in 25 to 45 years old and 24076 were employed and 25196 were housewives.

The selected sample of this society was 382 women (Using Cochran formula) that the number of employing women was 187 and the number of housewives was 195.

6- Findings

6-1- lifestyle in employed women and housewives

Table 1 show that 58.6% of housewives are low in terms of social relation. 40.3% of employed woman are average in social relation that it is for having a presence and divers relationship in the community. In terms of body management, 53.2% of housewives and 45.7% of employed were in low level. 33.7% of employed woman are low in terms of taste and 35% of employed were very top in this.

1) Lifestyle in employed women and housewives

Variety of taste				Body management				Social relation				activity
Very top	Top	average	low	Very top	top	average	Low	Very top	top	average	low	
25	18/1	22/8	33/7	12/5	15/9	18	53/2	11/1	7/3	23/1	58.6	housewives
35	20/5	25	19	8	22/3	24/2	45/7	14	7/8	40/3	39.2	employed

Reference: research findings

6-2- Cooperation in housework between employed women and housewives

Table 2 show that every 2 groups do housework with the cooperation between man and woman.

There is cooperation between man and woman in 56% employed woman and 44.3% of housewives. Findings show that employed women is better than housewives in cooperation (32% of housewives and 28.6% of employed work alone in house). Furthermore in families with employed woman, men do lower percentage of housework (15.8) alone.

2) Cooperation in housework between employed women and housewives

Total	Both of them			Division of household tasks	
	man	woman		Activity	
100	44/3	23/4	32	Housewives	
100	56	15/8	28/6	Employed	

Reference: research findings

6-3- leisure time

Table 3 show that 45.3% of employed woman and 41.5% of housewives are average in using of leisure.

3- leisure time

Lifestyle	Leisure						activity	
	Very top	top	average	Low	Very top	average		low
4/1	:3/8	:4/9	:7/2	:1	:7/4	:1/5	:3	housewives
4	:5	:1/7	:8/9	:4	9/8	:5/3	:6/5	employed

Reference: research findings

6-4- rating of lifestyle

Table 4 show that housewives in terms of rating of lifestyle have decline procedure and 37.2% of them have lifestyle with low rating.31.7% of employed women have average rating in lifestyle and 14% of them have very top rating in life style.

4- rating of lifestyle (consider all variables)

Statistical tests			Comparison of two groups	Dependent Variables	Independent variables	Row
T test	Prob	t				
There is no significant difference	0.08	1/308	2/27 2/25	Lifestyle	Employed and housewives	1
There is significant difference	0/002	4/018	2/04 1/86	Social relation	Employed and housewives	2
There is no significant difference	0/000	0/170	1/87 1/88	Body management	Employed and housewives	3
There is significant difference	0/568	7/846	2/59 2/34	Taste	Employed and housewives	4
There is significant difference	0/025	3/530	2/28 2/11	Division of household tasks	Employed and housewives	5
There is significant difference	0/05	-2/898	2/13 2/24	Leisure time	Employed and housewives	6

Reference: research findings

7- RESULT

In this research we present that there is no significant difference between lifestyle of employed woman and housewives this is a concept of a none difference between 2 groups. Then main hypothesis of this article “there is significant difference in life style between employed women and housewives” is incorrect and it can be inferred that lifestyle is the same between two groups.

In the first hypothesis the difference between employed women and housewives (table 4) for employed is 2.04 and for housewives is 1.86. Every groups have difference variation.

T test show that social relation differences between 2 groups is significant. Then the hypothesis” there is different significant in social relation between employed women and housewives” is correct.

In table 4 we present that body management average in 2 groups is the same (1.87 for employed and 1.88 in housewives).then hypothesis “there is significant different in body management in 2 groups” is correct.

The third hypothesis of this research “there is significant different in taste between 2 groups” on the base of table 4, is correct because every 2 groups have the same variation and the average for employed is 2.59 and for housewives is 2.34.

Table 4 show that the employed average in terms of cooperation in family is 2.28 and for housewives is 2.11. t test explain that the variation between 2 groups is different . then the hypothesis “ there is significant difference in house task between 2 groups” is correct.

And finally table 4 show that the leisure time between employed and house wives and explain that the hypothesis “ there is significant difference in leisure time between 2 groups “ is correct because the employed average and housewives is 2.13 and 2.24.

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