2008 TIME USE SURVEY IN CHINA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CHINA

Gender Statistics in China

China’s gender statistics was founded in 1995, after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Since then, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) strengthens by-sex data collections, publications of gender statistics, and training statisticians on gender-sensitive statistics. NBS is in charge of statistical monitor on the implementation of the National Program of Action for Development of Women. Time use data are important underpinning for gender statistics and the monitor of the National Program.
2008 Time Use Survey in China

Time Use Survey carried out by NBS in May 2008, after a pilot survey in 2005, was the first official TUS in China

Purposes of Time Use Survey

To reflect the life style in terms of time-use
To improve measurement of paid and unpaid work shared in national economy as a reference of SNA
To raise awareness on importance of women’s contribution
To provide TUS data used in relevant policy-making and study

The Design and Implementation

Time of the field interview: May 2008
Coverage: 10 Provinces
Sample:
- Samples of household survey in rural and urban area respectively
- Residents Aged 15-74 in household
Size: 37142 interviewees
  - Among which: Urban / rural 19621 / 17521
    Male / female 18215 / 18927
Two diaries for each respondent: one for weekday, and one for weekend day.
The Diary

Open diary with intervals of 10 minutes

Items in the Diary

- Main activity
- Secondary activity
- Location or way of transportation
- With whom when the activity starts (alone or with strangers, family members, acquaintances)

Two additional questions

- Who filled in the diary (interviewee, other family member, interviewer)
- How the diary was filled in. (just after or during the activities, the evening of the diary day, the next day)

Individual Characteristics

- Gender
- Age
- Marriage
- Occupation
- Education
- Income
- The distance between home and work place
Workshop on Time-Use Data Analysis, Bangkok, Thailand, 10-15 October 2014
The Classification of Activities

For reflecting China's situation as well as for international comparison, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) established a classification of time-use activities for 2008 survey based on the classification compiled by United Nations and the European Union Statistics Bureau.

- **9 categories**
  0- Personal activity
  1- Formal employment
  2- Household primary work
  3- Household manufacture and construction work
  4- Household services
  5- Household domestic work
  6- Caring for families and volunteer activities
  7- Study
  8- Social life and leisure time

- **61 groups**

- **113 classes**
Output

Three indicators are used for measuring main activities:

- Average time
- Participation rate
- Average time of participants

All data are calculated by gender and are tabulated by individual characteristics (age, marriage, occupation, education, income and urban/rural)
Output

Main activity: the records of main activities are complete. The result shows that the average time of no activity are less than 1 minute per diary.

Secondary activity: the records of secondary activity are incomplete, many with only beginning time, but no ending time. The number of record of secondary activity are counted by activity code separately.

Location of activities
Ways of transportation

General Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (minutes)</strong></td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNA activities</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-SNA activities</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and training</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching TV</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other leisure activities</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping and other personal activities</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2008 time use survey in China
### Responsibility by Gender

**Average Time of Housework (minute)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Activity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-care</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2008 time use survey in China

### Responsibility by Gender (Secondary Activities)

**Child-care as Secondary Activity (Record)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Records</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8114</td>
<td>2088</td>
<td>6026</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Records /per 100 Diary by Age Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2008 time use survey in China
Introduction of the TUS in China 2008

An Introduction on Time Use Survey in China.

by An Xinli and Yin Guojun

National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)

This paper is a summary of time use survey 2008 in China by NBS.


Workshop on Time-Use Data Analysis, Bangkok, Thailand, 10-15 October 2014

Articles on the Result of the TUS 2008
(Published by China Information News)


Publication

Charts in this Publication (partly)

Distribution over 7 activities at different hours of the day: Men, Urban, Weekdays
Distribution over 7 activities at different hours of the day: Women, Urban, Weekdays

Distribution over 7 activities at different hours of the day: Men, Urban, Weekend days
Distribution over 7 activities at different hours of the day: Women, Urban, Weekend days


Workshop on Time-Use Data Analysis, Bangkok, Thailand, 10-15 October 2014

Average time use and participation rates on non-SNA productive activity by sex and age group


Workshop on Time-Use Data Analysis, Bangkok, Thailand, 10-15 October 2014
Data Used for Study and Analysis by Researchers (part articles from China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database)


Yang Hui, “Gender Differences in Self-disposal Time in China’s Urban and Rural Area”, Collection of Women’s Studies, July 4, 2011
Xue, Dongqian, Liu Xi, and Zhou Huirfen, “Time characteristic of Chinese residents and its influencing factors”, Geographical Research (September 2013)

Jiang, Ping and Ma Xuejiao, “Suggestions for Improvement of the Plan of Chinese Time-Use Survey in the Big Data Era – Based on the Comparison of China, Japan, and America” Statistics Research 31 (August 2014)
Study in Classification of Time-use Activities

The purpose of the study is to find out regularity of time-use activities of Chinese residents by analyzing the total records of activities in this survey according to activity content, frequency and description.

In total records of activities:
- Personal care 39%
- Unpaid housework and help others 19%

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION