低生育率和人口老龄化背景下时间利用调查在人口发展中的应用

Application of Time Use Survey in Population Development Under the Background of Low Fertility and Population Ageing

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PART 01

联合国人口基金在中国的工作
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- UNFPA简介
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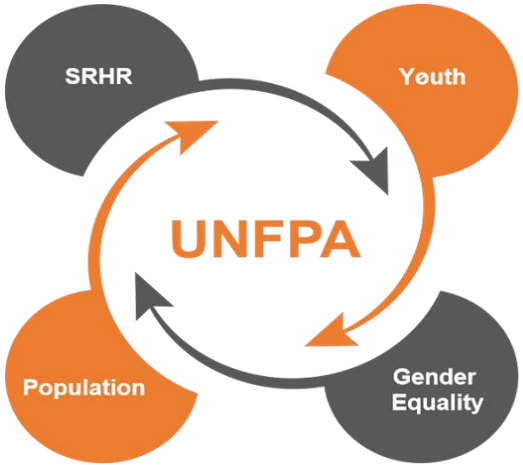
联合国人口基金：联合国系统内性与生殖健康和人口事务的机构
UNFPA: The United Nations agency for sexual and reproductive health and population affairs

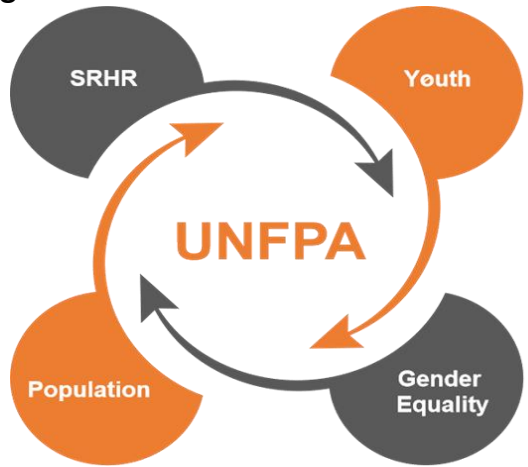
- 联合国人口基金为 150 多个国家的妇女和青年提供生殖健康服务，这些国家的人口占世界总人口的 80% 以上。
- 1979 年开始与中国合作，聚焦**数据收集、加强人口数据分析和利用数据支持政策规划**。支持中国的1982年人口普查是当时的最重要合作之一，随后，又增加了支持国家统计局开展分性别数据的收集和发布。此后合作的内容和方式随中国人口的形势而变化
- 当前，联合国人口基金与中国正在第九周期国别方案（2021-2025年）框架下开展工作。

- UNFPA provides reproductive health information and services to women and youth in more than 150 countries that are home to 80 per cent of the world's population.
- UNFPA started working with the Chinese Government in 1979, focusing on **data collection, strengthening population data analysis and using data to support national policy planning**. Since then, the content and ways of cooperation have been changing with China's population dynamics.
- Supporting China's 1982 population census was one of the most important cooperation at the time. Subsequently, UNFPA China supported the National Bureau of Statistics to collect and publish gender-disaggregated data.
- Currently, UNFPA and China are working in cooperation under the framework of the 9th country program (2021-2025).

- 第九周期国别方案在《联合国对华可持续发展合作框架(2021-2015 年)》下，与中国国家发展规划相对接，尤其是支持实现《健康中国行动（2019—2030 年）》和中国《国家积极应对人口老龄化中长期规划》中的重要目标。
- 人口基金的工作包括四个领域：A.性与生殖健康和权利；B.青少年和青年；C. 性别平等与妇女赋权；D.人口动态



- The 9th Country Program is aligned with China's national development plan under the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with China (2021-2015),* especially supporting the realization of the important goals of the *Healthy China Action Plan (2019-2030)* and *China's National Medium- and Long-Term Plan for Actively Responding to Population Aging*.
- The work of UNFPA includes four areas: A. Sexual and reproductive health and rights; B. Adolescents and youth; C. Gender equality and women's empowerment; D. Population dynamics



PART 02

UNFPA 应对人口发展的方法与项目

UNFPA's approach to respond population and development and some of our work

Ensuring rights and choices for all:
employing a rights-based life-cycle approach

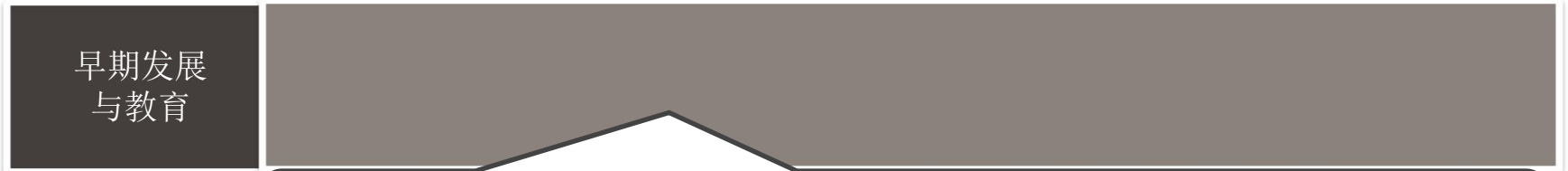
• 中国的人口现状：低生育率与老龄化 • 人口动态（PD）在CP9的工作领域
• 全生命周期和基于权利的方法 • 低生育率相关工作 • 老龄化相关工作

·China's population status: low fertility and population ageing·Population dynamics (PD) in CP9 working areas
·Life-cycle and rights-based approach·Low fertility related work·Ageing related work

- 当前，老年人口快速增长，但老年人的养老需求未得到完全满足。
  - 截至 2022 年底，中国 60 岁及以上人口为 2.8 亿，占总人口的 19.8%，其中 65 岁及以上人口为 2.098 亿。自 2000 年以来，老龄化趋势加快，预计到 2033 年，60 岁以上人口占总人口的比例将上升到 30.2%，到 2050 年将上升到 39.8%，届时中国老年人口将达到 5.16 亿。
  - **照护服务需求快速上升。**2015年，我国城乡老年人自报需要照护服务的比例为15.3%，比2010年的13.7%上升了1.6个百分点，比2000年的6.6%上升近9个百分点。 79岁及以下的老年人自报需要照护服务的比例从2000年的5.1%上升到2015年的11.2%，上升了6.1个百分点，80岁及以上老年人自报需要照护服务的比例从2000年的21.5%上升到2015年的41.0%，上升了将近20个百分点，上升幅度是79岁及以下老年人的3倍多（中国老龄科研中心，2021）。
- 照料者面临较大的压力，给就业市场、家庭计划、老年福利等带来多重挑战。
  - **老人的照护者中，女性对老年人照料的投入更多.**男性对老年人照料程度较低 ，主要集中在“很少”（44.3%）和“约一半”（36.3%）这两类投入程度上，而女性承担主要照料责任的比例（43.1%）高出男性（19.4%）近24个百分点.
  - **女性照料者的就业-照料压力更大。** 超过8成的照料者具有从业者和照料者的双重角色，有 18.1% 的照料者在调查时点并未就业。其中，在未就业的照料者中，女性占了近 3/4的比例。
  - **照料者多为中年人，处于更高年龄组照料者的投入程度也很高。** 照料者的平均年龄为41.2岁.其中，40-49岁的照料者最多，占比 32.7% ，然后依次为30-39岁（28.5%）、50-59岁（19.3%）和 29岁及以下的照料者（15.4%）.（吴帆，2017）

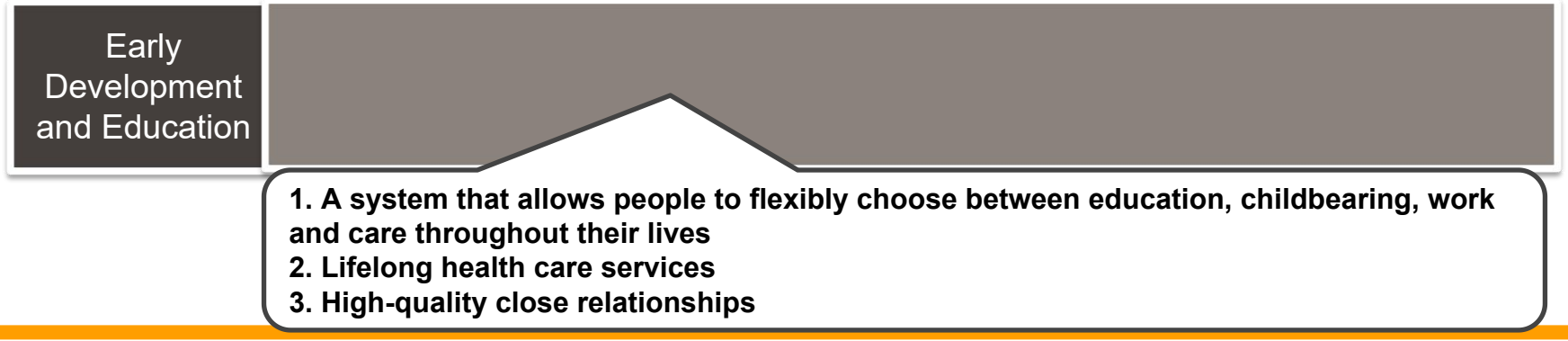
- At present, older persons are growing rapidly, but their needs for care could not be fully met.
  - By the end of 2022, China's population aged 60 and above reached 280 million, accounting for 19.8% of the total population, of which 209.8 million aged 65 and above. Since 2000, the trends of ageing has accelerated, and it is expected that by 2033, the proportion of the population aged 60 and above will rise to 30.2% of the total population, and by 2050 it will rise to 39.8%, by the time China's elderly population will reach 516 million. Moreover, older persons in higher ages increase faster than older persons as a whole.
  - Older persons' needs for care services are rising rapidly. In 2015, 15.3% of older people in China reported that they need care services, an ncrease by 1.6 percentage points from 13.7% in 2010 and nearly 9 percentage points from 6.6% in 2000. Among older persons aged 79 and below, those who reported that they need care services increased from 5.1% in 2000 to 11.2% in 2015, an increase of 6.1 percentage points; while among older people aged 80 and above, those who reported that they need care services increased from 21.5% in 2000 to 41.0% in 2015, an increase of nearly 20 percentage points. (China Research Centre on Aging, 2021).
- Caregivers face great pressure, which brings multiple challenges to the job market, family planning, and older persons' welfare.
  - Women are more involved in cargiving for older persons. The proportion of women who bear the main care responsibility (43.1%) is nearly 24 percentage points higher than that of men (19.4%).
  - Women caregivers have greater employment-care pressure. More than 80% of caregivers have dual roles as employees and caregivers, and 18.1% of caregivers were not employed at the time of the survey. Among the unemployed caregivers, women accounted for nearly 3/4 of them.
  - More caregivers are found to be middle-aged people, and those in the higher age group are also high. The average age of caregivers is 41.2 years old. Among them, caregivers aged 40-49 account for the largest number at 32.7%, followed by caregivers aged 30-39 (28.5%), 50-59 (19.3%) and 29 years old and below (15.4%). (Wu Fan, 2017)

全生命周期和基于权利的方法



1、人的一生，可以允许人们在教育、生养子女、工作和照护等需求之间灵活选择的制度设计
2、终身的卫生保健服务
3、高质量的亲近关系

UNFPA's ILife-cycle and Rights-based Approach



-以极低生育率为代表的人口老龄化可以被视为社会制度设计失败的例证之一。问题在于社会制度不能适应人口的变化！

-需要全生命周期和基于权利的视角来设计政策：

- ✓ 创建新的基于全生命周期的数据链：立足现有的人口调查（普查）、行政记录和大数据，开展更科学的人口预测、更多细分视角（尤其是性别和年龄，需要突破传统青年、成年和老年固定范式）的人口调查（如GGS）、时间利用调查等，从而形成能够更为准确、动态反映人口变化的新数据链
- ✓ 产生新的证据和新的视角：如NTA和NTTA
- ✓ 支持创新性的政策和方案设计，从而解决：
  - ➢ 如何通过解决夫妇、家庭和个人在子女生育、养育和教育方面的困难和挑战？
  - ➢ 如何解决老年人，尤其是高龄老年人增多背景下照料的需求？
  - ➢ 如何实现人口低生育率和老龄化背景下经济的可持续发展？

- Population ageing driven by extremely low fertility rates can be seen as one of the examples of social system design failures! The problem is that social systems cannot adapt to demographic changes!

-Policies need to be designed from a life-cycle and right-based perspective:

- ✓ Create a new data chain in line with the life cycle: Based on existing population surveys (censuses), administrative records and big data, conduct scientific population projection, more disaggregated population surveys (especially from age perspectives in order to break through the traditional sterotypes of youth or early adulthood, adulthood and old age) (such as GGS), time use surveys, etc., so as to form a new data chain that can more accurately and dynamically reflect population changes.
- ✓ Generate new evidence and new perspectives: such as NTA and NTTA
- ✓ Support innovative policy and programme design to respond to the following issues:
  - ➢ How to solve the difficulties and challenges faced by couples, families and individuals in childbearing, raising and education?
  - ➢ How to solve the care needs of the older persons, especially in the context of a rapid increase of older persons in higher ages?
  - ➢ How to achieve sustainable economic development in the context of low fertility and population ageing?

在第九周期国别方案（2021-2025年）框架下，联合国人口基金在人口动态领域致力于：

增强中国政府制定和实施优质的、性别敏感的和以循证为基础的政策和项目的能力，应对中国的人口转变。

- **提供政策分析和技术支持，**政府可以采取基于权利和全生命周期的方法，加强人力资本投资，推动可持续和包容性的经济增长，**更好地应对低生育率和快速老龄化；**
- **开展细分数据分析和政策对话，**推动在国家战略制定中充分关注推进个人的性与生殖健康和权利、性别平等以及均等获得社会、卫生和终身教育服务，应对低生育率和老龄化带来的挑战；
- 与有关联合国机构协调，**倡导和支持生产可靠、可及和细分的人口数据，**应对围绕低生育率、人口流动、城镇化、多维贫困和可持续发展目标监测出现的新问题，尤其是关注落在后边的群体，弥补联合国人口基金优先可持续发展指标的数据缺口；
- 在应对人口老龄化、人口与发展规划、以及创新人口数据方面，**建立非传统伙伴关系**（包括与私营部门）。

Under the ongoing the Ninth Country Programme (2021-2025) of UNFPA/China collaboration, UNFPA is committed to:

Strengthening the capacity of the Chinese government to formulate and implement high-quality, gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies and programmes to address China's demographic transition.

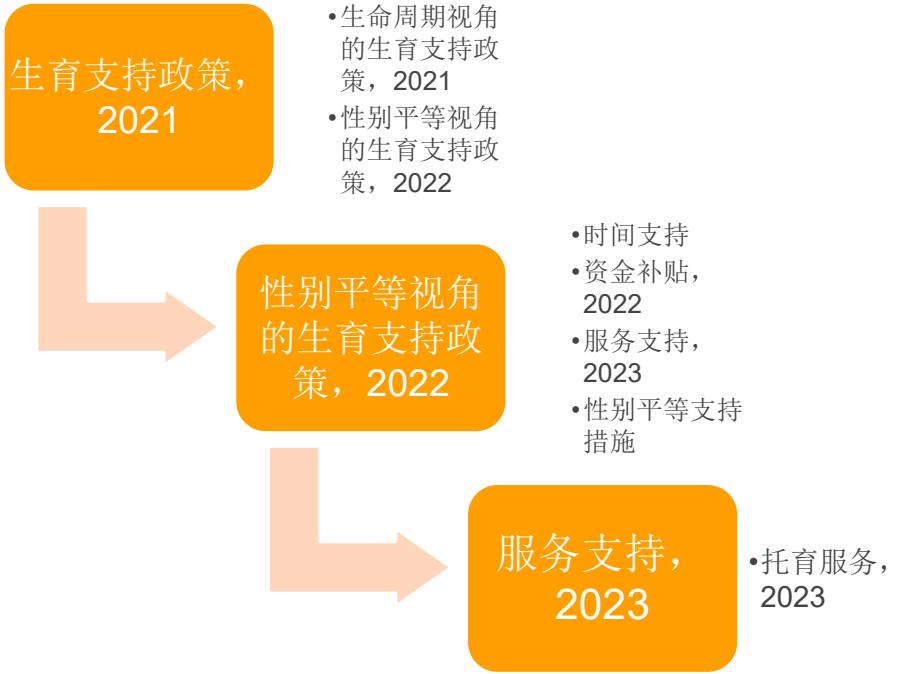
- Provide policy analysis and technical support so that the government can adopt a rights-based and life-cycle approach to strengthen human capital investment, promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and better respond to low fertility and rapid population aging;
- Carry out disaggregated data analysis and policy dialogue to promote full attention to promote individual sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and equitable access to social, health and lifelong education services in national strategy formulation to address the challenges of low fertility and population aging;
- Coordinate with relevant UN agencies to advocate and support the production of reliable, accessible and disaggregated population data to address emerging issues around low fertility, population mobility, urbanization, multidimensional poverty and SDG monitoring, with a particular focus on those left behind, and fill data gaps on UNFPA's priority SDG indicators;
- Build non-traditional partnerships (including with the private sector) in addressing population ageing, population and development planning, and innovative population data.

开展研究（2021~）：

- 《新冠肺炎疫情对中国出生人口变动的影响》，中国人口与发展研究中心（CPDRC)，2021
- 《生命周期视角的生育支持政策研究》，中国人口与发展研究中心（CPDRC)，北京大学人口研究所，2021
- 《从性别平等视角应对低生育率：国际经验对中国的启示》，中国人口与发展研究中心（CPDRC)，2022
- 《中国人口生育率与居民部门杠杆率的关系研究》，胡祖铨 田宗博，2022
- 《将托育服务纳入基本公共服务体系》，中国人口学会托育分会，2023
- 《构建有性别视角的生育支持政策》（政策简报，2023）
- 《中国育龄妇女及生育状况——事实与数据》（数据折页，2023）
- 女性赋能/性别平等视角的家庭支持政策效果评估研究（2024，进行中）

举办会议：

“低生育率应对研讨会”，2021
“性别平等视角应对低生育率”研讨会，2022
“充分发挥女性力量，应对中国人口新常态”，2023



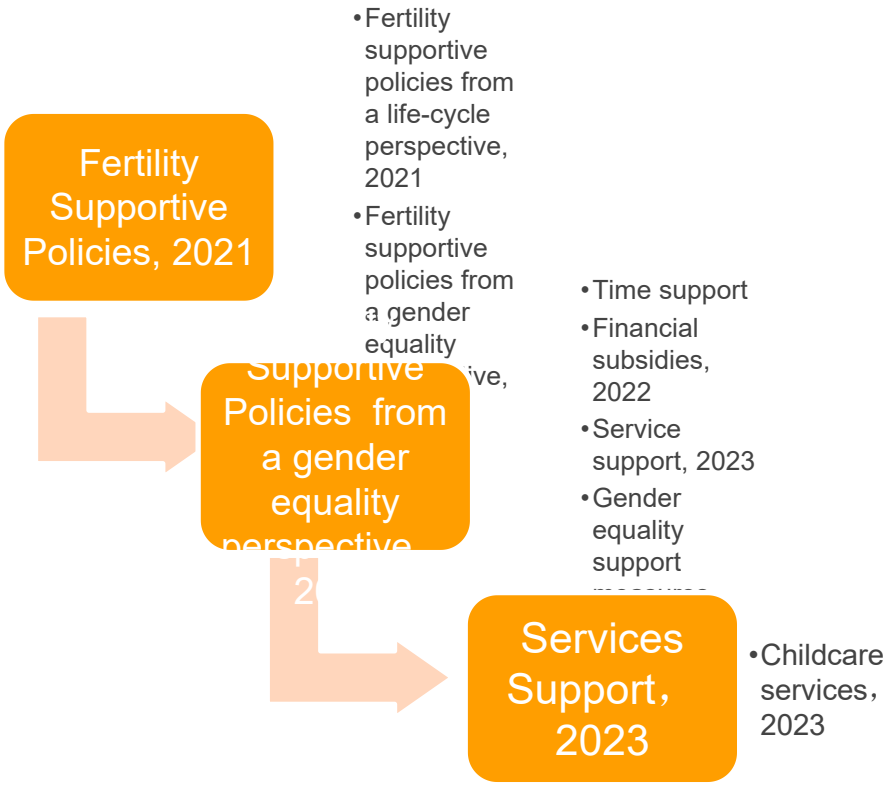
CP9 Related work on Low Fertility

Research (2021~2024):

- *The Influence of COVID-19 on Birth Numbers in China*, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), 2021
- *Research on Fertility Support Policies from a Life Cycle Perspective*, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), Institute of Population Research, Peking University, 2021
- *Responding to Low Fertility from a Gender Equality Perspective: International Experience and Implications for China*, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), 2022
- *Research on the Relationship between China's Population Fertility Rate and the Leverage Ratio of the Resident Sector*, Hu Zuquan Tian Zongbo, 2022
- *Include childcare services into basic public services schemes in China*, Childcare Division of the China Population Association, 2023
- *Establishing fertility supportive policies with a gender perspective,* Policy Brief, 2023
- *Women of Childbearing Age and Fertility Status in China-Facts and Data*, Data brochure, 2023
- *Research on the effectiveness assessment of family supportive policies/programmes from the perspective of women's empowerment/gender equality* (2024, in progress)

Workshops organized:

- Seminar on Response to Low fertility Rate, 2021
- Seminar on Responding to Low Fertility from a Gender Equality Perspective, 2022
- Fully leveraging women's power to respond to China's new population normal, 2023



开展研究（2021~）：

- 《中国老龄化研究进展（2002-2022）——基于“2002马德里老龄问题国际行动计划”研究框架》，北京大学人口研究所，2022
- 《中国与亚洲的银发经济：发展现状、机遇挑战与未来展望》，中国人民大学人口与发展研究中心，2023
- **启动国民账户转移方法（NTA)研究倡议，2023**
- 投标中：《银发经济：共同的福祉》，2024

其他合作：

- 与中国老龄方面主要政府部门和研究机构的广泛合作，比如全国老龄办、中国老龄协会、发改委、卫健委等，
  - i. 全国老龄办（包括中国老龄协会）：2018年前是联合国人口基金驻华代表处老龄方面的最大合作伙伴。双方最重要的合作成果是一系列的中国老龄事业五年发展规划。
  - ii.国家发改委：有长期的合作关系，主要是把人口变动纳入国家五年发展规划。在老龄方面的合作主要包括：十四五老龄规划，联合举办虹桥论坛全球老龄分论坛。
- 与地方政府和企业的合作
  - i. 曾经与多地政府合作，支持制定省级十二五和十三五“五年老龄事业发展规划”。
- 与阿里巴巴、丽水市合作：支持打造老年友好城市的“丽水经验”（政务一键通、利用高科技设备提供服务、更便捷的出租车服务、银龄卫士 等），对脆弱老龄人群的帮助和保护（快速的老年痴呆早期筛查等）

老龄化研究进展，2022

银发经济现状与发展趋势，2023

银发经济需求侧现状与发展趋势，2024

CP9 Related work on Population Ageing

- Conducting research (2021~2024):
- *Progress in China's Ageing Research (2002-2022) - Based on the Research Framework of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002*, Institute of Population Research, Peking University, 2022
- *Silver Economy in China and Asia: Current Development, Opportunities, Challenges and Future Prospects*, Population and Development Research Center, Renmin University of China, 2023
- Launch National Account Transfer(NTA) Research Initiative, 2023
- *Global Silver Economy Report: ongoing,* 2024

- Other cooperation and partnerships:
- Extensive cooperation with major government departments and research institutions in China on ageing, such as the office of China National Commission on Ageing, China National Committee on Ageing, National Development and Reform Commission, National Health Commission, etc.

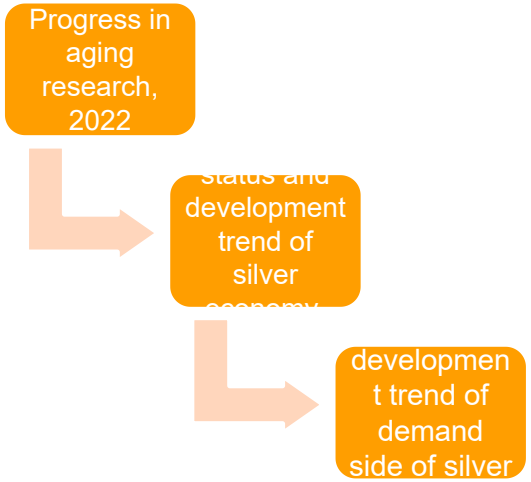
I. Office of China National Commission on Ageing (including China National Committee on Ageing): Before 2018, it was the largest partner of the UNFPA China in the field of aging. The most important cooperation results are a series of five-year development plans for China's population aging.

II. National Development and Reform Commission: There is a long-term cooperative relationship, mainly to incorporate population changes into China's five-year development plan. The cooperation in the field of aging mainly includes: the 14th Five-Year Plan for Aging, and the joint hosting of the Hongqiao Forum as a sub-forum of Global Aging Forum.

- Cooperation with local governments and enterprises:

I. Cooperated with many local governments to support the formulation of the provincial 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans for the Development Plan of Aging.

- Cooperation with Alibaba and Lishui City: Support the establishment of the "Lishui Experience" of an elderly-friendly city (easy access government affairs, use of high-tech devices to provide services, more convenient taxi services, silver age guardians, etc.), and help and protection for vulnerable elderly people (rapid early screening for Alzheimer's disease, etc.)



PART 03

时间利用调查在人口与发展中的应用：从国民转移账户（NTA）到国民时间转移账户（NTTA)

Application of time use surveys in population and development in China: From National Transfer Accounts (NTA) to National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA)

Measuring the Invisible Work

· 国民转移账户（NTA）倡议活动回顾 · 国民时间转移账户（NTTA）简介 · 在人口与发展中使用时间利用调查 Transfer Accounts (NTA) Initiative· Introduction to National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA)· Applycation of NTTA in Population and development in China·

国民账户转移方法（NTA）助力国家应对老龄化

NTA方法是通过微观调查数据，生成一套由年龄划分的消费和生产特征，它按年龄对国民账户进行分类，并衡量收入盈余（通常是中年）到收入赤字（青少年、幼年和老年）时的资源转移。活动将国民账户转移方法（NTA)介绍给中国政府及学术界，助力国家应对老龄化。并基于新方法的需求，为政府部门未来的数据收集工作提供建议和指导。

- 联合国人口基金驻华代表处、联合国经济和社会事务部2023年7月26日至8月2日在京联合启动国民转移账户中国研究项目活动。
- 来自中国国家发展和改革委员会、国家统计局、中国人口与发展研究中心、中国老龄科学研究中心，全国高校和研究机构，以及联合国驻华机构约50人参与。

National Transfer Accounts (NTA) helps China better respond to population ageing

The NTA uses micro survey data to generate a set of consumption and production data divided by age. As such, it classifies national accounts by age and measures the transfer of resources from income surplus (usually middle-aged) to income deficit (teenagers, younger children and older persons). The event introduced the National Account Transfer (NTA) approach to the Chinese government and academia to help China better respond to population aging. Based on the needs of the new approach, the workshop also provides advice and guidance for future data collection work of government departments.

- The UNFPA China and the UNPD (Population Division) jointly launched the China Research Project on National Transfer Accounts(NTA) in Beijing from 26th of July to 2nd of August, 2023.
- Participants include about 50 representatives from the National Development and Reform Commission of China, the National Bureau of Statistics, the China Population and Development Research Centre, the China Centre for Research on Ageing, national wide universities and research institutions, and the United Nations agencies in China.

从国家转移账户(NTA)到国家时间转移账户（NTTA）

- 国民转移账户（NTA)是一个研究经济活动年龄维度的框架，它按年龄对国民账户进行分类，并衡量收入盈余（通常是中年）到收入赤字（青少年、幼年和老年）时的资源转移。这些流动既在人与人之间产生，也在一个人的一生中通过资产的积累和处置而产生。
- NTA方法可以加入时间利用数据，扩展为国民时间转移账户（NTTA)，衡量无偿劳动的价值。依据这样生成的分年龄、性别账户，为研究代际和性别经济提供基础。
- 时间利用数据是NTA扩展为NTTA的数据基础，受到专家们的广泛关注。让无偿劳动的经济价值变得可见，是NTTA方法进步的主要推动力之一。目前国际上正在构建国际可比的、纳入无偿劳动的经济帐户。
- 联合国人口基金驻华代表处计划与国家统计局社科文司合作，最早于今年下半年启动中国的NTTA研究项目。

From National Transfer Accounts (NTA) to National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA)

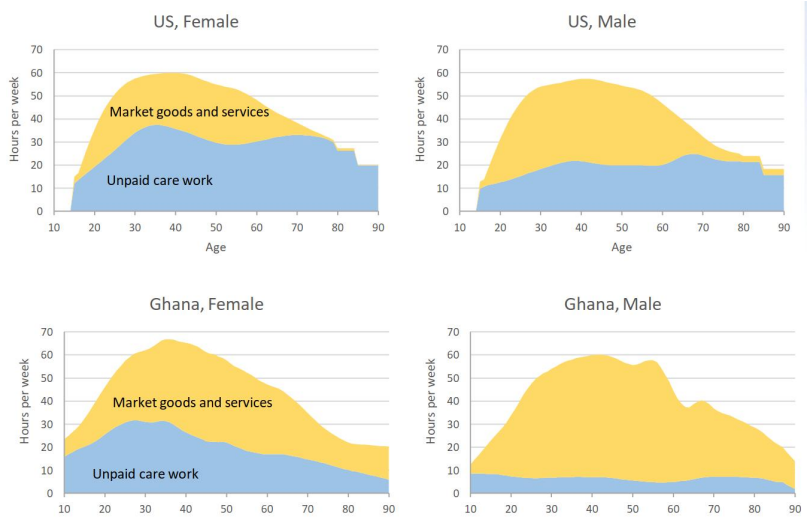
- National Transfer Accounts (NTA) is a framework for studying the age dimension of economic activity. It disaggregate national accounts by age and measures the transfer of resources from surplus income (usually middle age) to deficit income (teenagers, young children and older age). These flows arise between persons through transfers but also within one person's life time through the accumulation and disposition of assets and debts.
- The NTA method can be expanded to National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) by adding time use data to measure the value of unpaid work. The age- and gender-specific accounts generated provide a basis for research on generational and gender economy.
- Time use data is the data basis for the expansion of NTA into NTTA, which has received widespread attention from specialists. Making the economic value of unpaid work visible is one of the main driving forces for the advancement of the NTTA method. Globally, Internationally comparable economic accounts that include unpaid work are currently being constructed.
- The UNFPA China plans to cooperate with the Department of Social Science and Culture of the National Bureau of Statistics to launch the NTTA research project in China as early as the second half of this year.

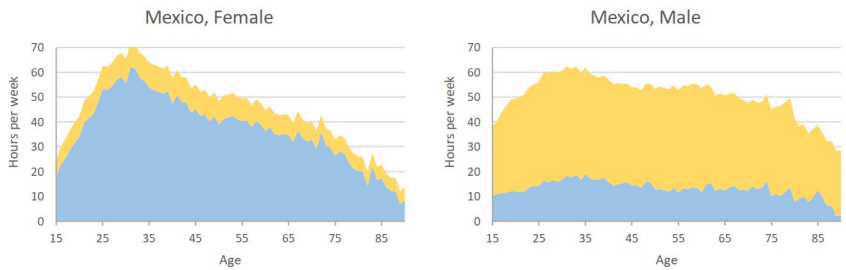
- **在工作压力下，平衡工作和家庭的困难会抑制女性生育意愿的实现。中国家庭领域的性别平等进程滞后于公共领域，繁重的家务劳动，尤其是子女和老人照料，给女性平衡工作和家庭压力、进而实现生育意愿带来了障碍。**
- **时间利用是理解家庭领域性别和代际分工的基础。**

✓ 据世界银行数据，2022年中国15岁以上女性劳动参与率61.08%，远高过世界平均水平；在全球GDP总量前20国家中，仅次于瑞士、澳大利亚和荷兰。2022年，中国平均每周工作时间为47.9小时，远高于日本（36.6小时）、韩国（37.9小时）、美国（36.4小时）、荷兰（31.3小时）。

✓ 据2018年时间利用调查数据，在中国，居民陪伴照料孩子生活的平均时间为36分钟。其中，男性17分钟，女性53分钟。女性照料孩子的时间是男性的3.12倍。女性的无酬时间约为男性的2.6倍。

世界各国的无偿劳动、时间利用情况差异很大。我们仍然缺乏能为政策提供基础、能进行国际对话的中国时间转移档案。





中国？

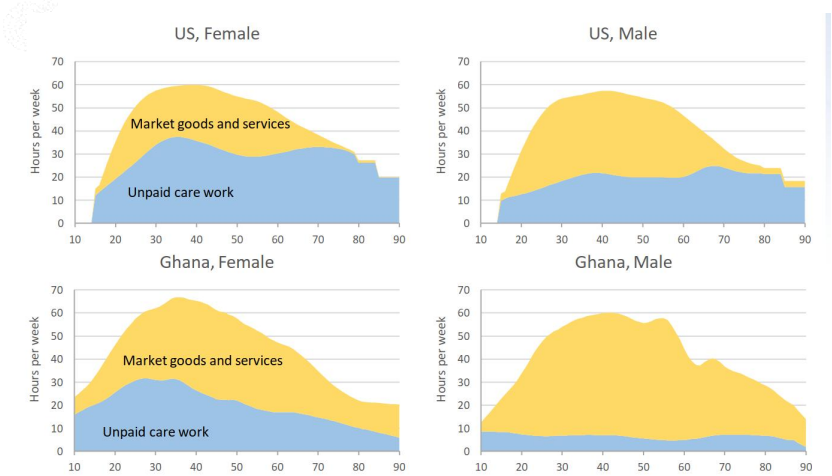
Case 1: Coping with low fertility from a gender equality perspective

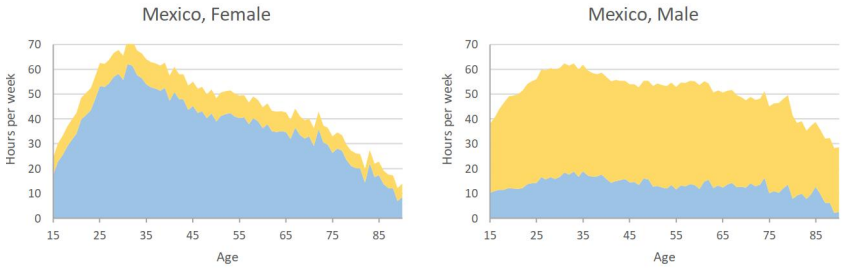
- **Under work pressure, the difficulty of balancing work and family responsibilities restrains the realization of women's desire to have children. The process of gender equality at home in China lags behind that in the public sphere. Heavy housework, especially the caring of children and older persons, has put pressure on women to balance work and family and thus creates obstacles to realizing their desire to have children.**
- **Time use is the basis for understanding gender and generational division of labour at home.**

✓ According to World Bank data, in 2022, the labour participation rate of women over 15 years old in China was 61.08%, far higher than the world average; among the top 20 countries in the world in terms of GDP, China's rate is only after Switzerland, Australia and the Netherlands. In 2022, China's average weekly working hours were 47.9 hours, far higher than Japan (36.6 hours), South Korea (37.9 hours), the United States (36.4 hours), and the Netherlands (31.3 hours).

✓ According to the NBS time use survey data in 2018, in China, the average time individuals spent to accompany and care for their children is 36 minutes. Among them, men spend about 17 minutes and women spend about 53 minutes. Women spend 3.12 times more time caring for their children than men. The survey also reported that women spent 2.6 times more time on unpaid work than men.

✓ **China needs more frequent time use surveys and NTTA: Unpaid work and time use vary widely across countries. China needs a Time Transfer profile that can provide a basis for policy making and enable international exchanges.**





China?

背景：

- 中国银发经济规模超5万亿元，将迎来持续快速增长。根据复旦大学老龄研究院（彭希哲，2022）测算，2020年中国银发经济总体规模为5.24万亿元，到2050年，老年群体总消费规模将实现约9倍的增长
- 中国的照料工作很大一部分分给了老年人。《中国家庭发展报告2015》显示，在 0 - 5 岁儿童的日常生活主要照料者中，约47.6%为母亲，约有38%为（外）祖父母。这部分经济贡献规模在时间利用调查数据基础上可衡量。

应用时间利用数据衡量银发经济：

- 老年人群体的消费将花在何处？时间数据会揭示出老年人什么样的生活需求？老年人照料经济的缺口又有多大？
- 老年人的无偿劳动经济贡献有多少？

政策贡献与学术贡献：

- 衡量无偿劳动，量化老年人的经济贡献
- 细化分工，把握老年人的照料需求，优化经济核算→福祉核算，走向可持续和包容性的经济增长。

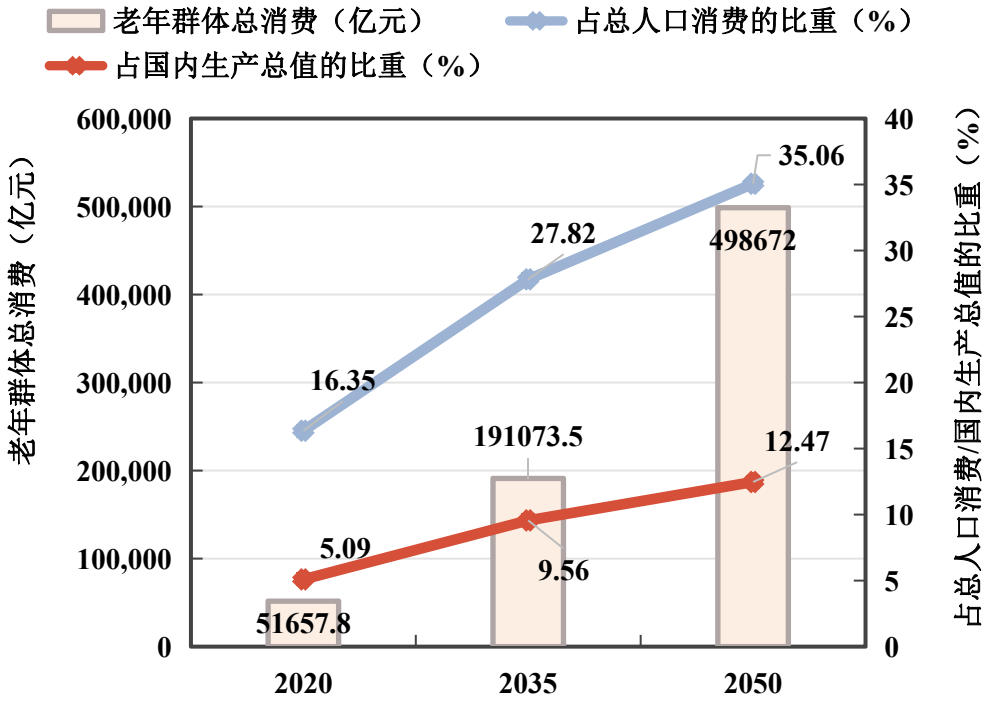


图 中国银发经济发展规模预测

资料来源：彭希哲，积极培育银发经济//推动实施积极应对人口老龄化国家战略研究，人民出版社，2023年1月。依据中消费增长方案预测数据绘制。

Background:

- The scale of China's silver economy exceeds 5 trillion yuan and will expecte a sustained rapid growth. According to the Fudan University Institute of Aging (Peng Xizhe, 2022), the overall scale of China's silver economy in 2020 is estimated to 5.24 trillion yuan, and by 2050, the total consumption scale of the older persons will increase by about 9 times.
- A large part of China's care work is taken care of by older persons. *The China Family Development Report 2015* indicates that among the main caregivers of children aged 0-5 in daily life, about 47.6% are mothers and about 38% are grandparents (from the mother's side). The scale of this part of the economic contribution can be measured based on the Time Use Survey data.

Utilizing Time Use Survey data to measure the silver economy:

- What are the consumption pattern of older persons? What are their needs that the time use data can tell us? How big is the gap in the elderly care economy?
- How large is the economic contribution of the older persons' unpaid work?

Policy and academic contributions:

- Measure unpaid work and quantify the economic contribution of older persons
- Refine the division of labour, better understand the care needs of older persons, improve income measurements → welfare measurements, and achieve a sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

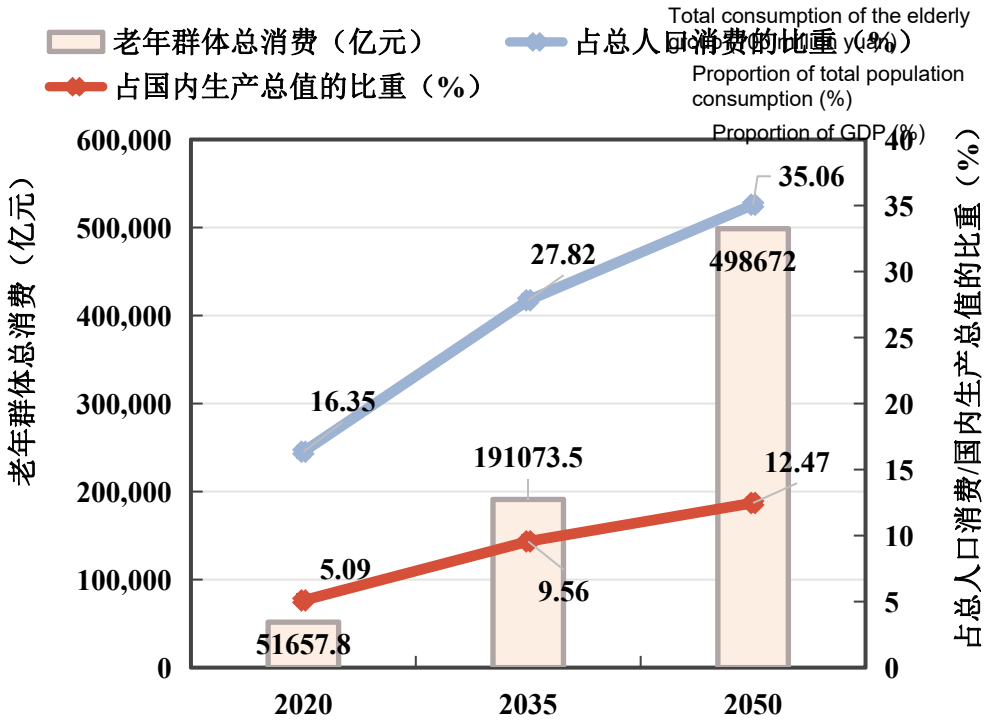


Figure: Forecast of the Development Scale of China's Silver Economy
Source: Peng Xizhe, Actively Cultivating the Silver Economy / Research on Promoting the Implementation of the National Strategy for Actively Responding to Population Aging, People's Publishing House, January 2023. Based on the forecast data of the consumption growth plan.

未来工作预期

2024 年是国际人口与发展会议 30 周年。“以人为核心”的发展目标受经济波动、人口动态因素有面临倒退的风险。时间利用调查数据与既往调查数据的不同，从关注某一指标走向关注个体的全面的生活，与ICPD以人为本的精神紧密关联。看到具体的人的生活，是看到和理解生育、养育、教育、养老等问题生活压力的基础。在未来工作中，联合国人口基金预期：

- ✓ 与国家统计局社科文司合作，启动中国的NTTA项目，完成中国第一份NTTA数据分析报告，用于中国低生育率和人口老龄化背景下的有关政策制定
- ✓ 加入全球/亚太地区NTTA研究项目
- ✓ 视国家局时间利用调查安排，召开分模块的专题研讨会，支持国家局的数据收集和分析研究工作
- ✓ 启动一个围绕NTTA的南南合作交流项目

Plan of Our Future Work

- 2024 marks the 30th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The “people-centred” development goals are at risk of regression due to economic fluctuations and evolving population dynamics.
- Time use survey data offer new insights by looking at the life of individuals in a comprehensive manner. Understand the life of every individual is the basis for understanding his/her life cycle pressures of fertility, childbearing, child education, care and leisure needs.
- In the future, UNFPA expects to:
  - ✓ Cooperate with the Social Science and Culture Department of the National Bureau of Statistics to launch China's NTTA project and complete China's first NTTA data analysis report for policy making in the context of China's low fertility rate and population aging.
  - ✓ Join the global/Asia-Pacific NTTA research projects.
  - ✓ Organize targetted and thematic seminars according to the NBS's arrangements on time use survey to support the NBS's data collection, analysis and research work.
  - ✓ Initiate a South-South cooperation and exchange programmes on NTTA.

谢谢！
Thank you !

Change the world for every man,
woman and young person