国家统计局

中国时间利用调查在性别统计中的运用

China’s Time Use Survey for Gender Statistics

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一、中国时间利用调查基本情况

Time Use Survey in China

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中国时间利用调查基本情况 Time Use Survey in China

年 份 Year	调查名称 Name of survey	调查范围 Scope of survey	采集方式 Mode of data collection	日志天数 Number of diary days	时间间隔 Time intervals in diary	样本规模 Sample size
2008	第一次时间利用调查 The First Time Use Survey of China	10省 Ten Provinces	纸质表 Face-to-face interview (Paper)	2天 2 Days (1 Week day+ 1 Weekend day)	10分钟 10 min	约1.6万户、3. 7万人 Around 16000 households, 37000 persons
2018	第二次时间利用调查 The Second Time Use Survey of China	11省 Eleven Provinces	纸质表 Face-to-face interview (Paper)	2天 2 Days (1 Week day+ 1 Weekend day)	15分钟 15 min	约2. 0万户、4. 8万人 Around 20000 households, 48000 persons
2024	第三次时间利用调查 The Third Time Use Survey of China	31省和兵团 31 provinces and XPCC	电子化为主，少量纸质表 Self-completion on mobile devices (Mobile+Paper)	2天 2 Days (1 Week day+ 1 Weekend day)	15分钟 15 min	约3. 85万户、10万人 Around 38500 households, 100000 persons

中国时间利用调查基本情况 Time Use Survey in China

2024年4月，
联合国统计司司长为中国录制时间利用调查宣传视频。

- In April 2024, Stefan, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, recorded a promotional video on time-use surveys for China.

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第三次全国时间利用调查亮点
Highlights of the The Third Time Use Survey

31个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团
31 provinces (autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

抽中调查户6周岁及以上家庭常住成员
Permanent family members aged 6 years old and above

首次推广手机电子化采集方式
Electronic data collection

增加文化参与和性别统计模块
Cultural Participation and Gender Statistics Modules

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第三次全国时间利用调查纸质日志表

Paper Dairy in The Third Time Use Survey

时间 Time	A主要活动 Primary activities	B是否使用互联网 Use of Internet				C与谁在一起 With whom					D在哪里 Where			E次要活动 Secondary activities
		通过手机上网 Internet access through mobile phone	通过电脑上网 Internet access through computer	通过其他设备上网 Internet access through other devices	未使用网络 Not using internet	与家人在一起 Family members	与同学同事在一起 Classmates or colleagues	与其他相识的人在一起 Other acquaintances	与陌生人在一起 Strangers	独自一人 Alone	在自己家里 Own home	在工作场所或学校 Workplace or school	在其他场所 Other places	
0:00-6:45	A01				√					√	√			
6:45-7:15	A02	√				√					√			A1201
7:15-9:30	A0503	√7:15-7:30	√7:30-9:30			√							√	A1203
……														
22:00-24:00	A01				√					√	√			

- 第三次全国时间利用调查活动类别 **Activity Categories in The Third Time Use Survey**
- 其中，7类活动有细分类别 **Seven Major Activities Have Sub-categories**

睡觉休息

个人卫生护理

用餐或其他饮食

交通出行

劳动就业

学习培训

家务劳动

陪伴照料家人

购买商品或服务

看病就医

运动健身

文化休闲娱乐

社会交往

Sleep and rest	Personal hygiene care	Dining or other meals
Transportation ✓	Labor and employment ✓	Learning and training ✓
Housework ✓	Accompanying and caring for family members ✓	Purchase of goods or services
Seeking medical treatment	Sports and fitness	Culture, leisure and entertainment ✓
	Social communication ✓	

家务劳动

Housework

陪伴照料家人

Accompanying and caring for family

购买商品或服务

Purchase of goods or

通过时间利用调查获取“分性别的无酬家务和护理工作的时间所占比例”指标数据，用以测度联合国可持续发展目标5.4“在家庭内部提倡责任共担”落实情况。

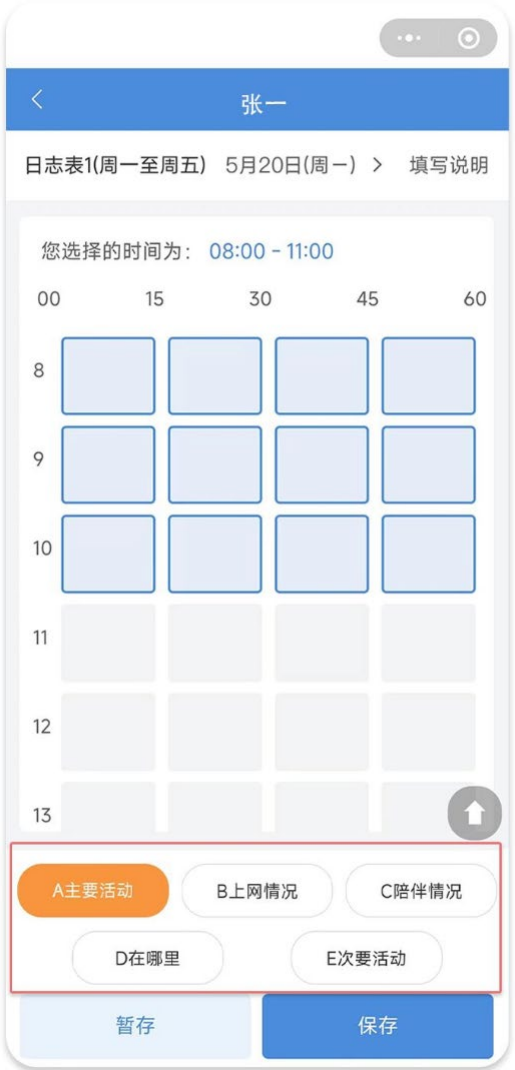
- 无酬劳动是家庭成员为自身或家庭内部其他成员无偿提供的、没有货币报酬的服务
- Unpaid work refers to services provided free of charge by family members for themselves or other household members without monetary compensation.

- Time Use Survey Data on“Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic & Care Work, by Sex”for SDG 5.4“Promote shared responsibility within households”。

劳动就业

社会交往

➢ 第三次全国时间利用调查电子化数据采集 Electronic Data Collection in The Third Time Use Survey



二、时间利用调查中的性别统计数据

Gender Statistics in Time Use Survey

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时间利用调查中的性别统计数据
Gender Statistics in Time Use Survey

2024年末，中国共有女性人口6.9亿人，占总人口的比重为48.9%；女性就业人员3.2亿人，占全部就业人员的比重为43.4%。

In 2024, There are 690 million females in China, accounting for 48.9% of the total population. The number of employed women reached 320 million, taking up 43.4% of the total employed population.

第三次全国时间利用调查显示，2024年，中国女性有酬劳动的参与者平均时间为5小时55分钟，比男性少49分钟。

According to the Third National Time Use Survey, in 2024, the average time Chinese women spend on paid work is 5 hours and 55 minutes, 49 minutes less than men.

- 参与者每日平均时间★ Average daily time spent on activities by **participants**
- 居民每日平均时间 Average daily time spent on activities by **residents**

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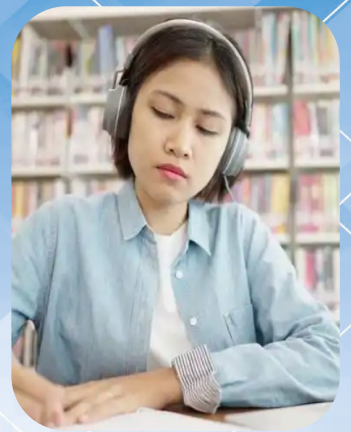
时间利用调查中的性别统计数据
Gender Statistics in Time Use Survey



- 女性无酬劳动的参与者平均时间为3小时29分钟，比男性多1小时37分钟。

- The average time Chinese women spend on unpaid work is 3 hours and 29 minutes, 1 hour and 37 minutes longer than men.

- 女性个人自由支配活动的参与者平均时间为3小时22分钟，比男性少15分钟。

- The average time Chinese women spend on discretionary personal activities is 3 hours and 22 minutes, 15 minutes less than men.

- 女性学习培训的参与者平均时间为7小时2分钟，比男性少13分钟。

- The average time Chinese women spend on learning and training is 7 hours and 2 minutes, 13 minutes less than men.

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时间利用调查中的性别统计数据
Gender Statistics in Time Use Survey

- 在无酬劳动更细化的分类中，女性家务劳动参与者平均时间为2小时27分钟，比男性多1小时6分钟；女性陪伴照料家人的参与者平均时间为2小时1分钟，比男性多37分钟。

- For more detailed categories of unpaid work, women spend on housework is 2 hours and 27 minutes, 1 hour and 6 minutes longer than men; women spend on care and companionship to family members is 2 hours and 1 minute, 37 minutes longer than men.

- 有意思的现象是，随着受教育程度的提高，男女两性家务劳动时间差距逐渐缩小。

- An interesting conclusion is that, the gender gap in time spent on housework gradually narrows as educational attainment rises.

三、挑战与展望

Challenges and Next Steps

挑战与展望
Challenges and Next Steps

挑战 Challenges

- 虽然推广电子化采集手段，但很多调查对象倾向于用纸记录，再录入手机小程序。
- Although we promote electronic collection methods, many survey respondents prefer to first record in a paper draft and then enter it into the mobile app.

- 调查内容有待丰富，如何更好反映性别平等进程。
- The survey content needs to be further enriched to reflect the progress of gender equality.

- 调查开展过程中人力经费保障仍有压力。
- There remain constraints on manpower and survey budget during the survey implementation.

展望 Next Steps

- 普及现代化的数据采集方式，提高数据采集、数据处理效率
- Popularize modern data collection methods and improve the efficiency of data collection and processing

- 提高调查频率，丰富调查内容，持续挖掘社会民生统计信息
- Increase the frequency of surveys, enrich the content of surveys, and continue to explore statistical information on social and livelihood issues

- 争取更广泛的支持，满足更精确更有代表性的调查结果需求
- Secure wider support, properly keep the sample size and diary date coverage of the survey to meet the needs for more accurate and representative survey results

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谢谢观看！

Thanks！