



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF CHINA

中华人民共和国国家统计局

An Introduction on 2008 Time Use Survey in China

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TUS in China-Sample

NBS of China conducted the first Time Use Survey (TUS) in 2008.

Sample: 37,142 individuals in 16,616 households in 10 provinces, consisting of :

- 19621 urban residents and 17521 rural residents;
- 18215 males and 18927 females.



TUS in China-Method

- All household members between the ages of 15 and 74 are surveyed and asked to document a 24-hour period diary.
- Each individual also completes a personal questionnaire, which provides personal information.



TUS in China-Classification I

NBS has developed a classification on time use activity in 2008 based on ICATUS 2005 and China's own context.

The classification for China is a 3-digit code structure including 9 categories, 61 divisions and 113 groups.



TUS in China-Classification II

- a) personal care and self-maintenance ;
- b) wage employment ;
- c) household production in primary industry ;
- d) household-based production in manufacturing and construction industries ;
- e) household-based services to generate income ;
- f) housework for households' own consumption ;
- g) care for household members, help to other households and community volunteer services ;
- h) education and training ;
- i) recreation, leisure and social contact.

SNA Production

Non-SNA
Production

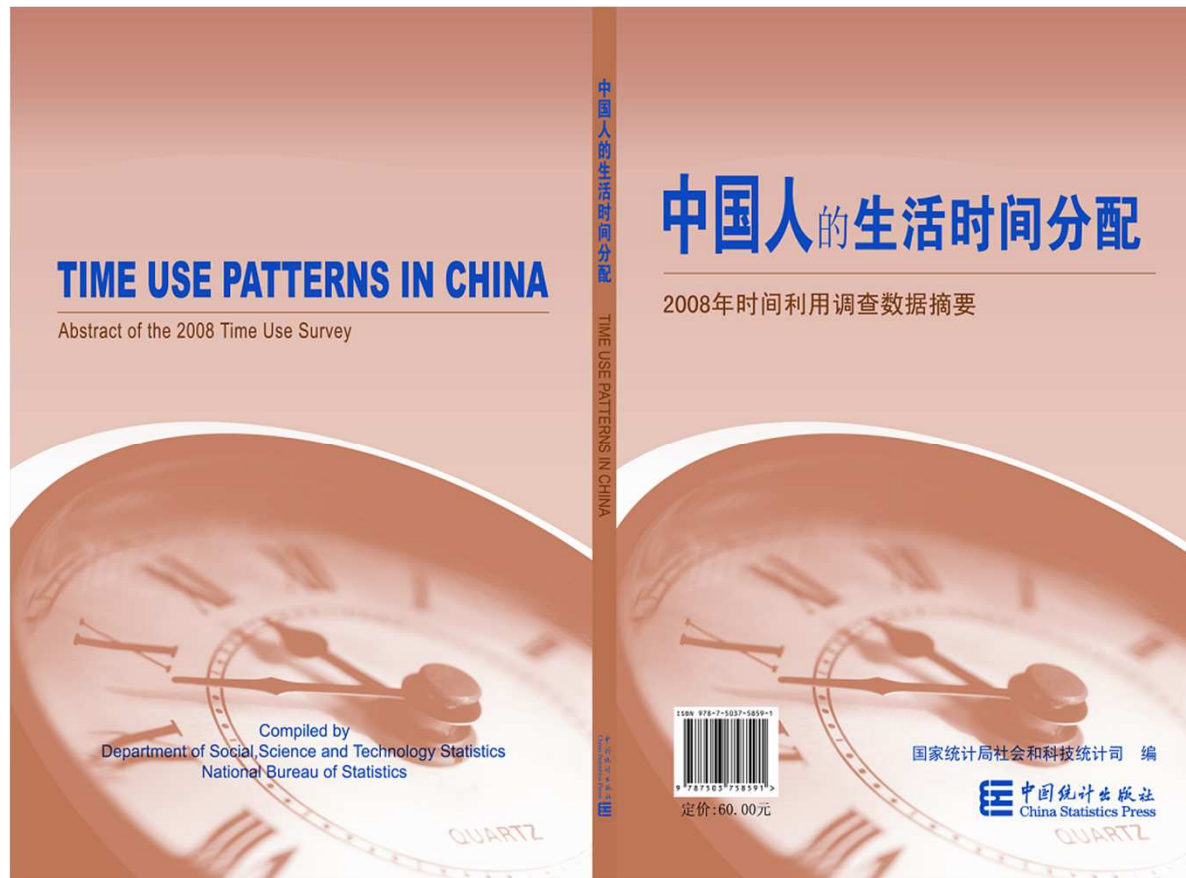
Personal Care and Self-
maintenance



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TUS in China-Publication



National Bureau of Statistics, *Time Use Patterns in China: Abstract of the 2008 Time Use Survey*, China Statistics Press, 2009.

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Some Analysis on TUS related with Employment

Definition of Employment: employed or self-employed in category b\c\d\e mentioned above, that is engaging in activities within the SNA production boundary.

Some analysis:

- Liu Wei, “Chinese Residents’ Employment Status: A Review from the Perspective of Time-Use Data,” *China Information News*, June 22, 2009.
- Qi Liangshu, An Xinli, and Dong Xiaoyuan, “A Study on Paid Work Based on Time-Use Statistics in China,” *Statistical Research* 29, April 2012.



Key findings on Employment I

The average time spent on all forms of paid work is 5 hours and 11 minutes, which is 22% of a day, time spending on unpaid work is 2 hours and 44 minutes, which is 11% of the day.

Activities	average time use for all respondents				
	Total	Men	Women	Urban	Rural
SNA productive activity	5:11	6:00	4:23	4:08	6:21
Non-SNA productive activity	2:44	1:31	3:54	2:56	2:03



Key findings on Employment II

By Rural/Urban Area:

There are big differences between urban and rural residents in their daily life: Rural residents spend more time on their household productive activities to sustain their life, and urban residents support themselves by formal employments.

Gender Difference:

More men participate in SNA productive work and working time longer than that of women, and women spend more time on unpaid work to fulfill the basic needs of families.



Comments on ICATUS 2016

ICATUS 2016 is still in line with SNA 2008, and is consistent with the Resolution of ILO adopted in 2013 and other international standards.

The 3-digit structure make the classification more simple and briefly.



Comments on ICATUS 2016

ICATUS 2016 tries to distinguish household production or services for own final use and for paid or market. The problem is it is different to separate household production for market or for final use. In some cases, it is not easy to distinguish which work on household production is for paid or for own final use.