

# Lazy, or do we just want to save time?

## “95后”越来越懒了？

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**导读：**随着电子商务的快速发展，人们如今足不出户便能买到各种商品。而其中，“95后”更成为了这种“懒人经济”的主力军……

Xiao Li, a college student born after 1995, used to wash her hair every two days. But as the weather has got colder, she has become lazier. She has bought a **mist spray**, which allows her to wash her hair less often.  
95后大学生小李原本两天洗一次头。但随着天气变冷，她也变得更懒了。她买了瓶免洗喷雾，这样一来就不用频繁洗头了。



The “lazy” economy refers to the purchase of goods and service that save buyers time and effort. CFP

“I would also like to have a product that could save me the trouble of **putting on makeup**,” she told Orient Today, a publication affiliated to Henan Television.  
“最好能再发明一个懒人化妆神器，”她在接受河南电视台旗下的刊物《东方今报》采访时如此表示。

She is not the only young Chinese who spends money because she’s “lazy”. According to a report issued in December by China’s e-commerce platform Taobao on China’s “lazy economy”, Chinese people spent 16 billion yuan on products and services online in 2018. The post-1995 generation was the “laziest” as its consumption increased by 82 percent, compared with that in 2017.  
为偷懒花钱的中国年轻人不止小李一个。据中国电子商务平台淘宝12月发布的一份关于中国懒人经济的报告显示，2018年中国人在网络购物上花了160亿。“95后”是“最懒的”，其消费与2017年相比，增幅为82%。

The so-called lazy economy refers to a new type of consumption of products and services which are designed to save time and **labor**.  
所谓的“懒人经济”，指的是一种省时省力的新型商品或服务消费方式。

According to the report, many people of the post-1995 generation buy high-tech electronic devices such as floor mopping robots and automatic window cleaners, which save the trouble of doing household **chores**. Meanwhile, **take-out food delivery services** are also popular among people born after 1995.  
报告显示，许多“95后”会购买高科技电子设备，如能够帮忙做家务的扫地机器人、自动擦窗机等等。与此同时，外卖也在“95后”之中大受欢迎。

Young people are willing to spend money on such products because they want to enjoy hard-earned leisure time after a busy and stressful day at work or school, reported Global Times. Because they need to focus on their studies or jobs, these so-called lazy people tend to use their leisure time more efficiently.  
据《环球时报》报道，年轻人愿意购买这些产品，是因为在结束了一天紧张忙碌的学习工作之后，他们想要享受来之不易的休闲时光。由于要专注于学业与工作，这些所谓的“懒人”会更高效地利用好各自的业余时间。

For example, Wei Duo, a 21-year-old college student, is a frequent user of take-out food delivery services.  
比如，21岁的大学生魏多（音译）常常点外卖。

“I once had a birthday cake delivered to my friend who lives [far from my home]. It cost me 50 yuan but it saved me almost half a day that would have been needed to deliver it myself. My friend was also happy because she got to eat the cake instantly,” Wei told the Global Times.  
“我有一次为住得离我很远的朋友订了个生日蛋糕。虽然外送费要50块，但我自己送去的话要花上大半天的时间。我的朋友也很开心，因为马上就能吃到蛋糕，”魏多在接受《环球时报》采访时如此表示。

While the “lazy economy” might be convenient for young people, it might also create problems.  
“懒人经济”或许为年轻人带来了不少便利，但或许也会产生一些问题。

“The ‘lazy economy’ on campus is expressed in things like people buying food or other things without leaving the **dormitory**. As a result, they stay in their dormitories all day long, playing on computers and smartphones,” a **tutor** surnamed Wen from Beijing Jiaotong University told Chinanews.  
“校园中的‘懒人经济’体现在不用出宿舍门便能买到食物以及其他商品。导致有些人长期宅在宿舍，整日与手机、电脑为伴，”北京交通大学的一位温姓辅导员在接受中国新闻网采访时如此表示。

According to Jinan Daily, this situation could lead to young people becoming less sociable and even developing problems of communicating with others. Young people should be alert to it.  
《济南日报》认为，这种情况会导致年轻人变得不爱社交，甚至与他人产生沟通问题。年轻人应当对此保持警惕。

“The lazy economy is a choice of lifestyle. While the lazy economy saves time and labor, the saved time should be used to do valuable things,” commented Orient Today.  
“‘懒人经济’本质上是一种生活方式的选择。‘懒人经济’节省了时间精力，而这些节省下来的时间应该用于做有价值的事，”《东方今报》评论道。



(Translator & Editor: Wang Xingwei AND Luo Sitian)  
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<b>E-commerce</b>	电子商务	<b>Lazy economy</b>	懒人经济
<b>Consumption</b>	消费	<b>Devices</b>	设备
<b>Mopping</b>	擦	<b>Efficiently</b>	有效率地
<b>Frequent</b>	经常的	<b>Instantly</b>	立刻
<b>Alert</b>	警惕的		