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Women and Men in China
Facts and Figures
2004

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Technology, National Bureau of Statistics

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Editorial Note

This booklet on sex disaggregated statistics is the third edition compiled and published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, following the 1995 and 1999 editions. On the basis of those previous editions the content of this edition has been broadened and enriched with sex disaggregated statistics on reproductive health care, sex ratio at birth, HIV/AIDS prevention, lifestyle, gender awareness, domestic violence and international sex disaggregated statistics, etc.

Sources used for this booklet are population censuses, sample surveys on women's status, statistics from monitoring national programmes for women and children, annual reports and statistics of special surveys conducted by related ministries and agencies under the State Council. Definitions of some of the key concepts are listed at the end of some chapters.

Explanatory notes of the statistics in this booklet:

Data of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Administrative Regions are not included in this publication.

Figures are rounded-off in this publication.

Symbols in the tables and graphs mean as follows:

"..." signifies a small number, the smallest unit of the chart being inadequate;

Blanks signify unknown data or no data;

Age accompanied by "+" signifies age and above.

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" Figures are a power which helps words speak much louder — a power to change policies and change the world at last. "

—— Quoted from United Nations " Women' s Status in the World 1970-1990 : Trends and Statistics"

Preface

Equality between women and men is an important goal that humankind pursues in its social development. Since the 1970's, the United Nations has called 4 sessions of World Women's Conference, including the last one, in 1995, which took place in Beijing, advocating equality between women and men, and eliminating all kinds of discrimination against women. The concept of "Equality, Development and Peace" has drawn extensive attention and raised positive responses from governments the world over, making the development of equality between women and men an irresistible world trend.

The Chinese government works actively towards women's development, always taking equality between women and men as a basic state policy to promote social development and to eliminate various discriminations against women. Over the past 20 years, the Chinese government has successively set and issued more than ten laws, regulations and rules including the "Law of Guarantee of Women's Rights and Interests", "Law of Maternal and Infant Health Care", "Regulation of Labor Protection for Women" and "Rule of Health Care Work for Women" in order to protect women's rights.

In accordance with the global trend and women's development within China, the Chinese government set one "National Programme for Development of Chinese Women" in 1995 and another one in 2001, putting forward a series of goals for women's development.

There is no doubt that the cultural and conceptual sediments of thousands of years of feudal ideology can not be weeded out in a short time. In reality, many issues of women's development are still hampering a healthy social development. For example, participation by women in management of state and social affairs is still at a low level; it is difficult for laid-off women to find re-employment; the rights of women for land contract is violated in some areas; domestic violence and some criminal activities against women's personal rights still occur.

Sex disaggregated statistics are efficient means to promote equality between women and men as they play an important role in examining and monitoring the goals of equal development between women and men. Many aspects of life of the two sexes in China are shown with data and graphs in this booklet reflecting some great achievements of women's development in recent years in China, as well as the situation of unequal development between women and men that still exists. We hope this booklet may bring your attention to the issues of gender disparities in China.

We owe much to related ministries under the State Council, the Research Institute of Women under the All-China Women's Federation and concerned experts from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their technical advice and assistance in our compilation of this publication.

General Goal of Women's Development

2001-2010

In order to achieve gender equality, the goal of the Chinese government is to implement the basic state policy of equality between women and men, to promote women's full participation in economic and social development, and to promote the realization of equality between women and men in political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Other goals are to ensure equal access of women and men to employment and to economic status; ensure women's political rights, to enhance women's participation in the administration and management of decision-making in state and social affairs; to ensure women's equal access to education and ensure the quality of women's education; to ensure women's access to primary health care services, to enhance women's health status and their life expectancy; to ensure women's equal access to equal protection, to safeguard women's lawful rights and interests; to improve the quality of life of women and promote the sustainable development of the cause of women's advancement.

Major Objectives

(I) Women and Economy

1. To ensure women's equal rights and equal access to economic re-

sources.

2. To make efforts to eliminate gender discrimination and promote gender equality in employment, and safeguard the rights of women to work, seeking to ensure that women account for over 40% of the total employed population.
3. To ensure that women enjoy equal rights with men to social security and that the coverage of the maternity insurance for urban workers reaches at least 90 percent.
4. To ensure special labor protection for women workers.
5. To reduce poverty among women and bring down the number of women living in poverty.

(II) Women in Decision-Making and Management

1. To enhance women's participation in administration and management of decision-making in state and social affairs.
2. To raise the proportion of women in administration. To make efforts to ensure that there are more than one woman in the leading bodies of governments at all levels and that women are represented in the leading bodies of more than half of the ministries and commissions under the State Council and in the leading bodies of more than half of the government departments at provincial and prefecture levels; to introduce measures to ensure a significant increase in the number of women holding major official positions or posts of major importance.
3. To work to ensure a gradual increase in the percentage of women cadres among the total cadre force.

The Objectives of Women's Development

4. To make efforts to ensure that the percentage of women in management of the professions and sectors where women predominate is in proportion to their percentage therein.
5. To aim at ensuring an appropriate percentage of women among members of villagers' committees and residents' committees.
6. To expand channels for and enhance women's democratic participation.

(III) Women and Education

1. To ensure the rights of girls to nine-year compulsory education; to increase the net enrolment rate of girls in primary school up to around 99 percent, the retention rate of girls in five-year primary education up to about 95 percent, basically putting an end to girls' lack of access to primary education; to increase the gross enrolment rate of girls to junior high school to around 95 percent.
2. To ensure that the gross enrolment rates of girls in senior high school education and higher education rise up to around 75 percent and 15 percent respectively.
3. To increase the literacy rate of adult women to over 85 percent, and that of young and middle-aged women to about 95 percent.
4. To promote life-long education of women.
5. To make efforts to promote the number of years of education that women receive on average to the advanced level in developing countries.

(IV) Women and Health

1. To ensure women have access to health-care services throughout their life cycle, and enhance women's life expectancy.
2. To improve women's reproductive health.
3. To ensure the rights of women to family planning.
4. To ensure that women in migration have access to the same level of health-care services as the women with permanent residence registration cards.
5. To bring the rate of women infected with HIV under control at a low level.
6. To enhance awareness among women about health building, in order to promote women's physical fitness.

(V) Women and the Law

1. To reinforce and improve the laws and regulations that promote equality between women and men.
2. To develop programs to disseminate the laws and regulations on the protection of women's rights and interests.
3. To protect women's rights of the person, and prohibit all forms of violence against women.
4. To safeguard the right of women to property in equality with men.
5. To protect women's lawful rights of complaint, rights of appeal and their various rights and interests in legal proceeding.
6. To provide legal aid to women.

(VI) Women and the Environment

1. To create an enabling social environment for the overall development of women.
2. To enhance the level of social welfare enjoyed by women.
3. To further enhance family virtues and further encourage equal, healthy, harmonious and stable family relations.
4. To create a favorable living and working environment for women.
5. To enhance women's participation in environmental protection and decision-making.
6. To seek to increase the amount of time that women may budget for their own pursuits.

—— Quoted from "The Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)"

Social and Economic Development

Table 1.1 Main social and economic indicators (1)

Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2002
Economy					
GDP	100 m illion yuan	18548	58478	89468	104791
Total revenue	100 m illion yuan	2937	6242	13395	18904
Total education funds	100 m illion yuan	732 ⁽¹⁾	1878	3849	5480
Total health funds	100 m illion yuan	747	2155	4587	5685
Per capita GDP	yuan /person	1634	4854	7086	8184
Annual per capita disposable income of city residents	yuan /person	1510	4283	6280	7703
Annual per capita disposable income of rural residents	yuan /person	686	1578	2253	2476
Engel coefficient of city households	%	54.2	50.1	39.4	37.7
Engel coefficient of rural households	%	58.8	58.6	49.1	46.2
Population					
Total population	10 thousands	114333	121121	126743	128453
Urban	10 thousands	30195	35174	45906	50212
Rural	10 thousands	84138	85947	80837	78241
Rural poverty population	10 thousands	8500	6540	3209	2820
Number of persons receiving subsistence assistance from government in urban area	10 thousands		85 ⁽²⁾	403	2065
Birth rate	‰	21.06	17.12	14.03	12.86
Natural growth rate	‰	14.39	10.55	7.58	6.45
Children dependency ratio	%	41.5	39.6	32.7	31.9
Old people dependency ratio	%	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.4

Note: (1) is the data of 1991, (2) is the data of 1996.

Table 1.2 Main social and economic indicators (2)

Indicator	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2002
Health					
Total hospitals/health centers	unit	62126	67460	65944	63858
Maternity and child care hospitals & centers	unit	3148	3179	2598	3067
CDC	unit	3618	3629	3741	3580
Number of doctors per 1,000 persons	person	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Number of hospital/health center beds per 1,000 persons	unit	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Utilization rate of hospital beds	%	80.9	66.9	60.8	57.4
Education					
Percentage of school-age children enrolled	%	97.8	98.5	99.1	98.6
Percentage of graduates of primary schools entering junior high schools	%	74.6	90.8	94.9	97.0
Percentage of graduates of junior high schools entering senior high schools	%	40.6	48.3	51.1	58.3
Number of primary students per 10,000 persons	person	1071	1089	1028	946
Number of high school students per 10,000 persons	person	447	511	660	733
Number of university and college students per 10,000 persons	person	18	24	44	70
Living environment					
Rate of access to pipe water in rural	%	30.7	43.2	55.2	56.6
Rate of sanitary latrine utilization in rural	%	10.0	15.8	44.8	48.7
Rate of access to pipe water in urban	%	48.0	58.7	63.9	77.9
Rate of gas utilization in urban	%	19.1	34.3	45.4	67.2
Per capita public greenery patches	sq.m.	1.8	2.5	3.7	5.4

Source: China Statistical Yearbook, 2003

Population

China's population in 2002 was 1.28 billion, of which, women accounted for 623.4 million or 48.5%, and men 661.2 million or 51.5%, with the population of women being 37.8 million less than that of men. For over ten years, China's population change has been characterized as follows:

- Natural population growth rate has steadily reduced, decreasing by 55% from 14.39 per thousand in 1990 down to 6.45 per thousand in 2002.
- The total fertility rate has decreased dramatically.
- The total population of women at childbearing age has increased, but the population of women in the strongest childbearing bracket (20-29) has decreased.
- Sex ratio at birth was higher than is normal. China's national sex ratio at birth was 116.9 male live births for every 100 female in 2000, above the upper limit of the normal range.
- The proportion of the elderly population increased in China. In 2002, the population of those aged 65 and above reached 93.77 million.
- The migrant population grew. In 2000, migrants in China numbered 121.07 million, accounting for 9.56% of the total population.

Table 2.1 Population 1953-2002

Numbers in millions

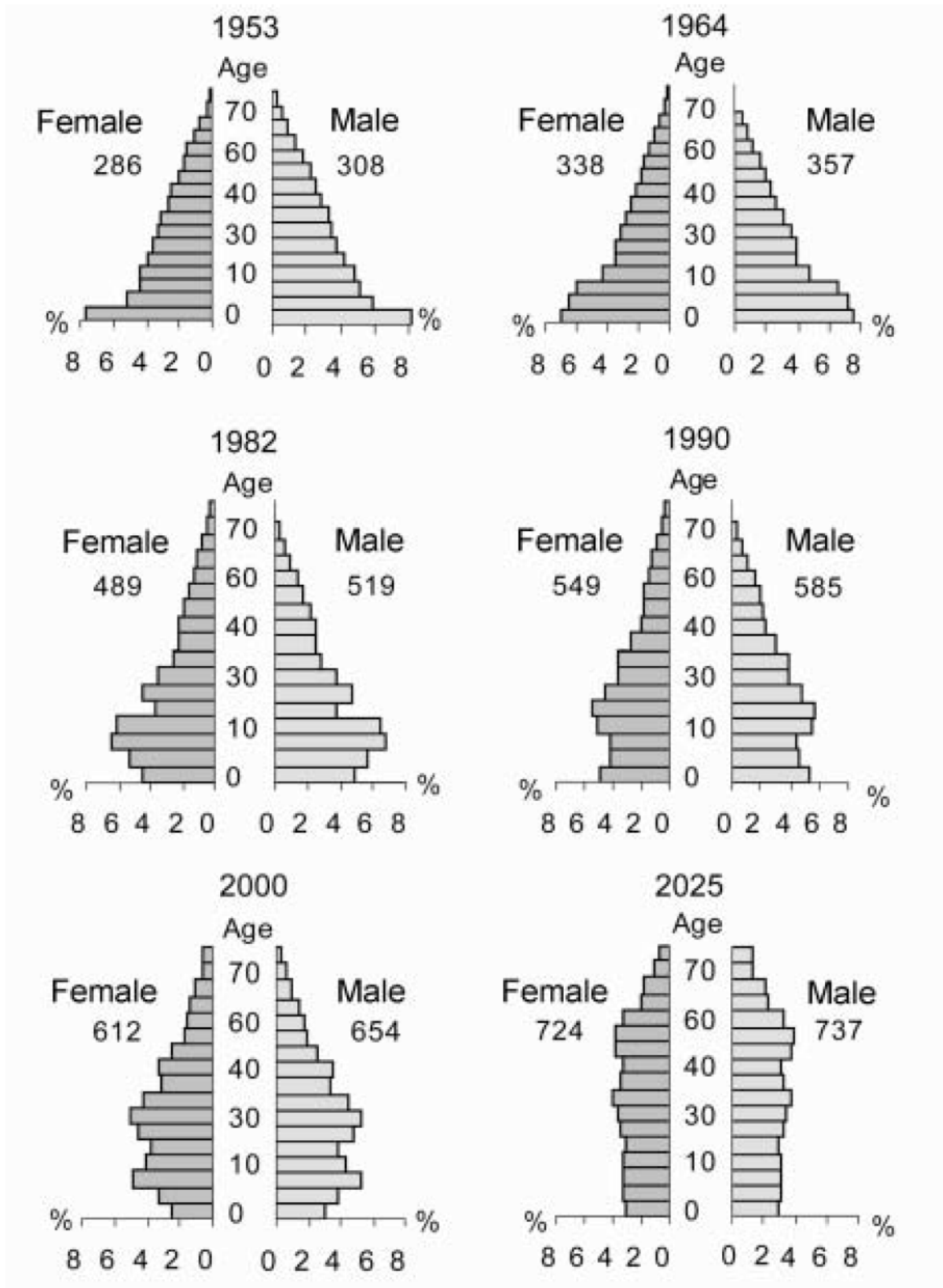
Year	Population			Sex Ratio
	Total	Fem ale	M ale	
1953	594	286	308	107.56
1964	695	338	357	105.46
1982	1008	489	519	106.30
1990	1134	549	585	106.60
2000	1266	612	654	106.74
2001	1276	620	657	105.99
2002	1284	623	661	106.06

Source: The fifth population census and sample survey on population change 2001, 2002.

China's population accounts for one fifth of the total world population. From 1953 to 2000, the population increased by 671.48 million, an increase of 1.13 times. Of them, 345.56 million were men, an increase of 1.12 times, 325.92 million were women, an increase of 1.14 times. In most regions of the world, the sex ratio of the total population is around 100 or below. However, in a handful of countries in Asia, the sex ratio is above 105.

Chart 2.1 Population by age

Numbers in millions and age distribution (%)



Source: The fifth population census.

Table 2.2 Population by urban and rural areas

Numbers in millions

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1953	32	45	248	257
1964	48	50	290	306
1982	100	106	388	409
1990	142	154	407	428
2000	224	235	391	418

Source: Population census in 1953, 1964, 1982, 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.3 Population by Han nationality and minority nationalities, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Han nationality				
Number in millions	506	535	562	598
Sex distribution (%)	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5
Minority nationalities				
Number in millions	44	47	52	55
Sex distribution (%)	48.7	51.3	48.6	51.4

Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.4 Migration by reason

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Reason	Percentage distribution				Sex distribution			
	1990		2000		1990		2000	
	Fem ale	Male	Fem ale	Male	Fem ale	Male	Fem ale	Male
Business	17.3	31.4	25.3	36.7	30.9	69.1	43.0	57.0
Marriage	28.3	2.3	20.4	2.8	91.0	9.0	88.9	11.1
Study & training	10.0	13.9	10.6	12.9	36.9	63.1	47.3	52.7
Work transfer	7.2	15.7	2.6	6.1	27.2	72.8	32.3	67.7
Moving with family	14.0	7.5	14.8	10.7	60.3	39.7	60.4	39.6
To live with relatives	12.5	7.7	5.3	4.8	57.0	43.0	54.9	45.1
Job assigned	3.9	7.7	2.5	3.8	29.1	70.9	41.4	58.6
Reallocation of housing	—	—	13.3	15.9	—	—	47.8	52.2
Retirement	0.5	2.4	—	—	15.2	84.8	—	—
Others	6.2	11.5	5.2	6.4	30.6	69.4	47.1	52.9
Total	100	100	100	100	44.8	55.2	52.3	47.7

Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

Migration refers to residence change of respondent. The respondent moved out of the original residence within 5 years, registering in the present residence.

Floating population refers to respondents whose residence registration was not changed, but residence was changed. Residence has been changed for over six months.

Table 2.5 Migrant population by age, 2000

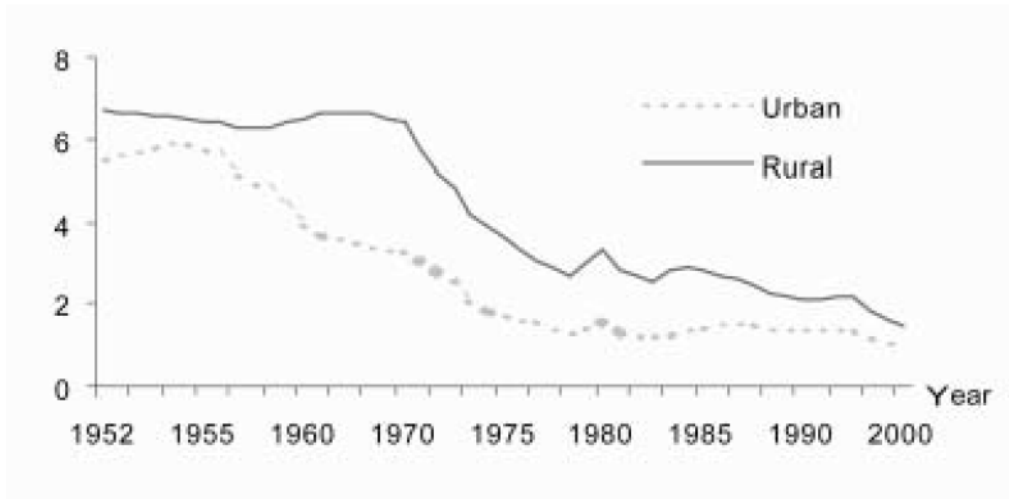
Age and sex distribution (%)

Age	Age distribution		Sex distribution	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
0—5	3.2	4.0	46.9	53.1
6—14	6.7	8.1	47.4	52.6
15—19	16.4	15.0	54.5	45.5
20—29	41.9	32.8	58.3	41.7
30—39	17.0	21.4	46.5	53.5
40—49	7.3	9.8	45.0	55.0
50—59	3.8	4.9	45.9	54.1
60—64	1.3	1.6	46.7	53.3
65 and over	2.5	2.4	53.0	47.0
Total	100.0	100.0	52.3	47.7

Source: China population census in 2000.

Most of the migrant population are young adults aged from 15-39 years old, most of them laborers. The female migrant population aged from 15 to 39 accounts for 75.3% of the total female migrant population. The male migrant population for the same age group is 69.2% of the total male migrant population. For females the percentage is 6.1 points higher than that of men. It should also be noted that the migrant population aged 0-14 account for 11% of the total, a higher percent than in 1990. Of this youngest group, girls account for 47%.

Chart 2.2 Total fertility rate, 1952-2000



Source: Population statistics of National Bureau of Statistics.

The total fertility rate in China has greatly decreased over the past 50 years, since the high fertility rate in the 1950's and 60's (between 5 and 6) to the low in the recent decades (below 2). Due to the policy on family planning it is estimated that 300 million less births have occurred than otherwise would have. In 2002, there were 350 million women of child-bearing age (15-49), an increase of 42.26 million compared to the number in 1990; but the number of women aged 20-29 (the strongest child-bearing age bracket) decreased by 17.39 million compared to 1990. Therefore the crude birth rate has dropped greatly.

Chart 2.3 Fertility rate by age, 1990-2002

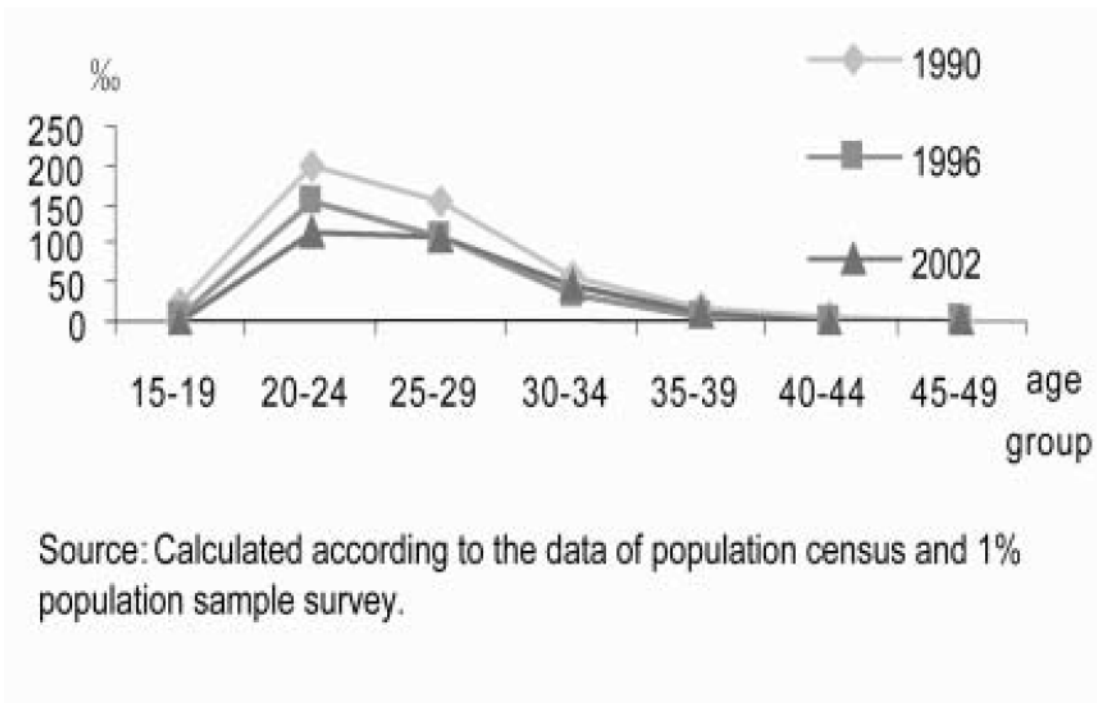
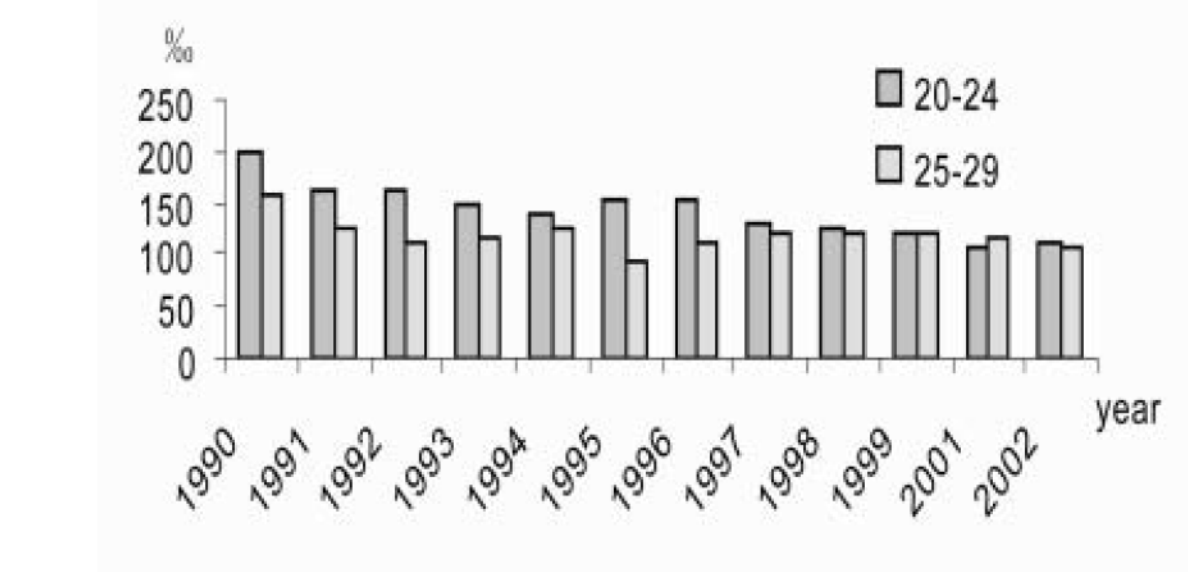


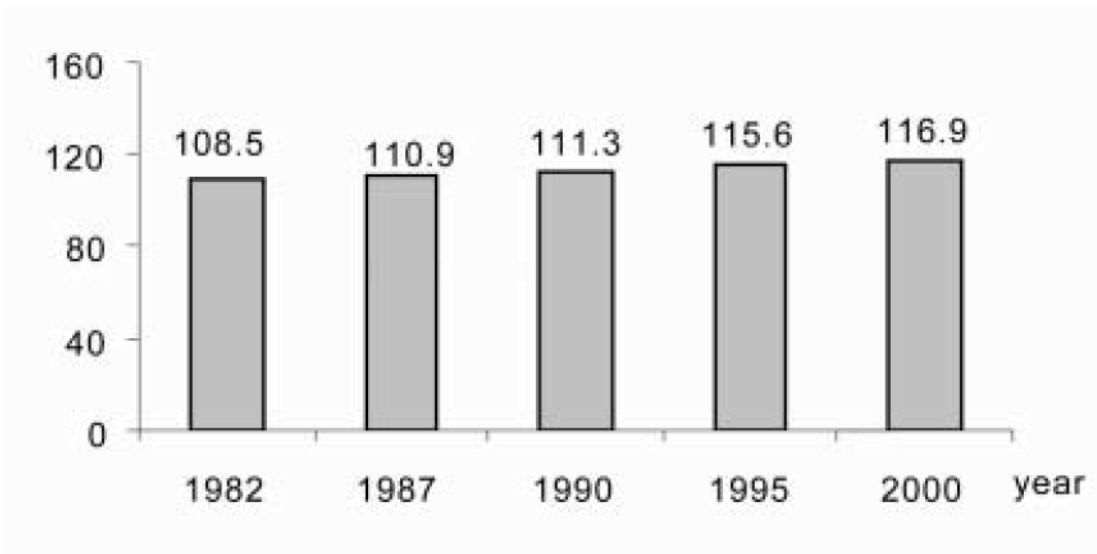
Chart 2.4 Fertility rate between age 20 and 29, 1990-2002



Source: China population, 2002.

Chart 2.5 Sex ratio at birth, 1982-2000

(Men per 100 women)

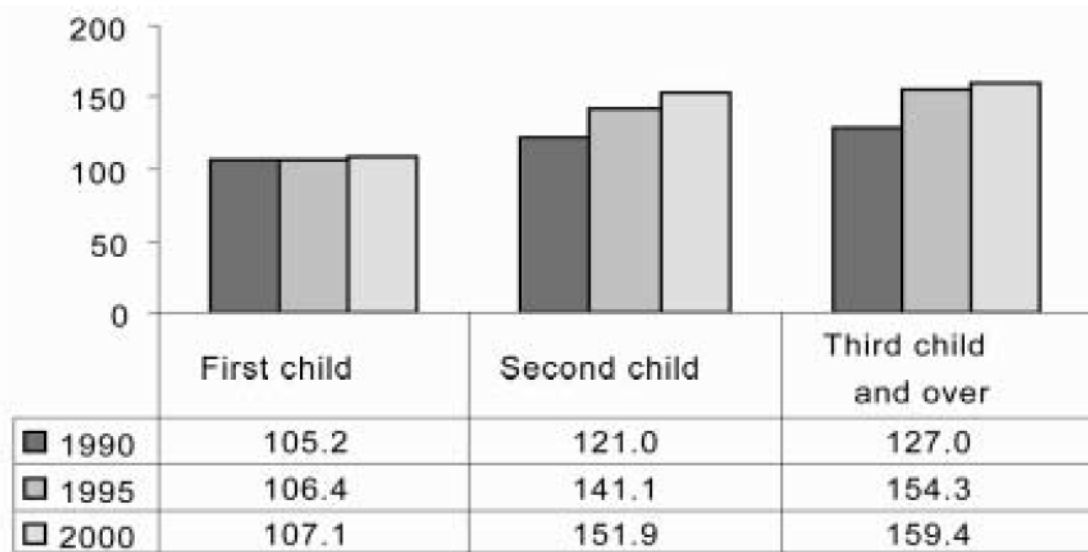


Source: China population census in 1982, 1990 and 2000 and 1% sample surveys in 1987 and 1995.

Internationally, the normal sex ratio at birth is stable between 103 and 107 males per 100 females, and if it is beyond this range the situation is not normal. The sex ratio at birth has continually increased in China since the 1980's, from 108.5 in 1982 to 116.9 in 2000. In some areas, 135.6 males are born per 100 females. At present, the discrepant features of China's sex ratio at birth are as follows: 1. The rate is beyond the normal range in all provinces except Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous regions. 2. The sex ratio increases at each subsequent birth after the first.

Chart 2.6 Sex ratio at birth by parity, 1990-2000

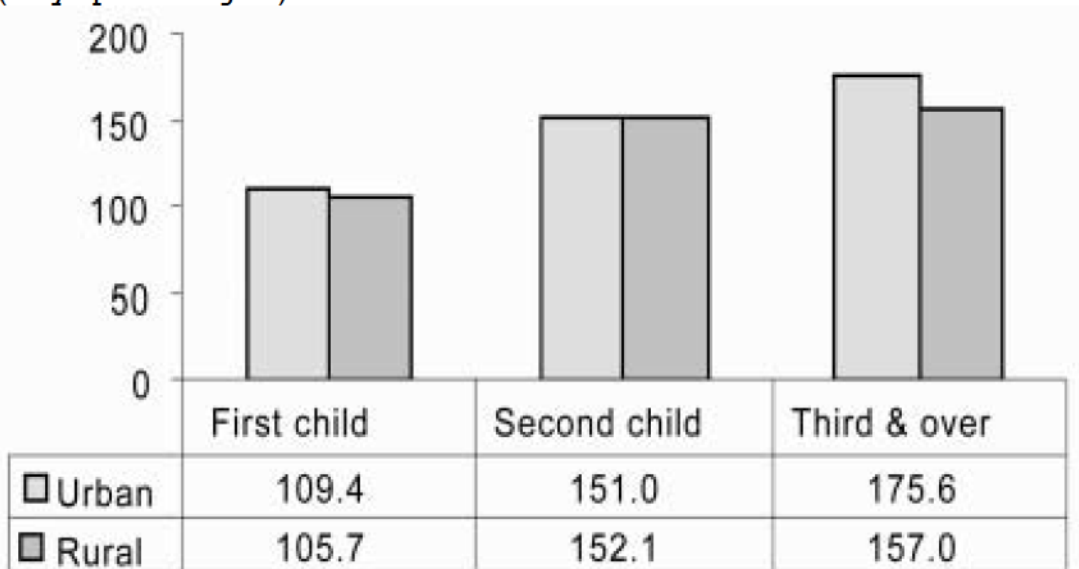
(Boys per 100 girls)



Source: China population census 1990 and 2000 and 1% sample survey in 1995.

Chart 2.7 Sex ratio at birth by parity by urban and rural, 2000

(Boys per 100 girls)



Source: China population census in 2000.

Table 2.6 The elderly population, 1953-2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Age	1953	1964	1982	1990	2000
Fem ale					
60 — 64	37.2	39.7	33.3	32.5	30.1
65 — 69	27.9	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.9
70 — 74	19.7	18.2	19.3	19.1	19.7
75 — 79	9.7	9.9	12.5	12.3	13.1
80 — 84	4.2	4.1	5.7	6.6	7.2
85 — 89	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.0
90 — 94	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
95 — 99	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.2
100 +	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
60 — 64	42.9	44.7	38.5	37.9	34.2
65 — 69	28.9	28.1	28.6	28.0	27.7
70 — 74	17.7	16.5	18.1	18.1	19.6
75 — 79	7.3	7.6	9.8	10.2	11.3
80 — 84	2.5	2.5	3.8	4.3	5.1
85 — 89	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.7
90 — 94	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
95 — 99	...	...	...	...	0.1
100 +	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : China population census.

Total population refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area. It is the most important fundamental indicator in population statistics, in making demographic calculations, and to reflect population resources of a country.

Sex ratio refers to the number of males per 100 females in the population. It is an indicator reflecting sexual composition of the population.

Formulation:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{total males}}{\text{total females}} \times 100$$

Sex ratio at birth refers to the number of male births per 100 female births.

Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her child-bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Marriage , Households and Family Planning

China's marriage rate decreased annually over the past 10 years, to only 12.2 per 1,000 in 2002. The divorce rate remained stable at less than 2 per 1,000. Characteristics to do with marriage and family planning are as follows:

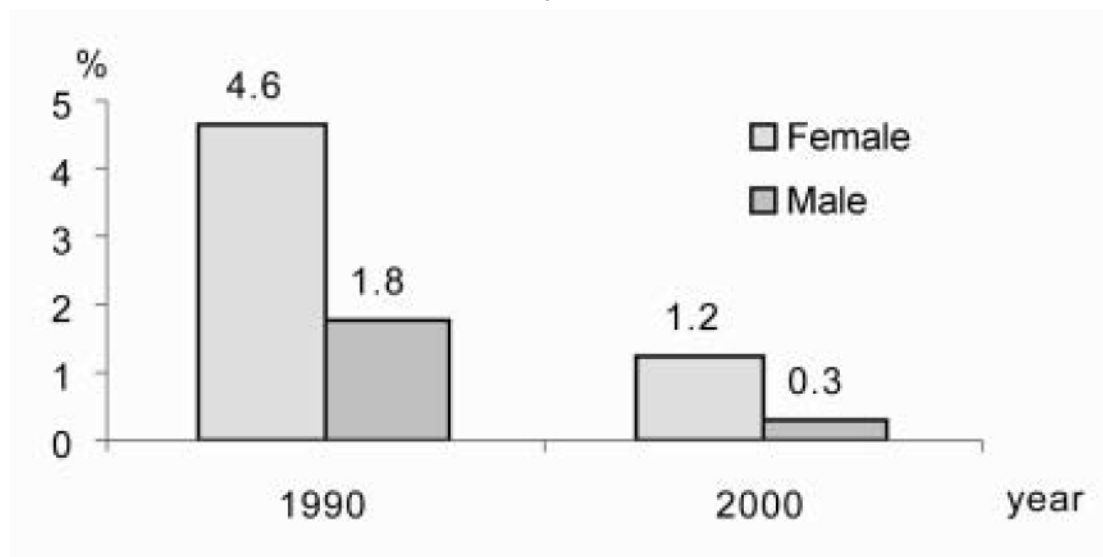
- The rate of early marriage of young men and women decreased dramatically.
- The mean age at first marriage for women of childbearing age increased.
- Widowed women number higher than men and the tendency becomes more evident with age increase.
- Women and men shoulder unequal responsibilities in family planning. Women are still the major bearers of family planning responsibility in that many more women than men use contraception.
- Information, education and communication of family planning are inadequate. More than 80% of those surveyed consider women should take major responsibilities for family planning.
- Although compared to other countries, the abortion rate in China is in the middle range (20-30 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49), attention should be paid to the relatively large number of induced abortions due to lack of contraception or contraceptive method failing.

Chart 3.1 Marriage rate and divorce rate , 1994-2002



Source : Statistical year book of Ministry of Civil Affairs , 2003 .

Chart 3.2 Early marriage rate of population aged 15-19 , 1990 and 2000



Source : China population census in 1990 and 2000 .

Early marriage rate refers to the rate of population aged 15-19 with spouse , out of the total population aged 15-19 .

Table 3.1 Population at first marriage age by education level, 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Education level	Total		Under 15		15 — 19	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Prim ary and below	57.0	39.0	91.4	68.8	79.4	56.9
Junior secondary	30.3	41.4	7.2	21.7	18.2	35.5
Senior secondary	6.9	10.8	0.8	4.2	1.6	4.7
Specialized secondary	2.8	3.3	0.4	2.8	0.6	1.7
College and above	3.0	5.5	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Education level	20 — 24		25 — 29		30 and over	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Prim ary and below	50.4	36.9	36.7	34.0	57.6	52.1
Junior secondary	35.6	46.3	33.5	36.2	23.0	27.4
Senior secondary	8.0	10.6	13.8	13.8	9.3	9.4
Specialized secondary	3.1	2.8	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.3
College and above	2.9	3.4	9.8	11.0	6.3	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : China population census in 2000 .

Marriage , Households and Family Planning

Table 3.2 Age distribution of population at first marriage by educational level, 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Age	Primary and below	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	Specialized secondary	College and above
Female					
15 & below	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
15 – 19	37.8	16.3	6.2	5.4	2.0
20 – 24	52.7	69.7	68.5	66.6	56.9
25 – 29	7.5	12.9	23.3	26.0	38.2
30 & above	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
15 & below	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 – 19	14.4	8.5	4.3	5.0	2.1
20 – 24	54.3	64.2	56.4	49.0	35.8
25 – 29	23.3	23.4	34.2	40.2	53.8
30 & above	7.7	3.8	5.0	5.7	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : China population census in 2000 .

Table 3.3 Population aged 15 and over by marital status, 2000

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

M aritalstatus	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
National Total				
Never m arried	16.7	23.7	40.8	59.2
First m arriage w ith spouse	72.5	69.8	50.4	49.6
Rem arried w ith spouse	2.3	2.0	53.3	46.7
Divorced	0.7	1.1	37.3	62.7
W idow ed	7.8	3.4	68.9	31.1
Total	100.0	100.0	49.4	50.6
Urban				
Never m arried	20.2	24.9	44.7	55.3
First m arriage w ith spouse	70.2	69.5	50.1	49.9
Rem arried w ith spouse	2.0	2.3	47.3	52.7
Divorced	1.3	1.2	50.4	49.6
W idow ed	7.0	2.0	75.5	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0	49.9	50.1
Rural				
Never m arried	14.5	22.9	37.9	62.1
First m arriage w ith spouse	74.0	69.9	50.5	49.5
Rem arried w ith spouse	2.5	1.8	57.1	42.9
Divorced	0.3	1.0	22.3	77.7
W idow ed	8.7	4.3	66.2	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	49.1	50.9

Source : China population census in 2000 .

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Table 3.4 Age distribution of population by marital status, 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

M aritalstatus	15 — 19		20 — 29		30 — 39	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Never m arried	98.8	99.7	30.1	48.3	1.0	5.9
First m arriage w ith spouse	1.2	0.3	68.5	50.7	94.8	90.2
Rem arried w ith spouse	...	...	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.7
Divorced	...	...	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7
W idow ed	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

M aritalstatus	40 — 49		50 — 59		60 and over	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Never m arried	0.2	3.9	0.2	4.1	0.2	3.2
First m arriage w ith spouse	92.8	90.3	86.7	87.3	54.4	72.8
Rem arried w ith spouse	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.6
Divorced	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.0
W idow ed	2.5	1.5	8.7	4.2	41.7	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: China population census in 2000.

Table 3.5 Population by marital status and occupational group, 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Occupation	Never married	First marriage with spouse	Remarried with spouse	Divorced	Widowed
Female					
Heads of governments, parties, people organizations enterprises and institutions	7.4	86.3	2.1	2.6	1.6
Professional and technical personnel	17.4	78.8	1.3	1.7	0.8
Office clerks and related staff	19.6	75.7	1.5	2.1	1.1
Workers engaged in commerce and service trade	19.2	75.6	1.9	1.7	1.6
Laborers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservation	10.7	82.7	2.6	0.3	3.7
Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities	30.8	66.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Other workers not classified elsewhere	19.8	74.0	2.4	1.7	2.1
Total	14.5	79.7	2.2	0.7	2.9
Male					
Heads of governments, parties, people animal husbandry and water conservation	3.7	92.3	2.8	0.8	0.4
Professional and technical personnel	16.4	80.1	2.1	0.8	0.6
Office clerks and related staff	15.6	80.1	2.3	1.2	0.8
Workers engaged in commerce and service trade	18.7	77.2	2.1	1.2	0.8
Laborers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservation	19.2	74.9	1.8	1.1	3.0
Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities	22.9	73.8	1.7	1.1	0.5
Other workers not classified elsewhere	22.2	71.9	2.6	1.7	1.6
Total	19.2	75.8	1.8	1.1	2.1

Source: China population census in 2000.

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Table 3.6 Population aged 60 and over by marital status , 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

M aritalstatus	Total		60 — 64		65 — 69	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Never m arried	0.2	3.1	0.1	3.9	0.1	3.5
First m arriage w ith spouse	54.1	72.6	73.7	81.9	62.6	76.5
Rem arried w ith spouse	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.6
Divorced	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
W idow ed	41.8	18.7	21.5	9.0	33.2	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

M aritalstatus	70 — 74		75 — 79		80 and over	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
Never m arried	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.4	1.8
First m arriage w ith spouse	47.5	69.6	33.2	58.8	16.7	43.4
Rem arried w ith spouse	3.5	5.0	2.8	5.1	1.4	4.5
Divorced	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
W idow ed	48.4	22.0	63.4	33.5	81.0	49.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : China population census in 2000 .

Table 3.7 Family planning operations and induced abortion, 1976—2002

Year	Insert IUD Cases in millions	Take out IUD Cases in millions	Vasoligation num ber in millions	Tubal ligation num ber in millions	Induced abortion cases in millions
1976	11.63	1.81	1.50	2.71	4.74
1980	11.49	2.40	1.36	3.84	9.53
1985	9.58	2.28	0.58	2.28	10.93
1990	12.35	2.36	1.47	5.32	13.49
1995	8.37	1.84	0.47	2.32	7.48
1996	8.81	2.03	0.55	2.74	8.83
1997	7.95	1.87	0.44	2.34	6.59
1998	7.66	2.09	0.33	1.99	7.38
1999	7.16	2.14	0.32	1.83	6.76
2000	6.83	2.24	0.31	1.68	6.66
2001	6.63	2.36	0.25	1.55	6.29
2002	6.54	2.40	0.21	1.37	6.81

Source: Statistical abstract of chinese health, 2003.

At present in China, over 80% of people who use contraception are women in couples of childbearing age. The percentage of men is over 10%. During the survey, in both urban and rural areas, over 80% of respondents thought that women should bear the main responsibility of contraception. What should be noted is the large number of induced abortions every year due to failure or lack of contraceptive measures.

Table 3.8 Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of women by age, 2001

Age	CPR (%)
15 – 19	30.9
20 – 24	58.8
25 – 29	84.9
30 – 34	92.5
35 – 39	96.5
40 – 44	92.5
45 – 49	75.1
Total	86.9

Table 3.9 Contraceptive methods of couples at childbearing age, 2001

Methods	Percentage distribution (%)
Male sterilization	7.9
Female sterilization	38.1
IUD	45.6
Implant	0.4
Condom	5.1
Pill / injection	2.1
Others	0.8
Total	100.0

Source : Survey report on family planning and reproductive health care in 2001 .

Table 3.10 Who takes the main contraceptive measure among couples, 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

	Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Female	79.7	82.0	81.4	81.1
Male	11.3	9.5	11.5	11.1
Both taking	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.8
Both not taking	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : The 2000 survey on the social status of Chinese women .

Table 3.11 Head of household by age, 2002

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Age	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Fem ale	M ale	Fem ale	M ale
0 — 14	1 .4	0 .3	44 .8	55 .2
15 — 19	0 .9	0 .3	37 .4	62 .6
20 — 24	2 .4	1 .3	24 .7	75 .3
25 — 29	6 .0	6 .6	14 .2	85 .8
30 — 34	10 .8	14 .0	12 .3	87 .7
35 — 39	12 .4	16 .7	11 .9	88 .1
40 — 44	8 .6	11 .5	12 .0	88 .0
45 — 49	10 .6	13 .8	12 .3	87 .7
50 — 54	9 .6	11 .1	13 .6	86 .4
55 — 59	7 .6	7 .6	15 .5	84 .5
60 — 64	7 .7	6 .1	18 .7	81 .3
65 +	21 .9	10 .7	27 .2	72 .8
Total	100 .0	100 .0	15 .4	84 .6

Source : China population statistics yearbook , 2003 .

Marriage , Households and Family Planning

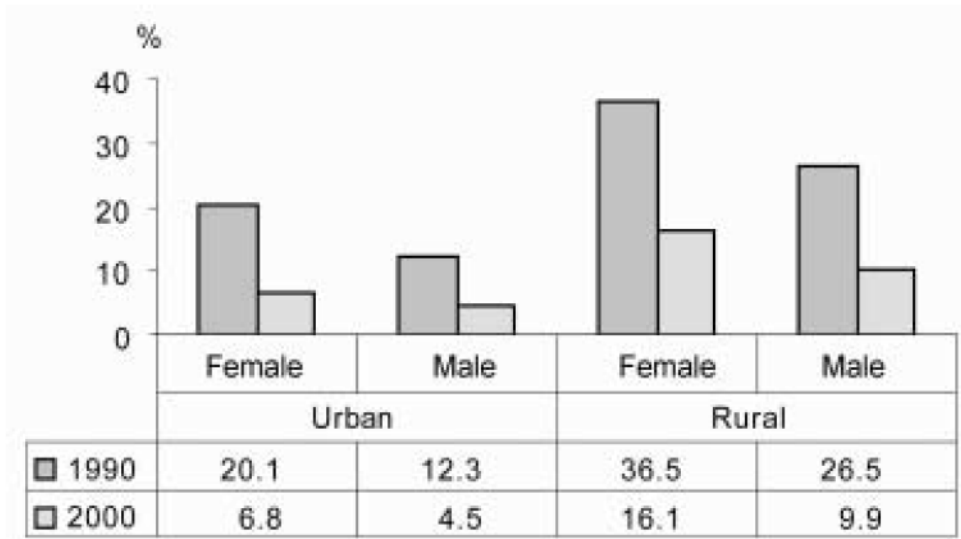
Table 3.12 Sex distribution of household by education level and household status , 2000

Sex distribution (%)

Education level	Total	Self-built housing	Commercial housing	Economic housing
Female				
Primary and below	18.3	16.1	28.2	28.1
Junior high school	10.0	6.8	19.3	18.6
Senior high school	13.5	6.3	19.1	20.4
Technical secondary	22.9	9.6	23.5	25.3
College and above	17.6	7.0	16.1	17.5
Male				
Primary and below	81.7	83.9	71.8	71.9
Junior high school	90.0	93.2	80.7	81.4
Senior high school	86.5	93.7	80.9	79.6
Technical secondary	77.1	90.4	76.5	74.7
College and above	82.4	93.0	83.9	82.5
Education level	Purchasing original housing	Renting housing	Renting commercial housing	Others
Female				
Primary and below	37.7	39.5	22.8	22.6
Junior high school	20.7	21.4	18.6	15.3
Senior high school	21.0	23.0	19.6	18.2
Technical secondary	26.2	30.4	30.9	28.6
College and above	18.0	22.9	21.0	20.2
Male				
Primary and below	62.3	60.5	77.2	77.4
Junior high school	79.3	78.6	81.4	84.7
Senior high school	79.0	77.0	80.4	81.8
Technical secondary	73.8	69.6	69.1	71.4
College and above	82.0	77.1	79.0	79.8

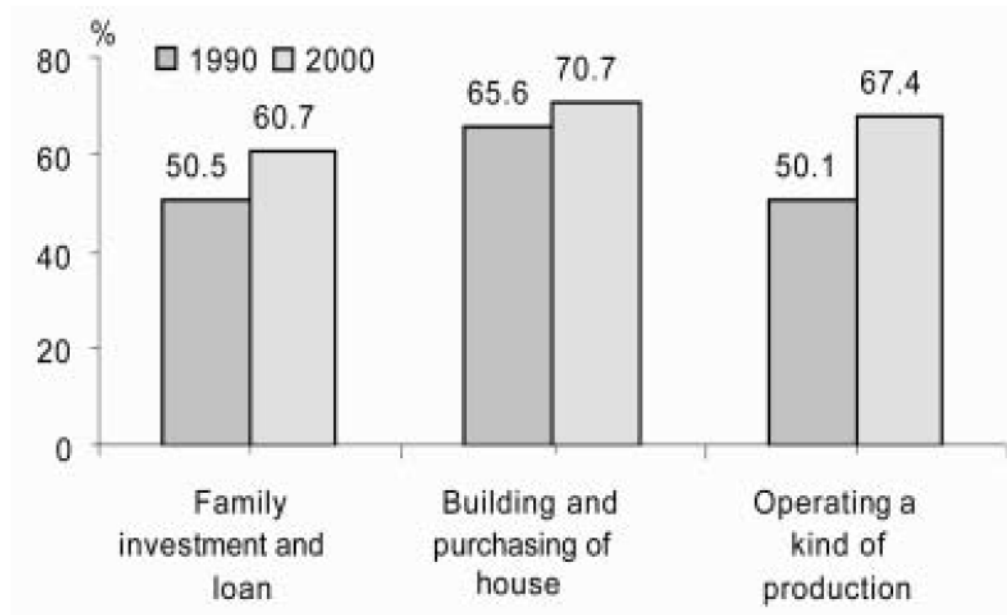
Source : China population census in 2000 .

Chart 3.3 Marriage arranged by parents



Source: 1990 and 2000 survey on the social status of Chinese women.

Chart 3.4 Women's participation and decision-making for important family matters



Source: 1990 and 2000 survey on the social status of Chinese women.

Employment, Insurance and Labor Protection

Marriage rate refers to the number of people who registered in civil administration organs and received marriage certificates in accord with the Marriage Law per 1,000 people in that same area and time period.

Formulation:

$$\text{Marriage rate} = \frac{\text{Number of people registered for marriage within survey period}}{\text{Average population of that area within survey period}} \times 1,000\%$$

Divorce rate refers to the number of people who terminated their marriage through legal procedures, per 1,000 people in that same area and time period.

Women of childbearing age refers to women who are at ages 15-49. In China, 15-49 is considered the childbearing age and this range is identical with other countries.

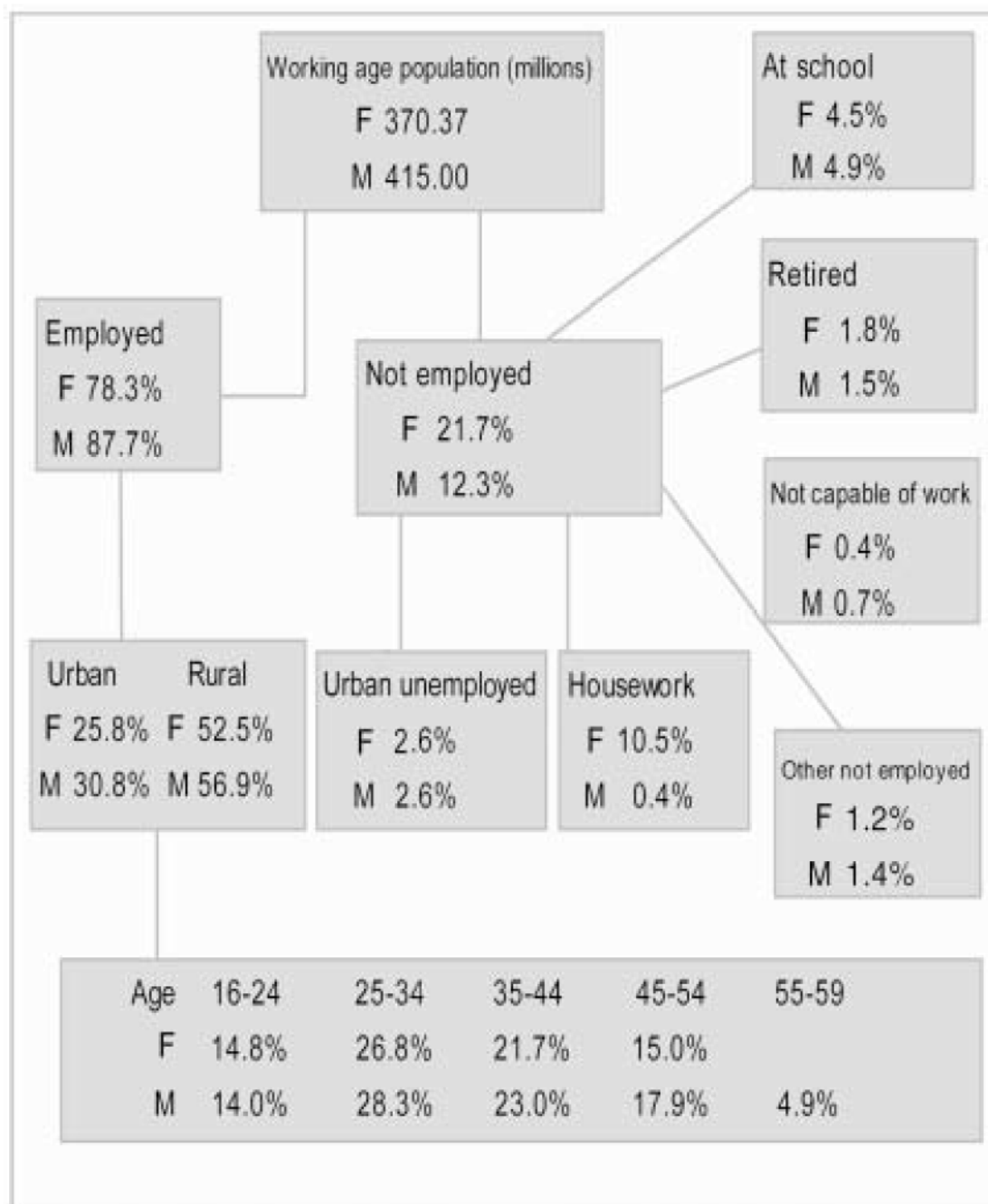
Contraceptive prevalence rate of married childbearing age women refers to the number of married women of childbearing age who used various contraceptive methods per 100 married women of childbearing age.

Employment , Insurance and Labor Protection

Being employed is the foundation of people's livelihood. China's Labor Law provides that except in special types of production work, the working age is 16-54 for females and 16-59 for males, and discrimination should not exist between women and men in employment, salaries and promotion. Currently, the employment situation of women and men is characterised as follows:

- China's labor force resources are very rich and labor participation is relatively high.
- In terms of classification of industries, women's employment is concentrated in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery; manufacturing; wholesale and retail sale trade and catering; education, culture, arts and broadcasting, films and TV.
- Women are generally less educated than men.
- In terms of salary level, the salary income of women is generally lower than men in all industries. The largest gap shows in the mining and public service industries, and the salary of women is generally 74% of that of men.
- In 2002, the number of registered unemployed persons in urban areas was 7.7 million, a rate of 4%.

Table 4.1 Population composition of working ages in 2000 (Female 16-54, Male 16-59)



Source : China population census in 2000 .

Table 4.2 Employed population in urban and rural areas by age in 2000

Number in millions and percentage distribution (%)

Age	Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M
16—19	6.0	3.7	6.4	6.0
20—24	14.1	10.8	9.4	8.9
25—29	17.7	16.6	13.1	12.5
30—34	17.9	17.4	16.0	14.8
35—39	15.9	15.7	13.9	12.8
40—44	11.4	11.6	10.2	9.9
45—49	9.2	10.7	11.4	11.3
50—54	4.2	6.7	7.8	8.4
55—59	1.8	3.6	5.0	6.0
60—64	1.0	1.7	3.3	4.5
65 +	0.8	1.4	3.5	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	100.48	131.29	216.40	251.31

Source: The fifth population census of China, 2000.

Among the employed population in urban areas, at ages 16-39 the proportion of women is higher than that of men, but at the ages of 40 and above it is lower than that of men. Among the rural employed population aged 16-49, the proportion of women is higher than men. At the age of 50 and above, the proportion of women is lower than men. This shows that rural women's employment period is longer than that of women in urban areas.

Table 4.3 Employed population by age in 2000

Number in millions and percentage and sex distribution (%)

Age	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
16—19	6.3	5.2	50.1	49.9
20—24	10.9	9.6	48.6	51.4
25—29	14.5	13.9	46.5	53.5
30—34	16.6	15.7	46.7	53.3
35—39	14.6	13.8	46.7	53.3
40—44	10.6	10.5	45.5	54.5
45—49	10.7	11.1	44.5	55.5
50—54	6.7	7.9	41.3	58.7
55—59	4.0	5.2	39.0	61.0
60—64	2.5	3.5	37.4	62.6
65 +	2.6	3.8	36.3	63.7
Total	100.0	100.0	45.3	54.7
Number	316.88	382.60		

Source: The fifth population census of China, 2000.

The employed population is concentrated at ages 20-49. That age group accounts for 77.9% of total women employed. For men, the percentage is 74.6%, 3.3 percentage points lower. From the sex composition of the employed population at all different age groups, the numbers of men are higher than that of women except in the age group 16-19.

Table 4.4 Number of employed persons in urban work units, 1995-2002

Number in millions and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
1995	57.55 ⁽¹⁾	95.46	37.6	62.4
1996	58.83	93.38	38.7	61.3
1997	58.25	92.11	38.7	61.3
1999	46.13	75.17	38.0	62.0
2000	44.11	72.01	38.0	62.0
2001	42.26	69.40	37.8	62.2
2002	41.56	68.29	37.8	62.2

Source: China Labour Statistics Yearbook 2003.

Note: (1) Number of women staff and workers in urban units in 1995.

Table 4.5 Residence registration of employed persons in 2002

Percentage distribution (%)

Registration type	Percentage distribution	
	F	M
Residence registered and residing in the same township	91.1	90.4
Non-agriculture	18.6	21.3
Agriculture	72.5	69.0
Residence registered in a township, but residing in another township of same province	6.2	6.5
Non-agriculture	3.2	3.6
Agriculture	3.0	2.9
Residence registered in one province yet residing in another	2.5	3.0
Non-agriculture	0.4	0.5
Agriculture	2.1	2.5
Others	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: China Labour Statistics Yearbook, 2003.

Table 4.6 Age composition of employment by employment status in 2002

Percentage distribution (%)

Age	Total		Urban units em ployment		Tow nship enterprises em ployment		Agriculture em ployment	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
16—19	3.9	2.6	2.0	0.9	7.8	4.3	3.4	4.1
20—24	11.2	8.6	10.6	7.1	16.4	11.2	6.5	6.6
25—29	15.5	13.8	17.0	13.6	17.9	16.2	10.6	9.8
30—34	19.7	18.2	21.2	18.1	17.6	17.5	16.5	14.4
35—39	18.2	17.6	19.4	18.6	16.8	16.0	17.2	14.2
40—44	11.8	11.8	14.0	13.6	9.5	10.6	10.5	9.4
45—49	10.7	12.3	11.3	14.1	9.5	10.9	12.9	12.7
50—54	4.9	8.1	3.5	8.8	3.2	7.6	10.0	11.2
55—59	2.1	4.1	0.8	4.0	0.8	4.2	6.1	7.2
60—64	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	3.3	4.9
65 +	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.0	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : China Labour Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Table 4.6 (continued)

Age	Private sector employee		Private employer		Self-employed		Others	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
16—19	11.2	7.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	6.2	3.9
20—24	22.1	17.7	7.1	6.1	7.6	7.1	12.1	10.8
25—29	18.0	18.4	16.9	13.6	14.5	13.3	14.9	14.8
30—34	18.1	18.9	23.0	21.2	21.1	20.4	17.8	19.1
35—39	13.6	14.5	20.7	21.2	21.3	19.8	16.0	17.7
40—44	8.1	8.2	12.8	12.8	11.8	12.3	9.5	9.0
45—49	6.0	7.3	9.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	12.0	10.2
50—54	1.8	4.2	5.2	6.8	5.5	7.2	5.7	6.6
55—59	0.7	1.8	1.9	3.5	2.4	3.4	2.1	3.7
60—64	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.0
65 +	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.7 Sector composition of employment in 2000

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Farming, forestry, animal husbandry & fishery	68.8	60.7	48.5	51.5
Mining and quarrying	0.4	1.6	17.8	82.2
Manufacturing	12.5	12.4	45.6	54.4
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.8	30.2	69.8
Construction	0.7	4.4	11.1	88.9
Geological prospecting & water conservation	0.1	0.2	24.4	75.6
Transport, storage, post & telecommunications	1.0	3.9	18.1	81.9
Wholesale and retail trade & catering services	7.3	6.2	49.6	50.4
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.6	46.8	53.2
Real estate	0.2	0.3	36.5	63.5
Social services	2.0	2.3	42.8	57.2
Health care, sports and social welfare	1.3	0.9	55.4	44.6
Education, culture and arts, radio, film and television	2.8	2.4	49.5	50.5
Scientific research and polytechnical services	0.2	0.3	36.2	63.8
Government agencies, party agencies and social organizations	1.4	3.1	27.8	72.2
Others	0.2	0.3	33.7	66.3
Total	100.0	100.0	45.3	54.7
Numbers in millions	316.88	382.60		

Source: China population census in 2000.

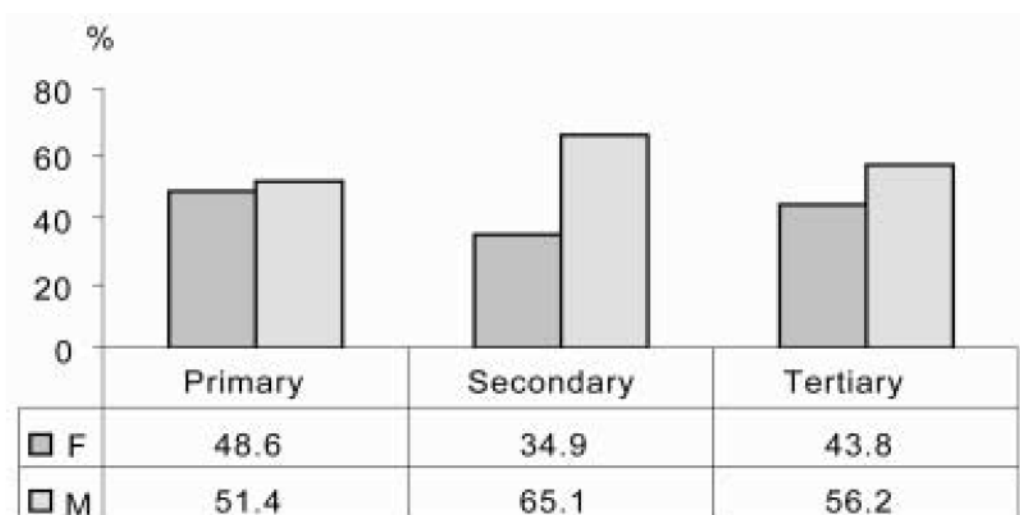
Table 4.8 Occupation composition of employment in 1982, 1990 and 2000

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Occupation	1982		1990		2000	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Percentage distribution						
Head of governments, parties, social organizations, enterprises & institutions	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.5
Professional and technical personnel	4.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.5	5.0
Office clerks and related staff	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.1	4.0
Workers engaged in commerce and service trade	4.3	3.8	5.9	5.0	10.1	8.4
Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry & related activities	77.1	68.0	75.3	66.8	69.0	60.7
Workers engaged in industrial production, transport & related activities	13.0	18.3	12.0	17.7	11.7	19.3
Other workers not classified elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex distribution						
Head of governments, parties, social organizations, enterprises & institutions	10.4	89.6	11.5	88.5	16.8	83.2
Professional and technical personnel	38.3	61.7	45.3	54.7	51.7	48.3
Office clerks and related staff	24.5	75.5	25.7	74.3	30.3	69.7
Workers engaged in commerce and service trade	47.0	53.0	48.9	51.1	50.0	50.0
Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry & related activities	46.8	53.2	47.9	52.1	48.5	51.5
Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities	35.4	64.6	35.7	64.3	33.4	66.6
Other workers not classified elsewhere	41.7	58.3	42.5	57.5	36.2	63.8
Total	43.7	56.3	45.0	55.0	45.3	54.7
Numbers in millions	227.8	293.7	291.0	356.2	316.9	382.6

Source: China population census in 1982, 1990 and 2000.

Chart 4.1 Sex composition of employed persons by type of industry in 2002



Source : China Population 2002 .

Table 4.9 Population employed in agriculture in 1990 and 2000

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Agriculture				
1990	76 .1	69 .1	47 .4	52 .6
2000	68 .8	60 .7	48 .5	51 .5
Non -agriculture				
1990	23 .9	30 .9	38 .7	61 .3
2000	31 .2	39 .3	39 .7	60 .3

Source : China population census in 1990 and 2000 .

Table 4 10 Education attainment of employed population by urban and rural in 2002

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Education attainment	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Urban				
Illiterate	4.3	1.7	65.3	34.7
Primary school	18.4	15.5	47.5	52.5
Junior high school	40.1	42.9	41.7	58.3
Senior & technical high school	25.8	25.6	43.6	56.4
College & over	11.5	14.3	38.1	61.9
Total	100.0	100.0	43.4	56.6
Numbers in millions	100.48	131.29		
Rural				
Illiterate	15.8	6.5	67.7	32.3
Primary school	45.1	37.1	67.0	33.0
Junior high school	34.8	47.4	51.2	48.8
Senior & technical high school	3.9	8.3	38.8	61.2
College & over	0.3	0.7	27.3	72.7
Total	100.0	100.0	35.8	64.2
Numbers in millions	216.40	251.31		

Source: The fifth population census of China, 2000.

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Table 4.11 Non-employed population by age in 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Classification of not-employed	16—19		20—24		25—29		30—34	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Students at school	79.1	80.9	25.2	46.4	0.8	4.0	0.1	0.8
Managing household affairs	4.5	1.0	34.8	1.6	67.6	3.2	73.0	4.4
Retired	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Not capable of work	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.6	1.6	8.2	2.0	11.0
Registered as unemployed	12.4	13.7	29.1	39.1	21.2	60.3	18.0	56.6
Others	3.4	3.7	9.6	10.4	8.9	24.3	6.8	27.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Classification of not-employed	35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Students at school	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Managing household affairs	71.4	4.9	67.0	5.5	61.7	6.9	57.3	8.1
Retired	0.3	0.6	6.8	5.1	24.4	19.0	36.2	51.4
Not capable of work	2.4	11.4	2.6	12.3	2.7	14.6	3.7	12.5
Registered as unemployed	19.2	56.7	17.3	53.4	7.1	38.0	0.9	14.8
Others	6.7	26.2	6.3	23.7	4.2	21.5	1.8	13.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: China population census in 2000.

Table 4.11 (continued)

Classification of not-em ployed	55 – 59		60 – 64		65 and over	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Students at school	...	...	...	...	...	...
Managing household affairs	56.2	8.9	54.0	10.7	39.4	12.8
Retired	35.0	68.3	29.6	67.9	13.8	41.6
Not capable of work	7.2	12.3	14.8	17.3	44.3	42.1
Registered as unemployed	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Others	1.5	7.0	1.5	3.7	2.4	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among the not-employed population, women are mainly engaged in housework. The proportion of women engaged in housework at different age groups is higher than that of men, sometimes several times more than men. Among registered unemployed populations, the proportion of women is lower than that of men at all age groups. The situation is obviously different at age 25 and over, showing that women participate less in employment-seeking and employment after they marry.

Table 4.12 Age distribution of urban unemployed and unemployment rate in 2000

Percentage distribution and unemployment rate (%)

Age	Percentage distribution		Unemployment rate	
	F	M	F	M
16—19	13.4	15.8	17.8	25.9
20—24	21.1	19.8	12.8	13.1
25—29	18.1	14.3	9.1	6.7
30—34	15.3	13.1	7.7	5.8
35—39	14.2	12.9	8.0	6.4
40—44	10.9	10.5	8.5	6.9
45—49	6.1	8.0	6.1	5.8
50—54	0.8	4.1	2.0	4.7
55—59	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.8
60—64	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8
65 +	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	9.0	7.6
Numbers in millions	9.88	10.79		

Source: The fifth population census of China, 2000.

Table 4.13 The major living source of the not-employed population in 2002

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Item	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Retired pensions	12.5	24.2	44.8	55.2
Government provides basic living expenses	2.7	4.1	50.7	49.3
Supported by other family members	80.1	63.0	66.6	33.4
Property income	0.6	1.0	47.2	52.8
Security	0.1	0.1	50.9	49.1
Others	4.1	7.7	45.7	54.3
Total	100.0	100.0	61.1	38.9

Source: China population census, 2000.

Table 4.14 Major living source of not-employed aged 60 and over by age group in 2000

Percentage distribution (%)

Classification of not-employed	60 — 64		65 — 69		70 — 74	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Retired pensions	38.1	61.9	33.9	66.1	29.2	70.8
Government provides basic living expenses	53.0	47.0	50.7	49.3	48.8	51.2
Supported by other family members	77.5	22.5	72.0	28.0	66.5	33.5
Property income	49.1	50.9	50.7	49.3	52.1	47.9
Security	41.6	58.4	42.8	57.2	46.5	53.5
Others	45.3	54.7	48.0	52.0	49.0	51.0
Total	58.7	41.3	57.6	42.4	56.1	43.9
Classification of not-employed	75 — 79		80 — 84		85 and over	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Retired pensions	28.6	71.4	28.8	71.2	29.8	70.2
Government provides basic living expenses	53.5	46.5	59.9	40.1	67.0	33.0
Supported by other family members	65.3	34.7	66.7	33.3	72.6	27.4
Property income	52.8	47.2	51.7	48.3	58.4	41.6
Security	50.8	49.2	55.5	44.5	59.0	41.0
Others	51.6	48.4	55.1	44.9	61.8	38.2
Total	58.0	42.0	61.3	38.7	68.1	31.9

Source: China population census, 2000.

Table 4.15 Professional and technical personnel in urban areas by sector in 2002

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Farming, forestry, animal husbandry & fishery	2.4	1.7	30.0	70.0
Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.2	35.3	64.7
Manufacturing	14.0	11.3	34.1	65.9
Production & supply of electricity, gas and water	2.1	1.6	31.0	69.0
Construction	5.0	2.8	23.3	76.7
Geological prospecting & water conservation	0.9	0.6	28.8	71.2
Transport, storage, post & telecommunications	3.5	2.6	31.6	68.4
Wholesale and retail trade & catering services	3.8	3.7	41.3	58.7
Banking and Insurance	5.2	5.5	44.4	55.6
Real estate	0.9	0.8	35.7	64.3
Social services	2.5	2.2	38.2	61.8
Health care, sports and social welfare	11.3	16.5	61.9	38.1
Education, culture and art, radio, film and television	38.7	42.7	46.8	53.2
Scientific research and polytechnical services	2.8	2.3	34.5	65.5
Government agencies, party agencies and social organizations	3.2	2.6	34.5	65.5
Others	0.9	0.8	40.2	59.8
Total	100.0	100.0	42.4	57.6
Numbers in millions	13.08	17.81		

Source: China labour statistical yearbook, 2003.

Table 4.16 Junior and senior scientific and technical personnel in 2000-2002

Numbers in millions and sex distribution (%)

Year	Junior and senior scientific and technical personnel	Sex distribution	
		F	M
2000	10.53	35.1	64.9
2001	10.72	35.9	64.1
2002	11.07	37.0	63.0

Source: Monitoring Statistics on NPA for Women and Children.

Table 4.17 Average annual wage in enterprises in 2002

Sector	Average wage (yuan)		Women's average wage as % of men's
	F	M	
Farming, forestry, animal husbandry & fishery	12177	14002	87.0
Mining and quarrying	8578	11488	74.7
Manufacturing	13544	16652	81.3
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	16665	18912	88.1
Construction	15396	17400	88.5
Transportation, storage post & telecommunications	17993	20895	86.1
Wholesale and retail trade and catering	13385	16705	80.1
Real estate	23186	27437	84.5
Social services	17336	23267	74.5
Others	13937	17141	81.3

Source: Statistical data of Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

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Table 4.18 Medical insurance and pension insurance paid by work unit (%)

	Medical insurance		Pension insurance	
	F	M	F	M
Paid	45.6	54.5	57.1	62.1
Not paid	52.6	43.6	40.7	35.3
Not clear	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.19 Unemployment insurance and work injury insurance paid by work unit (%)

	Unemployment insurance		Work injury insurance	
	F	M	F	M
Paid	22.4	26.3	29.7	40.7
Not paid	70.3	66.3	62.8	52.6
Not clear	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.20 Salary of sick leave, maternity leave and pregnancy care paid by work unit (%)

	Salary of sick leave		Salary of maternity leave and pregnancy care	
	F	M	F	M
Paid	49.9	57.1	60.0	49.5
Not paid	47.5	40.5	37.3	44.3
Not clear	2.6	2.4	2.7	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The 2000 survey on the social status of Chinese women.

Table 4.21 Labor safety of enterprises for women staff and workers , 1999 (%)

Type of enterprise	Instituting system of regular gynaecology check	Building clinics and rest room s for pregnant w om en	Im plem enting regulation on labour intensity for w om en
State-ow ned enterprises	82.4	32.3	79.8
Collective-ow ned enterprises	66.9	22.9	72.2
Internalshareholding cooperative enterprises	77.8	3.8	60.0
Internalassociated enterprises	66.7	66.7	100.0
Internallim ited enterprises	91.9	45.5	89.7
Internalshareholding lim ited enterprises	77.8	40.9	92.0
Internalprivate enterprises	28.6	50.0	71.4
Internalother enterprises	33.3	33.3	100.0
Enterprises funded by entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiw an	87.5	42.9	100.0
Foreign-investm ent enterprises	50.0	38.5	100.0
Institutions	80.7	33.2	63.4
Agencies , organizations	100.0	31.2	—

Source : Sample survey on basic state of women staff and workers of National Trade Union in 1999 .

In order to protect fem ale staff and workers' soundness in body and mind and the rights and interests ofwork , the State Council, Minis-try of Labour and Social Security and Ministry of Public Health have issued the "Regulation on Labour Safety for W om en Employees" , " Regulation on Restricted W ork for W om en Employees" and the " Regulation on W om en' s Health Care" since the 1980s. The im-plementation ofstate-owned , collective-owned , jointventure , coop-erative enterprises and enterprises invested by Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are good. Private and individually-owned enterprises can not im plem ent the regulations well.

Table 4.21 (continued)

Type of enterprise	Im plem enting regulation on working in stressful conditions during w om en' s period	Im plem enting regulation on labour intensity for w om en breastfeeding	Im plem enting regulation on 90 days m aternity leave
State-ow ned enterprises	87.4	94.9	97.9
Collective-ow ned enterprises	80.7	91.6	95.2
Internalshareholding cooperative enterprises	77.8	89.3	96.6
Internalassociated enterprises	100.0	100.0	100.0
Internalim ited enterprises	89.7	100.0	100.0
Internalshareholding lim ited enterprises	92.3	96.7	100.0
Internalprivate enterprises	42.9	62.5	50.0
Internalother enterprises	100.0	100.0	66.7
Enterprises funded by entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, M acao and Taiw an	100.0	100.0	87.5
Foreign-investm ent enterprises	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutions	68.2	93.2	98.6
Agencies organizations	—	100.0	100.0

Among the surveyed establishm ents , 78.2% have a system for regular gynaecology check-ups. 81.1% of establishm ents have implem ented the regulation on working in physically stressful conditions during w om en' s periods. 74.7% of enterprises have implem ented the regulation on labor intensity for fem ale em ployees, and 93.8% have implem ented the regulation on labor intensity for w om en em ployees during pregnancy and breast-feeding. 97.2% of enterprises have implem ented the regulation on 90 days m aternity leave for w om en em ployees. The percentage of enterprises which have a clinic for w om en and a restroom for pregnant w om en is relatively low at only 31.2%.

Employed population refers to all persons who take part in the labor force in return for wages or a business income. It covers all persons working in state-owned, collective-owned, or other units, or self-employed. They may have permanent or casual jobs.

Not-employed population refers to all persons above 16 years of age do not have jobs, including people who are studying at school, doing housework, retired or lost the ability to work, unemployed and others.

Agriculture employed population refers to all persons engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, including persons who are responsible for the production of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, laborers engaged in farming, forestry, fishery, hunting and workers who operate agricultural machinery, other related laborers. **Non-agriculture employed population** refers to all persons engaged in secondary and tertiary industries.

Three industries are universal although they vary to some extent from country to country. Industries in China comprise:

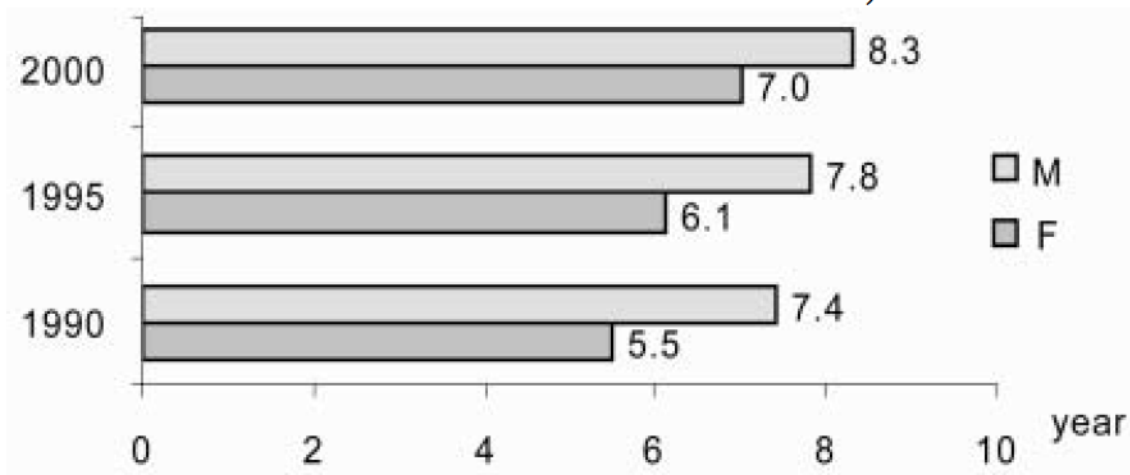
- **Primary industry:** agriculture (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery) .
- **Secondary industry:** industry (including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, production and supply of electricity, gas and water) and construction .
- **Tertiary industry:** all other industries not included in primary or secondary industries.

Education

The Chinese government places high importance in education and in continually increasing input to education resources so as to improve Chinese people's life-long access to education and to enhance their overall qualifications.

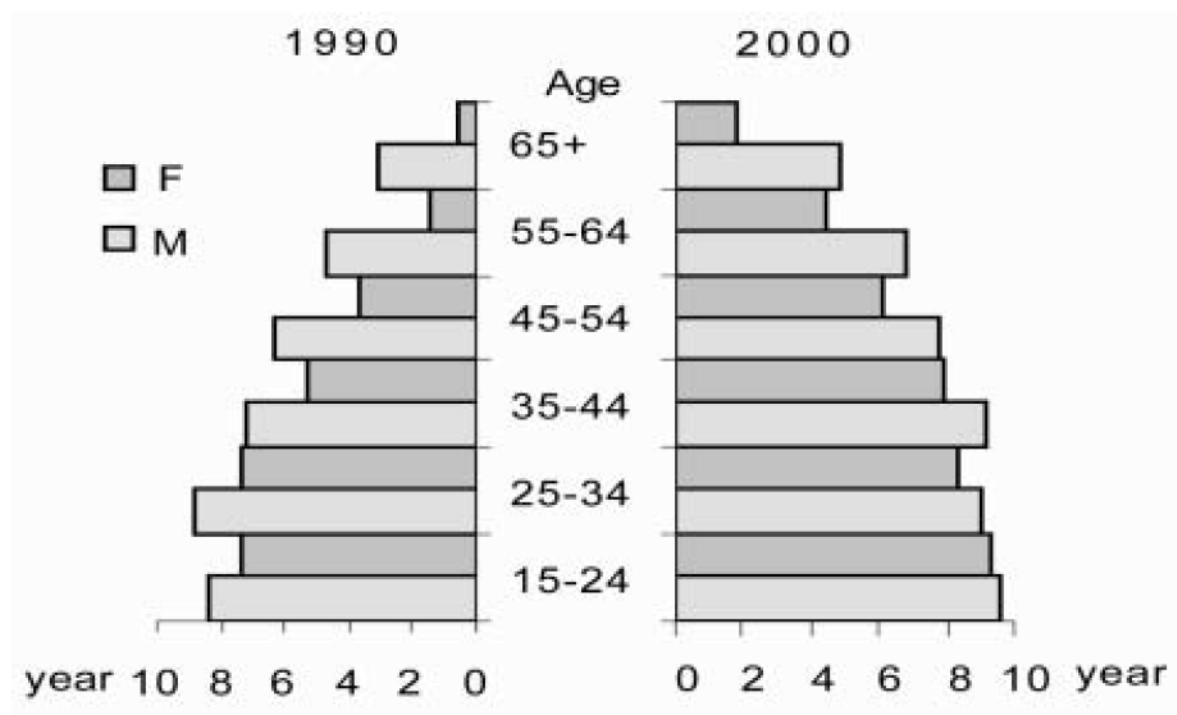
- At present, the gaps between girl and boy pupils are further narrowing. According to education statistics, girl's enrolment rate was 15% in 1949, and in 2002 the net enrolment of girl pupils to elementary school represented 98.53% of all girls of the same age. The gender gap reduced to 0.09 percentage points and now enrolment rates between boys and girls are about equal.
- Enormous achievements have also been made for anti-illiteracy. In China before 1949, the overall illiteracy rate was above 80% and women's illiteracy rate was as high as 90%. In 2002 the overall illiteracy rate had dropped to 9.16% with 4.99% of men and 13.5% of women being illiterate, and a 8.51 percentage point difference between women and men.
- In average length of education the gap between women and men has further reduced; it was 1.9 years in 1990 and 1.3 years in 2000. But in poor rural areas girls had less opportunities to attend school than boys due to the impacts of low economic development and traditional ideas.

Chart 5.1 Mean years of education, 1990-2000



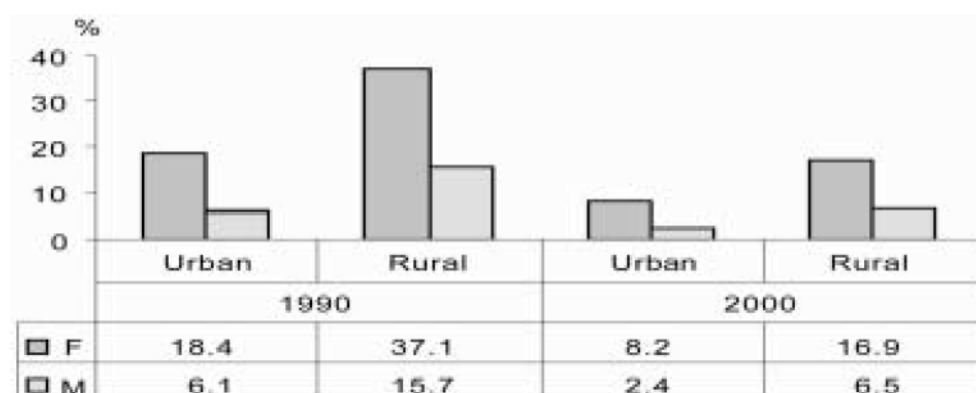
Source : China population census in 1990 and 2000 . 1% sam ple survey on pop- ulation change in 1995 .

Chart 5.2 Mean years of education in age 15 and over by age in 1990 and 2000



Source : China population census in 1990 and 2000 .

Chart 5.3 Illiteracy rate in age 15 and over in 1990 and 2000



Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

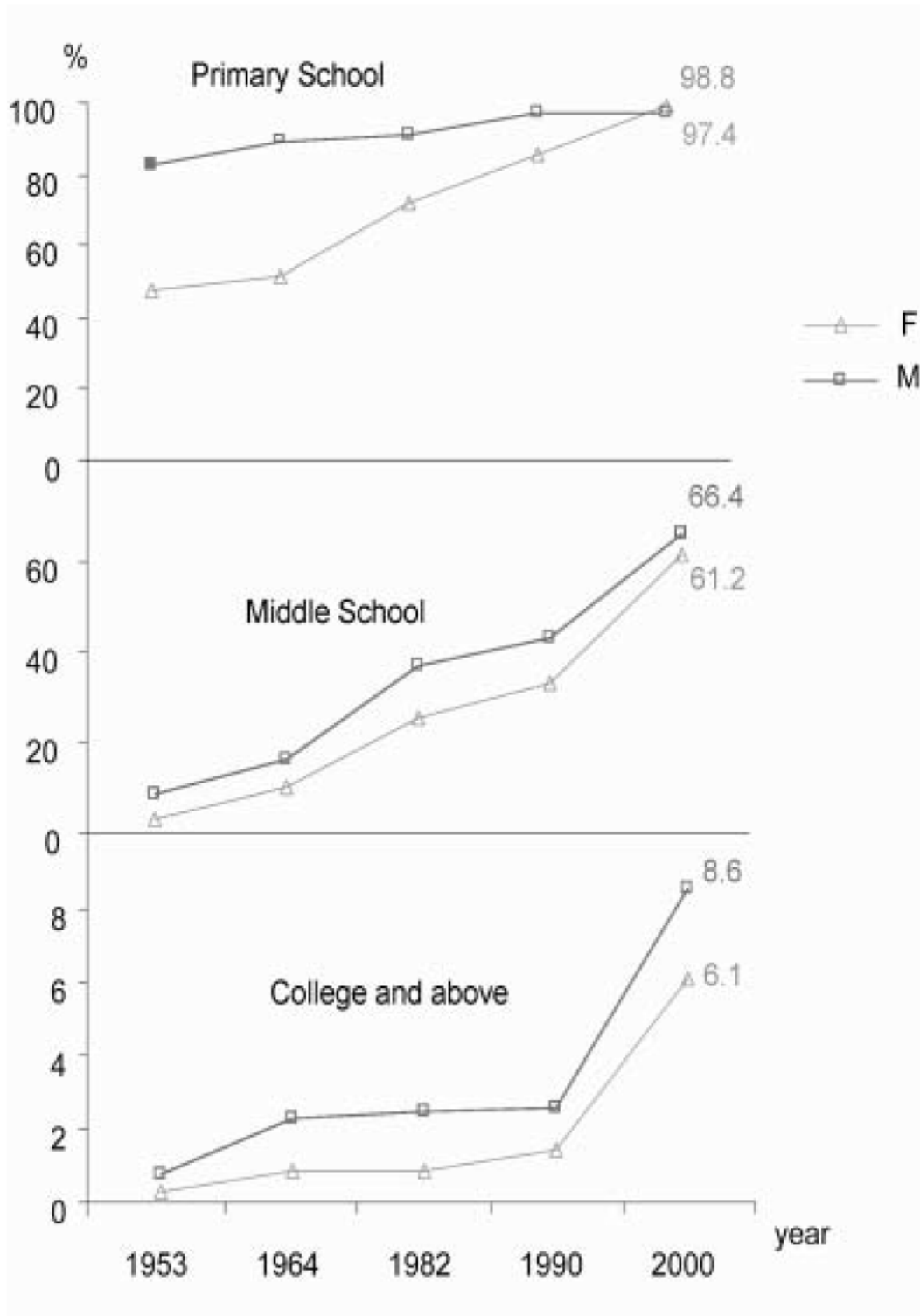
Table 5.1 Illiterate population aged 15 and over in urban and rural areas in 1990 and 2000

Numbers in millions and percentage and sex distribution (%)

	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
F				
Urban	15.9	23.8	73.5	76.8
Rural	84.1	76.2	69.5	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	70.1	72.7
Number	127.25	63.20		
M				
Urban	13.4	19.0	26.5	23.2
Rural	86.6	81.0	30.5	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	29.9	27.3
Number	54.36	23.79		

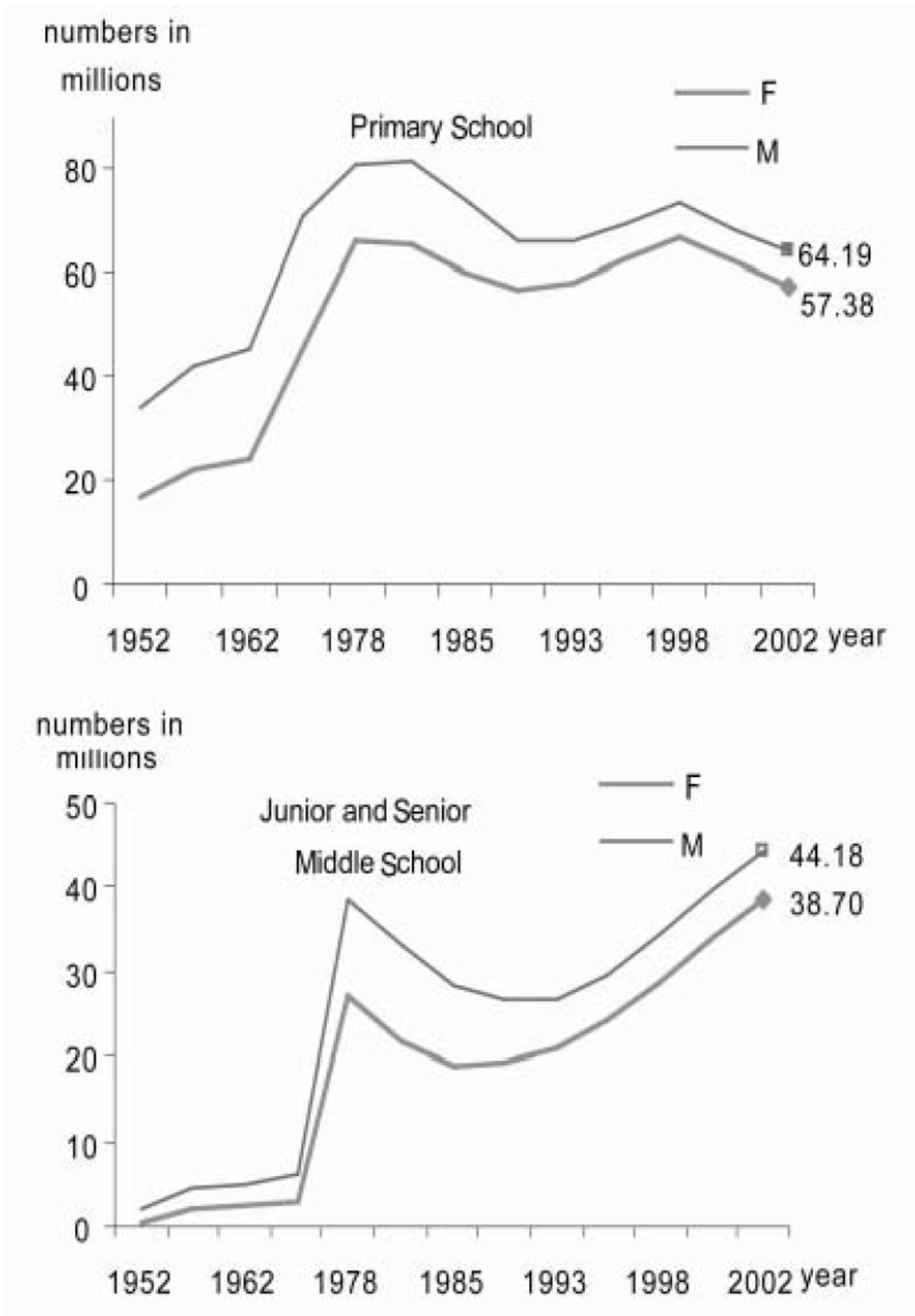
Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

Chart 5.4 Enrollment rates of school age population, 1953-2000



Source: Calculated according to population statistics and education statistical reporting.

Chart 5.5 Students by education levels, 1952-2002



Source: Education statistical yearbooks

Chart 5.5 (continued)

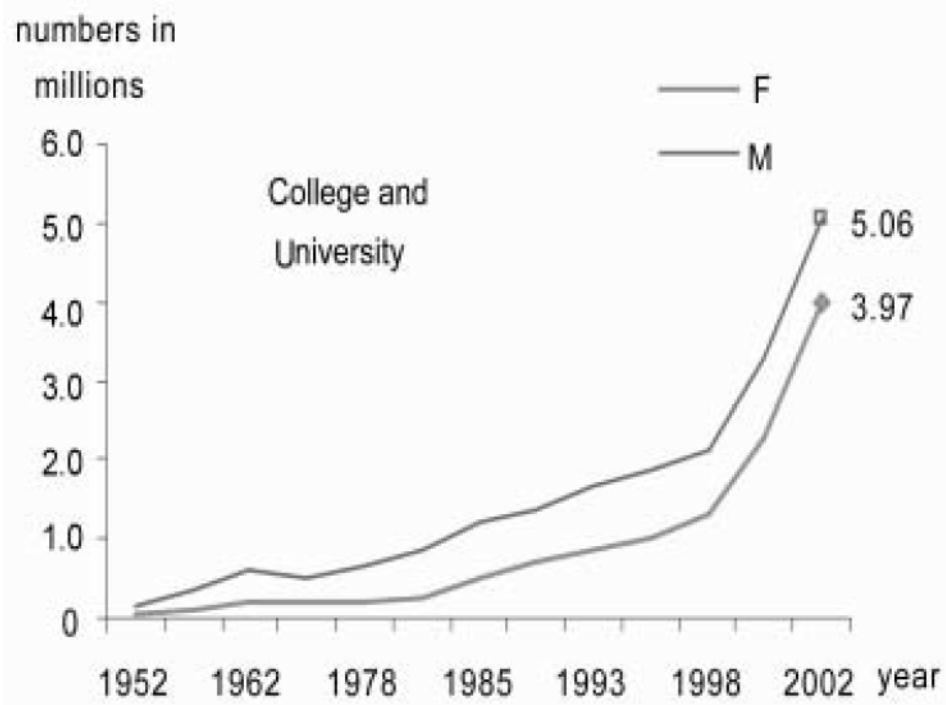
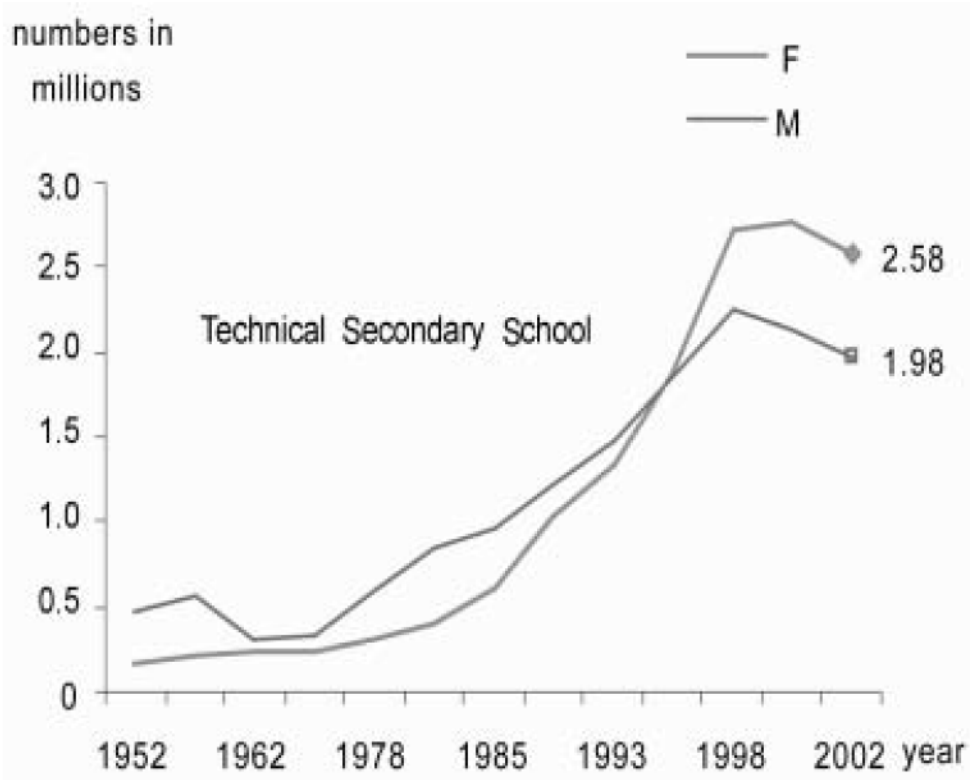


Table 5.2 Sex composition of regular school students by types of school in 1995-2002 (%)

School	1995		2000		2002	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Regular institutions of higher education	35.4	64.6	41.0	59.0	44.0	56.1
Technical secondary school	47.0	53.0	54.6	45.4	54.4	45.6
Teacher secondary school	61.2	38.8	67.5	32.5	71.2	28.8
Regular middle school	44.8	55.2	46.2	53.8	46.7	53.3
Vocational school	48.7	51.3	47.2	52.8	47.6	52.4
Primary school	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	47.2	52.8
Special school	36.7	63.3	35.9	64.1	34.3	65.7
Kindergarten	46.8	53.2	46.1	53.9	45.3	54.7

Source: Education statistical yearbook, 1995, 2000 and 2002.

Table 5.3 Graduated with master and doctor degrees in 1991-2002

Numbers and sex distribution (%)

Year	Master			Doctor		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		F	M		F	M
1991	30392	20.0	80.0	2532	9.0	91.0
1995	27123	28.0	72.0	4641	12.0	88.0
2000	47565	34.1	65.9	11004	21.5	78.5
2002	66203	38.7	61.3	14638	26.0	74.0

Source: Education statistical yearbook, 2002.

Table 5.4 Teachers by types of schools in 2002

Percentage and sex distribution (%)

School	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Regular institutions of higher education	8.8	7.6	41.9	58.1
Specialized secondary school	2.6	2.4	44.7	55.3
Regular middle school	36.2	30.5	41.3	58.7
Vocational school	2.9	2.5	41.8	58.2
Primary school	43.0	44.9	51.1	48.9
Special school	0.3	0.4	66.3	33.7
Kindergarten	6.1	11.8	93.9	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	49.0	51.0
Numbers in millions	7.21	7.52		

Source: Education statistical yearbook, 2002.

Table 5.5 Full-time teacher in regular institutions of higher education in 2002 (%)

	By academic credentials				
	Total	Doctor	Master	Regular college course	Specialized subject & below
F	40.7	18.2	38.8	43.8	40.2
M	59.3	81.8	61.2	56.2	59.8
	By title				
	Senior	Sub-senior	Middle	Junior	No rank
F	16.6	35.3	44.5	50.3	52.5
M	83.4	64.7	55.5	49.7	47.5

Source: Education statistical yearbook, 2002.

Table 5.6 Education state of population aged 6 and over in 2000 (%)

State	Primary school		Junior secondary school	
	F	M	F	M
At school	31.4	36.8	16.2	14.6
Graduation	59.5	55.0	80.3	81.3
Graduate without diploma	3.9	3.4	1.7	2.0
Drop out	4.9	4.4	1.7	2.0
Others	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State	Senior and specialized secondary school		College and over	
	F	M	F	M
At school	19.0	16.3	19.9	15.6
Graduation	79.7	81.9	79.5	83.6
Graduate without diploma	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5
Drop out	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: China population census in 2000.

Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over by education levels in 1982, 1990 and 2000

Level	1982		1990		2000	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Percentage distribution (%)						
Illiteracy	49.0	21.0	31.9	13.0	13.9	4.9
Primary	25.0	36.0	33.8	35.3	33.6	28.4
Junior middle school	18.0	30.0	24.3	36.0	36.0	44.6
Senior and specialized middle school	8.0	12.0	8.8	13.1	12.8	16.4
College and over	...	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex distribution (%)						
Illiteracy	69.0	31.0	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3
Primary	40.0	60.0	47.7	52.3	52.7	47.3
Junior middle school	36.0	64.0	39.0	61.0	43.2	56.8
Senior and specialized middle school	38.0	62.0	39.1	60.9	42.4	57.6
College and over	26.0	74.0	30.3	69.7	38.3	61.7
Total	48.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	49.0	51.0
Numbers in millions	325.23	341.43	398.55	418.96	469.11	488.98

Source: China population census in 1982, 1990 and 2000.

Table 5.8 Population aged 15 and over by age groups and education levels in 1990 and 2000 (%)

Level	15—24		25—34		35—44	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Female						
Illiteracy	8.6	1.5	15.0	2.9	28.6	5.2
Primary	39.8	17.5	33.0	31.7	46.5	36.1
Junior middle school	40.0	53.3	32.6	48.0	18.3	38.3
Senior and specialized middle school	10.3	22.1	17.7	12.1	5.5	17.1
College and over	1.3	5.6	1.7	5.3	1.1	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level	15—24		25—34		35—44	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Male						
Illiteracy	3.0	0.8	3.9	1.1	9.1	1.5
Primary	30.9	13.4	23.4	22.2	45.6	21.9
Junior middle school	50.9	56.2	44.8	54.9	32.6	47.8
Senior and specialized middle school	13.1	23.5	24.4	14.8	10.1	22.6
College and over	2.1	6.1	3.5	6.9	2.6	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

Table 5.8 (continued)

Level	45 — 54		55 — 64		65 and over	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Female						
Illiteracy	50 .1	13 .7	79 .1	34 .5	91 .9	71 .4
Primary	33 .9	55 .3	16 .4	46 .3	6 .6	23 .5
Junior middle school	10 .4	22 .4	2 .7	12 .4	0 .9	3 .0
Senior and specialized middle school	4 .3	6 .7	1 .3	5 .1	0 .4	1 .5
College and over	1 .3	1 .9	0 .5	1 .7	0 .2	0 .6
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0
Level	45 — 54		55 — 64		65 and over	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Male						
Illiteracy	19 .0	3 .9	36 .7	11 .2	54 .9	30 .5
Primary	47 .2	44 .0	43 .6	50 .3	34 .6	48 .1
Junior middle school	21 .7	36 .4	12 .9	24 .4	7 .3	13 .5
Senior and specialized middle school	8 .4	11 .5	4 .7	9 .5	2 .2	5 .2
College and over	3 .7	4 .2	2 .1	4 .6	1 .0	2 .7
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0

Table 5.9 Minority population aged 6 and over by education levels in 1990 and 2000

Level	1990		2000	
	F	M	F	M
Percentage distribution (%)				
Illiteracy	39.2	21.0	21.6	10.3
Primary	40.1	46.7	44.6	45.3
Junior middle school	14.6	22.8	23.8	31.3
Senior & specialized middle school	5.4	8.1	7.8	9.9
College and over	0.7	1.4	2.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex distribution (%)				
Illiteracy	64.0	36.0	66.7	33.3
Primary	45.0	55.0	48.3	51.7
Junior middle school	38.0	62.0	41.9	58.1
Senior & specialized middle school	38.8	61.2	42.7	57.3
College and over	31.4	68.6	40.1	59.9
Total	48.8	51.2	48.7	51.3
Total minority population numbers in millions	38.18	40.07	46.54	48.97

Source: China population census in 1990 and 2000.

Mean years of education an integrated measurement of education attainment of population in a specific area and at a given time period. According to the current education system in China, the completed primary education takes 6 years, junior middle school 9 years, senior middle school and specialized middle school 12 years, college and higher 16 years.

Special school refers to schools providing primary and secondary education to disabled children. Including blind, deaf-mute and mentally retarded children.

Enrollment rate of the school age population refers to the enrollment of students divided by the total population of school age for the particular education level. The age groups for primary, secondary and higher education are 7-12 years, 13-18 years and 19-22 years respectively.

Illiterate refers to those people who are not able to read or can only read less than 1500 characters, cannot read popular books and newspapers, and cannot write simple notes.

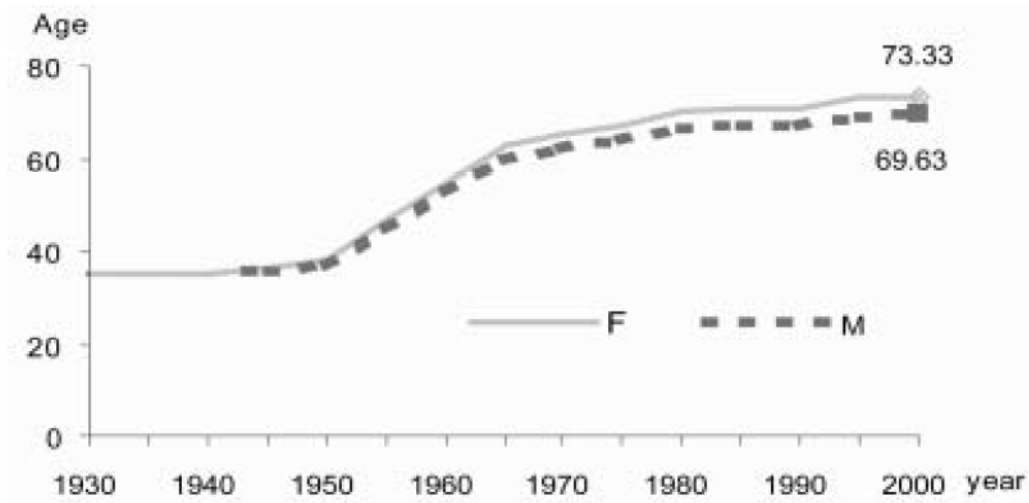
Illiteracy rate refers to the number of people who are illiterates divided by total population. Generally showed by percentage. Illiteracy rate is usually calculated by age groups and China views the illiteracy rate of population 15 years of age and above as the adult illiteracy rate.

Health

China has a huge population and health care resources are limited. In 2001, per capita health expenditure was only RMB 403 yuan, with 1.7 doctors and 2.4 hospital beds per thousand persons, a figure much lower than that in developed countries as well as in some of the developing countries. Despite the challenges the reform and opening to the world have contributed in terms of access to quality health care, some indicators have improved significantly.

- Life expectancy at birth has increased greatly. It was 35 before 1949 and 72.9 in the year 2002, and increase of 37.9 years. Life expectancy at birth for women increased from 36 before 1949 to 75.3 in the year 2002, 4.6 years longer than that of men.
- Mortality rates of infants and children under 5 have dropped greatly. In 1991 the infant mortality rate was 50.2 per 1,000, and in 2002 it was 29.2, a drop of 41.8%; in 1991 the mortality rate of children under the age of 5 was 61 per 1,000 and in 2002 it was 34.2, a drop of 42.8%.
- Maternal and child health care has improved and the maternal mortality rate has reduced. In 2002, the rate of in-hospital delivery was 78.8%. The rate of new method deliveries reached 97.2%, and the maternal mortality rate was 43.2 per 100,000 births, a 51.4% decrease compared with 1990.

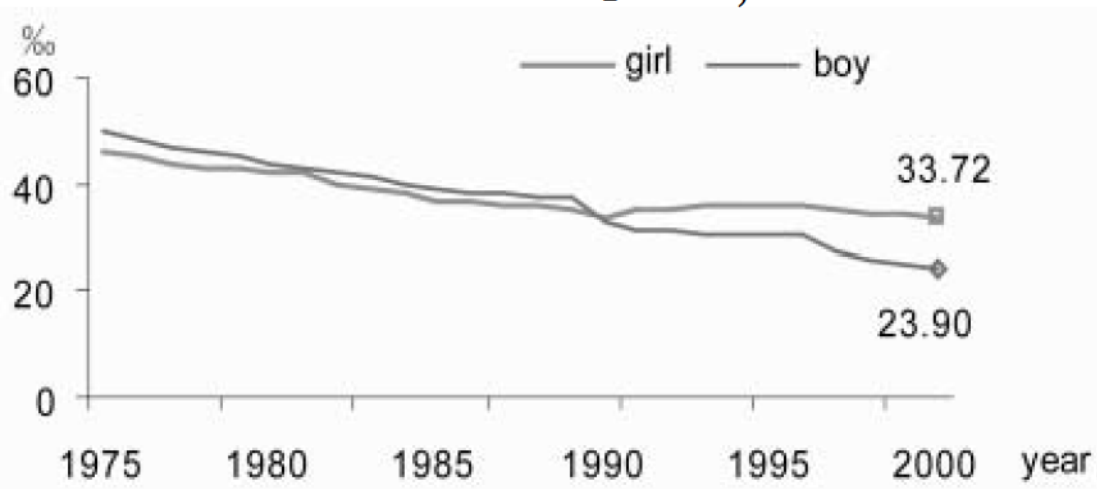
Chart 6.1 Life expectancy at birth , 1930-2000



Source : Statistical data of National Bureau of Statistics .

Life expectancy at birth refers to the estimated average number of years a person can expect to live, given the age-specific death rates for a given year.

Chart 6.2 Infant mortality rate, 1975-2000



Source : Statistical data of National Bureau of Statistics .

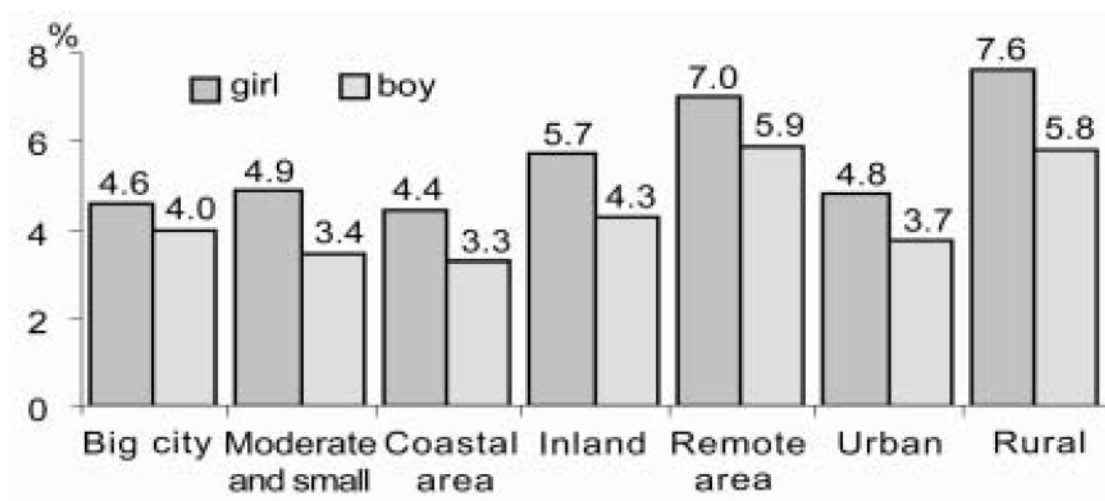
Table 6.1 Vitamin A deficiency of children at age group 0-5 in 1998

	girl		boy	
	$\leq 20 \mu\text{g/dl}$	$>20 - 30 \mu\text{g/dl}$	$\leq 21 \mu\text{g/dl}$	$>20 - 30 \mu\text{g/dl}$
Urban	4.8	27.6	5.6	29.2
Rural	15.0	43.6	15.0	45.3
Total	11.5	38.0	12.0	40.2

Source : Sample survey on low birth weight, anaemia of women at childbearing age and children's absorption of vitamin A in 1998 .

Vitamin A deficiency of children if children's content of serum vitamin A is $\leq 20 \mu\text{g/dl}$, it refers to low vitamin A deficiency. If the content of serum vitamin A is $20-30 \mu\text{g/dl}$, it refers to low vitamin A .

Chart 6.3 Rate of low birth weight of live births in 1998



Source : Sample survey on low birth weight, anaemia of women at childbearing age and children's absorption of Vitamin A in 1998 .

Table 6.2 Infant mortality rate by weight in 1998

Weight (g.)	Mortality rate (‰)	
	girl	boy
<1500	714.3	227.3
1500—	558.8	145.6
2000—	84.1	18.4
2500—	6.8	0.7
3000—	3.6	0.2
3500—	3.7	0.3
≥4000	0.0	0.0
Total	16.9	2.5

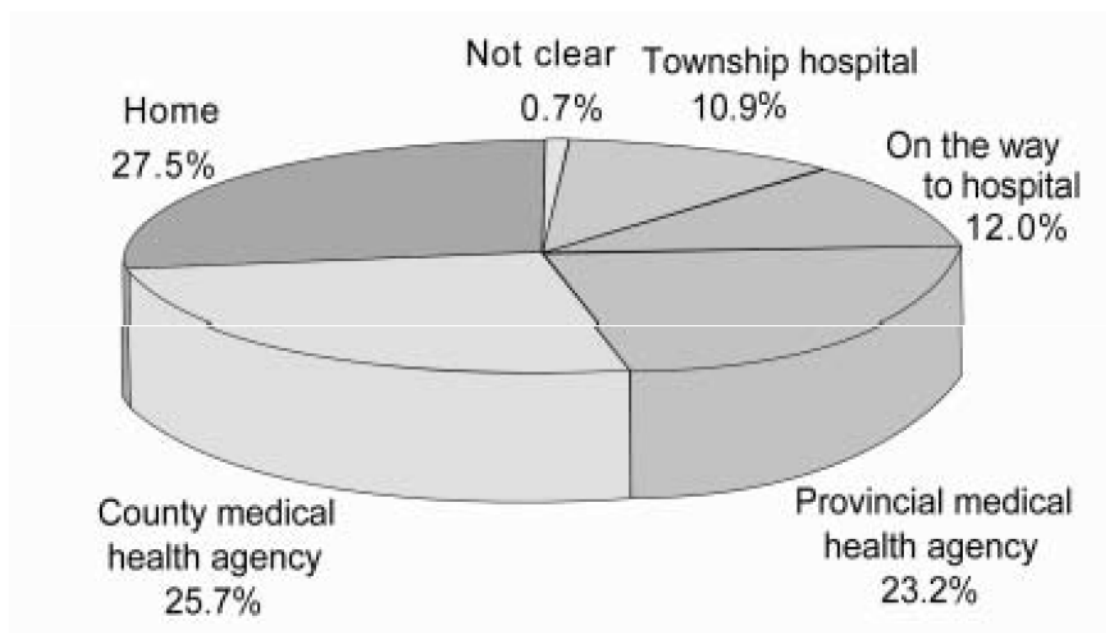
Source : Sample survey on low birth weight, anaemia of women at childbearing age and children's absorption of Vitamin A in 1998 .

Table 6.3 Maternal mortality ratio in 1990-2002

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
1990	88.9	45.9	112.5
1995	61.9	39.2	76.0
1997	63.6	38.3	80.4
1999	58.7	26.2	79.7
2000	53.0	29.3	69.6
2001	50.2	33.1	61.9
2002	43.2	22.3	58.2

Source: "Statistical Epitome of Ministry of Public Health" in 2003.

Chart 6.4 Site of maternal mortality, 2001

Source: Statistical data of health monitoring for women and children in 2001.

Table 6.4 Maternal health care in 1995-2002 (%)

Year	Rate of health card /record	Prenatal care	Postpartum care	System management
1995	81.4	78.7	78.8	...
1996	82.4	83.7	80.1	65.5
1997	84.5	85.9	82.3	68.3
1998	86.2	87.1	83.9	72.3
1999	87.9	89.3	85.9	75.4
2000	88.6	89.4	86.2	77.2
2001	89.4	90.3	87.2	78.6
2002	89.2	90.1	86.7	78.2

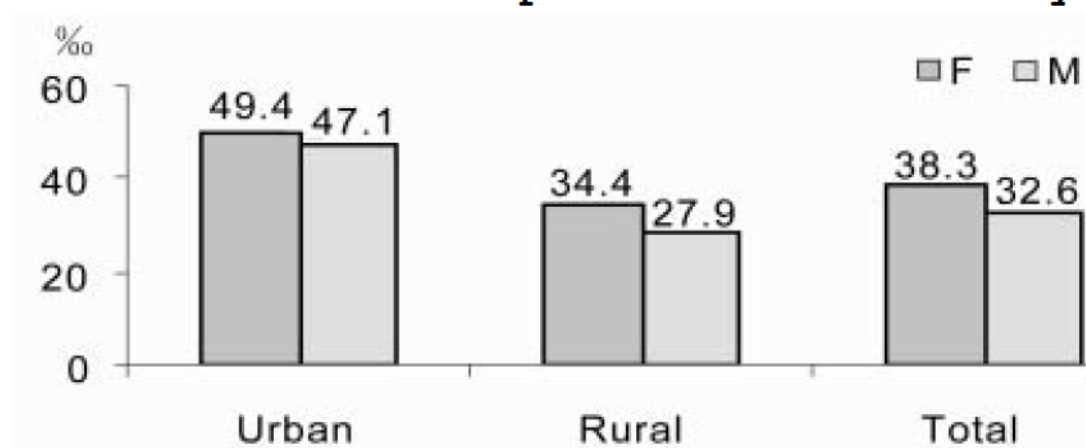
Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Table 6.5 Rate of new method delivery and hospital delivery in 1980-2002 (%)

Year	New method delivery			Hospital delivery		
	National total	Urban	Rural	National total	Urban	Rural
1980	91.4	98.7	90.3	...	...	...
1985	94.5	98.7	93.5	43.7	73.6	36.4
1990	94.0	98.6	94.6	50.6	74.2	46.0
1995	89.3	...	87.6	58.1	70.7	50.2
2000	96.6	98.9	95.2	72.9	84.9	65.2
2001	97.3	99.0	96.1	76.0	87.0	69.0
2002	96.7	98.8	95.4	78.8	89.4	71.6

Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Chart 6.5 Rate of hospital admissions in survey site in 1998



Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook 2003.

Table 6.6 Hospital patients in the past two weeks in survey site in 1998

	Incidence in the past two weeks (%)		Hospital patient in the previous two weeks (%)		Patient not visiting a doctor in the previous two weeks (%)	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Urban	203.5	170.7	175.1	148.5	50.2	49.6
Rural	150.1	125.1	180.5	149.8	33.0	33.3
Total	164.1	136.2	179.1	149.5	38.6	38.2

Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook 2003.

Rate of hospital admission refers to the number of hospital admissions per 1,000 people in a given year.

Rate of hospital patients refers to the ratio of number of hospital patients within the two weeks prior to the survey to the total surveyed population.

Rate of patients not visiting a doctor within the past two weeks refers to the ratio of number of patients who did not visit a doctor in the previous two weeks to the total number of patients in the previous two weeks.

Table 6.7 Death rate due to major disease in urban areas in 1995 and 2002

(Per 100,000 persons)

Major Diseases	1995		2002	
	F	M	F	M
Cerebrovascular disease	124.0	136.7	78.8	97.5
Malignant tumour	99.4	156.4	86.9	150.9
Heart disease	92.0	88.3	72.2	76.0
Respiratory disease	90.1	94.9	71.6	84.2
Trauma and toxicosis	31.6	49.1	32.5	53.8
Internal system, nutrition, metabolic and immunity disease	16.9	10.9	14.7	10.5
Digestive disease	16.1	22.7	13.1	20.7
Urinary disease	9.0	9.3	7.7	9.1
Mental disease	7.8	6.5	3.2	3.2
Others	9.2	5.2	15.8	11.4

Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by a particular disease per 100,000 people during a certain time period. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Death rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths caused by a kind of disease}}{\text{Average number of population at the same period}} \times 100,000 / \text{per 100,000}$$

Table 6.8 Death rate from major diseases in rural areas in 1995 and 2002

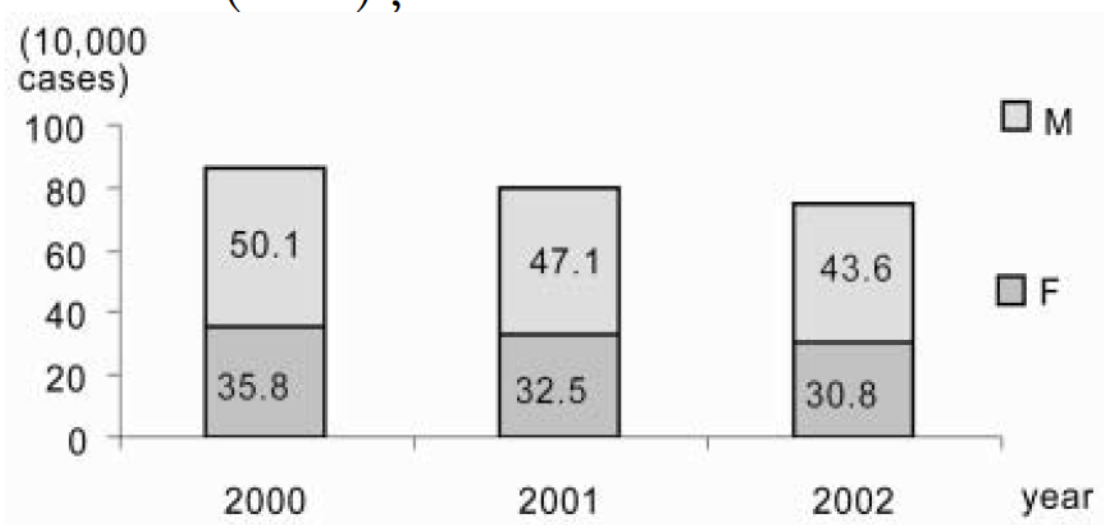
(Per 100,000 persons)

Major Diseases	1995		2002	
	F	M	F	M
Respiratory disease	167.4	171.2	77.0	81.4
Cerebrovascular disease	102.6	113.3	82.2	95.6
Malignant tumour	83.0	138.6	75.4	134.7
Heart disease	61.4	62.6	73.7	74.2
Trauma and toxicosis	60.4	84.5	38.1	65.5
Digestive disease	24.8	35.3	13.9	22.6
Urinary disease	7.5	9.4	6.0	8.6
respiratory tuberculosis	7.3	13.0	3.6	7.3
Infectious disease (not including respiratory tuberculosis)	6.7	9.7	2.7	4.7
Internal system, nutrition, metabolic and immunity disease	6.5	5.3	6.8	5.6

Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Since the 1990's the major 4 death causing diseases are malignant tumour, cerebrovascular disease, heart disease and respiratory tract disease in both rural and urban areas. However, the death rates from the 4 diseases have decreased recently, except from heart disease in rural areas. From the data of 1995 and 2000, the rates of death caused by cerebrovascular disease and respiratory disease fell greatly, and the death rate of women is lower than that of men. The death rate caused by malignant tumour is still high for both sexes, causing the most deaths out of all diseases.

Chart 6.6 Annual reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) , 2000-2002



Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Table 6.9 Reported number of persons infected by HIV , 2000-2002

Year	Current year number		Accumulated number	
	F	M	F	M
Number (person)				
2000	1008	4193	3681	18836
2001	1866	6353	5547	25189
2002	2492	7332	8039	32521
Increasing rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
2001	85.1	51.5	50.7	33.7
2002	33.5	15.4	44.9	29.1
Sex distribution (%)				
2000	19.4	80.6	16.3	83.7
2001	22.7	77.3	18.0	82.0
2002	25.4	74.6	19.8	80.2

Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Table 6.10 Smokers by age in 1992 and 1996 (%)

	Total	F	M
1992	35.0	4.0	68.0
1996	37.6	4.2	66.9
Age group			
15 – 19	9.7	0.3	18.0
20 – 29	33.4	1.1	63.0
30 – 39	39.4	2.3	73.1
40 – 49	43.4	4.0	74.1
50 – 59	42.5	8.1	71.8
60 – 69	41.4	12.7	68.6
70 +	38.1	6.6	61.4

Source: China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Smoking and passive smoking are serious factors affecting the health of women and children. One million people die annually from diseases relating to smoking. Smoking is a main factor threatening humanity's health, and is banned in public areas in many countries. From 1995, laws and regulations against smoking in public places have been formulated in Beijing, Shanghai, Chendu, Xiamen and many other cities. With implementation of these laws and regulations the rate of smoking in public areas has dropped significantly.

Infant mortality rate refers to number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 children born alive in the same period of time. It is an important indicator in measuring the socioeconomic situation of a given area.

Prevalence rate of low birth weight children refers to the number of children born alive and weighing under 2,500 grams within one hour of birth over the total number of infants born alive in the same given time period and area.

Hospital delivery rate refers to the number of live births delivered in hospitals (of township-level and above) over total live births in the same period.

Maternal mortality ratio refers to the number of women of reproductive age (15-49) per 100,000 live births in a given year that die while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management.

Statistical management rate of pregnant and post-natal women refers to the number of pregnant and post-natal women (from beginning of pregnancy till the 28th day after delivery) who received full health care services for early pregnancy and pre-delivery tests (8 or more times for urban women and 5 or more times for rural women), sanitary delivery and post-natal tests, over total number of live births in the respective area and time.

New method delivery rate refers to the number of deliveries by staff trained in the new delivery methods over total number of live births.

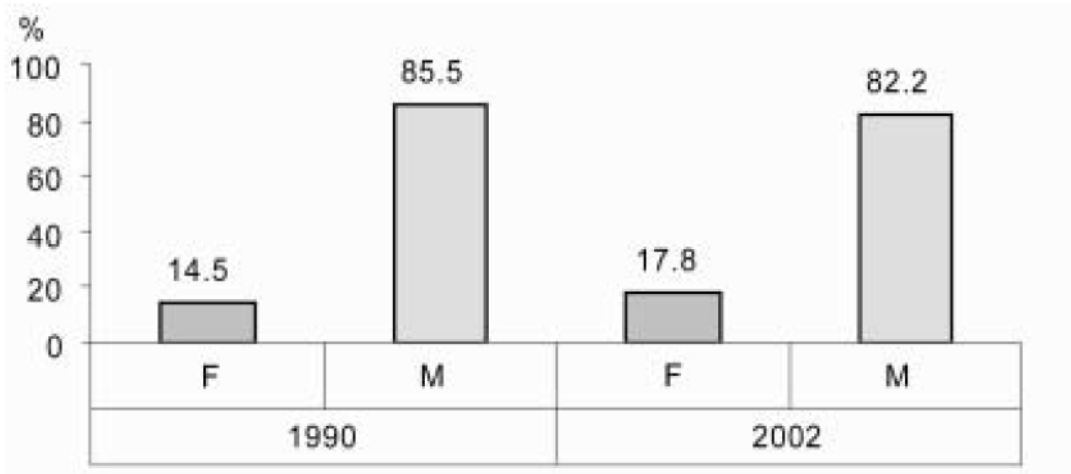
Social Participation and Policy-Making

That women share equal political rights with men is an important mark of overall improvement for women's status and for realizing equality of women and men. China has made obvious progress in women participating in the management of national and social affairs in the past 50 years, and many outstanding women cadres have entered into leading bodies at all levels.

- Among all members of the Political Bureau of CCPC and national government 7 are women. Among Ministers and Vice-Ministers 14 are women; among the leading cadres at ministerial level 48 are women.
- Among the leading groups of government and communist party committees at provincial, prefectural and county levels, 56, 647 and 4,353 are women respectively.
- Among all representatives of National People's Congress 604 are women. In Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference there are 375 (16.8%) women representatives, and 34 (11.4%) in the Standing Committee.

In general, the political participation of women in China is still relatively low in all levels of government and most that are in government are in the lower levels.

Chart 7.1 Sex composition of Members of the Chinese Communist Party in 1990 and 2002



Source: Statistics of the Organization Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee.

Table 7.1 Members and alternate members of the Central Committee of Communist Party 1956-2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Session & Year	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Eighth (1956)	8	162	4.7	95.3
Ninth (1969)	23	256	8.2	91.8
Tenth (1973)	41	278	12.9	87.1
Eleventh (1977)	38	295	11.4	88.6
Twelfth (1982)	14	324	4.1	95.9
Thirteenth (1987)	22	263	7.7	92.3
Fourteenth (1992)	24	295	7.5	92.5
Fifteenth (1997)	25	319	7.3	92.7
Sixteenth (2002)	27	329	7.6	92.4

Source: Statistics of the Organization Department of CPC Central Committee.

Table 7.2 Members of democratic parties, 1990 and 2002

Number in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Party	1990			2002		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		F	M		F	M
RCCK ¹	40	22.0	78.0	68	31.6	68.4
CDL ²	102	27.0	73.0	157	35.7	64.3
CDNCA ³	52	19.0	81.0	89	28.3	71.7
CAPD ⁴	48	32.0	68.0	85	44.2	55.8
CPWDP ⁵	48	40.0	60.0	84	46.7	53.3
CZGD ⁶	11	40.0	60.0	22	44.8	55.2
JSS ⁷	45	26.0	74.0	88	33.4	66.6
TDGL ⁸	1			2	45.8	54.2

Source: Statistics of The United Front Work Department of the Central Commission of the Communist Party of China.

Note:

1. Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang
2. China Democratic League
3. China Democratic National Construction Association
4. China Association for Promoting Democracy
5. Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party
6. China Zhi Gong Dang
7. Jiu San Society
8. Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League

Table 7.3 Members of central committee of democratic parties in 1990 and 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	1990			2002		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		F	M		F	M
RCCK ¹	168	16.0	84.0	212	25.0	75.0
CDL ²	250	12.0	88.0	265	17.7	82.3
CDNCA ³	170	8.0	92.0	185	19.5	80.5
CAPD ⁴	195	12.0	88.0	189	22.2	77.8
CPW DP ⁵	160	16.0	84.0	190	17.9	82.1
CZGD ⁶	89	16.0	84.0	99	19.2	80.8
JSS ⁷	241	15.0	85.0	225	16.9	83.1
TDGL ⁸	64	9.0	91.0	58	34.5	65.5

Source: Statistics of The United Front Work Department of the Central Commission of the Communist Party of China.

Note:

1. Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang
2. China Democratic League
3. China Democratic National Construction Association
4. China Association for Promoting Democracy
5. Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party
6. China Zhi Gong Dang
7. Jiu San Society
8. Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League

Table 7.4 Delegates of National People's Congress, 1954-2003

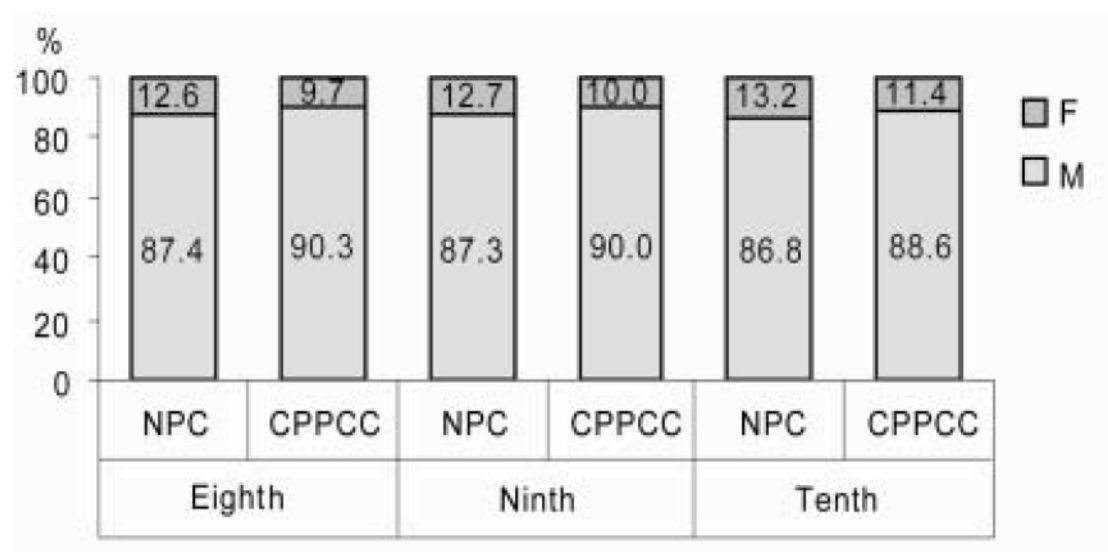
Number and sex distribution (%)

Session & Year	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
First (1954)	147	1079	12.0	88.0
Second (1959)	150	1076	12.2	87.8
Third (1964)	542	2492	17.9	82.1
Fourth (1975)	653	2232	22.6	77.4
Fifth (1978)	742	2755	21.2	78.8
Sixth (1983)	632	2346	21.2	78.8
Seventh (1988)	634	2344	21.3	78.7
Eighth (1993)	626	2352	21.0	79.0
Ninth (1998)	650	2329	21.8	78.2
Tenth (2003)	604	2381	20.2	79.8

Source: Statistics of the National People's Congress.

At the first National People's Congress held in 1954, there were 147 women delegates, accounting for 12% of the total. However in 2003 at the tenth NPC, there were 604 women delegates; 20.2% of the total. Women members of the Standing Committee were 4, accounting for 5% of the total in the first NPC. In the tenth NPC, there were 21 women members of the Standing Committee, 13.2% of the total.

Chart 7.2 Members of the Standing Committee of the NPC and CPPCC in 8th, 9th and 10th sessions



Source: Statistics of National People's Congress (NPC) and Chinese People's Political Consultative (CPPCC).

Table 7.5 Members of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, 1954-2003

Number and sex distribution (%)

Session & Year	Number		Sex Distribution	
	F	M	F	M
First (1954)	12	186	6.1	93.9
Second (1959)	83	646	11.4	88.6
Third (1964)	87	984	8.1	91.9
Fourth (1975)	107	1092	8.9	91.1
Fifth (1978)	293	1695	14.7	85.3
Sixth (1983)	281	1758	13.8	86.2
Seventh (1988)	303	1780	14.5	85.5
Eighth (1993)	193	1900	9.2	90.8
Ninth (1998)	341	1855	15.5	84.5
Tenth (2003)	375	1863	16.8	83.2

Source: Statistics of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Table 7.6 Numbers of cadres , 2000-2002

Number in millions and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number in millions		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
2000	14.90	26.24	36.2	63.8
2001	14.88	25.63	36.7	63.3
2002	14.93	24.98	37.4	62.6

Source: Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children.

Cadre refers to staff in party committees, government departments, people's congresses, Chinese people's political consultative conferences, people's courts, people's procurators, democratic parties, people's organizations at township, resident district and higher levels; managing and technical personnel appointed by or employed by the personnel department in state-owned enterprises and institutions.

Table 7.7 Leading cadre at all levels

Sex distribution (%)

Year	Province (Ministry) & above		Prefectural (Director General)		County (Director)	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
2000	8.0	92.0	10.8	89.2	15.1	84.9
2001	8.1	91.9	11.0	89.0	15.5	84.5
2002	8.3	91.7	11.7	88.3	16.1	83.9

Source: Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children.

Table 7.8 Proportion of leading sections at each governmental level that contain one or more women in 2000 -2002 (%)

Leading Group at all Levels	2000	2001	2002
Provincial Party Committee	77.4	93.5	96.8
Provincial Government	64.5	61.3	64.5
Prefectural Party Committee	59.2	66.7	71.2
Prefectural Government	65.1	65.7	69.4
County Party Committee	61.6	61.6	67.5
County Government	59.8	59.9	70.0

Source: Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children.

Proportion of leading sections that contain one or more women

refers to the proportion that do contain a woman or women, out of the total number of leading sections.

Table 7.9 Persons in charge at the employing work units

Sex distribution (%)

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Female	5.4	2.9	16.3	6.9	2.5	1.9
Male	94.6	97.1	83.7	93.1	97.5	98.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

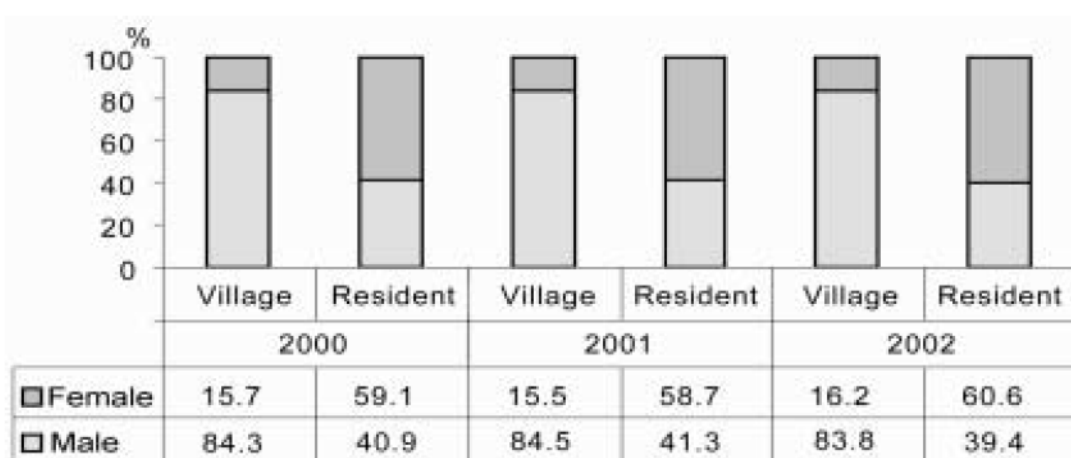
Table 7.10 Membership in grassroots trade unions, 1981-2002

Number in millions and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number in millions		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
1981	24.13	44.31	35.3	64.7
1985	31.49	53.77	36.9	63.1
1990	38.98	62.38	38.5	61.5
1995	41.17	62.83	39.6	60.4
2000	39.17	64.44	37.8	62.2
2002	46.65	87.33	34.8	65.2

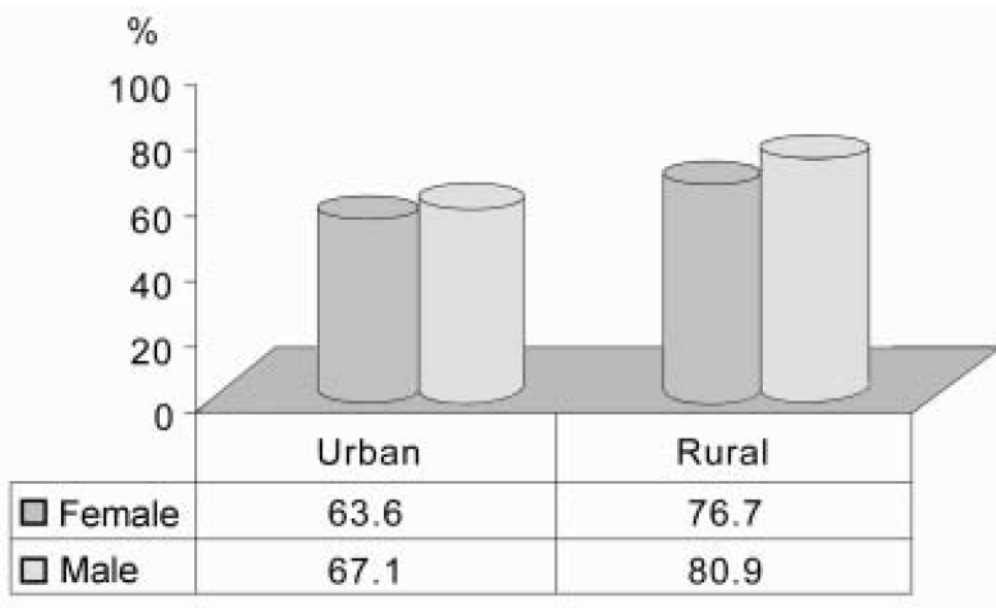
Source: China Statistical Yearbook, 2003.

Chart 7.3 Sex composition of members of village and resident committees in 2000-2002



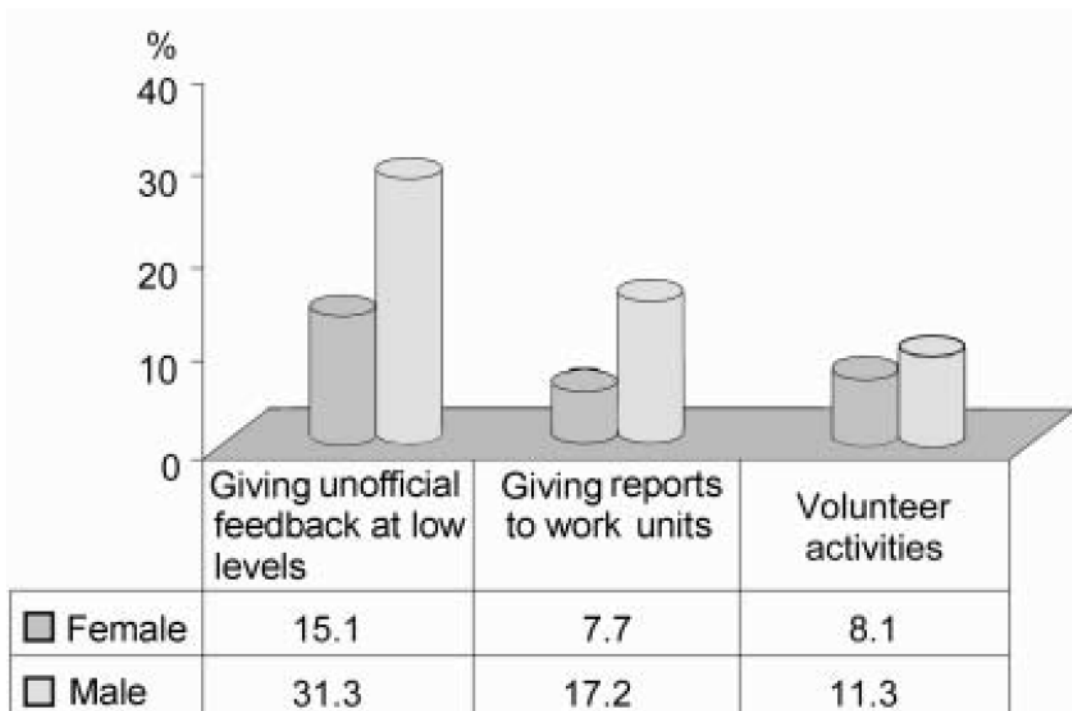
Source: Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children.

Chart 7.4 Participation of deputies in election of National People's Congresses



Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Chart 7.5 Participation in social activities



Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Crime and Justice

At present, a complete legal system has been formed for protection of women's rights and welfare and promotion of equality between women and men. The legal system takes Constitution as the basis and the Law for Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Women as the principle part, also involving other relevant national, regional and administrative laws and regulations of various government sectors.

- The number of rape cases, and of organizing, forcing, tricking, accommodating and soliciting prostitutes cracked by police security in 2002 was 7% more than that in the year 2000.
- By 2002, 2,418 legal aid agencies had been established at national, provincial, prefectural and county government levels, 566 more than had been available in 2000. These legal aid agencies provided support to 94,000 women and children, a 37% increase on 2000.
- Regional regulations against family violence have been formulated in Liaoning Province, Hunan Province and in 30 other cities.
- Women consist a relatively high proportion of victims of criminal offences, counting for 32% in 2002, which was 3.9 percentage points higher than that in 2000.

Table 8.1 Composition of prosecutors in 1995-2002

Item	1995		1998		2000		2002	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Percentage distribution (%)								
Chief prosecutor	0.2	2.7	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.2
Assistant chief prosecutor	1.7	6.7	2.1	7.2	2.0	7.0	2.6	8.7
Prosecutor	48.5	63.6	60.2	69.1	61.1	69.2	69.6	70.5
Assistant prosecutor	49.6	27.0	37.3	21.0	36.6	21.3	27.4	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers in ten thousands								
Chief prosecutor	2.7	13.0	2.8	12.9	3.3	13.8	3.0	10.4
Assistant chief prosecutor	5.0	95.0	6.0	94.0	6.4	93.6	7.9	92.1
Prosecutor	13.5	86.5	16.1	83.9	17.4	82.6	21.9	78.1
Assistant prosecutor	27.3	72.7	28.1	71.9	29.0	71.0	30.7	69.3
Total	17.0	83.0	18.1	81.9	19.2	80.8	22.1	77.9

Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Table 8.2 Number of lawyers in 1995-2002

Numbers in ten thousands and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
1995	0.8	3.7	18.4	81.6
1996	1.0	3.8	20.4	79.6
1997	1.3	8.6	13.5	86.5
1998	1.3	8.8	13.2	86.8
1999	1.5	9.7	13.1	86.9
2000	1.6	10.2	13.3	86.7
2001	1.7	10.6	13.9	86.1
2002	1.9	11.7	14.0	86.0

Source: Statistical data of Ministry of Justice.

Table 8.3 Number of judges, 1995-2002

Numbers in ten thousands and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
1995	2.8	13.7	16.7	83.3
1998	3.4	13.9	19.5	80.5
2000	4.5	17.5	20.4	79.6
2002	4.4	16.0	21.6	78.4

Source: Statistical data of Ministry of Justice.

Table 8.4 Offenders sentenced by courts of justice at various levels by types of crime in 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

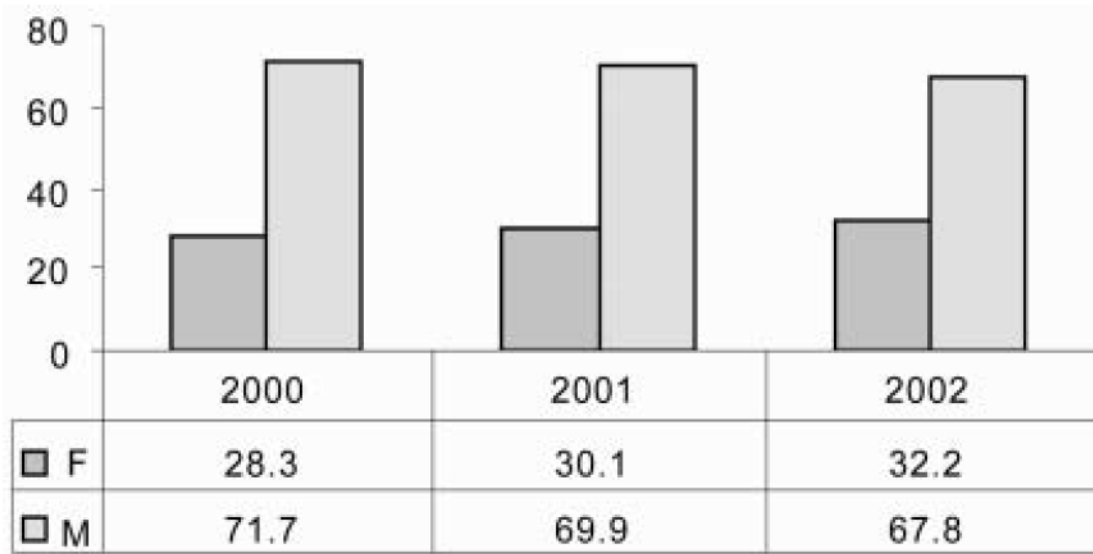
Item	Number		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Organizing , luring , keeping and pimping prostitution	2486	4839	33.9	66.1
Insult and slander	134	320	29.5	70.5
Bigamy	229	752	23.3	76.7
Harbouring criminals	281	1014	21.7	78.3
Kidnapping and selling women and children	758	3172	19.3	80.7
Drugs	4190	27989	13.0	87.0
Defraud	1968	16839	10.5	89.5
Gambling	202	1788	10.2	89.8
Forged banknote	346	3477	9.1	90.9
Corruption	659	6650	9.0	91.0
Misappropriation	288	3087	8.5	91.5
Embezzlement	333	3592	8.5	91.5
Murder	1234	13581	8.3	91.7
Arson	180	2041	8.1	91.9
Concealing , shifting , purchasing and selling booty	339	6323	5.1	94.9

Source : Statistical data of the Supreme People's Court.

Criminals are those who have been sentenced by the courts according to the national criminal law , including those who are given criminal sanction and those who are exempt from criminal sanction . The accusation is judged in accordance with the criminal law .

Chart 8.1 Victim's of criminal offences in 2000-2002

Sex distribution (%)



Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Table 8.5 Sexual harassment over the past 5 years (%)

Item	Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M
No	98.9	99.4	98.8	99.5
Yes	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : 2000 survey on the social status of chinese women .

Proportion of women victims in the total refers to the ratio of women victims out of the total victims of criminal offence during a certain period of time (usually a year) within a given area.

Table 8.6 Cases of kidnapping and selling women and children in 2000-2002

Year	Case of kidnapping and selling children	Case of kidnapping and selling women
2000	3851	17963
2001	1330	4097
2002	1585	3056

Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Table 8.7 Legal aid agencies for women and children in 2000-2002

Year	Number of agencies	Number of women and children who received help
2000	1852	68456
2001	2274	93200
2002	2418	93914

Source : Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children .

Legal aid agency refers to an agency providing legal assistance for women and children related to civil and criminal offences during a certain period (usually a year) within a given area in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests for women and children.

Number of women and children who received help from a legal aid agency refers to the number of women and children who received assistance from a legalaid agency during a certain time period (usually a year) within a given area.

Chart 8.2 Domestic violence, 2000 (1)

Has your spouse ever beaten you?

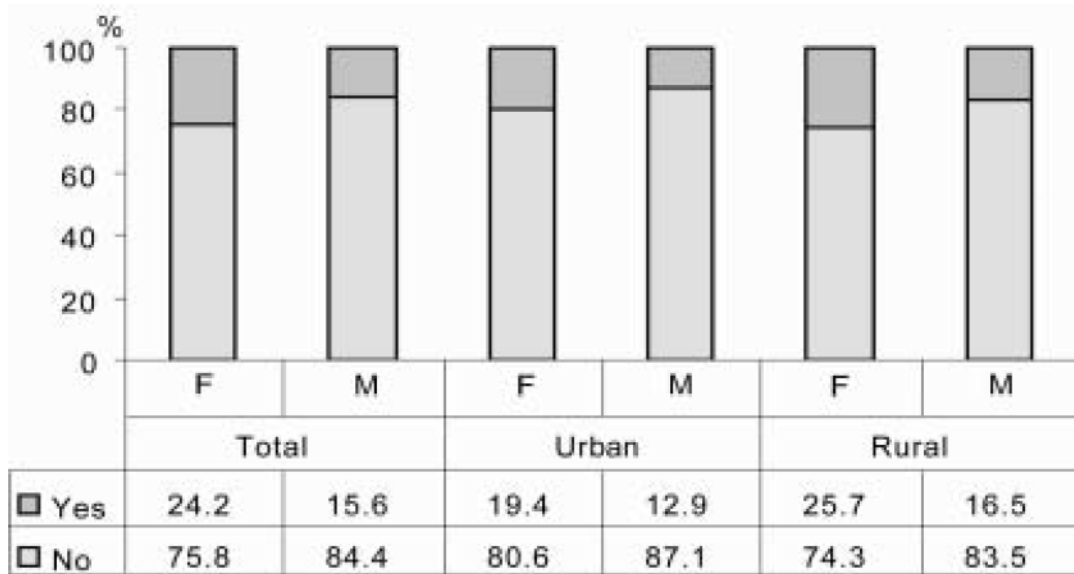


Table 8.8 Domestic violence, 2000 (2)

Has your spouse beaten you in recent half year?

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Often	2.5	1.0	3.1	1.8	2.3	0.8
Occasionally	53.5	57.8	58.8	57.7	52.2	57.9
Never	44.0	41.2	38.1	40.5	45.4	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Lifestyle and Time Use

Following the improvement of people's living conditions women's lifestyle has changed greatly in the past 10 years. According to the sample survey on women's status in 2000, the following aspects have improved:

- Women have extended their movements and contacts. About 34.6% of women have been to provinces other than their home provinces or abroad. 53.6% of rural women have been to big and medium-sized cities outside of their hometowns for employment.
- Women tend to enjoy multiple styles of leisure more frequently. About 43.6% of women have read books and newspapers in the past 2 months. 14.2% of women consciously participated in sports, among which 5.9% persist in daily sport exercises. 16.1% of urban women and 3.1% of rural women take part in tourism or excursions.
- Women are more satisfied with life than before. 93.2% of women are very satisfied or relatively satisfied with their marriage and family life; 77.3% are satisfied with the material life; and 67.6% are very satisfied or relatively satisfied with their cultural life, compared with 10 years ago.

Table 9.1 Travel distances by urban and rural (%)

Item	Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M
Never travel	5.9	3.9	8.0	4.0
County town	3.6	1.4	24.1	12.7
Prefecture city	9.2	4.6	21.2	14.7
Capital of province and municipality	21.9	15.2	20.4	20.9
Small city or rural area of other province	4.3	4.0	5.3	7.5
Big city of other province	52.0	66.1	20.7	39.1
Foreign country	3.1	4.9	0.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 9.2 Sport activities by urban and rural (%)

Item	Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M
Never	67.4	56.0	92.0	84.1
Once or twice	8.1	9.9	2.3	5.6
Once or twice a month	4.4	6.3	1.0	1.9
Once or twice a week	6.4	9.1	1.5	2.5
Almost every day	13.7	18.8	3.3	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

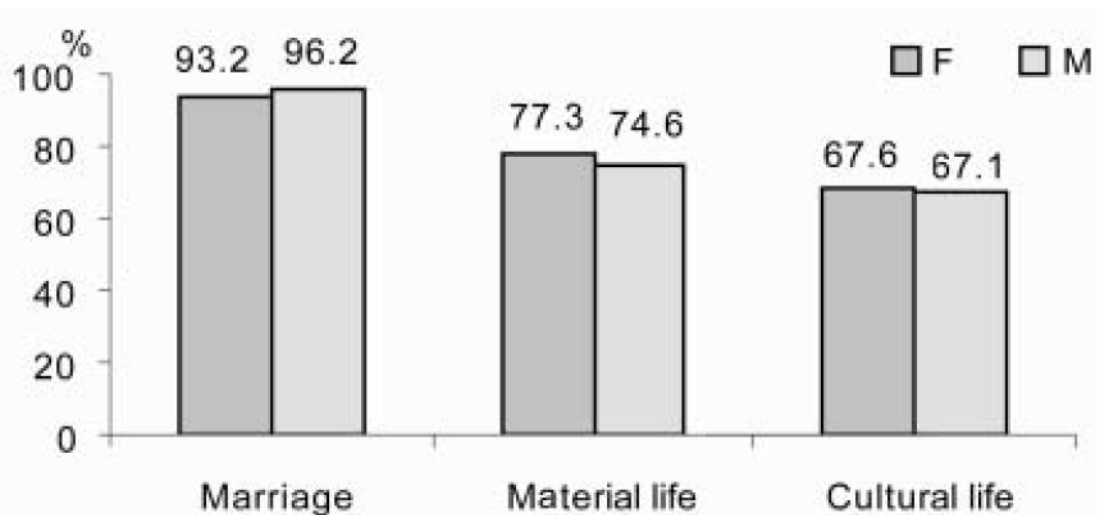
Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 9.3 Major consumption (except food and accommodation) by urban and rural (%)

Item	Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M
Clothing	71.0	23.3	82.2	33.6
Cosmetics and beauty shop	3.8	0.2	1.7	0.2
Health care goods & exercise	5.1	3.5	3.1	2.0
Entertainment and watching performance	1.1	3.6	0.7	2.1
Personal socializing	8.5	29.4	8.9	25.4
Book, newspaper and study	8.6	17.3	1.5	4.5
Smoking and drinking	0.9	22.1	0.9	31.7
Others	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4
Not clear	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 9.1 Satisfaction of one's own present marriage, material and cultural lives

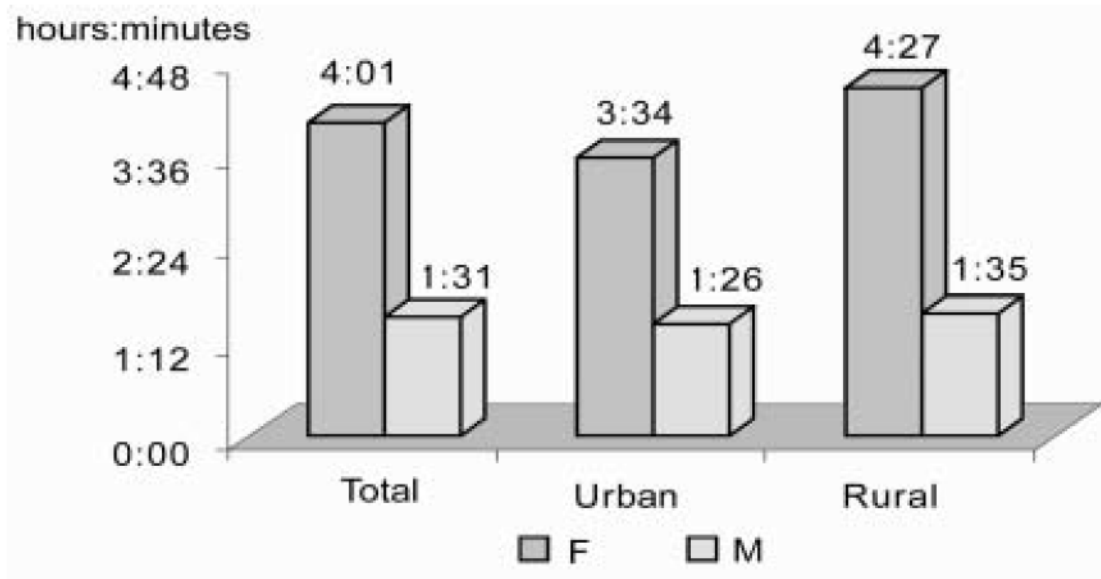


Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

There are relatively big differences between women and men within the family in watching TV, studying, doing housework, and allocating free-time, due to differences between women and men in domestic roles:

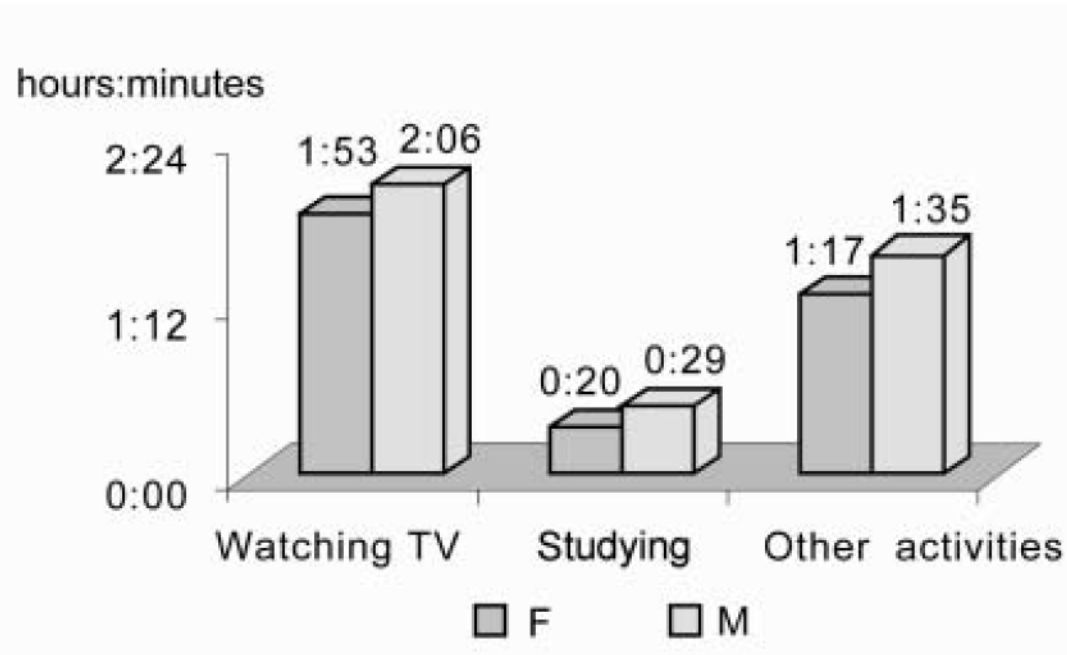
- Women use 2 hours more than men do in household duties every day in general. Compared with 1990, time used in household work between the two genders had reduced by 6 minutes in 2000. Within 85 % of families, wives play the major role in cooking, cleaning and laundry as well as in other household chores.
- In terms of leisure, women on average spend less time watching TV than men do. In 2000, women daily used 1 hour 53 minutes watching TV while men used 2 hours 6 minutes.
- On average, women used less time for study than men did. In 2000, women used 20 minutes daily in general while men used 29 minutes. There was a 9-minute gap between the genders. Compared with 1990, the gap had narrowed somewhat.
- In terms of allocation of time, women had less free time than men did. In 2000, women had 1 hour 17 minutes on average while men had 1 hour 35 minutes, the gap between being 18 minutes of free time daily.

Chart 9.2 Average daily time use in housework



Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Chart 9.3 Average daily time use in studying, watching TV and other activities



Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 9.4 Daily time use of one day, 1990 and 2000

Hours: minutes

Item	1990		2000	
	F	M	F	M
Urban				
Paid work	7 : 03	7 : 36	4 : 56	6 : 38
Travel to & from work	0 : 37	0 : 35	0 : 26	0 : 36
Cooking	1 : 28	0 : 42	1 : 26	0 : 31
Washing	0 : 45	0 : 16	1 : 07	0 : 21
Other housework	1 : 32	0 : 48	1 : 02	0 : 34
Studying	0 : 38	1 : 00	0 : 29	0 : 40
Watching TV	1 : 04	1 : 43	2 : 05	2 : 13
Other activities	2 : 37	2 : 55	1 : 20	1 : 31
Sleeping	7 : 46	7 : 04	7 : 51	7 : 45
Rural				
Paid work	5 : 46	7 : 13	4 : 29	6 : 07
Travel to & from work	0 : 26	0 : 37	0 : 29	0 : 43
Cooking	1 : 56	0 : 28	1 : 51	0 : 23
Washing	0 : 51	0 : 01	1 : 13	0 : 17
Other housework	2 : 03	1 : 15	1 : 24	0 : 55
Studying	0 : 11	0 : 26	0 : 11	0 : 18
Watching TV	1 : 05	1 : 18	1 : 41	1 : 59
Other activities	2 : 27	3 : 04	1 : 14	1 : 38
Sleeping	8 : 13	8 : 11	8 : 14	8 : 08

Source: 1990 and 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Gender Awareness

Data obtained in the 2000 survey on women's status showed that following the progress of society and changing thought modes, equality of men and women is increasingly accepted by people and it has become the mainstream ideology of the public and entire society.

- Women's capabilities have been universally recognized. 82% of women surveyed were "confident in themselves", and most of the interviewees (66%) disagreed with the saying that "men are born to be more capable than women".
- Women's awareness for self-support strengthened. Among all interviewees, 88% of the women planned to work even though their spouse earned a high income or their family owns enormous wealth.
- Self-awareness of women has heightened. The viewpoint that "It is better for women to marry successfully than to work successfully" had previously been popular in the public, but 57.2% of the women interviewed in 2000 disagreed with such sayings.
- The traditional division of roles has been challenged. 82.3% of the interviewees expressed agreement or strong agreement with the view that "men should undertake half the household chores". 10.6% more women than men agreed with this view.

Table 10.1 Men mainly working outside, women mainly doing housework (%)

—Attitude to traditional role of women and men

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	W	M
Agreed fully	18.6	20.7	12.4	14.5	20.6	22.7
Basically agreed	31.8	33.2	23.3	28.7	34.6	34.6
Basically disagreed	30.3	30.0	36.7	37.0	28.2	27.8
Did not agree at all	16.8	13.5	25.8	17.8	13.9	12.1
Not clear	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.2 View that men's ability is inherently stronger than that of women (%)

—Understanding of the ability of women and men

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	W	M
Agreed fully	10.4	9.8	7.2	8.0	11.5	10.3
Basically agreed	19.8	21.8	16.2	21.8	21.0	21.8
Basically disagreed	40.3	43.9	43.2	45.9	39.4	43.3
Did not agree at all	26.3	21.2	31.4	21.8	24.6	21.0
Not clear	3.2	3.3	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.3 Success in work is not as good as success in marriage (%)

— Understanding of the social role of women

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agreed fully	11.8	9.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	8.8
Basically agreed	25.5	21.1	22.9	21.3	26.3	21.0
Basically disagreed	34.2	38.2	36.8	40.4	33.3	37.6
Did not agree at all	23.0	25.2	25.7	22.5	22.1	26.0
Not clear	5.5	6.4	3.7	5.7	6.1	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.4 Women's looks are more important than their abilities when seeking jobs (%)

— Understanding of equal employment

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agreed fully	7.5	8.1	9.4	10.7	6.9	7.3
Basically agreed	21.6	22.6	24.8	27.7	20.5	21.0
Basically disagreed	36.0	38.1	38.5	38.3	35.2	38.0
Did not agree at all	25.3	22.8	22.0	17.3	26.4	24.5
Not clear	9.5	8.5	5.2	6.0	11.0	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.5 At least 30% leaders at high level in the government should be women (%)

— Attitude to policy-making of women at high level

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agreed fully	37.2	33.2	39.2	32.0	36.6	33.5
Basically agreed	37.5	42.3	40.0	43.9	36.7	41.8
Basically disagreed	7.7	9.2	9.0	11.8	7.3	8.4
Did not agree at all	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Not clear	15.2	13.1	9.3	10.2	17.1	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.6 Man should do half the housework (%)

— Understanding of family role of men

item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agreed fully	46.4	32.3	49.5	33.0	45.3	32.0
Basically agreed	41.4	44.9	39.6	46.8	42.0	44.3
Basically disagreed	7.5	16.1	6.7	14.3	7.8	16.7
Did not agree at all	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.5	1.7	3.7
Not clear	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.7 Women's position will be improved naturally following development (%)

— Understanding of economic development and women's position

Item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agreed fully	38.3	33.2	38.2	32.7	38.3	33.4
Basically agreed	35.6	40.4	35.0	40.0	35.8	40.5
Basically disagreed	13.2	14.5	16.3	17.1	12.1	13.6
Did not agree at all	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.6
Not clear	8.5	7.3	5.7	5.8	9.4	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Table 10.8 View of married women's rights to inherit family property (%)

— Understanding of women's rights of inheritance

Item	Total		Urban		Rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Divided equally with brothers	23.6	28.1	40.5	47.3	18.1	22.2
Less than brothers'	8.1	10.6	6.8	8.1	8.6	11.3
More than brothers'	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Don't want	15.1	12.3	10.5	6.5	16.6	14.1
Shouldn't want	31.7	26.8	12.3	8.1	38.1	32.5
Don't care	17.1	17.5	26.3	25.1	14.1	15.1
Not clear	3.9	4.3	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2000 Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women.

Data by Province

Table 11.1 Total population and sex ratio by region in 2000

Numbers in ten thousands and sex distribution (%)

Region	Population		Sex distribution		Sex ratio
	F	M	F	M	
Beijing	649.5	707.5	47.9	52.1	108.9
Tianjin	483.2	501.6	49.1	50.9	103.8
Hebei	3274.8	3393.6	49.1	50.9	103.6
Shanxi	1567.0	1680.1	48.3	51.7	107.2
Inner Mongolia	1126.2	1206.2	48.3	51.7	107.1
Liaoning	2050.1	2132.3	49.0	51.0	104.0
Jilin	1308.1	1372.1	48.8	51.2	104.9
Heilongjiang	1771.7	1852.1	48.9	51.1	104.5
Shanghai	797.7	843.0	48.6	51.4	105.7
Jiangsu	3606.2	3698.2	49.4	50.6	102.6
Zhejiang	2234.9	2358.2	48.7	51.3	105.5
Anhui	2856.2	3043.8	48.4	51.6	106.6
Fujian	1652.9	1756.9	48.5	51.5	106.3
Jiangxi	1940.7	2099.0	48.0	52.0	108.2
Shandong	4443.0	4554.2	49.4	50.6	102.5

Source: China population census in 2000.

Table 11.1 (continued)

Region	Population		Sex distribution		Sex ratio
	F	M	F	M	
Henan	4419.0	4704.7	48.4	51.6	106.5
Hubei	2852.7	3098.2	47.9	52.1	108.6
Hunan	3028.0	3299.4	47.9	52.1	109.0
Guangdong	4184.3	4338.2	49.1	50.9	103.7
Guangxi	2061.5	2323.9	47.0	53.0	112.7
Hainan	355.7	400.2	47.1	52.9	112.5
Chongqing	1467.1	1584.1	48.1	51.9	108.0
Sichuan	3978.7	4256.2	48.3	51.7	107.0
Guizhou	1678.3	1846.4	47.6	52.4	110.0
Yunnan	2016.6	2219.4	47.6	52.4	110.1
Tibet	129.1	132.5	49.3	50.7	102.7
Shaanxi	1698.6	1837.9	48.0	52.0	108.2
Gansu	1210.3	1302.2	48.2	51.8	107.6
Qinghai	233.3	249.0	48.4	51.6	106.7
Ningxia	267.3	281.4	48.7	51.3	105.3
Xinjiang	890.7	955.2	48.3	51.7	107.2

Table 11.2 Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rates by region in 2000

Region	Life expectancy at birth		Infant mortality rate (‰)	
	F	M	F	M
Beijing	78.01	74.33	3.82	3.79
Tianjin	76.63	73.31	4.45	4.42
Hebei	74.57	70.68	21.51	15.31
Shanxi	73.57	69.96	21.09	17.83
Inner Mongolia	71.79	68.29	34.02	30.25
Liaoning	75.36	71.51	11.45	10.90
Jilin	75.04	71.38	18.20	17.78
Heilongjiang	74.66	70.39	10.28	11.59
Shanghai	80.04	76.22	4.59	4.23
Jiangsu	76.23	71.69	16.02	13.28
Zhejiang	77.21	72.5	12.90	11.09
Anhui	73.59	70.18	42.07	26.78
Fujian	75.07	70.3	26.59	17.74
Jiangxi	69.32	68.37	78.50	31.36
Shandong	76.26	71.7	16.88	13.54

Source: Data abstract of the fifth population census.

Table 11.2 (continued)

Region	Life expectancy at birth		Infant mortality rate (‰)	
	F	M	F	M
Henan	73.41	69.67	30.29	17.65
Hubei	73.02	69.31	22.63	17.22
Hunan	72.47	69.05	33.50	24.50
Guangdong	75.93	70.79	22.37	13.20
Guangxi	73.75	69.07	41.36	22.98
Hainan	75.26	70.66	32.77	17.37
Chongqing	73.89	69.84	21.98	21.55
Sichuan	73.39	69.25	22.09	21.12
Guizhou	67.57	64.54	74.90	58.00
Yunnan	66.89	64.24	79.71	61.77
Tibet	66.15	62.52	42.34	43.67
Shaanxi	71.30	68.92	41.01	26.62
Gansu	68.26	66.77	62.13	45.11
Qinghai	67.70	64.55	52.21	49.05
Ningxia	71.84	68.71	26.95	27.67
Xinjiang	69.14	65.98	37.64	42.41

Table 11.3 Illiteracy rates and illiterate population aged 15 and over by region in 2000

Region	Illiterate population 10 thousands	Illiteracy rate (%)		Illiteracy rate by urban and rural (%)	
		F	M	urban	rural
Beijing	58	8.1	2.0	3.6	10.0
Tianjin	53	10.2	2.8	5.3	9.9
Hebei	443	10.8	6.5	5.1	9.9
Shanxi	137	8.3	3.2	3.7	6.8
Inner Mongolia	213	16.5	7.0	6.5	15.5
Liaoning	199	8.7	2.9	4.0	8.1
Jilin	125	8.1	3.5	4.1	7.5
Heilongjiang	186	9.1	3.7	5.0	7.8
Shanghai	89	10.3	2.4	5.1	14.7
Jiangsu	463	12.3	3.5	5.7	9.6
Zhejiang	322	12.9	4.4	5.9	11.1
Anhui	591	19.5	7.6	8.7	15.3
Fujian	254	14.0	5.6	6.6	12.1
Jiangxi	209	11.0	3.1	4.3	8.1
Shandong	765	16.0	5.5	6.8	13.3

Source : China population census 2000 .

Table 11.3 (continued)

Region	Illiterate population 10 thousands	Illiteracy rate (%)		Illiteracy rate by urban and rural(%)	
		F	M	urban	rural
Henan	535	11.7	4.3	4.7	9.0
Hubei	428	14.5	4.4	5.6	12.0
Hunan	295	9.5	2.8	3.2	7.1
Guangdong	334	8.6	1.7	3.5	7.6
Guangxi	171	8.9	2.1	3.6	6.0
Hainan	53	16.1	3.8	6.0	12.5
Chongqing	212	13.5	4.6	4.8	11.1
Sichuan	629	14.6	5.4	4.9	11.9
Guizhou	489	30.6	10.0	8.7	23.8
Yunnan	484	22.2	9.3	7.5	18.1
Tibet	85	60.5	34.4	22.7	54.2
Shaanxi	261	14.2	5.7	4.8	12.5
Gansu	361	27.8	12.0	7.1	24.2
Qinghai	90	35.9	15.7	10.2	33.7
Ningxia	62	22.3	9.5	7.1	20.5
Xinjiang	104	9.9	5.7	5.1	9.3

Table 11.4 Number of employees in urban work units by region in 2002

Numbers in ten thousands and sex distribution (%)

Region	Em ployed persons		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Beijing	166 .2	314 .2	34 .6	65 .4
Tianjin	73 .6	111 .9	39 .7	60 .3
Hebei	196 .9	310 .1	38 .8	61 .2
Shanxi	128 .8	233 .1	35 .6	64 .4
Inner M ongolia	94 .3	152 .9	38 .2	61 .8
Liaoning	198 .0	321 .3	38 .1	61 .9
Jilin	118 .2	184 .6	39 .0	61 .0
Heilongjiang	191 .9	333 .1	36 .6	63 .4
Shanghai	136 .3	214 .6	38 .8	61 .2
Jiangsu	239 .8	375 .9	38 .9	61 .1
Zhejiang	141 .6	227 .1	38 .4	61 .6
Anhui	126 .8	243 .5	34 .2	65 .8
Fujian	143 .8	181 .6	44 .2	55 .8
Jiangxi	94 .6	176 .2	34 .9	65 .1
Shandong	311 .9	470 .1	39 .9	60 .1

Source : China Labour Statistic Yearbook , 2003 .

Table 11.4 (continued)

Region	Em ployed persons		Sex distribution	
	F	M	F	M
Henan	265 .1	445 .2	37 .3	62 .7
Hubei	192 .2	305 .0	38 .7	61 .3
Hunan	148 .9	261 .6	36 .3	63 .7
Guangdong	317 .4	433 .8	42 .2	57 .8
Guangxi	104 .7	170 .1	38 .1	61 .9
Hainan	29 .5	45 .4	39 .4	60 .6
Chongqing	69 .1	135 .2	33 .8	66 .2
Sichuan	175 .5	321 .5	35 .3	64 .7
Guizhou	65 .2	131 .6	33 .1	66 .9
Yunnan	96 .0	162 .0	37 .2	62 .8
Tibet	5 .6	11 .4	32 .9	67 .1
Shaanxi	117 .6	214 .0	35 .5	64 .5
Gansu	65 .9	130 .2	33 .6	66 .4
Qinghai	16 .0	27 .8	36 .5	63 .5
Ningxia	22 .0	38 .9	36 .2	63 .8
Xinjiang	102 .9	145 .1	41 .5	58 .5

Table 11.5 Delegates to National People' s Congresses (NPC) and Chinese People' s Political Consultative Conferences (CPPCC) in 2002

Sex distribution (%)

Region	NPC		CPPCC	
	F	M	F	M
Beijing	20.9	79.1	15.0	85.0
Tianjin	19.8	80.2	18.8	81.2
Hebei	23.5	76.5	16.5	83.5
Shanxi	26.0	74.0	19.2	80.8
Inner Mongolia	20.3	79.7	16.4	83.6
Liaoning	22.9	77.1	17.1	82.9
Jilin	20.8	79.2	16.7	83.3
Heilongjiang	23.7	76.3	18.0	82.0
Shanghai	22.8	77.2	21.1	78.9
Jiangsu	16.9	83.1	19.1	80.9
Zhejiang	19.9	80.1	23.8	76.2
Anhui	24.4	75.6	19.0	81.0
Fujian	19.7	80.3	17.1	82.9
Jiangxi	22.7	77.3	18.4	81.6
Shandong	22.4	77.6	17.5	82.5

Source: Monitoring statistics on NPA for women and children.

Table 11.5 (continued)

Region	NPC		CPPCC	
	F	M	F	M
Henan	19 .1	80 .9	16 .3	83 .7
Hubei	26 .7	73 .3	17 .9	82 .1
Hunan	21 .1	78 .9	17 .1	82 .9
Guangdong	20 .1	79 .9	17 .5	82 .5
Guangxi	19 .6	80 .4	13 .5	86 .5
Hainan	30 .8	69 .2	28 .1	71 .9
Chongqing	24 .8	75 .2	20 .8	79 .2
Sichuan	17 .2	82 .8	17 .7	82 .3
Guizhou	22 .0	78 .0	15 .3	84 .7
Yunnan	19 .6	80 .4	16 .7	83 .3
Tibet	22 .0	78 .0	16 .5	83 .5
Shaanxi	25 .8	74 .2	16 .5	83 .5
Gansu	21 .8	78 .2	17 .5	82 .5
Qinghai	24 .1	75 .9	23 .5	76 .5
Ningxia	22 .6	77 .4	13 .0	87 .0
Xinjiang	24 .5	75 .5	20 .2	79 .8

Main Indicators of Other Countries

Table 12.1 Proportion of those who contribute to the economy who are employed by type of industry (%)

	Primary industry		Secondary industry		Tertiary industry	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
World	52.1	46.5	15.1	22.4	28.6	28.6
Indonesia	47.3	44.1	16.2	19.7	36.2	36.2
Japan	6.5	5.2	25.0	39.4	68.1	55.1
Korea, Rep. of	14.7	11.0	23.7	39.6	61.6	49.3
Malaysia	16.9	21.6	31.4	32.8	51.8	45.6
Philippines	31.1	51.7	13.2	17.0	55.6	31.2
Singapore	0.1	0.3	25.0	34.7	74.5	63.8
Sri Lanka	41.5	35.5	28.7	21.0	27.6	36.3
Thailand	53.4	50.8	17.1	22.0	29.4	27.3
Turkey	74.8	36.1	8.7	25.9	16.5	38.0
Egypt	42.5	32.0	9.2	24.9	48.3	43.1
Canada	2.5	5.4	11.9	32.1	85.6	62.5
Mexico	11.1	31.1	15.0	24.3	73.9	44.0
United States	1.6	4.0	13.2	33.7	85.2	62.3
Argentina	0.3	2.0	11.3	32.8	87.9	64.9
Brazil	22.5	28.4	9.3	26.4	68.2	45.1
Germany	3.1	3.3	20.1	47.3	76.7	49.3
Italy	7.6	7.4	21.8	38.0	70.5	54.5
Spain	7.3	10.2	14.0	38.5	78.6	51.3
United Kingdom	1.2	2.7	13.9	38.0	84.4	58.6
Australia	3.6	6.0	11.4	31.5	85.0	62.5
New Zealand	6.6	12.1	14.2	33.6	79.0	54.2

Source: "World Development Indicators" of World Bank, 2001.

Table 12.2 Netenrollment rates of primary schools (%)

	1990		1995		1997	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
W orld	85 .7	91 .1	87 .5	91 .7	88 .3	92 .2
India	66 .3	83 .9	71 .1	83 .8	71 .0	83 .0
Indonesia	97 .4	99 .9	97 .9	99 .9	98 .6	99 .9
Iran	94 .4	99 .9	89 .1	92 .6	89 .2	90 .8
Japan	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Korea , Rep . of	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
M alaysia	93 .7	93 .7	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .5
Philippines	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Singapore	97 .0	97 .9	92 .9	94 .3	90 .5	92 .3
Thailand	92 .7	92 .9	85 .7	83 .6	89 .2	86 .9
Turkey	89 .3	91 .8	97 .1	99 .9	98 .1	99 .9
Egypt	82 .1	95 .6	88 .3	99 .6	90 .6	99 .9
Canada	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
M exico	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
United States	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Argentina	99 .2	94 .5	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Brazil	84 .0	89 .6	90 .2	99 .0	94 .3	99 .9
France	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Germ any	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Italy	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
United Kingdom	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9
Australia	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9	99 .9

Source : "World Development Indicators " of World Bank , 2001 .

Table 12.3 Proportion of women laborers out of total laborers (%)

	1990	1995	1998	1999
World	39.9	40.3	40.5	40.6
India	31.2	31.7	32.1	32.2
Japan	39.8	40.8	41.2	41.3
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	43.9	43.5	43.4	43.3
Korea, Rep. of	39.3	40.4	41.0	41.2
Malaysia	35.7	36.8	37.5	37.7
Philippines	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.7
Singapore	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1
Thailand	46.7	46.4	46.3	46.3
Turkey	34.6	36.1	37.0	37.3
Egypt	27.0	28.7	29.7	30.1
Canada	44.0	44.9	45.4	45.6
Mexico	30.0	31.7	32.6	32.9
United States	44.3	45.2	45.7	45.8
Argentina	28.5	30.9	32.3	32.7
Brazil	34.8	35.2	35.4	35.4
France	43.4	44.3	44.8	44.9
Germany	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.2
Italy	36.7	37.7	38.2	38.3
United Kingdom	42.4	43.2	43.7	43.9
Australia	41.3	42.6	43.3	43.5
New Zealand	43.0	44.0	44.6	44.8

Source: "World Development Indicators" of World Bank, 2001.

Table 12.4 Life expectancy at birth

	1990		1999	
	F	M	F	M
W orld	67 .5	63 .5	68 .6	64 .6
India	60 .2	59 .5	63 .9	62 .4
Japan	81 .9	75 .9	84 .1	77 .3
Korea ,Dem .People' s Rep .	68 .1	63 .1	61 .7	58 .8
Korea , Rep. of	73 .9	66 .9	76 .5	69 .4
M alaysia	72 .7	68 .4	74 .9	69 .9
Philippines	67 .3	63 .6	70 .8	67 .1
Singapore	76 .9	71 .9	79 .6	75 .6
Tailand	71 .0	66 .1	70 .8	66 .5
Turkey	68 .4	63 .9	72 .1	67 .0
Egypt	64 .3	61 .4	68 .4	65 .3
Canada	80 .6	74 .0	82 .1	76 .1
M exico	73 .5	67 .4	75 .2	69 .2
United States	78 .8	71 .8	80 .0	73 .9
Argentina	75 .3	68 .2	77 .2	70 .1
Brazil	69 .3	61 .8	71 .2	63 .3
France	81 .0	72 .8	82 .3	74 .9
Germ any	78 .5	71 .9	80 .2	74 .0
Italy	80 .4	74 .0	81 .8	75 .0
United Kingdom	78 .5	72 .9	79 .9	74 .7
Australia	80 .1	74 .0	81 .7	76 .0
New Zealand	78 .4	72 .3	80 .2	74 .7

Source : "World Development Indicators " of World Bank , 2001 .

Process of Women's Development in China

1 949 The First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of the People's Republic of China was held in Beijing. Madam Song Qingling, outstanding representative of Chinese women, was elected as Vice Chairwoman of the People's Central Government. The Common Programme with the status of a provisional constitution stipulated that women enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of life.

Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, the All-China Women's Federation was established.

1950 The Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China was promulgated and implemented. Its basic spirit was to abrogate completely arranged and forced marriage and the feudal marriage system that regarded men as superior to women, to put into practice the new marriage system of democracy of monogyny and equality of the sexes, and to safeguard the legal rights and interests of women and children.

1954 The first Constitution of the People's Republic of China was promulgated. It clearly stipulated that women should enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

1975 Madam Li Suwen, Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, led

a Chinese delegation to attend the World Conference of the International Women ' s Year, that was the First World Conference on Women , held in Mexico City, Mexico.

1978 The Forth China Women ' s Congress was held in Beijing. Resolution on the Working Report of the Forth China Women ' s Congress and Regulations of All China Women ' s Federation were approved. Madam s Song Qingling, Cai Chang and Deng Yingchao were elected as the Honorary Chairpersons of All China Women ' s Federation.

1980 New Marriage Law of the People ' s Republic of China , revised and supplemented on the basis of the 1950 Marriage Law , was adopted at the 3rd Session of the 5th National People ' s Congress.

Madam Kang Keqing, Vice Chairman of the Chinese People ' s Political Consultative Committee , and Chairman of All-China Women ' s Federation, led a Chinese delegation to attend the " World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" , that is the Second World Conference on Women , held in Copenhagen, Denmark, and signed The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on behalf of the Chinese Government. The Convention was translated into Chinese and disseminated to the public for education in the same year.

1982 The revised Constitution of the People ' s Republic of China was promulgated. The Constitution once again stipulated that women in the People ' s Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family

fields. The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal remuneration for women and men workers for work of equal value and trains and selects women cadres. Marriage, the family, mothers and children are protected by the state. Violation of the freedom of marriage is prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited.

1985 Madam Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, State Councilor, led a Chinese delegation to attend the "World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", that is the 3rd World Conference on Women, held in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Law of Inheritance of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the 3rd Session of the 6th National People's Congress. Article 9 of this law stipulates that women and men are equal in their rights to inheritance.

Standard and Requirement of Health Care for Pregnant Women in Urban and Rural Areas was issued by the Ministry of Public Health.

1986 The General Rules of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the 4th Session of the 6th National People's Congress, which stipulates that citizens shall freely enjoy the right of marriage. Mercenary marriages, marriage upon arbitrary decision by any third party and any other actions of interference on the freedom of marriage shall be prohibited. Marriage, the family, old people, mothers and children shall be protected by law. Women shall

enjoy equal civil rights with men.

The Law of Compulsory Education of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the 4th Session of the 6th National People's Congress, which stipulates that all children at the age of 6 shall go to school to obtain the compulsory education for a certain number of years, regardless of sex, ethnic group or race.

1988 Regulations on Labor Protection of Women Employees was issued by the State Council. The Circular on Issues of Treatment of Childbearing Employees was issued by the Ministry of Labor.

1989 The Special Working Group on Women and Children was set up under the Committee of Internal and Legislative Affairs of the National People's Congress.

1990 The Coordinating Committee on Women and Children was set up under the State Council.

The Regulations on Work Restricted for Women Employees were issued by the Ministry of Labor.

1992 The Law Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Women of the People's Republic of China was discussed and adopted at the 5th Session of the 7th National People's Congress. Taking the protection of the rights and interests of women as its starting points, the Law specified, systemized and regularized the regulations concerning the rights and interests of women stipulated in the Constitution and various laws through articles of guarantee, coordination, sanction and supplementation.

1993 The 7th National Conference of Women Representatives of China was held. The Goals for the Development of Chinese Women was put forward in the working report of the Conference, which covers 10 areas: participation in the government and political affairs by women, the education and employment of women, the health and care of women, the protection of the rights and interests of women and the elimination of poverty etc.

The Coordinating Committee on Women and Children was changed into the National Working Committee on Women and Children (NWCCW).

1994 The Law of Labor of the People's Republic of China was discussed and adopted at the 8th Session of the Standing Committee of the 8th National People's Congress. The Law stipulates that women enjoy equal employment rights with men. Specific regulations were made for labor protection of women, especially during the menstruation, childbearing and breast-feeding.

1995 The Program for the Development of Chinese Women 1995-2000 was approved and issued by the State Council. The Regulations on Maternity and Child Health Care was issued by the Ministry of Public Health. This is the first programme especially on women's development issued by the Chinese government.

In September this year, the fourth "World Conference on Women" was held in Beijing. The conference reviewed and evaluated "The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of women 2000", and the "Beijing Declaration" and "Platform for Actions"

was adopted.

In October, the NW CCW held a seminar on the follow-up activities of the World Women's Conference. The good implementation of the NPA for women was taken as the follow-up activity to ensure the achievement of the goals.

1996 The NW CCW held a national meeting on women and children in Nanning. It summarized the work on women and children since 1993, put forward the central task during the Ninth Five-year Plan, that was to carry out NPA for women and children with rural areas, especially the poverty areas as the key point. Requirements on the monitoring and evaluation of the NPA for women and children were specified.

1997 A working group for monitoring and evaluation of the NPA for women was setup under the NW CCW. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the NPA was formulated, which represents the starting of the monitoring and evaluation work.

1998 The 8th National Conference of Women Representatives of China was held in Beijing. The general goals for women's development in China by the year 2010 was put forward in the working report of the conference. They are to further implement the basic policy of equality of women and men, to further optimize the environment of living, protection and development for women and children, to further authorize women with equal rights in political, economic, cultural, social and family affairs, to improve the general quality of women's life, to achieve overall progress of women by wide partici-

pation.

1999 The NW CCW held a national meeting on women and children in Hangzhou. The major works and experiences were summarized and The specific instruments to generally realize the goals and tasks of the NPA for women and children were researched, and the proposals of formulating the Program for the Development of Chinese Women and Children 2001-2010 were discussed.

2001 The 37th Standing Committee of the State Council reviewed and approved The Program for the Development of Chinese Women 2001-2010. The program was issued and implemented on 22 May.

In the same year, the 21st meeting of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress discussed the contents related to the revision of The Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China.

2002 The Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China was implemented on 1st September.

2003 The 9th National Conference of Women Representatives of China was held in Beijing. Some Party and national leaders, such as Secretary-General Hu Jingtao attended the meeting and comrade Li Changchun delivered a speech on behalf of the Central Party Committee. During the conference, the achievements and experiences were summarized; the overall goal of the development of women in the first 20 years this century were put forward and the new leader group of the Chinese Women's Federation was elected.

Process of UN Promotion of Women ' s Development

As an international organization for government issues, the United Nations has played an important role in international affairs. Ever since it came into being, the United Nations has always taken the role of promoting women ' s status and the equality of women and men as its sacred duty. Over more than half a century, the United Nations has contributed remarkably to the affairs of women as well as the overall human beings. It is under the advocacy, promotion and continuous efforts of the United Nations that the international campaigns have been developed quickly. The following are some international conventions and conferences with milestone importance as well as some creative activities marking the UN ' s promotion of equality women and men.

1945 The Charters of the United Nations were formulated, which reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the equal rights of women and men. In the same year, the Economic and Social Council set up a Group Committee under the Commission of Human Rights especially for the treatment of women ' s issues.

Based on the special Committee, the United Nations established the Commission on the Status of Women with the function of promoting the political, economic and social rights and interests of women.

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated: " Everyone is

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entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion..."

1949 The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others was adopted in the UN Conference.

1951 The International Labour Organization adopted Equal Remuneration Convention with regard to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

With the adoption of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the international community, for the first time, acknowledged that women should enjoy equal political rights including the right of election. This was also the first time that the United Nations clarified in its document that the member countries have obligation in equal treatment of women and men.

1955 Maternity Protection Convention was adopted by the International Labour Organization

1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women gave women the right to keep or change nationality with no consideration to the choice of their husbands.

1960 The International Labour Conference adopted the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted the Convention for Suppression of Education Discrimination.

1962 The UN General Assembly adopted The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

1966 The Commission on the Status of Women submitted the draft of Declaration for Elimination of Discrimination and the UN General Assembly adopted The Convention on Civil Rights and Political Rights and The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, calling on women to participate more in public life and to get equal remuneration workers for work of equal value with men.

In the same year, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, requesting the acknowledgement of the principle of equality of women and men both legally and practically.

1972 The UN General Assembly declared the year 1975 to be International Women's Year. It aimed to accelerate the action in the promotion of equality of women and men, to ensure the full participation and development of women and to make contribution to world peace.

1975 The First World Conference on Women was held in Mexico City, Mexico. The Universal Platform for Action to Realize the Goals of the International Women's Year was adopted. In the same year, the period of 1975-1985 was declared by the General Assembly as the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. It was decided to provide financial assistance to the projects

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for women's development in developing countries. In 1984, the funds were renamed the "Women's Funds of the United Nations".

1976 The Voluntary Funds of the United Nations Decade for Women was established to implement the program of the International Women's Year. The Women's Funds of the United Nations became a self-governed agency of the United Nations. In the same year, the International Research Institute for the Advancement of Women was established in Santo Domingo of Dominica.

1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the General Assembly. The Convention defines discrimination against women as any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women.

The Second World Women's Conference held in Copenhagen reviewed the progress achieved in the first half of the United Nations Decade for Women and adopted the Mid-decade Platform for Action of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women entered into force. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was established.

1985 The 3rd World Conference on Women, that is the "World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Na-

tions Decade for Women" was held in Nairobi. During the conference, the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by the Year 2000 was reviewed and assessed. Taking equality, development and peace as its overall goal, a program with action as the major point and with objectives and measures illustrated was put forward so as to further realize the equality of women and men in the world before 2000, to enable women to participate in the development of their nations and in the maintenance of world peace.

1990 The UN Mid-decade Plan for Women and Development adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1988 was implemented. The plan explored various ways to promote the advancement of women through UN Organizations and other organizations or agencies.

1991 The aggregated data on the world women's status was first published in the report "World Women's Status: Trends and Data".

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro and adopted the Agenda 21, Action Plan on Environment and Sustainable Development and acknowledged the role of women in sustainable development and environmental protection.

1993 World Conference on Human Rights was held in Vienna and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted, which acknowledged that women's rights are an integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. In the same year, Declara-

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tion on the Elimination of Violence against Women was adopted by the UN General Assembly.

1994 The International Conference on Population and Development was held in Cairo, Egypt. During the conference, it was decided that to strengthen women's rights and to improve existing reproductive health and rights were the key points in resolving population and development issues. During the conference, the goals and plan of action were formulated for four fields related to population and development in the future 20 years.

1995 The Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing, China. During the conference, the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women was reviewed and discussed, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted and the 12 importance fields relating to the advancement of women were defined.

The World Summit for Social Development was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. At the summit, the equality of women and men and justice was listed as the first priority of the international community and a new consensus on the need to put people at the centre of development was reached.

In the same year, the UN published the report "World Women's Status 1995—Trends and Data".

1999 The International Conference on Population and Development was held by the UN General Assembly and were called the "ICPD +

5th conference. During the conference, the implementation of the goals since the 1994 conference was reviewed and new standards were designed for the goals in the four fields.

2000 A special session on "**Women 2000 : Gender Equality**" was held by the UN General Assembly. It is also called the "**Beijing +5**" conference. During the conference, the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was reviewed, the problems impeding the implementation was discussed and the various ways for the continuous promotion of women's status were described.

In the same year, the UN published the report "**World Women's Status 2000 — Trends and Data**".

In the same year, the United Nations Summit was held in New York and adopted the **Millennium Declaration**. World leaders promised to work together to meet concrete targets for advancing development and reducing poverty by 2015 or earlier. In the declaration, a universal set of development goals was agreed which includes 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators, that is the **Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**.

2002 The World Summit on Women was held in Barcelona, Spain. During the conference, issues concerning the improvement of women's social status, strengthening the capacity of women in business operation and economic activities were discussed. 600 women representatives of government organizations and business circles from 76 countries attended the conference.

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