

Gender Equality in China's Economic Transformation

2014



United Nations System
in China



Gender Equality in China's Economic Transformation

October 2014

by **Bohong Liu** China Women's University
Ling Li National School of Development,
Peking University
Chunyu Yang National School of Development,
Peking University



United Nations System
in China



Li bohong님께서 기증하셨습니다.

Preface

In July of 2012, the UN System in China convened a seminar on "Rethinking the Equity-Efficiency Relationship: Challenges Ahead". That seminar focused on urgent and emerging challenges of growing disparities and inequalities in contemporary China. While China has rapidly transformed into a vibrant and dynamic middle income country, major gaps exist between urban and rural areas, between men and women, and between the wealthier East Coast and the poorer Western and Central regions. Then, in December 2013, the UN System in China launched an "Equity in China" paper as the first of a series of UN publications designed to explore concepts of equity in contemporary China and policies towards closing the gaps.

This paper, "Gender Equality in China's Economic Transition" with its focus on women and employment during the market transition, is one of the series of thematic papers addressing equity issues in China. Chinese women's labor force participation rate has declined since the market-oriented economic reform. It has dropped by a large margin, especially after the privatization of state-owned enterprises in the 1990s. Written by experts Liu Bohong, Li Ling and Yang Chunyu, this paper analyzes the status and implications of gender inequality during China's economic transformation through a careful examination of three areas: employment opportunities, income and unpaid labor. From a gender perspective, it makes valuable policy recommendations to promote gender equality for China's future economic and social development.

Women's rights are human rights. The protection of women's rights are an obligation and responsibility of the government. Gender equality and the empowerment of women is a goal deeply embedded in the UN System. We believe establishing gender equality in Chinese society is not only vital for China's harmonious and stable development, but also for China's commitment to the international community, for its rise on the global stage, and its growing global leadership.



Julia Broussard
Country Programme Manager
UN Women China Office



The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations System in China concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The presentation of data and information as contained in this work, and the opinions expressed therein, do not necessarily reflect the position of the United Nations System in China.

Published by the United Nations System in China © 2015
All rights reserved

中国经济转型 中的 性别平等

二〇一四年十二月



联合国驻华系统

妇女署 

中国经济转型 中的 性别平等

二〇一四年十二月

刘伯红 中华女子学院
李 玲 北京大学国家发展研究院
杨春雨 北京大学国家发展研究院



联合国驻华系统

妇女署

前言

2012年7月，联合国驻华系统召开了一个题为“重新思考公平效率关系：今后的挑战”的研讨会。会议着重讨论了当今中国日益扩大的差距和不平等现象，及其带来的紧迫挑战。尽管中国已经迅速成长为一个充满生机和活力的中等收入国家，但是在城乡之间、男性和女性之间，以及富裕的东部沿海地区和较贫穷的中西部地区之间，仍然存在较大差距。作为讨论的延伸，2013年12月联合国驻华系统发布了题为“公平在中国”的报告。这个报告是联合国旨在探讨公平概念和政策以缩小差距主题系列报告的第一篇。

本文题为“中国经济转型中的性别平等”。它着重讨论了市场转型中的女性和就业问题，是有关中国公平问题系列专题报告的一部分。改革开放以来，中国女性的就业率出现下降趋势。特别是90年代国有企业改革之后，中国女性的就业率下降得更为迅速。本文由刘伯红、李玲和杨春雨三位学者撰稿，从就业机会、收入和无酬劳动三个方面，详细分析了中国经济转型中的性别不平等状况及其影响，为在中国未来的经济社会发展中推动性别平等提出了基于社会性别视角的政策建议。

女性权利即人权。保护女性权益是政府的责任和义务。促进性别平等和女性赋权深植于联合国系统的工作目标中。我们相信，在中国实现性别平等不仅对中国和谐、稳定的发展有益，而且对于中国履行其对国际社会的承诺，对她在国际舞台上的崛起和日益增长的全球领导地位都有着重要的意义。



Julia Broussard (汤竹丽)
国别项目主任
联合国妇女署中国办公室



本出版物中所使用的定义及展示的资料，凡涉及到任何国家、领土、城市或地区，或其当局的法律地位，或涉及其边境或边界的界限划分等内容，均不反映联合国驻华系统的观点。

本著作中所示数据和信息以及其中所表达的观点，不代表联合国驻华系统的官方立场。

版权所有 ©：联合国驻华系统 2015 年出版

版权所有，不得翻印