

Country Gender Profile

*All data as on December 2005

A. Human Development Indicators : Progress on the MDGs

Target Number/ Indicator Number	Series name	Data for Year 2005 or whichever is latest
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes (UNESCO)	97.4 (1991)
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, girls (UNESCO)	95.3 (1991)
3/6	Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, boys (UNESCO)	99.4 (1991)
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, per cent (UNESCO)	98.9 (2004)
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, women, per cent (UNESCO)	98.5 (2004)
3/8	Literacy rates, aged 15-24, men, per cent (UNESCO)	99.2 (2004)
5/14	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates)	26 (2004)
6/16	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	56 (2000)
HDI Rank		GDI Rank
85		64
		GEM Rank
		N. A.

B. Women in Decision making roles - Gender disaggregated data

1) Legislature

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.
National	20.3 (1990: 21.3)	604 (1990: 634)	2980 (1990: 2978)
State (Provincial)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Local Bodies(data maybe aggregated or indicative)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

2) Executive

a) Government – Ministerial Positions

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National	3.57	1	28	Minister of Justice
State (Provincial)	9.9	N.A.	N.A.	
Local Bodies	16.9	N.A.	N.A.	

b) Top Bureaucracy

	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	Comment
National	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
State (Provincial)	27.8	N.A.	N.A.	Civil servants

3) Judiciary

	No. of women	Total No.	Comments

Supreme Court	4	44	Members are presidents of the High Courts	
High Courts	N.A.	N.A.		
4) Political Parties				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Membership of men and women	19.2	13593600	70.8 Million (2005)	
Women in executive committees or equivalent decision making bodies in the party	16.8	344	2047 (2005)	
5) Trade Union				
	% of women	No. of women		
Women in the governing bodies of major National Trade Unions	17.4	4		
Industry wise (as available in respective countries)	Industry	Male (%)	Female (%)	
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Initiatives for gender equality in the trade unions a) Campaign to legitimate rights and interests of women workers (2003) b) Art. 3, Chapter 1 Trade Union Law c) d)				
6) Private and public corporate business				
	Male (%)	Female (%)		
Top /middle management	N.A.	N.A.		
Women entrepreneurs : 20%				
7) Academic World				
	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
Top and middle academic positions	29.64	N.A.	N.A.	
C) Women in the workforce – Gender Disaggregated Data				
Formal Sector	Sector	Male (%)	Female (%)	
	Garments and other fiber making	33.31	66.69	
	Record media replication in printing industry	61.75	38.25	
	Electronics/Telecommunications equipment	53.01	47.99	
	Coal mining and quarrying	84.98	15.02	
Informal Sector	% of women	No. of women	Total No.	
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural employees (ILO)		40,9%	
D) Policy framework for gender equality				
UN/ International Conventions ratified a) 1965: Convention against Discrimination in Education b) 1955: Bandung Declaration				

<p>c) 1980: CEDAW Convention d) 1952: Convention of Political Rights of Women</p>	
<p>National policies/ plans for gender equality/mainstreaming a) National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) b) Law on Protection of Rights and Interests of Women c) Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (1995-2000) d) Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010)</p>	
<p>E) Institutional Mechanisms</p>	
<p>Role and functioning of statutory bodies NWCCW: under the State Council, plays important role in coordinating and promoting relevant government departments to do women's and child's work well, as well as formulating and organizing the implementation of the outlines for the development of women and children, providing necessary human, financial and material resources</p>	
<p>Parliamentary Committees: The NPC (National People's Congress) is actually trying to achieve gender equality in terms that it has in recent years passed a lot of laws to protect the rights of women. Still, hardly any women are senior officials; there is only one woman in the NPC's Standing Committee, who is designated to do, as it is called, women's work. There has not been a single really powerful woman in the history of the Peoples Republic of China.</p>	
<p>Other : Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010): outlines 34 major goals and 100 policies, measures accomplishments in 6 fields: economy, participation in decision-making and administration, education, health, law and environment; every governmental department and local government has worked out their own plan to achieve these goals</p>	
<p>F) Legal Equality</p>	
<p>Landmark legislation for gender equality in the last 25 years a) 2005: White Paper on Gender Equality in China (Green Book of Women) b) 2003: Regulations on Legal Aid for Women c) 1997: Revision of Criminal Law d)</p>	
<p>Discriminatory laws/ policies/practices a) Women must retire at age 55; 5 years earlier than men (heavy industry: women at 50, men at 55) b) Women are always the first ones to be let go. c) d)</p>	
<p>G) Affirmative Action Measures</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotas: Due to the 4th UN World Conference on Women in 1995, Jiang Zemin, the former President introduced the guideline that in every organ of both government and party should be at least one woman. Was annulled shortly after the conference finished. • Incentives: The government keeps distributing laws on gender equality. • Other: Both the All China Federation of Trade Unions and the All China Women's Federation have training facilities to increase their client's chances to find a job. 	
<p>H) Women's Movement in the country</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief history: Until "Great Revolution" in 1949, women were considered inferior to men, they were seen as property. 1898: Banning of feet binding, 	

<p>establishment of schools for women. The Communist Party enabled the women's movement in China (in order to win more votes). Since then the movement has always been close to the Communist Party of China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues: Equal rights for men and women • Achievements: Men and women basically enjoy the same rights, there are a lot of enforcement laws on gender equality • Links with political parties/ movements for democracy/peace/social justice: As the Communist Party fought their democratic revolution, they also pursued gender equality. The Party also controls the All China Women's Federation, although it is considering itself as a NGO. 	
<p>I) Issues in the country that need immediate attention for gender justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inequality in political area (only 9, 9% of senior officials are women) b) Discrimination in the job market (China Youth Daily survey: 77,3% think the topic need immediate attention) c) Female's right to live must be protected (birth ratios are now 119,86 males to 100 females, but 2005 criminal law for gender balance was amended, prohibiting gender selection, sentence is 3 years in jail and a fine) d) 60% of the people living in poverty are women 	<p>topic need</p>
<p>J) Enabling factors in the country for gender justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Communist Party of the Peoples Republic of China actually promotes the idea of gender justice and lays great effort in achieving these goals b) c) d) 	<p>idea of gender</p>
<p>K) Main Challenges/deterrents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exercise leadership in raising women's status b) For the All China Women's Federation to become a truly independent NGO. c) d) 	
<p>L) Comments and regional comparisons</p> <p>In the East gender equality is most definitely a more given fact than in the less urban and modern West of China.</p>	<p>modern West</p>