

China

Data Sheet: Labour Market Participation and Migration



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

Labour Market Participation and Migration in China

Facts and Figures¹

	Indicator		Analysis
LABOUR, WAGE and EMPLOYMENT	Female labour force participation (2010) ²	75.2%	Women are often discriminated against and have difficulty accessing formal employment. Chinese women continue to receive lower pay than men for performing the same job, are more likely to work in the informal sector, and often confined to positions that are aligned with socially constructed gender roles.
	Male labour force participation (2010) ³	85.3%	
	Proportion of women in labor force (2010) ⁴	46%	
	% of women in agriculture work force	70%	
	% of women who have face employment discrimination ⁵	10%	
	Women's income as percent of men ⁶	1990: urban-77.5%, rural 79%	
		2010: urban-67.3%, rural 56%	
	% of women in upper level management (2011) ⁷	25% (2009 it was 34%)	
EMPLOYMENT LAWS⁸	Women can work in all industries	No	Laws that protect women's rights, both inside and

¹ Source of all data unless otherwise specified is from the *UNDP Human Development Report 2010* (HDR 2010).

² OECD Labor Statistics 2012

³ *ibid*

⁴ NPAs 2001-2010 Facts and Figures, 2012.

⁵ ACWF Third Wave Survey on the Social Status of Women 2010

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Grant Thornton 2012

	Women can work the same night hours as men	Yes	outside of the workplace, are irregularly enforced and do not fully protect or advance women's rights or gender equality.
	Paid or unpaid maternity leave is available	Yes (90 days)	
	Paid or unpaid paternity leave is available	No	
	Proportion of enterprises implementing regulations specifically protecting female employees	54.9%	
MIGRATION	Total remittances (2010) ⁹	USD \$51 billion	China is experiencing the largest internal migration in the world with 211 million people moving from rural to urban centres. In addition, China is currently the second largest recipient of migrant remittances in the world. ¹⁰
	Total remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP (2008)	1.1%	
	Total remittance inflows per capita (2008)	USD \$37	
	Major destination countries for Chinese migrants ¹¹	USA, Canada, Japan, Singapore	
	Immigrant population (2010) ¹²	0.1%	
	Women as a percentage of immigrants ¹³	50%	
	Internal migration population	211 million	
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP)¹⁴	Ranking in the TIP Report	Tier 2 Watch List	Trafficking is most prevalent within China's internal migrant population. Women, children, and men continue to be victims of forced labour and sex trafficking.
	Ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons	Yes	

⁸ *Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice 2011-2012*, UN Women.

⁹ IOM China 2011, <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/china>.

¹⁰ IOM China 2011.

¹¹ IOM China 2011.

¹² IOM China 2011.

¹³ IOM China 2011.

¹⁴ *Trafficking in Persons Report 2011*, US State Department (TIP 2011).

	Ratified ILO Conventions on the abolition of forced labour	No	In 2011, China received a ranking of Tier 2 Watch List for the seventh consecutive year. The Chinese Government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Specifically, it does not adequately address all forms of trafficking nor does it effectively protect victims of trafficking.
	Number of uncovered cases of trafficking in women (2010) ¹⁵	2,439	
UN WOMEN in ACTION	<p>UN Women advocates for economic empowerment as women's right, and as an enormous benefit for societies and economies. UN Women helps countries enact laws and policies that increase women's access to economic resources, and to establish services that support sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>In China, UN Women is working to expand economic opportunities for women, promote employment equality between men and women, eliminate economic gender disparities, and strengthen women's rights to property and inheritance. UN Women is also supporting initiatives both at the grassroots and national levels to enhance women's economic security by providing technical expertise and financial support.</p>		

其他参考数据

	指标		分析
人口	中国总人口	1,354,100,000	中国目前出生性别比全球最高。出生性别比高的国家还有：阿美尼亚 (116.5)、阿塞拜疆 (115.6)、韩国(110)、印度 (108.5)。
	性别出生比(每 100 个女性出生者相对的男性人数) (2010)	121.2	
	女性寿命 ¹⁶	75 年	
	男性寿命 ¹⁷	72 年	
发展指数	人类发展指标(HDI)	排名 89 (0.663)	中国的人类发展指标在169个国家中居中等，但性别不平等指标在受调研的138个国家中高居榜
	性别不平等指标(GII)	排名 38 (0.405)	

¹⁵ NPAs for 2001-2010 Facts and Figures 2012, UNICEF and UNFPA

¹⁶ 世界发展报告 2012: 性别平等和发展 (世界银行,2012).

¹⁷世界发展报告 2012.

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贫困和就业	日均生活费低于 1.25 美元的人口 (2005) ¹⁸	15.9%	日均生活费低于 1.25 和 2 美元的总人口数继续大幅减少。例如，日均生活费低于 1.25 美元的人口在 2002 年是 28.4%，到 2005 年已降低至 15.9%。此外，日均生活费低于 2 美元的人口也由 2002 年的 51.1% 减少到 2005 年的 36.3%。
	日均生活费低于 2 美元的人口(2005) ¹⁹	36.3%	
	日均生活费低于 1.25 美元的就业人口 (2000-8)	18.3%	
	生活在国家贫困线以下人口	2.8%	
教育和就业	中学以上学历女性人口(2010)	54.8%	在中国，中学以上学历女性低于同期男性所占比例，而接受高等教育带给个人更多就业机会。而且性别不平等的教育体系造成女性在劳动力市场的劣势地位。
	中学以上学历男性人口(2010)	70.4%	
生殖健康²⁰	孕产妇死亡率(每十万人例) (2008)	38	中国孕产妇死亡率在过去几十年急剧下降。在 1990 年该比例为 110，而到了 2008 年每十万新生儿中才有 38 例。
	生产时的技术支持(2000-8)	98%	
	流产合法化	是	
	避孕药具的使用, 15-49 岁之间女性 (2000-8) ²¹	86%	
死亡率	新生儿死亡率(每千人) (2008)	18	中国儿童死亡率显著低于亚洲其他国家，包括韩国（每千人中42例），印度（52例），柬埔寨（69例）。然而，中国的儿童死亡率仍然高于经合组织中发达国家的平均水平（5例）。
	五岁以下儿童死亡率(每千人)(2008)	21	
	女性成人死亡率(每千人) (2008)	84	
	男性成人死亡率(每千人) (2008)	140	

¹⁸世界发展报告 2012.

¹⁹世界发展报告 2012.

²⁰世界妇女发展纲要: 追求公正 2011-2012, 联合国妇女署(POWW 2011).

²¹世界妇女发展纲要 2011.

指标和数据说明

性别不平等指标:

新的性别不平等指标(GII)反映了女性在三个方面的弱势地位——生殖健康、赋权和经济活动。生殖健康是从死亡率和青年生育率来衡量；赋权从女性参政率以及接受中高等教育的比例来衡量；经济活动是从工作单位两性占有率来衡量。该指标从这三个方面反映了人类发展中的缺失。

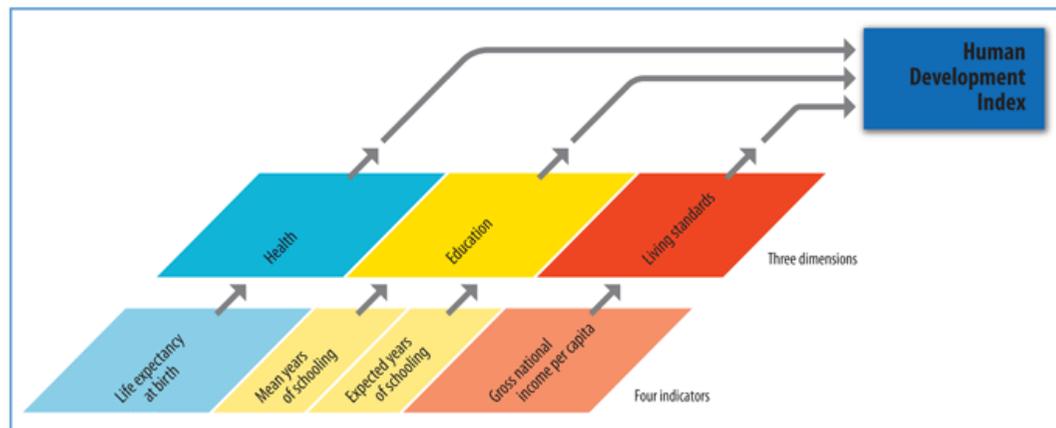
从三个方面衡量性别不平等造成的人类发展成就缺失—生殖、赋权，和劳动市场。

人类发展指标:

人类发展指标为每个方面设有最低和最高标准，它可以呈现出一国发展与这些标准间的关系，以 0-1 之间的数值表示。

Components of the Human Development Index

The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators



Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

Source: HDRO.

A Guide to the US State Department Trafficking in Persons Tiers²²

TIER 1

Countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards.

TIER 2

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

TIER 2 WATCH LIST

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards AND:

- a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing;
- b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or
- c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.

TIER 3

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

²² TIP 2011.