



中华人民共和国国家统计局

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF CHINA

SOCIETY OF KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN CHINA

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GENDER EQUALITY IN CHINA

- Gender Equality: One of the Basic National Policies in China, incorporated into Constitution of China: *Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all sphere of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.*
- National Program of Action for Development of Women (NPAW): 1995-2000, 2001-2010, 2011-2020
(NPAC for children)
- The National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW): Composed of 33 member units
- NPA Monitoring: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with the Committee members



THE DATA SOURCES OF GENDER STATISTICS IN CHINA

The most relative statistics to reflect situation of education and science & technology activities by gender are:

- Educational Statistics: annual report, from administrative records of Ministry of Education (MOE).
- Science and Technology (S&T) Statistics: annual report, from NBS, MOE, MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology).
- R&D Resource Census (2009): NBS, MOE, MOST
- Population Census (2010, 2000): NBS

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- Education:

Rapid development of education in China for last 20 years.

Table 1: Promotion Rate by Level of Education (%)

Year	Primary to Junior Secondary	Junior Secondary to Senior Secondary
1990	74.6	40.6
2000	94.9	51.2
2010	98.7	87.5

Source: Education Statistics, MOE



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Table 2: Gross Enrolment Ratio

Year	Senior Secondary Education	Higher Education
2000	42.8	12.5
2005	52.7	21.0
2010	82.5	26.5

Source: Education Statistics, MOE

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Table 3: Number of Students and Percentage of Female, by level of education

Education level	Number of Students (million)		of which: Female (%)	
	2010	2000	2010	2000
Higher Education	29.2	7.0	51.1	42.1
Secondary Education	96.0	85.8	48.0	46.9
Primary Education	99.4	130.1	46.2	47.6

Higher and secondary levels include adult education.

Source: Education Statistics, MOE



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Table 4 : Average Education-year of Population age 6+

unit: year

	Total	Male	Female	Gender Difference
1990	6.26	7.03	5.44	1.59
2000	7.62	8.14	7.07	1.07
2009	8.38	8.81	7.94	0.87

Source: Calculations based on Population Statistics, NBS

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- Education:

Obvious gender gaps on top level

Table 5A : Number of Postgraduates and Percentage of Female

	Total (thousand)	of which: Female	% of Female
2000	301	100	33.3
Doctoral Program	67	16	24.0
Master Program	234	84	36.0
2010	1538	736	47.9
Doctoral Program	259	92	35.5
Master Program	1279	644	50.4

Source: Education Statistics, MOE

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Table 5B: Number of On-job Postgraduates and Percentage of Female, 2010

	Total (thousand)	of which: Female	% of Female
Total	420	154	36.6
Doctoral Program	3	1	33.3
Master Program	417	153	36.6

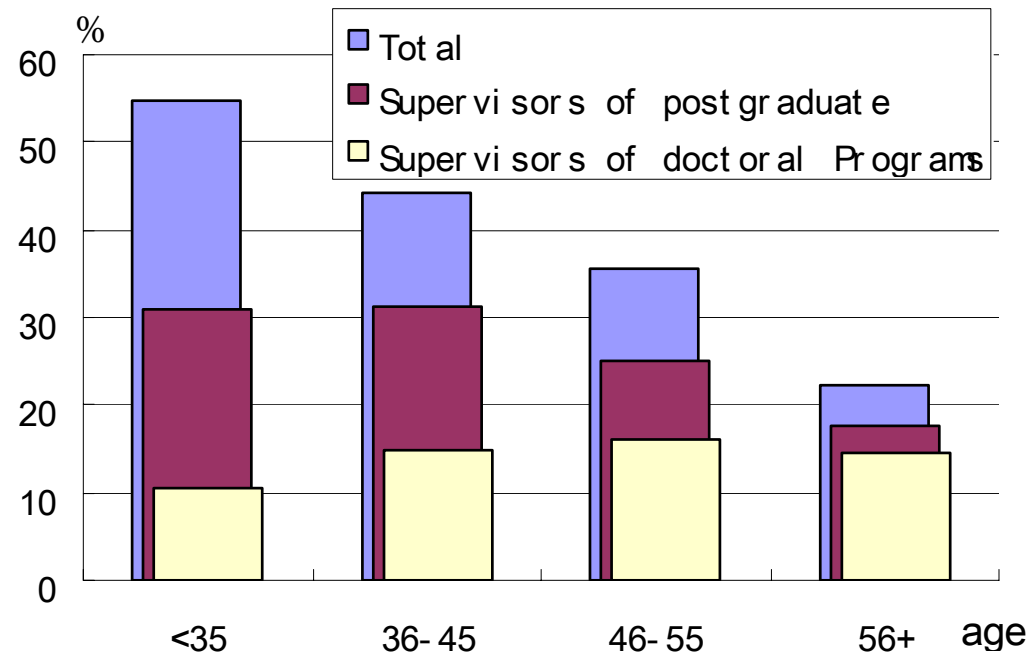
Source: Education Statistics, MOE



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Figure 1. The Percentage of Female Teachers in Higher Education School, by age (2010)



Source: Education Statistics, MOE



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- Science and Technology: **Less women access to**

In China, female keeps high employment rate, but they less access to higher or newer fields of science and technology.

Table 6: Number of R&D Personnel and Percentage of Female

(thousand)

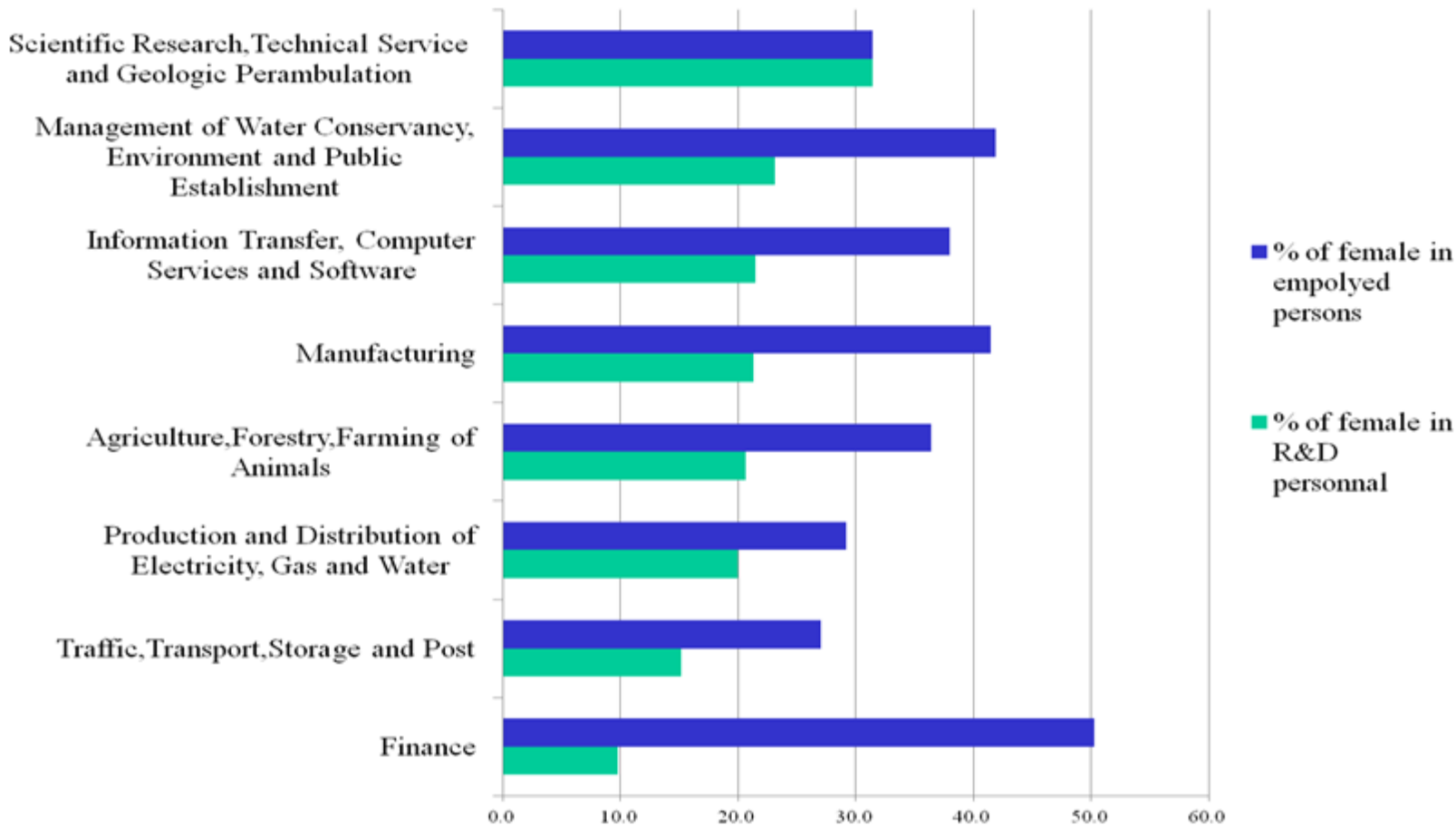
Year	Total Number	of which: Female	% of Female
2009	3184	789	24.8
2010	3542	894	25.2

Sources: Second R&D Resource Census (2009) and S&T Statistics(2010)

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- Science and Technology

Figure 2. Percentage of Female in Certain Industries (2009)



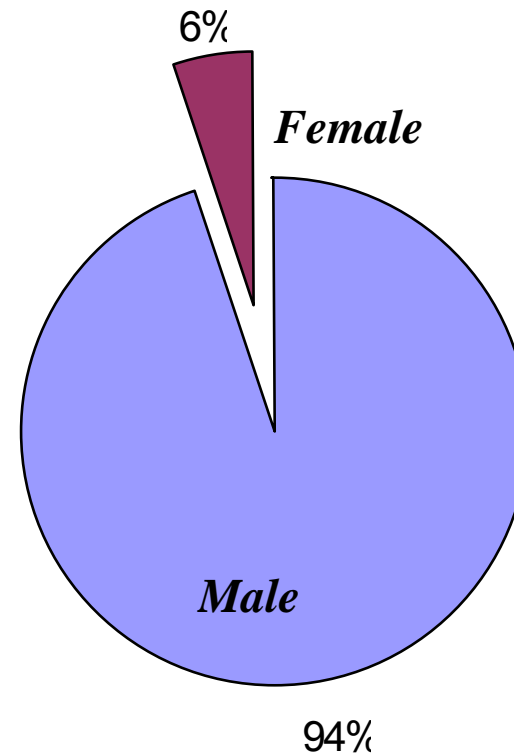
Sources: Second R&D Resource Census (2009) and Labour Statistics, NBS.



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Figure 3. Percentage of Female Academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE)



Sources: Calculations by data of official website of CAS and CAE



CONCLUSION

From the data, we can see the women's situation improve significantly in education and science and technology fields, while the gender gaps still exist. However, since women has less access to advanced science and technology field, they are still less advantage in a society of knowledge economy. Hence, women might be kept in a less advance status. The gender equality on higher education will be the fundamental solution.

THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION

