



# 当代中国妇女家庭地位研究

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC STATUS IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA

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# 序

妇女发展是当今世界普遍关注的一个重大问题。妇女地位的提高是社会文明进步的重要标志。联合国专门建立了妇女地位委员会,从1975年以来已先后召开了三次世界妇女大会,第四次大会将于明年在北京召开。历次大会都以谋求平等、发展与和平为主题。

中国共产党和中华人民共和国历来重视妇女解放与发展,重视提高妇女地位与保障妇女权益。中国共产党从诞生之日起,就把实现妇女解放和男女平等作为奋斗目标之一。中华人民共和国第一部宪法明文规定:“妇女有同男子平等的选举权和被选举权”,“有劳动的权利”和“受教育的权利”,“在政治的、经济的、文化的、社会的和家庭的生活各个方面享有同男子平等的权利。”党和政府先后制定了一系列政策与措施,为广大妇女参加生产劳动、参政议政、接受教育、实现婚姻自由等创造了良好的社会条件,使妇女地位得到了根本的改善。中国广大妇女已成为创造物质文明与精神文明的生力军和建设有中国特色的社会主义的伟大力量,而且在建立民主、平等、和睦的现代家庭中起着重要的作用。

在我国加快建立社会主义市场经济体制和现代化建设步伐的新形势下,妇女既获得了前所未有的发展机会,也面临着新的挑战,有许多新问题急需解决。中国社会科学院人口研究所承担的联合国人口基金资助的CPR/90/P06项目中的“当代中国妇

女地位研究”课题,经过课题组全体成员的数年努力,在有关部门与专家的支持下,已推出《面对 21 世纪的选择——当代妇女研究最新理论概览》、《当代中国妇女地位抽样调查资料》和《当代中国妇女的地位》等著作和资料。现在他们又撰写出版《当代中国妇女家庭地位研究》,比较全面地分析了当代中国妇女的家庭地位。我相信,这一著作的出版对妇女地位的继续提高和妇女权益的切实保障将起到积极的促进作用,并为 1995 年第四次世界妇女大会的召开做出自己的贡献。

正如本书所指出的,由于我国社会发展水平的制约和旧观念的影响,我国妇女家庭地位的总水平在事实上仍低于男性,农村妇女地位低于城市妇女,各地区间也不平衡。要真正实现男女在事实上的平等,充分发挥妇女在社会主义现代化建设中的“半边天”作用,仍然是任重而道远,需要全国男女同胞共同进行长期不懈的努力!

彭佩云

一九九四年七月二十三日

# Preface

The development of Women is a significant problem that is widely concerned by people all over the world. The rise of women's status is an important mark of social progress and civilization. The UN Committee of Women's Status was especially founded by the United Nation and since 1975, World Conference on Women has been held for three times successively. The Fourth Conference on Women will be held in Beijing next year. The principal subject of various meetings was to strive for equality, progress and peace.

The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China have always paid much attention to women's liberation and development, the rise of women's status and the protection of women's rights and interests. When it came into being, the Communist Party took women's liberation and equality between the sexes as one of the targets of its struggles. The first Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulated in explicit terms: "Women share the equal right to vote and to be voted with men", "have the right of employment", "have the right of receiving education" and "have the equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, social and family lives." The Party and the Government formulated a series of policies and measures to create favorable social conditions for women to participate in labor, receive education, participate in government and so

cial affairs and to gain freedom of marriage, so women's status has been improved radically. A great number of Chinese women have become fresh activists in creating material and spiritual civilization and in building the socialist state with Chinese characteristics. In building the socialist state with Chinese characteristics. In building democratic, harmonic and modern families with the relation on equal basis, women have also played an important role.

Now we are speeding up the building of socialist market economy system and socialist modernization. Under this new circumstances, women have not only got unprecedented developing opportunities, but also been confronted with new challenges. There are many new problems to be solved eagerly. "A Study of Women's Status in Contemporary China" undertaken by the Population Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is one of the CPR/90/P06 projects, subsidized by the UNFPA. The members of the research group have worked for many years, and under the support of experts and departments concerned, they have published a series of books such as "Facing the 21 st Century Choice — The Newest Theory Outlined on Issues Concerning Contemporary Chinese Women", "Sampling Survey Data of Women's Status in Contemporary China", and "Women's Status in Contemporary China". Now "Women's Domestic Status in Contemporary China" will be published and in this book, the domestic status of contemporary chinese women is analysed more comprehensively. I believe that this book will play an important role in raising women's status and protecting women's rights and interests.

As mentioned in this book, due to the obstacles of traditional

customs and the level of social development in China Women' s status is still lower than that of men, the rural women' s status is lower than that of urban women, in order to realize the real equality between men and women and bring the initiative of the women into full play, it goes without question that we still have along way to go. So we all, men and women, have to do our best to contribute our shares with sustained efforts.

**Peng peiyun**

**July 23, 1994**



# 前言

“当代中国妇女地位研究”是由中国社会科学院人口研究所承担的联合国人口基金资助的 **CPR/90/PO6** 项目的一个研究课题,是中国社会科学院的重点项目,也是同美国东西方中心人口研究所合作分析的课题。

研究当代中国妇女地位有着深刻的国际和国内背景。从国际上看,妇女运动广泛开展。自 40 年代以来,一些人民民主——社会主义国家和大批独立的民族国家的妇女解放运动深入发展,60 年代以后,新的女权运动席卷西方世界。人口学者开始注意研究妇女地位同人口转变的关系。联合国于 1975 年在墨西哥城召开的第一次世界妇女大会,通过了《关于妇女的平等地位和她们对发展与和平的贡献的宣言》和《世界行动计划》。相继,1980 年召开的第二次世界妇女大会举行了《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》的签字仪式;1985 年第三次世界妇女大会通过了《到 2000 年提高妇女地位内罗毕前瞻性战略》。1995 年将在中国北京召开的第四次世界妇女大会仍以谋求平等、发展与和平为会议主题。可见,争取男女平等,提高妇女地位,是世界妇女运动的长期战略任务,也是妇女研究的重大课题。

从国内来说,中国共产党自建立之日起就把实现男女平等作为奋斗目标之一,在各个革命时期领导开展妇女解放运动。中华人民共和国的成立,标志着中国妇女运动进入了一个新的历史时期。中国政府一贯重视妇女的解放和发展,努力提高妇女地

位,发挥妇女在革命和建设中的作用。女性有文化人口大幅度增加,妇女就业率是世界最高国家之一,大批妇女干部被选拔到领导岗位,她们在各个社会领域和建设现代家庭中发挥着重要作用,因而在社会中享有政治、经济、文化、法律的各种权利,在家庭中享有各种重大事务的共同决策权。在一个长的时期内,我国妇女研究只偏重于婚姻家庭和妇女解放问题,对妇女地位没有专门研究。在改革开放和现代化建设的进程中,特别是随着市场经济的发展,一方面为妇女创造了发挥聪明才智、施展才华的有利环境和各种机遇;另一方面在竞争和效益面前,又使妇女受到了新的挑战,出现了上学难、就业难、晋升难的问题。在妇女处于机遇和挑战并存的局面下,人们在妇女地位问题的认识上和对策上存在着明显的不同的见解和主张。这种现实迫切要求我们深入调查,研究我国妇女地位的现状,从实际出发,探索我国如何抓住有利时机,勇于迎接挑战,促进妇女发展,提高妇女地位的新思路和新对策,充分发挥妇女在推进改革开放和现代化建设中的“半边天”的作用。这正是人口学、社会学急需研究的重大课题。

(女性人口占总体人口的一半。妇女地位的提高是社会进步的重要标志。)因而研究当代中国妇女地位具有重大的理论意义和实际意义。以往对妇女地位的研究,通常的假设是以妇女的教育、劳动就业和收入来度量她们对资源的控制,这种控制进而决定她们在社会和家庭中的权力和地位。然而在现实生活中,仅以这些因素作为衡量妇女地位的指标,是远远不够的。于是,需要扩大这一研究领域的视野,探索一个较教育、就业和收入所展示的更为深入而全面的符合我国国情的评价妇女地位的指标体系,运用性别分层理论和现代分析方法,既从宏观上也从微观上、既用有形指标也从性别规范进行剖析,以加深对妇女地位的

理论研究和实证研究。为此,本课题组在开展研究过程中,自1989年起,先后举办了妇女发展、妇女地位、数据分析讲习班;搜集国内外的妇女研究成果,撰写出版了《面对21世纪的选择——当代妇女研究最新理论概览》;联合10个省、市、区的有关研究单位进行了“当代中国妇女地位”的抽样调查,并汇总上海、广东、山东、吉林、陕西、宁夏六省市区调查数据编辑出版了《当代中国妇女地位抽样调查资料》(中英文版);召开了“当代中国妇女地位国际学术研讨会”,从其论文中选编出版了《当代中国妇女的地位》(中英文文集)。正是在这样的基础上,编写出这部《当代中国妇女家庭地位研究》专著,通过定性与定量的科学分析和描述,力求客观地展示出我国妇女家庭地位的总体水平。

妇女地位从微观和宏观的角度可划分为妇女的家庭地位和社会地位。我国一直比较注重妇女社会地位的研究,近年来成果甚丰。而妇女家庭地位的研究则刚刚起步,对家庭内夫妻拥有与控制家庭资源的权力和在家庭中享有的威望以及夫妻对家庭重大事务参与决策的能力,尤其是妇女对生育行为的决策权尚少研究,而对这些问题的研究不仅关系到妇女本身的发展和社会的进步,而且由此所获得的成果必然是当代我国男女权力定位的真实体现。本书正是专门研究新中国的妇女家庭地位的现状、变化及其趋势。全书共九章。第一章论述本书的研究对象、理论假设、度量指标、分析方法和研究背景与意义;从第二章到第七章分别从妇女婚姻自主权、生育决策权、经济收入的管理支配权与消费决定权、自我发展抉择权与对子女发展的发言权、家庭性别劳动分工、对性别规范的认同态度等多方面多层次地论证妇女在家庭中的角色、权利和地位;第八章对我国妇女家庭地位及既有水平的成因进行综合比较分析;末章阐明中国妇女家庭地位今后发展趋势,并提出有针对性的政策建议。

这部专著,是理论研究和实证研究相结合的成果,力图在理论上有所创新,为妇女研究填补空白;在实践上有助于妇女工作的开展,为进一步提高妇女地位增添动力;并以实际行动为迎接第四次世界妇女大会明年在中国首都——北京的召开做出自己的贡献。这正是本书编著的目的。同时,我们期待着有越来越多的关于中国妇女地位的论著问世,以推动妇女问题研究的深入发展。

我们深知,由于作者研究水平和占有资料有限,写作中难免有不足之处,诚心欢迎本书读者、妇女研究学者专家与实际工作者指正。

借本书出版之机,我们衷心感谢对本项目给予有力资助和支持的联合国人口基金、中国对外贸易经济合作部和中国社会科学院,诚挚感谢本课题的国际国内的合作单位与合作者,非常感谢对本课题给予有益指导的专家学者和有关领导,特别是国务委员、国务院妇女儿童工作委员会主任彭佩云同志,还要感谢一直精诚努力为本书作出可贵贡献的全体课题组成员。愿我们今后继续发扬这种通力合作精神!

沙吉才

1994年6月

# Forward

“The studies on Women’s Status in Contemporary China” undertaken by the Population Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is one of the CPR/90/P06 projects subsidized by the UNFPA. It is a key item of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and also a subject of joint analysis with the Population Program of East—West Center, USA.

The studies of the status of contemporary Chinese women has a profound national and international background. Since the 1940s, in some socialist countries and a great number of independent countries, women’s liberation movements have developed profoundly. Since the 1960s new feminist movements have engulfed the western world, and demographers began to pay more attention to studying the relations between women’s status and population transition. The First World Conference on Women held by U. N. in Mexico City in 1975 adopted the “Declaration on the Equal Status of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace” and the “World Program of Action”; the Second World Conference on Women in Copenhagen in 1980 held a signing ceremony to the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and Third World Conference on Women was held in Nairobi in 1985 and adopted the Nairobi Forward—looking Strategy to Enhance the Status of Women

by 2000. In 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women will be held in Beijing, the principal subject of this meeting is still to strive for equality, development and peace. It is so clear that to fight for equality between men and women and to raise women's status are long strategic tasks for world women movement.

As to China, the Communist Party has since its birth taken the realization of equality between men and women as one of the objectives of its struggle, and led women liberation movements in various revolutionary periods. The foundings of the People's Republic of China marks the beginning of a new historical period of Chinese Women movement. Chinese Government has always been thinking highly of women's liberation and development, and made great efforts to the raising of women's status, and brought them into full play in revolution and construction. In China, literate female population has increased greatly; the employment rate of Chinese women is one of the highest in the world; many women carders are selected to the leading posts, they play an important part in our socialist construction as well as in creating modern families. Therefore in society, women enjoy political, economical, cultural and legal rights, and in their own families they enjoy the right of making decisions together with other family members in various important family affairs.

For a long time, the research on women issues in China has inclined to the aspects of marriage, family and women's liberation, but lacked in special research on women's status. During the period of reform and opening to the outside world and in the construction of modernization especially in the development of market economy, women are going to have favorable conditions and various opportuni-

ties to give full play to their professional knowledge or skills. But on the other hand, facing free competition and economic benefit, they are also confronted with new challenges and discriminations; difficult to be educated, difficult to be employed and to be raised to higher posts. Under the circumstances of both opportunities and challenges, how to realize women's status, there are quite different opinions and countermeasures. So we have to make a thorough investigation, to study the existing circumstances of women's status and to seek out a new point of view and a favorable way of raising women's status practically, so as to bring them into full play in the construction of socialist modernization. This is just the urgent and significant research subject of demographic and sociological fields.

In China, female population accounts for half of the whole population. Women's status is an important mark of social progress and civilization. Therefore the studies on women's status in contemporary China have an important meaning both theoretically and practically. In the past, an obvious viewpoint in the studies on women's status is that women's right and position either in family or in society is decided by their personal possessions which is often measured supposedly by their conditions of education, employment and income. But in practical life, to measure women's status merely with these factors is far from enough. So we have to enlarge this research field and to seek a more comprehensive measurement of women's position fully accord with the existing circumstances of our country. And we make analysis with gender stratification and modern analyzing method macroscopically and microscopically, not only according to direct or indicators but also the gender norm to deepen the research of

women' s status both theoretically and practically.

In order to complete the study well, we have finished both the theoretical and material preparations. Since 1989, various training programs on women' s development, women' s status and data analysis have been conducted successively. Based on the reference materials both at home and abroad, we wrote and published "Facing the 21 st Century' s Choice-The Newest Theory outlined on Women' s Status in Contemporary China", We allied ourselves with departments concerned of 10 provinces and municipalities, and made together the sampling Survey of " Women' s Status in Contemporary China". With the survey data of 6 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Guangdong, Shandong, Jilin, Shanxi and Ningxia, we compiled and published " Sampling Survey Data of Women' s Status in Contemporary China" (Chinese and English version ). We also published " Women' s Status in Contemporary China" , which is paper collection form the " International Seminar on Women' s Status in Contemporary China". On the basis of all these, by using some of statistical data we compiled and published the monograph entitled " Women' s Domestic Status in Contemporary China" ,trying to show objectively the general level of women' s status in contemporary China.

From the macroscopic and microscopic point of view, women' s status can be divided into social status and domestic status. In China, most studies pay much more attention to the women' s social status and have achieved great results. But on the other hand, studies on women' s domestic status are just in its beginning stage, how the Chinese women access to and control over resources such as income, fer-



tility, time, as well as important say on domestic affairs are very urgent priority areas for research. The study on Women's domestic status not only relates the social progress and development, but also reflects the actual status of women, it also contributes to bridging the gap of positive studies on women's domestic status in China. The volume of "Women's Domestic Status in Contemporary China" contains 9 sections. The 1st section introduces the objectives of research of this volume, theoretical framework and supposition, indicator system on evaluating women's domestic status, methodological issues and background of the research. In sections 2—7, the following problems are discussed separately; women's marital autonomy, fertility decision, right on income control, expense decisions on the children future, self-decision and division of labor in the household between husband and wife as well as attitudes on women. Section 8 gives a comprehensive comparative study on women's domestic status and the causal analysis. In the last section, it shows the future trends of the women's domestic status in China and sets forth proposals for policy assessment and research.

This monograph is a research result of combination of theory with practice. We hope it will bridge the gap in women's researches and show something new in the theoretical scope and will be helpful to the women's affair. And we would be very glad if it will give more motive force to the further raising of women's position. We also expect more and more books on Chinese women's status will come out so as to promote the research of women's issues in a deep-going way.

As it is limited by the level of the writers and materials pos-