

The changes of Chinese women in social economy

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International Journal of Science and Technology Research Archive, 2021, 01(02), 057–071

Publication history: Received on 27 September 2021; revised on 31 October 2021; accepted on 02 November 2021

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53771/ijstra.2021.1.2.0048>

Abstract

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, generation after generation of women have made pioneering efforts and contributed to China's construction, reform and development. In the great leap of the Chinese nation from standing up, becoming rich to becoming strong, great changes have taken place in the status of Chinese women. On the one hand, the old feudal ideas are gradually broken down and new education and ideas are deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. On the other hand, economic development also needs and relies on the wisdom and strength of women to make continuous progress. Starting from the demographic indicators, this paper makes a gradual and progressive analysis of health and education. Finally, combining with the relevant contents of the female employment index report, this paper makes a prospect and puts forward some suggestions to promote the further development of the equal rights movement and women's cause.

Keywords: Changes; Chinese women; Social economy; Statistical data

1. Foreword

The white paper "Equal development and sharing: the development and progress of women's cause in New China in the past 70 years" points out that "for the past 70 years, China's women's cause has always been closely connected with the development of the party and the state" [1]. Today's China's development is not only facing the current impact brought by sudden public health incidents, but also the era background of long-term social development cannot be ignored-the "demographic dividend" has disappeared, the aging problem has become increasingly prominent, the structure has been adjusted "from quantity to quality", and the GDP growth rate has gradually slowed down .

The histogram shows the number of permanent residents over 65 years old, while the line chart shows the proportion of residents over 65 years old in the total population.

Facing the opportunities and challenges of the new era, perhaps neighboring Japan's economic theory is also worth learning. Shinzo Abe wrote in "Unleashing the Power of" womenomics "that it is essential to unlock the potential of womenomics if the economy is to continue to develop.

Next, this paper analyzes the demographic indicators, health, education level, employment and career development of women respectively, and then explores the changes in social and economic fields.

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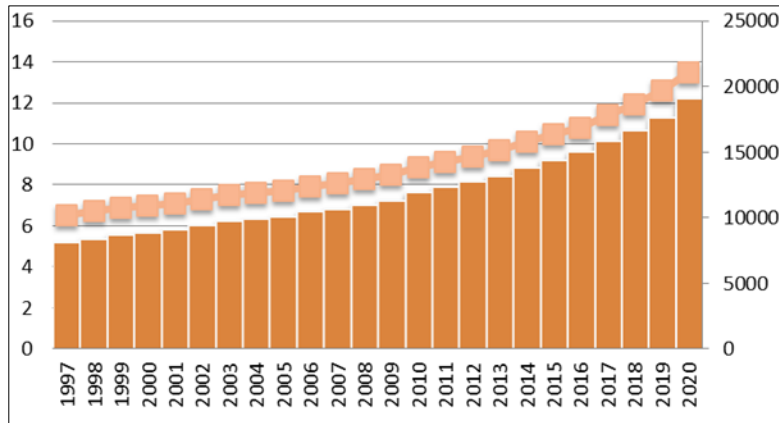


Figure 1 Changes in Population Aging

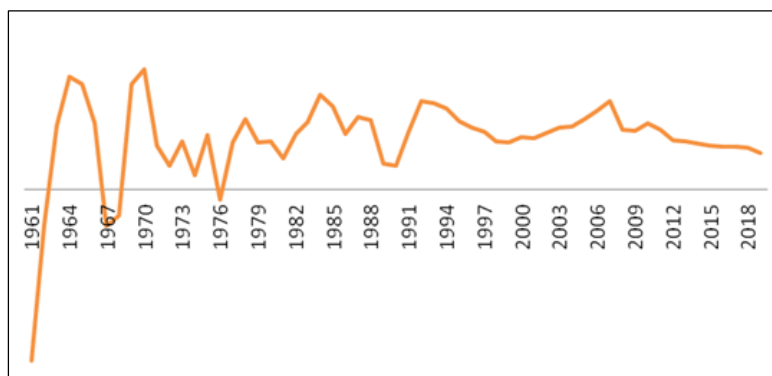


Figure 2 Changes in GDP Growth Rate in China

2. Demographic indicators

In nearly 20 years of official statistics, the male resident population has always been more than that of the female, with an excess of more than 30 million. The overall trend of the proportion of female permanent residents has been rising in the fluctuation, but it has not exceeded 49% all the time, which is still far from the true meaning of "half of the sky".

The dark histogram shows the number of male resident population, the light histogram shows the number of female resident population, and the line chart shows the ratio of female resident population to the total resident population.

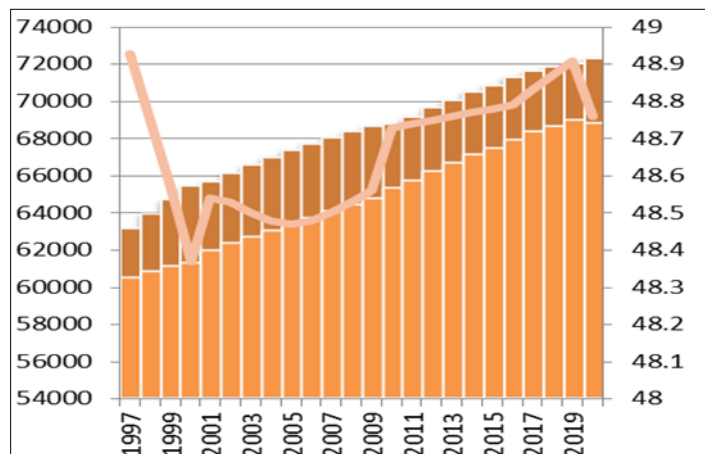


Figure 3 Proportion of Female Resident Population

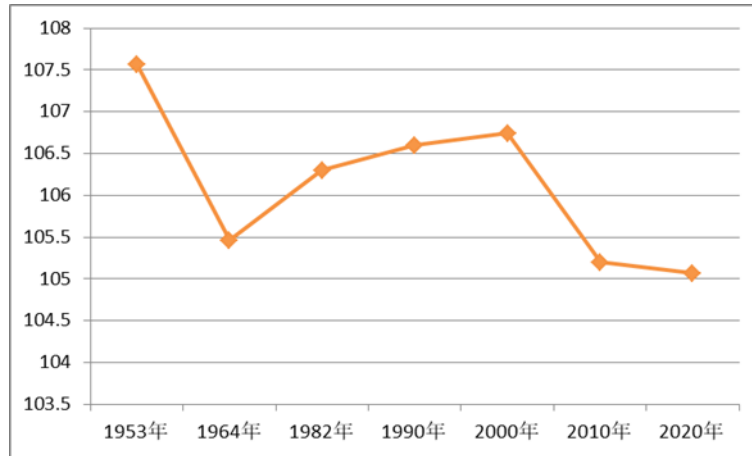


Figure 4 Sex Ratio of Population in Previous Censuses

From the census data, the gender structure is continuously improving

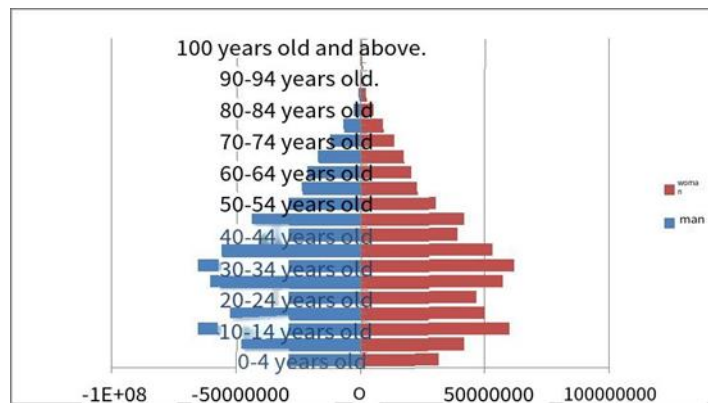


Figure 5 Population Pyramid for the Fifth Census

The population pyramid drawn according to the gender-age data of the fifth population census of our country (for the sake of picture effect, the number of men is set as a negative number, which is the opposite number of the real data, hereby explained).

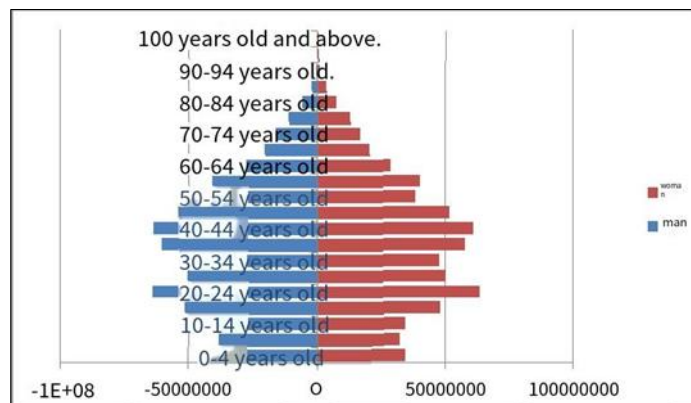


Figure 6 Population Pyramid for Six Censuses

The above picture shows the population pyramid drawn according to the gender-age data of the 6th national population census.

Comparing the above two graphs, we can see the changing trend of gender structure with age.



Figure 7 Results of Gender Proportion in the Seventh Population Census 1

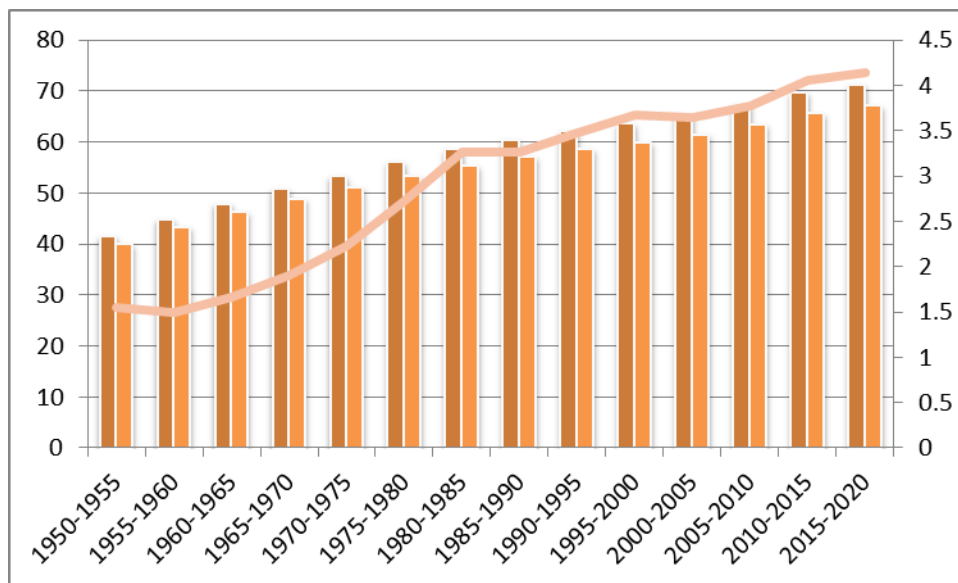


Figure 8 Average life expectancy and difference in life expectancy between men and women in less developed countries

In terms of overall shape, the pyramid shape of our country's population has gradually moved from the static shape like the top tower of a mosque, i.e. the proportion of the population in each age group is roughly balanced, to the shrinking shape with the bottom shrinking and the top widening. The age group with the largest population distribution has also been pushed from 25-40 to 35-50 (i.e. the same group born before family planning).

In terms of gender ratio, there are more males than females before the age of 70, which is extremely worrying (it may be the more serious sex selection behavior under the control of the family planning policy). However, this trend did not improve significantly even in 2010. The sex ratio in the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups is still around 118-119, seriously deviating from the normal value.

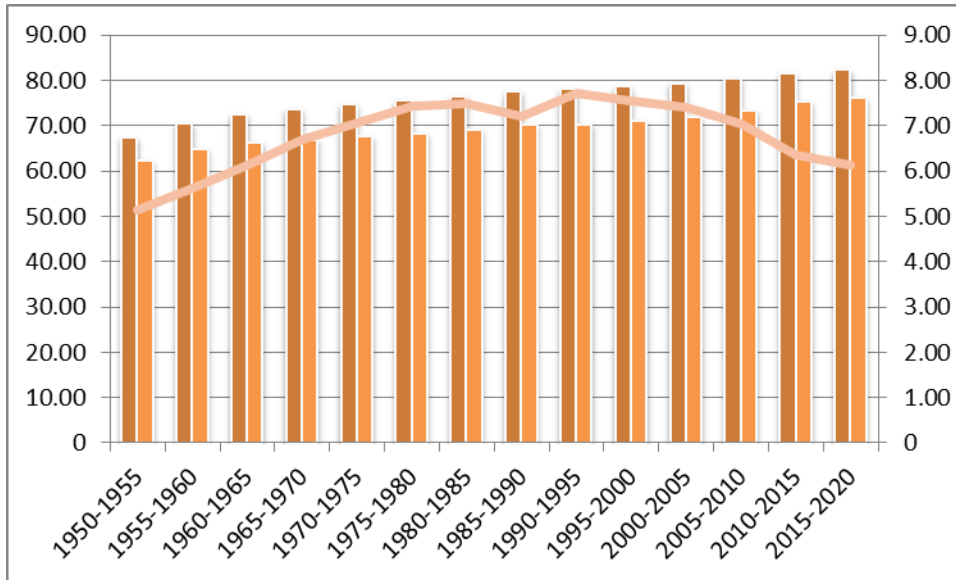


Figure 9 Average life expectancy and life expectancy difference between men and women in more developed countries

Compared with the results of the 7th population census just released, the sex ratio at birth decreased by 6.8 to 111.3, i.e. 111.3 boys for every 100 girls, as compared with the sixth population census in 2010. However, there is still a certain gap compared with the normal value of 103 ~ 107 set by the United Nations.

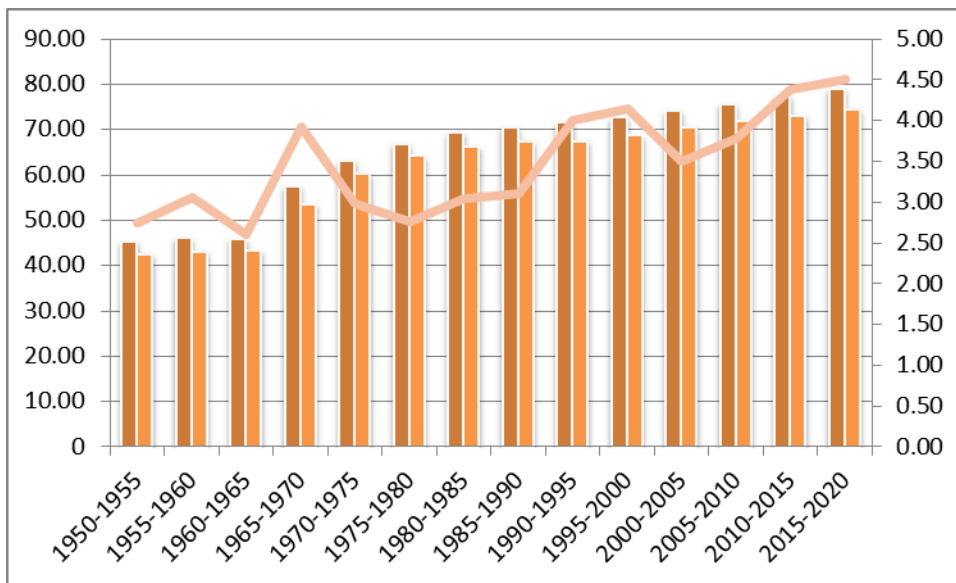


Figure 10 Average life expectancy and life expectancy difference between men and women in more developed countries

When we further observe the sex ratio at birth, we will find that the intentional sex selection of the fetus and the preference for boys over girls still exist. Breaking this requires more people to change their ideas and consciousness.

The sex ratio has never been a number. Behind the seemingly simple preference for sex are deep-rooted misconceptions and hidden social problems. Some women were deprived of the right to life from the beginning, and some women were treated unjustly. However, these absurd ideas still have influence and vitality in the circle of friends and relatives, and eventually lead to the bitter struggle of "bachelor village" and "single father with baby alone". There is no final winner under the unbalanced sex ratio. The brewing of this storm is not only oppressing those women who are trapped by childbirth, but also oppressing those men who cannot be seen.

The policy is improving day by day, the supporting medical care and the legal system are also gradually improving, and the social concept needs to be improved and promoted urgently.

From 1950 to 1955, the life expectancy of the whole country was about 44 years old, at which time the life expectancy of women was only less than 3 years longer than that of men (during this period, the life expectancy of the more developed countries and regions was 65 years, while that of women was 5.13 years higher than that of men; The average life expectancy of less developed countries and regions is 41.5 years, while that of women is only 1.5 years longer than that of men). Now, under the background that the average life expectancy is close to 77 years, the life expectancy of women is 4.5 years longer than that of men (while in the same period, the average life expectancy of more developed countries and regions is 82 years, while the life expectancy of women is 6.13 years higher than that of men; The average life expectancy of less developed countries and regions is 71 years, and that of women is 4 years longer than that of men).

It can be seen from this that the health situation in the world has been steadily improving. The starting point of the more developed countries and regions is relatively high. Although the development is slow, it is still at a high level. The less developed countries and regions have been increasing rapidly, and the life expectancy of these countries and regions has been growing steadily in the past 70 years.

Judging from the changes in the two indicators, namely, the average life expectancy of women and the difference between the average life expectancy of women and men in China, the health status of women in China has been improved continuously on the whole, but the change rate of the curve is not constant. It can be seen that the increase process is not smooth, but presents a "spiral upward" trend.

This trend has something to do with the political stability of the country and the improvement of people's lives after the founding of New China. It has benefited from the efforts to improve environmental sanitation and control infectious diseases in the development process of New China. It has also been affected by the promotion of China's urban and rural medical and health system, especially the rural cooperative medical system. At the same time, the establishment and improvement of maternal and child health care institutions have reduced the maternal and newborn mortality rates and greatly improved the health status of women.

However, it is not comprehensive to characterize the health status of men and women only by the average life expectancy years. Scholars such as Xu Jie and Li Shuzhuo pointed out that the increase in people's life expectancy is mainly due to the decrease in the mortality rate due to illness [2]. Therefore, although women's life expectancy is longer than that of men's, the increase is only due to unhealthy conditions such as illness and disability. Therefore, longevity is not entirely equal to health. Under the background of aging and the weakening of family care function, more attention should be paid to the quality of life in the final stage of life.

In their article "Analysis of the Health Disadvantages and Accumulation Mechanism of Female Elderly from the Perspective of Life Course", they consider life expectancy, self-assessment of health, cognitive function and depression tendency from the perspective of physical health and mental health respectively. Their research found that the proportion of female elderly who cannot take care of themselves is higher than that of male, and the ratio of life expectancy to remaining life is lower than that of male, and the gap will gradually increase with age. At the same time, women tend to give more negative self-assessment in the comprehensive subjective and objective assessment of health, and this trend is also gradually getting worse with age. In terms of cognitive function, the risk of cognitive impairment among the elderly women is 1.5 times higher than that of the elderly men. Compared with the urban elderly, the rural elderly as a whole have obvious disadvantages. The results obtained in the assessment of depressive symptoms are also similar. The depression level of the female elderly is generally higher than that of the male elderly. The depression level of the rural elderly is generally higher than that of the urban elderly, but the depression level of the elderly will decrease with the increase of education level. However, the female elderly are deprived of their right to education at an early

stage, especially in the rural areas. Therefore, they have also become the population with the greatest potential risk of mental health problems.

It can be seen that apart from the physiological reasons of different genders, it is more likely that social inequality has led to the health disadvantage of the female elderly.

Compared with men, women's health problems still need special attention, that is, the problem of childbirth and maternity safety. Song Yueping and others in the "reproductive behavior on the health of elderly women" in a more comprehensive consideration of the number of children, gender structure, birth time and long-term fertility related behavior, the establishment of accelerated aging time model to explore its impact on the health of elderly women [3]. Their research points out that having more children not only does not bring more benefits, but also significantly reduces the health benefits of elderly women. The support benefits brought by having more children will be offset by the health damage brought by the pressure of caring for children. At the same time, the gender of the children has no significant impact on the "illness" and "healthy living time" of the elderly women, which shows that the traditional idea of "raising children to prevent the elderly" is also untenable. At the same time, moderate childbearing age and longer childbearing period will significantly improve the health level of women in old age.

The darkest part is the population of the first child newly born in the sample, the lighter part is the total number of births of two children, and the lightest part is the third child.

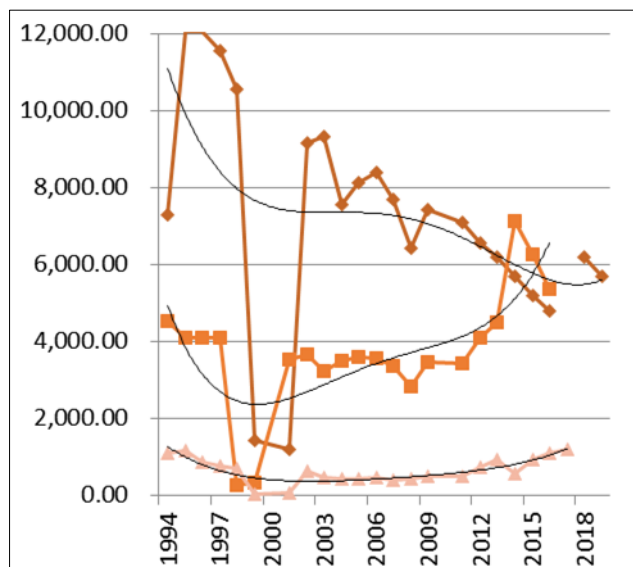


Figure 11 Number and Trend of First, Second and Third Childbearing

The above figure shows the number of births of one, two and three children in the past 25 years and the trend line fitted by polynomial method (the data of 1995, 2005 and 2015 are excluded to ensure the same base).

It can be seen that the fertility rate of one child shows a downward trend on the whole, while the fertility rate of two children, three children and above shows an upward trend. The difference is that the growth rate of two children is relatively large as the policy of "families whose parents are only children are allowed to have a second child" and "families where either parent is an only child are allowed to have a second child" is fully liberalized, while the growth rate of three children is relatively flat in the region. It is expected that the three-child policy will be more significant after it is liberalized this year.

It is worth noting that although the policy is gradually released, the impact on giving birth to the first child, the second child, the third child. And above is not consistent. Some population adjustment programs may not achieve the expected results due to the low fertility rate of one child. Although families with children are more likely to continue to have two, three or more children, the fertility desire of childless women does not increase but decreases.

This may be due to the fact that in the past 20 years or so, the advocacy of late marriage and late childbirth has gradually taken root in the hearts of the people. The age of first marriage of Chinese women has been continuously postponed, and in major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, it has been postponed to over 30 years old. At the same time, the initial

childbearing age was also postponed from 22 to 26. With the improvement of women's status and the change of old views, women's desire to have children has decreased and the number of expected offspring has decreased. In addition, in social surveys, factors such as "high work pressure", "high city housing prices" and "high education expenses" are also gradually becoming the common reasons for "not having children".

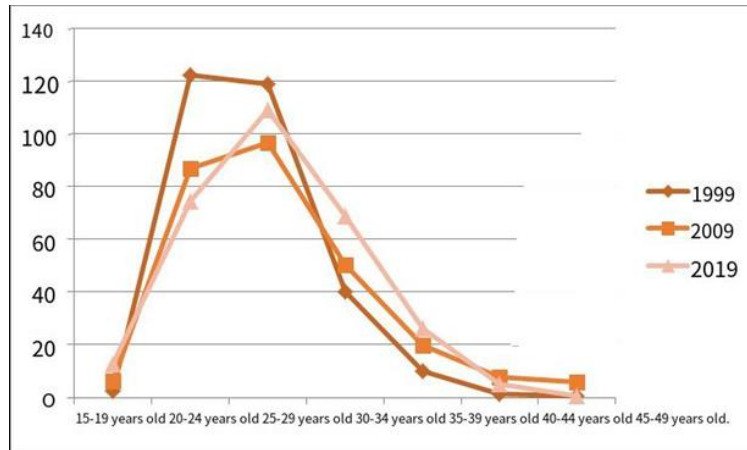


Figure 12 Fertility over time for different age groups

The above figure is the fertility rate data of the 5-year-old group at 10-year intervals. The fertility rate of the "main force" increased significantly from the 20-24 year-old group in 1999 to the 25-29 year-old group in 2009, and then to the 30-34 year-old group in 2019. It can be seen that the high tide of fertility has a tendency to shift towards a greater age, i.e. "marrying later and having children later".

The darker one is the fertility rate of one child in the age group of 15-19 years in the sample, the lighter one is the fertility rate of two children in this age group, and the lightest one at the bottom is the fertility rate of the third child (although this group is incredibly young).

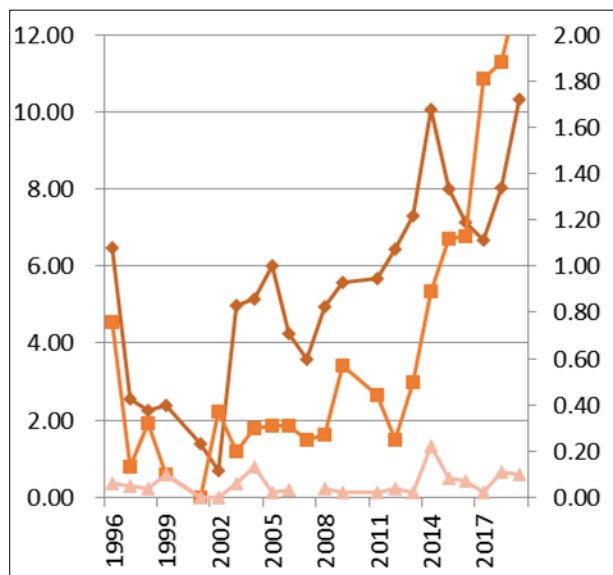


Figure 13 Trends in Fertility Rate for the 15-19 Age Group

On the issue of reproduction, the issue of age deserves special attention. In recent years, the fertility rate of the 15-19 age group has begun to show a sharp upward trend, which will not only involve the social and moral factors of "illegitimate children", but also seriously affect the physical health of underage women, reduce their physical quality and increase the incidence of cervical cancer. In addition, premature childbirth will have a great negative impact on women's mental health, education and social development.

The darker one is the fertility rate of one child in the 45-49 age group in the sample, the lighter one is the fertility rate of two children in this age group, and the lightest one at the bottom is the fertility rate of the third child (although this group is slightly older)

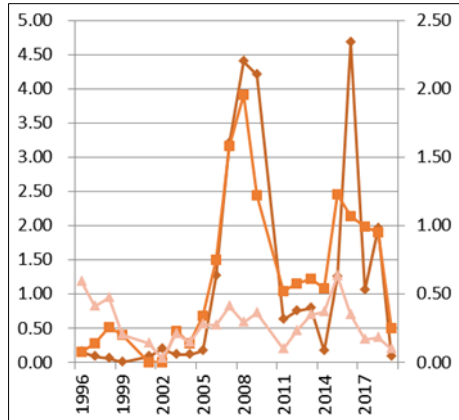


Figure 14 Changes in Fertility Rate in the 45-49 Age Group

At the same time, the risk factor for the elderly parturients and the fetus will be greatly increased. The high fertility rate of women in the 45-49 age group is also very worrying.

Reproductive problems and hidden health risks of different ages are areas that need special attention when paying attention to women's health. It is very important to timely detect this trend and effectively intervene.

2.1 Education

The following figure shows the statistics of education by sex in the population sample survey (only 1‰ of the sample data in the population change survey is taken for comparison).

On the whole, with the continuous deepening of the compulsory education system and the increasing attention paid to the cause of education, the education level of the population as a whole has shown a steady upward trend. The specific performance is that the number of people who did not attend school or only attended primary school gradually decreased, while the number of people who attended high school or college or above increased year by year.

The dark polyline connecting diamond represents the number of men who have not attended school in the sample, while the light polyline connecting square represents the number of women who have not attended school in the sample.

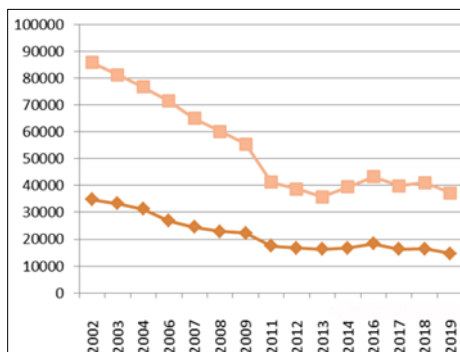


Figure 15 Changes in the number of men and women who have not attended school

Further analysis of the gender structure shows that although the number of males among children under the age of six has always been higher than that of females, the number of females with no education is far higher than that of males, which shows that females still have less educational opportunities than males.

The dark polyline connecting diamond represents the number of men with the highest educational background in primary school, while the light polyline connecting square represents the number of women with the highest educational background in primary school.

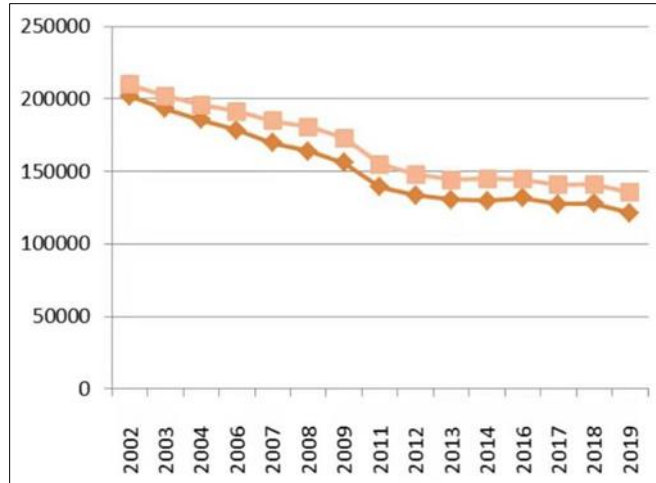


Figure 16 Changes in Number of Men and Women at Primary Education Level

In the primary school group with lower education level, there are still more females than males. It can be seen that many females are restricted in terms of length and quality of education, and the restriction of cultural level will have a negative impact on the employment development of these females in the future.

The dark polyline connecting diamond represents the number of men with the highest educational background in junior high school, while the light polyline connecting square represents the number of women with the highest educational background in junior high school.

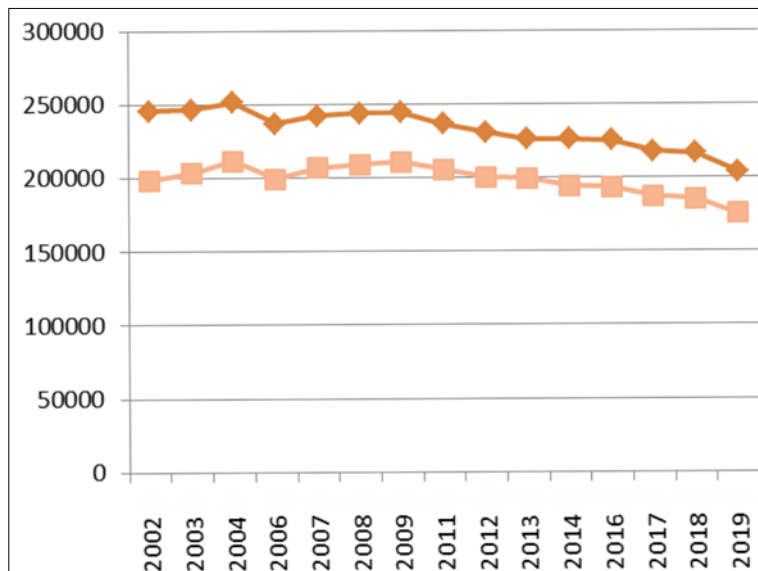


Figure 17 Changes in Number of Men and Women at Junior Secondary Education Level 2

The dark polyline connecting diamond represents the number of men with the highest educational background in high school, while the light polyline connecting square represents the number of women with the highest educational background in high school.

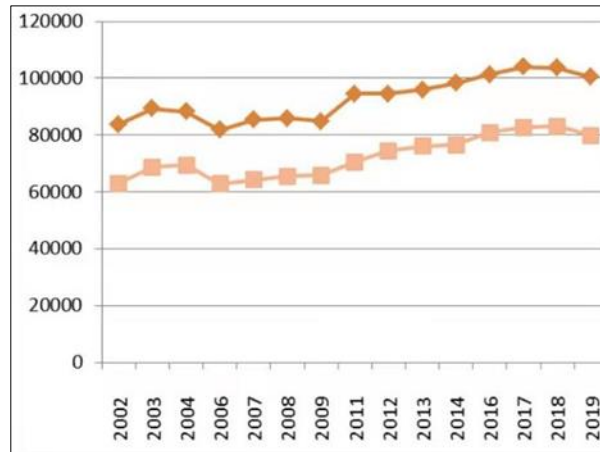


Figure 18 Changes in Number of Men and Women at High School Level

The dark polyline connecting diamond represents the number of men with the highest educational background of junior college or above, while the light polyline connecting square represents the number of women with the highest educational background of junior college or above.

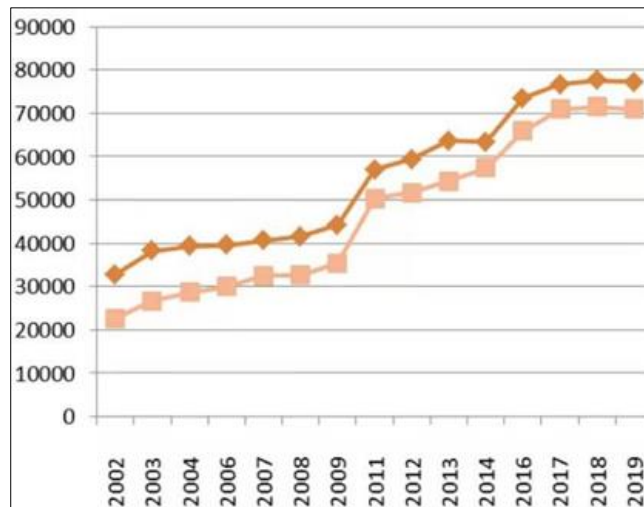


Figure 19 Changes in Number of Men and Women at Primary Education Level 3

From the population group with education level above junior middle school, the number of males at the same time is higher than that of females (and the excess range is significantly higher than that of males in the general population compared with females). It can be seen that in higher education, men have significantly more educational opportunities than women, but the two curves tend to approach slowly, indicating that the difference between women and men in education is gradually decreasing. It is hoped that this problem can be further improved in the future.

In Zhang mingyun's "the characteristics of Chinese women's education and its cross-century development trend", it is pointed out that since the founding of new China, women's education has the characteristics and problems of "early start, poor foundation", "rapid and uneven development", "gender and gender differences are easy to be ignored in school education", etc [4]. However, Du Shenghong and He Aili's "China's Education Development and Women's Education Empowerment" have analyzed the issue of "what kind of education should women receive", which has gradually become equal, independent and enlightening from the ancient "talented women" family-wide literature, history and ethics education to modern women's education [5]. They pointed out that knowledge and skills are powerful forces to empower women and change their fate. Only when women can equally enjoy quality education can they have the chance to excel in life. Women's education is gradually transitioning from "liberating women" to "protecting women's rights" and then to "realizing women's all-round development."

In Huang Zhi Ling's and Yao Xian Guo's "Research on Gender Differences in the Rate of Return on Education", this paper focuses on a paradoxical phenomenon: women's rate of return on education is higher than that of men's, but there is significant gender discrimination against women in China's urban labor market [6]. They put forward the hypothesis that the improvement of education level can not only directly increase the productivity and raise the wages of women, but also reduce the discrimination women face in the labor market, thus indirectly increasing the income of the female group, thus the return rate of education of women is higher than that of men. However, it is not an easy task to promote women's equal educational rights. In Li Chunling's Gender Differences in Education Status Acquisition-The Impact of Family Background on Men's and Women's Education Status Acquisition, this paper uses a status acquisition model to analyze the gender differences in education and the corresponding reasons [7]. It considers that the impact of family background factors on women's education status acquisition is significantly greater than that of men, which also means that the education opportunities of women from relatively poor and remote areas will be greatly limited.

On the occasion of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Party, teacher Zhang Guimei, who was awarded the "July 1st Medal", is devoting all her life to let more girls have the right to receive high school and higher education, to change their fate with knowledge, and to help them get out of the mountain and blossom in a wider world. As she said, to change the fate of a woman is to save three generations. In Huang Jianzhong's and Zhao Juanlin's "Women's Education, Gender Discrimination and Social Policy—Evidence from China's Comprehensive Social Survey (CGSS) Data", it is found that the improvement of mothers' education level will significantly reduce the degree of discrimination against social women by their children [8]. With the improvement of generations, the day of gender equality is getting closer and closer.

3. Work

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out in his speech on International Women's Day on March 8, 2015 that "if 50% of the world's population cannot reach their full potential, the world will never be able to achieve 100% of its goals".

The employment problem of women has a long history and is also an important problem to be solved urgently in the worldwide affirmative action movement. In many traditional concepts, such as "male work outside and female do house work inside", women will be required to assume more responsibilities towards the family. The influence of this concept continues to this day, which also makes women face the dilemma of career and family. "It's better to marry than to do well." is the advice women often hear, asking women to give up their accumulated human capital and social capital and focus their time and energy on the family. In Tan Lin and Li Junfeng's "What Marriage and Employment Mean to Women—An Analysis Based on Gender and Social Capital", it is pointed out that both marriage and employment can be understood as ways and means of social capital accumulation, but the premise of generating social capital through marriage relationship is the good operation of marriage relationship, while the premise of generating social capital through employment and work network is not personal [9]. Therefore, to choose to devote all one's energy and practice to one's family means to give up creating social capital to ensure one's own survival and development through employment and to take on greater risks. They analyzed the four kinds of property that should be owned by one spouse as stipulated in the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court's "Guiding Opinions on Several Issues in the Trial of Marriage and Family Dispute Cases", including honorary prizes and bonuses that are closely related to one's personal status. Therefore, in fact, the "military medal" does not belong to half of the women behind it, which also implies that women's efforts are more likely to be ignored.

Self-supporting services provided by household members in their household activities usually include "cleaning, decoration and maintenance of houses", "cleaning and maintenance of durable consumer goods and other goods", "preparation and provision of meals", "care, cultivation and discipline of children, care for the sick, the weak or the elderly" and "travel of household members and transportation of various goods". At present, most of the domestic activities undertaken by women in the family are not included in the SNA system of national economic accounting, that is to say, the value created by their labor is not fully recognized by the society. At the same time, the tedium and repetitiveness of high-intensity housework activities are hard to give workers a sense of achievement and satisfaction, and women are hard to get psychological satisfaction, which is different from the sense of value and promotion opportunities in the workplace.

In "Population Aging, Economic Growth and Women's Employment: An Empirical Test Based on Transnational Panel Data", Zhou Yuzhong also pointed out the negative impact of population aging on women's labor participation and the U-shaped impact of economic growth on women, which is more applicable to the current era background [10].

In Lareina C, Fan Hongli and others' Study on the Impact of Family Care for the Elderly on Women's Labor and Employment, it was found that providing high-intensity care for more than 20 hours per week is the threshold that makes it difficult for women to balance work [11]. For women who are also participating in social labor, caring responsibilities will reduce the average social labor hours by 2.8-4.8 hours per week and the corresponding labor income by 7.21%. The labor force participation rate of women who live with their parents and in-laws and have care responsibilities will drop by 21.5%, while the impact of intensive care activities will be even greater, causing the labor force participation rate of these women to drop by 69.5%. The problem will continue to intensify as the aging population continues to intensify and the dependency ratio of the population gradually rises.

" There are old people who need support and children who need care." The issue of child-bearing and raising also affects women's social work. Yang Hui of the Women's Institute of the All-China Women's Federation, based on the role conflict theory and Pareto Improvement theory in "Research on the Mechanism of the Impact of Childbearing on the Employment of Women in Cities and Towns under the Comprehensive Two-child Policy", analyzes the dual responsibilities of reproductive-age women to undertake both population reproduction and social reproduction [12]. It is found that although China has proposed several bills to protect women's employment, income and leave rights and interests, childbearing still has a negative impact on the employment of more than 40% of urban women. The proportion of urban women losing their jobs due to pregnancy is the highest, childbirth and postpartum recovery have the greatest impact on income, and baby-rearing has the most alternative impact on employment. A similar conclusion is reached in "The Impact of Two Children on Urban Youth's Balanced Work and Family: An Empirical Analysis Based on Survey Data of Chinese Women's Social Status" [13]. Today, when the three-child policy has been issued, these problems will become more serious.

At the same time, women also face the unfair phenomena of difficult employment and low salary. According to a survey of 14 universities in Beijing and 75 enterprises in Beijing and Shanghai in Pan Jintang's "Survey and Analysis of Beijing Female University Students' Employment Demand and Supply Intention" published by Renmin University of China and China Social Security Research Center, the results and working abilities of female students are not inferior to those of male students [14]. Even because of male students, their job-hunting will and work-letter expectations are similar to those of male students. However, employers are obviously more preference for male graduates, so they are more willing to recruit male graduates. The performance shows that the male's interview and other processes will be smoother and more valued in the new unit, while the female will be considered factors such as appearance, height and low salary. Even if women successfully apply for jobs, they will still face the problem of gender inequality. Over the past 20 years, the income gap between men and women in our country has gradually increased steadily and significantly. In Li Chunling and Shi Li's "Market Competition or Sex Discrimination—Enlargement Trend of Gender Difference in Income and Its Reason", the analysis shows that the difference in the previous 10 years was caused by the market mechanism, while in the last 10 years, the gender discrimination was the main factor [15].

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, women have gradually been liberated from the abnormal moral norms in the old society. They are no longer completely dependent on the family and hardly participate in social production. At the same time, under the encouragement of "women hold half of the sky", more women began to participate in social production, creating huge social wealth, and many outstanding talents emerged in various fields. After the economic reform, the misshapen advocacy of "efficiency" has led to the revival of the backward trend of thought of "women returning home" who "do better than marry well". This has led to a decline in the female labor participation rate year by year in recent years, reversing the history of female independence.

In PwC's "Women's Employment Index Report 2019", it was also pointed out that under the condition of a significant increase in women's economic power, gender equality and women's economic opportunities can still be significantly improved [16], and there is still a long way to go in terms of equal pay for equal work and protection of women's rights and interests in the workplace. At the same time, the problem of family care is also a difficulty in female employment, which requires the government to set up more formal social health care institutions as soon as possible. At the same time, the government should give full play to the vitality of various community pension institutions, and provide more professional training or subsidies to family caregivers while caring for the elderly. This can not only ensure the quality of life of the elderly, but also enable them to be in a familiar environment nearby. At the same time, it can reduce the pressure of caring for women and participate more in the labor market. Under the background of the three-child policy, the government should also improve the maternity protection system, so as to reduce the burden on employers and at the same time relieve women from the worries of losing their jobs, wages and other rights and interests. At the same time, more formal child care institutions should be set up to provide parents with public child care services that are reassuring to them, and to share the high-intensity work of caring for young children so as to mitigate the adverse impact on the career development of women.

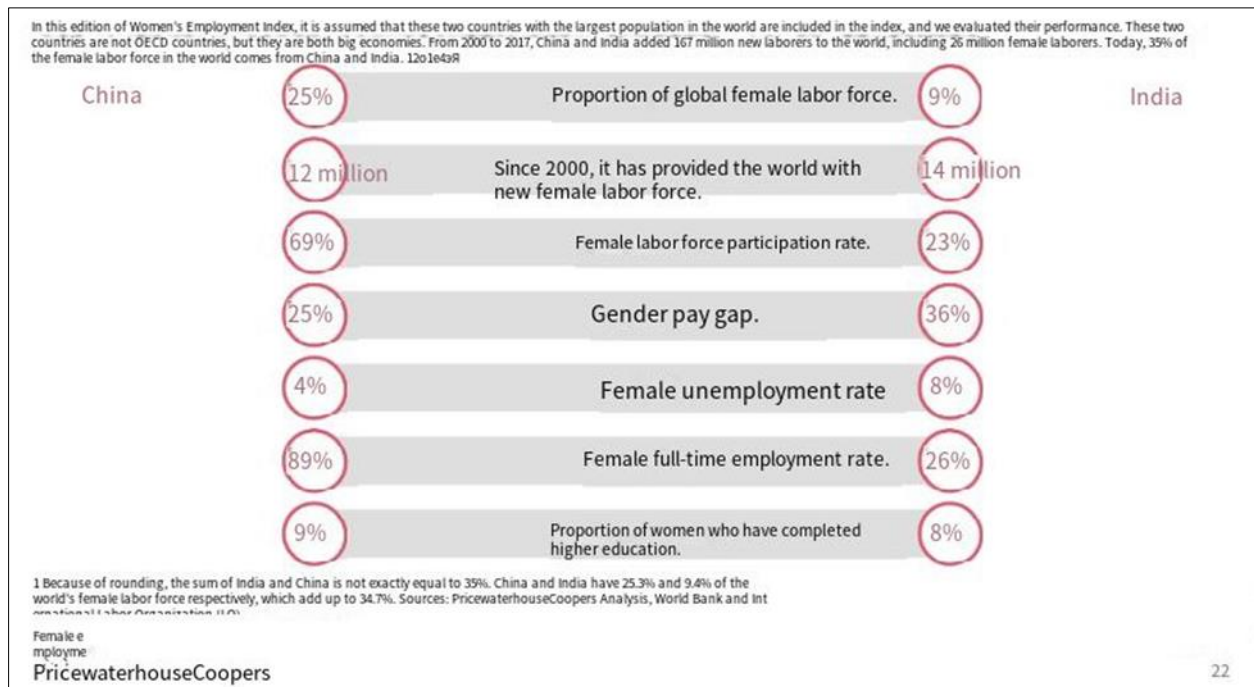


Figure 21 Case Study of China and India (Source: PwC's 2019 Female Employment Index Report Part 5)

4. Conclusion

Perhaps the complete eradication of the problem requires a change of concept, social attention, and even more, a complete reform of the social system. Shi Wei of the Marxism School of Northeast Normal University, in his analysis of the Communist Principle in A Feminist Perspective on the Conspiracy between Capitalist System and Gender Division of Labor, Engels pointed out that "the communist social system can achieve this (making gender relationship a purely private relationship that is only related to the parties and society does not need to intervene), because this social system will abolish private ownership and educate children by society, thus eliminating the two bases of marriage so far, that is, the wife born of private ownership depends on her husband and the child depends on her parents" [17]. This shows that the elimination of the natural and social basis of gender division of labor under the conditions of the communist system is an important step forward for women to truly get rid of the social dependence and obtain independence. How to strip off the functions that women undertake in the process of social reproduction, and then give women a new orientation of gender division of labor in social reproduction, will become an important issue to clarify women's unique existence value and highlight gender equality in the new era.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the guidance of Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, hundreds of millions of women have steadfastly followed the path of development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. They have exercised their democratic rights equally in accordance with the law, participated in economic and social development equally and enjoyed the fruits of reform and development equally. Their status as masters of the country has become more apparent. Half of the sky's power has been fully released, and their feelings of happiness, security and safety have increased day by day. China's women's cause has made historic achievements that attract worldwide attention.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Central University of Finance and Economics.

Statement of informed consent

All authors declare that No conflict of interest in this work.

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