

Department of Social, Science, Technology
and Cultural Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics



国家统计局

National Bureau of Statistics of China

Women and Men in China

Facts and Figures 2019





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Editor's Notes

This publication is a statistical booklet on gender that comprehensively reflects the shifts in women's development, the status quo of women and men, the existing gender disparities, and the progress of gender equality in China. It is also the sixth edition of the gender statistics publication titled *Women and Men in China* published by the National Bureau of Statistics.

On the basis of retaining the original framework, this publication adjusted the content of relevant chapters, added new chapters such as science and technology, sports and time use, and enhanced the data by province chapter.

There are 12 chapters in this book: 1) Population; 2) Marriage, Family Structure and Family Planning; 3) Employment; 4) Social Security; 5) Education; 6) Health and Well-being; 7) Social Participation; 8) Science and Technology; 9) Sports; 10) Justice and Crime; 11) Time Use; and 12) Data by Province. The definitions of key statistical indicators are attached at the end of each chapter.

The data and statistics of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), Macau SAR and Taiwan Province are not included in this publication.

Due to differences in the unit of measure, some of the data in the publication (e.g. total figures and percentages) may result in calculation errors, but no adjustments have been made.

The following symbols have been used in the tables and charts:

“...” indicates that the figure is smaller than the basic unit of the table.

“Space” indicates zero or there is no data available.

“+” after an age indicates that the population is at and above that age.



Acknowledgments are given to UNICEF and UNFPA China Offices for their technical guidance and financial support in producing this publication. However, presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinions whatsoever of United Nations agencies.

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Data are a power that helps words to speak louder,
a power that could change policies and further
change the world.

——Quoted from United Nations, *World's
Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*

Foreword

China has consistently upheld its constitutional principle of gender equality, regarding it as a basic national policy to promote social development of the country. The Government has improved its laws and regulations, formulated public policies, and prepared development plans to push forward gender equality and women's development. In 1954, gender equality was written into the first *Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, and specific measures were also reflected in relevant laws and regulations. The *Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests*, enacted in 1992, is China's first special law to promote women's development and protect women's rights and interests. The 18th National Congress and the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China have continued to report on gender equality as part of the basic national policies.

The Government of China promulgated the *National Program of Action for the Development of Women in China* (herein after referred to as *NPA for Women*) in 1995, 2001 and 2011. This was in accordance with the requirements for women's development, and outlined targets and milestones in women's development to safeguard an improved environment for women's rights in political, economic, cultural and social life. The *NPA for Women* has played an important role in promoting women's development and narrowing the socio-economic gap between women and men in China.

The Government of China has diligently fulfilled international conventions and obligations in relation to women's issues. Towards this, the Government actively implemented the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, and incorporated the key objectives into the *Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development* and the *NPA for Women*. In September 2015, the Government published a white paper titled 'Gender Equality and Women's Development in China', which comprehensively described China's progress in gender equality

and women's development and explained relevant policy propositions. In September 2019, the Government published a new white paper titled 'Equality, Development and Sharing: Progress of Women's Cause in 70 Years Since New China's Founding', comprehensively outlining the historic accomplishments that Chinese women have achieved since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The paper also showcased the important role of Chinese women in promoting a community with a shared future for mankind, which in turn strengthened the women's movement across the globe.

During the implementation of the *NPA for Women (2011–2020)*, women's development in China has reached a new height, with many of the targets set out in the *NPA for Women* achieved ahead of the deadline. That said, with economic and social development and the changes it has been accompanied by – new issues and challenges have emerged with regards to promoting gender equality. Some of the targets set out in the *NPA for Women* have been slow to advance, thus more efforts must be put forth in the final stages of the implementation to ensure that all targets are fully met.

Gender statistics is an effective tool for promoting gender equality, and it plays an important role in examining and monitoring the gender equality development goals outlined in the *NPA for Women (2011–2020)*. Through the use of statistical data and charts, this publication provides its readers with a comprehensive overview of the lives of women and men in China, objectively reflecting the achievements in women's development in recent years, while also revealing the persistent gender inequalities in society. We hope this publication will draw your attention to gender equality issues in China and invoke reflections.

We are sincerely grateful for the technical guidance and support from the relevant sectoral departments of the State Council and experts from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the course of editing this booklet.

Population

The total population of China is still in a relatively stable growth period. At the end of 2018, China's total population was 1.395 billion, including 713.51 million men and 681.87 million women, an increase of 26.03 million women and 28.44 million men respectively when compared to 2010. In 2018, the total population increased by 5.3 million people compared with the end of 2017.

The fertility rate has remained relatively low. In 2018, the birth rate was 10.94 per 1,000 population, a decrease of 1.49 millesimal points from 2017; the mortality rate was 7.13 per 1,000 population, a slight increase of 0.02 millesimal points from 2017; and the natural growth rate of the population was 3.81 per 1,000 population, down 1.51 millesimal points from 2017.

In 2013, the Government of China implemented the two-child policy, permitting couples to have two children when one spouse is from a single-child family. Then in 2015, the Government implemented the universal two-child policy to allow all couples to have two children. The total number of births peaked at 17.86 million in 2016, the highest figure since 2000. It remained high at 17.23 million in 2017 but fell significantly to 15.23 million in 2018, less than the average number of annual births (16.44 million) during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2011-2015).

In 2018, China had 235 million children aged 0–14, accounting for 16.9% of the total population. The sex ratio at birth shows a decreasing trend from 121.2 in 2004 to 111.9 in 2017. However, this was still on the high side.

The population in China is aging rapidly. In 2000, the elderly population aged 60 and above accounted for 10.4% of the total population, marking the beginning of an aging society. In 2018, the proportion of the elderly population aged 60 and above reached 17.9%, of which the population aged 65 and above accounted for 11.9% of the total population. The scale of the aging population is expected to further increase.

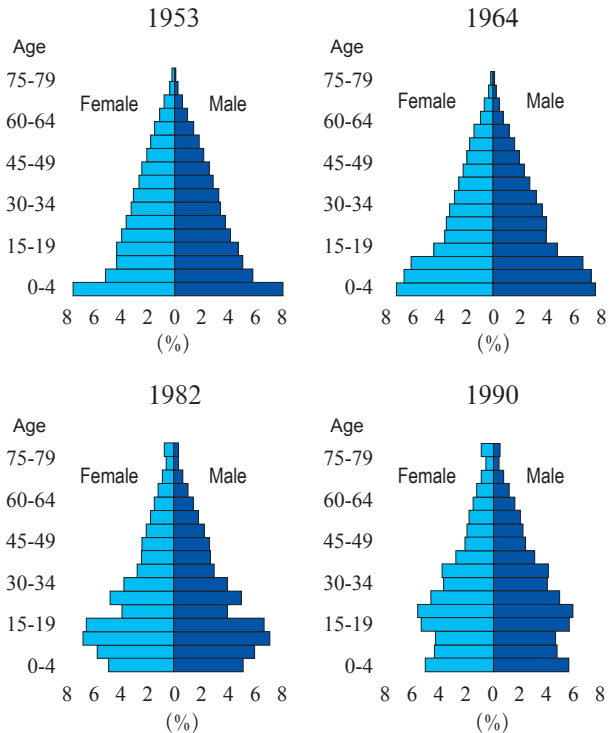
Table 1-1 Total population and sex ratio

Year	Total population (10 thousands)			Sex ratio (female=100)
	Total	Female	Male	
1953	58796	28328	30468	107.6
1964	70499	34357	36142	105.2
1982	101654	49302	52352	106.2
1990	114333	55429	58904	106.3
2000	126743	61306	65437	106.7
2010	134091	65343	68748	105.2
2015	137462	67048	70414	105.0
2017	139008	67871	71137	104.8
2018	139538	68187	71351	104.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, the 1% National Population Sample Survey, and the National Sample Survey of Population Changes

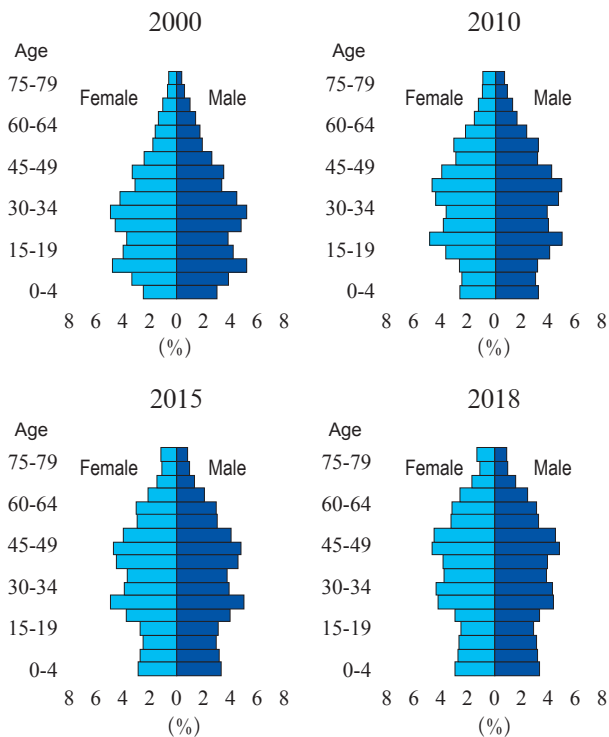
The proportion of China's population to the world's total population has continued to decline in the past 10 years, from 19.3% in 2010 to 18.4% in 2017. The sex ratio of China's total population has dropped from 105.2 in 2010 to 104.6 in 2018.

Chart 1-1 Population pyramids, 1953-2017



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census

Chart 1-1 Continued



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, the 1% National Population Sample Survey, and the National Sample Survey of Population Changes

Table 1-2 Urban and rural population (10 thousands)

Year	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
1953	7726	3241	4485	50535	24827	25708
1964	9791	4765	5026	59667	29041	30626
1982	20631	10042	10589	79760	38822	40938
1990	29615	14197	15418	83436	40672	42764
2000	45877	22351	23526	78384	37883	40501
2010	67001	32696	34304	66281	32352	33929
2015	77116	37615	39501	60346	29433	30913

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

Urbanization is a crucial step to achieve modernization. Before the reform and opening up policy, the majority of China's population lived in rural areas and the process of urbanization was slow, with only 17.9% of the population living in urban areas in 1978. After the reform and opening up policy, China's rate of urbanization has increased at a rapid pace.

This rapid increase in urban population can be chiefly attributed to the significant transfer of the agricultural population to non-agricultural industries, the urban population aggregation effect, and the expansion of urban areas. In 2018, the urbanization rate of China reached 59.6%, with 831 million people who had their usual place of residence in urban areas. Compared with 2010, the urban population increased by 24.1%.

Table 1-3 Population and sex composition, by Han ethnic group and ethnic minority groups

Year	Population (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Han ethnic group				
1990	50417	53501	48.5	51.5
2000	55123	58616	48.5	51.5
2010	59581	62503	48.8	51.2
2015	61284	64425	48.8	51.2
Year	Population (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ethnic minority groups				
1990	4452	4681	48.7	51.3
2000	5111	5412	48.6	51.4
2010	5467	5730	48.8	51.2
2015	5764	5989	49.0	51.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey

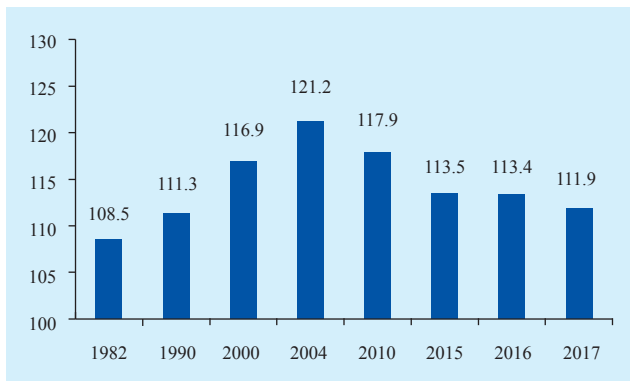
There are 56 ethnic groups in China, including the Han majority and 55 ethnic minority groups. The ethnic minority population was 118 million in 2015, accounting for 8.6% of the total population. This proportion has been on the rise. Between 1990 and 2015, the female population of ethnic minority groups grew faster than the male population.

Table 1-4 Age and sex composition of the population, by age, 2018 (%)

Age (years)	Age composition		Sex composition	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	5.6	6.1	46.7	53.3
5-9	5.2	5.9	45.9	54.1
10-14	5.1	5.8	45.7	54.3
15-19	4.8	5.4	45.8	54.2
20-24	5.7	6.2	47.0	53.0
25-29	8.1	8.2	48.7	51.3
30-34	8.3	8.0	49.7	50.3
35-39	7.2	7.1	49.3	50.7
40-44	7.3	7.3	49.1	50.9
45-49	9.0	8.9	49.1	50.9
50-54	8.6	8.4	49.5	50.5
55-59	6.2	6.0	49.6	50.4
60-64	6.1	5.8	49.9	50.1
65-69	5.0	4.6	50.8	49.2
70-74	3.2	2.9	51.4	48.6
75-79	2.2	1.8	52.9	47.1
80-84	1.5	1.1	56.5	43.5
85-89	0.7	0.5	58.4	41.6
90-94	0.2	0.1	67.2	32.8
95+	0.1	...	71.4	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	48.9	51.1

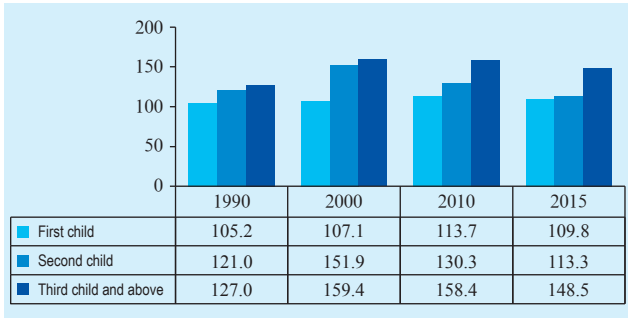
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018 National Sample Survey of Population Changes

Chart 1-2 Sex ratio at birth (female=100)

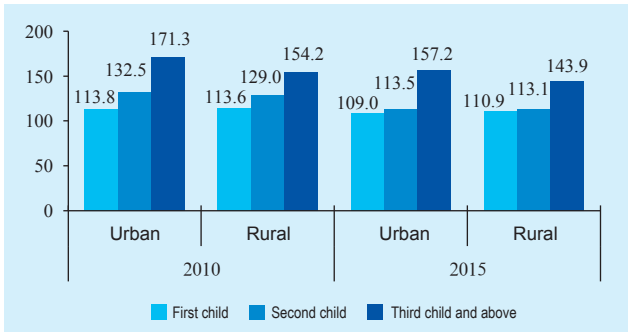


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, the 1% National Population Sample Survey, and the National Sample Survey of Population Changes

The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of male births per 100 female births. According to internationally recognized standards, the normal range for sex ratio at birth is between 103 and 107. Since the 1980s, the sex ratio of China's birth population has continued to rise, peaking at 121.2 in 2004. With the implementation of the new family planning policy, the sex ratio at birth has decreased steadily since 2015. However, the figure is still too high.

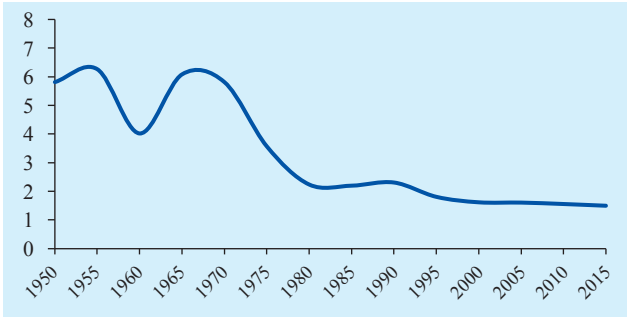
Chart 1-3 Sex ratio at birth, by birth order (female=100)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

Chart 1-4 Sex ratio at birth, by urban-rural, 2010 and 2015 (female=100)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

Chart 1-5 Total fertility rate



Source: Population statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics

China's total fertility rate has been below the replacement level of 2.1 since 1995. The rate has remained around 1.6 since 2005, far below the world's average of 2.5. The low fertility rate has eased the pressure on China's fast population growth. However, the chronically low birth rate has led to a fast paced aging of China's population.

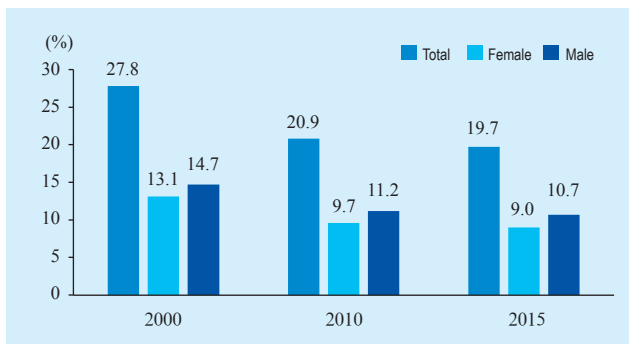
International experience indicates that once the total fertility rate falls below 1.5, it is enormously difficult to reverse the decline. Looking at the current situation in China, with the implementation of the universal two-child policy, intentions for couples to have a second child were mostly fulfilled in 2016 and 2017 as indicated by the obvious increase in the number of annual births compared with previous years. However, the number of births in 2018 has dropped significantly, and is less than the annual average of the 12th Five-Year Plan period.

Table 1-5 Sex composition and sex ratio of the population aged 0–17, by age, 2010 and 2015

Age (years)	2010			2015		
	Sex composition (%)		Sex ratio (female=100)	Sex composition (%)		Sex ratio (female=100)
	Female	Male		Female	Male	
0	45.9	54.1	118.0	47.0	53.0	112.6
1	45.2	54.8	121.1	46.2	53.8	116.5
2	45.5	54.5	119.7	46.2	53.8	116.6
3	45.8	54.2	118.5	46.0	54.0	117.2
4	45.8	54.2	118.2	46.0	54.0	117.6
5	45.8	54.2	118.4	45.8	54.2	118.4
6	45.7	54.3	118.7	45.5	54.5	119.7
7	45.7	54.3	118.8	45.5	54.5	119.6
8	45.7	54.3	118.9	45.7	54.3	118.8
9	45.8	54.2	118.5	45.7	54.3	119.0
10	45.8	54.2	118.2	45.7	54.3	118.7
11	46.0	54.0	117.3	45.8	54.2	118.3
12	46.2	53.8	116.6	45.7	54.3	118.9
13	46.4	53.6	115.5	45.6	54.4	119.3
14	46.7	53.3	113.9	45.9	54.1	117.8
15	47.2	52.8	112.1	44.3	55.7	125.8
16	47.9	52.1	108.9	45.8	54.2	118.2
17	48.2	51.8	107.5	46.3	53.7	116.0
Total	46.3	53.7	116.2	45.8	54.2	118.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

Chart 1-6 Proportion of the population aged 0–17 to the total population



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

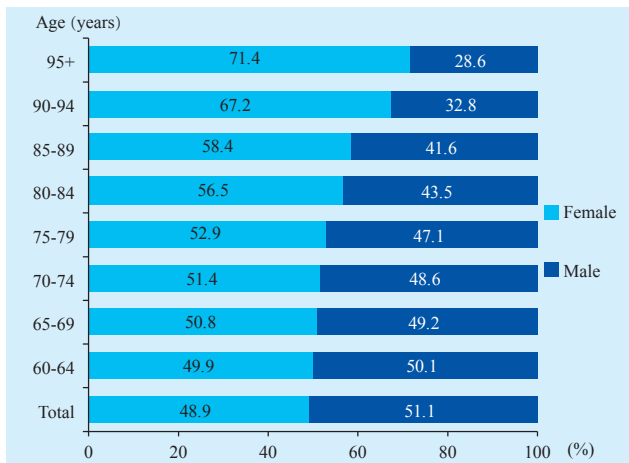
In 2015, China had 271 million children aged 0–17, accounting for 20% of its total population, and making up 13% of the world's children.

The proportion of children aged 0–17 in the total population has dropped from 27.8% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2015, which is the result of the increase in the proportion of the elderly population and the decline in the birth rate. The sex ratio of children aged 0–17 years continued to increase between 2000 and 2015. With the decrease in sex ratio at birth year after year since 2015, the sex ratio of the child population will also continue to fall.

Table 1-6 Age composition of the elderly population aged 60 and above (%)

Age (years)	1990	2000	2010	2015	2017
Female					
60-64	32.5	30.1	31.8	34.3	33.2
65-69	26.4	25.9	22.5	24.0	25.7
70-74	19.1	19.7	18.3	16.2	16.4
75-79	12.3	13.1	13.9	12.2	11.5
80-84	6.6	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.9
85-89	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
90-94	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
95-99	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
100+	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
60-64	37.9	34.2	34.3	36.2	35.4
65-69	28.0	27.7	23.8	25.4	26.3
70-74	18.1	19.6	18.8	16.5	16.4
75-79	10.2	11.3	13.0	11.7	11.2
80-84	4.3	5.1	6.8	6.7	6.9
85-89	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.9
90-94	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
95-99	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
100+	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, the 1% National Population Sample Survey, and the National Sample Survey of Population Changes

Chart 1-7 Sex composition of the elderly population, 2018

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018 National Sample Survey of Population Changes

The globally-established threshold of an aging society is when the proportion of the population aged 60 and above accounts for 10% of the total population, or when the proportion of the population aged 65 and above reaches 7%. China has been defined as an aging society since 2000. In 2018, there were 249 million elderly people aged 60 and above, including 167 million elderly people aged 65 and above, accounting for 17.9% and 11.9% of the total population, respectively. Compared with 2010, this was a 4.6 percentage point increase for elderly people aged 60 and above, and a 3 percentage point increase for elderly people aged 65 and above. Among the elderly population aged 60 and above, the proportion of women is higher than that of men. Moreover, because women's life expectancy is longer, the proportion of women in the elderly population is also expanding with the increase in age.

Table 1-7 Sex composition of the elderly population, by age and health status, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	Healthy		Basically healthy	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
60-64	46.7	53.3	54.7	45.3
65-69	45.6	54.4	53.3	46.7
70-74	45.7	54.3	52.7	47.3
75-79	46.8	53.2	53.0	47.0
80-84	49.5	50.5	55.2	44.8
85-89	53.6	46.4	57.5	42.5
90-94	59.6	40.4	63.0	37.0
95-99	60.5	39.5	67.3	32.7
100+	78.8	21.2	73.8	26.2
Total	46.5	53.5	54.0	46.0
Age (years)	Not healthy, but capable of self-care		Not capable of self-care	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
60-64	53.7	46.3	45.4	54.6
65-69	54.8	45.2	46.9	53.1
70-74	55.3	44.7	51.1	48.9
75-79	56.4	43.6	54.5	45.5
80-84	59.2	40.8	61.2	38.8
85-89	62.3	37.7	67.4	32.6
90-94	65.6	34.4	70.2	29.8
95-99	71.7	28.3	77.1	22.9
100+	73.9	26.1	85.1	14.5
Total	56.6	43.4	57.0	43.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 1-8 Source of livelihood and sex composition of the elderly population aged 60 and above, 2015 (%)

Source of livelihood	Source of livelihood composition			Sex composition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
Earned income	23.5	17.2	30.1	37.7	62.3
Retirement and pension fund	30.2	27.6	32.9	47.1	52.9
Minimum subsistence allowance	5.0	4.8	5.3	48.7	51.3
Property income	0.5	0.5	0.6	46.2	53.8
Financial support from family members	36.7	45.9	26.9	64.3	35.7
Other	4.1	4.0	4.1	50.7	49.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.4	48.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Through the establishment of the basic pension insurance system and the minimum subsistence allowance system for urban and rural residents, the proportion of elderly residents enjoying pension subsidies has steadily increased. In 2015, the elderly population aged 60 and above whose source of income was from their retirement fund, pension fund and minimum subsistence allowance accounted for 35.2%, a 7.2 percentage point increase from 2010. However, the proportion of the elderly population dependent on support from family members was still the highest at 36.7%, though a 4 percentage point decrease from 2010. The proportion of the elderly population that has a source of earned income has declined. Among elderly women aged 60 and above, those who are dependent on the support of family members is still as high as 45.9%, which is 19 percentage points higher than that of elderly men. In terms of differences between urban and rural areas, more than half of the rural elderly women are supported by family members.

Table 1-9 Source of livelihood and sex composition of elderly population aged 60 and above, by urban-rural, 2015 (%)

Source of livelihood	Source of livelihood composition			Sex composition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
Urban					
Earned income	12.5	8.3	16.9	34.6	65.4
Retirement and pension fund	53.1	49.4	57.1	48.2	51.8
Minimum subsistence allowance	3.3	3.4	3.2	53.3	46.7
Property income	0.6	0.6	0.7	46.2	53.8
Financial support from family members	26.9	34.6	18.6	66.7	33.3
Other	3.6	3.7	3.6	52.3	47.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.8	48.2
Source of livelihood	Source of livelihood composition			Sex composition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rural					
Earned income	34.4	26.1	43.0	38.8	61.2
Retirement and pension fund	7.5	5.8	9.3	39.4	60.6
Minimum subsistence allowance	6.8	6.2	7.4	46.5	53.5
Property income	0.4	0.4	0.5	46.2	53.8
Financial support from family members	46.4	57.2	35.1	63.0	37.0
Other	4.5	4.4	4.7	49.5	50.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.1	48.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 1-10 Reason for migration and sex composition of the migrant population, 2015 (%)

	Reason for migration composition			Sex composition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
Work/employment	45.6	37.0	53.3	38.4	61.6
Study/training	13.4	14.3	12.7	50.1	49.9
Accompanying migration	16.6	20.1	13.4	57.3	42.7
House demolition and resettlement	1.6	1.6	1.6	47.4	52.6
Improved housing condition	8.4	8.0	8.7	44.9	55.1
Consignment of household registration	0.3	0.3	0.4	45.7	54.3
Marriage	5.3	9.3	1.8	82.3	17.7
Migrating for children's education	2.0	2.4	1.7	55.7	44.3
Other	6.7	7.0	6.4	49.4	50.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.2	52.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

The gender gap among the migrant population is obvious. Employment is the key reason for migration among both women and men, but the proportion of female migrants is much lower than that of male migrants. More women than men migrated for study and training opportunities, and the share of women migrating for this reason is also higher than that of men. Significantly more women than men migrate to accompany their families. The largest gender gap is among those who have migrated due to marriage, where women account for 82.3%.

Table 1-11 Age and sex composition of the migrant population, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	Age composition			Sex composition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	4.1	4.1	4.2	46.6	53.4
5-9	3.5	3.4	3.6	45.7	54.3
10-14	3.2	3.1	3.3	45.7	54.3
15-19	8.1	8.2	7.9	48.3	51.7
20-24	13.6	13.9	13.2	48.6	51.4
25-29	15.0	15.4	14.6	48.5	51.5
30-34	10.7	10.8	10.5	47.9	52.1
35-39	9.1	8.9	9.2	46.3	53.7
40-44	9.3	9.0	9.6	45.4	54.6
45-49	7.9	7.5	8.2	45.0	55.0
50-54	5.4	5.1	5.6	44.5	55.5
55-59	3.2	3.2	3.3	46.5	53.5
60-64	2.8	2.9	2.7	49.6	50.4
65+	4.2	4.5	3.9	50.7	49.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.2	52.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

In terms of age, younger people aged 15–49 make up the largest proportion of the migrant labour force. In 2015, the proportion of migrants aged 15–49 accounted for 73.5% of the total migrant population. There are no significant differences in the age structure of women and men in the migrant population. In terms of numbers, there are more men than women in all age groups of the migrant population, except in the 65 and above age group. Compared with 2010, the proportion of the migrant population aged 15–19 has dropped significantly, decreasing by 3.2 and 2.5 percentage points for women and men, respectively.

Total population refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area. The year-end population of the annual statistics refers to the population at midnight on December 31 of each year.

Urban population and rural population: urban population refers to all permanent residents living in cities and towns; rural population refers to the rest of the population, excluding the urban population.

Sex ratio refers to the number of males per 100 females in a population. It is an indicator that reflects the sex composition of the population. The formula is:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{number of males}}{\text{number of females}} \times 100$$

Sex ratio at birth refers to the number of male births per 100 female births. It is the basis that determines the sex ratio of the whole population.

Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born by a woman in her childbearing period, given the age specific fertility rate of a year.

Marriage, Family Structure and Family Planning

The mainstream trend in marriage and family structure in China still encompasses the basic characteristics of traditional Chinese values. However, due to continued social development and the changing concepts of marriage and childbearing, various new trends have emerged. The key trends are described below.

The average age at first marriage among women of reproductive age in China has increased. Between 1990 and 2017, the average age at first marriage increased by more than 4 years, from age 21.4 to age 25.7, and it is expected to rise further.

On the one hand, China's marriage rate has been relatively stable. The marriage rate trended towards an increase at the beginning of this century, but has since shown a slow decline. After reaching 9.9 per 1,000 population in 2013, it has consistently declined. In 2018, the marriage rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population. On the other hand, the divorce rate has steadily increased since 2003, rising from about 1 per 1,000 population at the beginning of the century to 3.2 per 1,000 population in 2018. The number of divorces per 100 couples who have registered marriages increased from 13 in 1998 to 44 in 2018.

The average age of women giving birth to their first child in China has increased, and the proportion of families with two children has increased markedly. The average age of women giving birth to their first child increased from 23.4 years in 1990 to 26.8 years in 2017. The number of women having three or more children has declined significantly. From 1982 to 2017, the proportion of women who had three or more children dropped from 30.3% to 6.7%. From 2000 to 2010, the proportion of women who had one child remained above 60%. After the introduction of the universal two-child policy, the number and proportion of second-order births was significantly higher than that of the first order. However,

most people in China tend to choose to have fewer children today and there is more of an emphasis on having healthy babies. Factors contributing to this are likely to be the implementation of the family planning policy for more than 30 years, and the changing concept of childbearing along with fast-paced economic and social development.

Table 2-1 Marital status composition of the population aged 15 and above (%)

Year	Unmarried			Married		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
1990	25.1	21.1	29.0	68.2	70.0	66.4
1995	20.0	16.4	23.6	73.2	74.8	71.7
2000	20.3	16.7	23.7	73.3	74.8	71.8
2010	21.6	18.5	24.7	71.3	72.3	70.4
2015	19.7	16.4	22.9	73.1	74.3	71.9
2017	18.6	15.4	21.7	73.9	74.8	73.0
2018	18.2	14.8	21.5	74.1	75.1	73.2
Year	Divorced			Widowed		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
1990	0.6	0.3	0.8	6.1	8.6	3.8
1995	0.7	0.5	1.0	6.1	8.4	3.8
2000	0.9	0.7	1.1	5.6	7.8	3.4
2010	1.4	1.2	1.5	5.7	8.0	3.4
2015	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.5	7.9	3.2
2017	2.0	1.8	2.2	5.5	8.0	3.1
2018	2.1	1.9	2.3	5.6	8.3	3.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, 1% National Population Sample Survey, and National Sample Survey on Population Changes

Table 2-2 Marital status composition of the population aged 15 and above, by urban-rural, 2010 and 2015 (%)

Marital status	2010		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Urban				
Unmarried	21.1	26.0	18.3	23.5
Married	70.6	70.1	73.2	72.3
Divorced	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
Widowed	6.5	2.2	6.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status	2010		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rural				
Unmarried	15.8	23.3	13.9	22.2
Married	74.1	70.6	75.7	71.4
Divorced	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.9
Widowed	9.5	4.6	9.7	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and 1% National Population Sample Survey

Table 2-3 Sex composition of the population aged 15 and above, by urban-rural and sex, 2010 and 2015 (%)

Marital status	2010		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Urban				
Unmarried	44.7	55.3	43.0	57.0
Married	50.1	49.9	49.5	50.5
Divorced	52.6	47.4	50.3	49.7
Widowed	74.2	25.8	73.6	26.4
Total	49.9	50.1	49.2	50.8
Marital status	2010		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rural				
Unmarried	40.1	59.9	38.0	62.0
Married	50.9	49.1	51.0	49.0
Divorced	29.0	71.0	28.2	71.8
Widowed	67.3	32.7	67.7	32.3
Total	49.7	50.3	49.5	50.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and 1% National Population Sample Survey

Table 2-4 Marital status composition of the population aged 15 and above, by age and sex, 2015

Age (years)	Unmarried			Married		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	19.7	16.4	22.9	73.1	74.3	71.9
15-19	98.4	97.6	99.1	1.6	2.4	0.9
20-24	80.8	74.5	86.6	19.0	25.2	13.2
25-29	34.9	26.9	42.7	63.9	71.9	56.0
30-34	10.7	7.0	14.4	86.9	90.9	82.9
35-39	4.4	2.3	6.4	92.3	94.7	90.0
40-44	2.6	1.0	4.1	93.6	95.3	92.1
45-49	1.8	0.5	3.0	93.9	94.9	93.0
50-54	1.3	0.3	2.4	93.1	93.1	93.1
55-59	1.4	0.2	2.6	90.9	90.2	91.7
60-64	1.5	0.2	2.8	87.7	85.7	89.6
65+	1.5	0.2	2.9	66.9	57.0	77.6
Age (years)	Divorced			Widowed		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.5	7.9	3.2
15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	0.2	0.3	0.2	...	...	...
25-29	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	...
30-34	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
35-39	2.9	2.4	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
40-44	2.9	2.5	3.3	0.9	1.2	0.5
45-49	2.6	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1
50-54	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	1.9
55-59	2.0	1.7	2.3	5.7	7.9	3.5
60-64	1.3	1.1	1.6	9.5	13.0	6.0
65+	0.8	0.7	0.9	30.8	42.0	18.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 2-5 Marital status composition of the population aged 15 and above, by education attainment and sex, 2015 (%)

Education attainment	Unmarried			Married		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	19.7	16.4	22.9	73.1	74.3	71.9
Never been to school	5.9	1.5	17.4	61.0	61.2	60.6
Primary education	4.3	1.5	7.6	82.9	83.9	81.8
Junior secondary education	14.1	10.6	17.1	81.7	84.9	78.9
Regular senior secondary education	33.6	32.8	34.2	63.1	63.1	63.1
Secondary vocational education	34.6	31.8	37.1	62.2	64.1	60.5
College	39.8	40.6	39.1	58.1	56.8	59.3
University	50.4	53.2	47.9	48.2	45.2	51.0
Postgraduate	46.6	49.7	44.1	52.4	49.1	55.2
Education attainment	Divorced			Widowed		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.5	7.9	3.2
Never been to school	0.9	0.7	1.5	32.2	36.6	20.5
Primary education	1.4	0.9	2.1	11.4	13.7	8.5
Junior secondary education	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.7
Regular senior secondary education	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.9
Secondary vocational education	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.8
College	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
University	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Postgraduate	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 2-6 Marital status of the population aged 15 and above, by occupation and sex, 2015 (%)

Occupation categories	Unmarried			Married		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	15.0	12.6	16.7	81.2	83.1	79.8
Heads of political parties, government institutions, social and civil society organizations, enterprises and public institutions	7.6	10.4	6.7	90.0	85.5	91.6
Professionals	21.2	23.1	19.1	76.6	74.3	79.0
Clerks and related personnel	16.6	20.5	14.3	80.6	76.2	83.1
Productive and social services personnel	19.1	17.9	20.0	77.7	78.1	77.5
Staff and support personnel in farming, forestry, husbandry, and fishery industries	9.2	5.4	12.7	85.2	88.9	81.7
Staff and related personnel in production and manufacture	17.4	14.0	19.0	80.1	83.7	78.4
Unclassified and other personnel	26.1	25.3	26.6	70.4	70.4	70.5
Occupation categories	Divorced			Widowed		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.4
Heads of political parties, government institutions, social and civil society organizations, enterprises and public institutions	1.9	3.1	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.3
Professionals	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Clerks and related personnel	2.3	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Productive and social services personnel	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.6
Staff and support personnel in farming, forestry, husbandry, and fishery industries	1.5	0.8	2.3	4.1	4.9	3.3
Staff and related personnel in production and manufacture	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.6
Unclassified and other personnel	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 2-7 Number of registered marriages

Year	Total number of registered marriages (10 thousand couples)	Registered marriages involving foreigners and residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan		Marriage rate (‰)
		Mainland residents		
2010	1241.0	1236.1	4.9	9.3
2011	1302.4	1297.5	4.9	9.7
2012	1323.6	1318.3	5.3	9.8
2013	1346.9	1341.4	5.5	9.9
2014	1306.7	1302.0	4.7	9.6
2015	1224.7	1220.6	4.1	9.0
2016	1142.8	1138.6	4.2	8.3
2017	1063.1	1059.0	4.1	7.7
2018	1013.9	1009.1	4.8	7.3

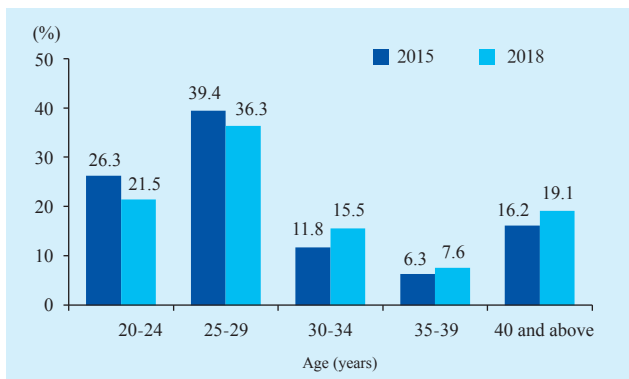
Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 2-8 Marital status of the population with registered marriages

Year	Number of people with registered marriages (10 thousand population)	First marriage	Remarriage	Resumption of marriage (10 thousand couples)	
				Female (10 thousand population)	
2010	2482.0	2200.9	281.1	138.8	19.0
2011	2604.8	2309.9	294.9	146.5	21.0
2012	2647.2	2361.2	286.0	145.8	23.0
2013	2693.8	2386.0	307.9	156.5	29.9
2014	2613.5	2286.8	326.7	168.7	34.8
2015	2449.4	2109.0	340.4	177.2	39.9
2016	2285.6	1913.3	372.4	195.0	47.4
2017	2126.2	1746.3	379.9	201.4	52.3
2018	2027.9	1598.7	429.2	230.6	56.3

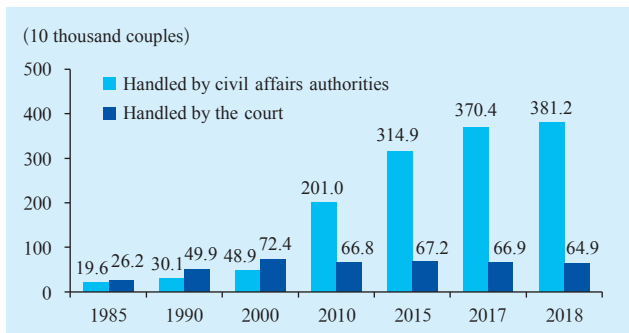
Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 2-1 Composition of registered marriages, by age, 2015 and 2018

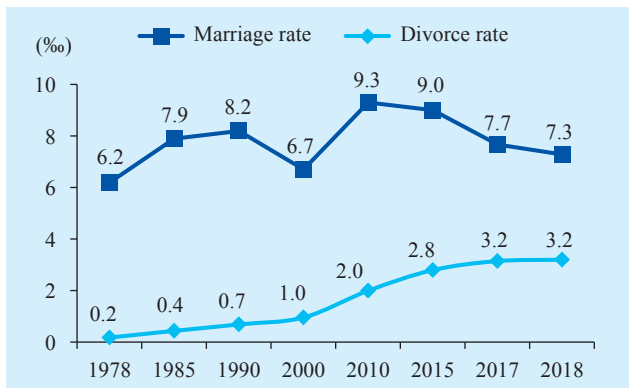


Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 2-2 Number of divorce cases



Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 2-3 Marriage rate and divorce rate

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

The marriage rate in China has been relatively stable, but has seen an accelerated decline in recent years, whereas the divorce rate has increased rapidly in the past 10 years. Based on the number of registered marriages in China, there were 10.14 million newly wed couples, and 4.46 million couples separated in 2018. The marriage rate and the divorce rate were 7.3 per 1,000 population and 3.2 per 1,000 population, respectively. In the chart, the marriage rate curve and divorce rate curve are gradually approaching intersection, indicating that although households based on traditional marriages still dominate, its proportion will decrease over time.

Table 2-9 Size of household composition (%)

Year	One-person household	Two-person household	Three-person household	Four-person household	Five-person household and above	Average size of households (person/household)
2010	14.5	24.4	26.9	17.6	16.7	3.10
2011	14.0	26.0	27.7	16.9	15.4	3.03
2012	14.1	26.4	27.6	16.8	15.1	3.02
2013	14.6	27.3	26.9	17.0	14.2	2.98
2014	14.9	27.7	26.7	15.9	14.8	2.97
2015	13.1	25.3	26.4	17.9	17.3	3.10
2016	14.1	25.8	26.1	17.8	16.2	3.13
2017	15.6	27.2	24.7	17.1	15.3	3.03
2018	16.7	28.3	23.4	16.5	15.2	3.00

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, 1% National Population Sample Survey, and National Sample Survey of Population Changes

At present, households in China still predominantly consist of 2–4 family members, which represents 70% of all households. In particular, two-person households and three-person households account for more than 50%, indicating that the nuclear family is still the core family structure in China. The proportion of the different household sizes has remained relatively stable, without significant changes over the years.

Table 2-10 Heads of household composition and the head of household rate, by age and sex, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	Head of household		Head of household rate		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	18.0	82.0	30.8	11.2	49.9
14 and below	37.5	62.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	32.4	67.6	1.3	1.0	1.6
20-24	29.5	70.5	7.4	4.6	10.1
25-29	22.4	77.6	18.1	7.9	28.8
30-34	19.2	80.8	28.6	10.8	46.9
35-39	17.8	82.2	37.5	13.3	61.8
40-44	15.5	84.5	44.6	13.8	75.0
45-49	13.4	86.6	48.5	13.0	84.0
50-54	13.9	86.1	50.6	14.1	87.1
55-59	14.7	85.3	51.5	15.2	87.3
60-64	16.5	83.5	51.0	16.7	85.7
65+	26.4	73.6	48.4	24.4	74.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Among all heads of households, women accounted for 18%, an increase of 4.2 percentage points since 2005. However, men accounted for 82% of all heads of households, still far higher than that of women. In terms of age groups, the proportion of women among young heads of households was relatively high. These findings demonstrate that the traditional concept of male-dominated families still prevail, but it also highlights the positive changes taking place in recent years.

The head of household rate is the proportion of family member designated with the head of household status in the *hukou* registration system, which is an indicator to measure the different types of heads of households in the population by age and sex.

Table 2-11 Sex composition of one-person households, by urban-rural and age, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	National		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	44.8	55.2	45.7	54.3	43.3	56.7
14 and below	41.5	58.5	43.7	56.3	40.7	59.3
15-19	36.4	63.6	39.2	60.8	33.0	67.0
20-24	38.7	61.3	40.4	59.6	31.7	68.3
25-29	35.4	64.6	37.0	63.0	26.9	73.1
30-34	33.4	66.6	35.2	64.8	24.2	75.8
35-39	32.8	67.2	35.5	64.5	23.4	76.6
40-44	35.5	64.5	38.2	61.8	28.9	71.1
45-49	38.7	61.3	40.6	59.4	35.6	64.4
50-54	41.5	58.5	43.2	56.8	39.0	61.0
55-59	41.7	58.3	44.8	55.2	37.7	62.3
60-64	46.0	54.0	49.8	50.2	42.3	57.7
65+	58.9	41.1	63.3	36.7	54.9	45.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

The proportion of one-person households is on the rise. It reached 15.6% in 2017, which is 2.5 percentage points higher than 2015. In terms of total numbers, there are more men than women among one-person households. In the 25–44 age group where marriage and childbirth are common, men account for a larger proportion of the one-person households, with the proportion of one-person households among women relatively low. Moreover, women account for an even lower proportion of the one-person households in rural areas in this age group. In the 65 and above age group, there are more women than men among one-person households. This is because women have a longer life expectancy on average, resulting in a larger number of older women living alone.

Table 2-12 Fertility rate of women of reproductive age, by age and birth order, 2017 (‰)

Age (years)	Fertility rate			
	First childbirth	Second childbirth	Third childbirth and higher	
Total	47.0	19.5	24.4	3.2
15-19	8.5	6.7	1.8	...
20-24	71.1	47.7	21.4	2.1
25-29	109.7	51.3	52.5	5.9
30-34	79.4	19.8	51.8	7.8
35-39	37.8	5.6	27.9	4.3
40-44	8.9	2.0	5.7	1.2
45-49	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

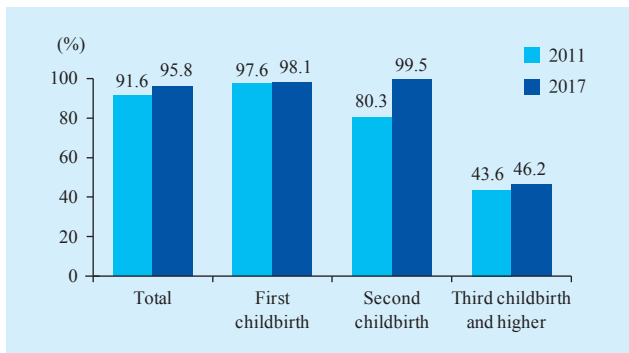
Women in the 25–29 age group in China have the highest fertility rate of reproductive age, at 109.7 per 1,000 women. The fertility rate among different age groups varies greatly between urban and rural areas. The fertility rate of the 20–24 age group is 40.2 millesimal points higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The age of first childbearing among women in rural areas is significantly lower than that of women in urban areas. The 20–24 age group in rural areas and the 25–29 age group in urban areas have the highest fertility rate for giving birth to one child. The fertility rate for giving birth to three or more children in rural areas is more than doubled that of urban areas.

Table 2-12 Continued

Age (years)	Fertility rate	First childbirth	Second childbirth	Third childbirth and higher
Urban				
Total	46.5	19.8	24.6	2.2
15-19	4.6	3.9	0.7	0.1
20-24	56.4	38.9	16.0	1.5
25-29	104.6	53.8	47.0	3.7
30-34	80.7	21.9	53.5	5.3
35-39	40.2	6.0	31.7	2.5
40-44	10.2	2.3	6.9	1.1
45-49	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.1
Rural				
Total	47.9	19.0	24.0	4.9
15-19	13.4	10.2	3.3	
20-24	96.6	62.8	30.7	3.0
25-29	120.2	46.1	63.9	10.2
30-34	77.1	15.9	48.8	12.4
35-39	33.2	4.8	20.6	7.8
40-44	6.7	1.6	3.8	1.3
45-49	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Chart 2-4 Policy compliance rate of birth in accordance with the family planning policy, by birth order, 2011 and 2017

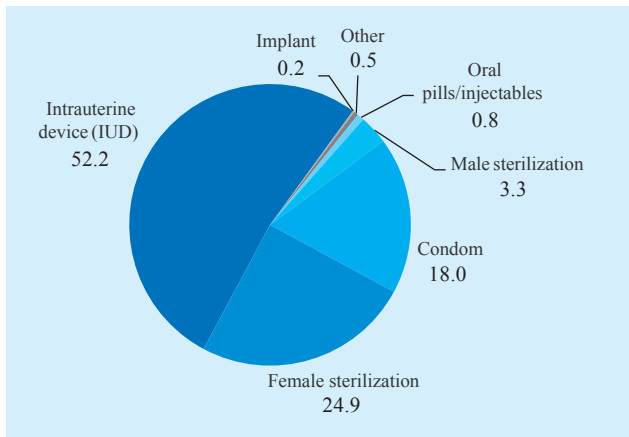


Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

The policy compliance rate of birth refers to the ratio of the number of all live births born within a certain place and period of time in accordance with the family planning policy to the total number of live births born in the same place and same period. The number of births in accordance to the family planning policy refers to the number of live births within a certain period of time that meet the family planning requirements and are subject to the current policies (including women's reproductive age, number of births, intervals between births etc.). The formula is:

$$\text{Policy compliance rate of birth} = \frac{\text{number of births in accordance to the family planning policy}}{\text{total number of births in the same period}} \times 100\%$$

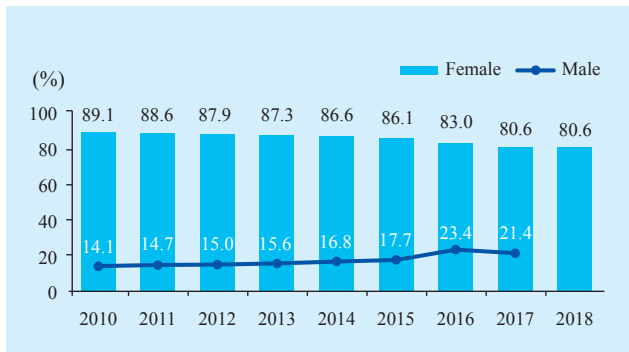
Chart 2-5 Composition of contraceptive methods, 2017 (%)



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

The Government has made provisions to protect citizens' informed choice to safe, effective and appropriate contraceptive and birth control measures, in other words, contraception should be the mainstream birth control method voluntarily chosen by citizens. At present, more and more married couples choose various short-term or long-term contraceptive methods suitable to their physical conditions, including male/female sterilization, intrauterine devices, oral contraceptive pills, and condoms. The use of intrauterine devices accounted for more than half, thus considered the main method of birth control adopted by married couples in China.

Chart 2-6 Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age and proportion of male contraceptive methods



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Contraception still predominantly remains the responsibility of the woman among couples of reproductive age in China. Despite a trend of decrease, the proportion of married women using contraceptive measures was higher than 80% during recent years. At the same time, the proportion of men using contraceptive measures has increased year after year, indicating that more and more men are bearing the responsibility of contraception. In 2017, the proportion of male contraceptive methods in all birth control measures available was 21.4%, 7.3 percentage points higher than in 2010.

Table 2-13 Number and proportion of family planning operations

Year	Number of operations or people (ten thousand)				
	IUD insertion	IUD removal	Vasoligation	Tubal sterilization	Abortion
2010	754.4	281.7	21.8	169.9	636.2
2011	729.7	281.9	19.6	159.5	663.1
2012	720.0	283.5	17.3	156.2	669.0
2013	681.2	279.2	15.7	137.3	623.7
2014	848.3	353.1	18.1	146.8	962.2
2015	822.8	352.9	14.9	123.1	985.2
2016	531.9	472.9	3.6	49.1	964.5
2017	463.9	393.5	2.2	40.6	962.7
2018	377.4	347.4	5.3	40.4	974.0
Year	Proportion in the total number of family planning operations (%)				
	IUD insertion	IUD removal	Vasoligation	Tubal sterilization	Abortion
2010	34.0	12.7	1.0	7.7	28.7
2011	33.2	12.8	0.9	7.3	30.2
2012	33.1	13.0	0.8	7.2	30.7
2013	33.5	13.7	0.8	6.7	30.7
2014	35.1	14.6	0.7	6.1	39.8
2015	34.6	14.8	0.6	5.2	41.4
2016	25.3	22.5	0.2	2.3	45.9
2017	24.4	20.7	0.1	2.1	50.6
2018	20.5	18.9	0.3	2.2	52.9

Source: National Health Commission, *China Health Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Number of registered marriages refers to the total number of people who have registered their marriage in the civil affairs department of a given locality during the reporting period, in accordance with the requirements of the *Marriage Law*.

Marriage/divorce rate refers to the ratio of the number of married/divorced couples to the average population during the reporting period. The formula is:

$$\text{Marriage/divorce rate} = \frac{\text{number of married/} \\ \text{divorced couples}}{\text{average population during} \\ \text{the reporting period}} \times 100\%$$

Average household size refers to the average number of people per household. The formula is:

$$\text{Average household size} = \frac{\text{total population of} \\ \text{family households}}{\text{total number of} \\ \text{households}}$$

Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age refers to the number of married women of reproductive age who are using contraception at a certain time period per 100 married women of reproductive age. This indicator shows the prevalence of family planning practices among married women of reproductive age.

Proportion of male contraceptive methods refers to the proportion of male contraceptive methods used in various birth control measures. Male contraceptive methods mainly include male sterilization and condom.

Employment

With rich labour resources, a high labour participation rate, and a strong female labour force, China's labour participation rate ranks among the top in the world. Laws and regulations such as the *Labour Law*, the *Employment Promotion Law*, and the *Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests* clearly stipulate the protection of women's equal employment rights and prohibit gender discrimination in employment, striving to eliminate barriers to equal employment for women. The entire society has been mobilized and organized to promote women's employment, as well as formulate and implement policies to support women's entrepreneurship. In addition, women's federations at all levels have played a positive role in various domains, including voicing women's needs, promoting employment equality and equal pay for equal work, and providing services to protect women's rights. However, women's employment still faces some difficult hurdles, particularly the widespread gender discrimination during the hiring process, which negatively impacts women's employment.

In 2018, there were 775.86 million people employed in China, of which women accounted for 43.7%. With strategic adjustment to the economic structure and transformation of the economic development mode, employment in the tertiary industry has grown rapidly. In 2011, the proportion of employment in the tertiary industries in China exceeded that of primary industries for the first time. In 2018, while the number and proportion of employment in the primary and secondary industries declined, the number of employments in the tertiary industry increased by 10.66 million over the previous year, accounting for 46.3% of the total number of employments. In 2018, the number of female employees in urban work units totaled 64.3 million, an increase of 17.48 million from 2010, and accounted for 37.2% of all employees in urban work units.

In 2018, there were 9.74 million people registered as unemployed in urban areas in China, with women accounting for 44.1%. The registered urban unemployment rate was 3.8%, the lowest level in recent years.

Table 3-1 Age composition of the employed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Age (years)	Total	Female	Male
16-19	1.3	1.1	1.3
20-24	7.2	7.0	7.3
25-29	12.5	12.5	12.6
30-34	13.4	14.0	12.9
35-39	11.6	12.0	11.4
40-44	13.9	14.6	13.4
45-49	13.0	13.5	12.6
50-54	11.3	10.5	11.9
55-59	5.8	5.1	6.3
60-64	5.1	5.0	5.2
65+	4.9	4.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

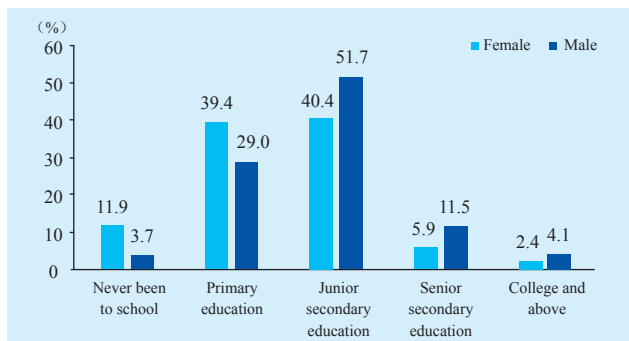
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Compared with 2010, the proportion of young people aged 16–24 among the employed population dropped significantly in 2017. This is consistent with the decreased proportion of the population aged 16–24 in the total population, and the substantial increase in the number of students attending school in this age group.

Table 3-2 Education attainment composition of the employed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Education attainment	Total	Female	Male
Never been to school	2.3	3.8	1.1
Primary education	16.9	19.9	14.6
Junior secondary education	43.4	40.4	45.6
Regular senior secondary education	12.8	10.6	14.4
Secondary vocational education	5.2	5.1	5.3
Higher vocational education	1.2	1.2	1.2
College	9.4	9.8	9.2
University	8.0	8.5	7.6
Postgraduate	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Chart 3-1 Education attainment of the employed labour force in poverty areas, by sex, 2017

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China*, 2018

Note: Poverty areas include poverty-stricken counties in the "poverty blocks" and the national key poverty counties, totaling 832 counties. The same applies below.

Table 3-3 Employment status composition of the employed population, by age and sex, 2017 (%)

Age (years)	Total	Employee	Employer	Self-employed	Unpaid familial worker
Female	100.0	53.3	2.0	39.6	5.1
16-19	100.0	73.7	0.5	20.3	5.4
20-24	100.0	81.4	0.8	14.3	3.5
25-29	100.0	73.4	2.0	20.4	4.3
30-34	100.0	67.8	2.5	25.0	4.7
35-39	100.0	62.9	2.9	29.8	4.4
40-44	100.0	55.6	2.8	37.1	4.6
45-49	100.0	51.1	2.3	41.7	4.9
50-54	100.0	34.5	1.5	57.6	6.4
55-59	100.0	20.0	1.0	72.3	6.6
60-64	100.0	12.0	0.7	80.5	6.8
65+	100.0	6.8	0.4	85.4	7.4
Male	100.0	59.6	3.4	35.6	1.4
16-19	100.0	72.4	0.8	21.8	5.0
20-24	100.0	80.3	1.4	16.0	2.3
25-29	100.0	75.2	2.9	20.4	1.5
30-34	100.0	69.8	4.2	25.1	1.0
35-39	100.0	64.2	4.8	30.3	0.7
40-44	100.0	59.4	4.8	35.1	0.7
45-49	100.0	57.3	4.4	37.5	0.9
50-54	100.0	54.2	3.3	41.2	1.2
55-59	100.0	48.7	2.4	47.2	1.7
60-64	100.0	29.1	1.7	66.6	2.6
65+	100.0	15.0	0.7	81.0	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

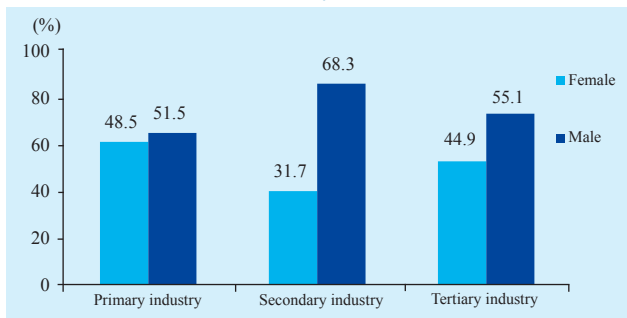
Table 3-4 Occupation composition of the employed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Managerial positions of work units	1.7	1.0	2.2
Professional	9.0	11.1	7.4
Clerk and related personnel	9.3	8.2	10.1
Commerce and service industry employees	30.1	31.9	28.8
Employees in agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishery and water conservancy industry	27.6	32.9	23.5
Operators of production and transportation equipment and related personnel	21.7	14.4	27.3
Other	0.6	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

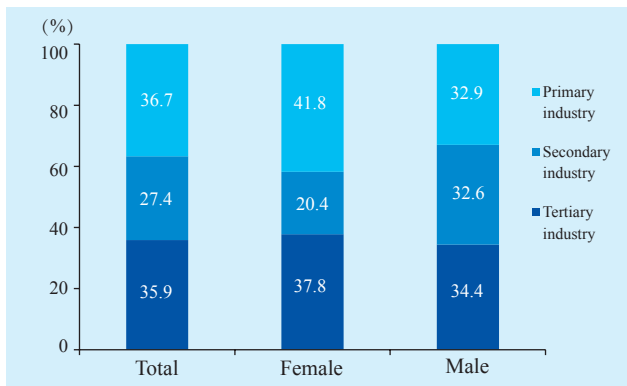
Due to the impact of industrial upgrading, the composition of employment in the three economic industries in China has undergone fundamental changes. Similarly, women's employment by industry has also gone through an essential transformation. The proportion of female employees in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy to all female employees in the country fell from 69% in 2000 to 33% in 2017, while the proportion of employees in business and service industries rose from 10% in 2000 to 32% in 2017. The occupational composition of women and men still differ considerably. Significantly more men are employed in secondary industries, while more women are employed in primary industries. Moreover, there are significantly more men in managerial positions.

Chart 3-2 Sex composition of the employed population, by industry, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Chart 3-3 Industry composition of the employed population, by sex, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

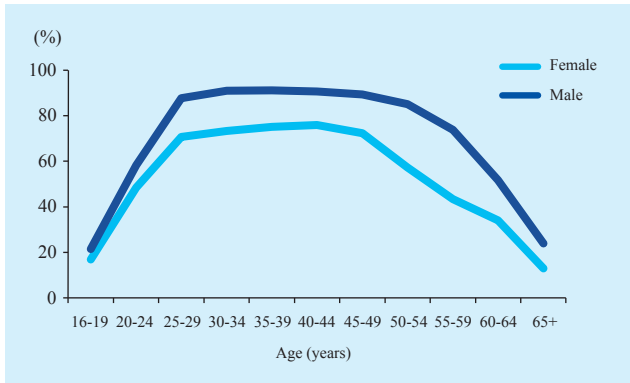
Table 3-5 Industry composition of rural employees in poverty areas, by sex (%)

Year	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Female			
2014	81.6	7.6	10.8
2015	83.0	6.8	10.2
2016	81.6	7.1	11.3
2017	80.6	7.2	12.1
Male			
2014	60.8	23.3	15.9
2015	62.6	19.6	17.8
2016	60.3	20.4	19.2
2017	58.5	20.8	20.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China, 2015–2018*

In rural poverty-stricken areas, the employment composition of rural employees is still dominated by the primary industry, and the proportion of employees in the secondary and tertiary industries is far below the national average. In 2017, the proportion of rural women working in the primary industry in poverty-stricken areas is over 80%, 22 percentage points higher than that of men. The combined number of employees in the secondary and tertiary industries accounts for less than 20% of all female employees. Although the proportion of women working in the tertiary industry has continued to increase in recent years, it is still lagging behind the growth rate of men.

Chart 3-4 Proportion of employed population aged 16 and above, by age and sex, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 3-6 Proportion of employed population aged 16 and above, by age and sex, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Total	19.3	53.6	79.3	82.2	83.3
Female	16.9	48.5	70.6	73.3	75.1
Male	21.4	58.3	87.8	91.0	91.1
Age (years)	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
Total	83.4	81.0	71.4	58.8	26.8
Female	75.8	72.4	57.3	43.4	20.2
Male	90.6	89.4	85.1	73.8	33.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 3-7 Industry composition of employed population in urban public entities, by sex, 2018 (%)

Industry	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry, husbandry, and fishery	1.1	1.0	1.2
Mining	2.4	1.2	3.1
Manufacturing	24.2	25.1	23.7
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	2.1	1.6	2.5
Construction	15.7	4.8	22.1
Transport, storage and postal services	4.8	6.6	3.7
Information transmission, computer science and software	4.8	3.4	5.7
Wholesale and retail	1.6	2.4	1.1
Hotels and catering services	2.5	2.6	2.4
Financial intermediation	4.0	5.9	2.9
Real estate	2.7	2.9	2.6
Leasing and business services	3.1	2.8	3.2
Scientific research, technical services and geologic prospecting	2.4	2.0	2.6
Management of water conservancy, environment and public facilities	1.5	1.6	1.4
Household and related services	0.4	0.6	0.4
Education	10.0	15.7	6.7
Health, social security and welfare services	5.3	9.4	2.8
Culture, sports and entertainment	0.8	1.1	0.7
Public management and social organization	10.5	9.3	11.3
International organization	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Main Data on China Population and Employment*, 2019

Table 3-8 Number and sex composition of the employed population in urban public entities

Year	Number of employees (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	4861.5	8190.0	37.2	62.8
2011	5227.7	9185.6	36.3	63.7
2012	5458.9	9777.5	35.8	64.2
2013	6338.3	11770.1	35.0	65.0
2014	6546.2	11731.6	35.8	64.2
2015	6527.0	11535.5	36.1	63.9
2016	6517.6	11370.5	36.4	63.6
2017	6545.3	11098.5	37.1	62.9
2018	6429.9	10843.9	37.2	62.8

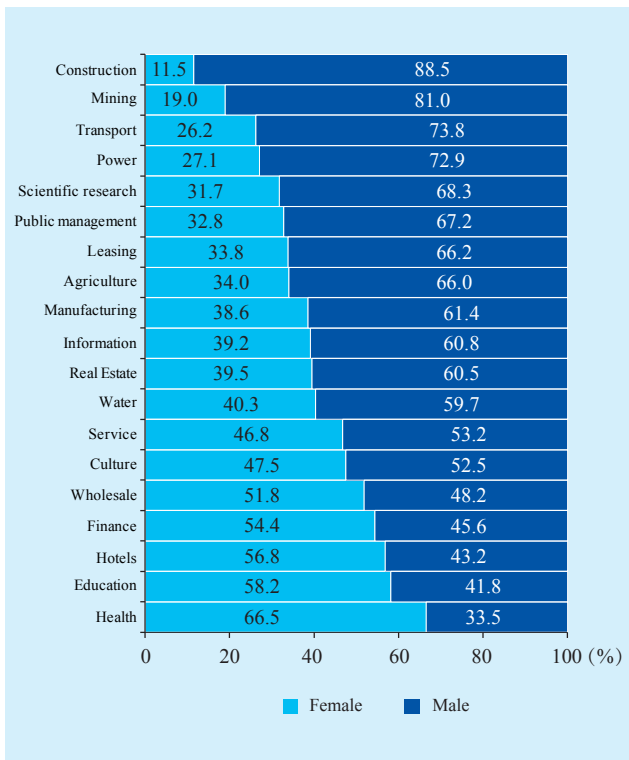
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018 and *Main Data on China Population and Employment*, 2019

Table 3-9 Type of entity and sex composition of the employed population in urban public entities, 2018 (%)

Type of registered entity	Entity composition		Sex composition	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
State-owned entity	39.5	29.5	44.2	55.8
Urban collectively-owned entity	1.9	2.1	35.0	65.0
Other entities	58.6	68.4	33.7	66.3
Total	100.0	100.0	37.2	62.8

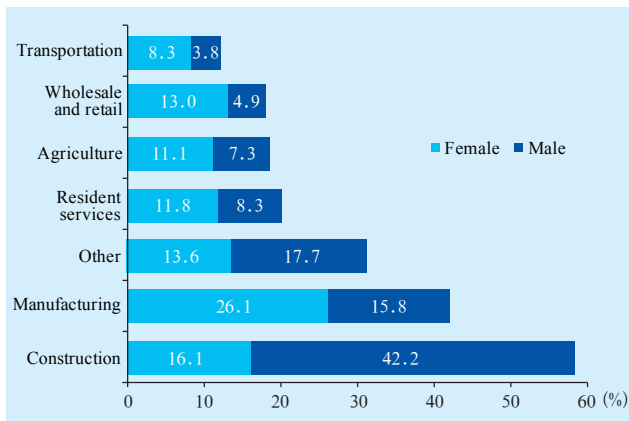
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Main Data on China Population and Employment*, 2019

Chart 3-5 Sex composition of the employed population in urban public entities, by industry, 2018



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Main Data on China Population and Employment*, 2019

Chart 3-6 Composition of major industries for rural employees in poverty areas, 2017 (%)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China, 2018*

Rural women in poverty-stricken areas mainly worked in manufacturing, construction, and the wholesale and retail industry. In 2017, they accounted for more than 55% of all employees in these industries. Rural men chiefly worked in construction, manufacturing, and the residential service industry, accounting for more than 66% of all employees in these industries.

Looking at employment seeking methods, both women and men found their positions mainly through their own initiative or introductions made by relatives. In 2017, women and men accounted for 92.2% and 92.9% in these employment seeking methods, respectively.

Table 3-10 Average working hours per week of urban employees (hours)

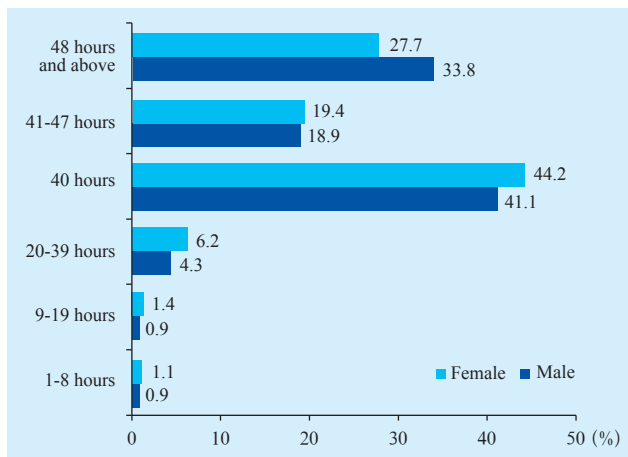
Survey year	Total	Female	Male
2010	47.0	46.1	47.7
2012	46.3	45.2	47.1
2013	46.6	45.5	47.5
2014	46.6	45.5	47.5
2015	45.5	44.7	46.1
2016	46.1	45.2	46.8
2017	46.2	45.2	47.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

For a long time, the average working hours per week of female employees in China was less than that of men.

Compared with 2010, the average working hours per week of urban workers in China decreased by 0.8 hours in 2017. Specifically, the working hours per week for women and men decreased by 0.9 and 0.7 hours, respectively.

Chart 3-7 Composition of working hours per week of urban employees, 2017



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

In China, the proportion of employees who currently work 40 hours per week is the largest, accounting for 42.4%. Among women and men, those who worked 40 hours per week accounted for 44.2% and 41.1%, respectively. Compared with 2010, this was an increase of 6.7 percentage points for women and 2.5 percentage points for men.

Compared with 2010, the proportion of people working 48 hours and above per week decreased from 39.8% to 27.7% among female employees, a decrease of 12.1 percentage points. It decreased from 34.9% to 33.8% among male employees, a decrease of 1.1 percentage points.

Table 3-11 Average working hours per week of urban employees, by age and sex, 2017 (hours)

Age (years)	Total	Female	Male
16-19	48.6	47.6	49.2
20-24	46.5	45.4	47.4
25-29	46.5	45.4	47.3
30-34	46.5	45.6	47.3
35-39	46.6	45.6	47.5
40-44	46.7	45.8	47.3
45-49	46.4	45.6	47.1
50-54	45.9	44.8	46.4
55-59	44.8	43.3	45.4
60-64	43.3	40.3	45.2
65+	38.9	36.1	40.6
Total	46.2	45.2	47.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-12 Average working hours per week of urban employees, by occupation and sex, 2017 (hours)

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Managerial positions of work units	47.5	46.9	47.7
Professional	43.0	42.4	43.6
Clerk and related personnel	43.5	42.6	44.1
Commerce and service industry employees	48.3	47.7	48.8
Employees in agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishery and water conservancy industry	39.2	37.4	41.2
Operators of production and transportation equipment and related personnel	48.9	48.7	49.0
Other	44.6	43.5	45.3
Total	46.2	45.2	47.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

In all occupations, women generally worked less hours than men. The average working hours per week of employees of the agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy industries was the shortest, and the gender gap in working hours was also the largest.

Table 3-13 Average working hours per week of urban employees, by education attainment and sex, 2017 (hours)

Education attainment	Total	Female	Male
Never been to school	41.8	40.7	44.2
Primary education	46.2	44.9	47.4
Junior secondary education	48.9	47.8	49.6
Regular senior secondary education	47.2	46.4	47.7
Secondary vocational education	46.2	45.2	46.9
Higher vocational education	45.2	44.5	45.7
College	43.9	43.2	44.4
University	42.1	41.7	42.4
Postgraduate	41.5	41.2	41.7
Total	46.2	45.2	47.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

In terms of education attainment, the higher the education qualifications of the employee, the smaller the gender gap in the average working hours per week. In 2017, the gender gap in the average working hours per week among graduate students was 0.5 hours. Conversely, the lower the education qualifications, the greater the gender gap in the average working hours per week. For example, the gender gap in the average working hours per week among those who never attended school was 3.5 hours.

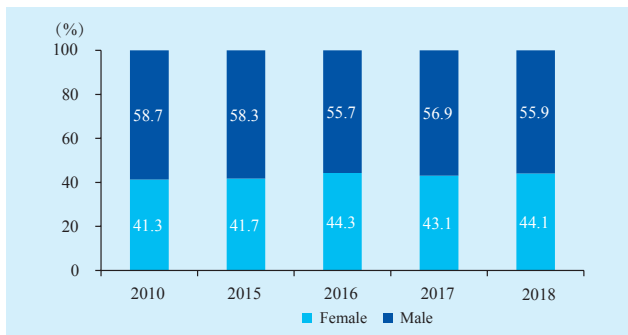
Table 3-14 Age composition of the urban unemployed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Age (years)	Total	Female	Male
16-19	3.2	2.1	4.5
20-24	18.8	15.0	23.5
25-29	14.8	15.8	13.6
30-34	13.2	16.0	9.8
35-39	10.4	12.7	7.5
40-44	12.4	14.2	10.2
45-49	11.4	12.5	10.1
50-54	8.9	7.7	10.4
55-59	4.0	2.3	6.1
60-64	2.2	1.4	3.1
65+	0.7	0.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

The urban unemployed population was mainly concentrated in the 20–34 age group, accounting for nearly half of all unemployed people. In terms of gender, unemployed women aged 20–49 accounted for 86.2% of all unemployed women in 2017, and the employment aspirations of women over age 50 dropped significantly. Among unemployed men, those aged 20–24 made up nearly a quarter of all unemployed people, and the employment aspirations of men over age 55 was significantly higher than that of women.

Chart 3-8 Sex composition of registered urban unemployed population (%)



Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 3-15 Education attainment of urban unemployed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Education attainment	Total	Female	Male
Never been to school	0.7	0.9	0.4
Primary education	6.4	6.8	5.8
Junior secondary education	35.0	35.7	34.2
Regular senior secondary education	19.7	18.7	20.9
Secondary vocational education	9.1	9.1	9.0
Higher vocational education	2.1	2.0	2.3
College	15.3	14.8	15.9
University	11.0	11.2	10.8
Postgraduate	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-16 Reasons for not working among the urban unemployed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Reason for not working	Total	Female	Male
Currently in school	2.0	1.7	2.4
Not working after graduation	15.6	12.4	19.6
Lost job due to employer	14.6	10.2	20.1
Lost job due to personal reasons	33.1	31.0	35.7
Expropriation of contracted land	1.1	0.7	1.6
Retired	4.0	4.4	3.5
Housework	19.4	32.7	2.9
Other	10.2	6.8	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Looking at the causes for unemployment, there are obvious gender difference between men and women. Among men, the main cause for losing their job was personal reasons, and the second most common cause was due to reasons in relation to the work units they were employed by. The sum of these two causes accounted for more than 50%. Among women, household responsibility was the main cause for not working, and the second most common cause was personal reasons. The sum of these two causes accounted for more than 60%. For women, the other causes that ranked high included not working after graduation, and losing their job due to employer. Although the proportion of those unemployed affected by land requisition was small, the gender gap was most obvious, with more men stating this cause. This indicates the notable gender gap in rural land ownership.

Table 3-17 Composition of job-seeking methods of urban unemployed population, by sex, 2017 (%)

Job-seeking methods	Total	Female	Male
Registered at employment intermediaries	5.3	5.1	5.5
Sought help from relatives and friends	46.4	47.4	45.0
Contacted employer directly	7.7	7.0	8.7
Answered job advertisements or published personal job profiles	0.8	0.8	0.8
Browsed job advertisements	15.0	16.2	13.6
Participated in job fairs	6.9	6.3	7.6
Prepared for self-employment	6.2	4.6	8.2
Other	11.7	12.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-18 Public services for employment, 2017

	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of registered job-seekers	1680.9	2321.8	42.2	57.8
Number of personnel received career guidance	687.8	951.6	43.5	56.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Labour Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-19 Industry composition of the urban unemployed population before unemployment, 2017 (%)

Industry	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry, husbandry, and fishery	4.6	4.9	4.2
Mining	2.1	1.3	3.1
Manufacturing	23.4	21.8	25.4
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	0.7	0.4	1.0
Construction	7.1	2.9	12.2
Transport, storage and postal services	24.4	32.0	15.3
Information transmission, computer science and software	4.8	2.1	8.1
Wholesale and retail	7.9	9.4	6.2
Hotels and catering services	1.6	1.3	1.9
Financial intermediation	2.1	2.2	2.0
Real estate	2.0	1.8	2.4
Leasing and business services	2.6	2.3	2.9
Scientific research, technical services and geologic prospecting	0.6	0.5	0.6
Management of water conservancy, environment and public facilities	0.5	0.4	0.6
Household and related services	7.3	7.6	6.8
Education	3.2	4.1	2.0
health, social security and welfare services	1.3	1.6	0.9
Culture, sports and entertainment	1.2	1.2	1.2
Public management and social organization	2.7	2.1	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-20 Occupation composition of the urban unemployed population before unemployment, 2017 (%)

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Managerial positions of work units	1.2	0.8	1.6
Professional	8.5	10.0	6.8
Clerk and related personnel	11.7	10.2	13.5
Commerce and service industry employees	48.3	54.5	40.8
Employees in agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishery and water conservancy industry	4.3	4.8	3.7
Operators of production and transportation equipment and related personnel	24.5	18.3	31.9
Other	1.5	1.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Table 3-21 Period of unemployment among the urban unemployed population, 2017 (%)

Period of unemployment	Total	Female	Male
1 month	9.8	8.8	10.9
2-3 months	18.4	16.5	20.7
4-6 months	14.6	12.8	16.8
7-12 months	23.7	23.7	23.8
13-24 months	15.0	16.5	13.1
25 months and above	18.6	21.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Employed person refers to a person above a certain age who possesses the ability to work and engages in work for pay or profit. Specifically, it refers to a person aged 16 and above who works a minimum of one hour in a given week for pay or profit. It also includes those who are temporarily absent from their workplace due to educational pursuits or annual leave, as well as those temporarily inactive (less than 3 months in duration) at work due to reasons such as temporary shutdown or suspension of work in low season.

Employees of work units refer to the number of individuals working at their work units on the last day of the reporting period, who received wages or other forms of remuneration for their labour. This indicator is a time-bound indicator, and it does not include individuals who have terminated their contract on or before the last day of the reporting period. It is the total sum of the number of on-the-job employees, labour dispatchers and other employed persons.

Urban registered unemployed persons refer to working age (16 years old to retirement age) persons in possession of a non-agricultural *hukou* and have the ability to work, but are unemployed and require employment, who are also registered for unemployment in the local labour and social security department.

Urban registered unemployment rate refers to the ratio of urban registered unemployed persons to the sum of 1) employees in urban work units (excluding employed rural labour force, employed retirees, employees of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and foreign nationalities), 2) employees in urban work units but not on duty, 3) owners and employees of private enterprises in urban areas, 4) self-employed individuals and their employees in urban areas, and 5) urban registered unemployed persons.

Social Security

The social security system in China has significantly improved in the past decade. Particularly, the coverage of various social insurances for urban workers has been continuously expanded, and the Government has established the basic medical insurance and pension schemes for both urban and rural residents, achieving full coverage for the targeted population. Meanwhile, the standard of the minimum subsistence allowance (also known as *dibao*) in both urban and rural areas continues to increase.

In 2018, the number of women participating in basic pension and medical insurance for urban employees, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance across the country increased significantly. However, the proportion of female participation was still lower than that of men. The proportion of women participating in the work-related injury insurance was the lowest, only at 39%.

The basic medical insurance system for urban and rural residents has covered more than 1 billion people to date. Over 95% of the population has been covered if those participating in the basic medical insurance for urban employees are included. This indicates that basic medical insurance for all has been essentially achieved. The pension system has also achieved full coverage after continuous efforts. The number of women availing various social security schemes has increased significantly, but the proportion of participation in these schemes was still lower than that of men. This is consistent with the lower proportion of women in the total population.

In 2018, 10.07 million urban residents across the country received minimum subsistence allowance, with women and men accounting for 44.8% and 55.2%, respectively. In the same year, 35.19 million rural residents received minimum subsistence allowance, with women and men accounting for 42% and 58%, respectively. The proportion of women who received minimum subsistence allowance was lower than that of men in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4-1 Number and sex composition of urban employees participating in basic pension insurance

Year	Number of employees (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	11202	14505	43.6	56.4
2011	12575	15816	44.3	55.7
2012	13829	16598	45.4	54.6
2013	14612	17606	45.4	54.6
2014	15463	18662	45.3	54.7
2015	15715	19646	44.4	55.6
2016	17663	20267	46.6	53.4
2017	17709	22584	44.0	56.0
2018	18667	23153	44.6	55.4

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Note: The 2018 data does not include 816,000 employees from the central government, because that data was not disaggregated by sex.

Table 4-2 Number and sex composition of urban and rural residents participating in the basic pension insurance, 2018

	Number of residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	24244	27956	46.4	53.6
Urban residents	1084	1121	49.2	50.8
Rural residents	23160	26835	46.3	53.7

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Note: This table does not include 260,000 urban residents from Guizhou, 60,000 urban residents and 1.6 million rural residents from Tibet, because the data was not disaggregated by sex.

Table 4-3 Number and sex composition of urban employees participating in basic medical insurance

Year	Number of employees (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	10537	13198	44.4	55.6
2011	11398	13829	45.2	54.8
2012	12207	14279	46.1	53.9
2013	12657	14786	46.1	53.9
2014	13013	15283	46.0	54.0
2015	13512	15381	46.8	53.2
2016	13852	15680	46.9	53.1
2017	14302	16020	47.2	52.8
2018	14945	16735	47.2	52.8

Source: Statistics from 2017 and the previous years are from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. The 2018 statistics are from the National Healthcare Security Administration.

Table 4-4 Number and sex composition of urban and rural residents participating in basic medical insurance

Year	Number of residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2011	7531	14585	34.1	65.9
2012	10996	16160	40.5	59.5
2013	12174	17455	41.1	58.9
2014	13900	17551	44.2	55.8
2015	17177	20512	45.6	54.4
2016	18946	25914	42.2	57.8
2017	38062	49297	43.6	56.4
2018	39345	50433	43.8	56.2

Source: Statistics from 2017 and the previous years are from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. The 2018 statistics are from the National Healthcare Security Administration.

Note: 1. In and before 2016, the data only included urban residents.

2. The 2018 data does not include 130 million people participating in the new rural cooperative medical insurance in Liaoning, Jilin, Anhui, Hainan, Guizhou, Tibet, and Shaanxi provinces, since the data was not disaggregated by sex.

Table 4-5 Number and sex composition of people participating in unemployment insurance

Year	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	5149	8227	38.5	61.5
2011	5815	8502	40.6	59.4
2012	6304	8921	41.4	58.6
2013	6862	9555	41.8	58.2
2014	7145	9898	41.9	58.1
2015	7294	10032	42.1	57.9
2016	7551	10538	41.7	58.3
2017	7950	10834	42.3	57.7
2018	8341	11302	42.5	57.5

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 4-6 Number and sex composition of people participating in work-related injury insurance

Year	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	5699	10462	35.3	64.7
2011	6202	11494	35.0	65.0
2012	7145	11865	37.6	62.4
2013	7537	12380	37.8	62.2
2014	8070	12569	39.1	60.9
2015	8074	13359	37.7	62.3
2016	8128	13761	37.1	62.9
2017	8594	14129	37.8	62.2
2018	9313	14562	39.0	61.0

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 4-7 Number and sex composition of people participating in maternity insurance

Year	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	5367	6969	43.5	56.5
2011	6033	7859	43.4	56.6
2012	6700	8729	43.4	56.6
2013	7117	9275	43.4	56.6
2014	7407	9632	43.5	56.5
2015	7712	10059	43.4	56.6
2016	8020	10431	43.5	56.5
2017	8428	10872	43.7	56.3
2018	8927	11507	43.7	56.3

Source: Statistics from 2017 and the previous years are from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. The 2018 statistics are from the National Healthcare Security Administration.

The purpose of maternity insurance is to balance the maternity expenses of female employees through social pooling of maternity insurance funds. This is conducive to equalizing the maternity costs between different work units and industries under the market economy, promoting equal employment for women and serving as a protective measure for female workers.

The *Social Insurance Law* stipulates that if an employer contributes maternity insurance premiums, its employees shall enjoy maternity insurance benefits. Moreover, the unemployed spouse of the employee shall be covered for reproductive medical expenses in accordance with state regulations. Related expenses will be covered through the maternity insurance fund. The maternity insurance covers medical expenses and allowances, including medical expenses for family planning and allowances for family planning surgery leave where needed.

Table 4-8 Number and sex composition of urban residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance

Year	Number of urban residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	943.4	1367.1	40.8	59.2
2011	920.2	1356.6	40.4	59.6
2012	889.9	1253.6	41.5	58.5
2013	867.0	1197.2	42.0	58.0
2014	792.4	1084.6	42.2	57.8
2015	727.1	974.0	42.7	57.3
2016	643.6	836.7	43.5	56.5
2017	561.4	699.6	44.5	55.5
2018	451.6	555.4	44.8	55.2

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 4-9 Number and sex composition of rural residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance

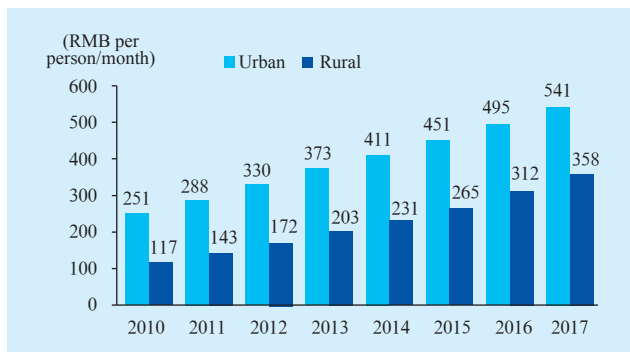
Year	Number of rural residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	1673.4	3540.6	32.1	67.9
2011	1700.6	3605.1	32.1	67.9
2012	1814.5	3530.0	34.0	66.0
2013	1866.5	3521.5	34.6	65.4
2014	1826.4	3380.9	35.1	64.9
2015	1795.0	3108.5	36.6	63.4
2016	1774.2	2812.3	38.7	61.3
2017	1649.2	2395.9	40.8	59.2
2018	1476.5	2042.6	42.0	58.0

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 4-10 Number and sex composition of rural people living in extreme difficulty

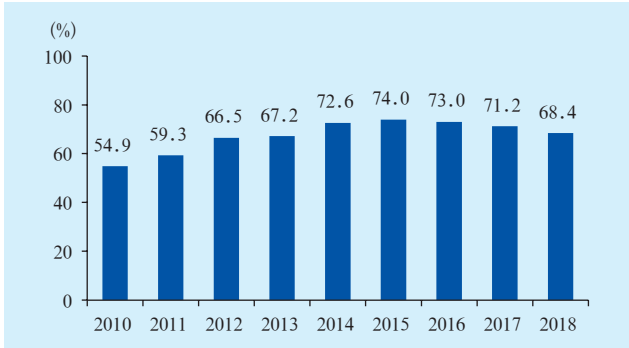
Year	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	120.7	435.6	21.7	78.3
2011	115.6	435.4	21.0	79.0
2012	109.4	436.2	20.1	79.9
2013	102.0	435.3	19.0	81.0
2014	94.1	435.0	17.8	82.2
2015	87.2	429.6	16.9	83.1
2016	76.2	420.7	15.3	84.7
2017	61.5	405.4	13.2	86.8
2018	57.0	398.0	12.5	87.5

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 4-1 Average standard of minimum subsistence allowance in urban and rural areas

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 4-2 Proportion of enterprises that have implemented the Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees



Source: Statistics from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

Labour protection for women benefits the physical and mental health of hundreds of millions of female employees across the country. In 1988, the State Council promulgated the *Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Workers*. In order to adapt to the evolving situation of China's economic and social development, the State Council issued the *Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees* on April 28, 2012, which further improved labour protection for female employees. Firstly, it adjusted the scope of labour that female employees are prohibited from participating in. Secondly, it regulated the length of maternity leave and the benefits received during maternity leave. Lastly, it adjusted the supervision and management system to oversee the implementation of this provision.

Number of urban employees covered by basic pension insurance refers to the number of urban employees and retirees who have participated in the basic pension for urban employees program in accordance with the national laws, regulations and relevant policies and have payment record files set up by social security authorities by the end of the reporting period (including the employees who suspended the payment, but not yet terminated the subscription; excluding those who registered but never had any payment record files set up).

Number of urban employees covered by basic medical insurance refers to the number of urban employees and retirees who have participated in the basic medical insurance for urban employees program (including both the double-track method of social pooling combined with individual account, and the single-track method of social pooling) by the end of the reporting period.

Number of people receiving unemployment insurance refers to the number of employees of urban enterprises and institutions who are receiving unemployment insurance in accordance with national laws, regulations and relevant policies at the end of the reporting period, and other persons who have been required by local governments to participate in unemployment insurance.

Number of urban residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance refers to the number of urban residents whose per capita household income is lower than the minimum living cost stipulated by the local authorities, status of family property meets the relevant regulation, and have received subsidies by the end of the reporting period.

Number of rural residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance refers to the number of rural residents with rural household registration, in regions where the minimum subsistence allowance for rural residents has been established, who have received the allowance from local governments or collectives by the end of the reporting period.

Education

China actively promotes education equity, adheres to the principle of gender equality, and strives to guarantee the equal rights and opportunities for women and men to receive education. Moreover, it has taken practical measures to improve the education level of women. Thus, the gap in education between women and men has narrowed significantly in China.

China has fully achieved the universalization of nine-year compulsory education. With the implementation of the *Compulsory Education Law* and other relevant laws, regulations and policies, China has been able to provide compulsory education free of charge nationwide. The Government has also introduced specific policies to exempt or subsidize the living expenses of rural students in boarding schools, promote girls' education in poverty-stricken and ethnic minority areas, guarantee access to compulsory education for rural migrant children, and ensure girls' equal access to compulsory education. By 2006, the gender gap in compulsory education in China was basically eliminated. By the end of 2010, the Government's target of providing free nine-year compulsory education was achieved in all 2,856 counties.

The proportion of female students in secondary and higher education has increased significantly. In 2018, female students accounted for 47.4% of students attending senior secondary education, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2010. The proportion of female students in regular senior secondary education has exceeded half of the total, accounting for 50.8%. In 2018, the number of female graduate students in higher education accounted for 49.6% of all graduate students, an increase of 1.8 percentage points from 2010. Among regular students, undergraduate females accounted for 52.5% of all students in universities, an increase of 4.7 percentage points. Among the adult education student population, undergraduate females accounted for 59.4%, an increase of

6.2 percentage points from 2010. The gross enrollment ratio of senior secondary education increased from 82.5% in 2010 to 88.8% in 2018, an increase of 6.3 percentage points. The gross enrollment ratio of higher education was 48.1% in 2018, an increase of 21.6 percentage points.

Pre-primary education has developed rapidly in the past decade, and the gross enrollment ratio of pre-primary education increased significantly from 56.6% in 2010 to 81.7% in 2018. Thus, China has achieved the target of 70% pre-primary education enrollment ratio by 2020 outlined in the *National Program of Action for Child Development in China (2011–2020)* ahead of schedule, and is currently working towards realizing the new target of 85% pre-primary education enrollment ratio in the *13th Five-Year Plan on National Education Development*. The proportion of girls receiving pre-primary education has increased. In 2018, the proportion of girls in pre-primary education was 46.7%, an increase of 1.4 percentage points from 2010.

Lifelong education and learning for women has improved markedly and the gender gap in the average years of education has further narrowed. In 2017, the illiteracy rate of the country's population over age 15 was 7.3% for women and girls and 2.4% for men and boys, which was 1.6 and 0.1 percentage points lower than 2010, respectively. The average number of years of education for women and girls aged 6 and above has increased from 8.4 years in 2010 to 9.0 years in 2015, and the gender gap with men and boys has further narrowed.

Table 5-1 Composition of the population aged 6 and above, by education attainment and sex, 2015 (%)

Education attainment	Composition of education attainment		Sex composition	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Never been to school	8.3	3.2	71.1	28.9
Primary education	27.8	24.7	52.0	48.0
Junior secondary education	36.2	40.4	46.2	53.8
Regular senior secondary education	10.9	13.6	43.5	56.5
Secondary vocational education	4.0	4.4	46.5	53.5
College	6.6	7.1	47.1	52.9
University	5.8	6.1	47.6	52.4
Postgraduate	0.5	0.6	45.4	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	49.0	51.0

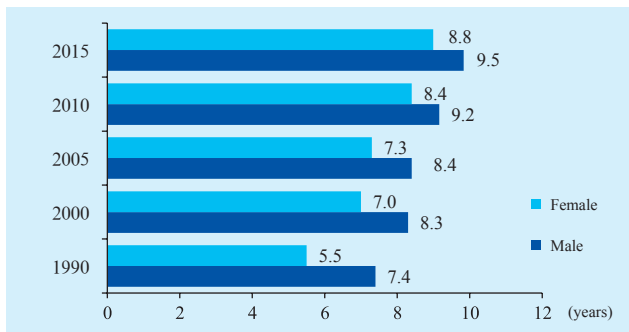
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-2 Composition of the ethnic minority population aged 6 and above, by education attainment and sex, 2015 (%)

Education attainment	Composition of education attainment		Sex composition	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Never been to school	13.3	6.5	66.5	33.5
Primary education	34.6	33.6	49.9	50.1
Junior secondary education	31.9	38.3	44.7	55.3
Regular senior secondary education	7.2	8.6	45.0	55.0
Secondary vocational education	3.2	3.5	46.6	53.4
College	4.7	4.9	48.4	51.6
University	4.9	4.3	52.4	47.6
Postgraduate	0.3	0.3	47.7	52.3
Total	100.0	100.0	49.2	50.8

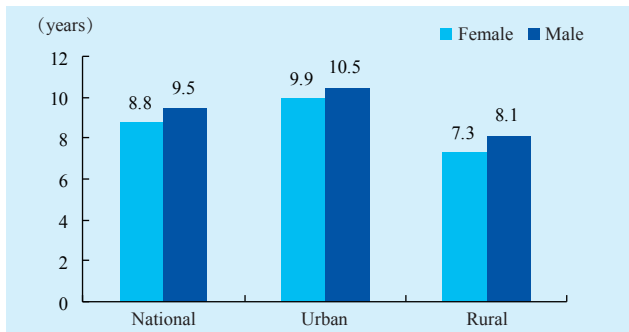
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Chart 5-1 Average years of education of the population aged 6 and above



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population Census and the 1% National Population Sample Survey

Chart 5-2 Average years of education of the population aged 6 and above, by urban-rural, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-3 Age composition of the population aged 15 and above in 2015, by education attainment (%)

Age (years)	Never been to school		Primary education		Junior secondary education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.6	5.3
20-24	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	6.9	7.0
25-29	0.9	1.8	2.5	2.6	13.3	11.3
30-34	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.1	11.6	10.0
35-39	1.8	2.6	5.1	4.7	11.4	10.3
40-44	3.1	4.1	9.3	8.1	14.1	13.2
45-49	4.9	5.4	13.8	11.7	14.0	13.8
50-54	6.1	5.2	13.0	10.6	10.2	10.6
55-59	8.5	7.2	12.0	10.9	5.4	6.6
60-64	13.9	11.8	14.8	15.2	4.4	5.8
65+	58.8	57.8	24.6	31.1	4.1	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-3 Continued (1)

Age (years)	Regular senior secondary education		Secondary vocational education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	20.6	18.7	13.9	13.8
20-24	9.5	9.3	14.4	14.3
25-29	13.9	12.7	18.3	18.0
30-34	9.3	8.7	13.0	11.8
35-39	8.3	8.0	11.7	11.0
40-44	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.5
45-49	8.1	8.6	5.6	5.8
50-54	9.0	9.6	3.9	4.3
55-59	6.6	7.4	2.8	3.1
60-64	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.9
65+	2.8	4.1	5.2	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-3 Continued (2)

Age (years)	College		University		Postgraduate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	8.7	7.3	8.9	6.4	0.1	0.2
20-24	22.5	19.7	32.4	28.1	20.7	16.7
25-29	22.6	19.8	20.4	18.3	33.4	28.7
30-34	13.4	12.3	14.0	13.4	21.3	18.2
35-39	9.8	9.6	8.5	9.2	11.9	12.8
40-44	8.0	9.0	6.1	7.7	6.4	8.9
45-49	5.6	6.9	4.1	6.1	3.2	6.0
50-54	4.0	5.7	2.4	4.4	1.8	5.0
55-59	2.0	3.3	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.7
60-64	1.5	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.9
65+	1.9	3.8	1.6	3.3	0.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-4 Sex composition of the population aged 15 and above, by age and education attainment, 2015 (%)

Age (years)	Never been to school		Primary education		Junior secondary education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	49.2	50.8	45.4	54.6	42.6	57.4
20-24	52.9	47.1	49.6	50.4	46.0	54.0
25-29	56.6	43.4	53.9	46.1	50.1	49.9
30-34	60.0	40.0	55.6	44.4	50.0	50.0
35-39	64.4	35.6	56.6	43.5	48.8	51.2
40-44	66.6	33.4	58.0	42.0	47.9	52.1
45-49	70.8	29.2	58.5	41.5	46.5	53.5
50-54	75.6	24.4	59.6	40.4	45.4	54.6
55-59	75.7	24.3	56.9	43.1	41.6	58.4
60-64	75.6	24.4	53.9	46.1	39.5	60.5
65+	72.8	27.2	48.7	51.3	36.6	63.4
Total	72.5	27.5	54.5	45.5	46.3	53.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Examining the overall education level of the population aged 15 and above, the number of women and girls with low education is still much larger than that of men and boys. In particular, women and girls account for nearly three-quarter of the population who have not attended school.

Table 5-4 Continued (1)

Age (years)	Regular senior secondary education		Secondary vocational education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	45.9	54.1	46.8	53.2
20-24	44.0	56.0	46.6	53.4
25-29	45.7	54.3	47.0	53.0
30-34	45.1	54.9	48.8	51.2
35-39	44.3	55.7	48.1	51.9
40-44	43.2	56.8	46.1	53.9
45-49	42.1	57.9	45.4	54.6
50-54	42.1	57.9	44.6	55.4
55-59	40.8	59.2	44.0	56.0
60-64	36.1	63.9	45.3	54.7
65+	34.1	65.9	41.1	58.9
Total	43.4	56.6	46.5	53.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-4 Continued (2)

Age (years)	College		University		Postgraduate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	51.6	48.4	56.0	44.0	43.2	56.8
20-24	50.4	49.6	51.2	48.8	50.8	49.2
25-29	50.4	49.6	50.3	49.7	49.1	50.9
30-34	49.2	50.8	48.7	51.3	49.3	50.7
35-39	47.6	52.4	45.8	54.2	43.7	56.3
40-44	44.3	55.7	41.6	58.4	37.3	62.7
45-49	41.9	58.1	38.3	61.7	30.7	69.3
50-54	38.4	61.6	32.8	67.2	23.5	76.5
55-59	35.4	64.6	30.6	69.4	21.3	78.7
60-64	34.5	65.5	34.1	65.9	20.2	79.8
65+	30.3	69.7	29.7	70.3	18.8	81.2
Total	47.1	52.9	47.6	52.4	45.4	54.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Table 5-5 Number and sex composition of students enrolled at all education levels, 2018

	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Pre-primary education	2176.7	2479.7	46.7	53.3
Primary education	4808.3	5530.9	46.5	53.5
Junior secondary education	2169.4	2498.6	46.5	53.5
Senior secondary education	1865.4	2069.2	47.4	52.6
Higher education	2357.5	2163.3	52.1	47.9

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Note: Higher education refers to the sum of the number of graduate students, regular undergraduate students, undergraduate adult education students, and online undergraduate students.

Except for the higher education stage (which includes regular undergraduate program and undergraduate program for adults), the proportion of female students in other educational stages is lower than that of males, mainly due to the gender structure of the population.

Table 5-6 Number and sex composition of postgraduate students in school

Year	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Doctorate				
1991	0.1	1.1	10.6	89.4
2000	1.6	5.1	24.0	76.0
2010	9.2	16.7	35.5	64.5
2011	9.8	17.3	36.1	63.9
2015	12.4	20.3	37.9	62.1
2016	13.2	21.0	38.6	61.4
2017	14.2	22.0	39.3	60.7
2018	15.7	23.2	40.4	59.6
Year	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Master's				
1991	1.9	5.7	25.1	74.9
2000	8.4	14.9	36.1	63.9
2010	64.4	63.5	50.4	49.6
2011	69.9	67.5	50.9	49.1
2015	82.7	75.8	52.2	47.8
2016	87.1	76.8	53.1	46.9
2017	113.6	114.2	49.9	50.1
2018	119.9	114.3	51.2	48.8

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-7 Number and sex composition of regular undergraduate students

Year	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
University				
2002	227.9	328.2	41.0	59.0
2010	628.7	636.9	49.7	50.3
2011	680.3	669.4	50.4	49.6
2015	837.0	739.7	53.1	46.9
2016	862.0	751.0	53.4	46.6
2017	886.0	762.7	53.7	46.3
2018	916.3	781.0	54.0	46.0
Year	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
College				
2002	176.7	199.6	47.0	53.0
2010	506.4	459.8	52.4	47.6
2011	500.2	458.6	52.2	47.8
2015	539.2	509.4	51.4	48.6
2016	554.1	528.7	51.2	48.8
2017	560.9	544.1	50.8	49.2
2018	571.0	562.6	50.4	49.6

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-8 Number and sex composition of senior secondary students in school, 2018

	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	1865.4	2069.2	47.4	52.6
Senior secondary education	1208.3	1171.1	50.8	49.2
Regular senior secondary school	1206.0	1169.3	50.8	49.2
Senior secondary school for adults	2.3	1.8	56.2	43.8
Secondary vocational education	657.1	898.1	42.3	57.7
Regular secondary vocational school	335.2	364.2	47.9	52.1
Secondary vocational school for adults	47.3	65.8	41.8	58.2
Senior secondary vocational school	169.5	231.6	42.3	57.7
Vocational-technical school	105.1	236.5	30.8	69.2

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

While the gender gap in senior secondary education has shrunk year after year, there are significant differences in the sex composition of students in different types of schools. There are more girls than boys in regular senior secondary education, but there are more boys than girls in vocational education. The biggest difference is seen in vocational-technical education, where the proportion of girls is only around 30%.

Table 5-9 Number and sex composition of students enrolled in compulsory education, 2018

	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	6970.6	8021.2	46.5	53.5
Junior secondary school	2162.3	2490.3	46.5	53.5
Regular primary school	4808.3	5530.9	46.5	53.5

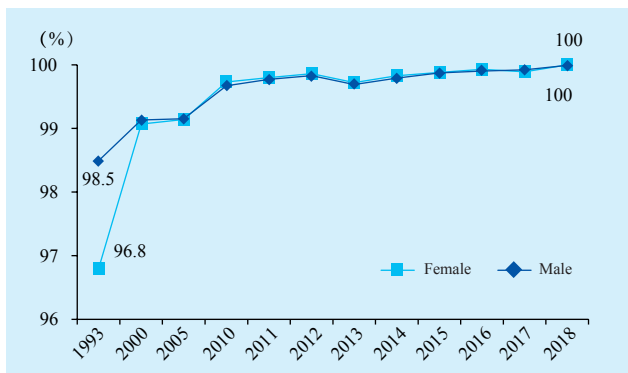
Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-10 Number and sex composition of students enrolled in pre-primary and special education, 2018

	Number of students (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Pre-primary education	2176.7	2479.7	46.7	53.3
Special education	24.2	42.4	36.4	63.6

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

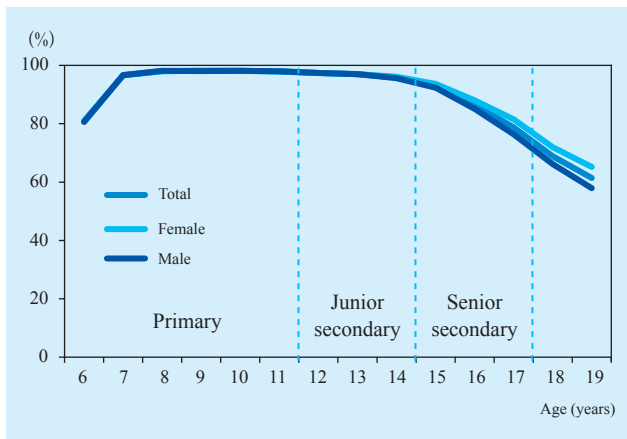
Chart 5-3 Net enrolment rate of primary school-age children, by sex



Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Since 2000, the net enrollment rate of primary school-age children in China has been stable at over 99%. By 2005, there was no significant gender difference in the net enrollment rate of primary school-age children. In recent years, the net enrollment rate of girls has been slightly higher than that of boys. In 2018, the net enrollment rate of both girls and boys was very close to 100%. At present, China has essentially achieved gender equality in the primary education stage.

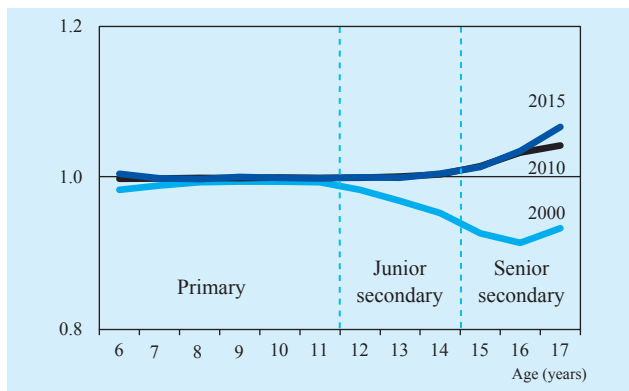
Chart 5-4 Attendance rate of children and adolescents aged 6–19, by age and sex, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF China and UNFPA China, *Population Status of Children in China in 2015: Facts and Figures, 2017*

At present, the attendance rate of compulsory education school-age children in China has essentially no gender and urban-rural differences. At the senior secondary education and higher education stages, the attendance rate has gradually declined with regional and urban-rural differences, though attendance rates among women and girls are higher than that of men and boys. In developed regions of the country, especially in towns/townships, women are better educated than men. The low school attendance rate among children aged 6 is mainly due to the delay in primary school enrollment due to age requirements, and a small number of regions in China also require students to be age 7 to attend school.

Chart 5-5 Gender parity index for school attendance rate of children aged 6–17

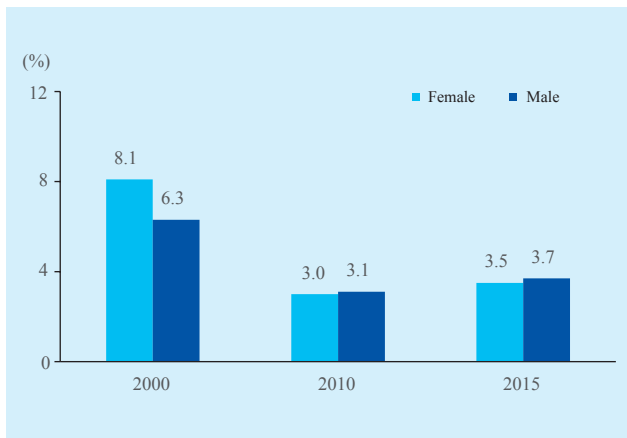


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF China and UNFPA China, *Population Status of Children in China in 2015: Facts and Figures, 2017*

Here the gender parity index is the ratio of the attendance rates of school-age girls and boys, and can be used to compare the gender differences in education attainment at different ages. A gender parity index value that equals 1 indicates that there are no gender differences in the corresponding indicator, a value of less than 1 indicates that the attendance rate among school-age boys is higher than that of school-age girls, and a value greater than 1 indicates that the attendance rate among school-age girls is higher than that of school-age boys.

Since 2000, the attendance rate in primary education of school-age boys and girls have been very similar. In 2000, the attendance rate in junior secondary education of school-age boys was significantly higher than that of school-age girls, but this disparity has disappeared since 2010, and the attendance rates are basically the same. In 2000, the gender advantage seen in the attendance rate in senior secondary education of school-age boys was more pronounced than in junior secondary education. Therefore, the reversal of gender differences in 2010 and 2015 was also most apparent at this stage. The attendance rate in senior secondary education of school-age girls has been higher than that of school-age boys since 2010.

Chart 5-6 Proportion of children aged 6–17 who failed to receive or complete compulsory education as required



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF China and UNFPA China, *Population Status of Children in China in 2015: Facts and Figures, 2017*

The proportion of children who did not receive or complete compulsory education as required was significantly lower in 2015 than in 2000, and the improvement among girls was better than that of the boys. However, urban-rural differences still existed and were more reflected in the post-compulsory education stage. Among rural children aged 15–17, 4.1% did not receive or complete compulsory education in 2015, which is 3 percentage points higher than that of urban children.

Table 5-11 Number and sex composition of faculty and staff at all levels of education, 2018

	Number of faculty and staff (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Higher education	123.0	125.8	49.5	50.5
Regular senior secondary education	152.1	122.2	55.5	44.5
Regular junior secondary education	238.8	180.5	57.0	43.0
Regular primary education	382.4	190.9	66.7	33.3
Special education	4.8	2.0	70.9	29.1
Pre-primary education	417.7	35.4	92.2	7.8

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Note: Faculty and staff of nine-year schools are counted in junior secondary education. Faculty and staff of 12-year schools are counted in senior secondary education.

Table 5-12 Number and sex composition of full-time teachers at all levels of education, 2018

	Number of teachers (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Higher education	84.2	83.1	50.3	49.7
Regular senior secondary education	97.7	83.6	53.9	46.1
Regular junior secondary education	206.6	157.3	56.8	43.2
Regular primary education	418.8	190.4	68.7	31.3
Special education	4.3	1.5	73.9	26.1
Pre-primary education	252.6	5.5	97.9	2.1

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-13 Education attainment and sex composition of full-time teachers in higher education, 2018

	Education attainment				
	Total	Doctorate	Master's	University	College and below
Absolute number (10 thousands)					
Total	167.3	43.4	61.2	61.2	1.5
Female	84.2	15.9	36.6	31.1	0.6
Male	83.1	27.5	24.6	30.1	0.9
Education composition (%)					
Total	100.0	25.9	36.6	36.6	0.9
Female	100.0	18.9	43.5	37.0	0.7
Male	100.0	33.1	29.6	36.2	1.1
Sex composition (%)					
Female	50.3	36.6	59.8	50.8	37.4
Male	49.7	63.4	40.2	49.2	62.6

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-14 Age composition of full-time teachers in higher education, 2018 (%)

	Total	Age 29 and below	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age 40-44
Total	100.0	11.2	17.6	23.3	15.7
Female	100.0	14.1	19.8	25.5	15.5
Male	100.0	8.2	15.4	21.0	16.0
	Age 45-49	Age 50-54	Age 55-59	Age 60-64	Age 65+
Total	12.4	11.0	6.5	1.7	0.6
Female	11.1	9.0	3.8	0.9	0.2
Male	13.6	13.1	9.2	2.5	1.0

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-15 Education attainment and sex composition of full-time teachers in regular senior secondary schools, 2018

	Education attainment				
	Total	Postgraduate	University	College	Senior secondary education and below
Absolute number (10 thousands)					
Total	181.3	17.8	160.6	2.8	...
Female	97.7	12.0	84.7	0.9	...
Male	83.6	5.8	75.9	1.9	...
Education composition (%)					
Total	100.0	9.8	88.6	1.6	...
Female	100.0	12.3	86.7	1.0	...
Male	100.0	6.9	90.8	2.3	...
Sex composition (%)					
Female	53.9	67.4	52.7	33.0	31.5
Male	46.1	32.6	47.3	67.0	68.5

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-16 Education attainment and sex composition of full-time teachers in junior secondary schools, 2018

	Education attainment				
	Total	Postgraduate	University	College	Senior secondary education and below
Absolute number (10 thousands)					
Total	363.9	11.1	302.7	49.6	0.5
Female	206.6	8.5	178.7	19.3	0.1
Male	157.3	2.6	124.0	30.3	0.4
Education composition (%)					
Total	100.0	3.1	83.2	13.6	0.1
Female	100.0	4.1	86.5	9.3	0.1
Male	100.0	1.7	78.8	19.3	0.2
Sex composition (%)					
Female	56.8	76.6	59.0	38.9	24.7
Male	43.2	23.4	41.0	61.1	75.3

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-17 Education attainment and sex composition of full-time teachers in regular primary schools, 2018

	Education attainment				
	Total	Postgraduate	University	College	Senior secondary education and below
Absolute number (10 thousands)					
Total	609.2	7.0	353.2	227.7	21.4
Female	418.8	5.9	268.0	138.3	6.6
Male	190.4	1.1	85.2	89.4	14.8
Education composition (%)					
Total	100.0	1.1	58.0	37.4	3.5
Female	100.0	1.4	64.0	33.0	1.6
Male	100.0	0.6	44.7	46.9	7.8
Sex composition (%)					
Female	68.7	84.6	75.9	60.7	30.9
Male	31.3	15.4	24.1	39.3	69.1

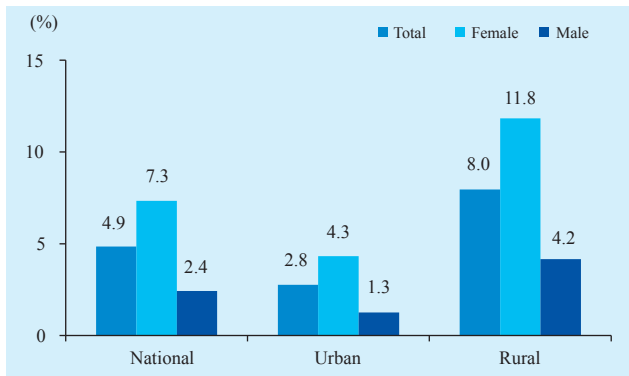
Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 5-18 Education attainment and sex composition of full-time teachers in special education, 2018

	Education attainment				
	Total	Postgraduate	University	College	Senior secondary education and below
Absolute number (10 thousands)					
Total	58656	1428	39809	16418	1001
Female	43351	1168	29948	11637	598
Male	15305	260	9861	4781	403
Education composition (%)					
Total	100.0	2.4	67.9	28.0	1.7
Female	100.0	2.7	69.1	26.8	1.4
Male	100.0	1.7	64.4	31.2	2.6
Sex composition (%)					
Female	73.9	81.8	75.2	70.9	59.7
Male	26.1	18.2	24.8	29.1	40.3

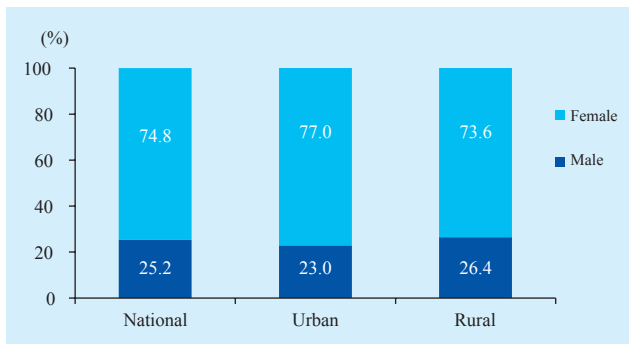
Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Chart 5-7 Illiteracy rate among the population aged 15 and above, 2017



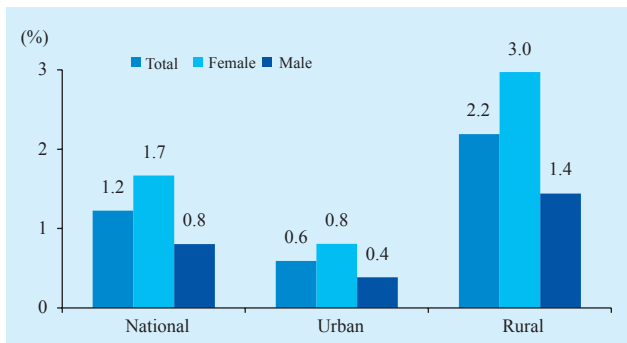
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Chart 5-8 Sex composition of illiterate population aged 15 and above, 2017



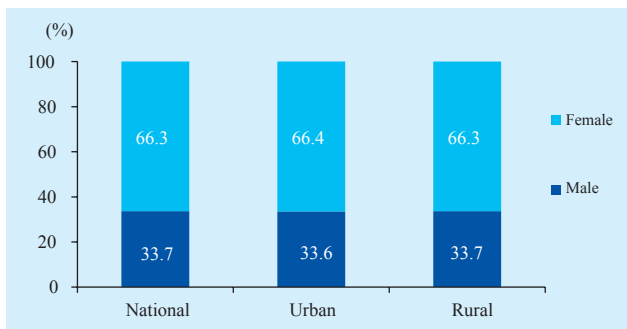
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Population and Employment Statistical Yearbook*, 2018

Chart 5-9 Illiteracy rate of adolescents and adults aged 15–50, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Chart 5-10 Sex composition of illiterate adolescents and adults aged 15–50, 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2015 1% National Population Sample Survey*

Average years of education refers to the average of the total number of years of formal education (including formal adult education but excluding training of various kinds) among a certain population (aged 6 and above in this publication) in a specific region during a certain period. The average years of education is calculated based on the current education system, i.e. 16 years for finishing college education or higher, 12 years for finishing senior secondary education, 9 years for finishing junior secondary education, 6 years for finishing primary education and 0 years for illiterates.

Net enrollment rate for primary school-age children refers to the proportion of school-age children who have entered primary school during the survey period to the total number of school-age children in and out of school.

Full-time teacher refers to a person who is qualified as a teacher and specializes in teaching.

Failure to receive or complete compulsory education as required refers to those who have never been to school, those who only studied or graduated from primary education, and those who dropped out of primary and junior secondary education.

Illiteracy rate refers to the proportion of illiterate people in the population aged 15 and above. The illiterate population refers to people who are aged 15 and above who are illiterate or have very low literacy.

Health and Well-being

The life expectancy of China's population has continued to increase. In 2000, it joined the ranks of countries known for longevity. In 2015, the life expectancy in China was 76.3 years old, an increase of 7.8 years compared with 1990. Specifically, the life expectancy of women was 79.4 years old, an increase of 9 years compared with 1990.

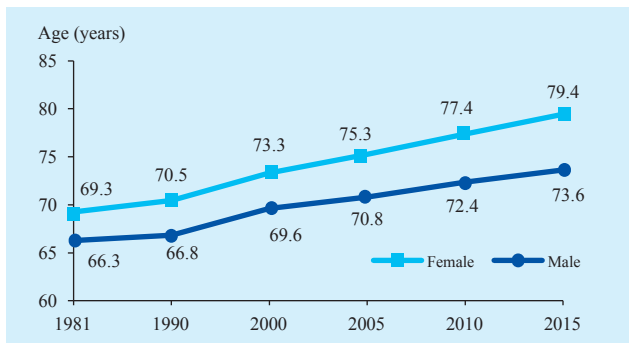
The maternal mortality ratio has significantly dropped from 88.8 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 18.3 per 100,000 live births in 2018, a decrease of 79.4%.

Free screening of breast and cervical cancer for women of appropriate ages and regular free gynecological examination are available to women. In 2018, the screening rate of common diseases among women was 75.5%, an increase of 14.3 percentage points from 2010. Free pre-pregnancy health check was rolled out throughout the country, with the target population coverage rate reaching 91.7% in 2017.

The child mortality rate has also fallen dramatically. According to the '2019 China Maternal and Child Health Development Report', the neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate dropped from 33.1 per 1,000 live births, 50.2 per 1,000 live births and 61.0 per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 3.9 per 1,000 live births, 6.1 per 1,000 live births and 8.4 per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 88.2%, 87.8% and 86.2%, respectively.

The effectiveness of the HIV/AIDS prevention and control work has been remarkable. The mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen from 7.1% in 2012 to 4.5% in 2018, the lowest level in history. The transmission of HIV/AIDS through blood transfusion has basically been stopped. The infection rate of the HIV/AIDS population is about 9 per 10,000, and the epidemic has reached a low prevalence level.

Chart 6-1 Life expectancy at birth



Source: Population statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics

Life expectancy refers to the number of years a group of people born at the same time may expect to live on average, given the current age-specific mortality rates of the population. The life expectancy of the 0 age group can reflect the number of years a group of people may survive in their lifetime, which is of special significance. Therefore, life expectancy in general terms refers to the life expectancy of the 0 age group. Life expectancy is one of the most important indicators to measure the health status of the population, reflecting the level of economic and social development and the level of medical and health services in the country or region.

Table 6-1 Average value of physical development indicators for children aged 3–6, 2010 and 2014

Age (years)	Height (cm)		Weight (kg)	
	2010	2014	2010	2014
Female				
3	99.8	100.9	15.7	15.9
4	105.9	106.5	17.4	17.5
5	112.4	112.7	19.5	19.6
6	117.0	118.1	21.1	21.6
Male				
3	101.2	102.2	16.4	16.6
4	107.1	107.8	18.1	18.3
5	113.7	114.0	20.5	20.6
6	118.6	119.7	22.5	23.0

Source: General Administration of Sport of China, National Physique Monitoring Communique, 2010 and 2014

From the comparison of two years of data, the average value of height and weight of children of all ages has greatly improved, reflecting the improvement in nutritional status. The number of malnourished children in rural areas has fallen sharply, but there is still a large gap when compared with children in urban areas. According to the China Nutrition and Health Surveillance data, the prevalence of low birth weight among rural children under age five dropped from 16.5% in 1990 to 3.1% in 2013, and the figure for urban children dropped from 5.3% to 1.4% in the same period.

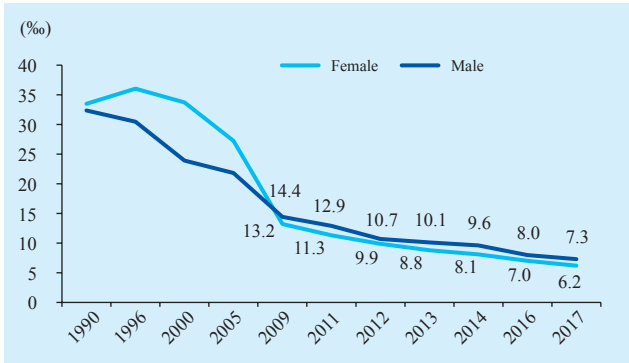
In terms of the height/weight ratio, the growth in weight of children aged 3–17 in China is faster than that of the growth in height.

Table 6-2 Average value of physical development indicators for children aged 7–17, 2010 and 2014

Age (years)	Height (cm)		Weight (kg)	
	2010	2014	2010	2014
Female				
7	124.1	125.1	23.8	24.7
8	129.4	130.5	26.5	27.6
9	135.0	136.3	29.7	31.3
10	141.3	142.6	33.8	35.5
11	147.2	149.3	38.2	40.6
12	152.2	153.7	42.3	44.5
13	156.0	157.0	46.2	48.0
14	157.8	158.7	48.6	50.4
15	158.5	159.4	50.1	51.6
16	159.0	159.8	51.1	52.7
17	159.3	159.8	51.7	53.0
Male				
7	125.5	126.6	25.5	26.6
8	130.7	132.0	28.5	29.9
9	135.8	137.2	31.8	33.6
10	140.9	142.1	35.5	37.2
11	146.2	148.1	39.6	41.9
12	152.4	154.5	44.0	46.6
13	159.9	161.4	49.4	52.0
14	165.3	166.5	53.8	56.2
15	168.8	169.8	57.2	59.5
16	170.5	171.4	59.2	61.5
17	171.4	172.1	61.0	63.3

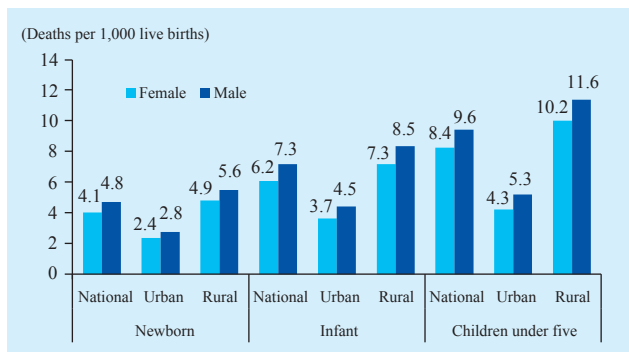
Source: General Administration of Sport of China, National Physique Monitoring Communique, 2010 and 2014

Chart 6-2 Infant mortality rate



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Since the mid-1990s, China's infant mortality rate has fallen sharply. Over twenty years ago, the infant mortality rate among girls was much higher than that of boys. However, the infant mortality rate among girls has been lower than that of boys since 2009. In terms of urban and rural areas, although the infant mortality rate in rural areas is falling much faster than urban areas, the urban-rural gap is still apparent. In 2017, the infant mortality rate among girls in urban areas was 3.7 per 1,000 live births and in rural areas was 7.3 per 1,000 live births, and it was 4.5 per 1,000 live births in urban areas and 8.5 per 1,000 live births in rural areas among boys.

Chart 6-3 Under-five mortality rate, by urban-rural and sex, 2017

Source: National Working Committee on Women and Children, National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF, *Children in China: An Atlas of Social Indicators*, 2018

The health status of children in China continues to improve, but there is still a significant gap in child mortality rates between children in urban and rural areas. In 2018, the under-five mortality rate was 10.2 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 4.4 per 1,000 live births in urban areas, with the rate in rural areas 2.3 times that of urban areas. The under-five mortality rates in the eastern, central and western regions were 4.2 per 1,000 live births, 7.2 per 1,000 live births and 12.7 per 1,000 live births, respectively, with the rate in the western region 3 times that of the eastern region.

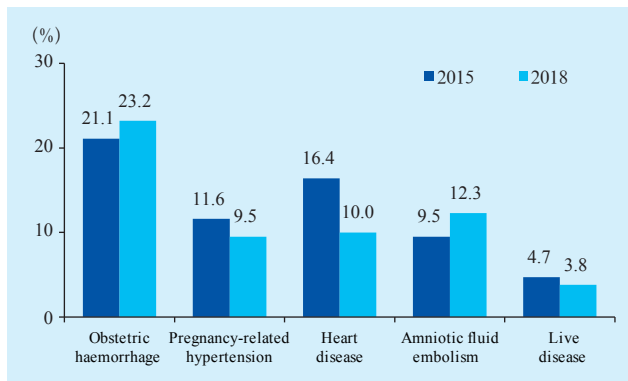
There is a gender difference in the under-five mortality rate, with boys having a higher risk of death than girls in both urban and rural areas.

**Table 6-3 Maternal mortality ratio in surveillance areas
(deaths per 100,000 live births)**

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1990	88.8	45.9	112.5
1995	61.9	39.2	76.0
2000	53.0	29.3	69.6
2005	47.7	25.0	53.8
2010	30.0	29.7	30.1
2015	20.1	19.8	20.2
2016	19.9	19.5	20.0
2017	19.6	16.6	21.1
2018	18.3	15.5	19.9

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Chart 6-4 Main causes of maternal deaths in surveillance areas, 2015 and 2018



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-4 Coverage of maternal health care (%)

Year	Patient record setup	Antenatal care	Postnatal visit	Systematic management
1992	76.6	69.7	69.7	
1995	81.4	78.7	78.8	
2000	88.6	89.4	86.2	77.2
2005	88.5	89.8	86.0	76.7
2010	92.9	94.1	90.8	84.1
2015	96.4	96.5	94.5	91.5
2016	96.6	96.6	94.6	91.6
2017	96.6	96.5	94.0	89.6
2018	92.5	96.6	93.8	89.9

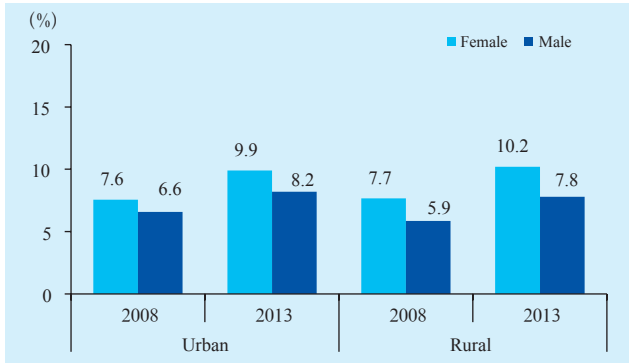
Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-5 Skilled attendant at birth and hospital delivery rate (%)

Year	Skilled attendant at birth			Hospital delivery rate		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
1985	94.5	98.7	93.5	43.7	73.6	36.4
1990	94.0	98.6	93.9	50.6	74.2	45.1
2000	96.6	98.8	95.2	72.9	84.9	65.2
2005	97.5	98.7	96.7	85.9	93.2	81.0
2010	99.6	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.2	96.7
2015	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.5
2016	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.6
2017				99.9	100.0	99.8
2018				99.9	99.9	99.8

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Chart 6-5 Hospital admission rate of residents in survey areas, 2008 and 2013 (%)



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-6 Hospital visits of residents in survey areas during a two-week period, 2008 and 2013

	Two-week morbidity rate (%)		Two-week hospital visit rate (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2008				
Urban	24.0	20.3	14.0	11.3
Rural	19.4	15.9	16.7	13.8
Total	20.7	17.0	16.0	13.1
2013				
Urban	29.6	26.8	14.3	12.2
Rural	22.2	18.3	13.9	11.7
Total	25.9	22.4	14.1	11.9

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-7 Composition of top 10 causes of death among residents, 2018

Type of disease	Female		Male	
	Proportion (%)	Rank	Proportion (%)	Rank
Urban residents				
Heart disease	26.4	1	21.0	2
Malignant tumor	22.2	2	28.7	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	21.4	3	19.8	3
Respiratory diseases	10.3	4	11.2	4
External injury and toxicity	4.8	5	6.3	5
Endocrine, nutrition-related and metabolic diseases	4.1	6	2.9	6
Digestive diseases	2.1	7	2.5	7
Neurological diseases	1.6	8	1.2	8
Urinary disorders and reproductive diseases	1.1	9	1.1	10
Infectious disease (including respiratory tuberculosis)	0.7	10	1.2	9
Type of disease	Female		Male	
	Proportion (%)	Rank	Proportion (%)	Rank
Rural residents				
Heart disease	26.8	1	21.1	3
Malignant tumor	19.1	3	25.8	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	24.3	2	22.4	2
Respiratory diseases	11.4	4	11.2	4
External injury and toxicity	5.9	5	8.6	5
Endocrine, nutrition-related and metabolic diseases	3.2	6	1.9	7
Digestive diseases	1.8	7	2.3	6
Neurological diseases	1.4	8	1.0	10
Urinary disorders and reproductive diseases	1.0	9	1.1	9
Infectious disease (including respiratory tuberculosis)	0.7	10	1.3	8

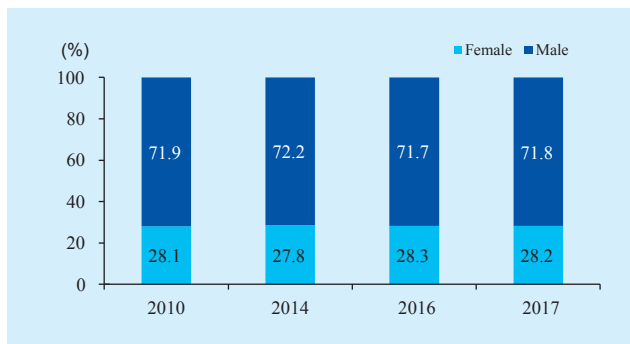
Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-8 Number of registered TB cases

Year	Number of registered TB cases	Number of registered new infections		Number of registered TB patients aged 0-14	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	501478	70126	143640	1420	1131
2005	948576	145007	328197	1866	1416
2010	938062	136257	347859	963	812
2014	826115	65486	170218	384	285
2016	783842	56227	142768	436	310
2017	778390	55613	141296	478	322

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Note: The number of registered cases of TB in and after 2010 is the number of new registered cases of TB

Chart 6-6 Sex composition of newly registered TB cases

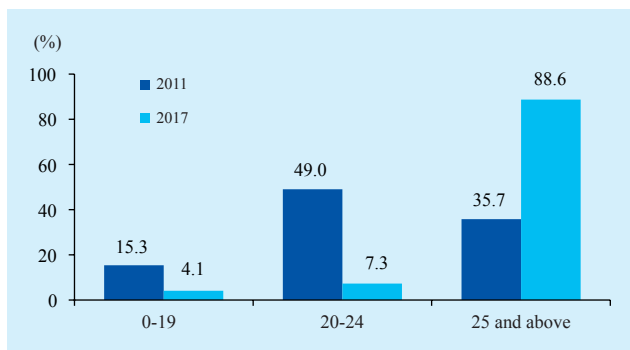
Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-9 Number and sex composition of newly reported HIV infections

Year	Number of newly reported cases		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	1008	4193	19.4	80.6
2005	9861	26753	26.9	73.1
2009	14706	33487	30.5	69.5
2010	14280	33969	29.6	70.4
2014	17005	57043	23.0	77.0
2016	19179	68585	21.9	78.1
2017	21674	73875	22.7	77.3

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Chart 6-7 Age composition of newly reported HIV infections among females, 2011 and 2017



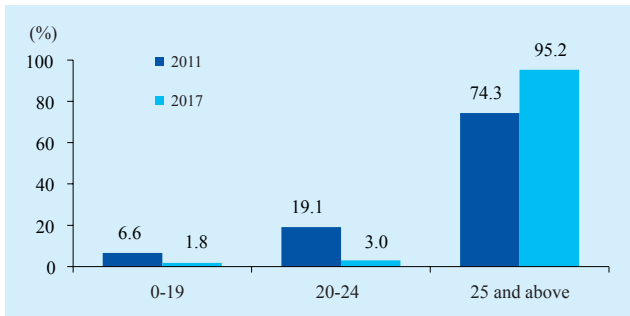
Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-10 Number and sex composition of newly reported AIDS cases

Year	Number of newly reported cases		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2007	3776	6966	35.2	64.8
2008	4794	9715	33.0	67.0
2009	6419	13637	32.0	68.0
2010	10262	23926	30.0	70.0
2014	6429	23024	21.8	78.2
2016	7379	29412	20.1	79.9
2017	7845	31118	20.1	79.9

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Chart 6-8 Age composition of newly reported AIDS cases among females, 2011 and 2017



Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-11 Fatality rates of breast cancer and cervical cancer among women (1/100,000 population)

Year	Breast cancer		Cervical carcinoma	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1990	6.70	2.90	3.04	3.61
2000	8.82	4.34	2.21	3.91
2010	9.27	5.65	3.60	2.45
2015	9.47	6.48	5.13	5.38
2016	9.38	6.67	5.17	5.89
2017	9.50	6.95	5.11	5.97
2018	9.23	6.99	4.81	5.98

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-12 Suicide mortality rate among residents (1/100,000 population)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1990	9.07	8.10	24.64	20.35
2000	5.85	6.07	21.53	20.26
2010	6.32	7.37	9.39	10.61
2015	4.27	5.85	7.16	9.58
2016	4.15	5.62	6.87	9.31
2017	3.56	5.04	6.36	8.91
2018	3.57	4.85	5.96	8.39

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 6-13 Pre-marital medical examination (%)

Year	Pre-marital medical examination rate		
	Total	Female	Male
2010	31.0	31.1	30.9
2011	41.0	41.0	40.9
2012	48.4	48.4	48.5
2013	52.9	53.0	52.9
2014	55.3	57.6	55.0
2015	58.7	58.7	58.8
2016	59.7	59.8	59.7
2017	61.4	61.4	61.4
2018	61.1	61.1	61.1

Year	Disease detection rate ¹		
	Total	Female	Male
2010	10.1	10.2	9.9
2011	9.0	9.0	8.9
2012	8.4	8.5	8.2
2013	8.1	8.2	8.0
2014	7.9	8.0	7.9
2015	7.9	8.1	7.8
2016	8.0	8.2	7.9
2017	8.2	8.4	7.9
2018	8.4	9.0	7.9

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Note: 1. The ratio of the number of people detected with diseases and the number of people who were examined.

Neonatal mortality rate refers to the ratio of neonatal deaths to live births during a given year. Neonatal deaths are the number of deaths within 28 days (i.e. 0–27 days) of birth. The number of live births refers to the number of newborns who have had 28 weeks or more gestation period and one of the four vital signs of heartbeat, respiration, umbilical cord movement, and voluntary muscle contraction.

Infant mortality rate refers to infant deaths that are under one year old per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period. The infant mortality rate is an important indicator that reflects the social and economic development of a region.

Under-five mortality rate refers to the ratio of the number of deaths of children under age five to the number of live births during a given year.

Hospital delivery rate refers to the proportion of live births delivered in the institutions with certified obstetric practice among all live births within the year. Increasing the hospital delivery rate is an effective way to lower the maternal mortality ratio.

Maternal mortality ratio refers to the annual number of deaths of women during pregnancy or within 42 days of delivery, resulting from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, excluding deaths caused by accident.

Systematic management rate for maternal care refers to the annual number of women involved in systematic management per 100 live births. In accordance with the requirements of systematic management, those women should receive early prenatal care within 28 days after pregnancy, attend at least 5 antenatal care visits, have a skilled attendant present at birth, and attend postnatal care visits.

Hospital admission rate refers to the ratio of the number of hospital admissions among residents due to illnesses to the total number of the surveyed population.

Social Participation

Women's participation in social life and political decision-making is an important indicator of the advancement of women's position in society and the achievement of gender equality. The *Constitution of China* clearly stipulates that women and men enjoy equal political rights. The Government of China has always attached importance to the cultivation and appointment of female cadres. Many outstanding female cadres have held leadership positions at all levels of governments and played major roles in decision-making.

The proportion of women in the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) has continued to increase. At the 13th NPC, there were 742 female delegates, accounting for 24.9% of the total number of delegates and an increase of 1.5 percentage points over the previous session. This was the highest proportion of female delegates in the NPC's history. At the 13th CPPCC, there were 440 female members, accounting for 20.4% of the total number of members and an increase of 2.6 percentage points over the previous session. This was also the highest proportion of women in the CPPCC's history. However, the proportion of female NPC delegates and CPPCC members still only accounted between one-fourth and one-fifth, far below that of men.

The number of Communist Party of China (CPC) members has continued to grow in recent years, and the proportion of female party members has seen a steady increase. By the end of 2018, there were 24.67 million female CPC members nationwide, an increase of 6.64 million from 2010. The proportion of women in the total number of party members increased from 22.5% to 27.2%. At the 19th National Congress of the CPC, women accounted for 24.2%. However, among the members of the CPC Central Committee and the alternate Central Committee, women only accounted for 8%.

Overall, women's participation in the political sphere in China is still limited. The proportion of women in leadership at all levels was still very low, with female officials occupying fewer chief leadership positions and often being assigned to deputy positions. This is inconsistent with the status and role of women in economic and social development, reducing the influence of women's participation in social life.

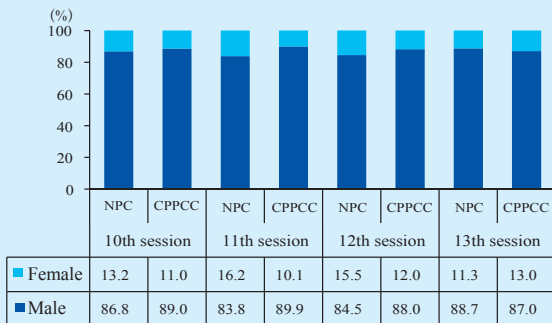
Table 7-1 Number and sex composition of NPC delegates, 1st–13th session

Session and year of convening	Number of delegates (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1st session (1954)	147	1079	12.0	88.0
2nd session (1959)	150	1076	12.2	87.8
3rd session (1964)	542	2498	17.8	82.2
4th session (1975)	653	2232	22.6	77.4
5th session (1978)	740	2757	21.2	78.8
6th session (1983)	632	2346	21.2	78.8
7th session (1988)	634	2336	21.3	78.7
8th session (1993)	626	2352	21.0	79.0
9th session (1998)	650	2329	21.8	78.2
10th session (2003)	604	2380	20.2	79.8
11th session (2008)	637	2350	21.3	78.7
12th session (2013)	699	2288	23.4	76.6
13th session (2018)	742	2238	24.9	75.1

Source: Statistics from the NPC

The NPC is an important forum for female delegates to exercise political rights, participate in national legislative work, and review government work reports. It is also the most important forum for women to participate in social life and political decision-making. Internationally, the number and proportion of women parliamentarians are often used as important indicators for evaluating the progress of gender equality in a country or region. Since the first NPC was held in China, women have held important positions and played significant roles in the process.

Chart 7-1 Sex composition of members of the Standing Committees of NPC and CPPCC, 10th–13th session



Source: Statistics from the NPC and the CPPCC

Table 7-2 Number and sex composition of members of previous sessions of the CPPCC, 1st–13th session

Session and year of convening	Number of members (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1st session (1949)	12	168	6.7	93.3
2nd session (1954)	64	495	11.4	88.6
3rd session (1959)	87	984	8.1	91.9
4th session (1965)	108	1091	9.0	91.0
5th session (1978)	261	1727	13.1	86.9
6th session (1983)	260	1779	12.8	87.2
7th session (1988)	289	1792	13.9	86.1
8th session (1993)	287	1806	13.7	86.3
9th session (1998)	341	1855	15.5	84.5
10th session (2003)	374	1864	16.7	83.3
11th session (2008)	395	1842	17.7	82.3
12th session (2013)	399	1838	17.8	82.2
13th session (2018)	440	1718	20.4	79.6

Source: Statistics from the CPPCC

Table 7-3 Number and sex composition of the members of the Central Committee of the CPC

Session and year of convening	Number of Central Committee members (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
8th session (1956)	4	93	4.1	95.9
9th session (1969)	13	157	7.6	92.4
10th session (1973)	20	175	10.3	89.7
11th session (1977)	14	187	7.0	93.0
12th session (1982)	11	199	5.2	94.8
13th session (1987)	10	165	5.7	94.3
14th session (1992)	12	177	6.3	93.7
15th session (1997)	8	185	4.1	95.9
16th session (2002)	5	193	2.5	97.5
17th session (2007)	13	191	6.4	93.6
18th session (2012)	10	195	4.9	95.1
19th session (2017)	10	194	4.9	95.1
Session and year of convening	Number of alternate members (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
8th session (1956)	4	69	5.5	94.5
9th session (1969)	10	99	9.2	90.8
10th session (1973)	21	103	16.9	83.1
11th session (1977)	24	108	18.2	81.8
12th session (1982)	13	125	9.4	90.6
13th session (1987)	12	98	10.9	89.1
14th session (1992)	12	118	9.2	90.8
15th session (1997)	17	134	11.3	88.7
16th session (2002)	22	136	13.9	86.1
17th session (2007)	24	143	14.4	85.6
18th session (2012)	23	148	13.5	86.5
19th session (2017)	20	152	11.6	88.4

Source: People.cn

Table 7-4 Number and sex composition of members of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection

Session and year of convening	Number of members (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
12th session (1982)	13	119	9.8	90.2
13th session (1987)	8	61	11.6	88.4
14th session (1992)	9	99	8.3	91.7
15th session (1997)	14	101	12.2	87.8
16th session (2002)	14	107	11.6	88.4
17th session (2007)	17	110	13.4	86.6
18th session (2012)	13	117	10.0	90.0
19th session (2017)	9	124	6.8	93.2

Source: People.cn

Table 7-5 Number and sex composition of CPC party members

Year	Number of people (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	1803.0	6223.9	22.5	77.5
2011	1925.0	6335.2	23.3	76.7
2012	2026.9	6485.8	23.8	76.2
2013	2109.0	6559.6	24.3	75.7
2014	2167.2	6612.1	24.7	75.3
2015	2227.8	6648.0	25.1	74.9
2016	2298.2	6646.5	25.7	74.3
2017	2388.8	6567.6	26.7	73.3
2018	2466.5	6592.9	27.2	72.8

Source: Statistics from the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee

Table 7-6 Number and sex composition of members of democratic parties

Party	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang	4.8	7.8	38.0	62.0
China Democratic League	12.4	15.9	43.8	56.2
China Democratic National Construction Association	6.1	11.4	34.7	65.3
China Association for Promoting Democracy	7.8	7.9	49.6	50.4
Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party	7.7	7.8	49.7	50.3
China Zhi Gong Party (Public Interest Party)	2.4	2.8	45.9	54.1
Jiu San Society	6.7	9.7	41.0	59.0
Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League	0.2	0.2	51.2	48.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Statistics on Women and Children in China*, 2018

Table 7-7 Number and sex composition of members of the central committees of democratic parties

Party	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang	52	173	23.1	76.9
China Democratic League	65	217	23.0	77.0
China Democratic National Construction Association	41	174	19.1	80.9
China Association for Promoting Democracy	50	155	24.4	75.6
Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party	40	174	18.7	81.3
China Zhi Gong Party (Public Interest Party)	29	89	24.6	75.4
Jiu San Society	46	194	19.2	80.8
Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League	29	39	42.6	57.4

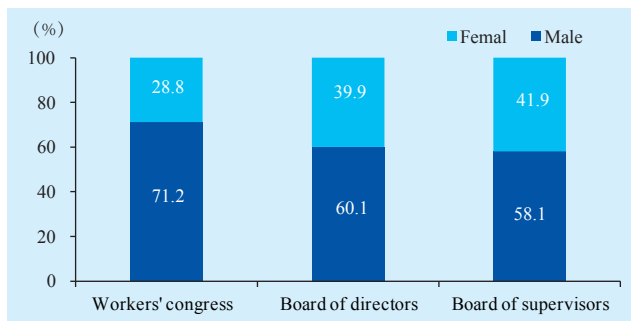
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Statistics on Women and Children in China*, 2018

Table 7-8 Number and sex composition of members of trade unions

Year	Number of members (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1981	2413	4431	35.3	64.7
1985	3149	5377	36.9	63.1
1990	3898	6238	38.5	61.5
2000	3917	6444	37.8	62.2
2010	8872	15125	37.0	63.0
2011	9764	16121	37.7	62.3
2015	11288	18258	38.2	61.8
2016	11520	18768	38.0	62.0
2017	11605	18706	38.3	61.7
2018	11352	18125	38.5	61.5

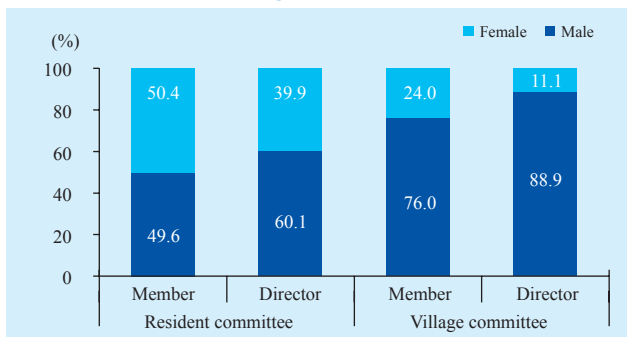
Source: Statistics from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

Chart 7-2 Sex composition of representatives in the workers' congress, the board of directors and the board of supervisors of enterprises, 2018



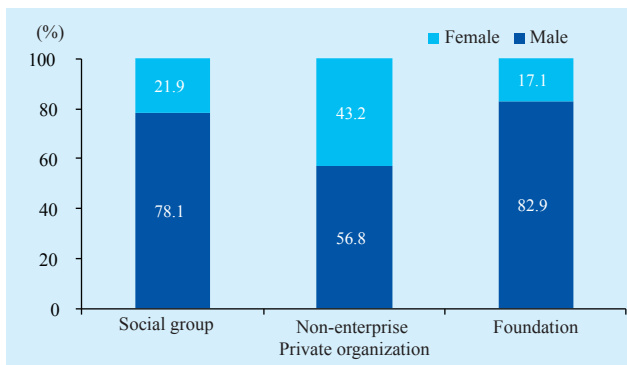
Source: Statistics from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

Chart 7-3 Sex composition of members in grassroots organizations



Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Chart 7-4 Sex composition of members in social organizations, 2018



Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

National Congress of the CPC refers to the highest body within the CPC. The National Congress is convened every five years by the CPC Central Committee. When the CPC deems it necessary or when more than one third of the provincial-level CPC authorities put up the request, the National Congress can be convened ahead of schedule. The National Congress should not be postponed unless in extraordinary cases. The functions and power of the National Congress of the CPC is to discuss and make decision on major issues, amend the CPC constitution, and select members of the Central Committee and the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Sex composition of members of the resident/village committees refers to the proportion of men and women in all members of the resident/village committees, including the director, the deputy director and committee members (both full-time and part-time).

Sex composition of representatives in workers' congress of enterprises refers to the proportion of male and female representatives among all representatives in the workers' congress of enterprises. The functions and power of the representatives are to participate in the democratic administration of the enterprise on behalf of all employees. The representatives shall be directly elected by the employees of the enterprises. This is a key indicator that reflects employees' participation in the administration of an enterprise.

Sex composition of representatives on the board of directors and the board of supervisors refers to the proportion of male and female directors and supervisors to all members on the board of directors and the board of supervisors of the enterprise. Directors and supervisors refer to employees who have been elected by the workers' congress of the enterprise or through other democratic means as official members on the board of directors and the board of supervisors, in accordance to the *Company Law*.

Science and Technology

Women working in the science and technology sector are an integral part of the national science and technology talent team. With the development of the science and technology sector, the cultivation and development of female talent has received significant attention. The *NPA for Women (2011–2020)* proposes “to improve the talent policy for science and technology and explore the establishment of a multi-level, multi-channel female talent training system; and to cultivate and train female professionals and technical talents utilizing the national key laboratories, major scientific research projects and major engineering construction projects”. Based on the *Outline of the National Medium- and Long-Term Talent Development Program (2010–2020)*, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the All-China Women’s Federation jointly issued the *Opinions on Strengthening the Establishment of the Science and Technology Talents Team for Women* in 2011. The *Opinions* proposes a series of policy measures according to the characteristics and needs of women at different stages of talent development, including raising awareness, increasing talent reserves, expanding employment opportunities, and promoting the development of senior-level talent.

Increasingly, women are on the frontlines of scientific research and technological innovation in China. They have participated in major scientific research and engineering projects at the national level, serving as academic leaders and achieving excellent results. Tu Youyou, a female pharmaceutical chemist, won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015, which is the highest award won by a member of the Chinese medical community.

In recent years, the number of female research and development (R&D) personnel has continued to increase, reaching 1.76 million in 2018, an increase of 96.9% from 2010 and 15.2 percentage points higher than that of men. In 2018, women accounted for 6.4% of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and 4.9% of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

In 2017, there were 15.30 million female professionals and technical personnel in public enterprises and institutions. This was an increase of 2.60 million women compared to 2010, accounting for 48.6%, and an increase of 3.5 percentage points. Among them, there are 1.79 million female technical personnel at the senior level. Compared to 2010, this was an increase of 773,000 women, accounting for 39.3%, and an increase of 4 percentage points.

Although the establishment of the female talent pool in the science and technology sector in China has seen considerable achievements, there are still notable gender gaps. In particular, the number of high-level female talents and those involved in science and technology management decisions is relatively small, and the proportion is low. For example, the proportion of female academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is less than 7%, and the proportion of female academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering is less than 5%. Female talents in the science and technology sector are far from being fully utilized. Traditional gender values still have some negative impact on women's participation in the science and technology sector. Female workers in the science and technology sector are also facing similar problems as Chinese women in other industries.

Table 8-1 Number and sex composition of members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering

Academic divisions	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Members of Chinese Academy of Sciences	50	735	6.37	93.63
Division of Mathematics and Physics	9	141	6.00	94.00
Division of Chemistry	8	119	6.30	93.70
Division of Life Sciences and Medical Sciences	18	131	12.08	87.92
Division of Earth Sciences	5	123	3.91	96.09
Division of Information Technological Sciences	6	88	6.38	93.62
Division of Technological Sciences	4	133	2.92	97.08
Members of Chinese Academy of Engineering	42	811	4.92	95.08
Division of Mechanics and Vehicle Engineering	3	119	2.46	97.54
Division of Information and Electronic Engineering	3	119	2.46	97.54
Division of Chemical Industry, Metallurgy and Material Engineering	6	100	5.66	94.34
Division of Energy and Mining Engineering	1	116	0.85	99.15
Division of Civil Engineering, Water Conservation and Constructional Engineering	2	102	1.92	98.08
Division of Environmental and Textile Engineering	6	49	10.91	89.09
Division of Agricultural Engineering	3	74	3.90	96.10
Division of Medical and Health Engineering	16	101	13.68	86.32
Division of Engineering Management	3	61	4.69	95.31

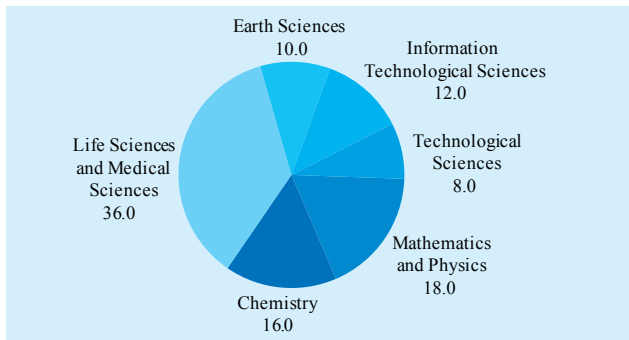
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology, 2019*

Note: 1. Among the 64 members of the Division of Engineering Management, 31 are also members of other divisions, including one female member.

2. The data of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is as of December 31, 2018, and the data of the Chinese Academy of Engineering is as of August 5, 2019. The same applies below.

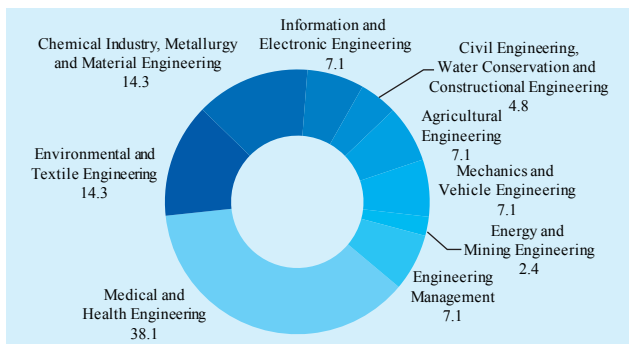
3. The data in this table does not include foreign members.

Chart 8-1 Distribution of female members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, by division (%)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2019

Chart 8-2 Distribution of female members of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, by division (%)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2019

Table 8-2 Number and sex composition of professionals, by professional and technical category, 2017

Professional and technical category	Total number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	1529.7	1618.8	48.6	51.4
Engineer	157.5	509.8	23.6	76.4
Agricultural technician	24.2	47.7	33.7	66.3
Scientific researcher	15.0	28.2	34.7	65.3
Health technician	280.9	160.5	63.6	36.4
Educator	744.8	562.3	57.0	43.0
Economist	165.2	183.6	47.4	52.6
Accountant	72.4	44.4	62.0	38.0
Statistician	6.7	5.7	54.1	45.9
Translator	1.3	0.9	58.2	41.8
Book, archives, cultural and museum personnel	16.5	8.7	65.5	34.5
News personnel and publisher	10.4	10.9	48.9	51.1
Lawyer/notary	1.2	1.4	45.1	54.9
Broadcaster	1.2	0.8	59.2	40.8
Craftsman	0.6	0.9	41.5	58.5
Sports personnel	1.6	3.2	33.2	66.8
Artist	6.0	7.0	46.2	53.8
Political personnel	24.2	42.7	36.2	63.8

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Note: Professional and technical personnel in this table refer to the professional and technical personnel from publicly-owned economic entities (including both state-owned and collectively-owned organizations and enterprises). The same applies below.

Table 8-2 Continued (1)

Professional and technical category	Number of public institutional staff (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	1165.8	947.0	55.2	44.8
Engineer	50.7	109.6	31.6	68.4
Agricultural technician	22.4	40.9	35.3	64.7
Scientific researcher	12.2	20.8	37.0	63.0
Health technician	265.2	151.7	63.6	36.4
Educator	739.5	558.9	57.0	43.0
Economist	15.5	16.1	49.0	51.0
Accountant	20.6	10.5	66.2	33.8
Statistician	2.7	2.5	51.7	48.3
Translator	0.4	0.3	60.4	39.6
Book, archives, cultural and museum personnel	13.9	7.9	63.7	36.3
News personnel/publisher	7.3	8.1	47.2	52.8
Lawyer/notary	0.5	0.6	45.5	54.5
Broadcaster	1.1	0.7	59.5	40.5
Craftsman	0.3	0.5	37.3	62.7
Sports personnel	1.6	3.1	33.7	66.3
Artist	5.0	5.8	46.5	53.5
Political personnel	6.9	8.8	43.9	56.1

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 8-2 Continued (2)

Professional and technical category	Number of enterprise staff (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	363.9	671.8	35.1	64.9
Engineer	106.7	400.3	21.1	78.9
Agricultural technician	1.8	6.8	21.5	78.5
Scientific researcher	2.8	7.4	27.2	72.8
Health technician	15.8	8.7	64.4	35.6
Educator	5.3	3.4	60.8	39.2
Economist	149.6	167.5	47.2	52.8
Accountant	51.8	33.9	60.5	39.5
Statistician	4.0	3.2	55.8	44.2
Translator	0.8	0.6	57.1	42.9
Book, archives, cultural and museum personnel	2.6	0.8	77.2	22.8
News personnel/publisher	3.2	2.8	53.3	46.7
Lawyer/notary	0.7	0.9	44.9	55.1
Broadcaster	0.1	0.1	55.1	44.9
Craftsman	0.3	0.4	46.4	53.6
Sports personnel	0.0	0.1	21.2	78.8
Artist	1.0	1.2	44.8	55.2
Political personnel	17.3	33.9	33.8	66.2

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 8-3 Number and sex composition of professionals, by professional rank, 2017

Professional rank	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	1529.7	1618.8	48.6	51.4
Senior	178.9	276.4	39.3	60.7
# Chief senior	14.9	31.6	32.0	68.0
Intermediate	577.1	589.5	49.5	50.5
Junior	624.4	560.3	52.7	47.3
Without certified rank	149.2	192.6	43.7	56.3

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 8-4 Number and sex composition of senior professionals

Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	101.6	186.5	35.3	64.7
2011	115.1	210.2	35.4	64.6
2012	123.8	223.0	35.7	64.3
2013	132.7	232.6	36.3	63.7
2014	141.2	243.5	36.7	63.3
2015	150.2	250.8	37.5	62.5
2016	160.9	259.2	38.3	61.7
2017	178.9	276.4	39.3	60.7

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 8-5 Number and sex composition of R&D personnel

Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	89.4	264.8	25.2	74.8
2011	101.7	300.1	25.3	74.7
2012	115.4	346.3	25.0	75.0
2013	125.0	376.8	24.9	75.1
2014	130.7	404.5	24.4	75.6
2015	145.6	402.6	26.6	73.4
2016	154.5	428.6	26.5	73.5
2017	166.0	455.3	26.7	73.3
2018	176.0	481.1	26.8	73.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2011–2019

Since the reform and opening up policy, the vigorous implementation of the strategies of rejuvenating the country through science and education and strengthening the country through talent development has enabled continued growth in the talent pool for scientific and technological innovation. In 2018, the total number of R&D personnel in the country reached 6.57 million, 6.3 times that of the number in 1991. The total number of R&D personnel in China exceeded that of the United States in 2013, and has ranked first in the world for six consecutive years.

Female R&D personnel in China are an integral part and the backbone of the R&D talent pool. Although female R&D personnel account for less than 27% of total number of R&D personnel, the number of women continues to increase with a relatively positive development trend.

Table 8-6 Number and sex composition of R&D personnel, by executing agency, 2018

Executing agency	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	176.0	481.1	26.8	73.2
Enterprise	109.2	381.1	22.3	77.7
# Industrial enterprise above designated size	95.1	331.0	22.3	77.7
R&D organization	15.5	30.9	33.4	66.6
Higher education institution	42.8	55.6	43.5	56.5
Other	8.5	13.4	38.8	61.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2019

Looking at the distribution of R&D personnel by the executing agency, most women and men are concentrated in enterprises, particularly industrial enterprises above a designated size. In 2018, 62% of female R&D personnel were working in enterprises, including 54.1% working in industrial enterprises above a designated size. During the same period, men accounted for a higher proportion in both enterprises and industrial enterprises above a designated size, accounting for 79.2% and 68.8%, respectively. In total, 24.3% of female and 11.6% of male R&D personnel work in higher education institutions, respectively. There are fewer female and male R&D staff in research and development organizations, accounting for 8.8% and 6.4%, respectively.

Table 8-7 Number and sex composition of R&D personnel, by region, 2018

Region	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	176.0	481.1	26.8	73.2
Eastern	111.3	309.6	26.4	73.6
Central	29.3	88.7	24.8	75.2
Western	26.2	64.4	28.9	71.1
Northeastern	9.4	18.5	33.6	66.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2019

Table 8-8 Number and sex composition of award-winning scientific and technical personnel

Year	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	25182	65172	27.9	72.1
2011	32167	85240	27.4	72.6
2012	36220	89932	28.7	71.3
2013	37306	88415	29.7	70.3
2014	33732	74479	31.2	68.8
2015	36638	89553	29.0	71.0
2016	40435	94827	29.9	70.1
2017	33638	82128	29.1	70.9
2018	30203	71260	29.8	70.2

Source: Statistics from the China Association for Science and Technology

Members of the two academies is the collective term referring to members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and the members are senior experts in their given fields. Members of the two academies are selected once every two years from among the best scientists at home and abroad.

Professional and technical personnel refer to those who work in professional and technical positions or those in management positions who have professional and technical qualifications. Professional and technical positions include four categories: senior, chief senior, intermediate, and junior positions.

R&D personnel refers to personnel engaged in research, management and supporting activities of R&D, including persons in research/project teams, persons engaged in the management of science and technology activities of enterprises and supporting staff providing direct service to research/projects. This indicator reflects the size of personnel engaged in R&D activities with independent intellectual property.

Eastern, central, western and northeastern regions – In this chapter, eastern region refers to Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, and Hainan; central region refers to Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan; western region refers to Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang; and northeast region refers to Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang.

Award-winning scientific and technical personnel refers to scientific and technical personnel who have received formal recognition and award for their contribution to the science and technology sector, particularly recognized by the China Association for Science and Technology, provincial level science and technology associations, science and technology associations of cities specially designated in the state plan, science and technology associations of capital cities, as well as national and provincial level institutions and societies. General recognition and recognition awards specific to the staff of work units are not counted.

Sports

Promoting the development of sports and fitness and improving the physical fitness and health of the population are important aspects in achieving the development goal of creating a well-off society. In 1995, China first promulgated the *Outline of the National Fitness Program*, a major policy document for the development of the social sports sector in the country. The *Outline* played an important role in promoting the participation in sports and fitness among the entire population. Moreover, the 13th *Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Sports Industry* proposed new goals. Specifically, the Plan aims to further advance the national strategy on fitness and the development of the social sports sector. It also strives to effectively implement the *National Fitness Program (2016–2020)*, with an improved public service system, enhanced awareness, and better physical fitness among the population. A specific target was also included: the number of people who regularly participate in physical exercise reaches 435 million, and the sports area per capita reaches 1.8 square meters by 2020.

The concept of healthy living has increasingly taken root in the hearts of Chinese people who have stronger awareness of the importance of physical exercise, with the number of people exercising steadily increasing. The number of women participating in sports and fitness activities has increased significantly, and their physical fitness level has also improved markedly. Participation in sports and fitness also serve as a way to enhance recreational activities and social interaction.

The improvements in the national physical fitness compliance rate and the national physical fitness comprehensive index among women were better than men, and the relevant indicator status was also better than men. The national physical fitness compliance rate increased by 4 percentage points in 2014 when compared to 2005, and the national physical fitness comprehensive index increased from 100.9 in 2005 to 101.4 in 2014.

Women also performed better in competitive sports. Compared with 2010, the number and proportion of female national level coaches and senior coaches have increased significantly. In recent years, women have made up more than half of the international level athletes recognized by the General Administration of Sport of China. In major international competitions, female athletes have also achieved impressive results.

Table 9-1 National physical fitness compliance rate (%)

Year	Total	Female	Male
2005	87.2	87.1	87.4
2010	88.9	89.4	88.3
2014	89.6	91.1	88.2

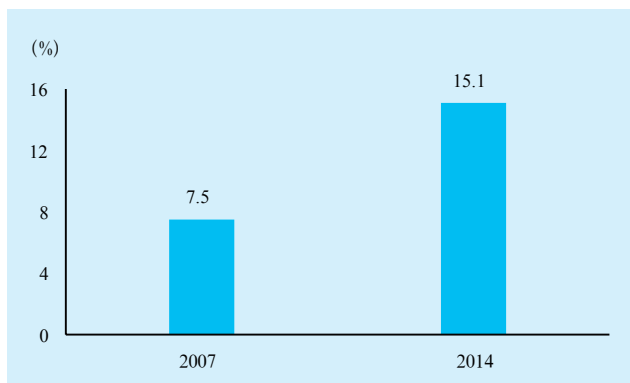
Source: General Administration of Sport of China, 'National Physique Monitoring Communique', 2005, 2010 and 2014

Table 9-2 National physical fitness comprehensive index

Year	Total	Female	Male
2005	100.8	100.9	100.4
2010	100.4	100.8	99.7
2014	100.5	101.4	99.3

Source: General Administration of Sport of China, 'National Physique Monitoring Communique', 2005, 2010 and 2014

Chart 9-1 Proportion of women who regularly participate in physical exercise



Source: General Administration of Sport of China, 2007 and 2014 Survey on the Status of National Fitness Activities

According to the second national fitness survey conducted in 2014, women and girls who regularly participate in physical exercise accounted for 15.1%. Compared with the first survey conducted in 2007, the figure has more than doubled. While the comparison of the two survey results showed that the participation rate increased rapidly, the number of women who regularly participate in physical exercise still made up a relatively low proportion.

Table 9-3 Number and sex composition of coaches, by coaching qualification, 2017

Coaching qualification	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	1450	3767	27.8	72.2
National level	105	156	40.2	59.8
Senior level	501	1085	31.6	68.4
Level one	504	1484	25.4	74.6
Level two	316	963	24.7	75.3
Level three	24	79	23.3	76.7

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-4 Number and sex composition of athletes, by technical level, 2018

Athlete technical level	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	17520	29116	37.6	62.4
International level	67	36	65.0	35.0
National level	545	744	42.3	57.7
Level one	5383	7341	42.3	57.7
Level two	11525	20995	35.4	64.6

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-5 Number of gold medals that China won in previous Olympic Games

Session and year	Number of gold medals	Sex composition (%)			
		Female	Male	Female	Male
23rd Olympiad (1984)	15	5	10	33.3	66.7
24th Olympiad (1988)	5	3	2	60.0	40.0
25th Olympiad (1992)	16	12	4	75.0	25.0
26th Olympiad (1996)	16	9	7	56.3	43.8
27th Olympiad (2000)	28	16.5	11.5	58.9	41.1
28th Olympiad (2004)	32	19.5	12.5	60.9	39.1
29th Olympiad (2008)	51	27	24	52.9	47.1
30th Olympiad (2012)	38	20.5	17.5	53.9	46.1
31st Olympiad (2016)	26	14	12	53.8	46.2

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Note: 1. This table contains data for the Summer Olympics. The same applies below.

2. For medals awarded for mixed-gender events, 0.5 was each added to the total medal counts for female and male. The same applies below.

Table 9-6 Number of Chinese athletes who won gold medals in previous Olympic Games

Session and year	Number of athletes who won gold medals (person time)	Sex composition (%)			
		Female	Male	Female	Male
23rd Olympiad (1984)	26	16	10	61.5	38.5
24th Olympiad (1988)	6	3	3	50.0	50.0
25th Olympiad (1992)	18	13	5	72.2	27.8
26th Olympiad (1996)	19	11	8	57.9	42.1
27th Olympiad (2000)	39	20	19	51.3	48.7
28th Olympiad (2004)	52	36	16	69.2	30.8
29th Olympiad (2008)	74	40	34	54.1	45.9
30th Olympiad (2012)	56	29	27	51.8	48.2
31st Olympiad (2016)	46	30	16	65.2	34.8

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-7 Number of medals won by Chinese athletes at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games

Medals	Number of medals		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	41.5	28.5	59.3	40.7
Gold	14	12	53.8	46.2
Silver	11	7	61.1	38.9
Bronze	16.5	9.5	63.5	36.5

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-8 Number of Chinese athletes who won medals at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games

Medal	Number of athletes who won medals		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	74	38	66.1	33.9
Gold	30	16	65.2	34.8
Silver	22	7	75.9	24.1
Bronze	22	15	59.5	40.5

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-9 Number and sex composition of Chinese athletes who are world champions, 2018

Category	Number of gold medals	Number (person time)		Sex composition (%)	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	118	117	105	52.7	47.3
Skating	1		1		100.0
Skiing	1	1		100.0	
Shooting	12	15	14	51.7	48.3
Rowing	1	4		100.0	
Weightlifting	7	4	3	57.1	42.9
Wrestling	1	1		100.0	
Boxing	4	4		100.0	
Track and field	5	9		100.0	
Swimming	14	16	10	61.5	38.5
Gymnastics	8	8	13	38.1	61.9
Table tennis	6	11	11	50.0	50.0
Badminton	3	1	13	7.1	92.9
Parachuting	2	2		100.0	
Model aeronautics	4		6		100.0
Weiqi	2		2		100.0
International chess	3	6	5	54.5	45.5
Martial arts	20	9	11	45.0	55.0
Diving	16	17	2	89.5	10.5
Roller skating	4	1	3	25.0	75.0
Gobang	1		5		100.0
Taekwondo	2	7	2	77.8	22.2
Aerobics	1	1	4	20.0	80.0

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

Table 9-10 World record statistics of Chinese athletes, 2015–2018

Category	World record (times)	Number (person time)		Sex composition (%)	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
2015	10	12	3	80.0	20.0
Track and field	1	1		100.0	
Cycling	1	2		100.0	
Shooting	2	2		100.0	
Weightlifting	4	1	3	25.0	75.0
Skating	1	3		100.0	
Model shipbuilding	1	3		100.0	
2016	9	5	5	50.0	50.0
Cycling	1	2		100.0	
Shooting	2		2		100.0
Weightlifting	4	2	2	50.0	50.0
Diving	2	1	1	50.0	50.0
2017	6	3	3	50.0	50.0
Shooting	5	3	2	60.0	40.0
Model shipbuilding	1		1		100.0
2018	12	7	5	58.3	41.7
Skating	1		1		100.0
Weightlifting	6	3	3	50.0	50.0
Track and field	1	1		100.0	
Swimming	3	2	1	66.7	33.3
Diving	1	1		100.0	

Source: Statistics from the General Administration of Sport of China

National physical fitness compliance rate refers to the percentage of people who meet the “qualified” rating outlined in the *National Physical Fitness Measurement Standards*. The General Administration of Sport of China and 10 other ministries promulgated and implemented the *National Physical Fitness Measurement Standards* in 2003 to examine and score the body shape, function and quality of citizens aged 3–69 years. There are four rating levels: excellent, good, qualified and not qualified.

National physical fitness comprehensive index refers to a relative number that reflect the overall physical fitness level of the population. The year 2000 is considered the base period, with the value of 100. The larger the value, the higher the physical fitness level.

Physical exercise indicates that the respondent has participated in physical exercise one or more times (with or without equipment) and achieved a certain level of intensity during the survey period, with the aim to strengthen the body and mental health. This includes fitness activities, bodybuilding, recreational sports, national traditional sports and others. However, walking after meals, walking or cycling to and from work among others are not considered physical exercise.

Regularly participate in physical exercise refers to participating in physical exercise three or more times per week, with each session lasting 30 minutes or more and the intensity of the exercise categorized as medium or above.

Justice and Crime

In 1992, the Government of China promulgated the *Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests*, signalling China's intention to perfect a legal system to guarantee women's rights and promote gender equality that takes the *Constitution* as the foundation and the *Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests* as the core, supplemented by various national laws and local regulations.

In 2005, the *Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests* was amended to include the prohibition of sexual harassment against women. The amendment to China's Penal Code, adopted in 2015, further strengthened the protection of women, especially young girls, and more effectively punished the criminal acts of rape of young girls and trafficking of women and children. The *Family Violence Law*, first implemented in 2016, clarified that domestic violence is an illegal and criminal act. Lastly, the *Land Contract Law* was amended in 2018 to stipulate that women have the same land contracting rights as men.

In order to crack down on the crime of trafficking women and children, China has issued a second anti-trafficking action plan, the *National Plan of Action on Combating Human Trafficking (2013–2020)*. The relevant departments have stepped up efforts to punish the crime of human trafficking and reduce the incidence of human trafficking cases through various special actions.

Judicial and administrative organs and legal aid institutions at all levels in China regard women as the key target for legal aid services. The aim is to improve multi-agency cooperation on the protection mechanisms for women's rights, vigorously promote the construction of public legal service entities, hotlines and online platforms, and launch special service measures for women to provide timely, accurate and convenient legal aid services, ultimately benefiting more women.

Table 10-1 Position and sex composition of public prosecutors

Items	2000		2010		2018	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number (10 thousands)	3.3	13.8	3.8	11.1	2.4	4.4
Position composition (%)						
Chief prosecutor	0.3	2.5	0.6	3.0	1.5	6.9
Deputy chief prosecutor	2.0	7.0	3.6	9.0	8.0	25.0
Prosecutor	61.1	69.2	69.9	74.2	90.5	68.0
Assistant prosecutor	36.6	21.3	26.0	13.7		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex composition (%)						
Chief prosecutor	2.8	97.2	5.9	94.1	10.5	89.5
Deputy chief prosecutor	6.4	93.6	12.0	88.0	14.7	85.3
Prosecutor	17.4	82.6	24.4	75.6	41.7	58.3
Assistant prosecutor	29.0	71.0	39.3	60.7		
Total	19.2	80.8	25.5	74.5	35.3	64.7

Source: Statistics from the Supreme People's Procuratorate

Note: After the judicial reform, the title of assistant prosecutor was no longer used after 2017.

Table 10-2 Number and sex composition of judges

Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	4.5	17.5	20.4	79.6
2005	4.4	14.5	23.3	76.7
2010	5.0	14.4	25.8	74.2
2015	6.7	14.5	31.4	68.6
2016	6.8	13.3	33.8	66.2
2017	4.0	8.2	32.7	67.3
2018	4.3	8.4	33.7	66.3

Source: Statistics from Supreme People's Court

Table 10-3 Number and sex composition of jury members

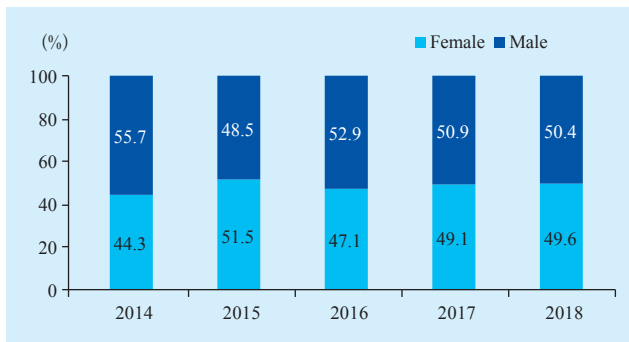
Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2012	2.9	5.4	34.9	65.1
2013	4.4	8.4	34.2	65.8
2014	7.5	13.5	35.6	64.4
2015	8.0	14.1	36.1	63.9
2016	8.0	14.2	36.2	63.8
2017	8.7	12.5	41.0	59.0
2018	10.3	14.8	41.1	58.9

Source: Statistics from Supreme People's Court

Table 10-4 Number and sex composition of lawyers

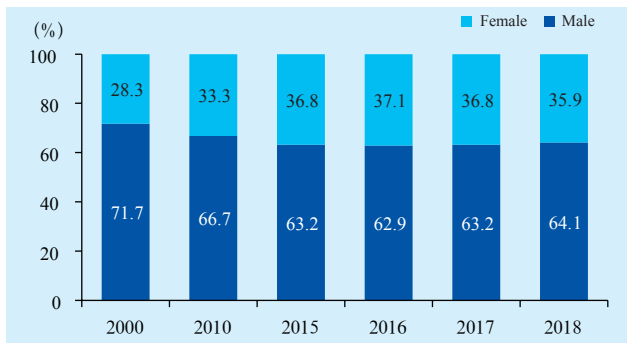
Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	1.6	10.2	13.3	86.7
2005	2.4	12.9	15.8	84.2
2010	4.7	14.8	24.1	75.9
2015	9.1	20.6	30.6	69.4
2016	10.6	22.0	32.5	67.5
2017	11.9	23.8	33.3	66.7
2018	15.3	27.1	36.1	63.9

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Justice

Chart 10-1 Sex composition of notaries

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Justice

Note: 2015 figures are sex composition of notaries and the supporting personnel.

Chart 10-2 Sex composition of criminal victims

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Public Security

Table 10-5 Number and sex composition of persons in detention or serving sentences

Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003	7.1	147.5	4.6	95.4
2005	7.7	148.1	5.0	95.0
2010	9.0	155.7	5.5	94.5
2015	10.7	154.3	6.5	93.5
2016	11.0	150.3	6.8	93.2
2017	14.3	156.9	8.4	91.6
2018	14.5	154.5	8.6	91.4

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Justice

Note: The data in and after 2017 is based on the number of people at the end of the year, while the data before 2017 is based on the number of people at the beginning of the year.

Table 10-6 Number and sex composition of criminals convicted by People's Courts at all levels, 2018

Type of crime (arranged from highest to lowest as per proportion of female criminals)	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Transmission of sexual diseases	280	37	88.3	11.7
Illegal cultivation of drug plants	1264	843	60.0	40.0
Organization of and participation in superstitious sects and cults	1966	1584	55.4	44.6
Production and sale of counterfeit drugs	2340	2568	47.7	52.3
Bigamy	372	433	46.2	53.8
Solicitation, accommodation and introduction of prostitution	4756	6319	42.9	57.1
Abduction and trafficking of women and children	494	751	39.7	60.3
Production and sale of toxic and harmful food	1161	1981	37.0	63.0
Illegal absorption of public deposits	5595	9679	36.6	63.4
Illegal crossing of country borders	261	572	31.3	68.7
Organization of prostitution	1146	3283	25.9	74.1
Use of extremism to sabotage law enforcement	1019	2924	25.8	74.2
Financial fraud	440	1277	25.6	74.4
Production and sale of food that does not meet health standards	391	1214	24.4	75.6
Misappropriation of public funds	439	1483	22.8	77.2
Assisting the organization of prostitution	822	2840	22.4	77.6
Production, duplication, publication, sale and distribution of pornographic materials for profit	397	1436	21.7	78.3
Gambling	2793	10154	21.6	78.4
Causing fire due to neglect	382	1389	21.6	78.4
Sale of products with counterfeit trademarks	531	1997	21.0	79.0
Concealing and harbouring criminals	1122	4221	21.0	79.0
Disruption of public functions	3827	14838	20.5	79.5
Fraud	14221	56522	20.1	79.9
Illegal business activities	2033	8424	19.4	80.6
Gathering to disrupt social order	1084	4549	19.2	80.8

Source: Statistics from the Supreme People's Court

Table 10-6 Continued

Type of crime (arranged from highest to lowest as per proportion of female criminals)	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Forgery, alteration, and sale of official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs	603	2623	18.7	81.3
Illegal issuance of invoices for the purposes of tax refund or exemption	1431	6358	18.4	81.6
Operation of gambling venues	6053	27927	17.8	82.2
Credit card fraud	1108	5212	17.5	82.5
Counterfeit registration of trademarks	555	2663	17.2	82.8
Refusal to execute judgement or ruling	880	4252	17.1	82.9
Illegal possession of drugs	1036	5217	16.6	83.4
Smuggling of ordinary goods	335	1713	16.4	83.6
Infringement of citizens' personal information	739	3821	16.2	83.8
Misappropriation of funds	262	1428	15.5	84.5
Smuggling, sale, transportation, and production of drugs	11358	65165	14.8	85.2
Fraudulent loans, bills, and financial stocks	250	1518	14.1	85.9
Arson	299	1829	14.1	85.9
Preparation to commit terrorist acts	818	5083	13.9	86.1
Contract fraud	1159	7308	13.7	86.3
Accommodate others to take drugs	3174	20461	13.4	86.6
Embezzlement	667	4427	13.1	86.9
Production and distribution of counterfeit products	287	2014	12.5	87.5
Obstruction of border health quarantine	1191	8697	12.0	88.0
Bribery	296	2166	12.0	88.0
Corruption	1008	7386	12.0	88.0
Organization and leading of pyramid schemes	2938	21643	12.0	88.0
Cover up and conceal of proceeds of crime	1233	9838	11.1	88.9
Blackmail and extortion	1241	10666	10.4	89.6

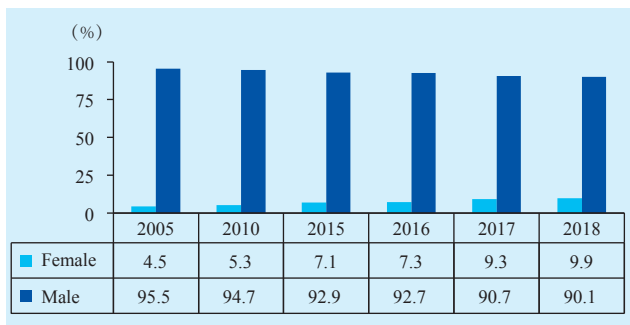
Source: Statistics from the Supreme People's Court

Table 10-7 Number of solved cases related to the infringement of women and children's rights

Year	Cases of rape	Cases of women trafficking	Cases of child trafficking	Cases of organized prostitution, including forcing, seducing, accommodating and introducing women
2005	33158	2101	1656	12236
2010	30740	3228	2827	15133
2015	22431	637	756	10180
2016	21091	493	618	10549
2017	21604	661	546	11162
2018	23724	434	606	14797

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Justice

Chart 10-3 Sex composition of criminals in criminal case proceedings at all levels of the People's Court



Source: Statistics from the Supreme People's Court

Table 10-8 Number and sex composition of people receiving assistance from legal aid institutions

Year	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003	6.5	22.9	22.1	77.9
2005	7.6	35.8	17.5	82.5
2010	19.6	62.5	23.9	76.1
2015	35.9	111.0	24.5	75.5
2016	36.7	106.6	25.6	74.4
2017	36.1	103.5	25.8	74.2
2018	36.1	115.8	23.8	76.2

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Justice

In 2018, a total of 3,389 government legal aid institutions at the provincial, prefecture, and county levels were established nationwide. Cumulatively, between 2010 and 2018, 2.81 million women received legal aid services, and women's legal rights and interests were better protected.

Among those who received legal aid services, the number and proportion of women are still lower than that of men. There are two possible reasons. First, most of legal aid cases are related to rights protection of migrant workers, in which men account for the vast majority. Second, many rights protection cases for families or groups are often brought forth by male members.

Criminals refer to those people convicted as guilty by people's courts at various levels, whether they are exempted from the criminal penalties or not. The criminal charge is determined in accordance with the Penal Code.

Sex composition of the criminal victims refers to the proportions of women and men who have directly suffered from the crimes in a specific region during a certain period of time (normally during a year).

Number of solved cases of rape refers to the number of rape cases solved by the police in a specific region during a certain period of time (normally during a year). The rape case refers to the case in which the criminal coerces women to have sexual intercourse against their will through violence, intimidation, and other means.

Number of solved trafficking cases of women and children refers to the number of trafficking cases of women and children solved by the police in a specific region during a certain period of time (normally during a year). Trafficking case of women and children refers to the abduction, trade, transportation, transfer or receipt of women and children for the purpose of exploitation.

Number of people receiving assistance from legal aid institutions refers to the number of people who have received assistance from legal aid institutions after being approved by these institutions as entitled to such aid.

Time Use

In 2018, the National Bureau of Statistics conducted the Second National Time Use Sample Survey. Compared with the First National Time Use Sample Survey in 2008, the time allocation of Chinese residents has undergone major changes in the past decade. Gender and urban-rural differences are still relatively obvious.

The time use survey conducted in 2018 divided the daily activities of residents into six categories. According to the survey data, residents spent: 11 hours and 53 minutes on average for personal necessary activities, accounting for 49.5% of the 24-hour day; 4 hours and 24 minutes on average for paid work, accounting for 18.3%; 2 hours and 42 minutes on average for unpaid work, accounting for 11.3%; 3 hours and 56 minutes on average for free time activities, accounting for 16.4%; 27 minutes on average for studying and training, accounting for 1.9 %; and 38 minutes on average for travel, accounting for 2.7%.

In terms of gender, the average time women spent on unpaid work was far longer than that of men, reflecting the traditional division of labour among men and women in China, where men work outside home and women work inside home. However, compared with the results of the 2008 survey, the gender gap has been narrowed. The time spent on unpaid work among women increased from 3 hours and 38 minutes in 2008 to 3 hours and 48 minutes in 2018, an increase of 10 minutes. The time spent on unpaid work among men increased from 1 hour and 18 minutes to 1 hour and 32 minutes, an increase of 14 minutes. The gap between women's and men's unpaid work hours reduced by four minutes since 2008. Particularly, time spent on housework was 2 hours and 6 minutes for women and 45 minutes for men. That is a difference of 1 hour and 21 minutes, which is 29 minutes shorter than the figure in 2008.

When comparing urban and rural areas, the gender gap in rural areas is greater. The average time used by women in rural areas for unpaid work is 2.8 times that of men. In urban areas, the ratio of women to men in terms of average time spent on unpaid work is 2.3 times.

Table 11-1 Sample size and sex composition of the 2018 Time Use Survey, by province

Province	Sample size (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	2175	2063	51.3	48.7
Hebei	2615	2474	51.4	48.6
Heilongjiang	2012	1889	51.6	48.4
Zhejiang	2658	2604	50.5	49.5
Anhui	2181	1989	52.3	47.7
Henan	3103	2861	52.0	48.0
Guangdong	3367	3219	51.1	48.9
Sichuan	2903	2689	51.9	48.1
Yunnan	2198	2083	51.3	48.7
Gansu	1791	1706	51.2	48.8
Total	25003	23577	51.5	48.5

Source: All data in this chapter is from the National Bureau of Statistics, 2018 Time Use Survey

A time use survey is a survey of residents' daily activities and how they spend their time in one day, reflecting their average time allocation on various daily activities. It is an important means of observing the ways of living among residents, measuring their quality of life, and analysing economic and social changes. It is also the fundamental basis for measuring all forms of labour participation in society and collecting data on unpaid work. Conducting gender analysis of time use survey data can directly reflect the differences and changes in the roles of women and men in social and family life.

The time use sample survey in 2018 was conducted using the stratified multi-stage random sampling method to select 20,226 households, which consisted of 48,580 people from nine provinces and one municipality in China. The sampling frame is the same as the national household income and expenditure survey. The respondents were permanent residents aged 15 and above in the surveyed households. Among them, there were 29,557 urban residents and 19,023 rural residents, with 23,577 men and 25,003 women.

Table 11-2 Daily time allocation of residents (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Personal necessary activities	713	718	708
Paid work	264	215	315
Unpaid work	162	228	92
Free time activity	236	220	253
Study and training	27	27	28
Travel	38	33	44
Total	1440	1440	1440

Table 11-3 Participation rate of residents in the six major activity categories (%)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Personal necessary activities	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid work	59.0	51.0	67.4
Unpaid work	70.8	84.6	56.0
Free time activity	90.8	89.0	92.7
Study and training	7.2	7.5	6.9
Travel	50.8	45.6	56.3

Table 11-4 Daily time allocation of residents, by weekday and weekend (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Weekday	1440	1440	1440
Personal necessary activities	705	710	700
Paid work	290	239	344
Unpaid work	154	220	84
Free time activity	220	208	234
Study and training	30	30	31
Travel	40	34	46
Weekend	1440	1440	1440
Personal necessary activities	732	737	727
Paid work	197	155	243
Unpaid work	184	250	114
Free time activity	274	250	299
Study and training	19	19	18
Travel	34	29	38

Table 11-5 Time allocation of residents, by activity category (%)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Personal necessary activities	49.5	49.8	49.2
Paid work	18.3	14.9	21.9
Unpaid work	11.3	15.9	6.4
Free time activity	16.4	15.3	17.5
Study and training	1.9	1.9	1.9
Travel	2.7	2.3	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

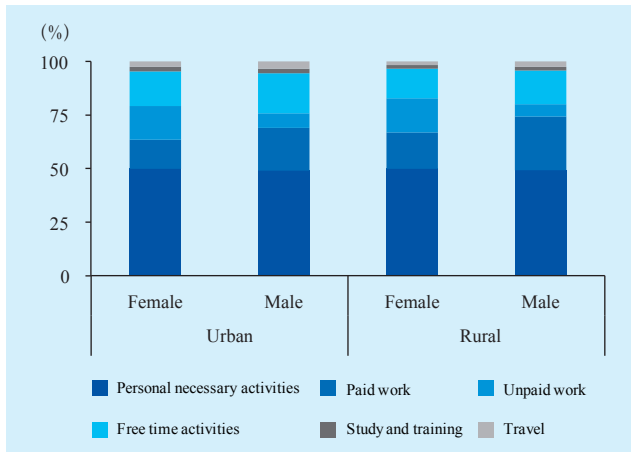
Chart 11-1 Time allocation of residents, by urban-rural and activity category

Table 11-6 Average time spent on personal necessary activities (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Total	713	718	708
Sleeping and resting	559	562	556
Personal hygiene care	50	52	48
Eating and drinking	104	105	104
Weekday	705	710	700
Sleeping and resting	553	556	550
Personal hygiene care	49	51	47
Eating and drinking	103	103	103
Weekend	732	737	727
Sleeping and resting	574	577	572
Personal hygiene care	50	52	48
Eating and drinking	108	108	108

Table 11-7 Average time spent on paid work (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Total	264	215	315
Employment	177	139	217
Household production	87	76	98
Weekday	290	239	344
Employment	203	162	246
Household production	87	77	99
Weekend	197	155	243
Employment	113	82	146
Household production	84	73	97

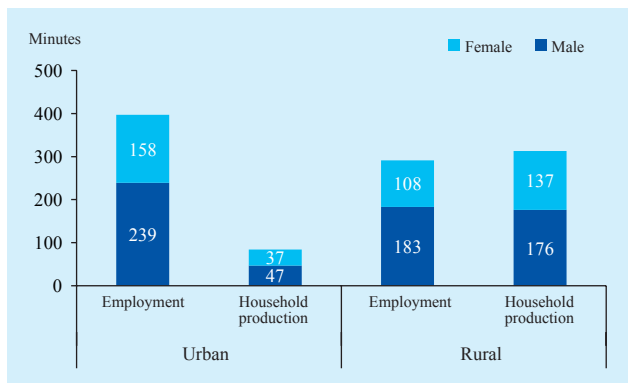
Chart 11-2 Average time spent on paid work, by urban-rural

Table 11-8 Participation rate in paid work (%)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Total	59.0	51.0	67.4
Employment	38.4	31.3	46.0
Household production	23.1	21.8	24.6
Weekday	64.5	56.2	73.3
Employment	44.0	36.4	52.1
Household production	23.3	22.1	24.6
Weekend	45.1	37.9	52.7
Employment	24.5	18.5	30.8
Household production	22.7	21.0	24.5

Chart 11-3 Participation rate in paid work, by urban-rural

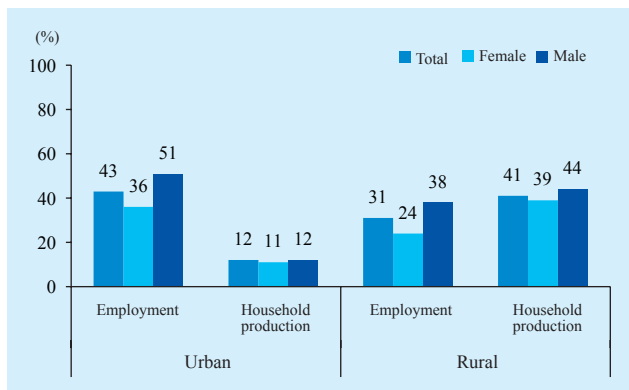
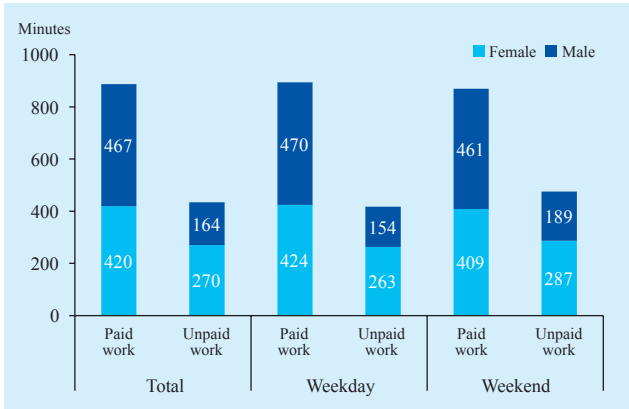


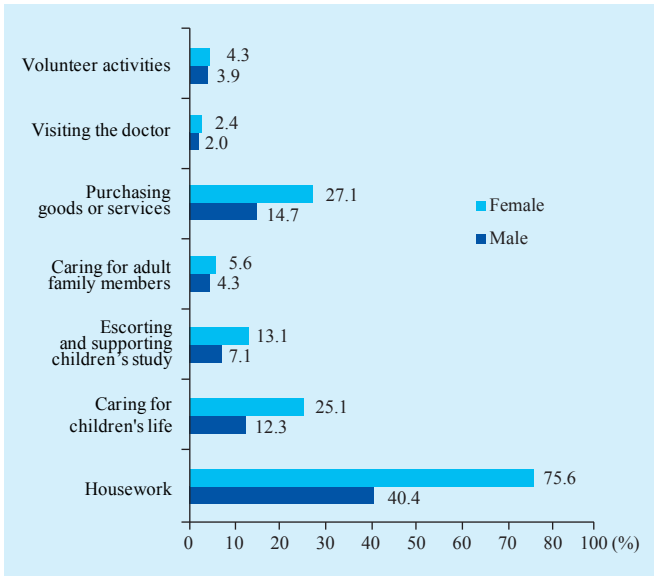
Chart 11-4 Average time spent on paid and unpaid work among participants



Among the different type of activities included in the time use survey, paid and unpaid work are the two categories with the largest gender differences. The survey results showed that among the participants who undertook paid work, the average time that men engage in paid work is significantly longer than that of women (47 minutes longer). The average time that women engage in unpaid work is significantly longer than that of men (106 minutes longer). For the sum of paid and unpaid work, women spend more time on average than men.

Table 11-9 Average time spent on unpaid work (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Total	162	228	92
Housework	86	126	45
Caring for children's life	36	53	17
Escorting and supporting children's study	9	12	6
Caring for adult family members	8	9	7
Purchasing goods or services	17	22	12
Visiting the doctor	4	4	4
Volunteer activities	3	3	3
Weekday	154	220	84
Housework	84	124	42
Caring for children's life	33	50	14
Escorting and supporting children's study	9	13	6
Caring for adult family members	7	9	6
Purchasing goods or services	14	19	9
Visiting the doctor	4	4	4
Volunteer activities	3	2	3
Weekend	184	250	114
Housework	92	131	51
Caring for children's life	42	60	24
Escorting and supporting children's study	9	12	6
Caring for adult family members	10	11	10
Purchasing goods or services	25	31	18
Visiting the doctor	3	3	3
Volunteer activities	3	3	3

Chart 11-5 Participation rate in unpaid work

Whether it is the average time spent on unpaid work or the participation rate, women have far higher figures than men, especially in housework and childcare. The participation rate of women is about twice that of men, thus women are still the main bearers of housework.

Table 11-10 Average time spent on unpaid work by participants, by urban-rural and gender (minutes)

Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Urban	229	268	167
Housework	137	154	103
Caring for children's life	177	200	134
Escorting and supporting children's study	94	98	86
Caring for adult family members	162	167	158
Purchasing goods or services	78	79	77
Visiting the doctor	153	143	168
Volunteer activities	61	57	66
Rural	229	272	158
Housework	163	184	121
Caring for children's life	210	233	144
Escorting and supporting children's study	88	93	81
Caring for adult family members	164	170	156
Purchasing goods or services	84	83	85
Visiting the doctor	169	150	189
Volunteer activities	65	60	70

Table 11-11 Average time spent on and participation rate in free time activities

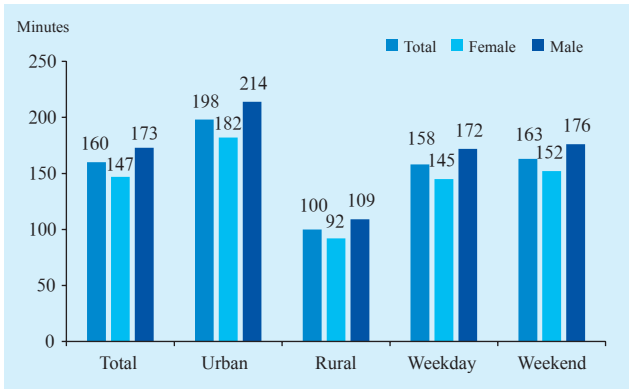
Activity category	Total	Female	Male
Average time (minutes)	236	220	253
Physical exercise	31	30	32
Listening to music or radio	6	5	6
Watching television	100	97	104
Reading	9	8	11
Leisure and entertainment	65	58	73
Socializing and communicating	24	22	27
Participation rate (%)	90.8	89.0	92.7
Physical exercise	30.9	30.6	31.2
Listening to music or radio	6.8	6.3	7.4
Watching television	66.5	65.7	67.4
Reading	10.1	8.7	11.6
Leisure and entertainment	40.7	37.9	43.6
Socializing and communicating	17.6	16.6	18.5

Table 11-12 Studying and training: average time spent by all survey respondents, participation rate, and average time spent by participants who undertook the activities

Items	Total	Female	Male
Average time spent by all survey respondents on studying and training (minutes)	27	27	28
Weekday	30	30	31
Weekend	19	19	18
Participation rate (%)	7.2	7.5	6.9
Weekday	7.5	7.8	7.2
Weekend	6.5	6.7	6.2
Average time spent by participants who undertook the activities (minutes)	372	353	394
Weekday	406	381	435
Weekend	287	282	293

Table 11-13 Travel: average time spent by all survey respondents, participation rate, and average time spent by participants who undertook the activities

Items	Total	Female	Male
Average time spent by all survey respondents on studying and training (minutes)	38	33	44
Weekday	40	34	46
Weekend	34	29	38
Participation rate (%)	50.8	45.6	56.3
Weekday	53.2	47.7	59.1
Weekend	44.7	40.4	49.3
Average time spent by participants who undertook the activities (minutes)	75	72	78
Weekday	75	72	78
Weekend	76	73	78

Chart 11-6 Average time spent on the Internet by residents**Table 11-14 Internet usage time and participation rate, by device of access (minutes)**

Sex	Mobile phone or PAD	Urban residents	Rural residents	Participation rate (%)	Average time spent by participants
		Female	106	127	72	48.0	220
Male	120	143	84	51.6	232
Sex	Other devices	Urban residents	Rural residents	Participation rate (%)	Average time spent by participants
		Female	44	61	18	16.8	260
Male	55	76	22	20.0	271

Average time is used for the total time sum of a certain type of activity divided by the total number of respondents. The workday and weekend data are weighted by $5/7$ and $2/7$ respectively to obtain the average time spent by all the respondents in one day.

Participation rate in an activity refers to participating in a certain type of activity divided by the total number of respondents. The workday and weekend data are weighted by $5/7$ and $2/7$ respectively to get the participation rate of certain activities.

Average time spent by participants who undertook the activities is used for the total time of a certain type of activity divided by the number of participants. The workday and weekend day data are weighted by $5/7$ and $2/7$ respectively to get the average time spent by participants in certain activities.

Paid work includes employment and household production activities. Employment refers to activities undertaken for the purpose of obtaining labour remuneration or operating income. This includes full-time work, part-time work, apprenticeships/internships, job-seeking and entrepreneurial activities during short interruptions from work, and paid training or studies related to work. Household production activities refers to the production and operation activities undertaken for the family unit with the purpose of gaining income or self-use. This includes agriculture (farming), animal husbandry, fishery, other primary production and operation activities, agricultural product processing, home construction, as well as the sale of goods, maintenance and installation, passenger and cargo transportation, family business activities through the Internet (such as opening online and WeChat stores), operating paid family services and others.

Unpaid work includes housework, accompanying and caring for children's life, escorting and supporting children's study, accompanying and caring for adult family members, purchasing goods or services, visiting the doctor, and volunteer activities.

Data by Province

Table 12-1 Population and sex composition, 2018

Province	Sample population size (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	8892	8781	50.3	49.7
Tianjin	5931	6863	46.4	53.6
Hebei	30697	31210	49.6	50.4
Shanxi	14888	15593	48.8	51.2
Inner Mongolia	10174	10608	49.0	51.0
Liaoning	17839	17905	49.9	50.1
Jilin	10975	11198	49.5	50.5
Heilongjiang	15249	15697	49.3	50.7
Shanghai	9621	10256	48.4	51.6
Jiangsu	32441	33555	49.2	50.8
Zhejiang	22616	24418	48.1	51.9
Anhui	25145	26667	48.5	51.5
Fujian	15503	16806	48.0	52.0
Jiangxi	18500	19579	48.6	51.4
Shandong	41045	41363	49.8	50.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018 National Sample Survey of Population Changes, with a sampling fraction of 0.820%

Table 12-1 Continued

Province	Sample population size (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	38864	39815	49.4	50.6
Hubei	23525	24973	48.5	51.5
Hunan	28047	28469	49.6	50.4
Guangdong	42815	50209	46.0	54.0
Guangxi	19357	20996	48.0	52.0
Hainan	3741	3917	48.9	51.1
Chongqing	12686	12730	49.9	50.1
Sichuan	34400	33944	50.3	49.7
Guizhou	14084	15403	47.8	52.2
Yunnan	19061	20523	48.2	51.8
Tibet	1416	1401	50.3	49.7
Shaanxi	15804	15879	49.9	50.1
Gansu	10613	11001	49.1	50.9
Qinghai	2373	2571	48.0	52.0
Ningxia	2844	2794	50.4	49.6
Xinjiang	10200	10175	50.1	49.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018 National Sample Survey of Population Changes, with a sampling fraction of 0.0820‰

Table 12-2 Marital status and sex composition of the population aged 15 and above, 2018 (%)

Province	Unmarried		Married	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	49.0	51.0	49.6	50.4
Tianjin	41.4	58.6	46.1	53.9
Hebei	45.0	55.0	50.1	49.9
Shanxi	39.2	60.8	50.2	49.8
Inner Mongolia	38.6	61.3	50.0	50.0
Liaoning	44.1	55.9	49.7	50.3
Jilin	41.1	58.9	49.7	50.3
Heilongjiang	41.4	58.6	49.6	50.4
Shanghai	43.6	56.4	48.2	51.8
Jiangsu	44.1	55.9	49.2	50.8
Zhejiang	38.8	61.2	48.6	51.4
Anhui	35.2	64.8	51.0	49.0
Fujian	35.3	64.7	49.6	50.4
Jiangxi	41.1	58.9	50.5	49.5
Shandong	41.1	58.9	50.5	49.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-2 Continued 1

Province	Unmarried		Married	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	41.6	58.4	51.5	48.5
Hubei	38.1	61.9	50.7	49.3
Hunan	38.7	61.3	51.5	48.5
Guangdong	37.7	62.4	47.4	52.6
Guangxi	36.9	63.1	50.1	49.9
Hainan	46.6	53.4	49.6	50.4
Chongqing	40.9	59.1	51.2	48.8
Sichuan	42.2	57.8	51.3	48.7
Guizhou	38.4	61.6	50.0	50.0
Yunnan	35.1	64.9	50.5	49.5
Tibet	44.8	55.2	50.6	49.4
Shaanxi	42.3	57.7	51.1	48.9
Gansu	38.5	61.5	50.9	49.1
Qinghai	38.7	61.3	48.7	51.3
Ningxia	50.6	49.4	49.9	50.1
Xinjiang	40.6	59.4	51.4	48.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-2 Continued 2

Province	Divorced		Widowed	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	59.7	40.6	76.9	23.1
Tianjin	51.8	47.8	71.2	28.6
Hebei	37.0	63.0	71.4	28.7
Shanxi	39.9	60.1	73.0	27.1
Inner Mongolia	41.9	58.1	74.2	25.9
Liaoning	48.5	51.5	72.3	27.7
Jilin	47.1	52.9	73.2	26.8
Heilongjiang	46.1	53.9	72.6	27.4
Shanghai	55.7	44.3	78.3	21.7
Jiangsu	43.8	56.2	71.3	28.7
Zhejiang	45.0	55.0	77.1	22.9
Anhui	40.6	59.6	71.8	28.2
Fujian	44.5	55.5	76.7	23.3
Jiangxi	42.4	57.6	74.5	25.5
Shandong	42.8	57.2	71.4	28.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-2 Continued 3

Province	Divorced		Widowed	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	41.3	58.7	70.3	29.7
Hubei	44.0	56.0	71.2	28.8
Hunan	45.3	54.7	72.7	27.3
Guangdong	47.7	52.3	76.8	23.2
Guangxi	37.6	62.4	73.7	26.3
Hainan	45.1	54.9	77.5	22.5
Chongqing	48.2	51.8	71.2	28.8
Sichuan	44.7	55.3	71.8	28.2
Guizhou	35.9	64.3	71.0	29.0
Yunnan	45.4	54.6	72.0	28.0
Tibet	73.7	26.3	72.7	27.3
Shaanxi	39.9	60.1	69.3	30.7
Gansu	34.9	65.1	73.3	26.7
Qinghai	48.0	52.0	76.5	23.5
Ningxia	50.0	50.0	75.7	24.3
Xinjiang	54.2	45.8	76.9	23.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-3 Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age and proportion of male contraceptive methods (%)

Province	Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age (2018)	Proportion of male contraceptive methods (2017)
Beijing	68.3	80.8
Tianjin	86.3	52.7
Hebei	87.3	13.0
Shanxi	81.7	3.5
Inner Mongolia	87.9	22.2
Liaoning	79.8	16.8
Jilin	88.8	14.2
Heilongjiang	90.0	11.5
Shanghai	83.4	51.4
Jiangsu	82.3	25.6
Zhejiang	75.6	36.1
Anhui	89.1	18.3
Fujian	70.9	20.5
Jiangxi	82.5	21.9
Shandong	81.4	31.4

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 12-3 Continued

Province	Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age (2018)	Proportion of male contraceptive methods (2017)
Henan	85.7	16.5
Hubei	76.4	18.5
Hunan	82.9	17.9
Guangdong	72.6	40.6
Guangxi	82.0	15.0
Hainan	77.7	13.6
Chongqing	48.9	20.9
Sichuan	74.6	17.6
Guizhou	78.9	16.6
Yunnan	79.0	9.4
Tibet	30.1	24.5
Shaanxi	88.1	10.1
Gansu	78.1	5.6
Qinghai	85.4	7.6
Ningxia	91.8	22.4
Xinjiang	82.4	18.0

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 12-4 Composition of contraception methods, 2017 (%)

Province	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	Intrauterine device	Condom	Other
Beijing	...	0.4	16.8	80.8	2.0
Tianjin	0.1	3.5	41.1	52.6	2.7
Hebei	2.5	18.2	66.8	10.5	2.0
Shanxi	0.3	26.8	68.9	3.2	0.8
Inner Mongolia	...	10.8	66.2	22.1	0.9
Liaoning	...	1.8	79.6	16.8	1.8
Jilin	...	2.9	82.4	14.2	0.5
Heilongjiang	...	5.8	81.0	11.5	1.8
Shanghai	0.2	2.7	40.9	51.2	5.0
Jiangsu	0.7	7.6	65.4	24.9	1.4
Zhejiang	0.2	17.9	45.0	35.9	1.0
Anhui	1.0	34.7	45.8	17.3	1.2
Fujian	4.7	39.6	39.5	15.8	0.4
Jiangxi	0.1	43.8	33.7	21.8	0.6
Shandong	5.6	16.2	52.2	25.8	0.2

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 12-4 Continued

Province	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	Intrauterine device	Condom	Other
Henan	11.3	39.4	43.3	5.2	0.9
Hubei	2.3	27.2	52.5	16.2	1.8
Hunan	0.9	36.6	44.6	16.9	0.9
Guangdong	5.9	35.7	23.1	34.8	0.6
Guangxi	7.6	29.7	53.5	7.4	1.8
Hainan	0.4	36.4	49.7	13.2	0.3
Chongqing	4.5	1.3	73.7	16.4	4.1
Sichuan	3.1	2.2	75.6	14.5	4.5
Guizhou	10.6	50.7	32.3	6.0	0.4
Yunnan	2.4	23.3	64.2	7.0	3.1
Tibet	...	10.1	24.3	24.5	41.1
Shaanxi	1.6	36.6	50.4	8.6	2.8
Gansu	...	53.6	39.4	5.5	1.4
Qinghai	0.2	32.5	54.1	7.4	5.8
Ningxia	...	26.0	48.3	22.4	3.3
Xinjiang	0.2	4.4	75.8	17.9	1.8

Source: Statistics from the National Health Commission

Table 12-5 Number and sex composition of urban residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance, 2018

Province	Number of urban residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	2.9	3.8	43.4	56.6
Tianjin	3.8	4.3	47.0	53.0
Hebei	10.4	13.3	43.9	56.1
Shanxi	16.1	19.7	44.9	55.1
Inner Mongolia	19.2	19.7	49.3	50.7
Liaoning	18.7	26.8	41.0	59.0
Jilin	24.7	26.3	48.5	51.5
Heilongjiang	33.6	40.5	45.3	54.7
Shanghai	6.1	9.3	39.4	60.6
Jiangsu	6.4	8.1	44.3	55.7
Zhejiang	9.0	13.0	41.0	59.0
Anhui	18.2	24.5	42.6	57.4
Fujian	2.7	3.4	44.6	55.4
Jiangxi	29.0	40.0	42.0	58.0
Shandong	7.6	8.3	47.9	52.1

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 12-5 Continued

Province	Number of urban residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	19.8	30.2	39.6	60.4
Hubei	17.8	20.0	47.2	52.8
Hunan	28.3	31.3	47.5	52.5
Guangdong	7.0	10.3	40.4	59.6
Guangxi	5.4	6.6	45.1	54.9
Hainan	2.1	2.7	43.4	56.6
Chongqing	14.1	17.0	45.3	54.7
Sichuan	37.2	56.5	39.7	60.3
Guizhou	14.8	19.3	43.4	56.6
Yunnan	24.2	24.1	50.2	49.8
Tibet	1.1	1.8	38.7	61.3
Shaanxi	12.7	13.2	49.0	51.0
Gansu	22.5	27.2	45.3	54.7
Qinghai	4.2	3.5	54.7	45.3
Ningxia	4.9	4.8	50.7	49.3
Xinjiang	27.1	25.9	51.1	48.9

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 12-6 Number and sex composition of rural residents receiving minimum subsistence allowance, 2018

Province	Number of rural residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	1.5	2.2	40.4	59.6
Tianjin	2.4	3.8	38.2	61.8
Hebei	46.2	76.0	37.8	62.2
Shanxi	43.1	57.4	42.9	57.1
Inner Mongolia	65.8	59.3	52.6	47.4
Liaoning	22.9	37.1	38.1	61.9
Jilin	30.0	29.3	50.6	49.4
Heilongjiang	43.3	46.0	48.5	51.5
Shanghai	1.8	1.7	50.2	49.8
Jiangsu	30.5	44.3	40.8	59.2
Zhejiang	20.7	29.9	40.9	59.1
Anhui	73.2	107.4	40.5	59.5
Fujian	15.8	22.0	41.9	58.1
Jiangxi	59.3	108.5	35.4	64.6
Shandong	47.6	69.6	40.6	59.4

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 12-6 Continued

Province	Number of rural residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	92.3	165.5	35.8	64.2
Hubei	61.7	72.1	46.1	53.9
Hunan	57.9	68.9	45.7	54.3
Guangdong	45.2	78.6	36.5	63.5
Guangxi	82.8	99.4	45.4	54.6
Hainan	6.5	8.2	44.4	55.6
Chongqing	26.3	31.7	45.3	54.7
Sichuan	116.7	223.2	34.3	65.7
Guizhou	95.8	130.9	42.3	57.7
Yunnan	117.4	137.6	46.0	54.0
Tibet	7.1	10.3	40.9	59.1
Shaanxi	37.4	48.3	43.6	56.4
Gansu	92.4	141.3	39.5	60.5
Qinghai	15.5	15.4	50.1	49.9
Ningxia	17.1	19.4	46.8	53.2
Xinjiang	100.2	97.3	50.7	49.3

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Civil Affairs

Table 12-7 Number and sex composition of urban and rural residents participating in the basic pension insurance, 2018

Province	Number of residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	117.1	91.9	56.0	44.0
Tianjin	90.4	70.7	56.1	43.9
Hebei	1799.7	1711.9	51.2	48.8
Shanxi	553.7	1025.6	35.1	64.9
Inner Mongolia	291.5	458.4	38.9	61.1
Liaoning	541.2	499.6	52.0	48.0
Jilin	346.2	338.2	50.6	49.4
Heilongjiang	457.4	439.4	51.0	49.0
Shanghai	41.9	36.8	53.3	46.7
Jiangsu	385.0	1940.4	16.6	83.4
Zhejiang	589.0	608.8	49.2	50.8
Anhui	1849.5	1638.3	53.0	47.0
Fujian	773.4	752.2	50.7	49.3
Jiangxi	975.1	909.0	51.8	48.2
Shandong	2373.1	2178.9	52.1	47.9

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 12-7 Continued

Province	Number of residents (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	2532.6	2549.9	49.8	50.2
Hubei	1132.1	1150.7	49.6	50.4
Hunan	1629.2	1775.8	47.8	52.2
Guangdong	807.1	1854.0	30.3	69.7
Guangxi	927.7	962.0	49.1	50.9
Hainan	121.8	176.4	40.8	59.2
Chongqing	546.4	573.2	48.8	51.2
Sichuan	1542.1	1680.2	47.9	52.1
Guizhou	840.0	962.6	46.6	53.4
Yunnan	1115.0	1246.0	47.2	52.8
Tibet				
Shaanxi	738.6	1003.0	42.4	57.6
Gansu	592.8	724.2	45.0	55.0
Qinghai	127.9	117.7	52.1	47.9
Ningxia	93.6	87.8	51.6	48.4
Xinjiang	304.9	408.4	42.8	57.2

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 12-8 Net enrolment rate in primary education, 2018 (%)

Province	Total	Female	Male
Beijing	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tianjin	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hebei	99.96	99.98	99.95
Shanxi	99.95	99.95	99.94
Inner Mongolia	100.00	100.00	100.00
Liaoning	99.91	99.93	99.89
Jilin	99.97	99.97	99.96
Heilongjiang	99.97	99.97	99.97
Shanghai	99.96	99.96	99.96
Jiangsu	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zhejiang	100.00	100.00	100.00
Anhui	99.98	99.99	99.98
Fujian	99.99	100.00	99.99
Jiangxi	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shandong	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 12-8 Continued

Province	Total	Female	Male
Henan	99.99	100.00	99.99
Hubei	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hunan	99.98	99.98	99.98
Guangdong	99.97	99.97	99.97
Guangxi	99.75	99.76	99.74
Hainan	99.89	99.90	99.88
Chongqing	99.99	99.99	99.99
Sichuan	99.92	99.93	99.91
Guizhou	99.66	99.63	99.69
Yunnan	99.86	99.85	99.88
Tibet	99.50	99.40	99.60
Shaanxi	99.97	99.97	99.97
Gansu	99.99	99.99	99.98
Qinghai	99.79	99.72	99.86
Ningxia	100.00	100.00	100.00
Xinjiang	99.94	99.94	99.94

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Education

Table 12-9 Composition of the population aged 6 and above, by education attainment and sex, 2017 (%)

Province	Never been to school		Primary education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	67.2	32.8	55.2	44.8
Tianjin	67.1	32.9	51.8	48.2
Hebei	68.2	31.8	53.1	46.9
Shanxi	67.4	32.6	54.3	45.7
Inner Mongolia	65.8	34.2	53.0	47.0
Liaoning	64.8	35.2	53.5	46.5
Jilin	69.5	30.5	52.5	47.5
Heilongjiang	65.5	34.5	52.7	47.3
Shanghai	72.8	27.2	53.7	46.3
Jiangsu	75.1	24.9	53.8	46.2
Zhejiang	73.3	26.7	51.9	48.1
Anhui	73.2	26.8	53.0	47.0
Fujian	77.0	23.0	53.7	46.3
Jiangxi	73.9	26.1	53.0	47.0
Shandong	76.1	23.9	53.6	46.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-9 Continued 1

Province	Never been to school		Primary education	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	70.2	29.8	52.0	48.0
Hubei	71.1	28.9	52.9	47.1
Hunan	69.5	30.5	53.0	47.0
Guangdong	71.4	28.6	53.1	46.9
Guangxi	67.8	32.2	52.9	47.1
Hainan	70.9	29.1	53.1	46.9
Chongqing	71.1	28.9	52.0	48.0
Sichuan	72.8	27.2	50.5	49.5
Guizhou	72.9	27.1	48.2	51.8
Yunnan	67.7	32.3	50.7	49.3
Tibet	61.1	38.9	45.6	54.4
Shaanxi	70.3	29.7	53.7	46.3
Gansu	71.5	28.5	51.7	48.3
Qinghai	66.6	33.4	50.2	49.8
Ningxia	70.0	30.0	50.6	49.4
Xinjiang	57.9	42.1	51.1	48.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-9 Continued 2

Province	Junior and senior secondary education		College degree and above	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	48.2	51.8	51.1	48.9
Tianjin	43.8	56.2	47.5	52.5
Hebei	46.8	53.2	50.2	49.8
Shanxi	46.1	53.9	49.5	50.5
Inner Mongolia	45.6	54.4	48.5	51.5
Liaoning	48.8	51.2	48.1	51.9
Jilin	47.5	52.5	49.4	50.6
Heilongjiang	47.4	52.6	48.4	51.6
Shanghai	46.4	53.6	48.1	51.9
Jiangsu	44.9	55.1	47.7	52.3
Zhejiang	43.4	56.6	49.0	51.0
Anhui	44.9	55.1	41.9	58.1
Fujian	41.9	58.1	46.9	53.1
Jiangxi	45.2	54.8	46.4	53.6
Shandong	45.5	54.5	47.8	52.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-9 Continued 3

Province	Junior and senior secondary education		College degree and above	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	47.1	52.9	50.0	50.0
Hubei	46.9	53.1	41.0	59.0
Hunan	47.5	52.5	49.5	50.5
Guangdong	42.5	57.5	45.4	54.6
Guangxi	44.5	55.5	48.0	52.0
Hainan	44.9	55.1	55.7	44.3
Chongqing	47.8	52.2	47.6	52.4
Sichuan	46.8	53.2	50.5	49.5
Guizhou	42.8	57.2	46.7	53.3
Yunnan	42.8	57.2	49.1	50.9
Tibet	44.0	56.0	47.8	52.2
Shaanxi	46.6	53.4	48.7	51.3
Gansu	43.4	56.7	45.9	54.1
Qinghai	42.2	57.8	43.9	56.1
Ningxia	47.2	52.8	51.2	48.8
Xinjiang	48.6	51.4	51.0	49.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-10 Sex composition of the illiterate population aged 15 and above and its proportion to the total population aged 15 and above, 2017 (%)

Province	Sex composition of illiterate population		Proportion of illiterate population to total population aged 15 and above	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	67.2	32.8	2.3	1.1
Tianjin	76.1	23.9	2.3	0.6
Hebei	74.7	25.3	5.9	2.0
Shanxi	73.0	27.0	3.7	1.3
Inner Mongolia	70.7	29.3	6.6	2.6
Liaoning	68.3	31.7	2.1	1.0
Jilin	73.0	27.0	4.1	1.5
Heilongjiang	70.2	29.8	3.3	1.4
Shanghai	78.4	21.6	3.8	1.0
Jiangsu	78.8	21.2	9.2	2.4
Zhejiang	76.9	23.1	7.8	2.2
Anhui	76.5	23.5	10.5	3.1
Fujian	80.7	19.3	11.2	2.5
Jiangxi	80.1	19.9	6.6	1.6
Shandong	78.0	22.0	10.9	3.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-10 Continued

Province	Sex composition of illiterate population		Proportion of illiterate population to total population aged 15 and above	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	74.0	26.0	7.1	2.5
Hubei	74.9	25.1	7.4	2.4
Hunan	75.1	24.9	4.6	1.6
Guangdong	79.9	20.1	4.6	1.0
Guangxi	77.9	22.1	5.1	1.4
Hainan	75.6	24.4	6.0	1.9
Chongqing	75.0	25.0	5.7	1.9
Sichuan	74.5	25.5	11.0	3.9
Guizhou	75.7	24.3	15.5	4.7
Yunnan	70.0	30.0	11.8	4.7
Tibet	63.5	36.5	44.0	26.2
Shaanxi	73.4	26.6	7.3	2.6
Gansu	73.4	26.6	15.3	5.5
Qinghai	71.0	29.0	15.1	5.7
Ningxia	71.4	28.6	12.9	5.4
Xinjiang	62.9	37.1	4.6	2.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2019

Table 12-11 Number and sex composition of professional and technical personnel of public economic enterprises and institutions, 2017

Province	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	31.0	23.9	56.5	43.5
Tianjin	18.3	12.3	59.8	40.2
Hebei	68.9	49.1	58.4	41.6
Shanxi	47.5	42.4	52.8	47.2
Inner Mongolia	30.0	24.0	55.5	44.5
Liaoning	44.2	29.7	59.8	40.2
Jilin	29.9	23.5	56.0	44.0
Heilongjiang	36.8	33.5	52.4	47.6
Shanghai	40.0	31.4	56.0	44.0
Jiangsu	65.1	54.2	54.5	45.5
Zhejiang	60.4	44.3	57.7	42.3
Anhui	36.7	46.5	44.1	55.9
Fujian	36.6	33.7	52.1	47.9
Jiangxi	33.0	41.2	44.5	55.5
Shandong	89.1	94.6	48.5	51.5

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 12-11 Continued

Province	Number (10 thousands)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	73.0	66.9	52.2	47.8
Hubei	37.1	41.7	47.1	52.9
Hunan	48.3	49.3	49.5	50.5
Guangdong	85.1	70.0	54.8	45.2
Guangxi	41.3	35.0	54.1	45.9
Hainan	7.1	7.5	48.6	51.4
Chongqing	25.3	23.4	51.9	48.1
Sichuan	60.3	57.0	51.4	48.6
Guizhou	34.6	36.7	48.5	51.5
Yunnan	43.5	41.8	51.0	49.0
Tibet	5.2	3.7	58.2	41.8
Shaanxi	37.3	42.3	46.9	53.1
Gansu	26.1	31.9	45.0	55.0
Qinghai	6.9	6.6	51.1	48.9
Ningxia	7.4	6.2	54.4	45.6
Xinjiang	34.5	19.2	64.3	35.7

Source: Statistics from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

Table 12-12 Number and sex composition of research and development (R&D) personnel, 2018

Province	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beijing	138376	258658	34.9	65.1
Tianjin	45392	115291	28.2	71.8
Hebei	50039	118915	29.6	70.4
Shanxi	20957	54905	27.6	72.4
Inner Mongolia	12710	28472	30.9	69.1
Liaoning	45703	107600	29.8	70.2
Jilin	25453	38737	39.7	60.3
Heilongjiang	22392	38344	36.9	63.1
Shanghai	78611	192612	29.0	71.0
Jiangsu	200280	593843	25.2	74.8
Zhejiang	156735	470595	25.0	75.0
Anhui	51810	180920	22.3	77.7
Fujian	64964	178427	26.7	73.3
Jiangxi	31887	90809	26.0	74.0
Shandong	139574	369774	27.4	72.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2019

Table 12-12 Continued

Province	Number (persons)		Sex composition (%)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Henan	64258	191917	25.1	74.9
Hubei	64183	193244	24.9	75.1
Hunan	59448	174724	25.4	74.6
Guangdong	233479	789622	22.8	77.2
Guangxi	24972	50024	33.3	66.7
Hainan	5140	8347	38.1	61.9
Chongqing	40236	110881	26.6	73.4
Sichuan	67556	186725	26.6	73.4
Guizhou	16836	46853	26.4	73.6
Yunnan	26846	55376	32.7	67.3
Tibet	889	1729	34.0	66.0
Shaanxi	42152	99115	29.8	70.2
Gansu	11462	27258	29.6	70.4
Qinghai	2644	5170	33.8	66.2
Ningxia	5787	14037	29.2	70.8
Xinjiang	9469	18208	34.2	65.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook on Science and Technology*, 2011–2019

If you are interested in this publication, please contact the Department of Social, Science, Technology and Cultural Statistics of the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

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Women and Men in China

As a scientific method, gender statistics comparatively analyzes various aspects of social and economic life from a gender perspective. It is an effective tool for promoting gender equality and harmonious social development. Different from the conventional statistics on women, gender statistics does not examine women alone, but rather looks at women and men as a whole to conduct comparative analyses and present the gender disparities.

Gender statistics is a challenging task, and its improvement requires coordinated efforts from statisticians, decision makers and data users.



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