23 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in China

The maternal mortality ratio in China has improved from 58 in 2000 to 23 in 2020. Maternal mortality in China is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.


12 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in China in 2020

In China, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2020 was lower than the average rate in its income group.


100.5% of girls and 98.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in China as of 2011 data

Girls and boys in China have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in China is lower among women than among men (2020)

In China, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

In China, the labor force participation rate among females is 61.1% and among males is 72.6% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in China.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in China since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 42.7% and among men is 38.8% in China for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men and women in China compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
In China, women spend 2.6 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2018, women in China spent 15.3% of their day and men spent 5.9% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for China for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

Data is not available for China for Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

In 2017, 76.4% of women and 84% of men in China had an account.

The female rate in China is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
Data is not available for China for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Male

Female

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for China for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In China, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

Intimate partner violence

19%

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
24.9% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in China.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in China has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in China is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/china

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.