



# CHINA GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in China on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains and minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the links below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
>10% Lower Value	↘	
No Data	---	

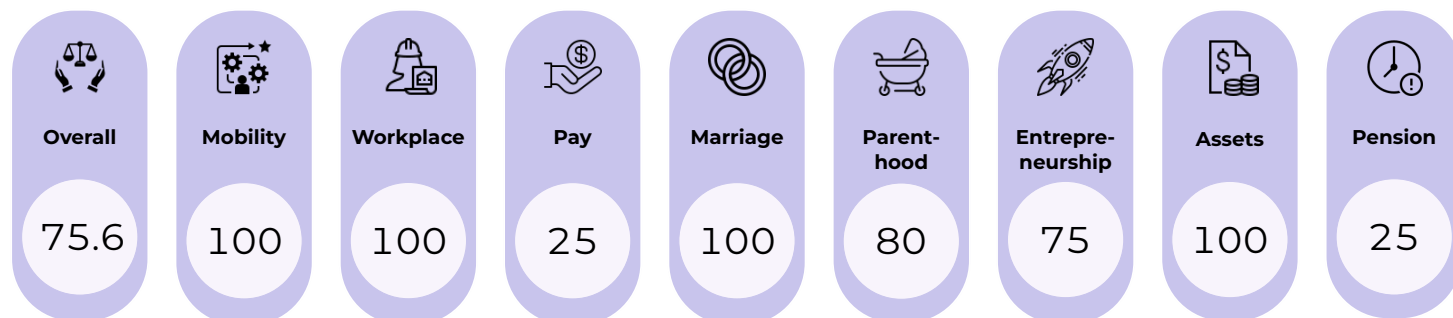
		Country Performance					Peer Comparison		
		Baseline					Latest		
		Value	Year				Value	Year	EAP
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of School	Female	NA	NA	---	9.31	2020	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	9.22	2020	NA	NA	NA
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant age group)	Female	100.0	2010	→	101	2011	93.1	90.0	77.3
	Male	98.0	2010	→	98.6	2011	90.3	88.8	76.7
Female share of graduates from STEM programmes, tertiary (%)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.63	2010	→	1.70	2020	1.81	1.83	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		7.34	2010	→	7.66	2020	20.6	29.1	41.0
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)		2.30	2001	---	NA	NA	4.68	4.39	NA
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		36.0	2010	↘	29.0	2017	69.0	41.0	211
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	13.8	2010	↘	11.2	2019	12.5	12.2	14.8
	Male	23.8	2010	↘	20.2	2019	21.2	21.1	21.7
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% age 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	63.6	2010	→	61.6	2021	59.0	55.5	46.3
	Male	78.0	2010	→	74.3	2021	74.8	72.9	71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	49.4	2010	→	54.2	2019	54.8	60.2	54.6
	Male	49.1	2010	↗	56.3	2019	57.8	60.8	53.0
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	33.4	2010	↘	22.0	2019	22.1	17.8	25.3
	Male	39.3	2010	↘	27.9	2019	26.9	23.5	27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	16.2	2008	→	15.3	2018	NA	NA	NA
	Male	6.25	2008	→	5.90	2018	NA	NA	NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		36.5	2010	↗	42.2	2020	45.4	45.5	54.6
Financial institution account (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	76.4	2017	NA	69.0	63.7
	Male	NA	NA	---	84.0	2017	NA	76.6	70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% age 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	3.71	2017	NA	4.29	5.26
	Male	NA	NA	---	6.35	2017	NA	6.78	7.57
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	64.2	2012	47.4	34.2	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	17.5	2012	32.8	19.1	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		21.3	2010	↗	24.9	2021	21.4	27.1	26.1
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women ages 15-49)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons, %)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Note:** Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal. The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region includes 38 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. China is an Upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#). Country Baseline provides a reference value between 1990 and 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. Baseline comparisons are represented by an arrow icon that points to increases or decreases greater than 10 percent relative to the base year. Comparison to the regional average shows how China performs relative to its peers in the region, income group, and the world. Darker and lighter shades represent values 10 percent or below or above its peers in the region, respectively.



## Women, Business and the Law in China

**Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022** presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **China scores 75.6 out of 100**, while the regional average across East Asia and Pacific is 73.8.

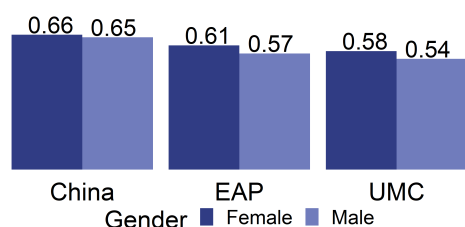


## A Closer Look at Gender Equality in China

Despite some progress, gender gaps persist, gender-based violence and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls remain sticky, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

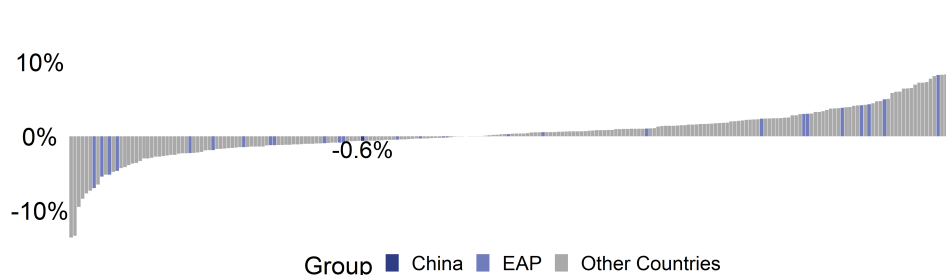
### Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

Indicator data from 2019 to 2020



### Change in Female Labor Force Participation (% , 15+)

Indicator data from 2010 to 2019



### Unpacking the Numbers in China

#### 66 percent

A girl born today will be 66 percent as productive as if she enjoyed complete education, health, and employment (2020)

#### 1 in 6

16 married women ages 15 to 49 do not report having access to contraceptives (2017)

#### 1.7 times

A man is 1.7 times as likely as a woman to have borrowed money to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (2017)

## LEARN MORE

- **The World Bank in Gender:** This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.
- **Women, Business and the Law:** This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.
- **World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):** This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.
- **World Bank Gender Data Portal:** This open data page shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.
- **IFC Work in Gender:** This page provides an overview of the work by IFC to promote gender equality in its global partnerships.
- **EAP Gender Innovation Lab:** This page features policy-relevant research by the GLs, identifies priority gender gaps and tests innovative solutions in the EAP region.

