China



Overview

Burden classification

The Global Nutrition Report classifies this country as experiencing one form of malnutrition – anaemia only

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years \geq 20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age \geq 20%; overweight (body mass index \geq 25) in adult women aged \geq 18 years \geq 35%.

Progress against global nutrition targets 2018



Under-5 stunting On course

Adult female obesity

No progress or worsening



Under-5 wasting On course

Adult male obesity

No progress or worsening



Under-5 overweight



WRA anaemia

No progress or worsening

Adult male diabetes

No progress or worsening



Exclusive breastfeeding No progress or worsening



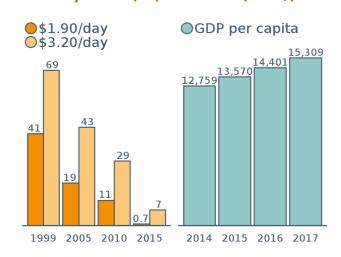
Adult female diabetes

No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory. Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the 2018 Global Nutrition Report for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.

Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Source: World Bank 2018. Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

Gini index score ¹	Gini index rank ²	Year
42	111	2012

Source: World Bank 2018.

Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality. Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).

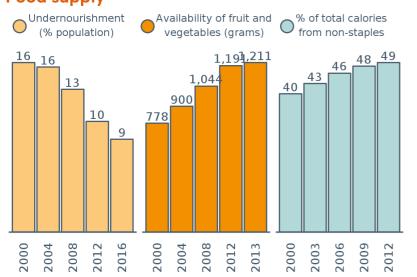
Population

Population (000)	1,409,517	2017
Under-5 population (000)	83,844	2018
Rural (%)	42	2017
>65 years (000)	158,393	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹	NA	NA
Gender Inequality Index (score*) ²	0.15	2017
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) ²	36	2017

Sources: UNICEF 2018; UNDP 2018.²

Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

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Physicians	1.81	2015
Nurses and midwives	2.34	2015
Community health workers	0.83	2011

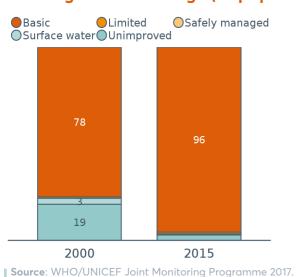
Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

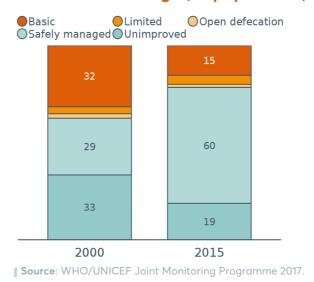
No data

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

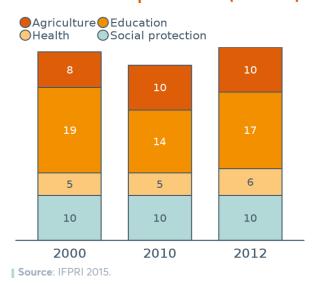
Drinking water coverage (% population)



Sanitation coverage (% population)

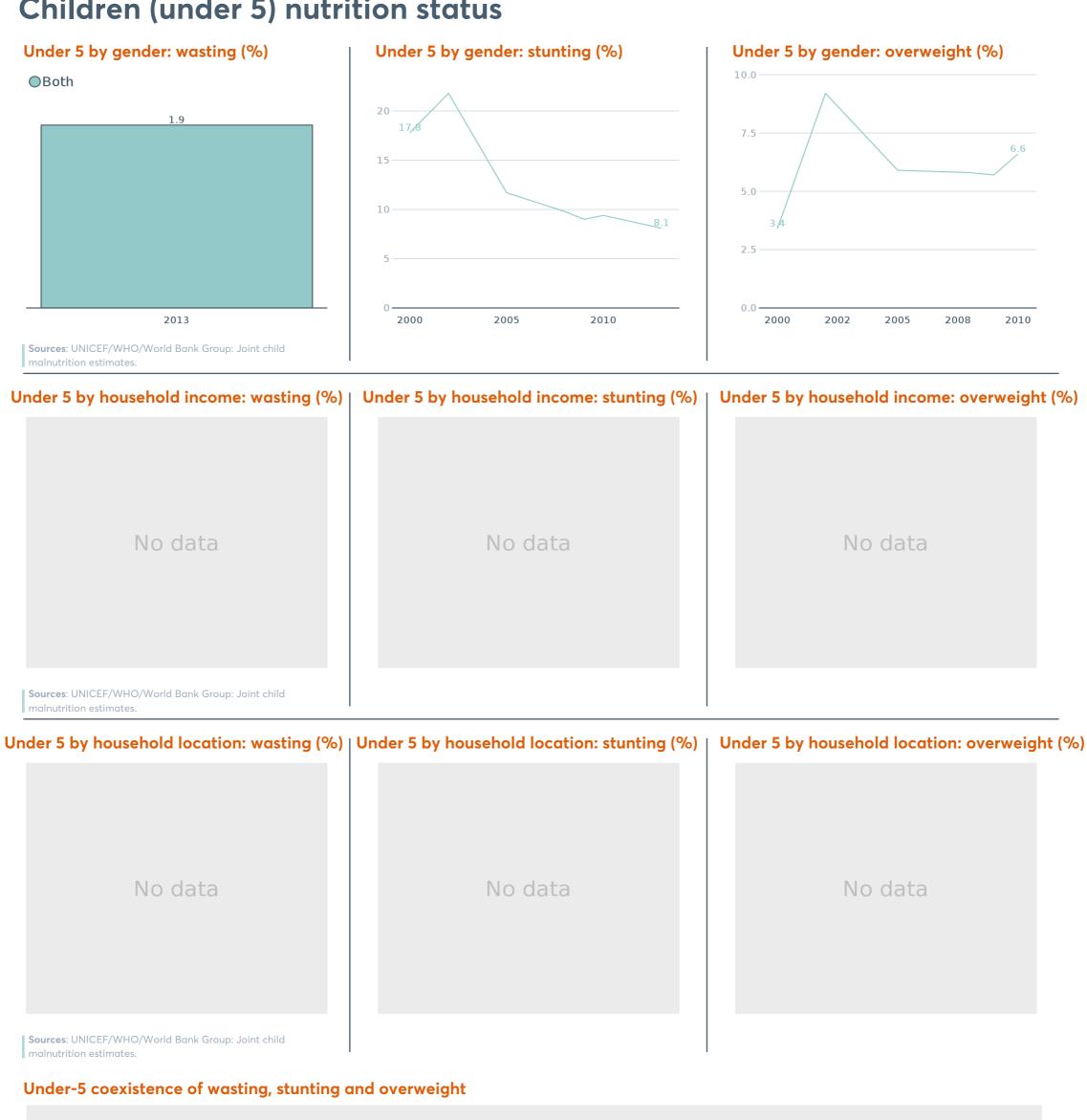


Government expenditures (% total)



China

Children (under 5) nutrition status



No data

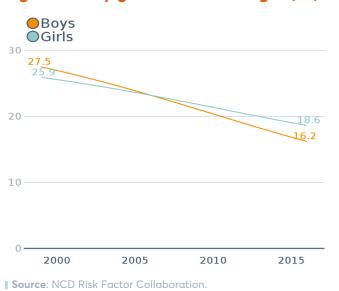
Child feeding practices

No data

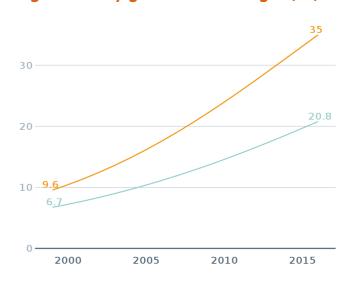
Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018.

Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

Ages 5-19 by gender: underweight (%)



Ages 5-19 by gender: overweight (%)

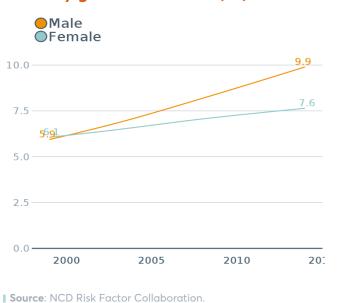


Ages 5-19 by gender: obesity (%)

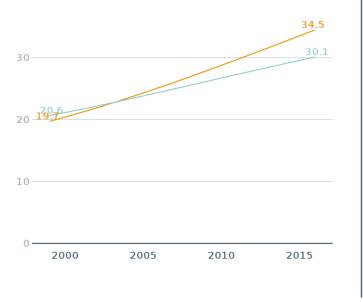


Adult nutrition status

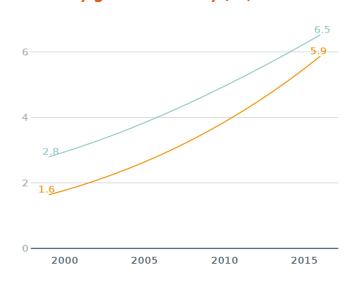
Adult by gender: diabetes (%)



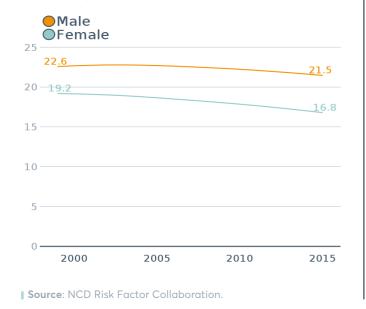
Adult by gender: overweight (%)



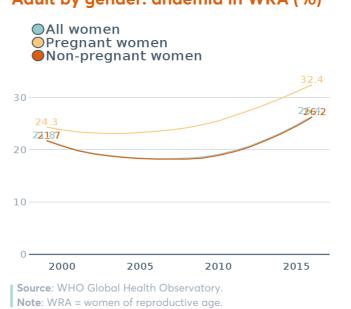
Adult by gender: obesity (%)



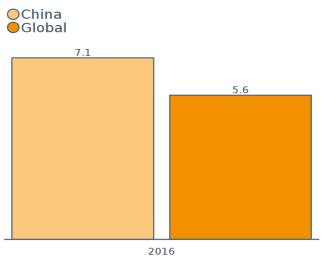
Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%) |



Adult by gender: anaemia in WRA (%)



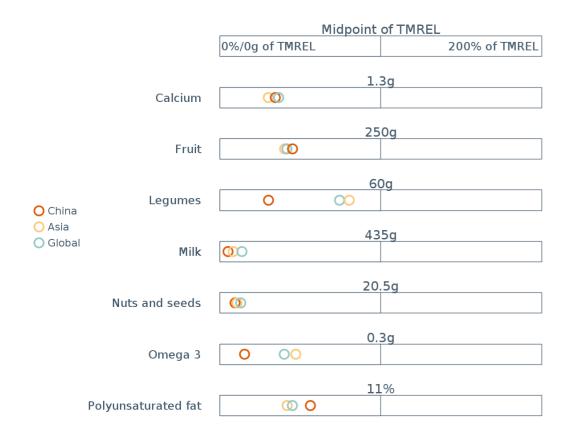
Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)

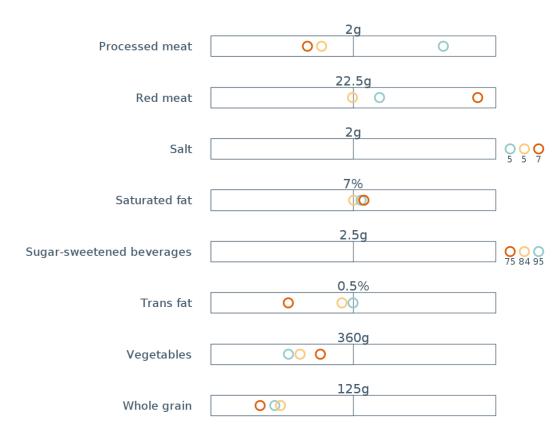


Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation



Dietary needs

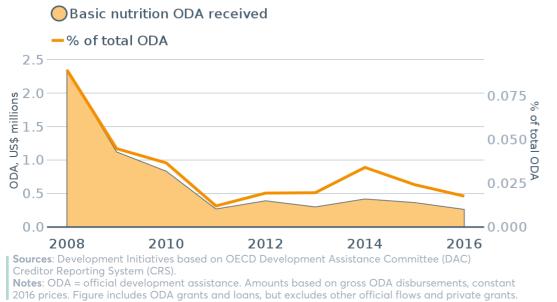




Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance



National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	Yes
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	Yes
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	NA		NA	NA
Household consumption of any iodised salt	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on 2016 Global Nutrition Report and UNICEF global databases, 2018. Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.