#### Annex to the ninth periodic report submitted by China

#### to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

[English translation by Human Rights in China]

#### Source:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCEDAW%2fADR%2fCHN%2f43850&Lang=en

#### 表 1 十一至十三届全国人民代表大会代表人数及性别构成

**Table 1: Members and Gender Composition of the 11th to 13th National People's Congress Standing Committees** 

届别及	人数			性别构成(%)
召开年份	(人)	女		Gender
				Composition (%)
			男	女
Committee &	No. of Members	No. of Females		
Year Convened			Male (%)	Female (%)
第十一届(2008)	2987	637	78.7	21.3
11th Committee				
(2008)				
第十二届(2013)	2987	699	76.6	23.4
12th Committee				
(2013)				
<i>₩</i> → □				
第十三届(2018)	2980	742	75.1	24.9
13th Committee				
(2018)				

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

### 表 2 十一至十三届全国政协委员人数及性别构成

Table 2: Members and Gender Composition of the 11th to 13thNational Committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

届别及	人数			性别构成(%)
召开年份	(人)	女		Gender
				Composition (%)
Committee &	No. of Members	No. of Females	男	女
Year Convened			Male (%)	Female (%)
第十一届(2008)	2237	395	82.3	17.7
11th Committee				
(2008)				
第十二届(2013)	2237	399	82.2	17.8
12th Committee				
(2013)				
第十三届(2018)	2158	440	79.6	20.4
13th Committee				
(2018)				

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

# 表 3 企业职工代表大会、董事会、监事会中女性代表比重

Table 3: Percentage of Females in Staff and Workers' Representative Congress, Board of Directors, and Board of Supervisors

	企业职工代表大会中	企业董事会中女职工	企业监事会中女职工
年份	女性代表比重	董事占职工董事比重	监事占职工监事比重
Year	Percentage of Females	Percentage of Females	Percentage of Females
	in the Staff and	in Board of Directors	in Board of
	Workers'	in Enterprises (%)	Supervisors in
	Representative		Enterprises (%)
	Congress (%)		
2013	27.7	29.1	29.2
2014	28.0	40.1	41.5
2015	28.3	38.4	38.9
2016	28.7	39.9	40.1
2017	29.3	39.7	41.6

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

## 表 4 全国各级教育入学率及升学率

Table 4: National Admission & Enrollment Rates for All Levels of Education

单位: % Unit: %

					Offic. 76
	学前三年毛	小学学龄儿		初中阶段毛	九年义务教
年份	入园率	童净入学率	女	入学率	育巩固率
Year	Pre-School	Primary	Admitted	Junior High	Nine-Year
	Education	School	Females	School	Compulsory
	Entrance	Education		Education	Education
	Rate	Admission		Admission	Cohort
		Rate		Rate	Retention
					Rate
2013	67.5	99.7	99.7	104.4	92.3
2014	70.5	99.8	99.8	103.5	92.6
2015	75.0	99.9	99.9	104.0	93.0
2016	77.4	99.9	99.9	104.0	93.4
2017	79.6	99.9	99.9	103.5	93.8

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

### 表4续表

#### Table 4: (continued)

单位: % Unit: %

					O111t. 70
	高中阶段毛	高等教育毛	小学升初中	初中升高中	高中升高等
年份	入学率	入学率	升学率	入学率	教育升学率
Year	High School	Higher	Primary to	Junior High	High School
	Education	Education	Junior High	School to	to Higher
	Admission	Admission	School	High School	Education
	Rate	Rate	Advanceme	Advanceme	Advanceme
			nt Rate	nt Rate	nt Rate
2013	86.0	34.5	98.3	91.2	87.6
2014	86.5	37.5	98.0	95.1	90.2
2015	87.0	40.0	98.2	94.1	92.5
2016	87.5	42.7	98.7	93.7	94.5
2017	88.3	45.7	98.8	94.9	98.2

注: 高中升高等教育升学率为普通高校招生数与普通高中毕业生数之比。

Note: The advancement from High School Education to Higher Education is calculated based on the number of college admissions and the number of high school graduates.

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

# 表 5 2017 年按专业技术类别分组的专业技术人员及性别构成

Table 5: Professionals within Different Professional Categories in 2017 and Gender Composition

	人数			性别构成(%)
专业技术类别	(万人)	女		Gender
Professional Category	No. of	No. of Females		Composition (%)
	People	_	男	女
	(10,000)			
			Male	Female
总计	3148.5	1529.7	51.4	48.6
Total				
工程技术人员	667.3	157.5	76.4	23.6
Engineers				
农业技术人员	71.9	24.2	66.3	33.7
Agriculturalists				
科学研究人员	43.2	15.0	65.3	34.7
Scientific researchers				
卫生技术人员	441.4	280.9	36.4	63.6
Healthcare				
Professionals				
教学人员	1307.1	744.8	43.0	57.0
Educators				
经济人员	348.7	165.2	52.6	47.4
Economists				
会计人员	116.8	72.4	38.0	62.0
Accountants				
统计人员	12.4	6.7	45.9	54.1
Statisticians				
翻译人员	2.2	1.3	41.8	58.2
Translators				
图书档案、文博人员	25.2	16.5	34.5	65.5
Librarians & Curators				
新闻、出版人员	21.4	10.4	51.1	48.9
Media & Publishing				
Professionals				
律师、公证人员	2.6	1.2	54.9	45.1
Lawyers & Notaries				
播音人员	2.0	1.2	40.8	59.2
Broadcasters				
工艺美术人员	1.5	0.6	58.5	41.5
Artisans				

体育人员	4.8	1.6	66.8	33.2
Athletes				
艺术人员	13.0	6.0	53.8	46.2
Artists				
政工人员	67.0	24.2	63.8	36.2
Politicians				

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

#### 表 6 城镇单位就业人员及性别构成

Table 6: Urban Units (Cities and Towns)—Employment & Gender Composition

年份	人数(万人)	女	性别构 Gender con	成(%) nposition (%)
Year	No. of People (10,000)	No. of Females	男	女
			Male	Female
2013	18108	6338	65.0	35.0
2014	18278	6546	64.2	35.8
2015	18063	6527	63.9	36.1
2016	17888	6518	63.6	36.4
2017	17644	6545	62.9	37.1

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science,
Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China,"
published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

#### 表7城镇职工基本养老保险参保人数及性别构成

Table 7: Holders of Basic Pension Insurance Policies in Urban Units and Gender Composition

			性别构成(%)
年份	参保人数	<del></del>	Gender
Year	(万人)		Composition (%)
	No. of Policy No	o. of Females 男	女
	Holders (10,000)	Male	Female
2013	32218 14	612 54.6	45.4
2014	34124 15	463 54.7	45.3
2015	35361 15	715 55.6	44.4
2016	37930 17	663 53.4	46.6
2017	40293 17	709 56.0	44.0

资料调整:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

### 表 8 2017 年城乡居民基本养老保险参保人数

Table 8: Urban and Rural Holders of Basic Pension Insurance Policies in 2017 and Gender Composition

	参保人数 (万人)	女		性别构成(%) Gender Composition (%)
	No. of Policy	No. of Females		
	Holders		男	女
	(10,000)		Male	Female
总计	51255.0	20781.4	59.5	40.5
Total				
城镇居民	2167.1	955.8	55.9	44.1
<b>Urban Residents</b>				
农村居民	49087.9	19825.6	59.6	40.4
Rural Residents				

注: 本表女性数据未包括安徽、西藏2省(区)数据。

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Note: The figures for females in this table do not include statistics on Anhui Province and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science,

Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

#### 表9职工基本医疗保险参保人数及性别构成

**Table 9: Basic Medical Insurance for Employees and Gender Composition** 

				性别构成(%)
年份	参保人数	 女		Gender
Year	(万人)			Composition (%)
	No. of Policy	No. of Females	男	女
	Holders (10,000)			
			Male	Female
2013	27443	12657	53.9	46.1
2014	28296	13013	54.0	46.0
2015	28893	13512	53.2	46.8
2016	29532	13852	53.1	46.9
2017	30323	14302	52.8	47.2

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science, Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

表 10 生育保险参保人数及性别构成

**Table 10: Maternity Insurance and Gender Composition** 

年份 Year	参 保 人 数 (万人)	女		性别构成(%) Gender Composition (%)
	No. of Policy	No. of Females	男	女
	Holders			
	(10,000)		Male	Female
2013	16392	7117	56.6	43.4
2014	17039	7407	56.5	43.5
2015	17771	7712	56.6	43.4
2016	18451	8020	56.5	43.5
2017	19300	8428	56.3	43.7

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science, Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China,"

published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

## 表 11 全国妇幼保健机构基本情况

**Table 11: Basic Information on National Maternal and Child Health Care Institutions** 

年份 Year	妇幼保健院(所、站) Matern and Child Healthcare Hospitals (Clinic/ Station)			
	机构数	床位数	诊疗人数	
	(个)	(张)	(万人次)	妇幼保健院
	No. of	No. of Beds	No. of	Maternity
	Organizations		Patients	and child
			(10,000)	Healthcare
				Hospitals
2013	3144	175476	21508.1	19432.0
2014	3098	184815	23229.2	21105.5
2015	3078	195352	23529.1	21472.4
2016	3063	206538	26400.6	24280.4
2017	3077	221136	28370.3	26341.1

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

### 表 11 续表

Table 11: continued

	J	L童医院		产医院
年份	Childr	Children's Hospitals		y Hospitals
Year	机构数	床位数	机构数	床位数
	(个)	(张)	(个)	(张)
	No. of	No. of Beds	No. of	No. of Beds
	Hospitals		Hospitals	
2013	96	30961	558	37693
2014	99	33819	622	43707
2015	114	37479	703	50698
2016	117	38148	757	57087
2017	117	40218	773	60364

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science, Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

#### 表 12 监测地区孕产妇死亡率

**Table 12: Maternity Morality Rate in Monitored Areas** 

单位: 1/10 万 Unit: 1/100,000

年份	全国	城市	农村	东部	中部	西部
Year	Nation-wi	Urban	Rural	Eastern	Central	Western
	de			Region	Region	Region
2013	23.2	22.4	23.6	14.8	23.2	33.5
2014	21.7	20.5	22.2	12.5	22.3	32.7
2015	20.1	19.8	20.2	13.1	21.0	28.0
2016	19.9	19.5	20.0	13.5	21.2	26.9
2017	19.6	16.6	21.1	12.5	23.1	24.6

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science,

Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

### 表 13 孕产妇保健情况

**Table 13: Information on Maternity Health** 

单位**:** % Unit: %

					OTHE: 70
	孕产妇建卡	孕产妇系统	产前检查率	产后访视率	孕产期中重
年份	率	管理率			度贫血患病
Year	Health	Maternity	Pre-Birth	Post-Partu	率
	Record	Manageme	Maternity	m	Post-Partu
	Registration	nt System	Check	Maternity	m Severe
	of Pregnant			Check	Anemia
	Women				
2013	95.7	89.5	95.6	93.5	1.64
2014	95.8	90.0	96.2	93.9	1.29
2015	96.4	91.5	96.5	94.5	1.25
2016	96.6	91.6	96.6	94.6	1.24
2017	96.6	89.6	96.5	94.0	11.06*

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science, Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

注: 2017 年数据为孕产妇贫血患病率,其他年份数据为孕产期中重度贫血患病率。

Note: The 2017 figures include record all cases of anemia; the figures for other years include only cases of severe anemia.

### 表 14 社会福利企业中残疾职工人数及其性别构成

**Table 14: Workers with Disabilities Working in Social Welfare Enterprises and Gender Composition** 

			-	性别构成
年份	残疾职工	女		(%)
Year	(万人)			Gender
	Workers with	No. of Females		Composition (%)
	Disabilities		男	女
	(10,000)		Male	Female
2013	53.9	16.6	69.1	30.9
2014	47.9	15.0	68.7	31.3
2015	42.9	13.5	68.6	31.4

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science,
Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China,"
published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

表 15 获得法律援助的受援人数

**Table 15: Legal Aid Recipients** 

-	11.7上1点目			
	法律援助	受援人数		
年份	机构数	(万人次)	未成年人	 女
	(个)	·/•/ •/	不风十八	又
Year	•			
	Legal Aid	Legal Aid	Minors	Females
	Organizations	Recipients		
		(10,000		
		person-times)		
2013	3680	127.9	15.4	31.8
2014	3737	138.8	15.5	35.2
2015	3739	146.9	14.6	35.9
2016	3758	143.3	13.6	36.7
2017	4292	139.5	14.5	36.1

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018 中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

### 表 16 农村特困人员及其性别构成

Table 16: Rural Residents in Extreme Poverty and Gender Composition

				性别构成(%)
年份	人数 (万人)	女		Gender
Year	No. of Residents (10,000)	No. of Females		Composition (%)
		-	男	女
			Male	Female
2013	537.3	102.0	81.0	19.0
2014	529.1	94.1	82.2	17.8
2015	516.8	87.2	83.1	16.9
2016	496.9	76.2	84.7	15.3
2017	466.9	61.5	86.8	13.2

资料来源:国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司:《2018中国妇女儿童状况统计资料》,中国统计出版社。

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China Division on the Department of Social Science, Technology and Culture Industries: "2018 National Statistical Data on Women and Children of China," published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

#### 注: 2016 年之前名称为农村五保人员

Note: Before 2016, rural residents in extreme poverty were referred to as recipients of the "Rural Five Guarantees" system.