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NPAs for 2011-2020: Facts and Figures 数说两纲(2011-2020年)

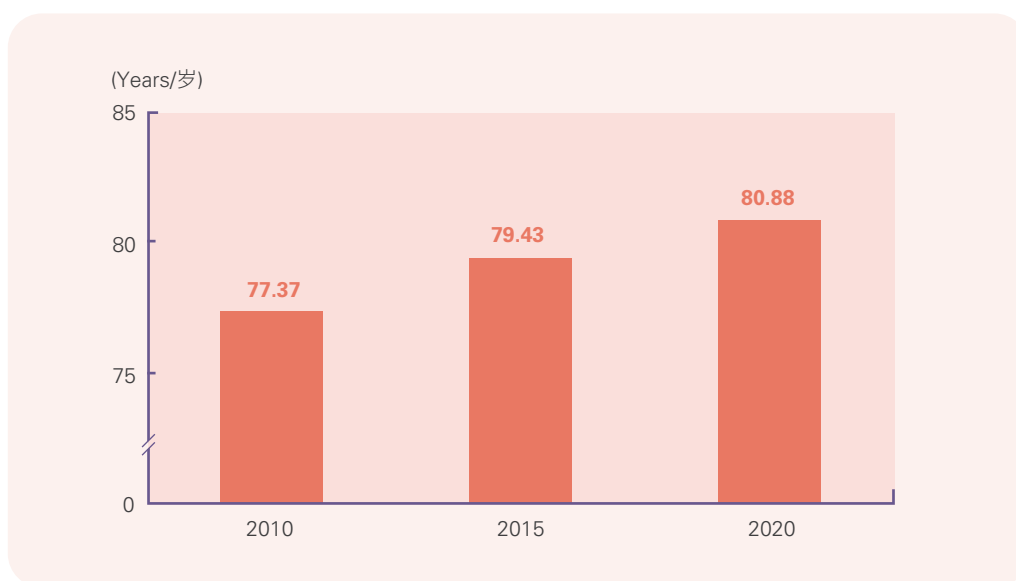
In July 2011, the State Council promulgated the *China National Program for Women's Development (2011-2020)* and the *China National Program for Child Development (2011-2020)*, hereinafter the NPA-Women and the NPA-Children, respectively. The two NPAs put forward targets to achieve for women and children by 2020 in the areas of health, education, economy, participation in decision-making and management, social security, welfare, environment and legal protection. By the end of 2020, new historic achievements were realized for women and children in the above-mentioned areas, and the key targets were achieved on schedule. Notably, the status of women in society has significantly improved, and the environment for child development has been further enhanced. Referencing relevant statistics, this document presents data and charts on the development of women and children, and the achievements made towards the two NPAs in the past decade. The data was provided by relevant government departments responsible for monitoring the two NPAs. Statistical discrepancies on total numbers and percentages due to rounding are not adjusted.

2011年7月,国务院颁布了《中国妇女发展纲要(2011-2020年)》和《中国儿童发展纲要(2011-2020年)》(以下分别简称《妇纲》和《儿纲》,两个纲要同时出现时简称《两纲》),提出了妇女儿童在健康、教育、经济、参与决策和管理、社会保障、福利、环境以及法律保护等领域到2020年应实现的目标。截至2020年底,我国妇女儿童在上述领域的发展取得了历史性新成就,主要目标如期实现,妇女社会地位显著提高,儿童发展环境进一步优化。我们根据相关统计资料,用数据和图表形式展示我国妇女儿童十年来的发展状况,数说《两纲》颁布以来取得的成果。本文数据来自《两纲》监测的相关部门,文中合计数或相对数由于计量单位取舍不同可能会产生计算误差,均未作机械调整。

I. Women, Children and Health 一、妇女儿童与健康

NPA-Women target: life expectancy of women increases¹
《妇纲》目标:妇女的人均预期寿命延长¹

Figure 1.1 Life expectancy of women
图1.1 妇女预期寿命



Source: National Bureau of Statistics
资料来源:国家统计局

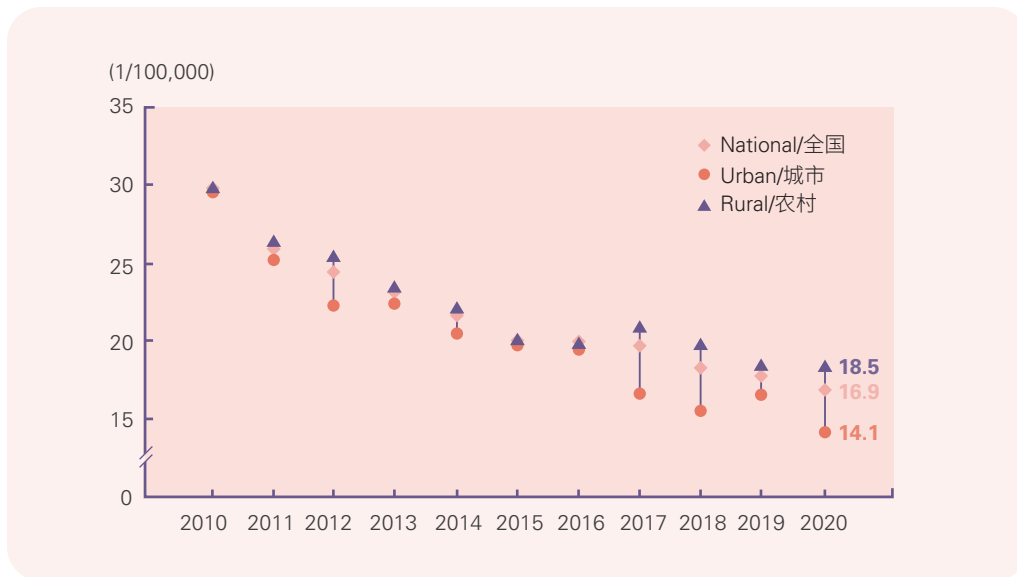
The life expectancy of women in China has continued to increase from 77.37 years in 2010 to 79.43 years in 2015, and further to 80.88 years in 2020. According to the estimation of the United Nations *World Population Prospects*, the life expectancy of women in China ranked 62nd among 184 countries in 2020, and was 4 years longer than the world's average of women.

我国妇女人均预期寿命持续提高,从2010年的77.37岁提高到2015年的79.43岁,2020年进一步提高到80.88岁。据联合国《世界人口展望》测算结果,2020年,我国妇女的人均预期寿命水平在184个国家中位列第62位,比世界妇女平均水平高4岁。

1. Targets that were achieved or basically achieved are shown in green font, while targets that were not achieved are shown in red font.
已实现或接近实现的目标用绿色字体表示,未能如期实现的目标用红色字体表示。

NPA-Women target: maternal mortality ratio remains below 20 per 100,000 live births, and the gap between urban and rural areas gradually narrows
《妇纲》目标:孕产妇死亡率控制在20/10万以下,逐步缩小城乡区域差距

Figure 1.2 Maternal mortality ratio
图1.2 孕产妇死亡率



Source: National Health Commission
资料来源:国家卫生健康委

As an important indicator for assessing social development, maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is directly related to a country's socio-economic conditions, the living environment of pregnant women, and the provision of maternal health services. Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, China's MMR has continued to decline, and the health of women and children has improved significantly. In 2016, China achieved its MMR target of "below 20 per 100,000 live births" ahead of schedule, and the ratio has remained below the target value for five consecutive years. In 2020, the MMR was 16.9 per 100,000 live births,

a decrease of 43.7% compared to 2010. China's MMR ranks among the best of upper-middle income countries in the world.

孕产妇死亡率是评价社会发展状况的重要指标,它的高低与社会经济状况、孕妇生活环境及卫生保健服务有直接的联系。《妇纲》实施以来,我国孕产妇死亡率持续下降,妇幼健康水平显著提升。该指标已于2016年提前实现《妇纲》“控制在20/10万以下”的目标,并连续5年保持在目标值以下。2020年,我国孕产妇死亡率为16.9/10万,比2010年降低43.7%,指标水平居全球中高收入国家前列。

Figure 1.3 Maternal mortality ratio by province, 2020
图1.3 2020年分地区孕产妇死亡率



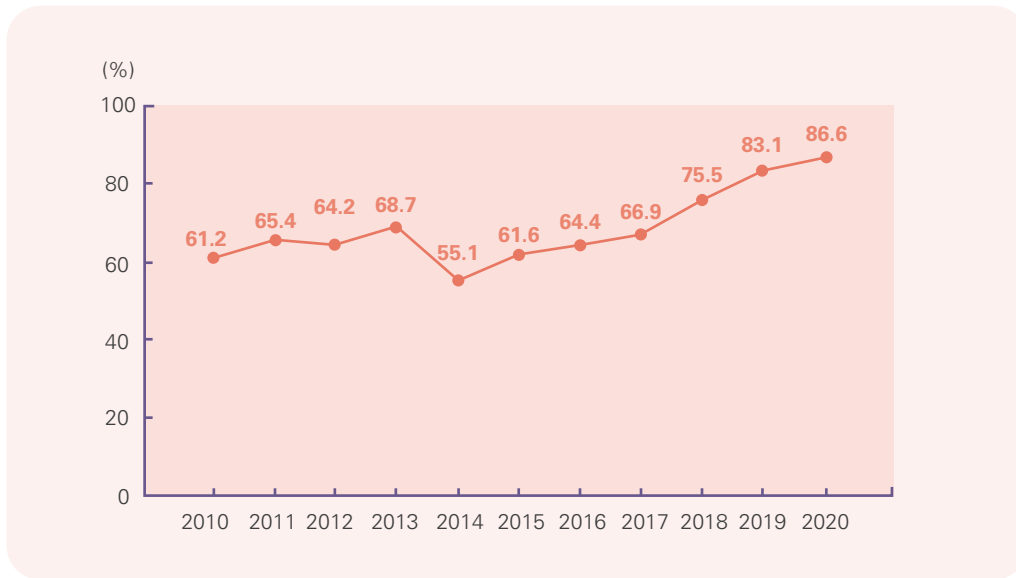
Source: National Health Commission
资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Although the health status of women in China has greatly improved over the past 10 years, gaps among different areas remain, and uneven and inadequate development of women's health still exists.

十年来,我国妇女健康水平有了较大提高,但地区间差距依然存在,女性健康发展仍面临不平衡不充分的问题。

NPA-Women target: screening rate of common diseases among women exceeds 80%
《妇纲》目标:妇女常见病定期筛查率达到80%以上

Figure 1.4 Screening rate of common diseases among women
图1.4 妇女常见病筛查率



Source: National Health Commission
资料来源:国家卫生健康委

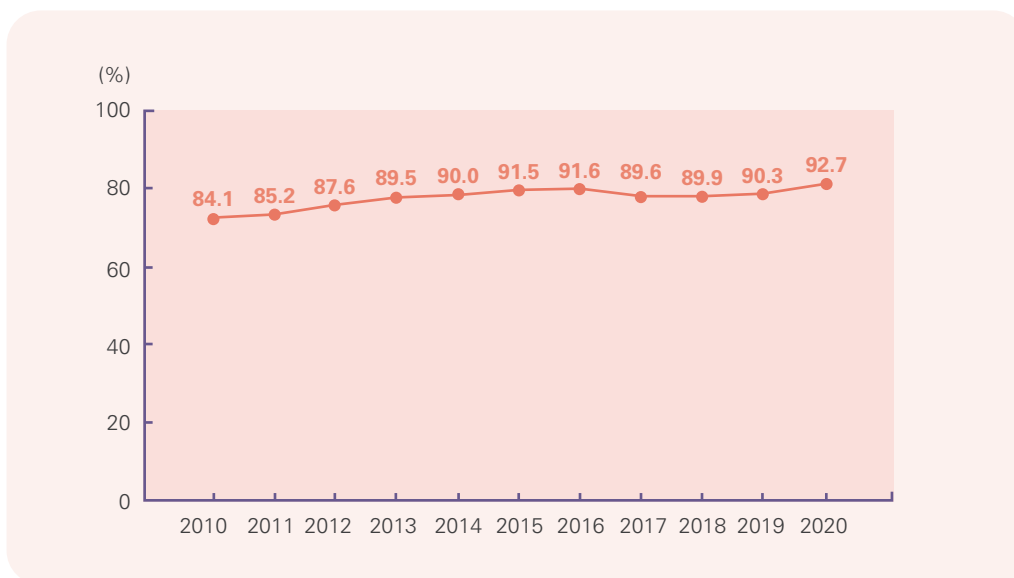
Screening of common diseases among women is an important prevention and treatment measure that focuses on early detection, diagnosis and treatment of common diseases such as cervical cancer and breast cancer. Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, except for a decrease in 2014, the screening rate of common diseases among women in China has increased steadily. It reached 86.6% in 2020, an increase of 25.4 percentage points since 2010. Between 2009 and 2019, a total of 120 million cervical cancer screenings and 48 million breast cancer

screenings in person-times were provided across the country free of charge. As a result, more women in China have received early diagnosis and treatment.

妇女常见病筛查是妇女常见病防治的重要内容,是一项以早期发现、早期诊断和早期治疗宫颈癌和乳腺癌等妇女常见病为主的重要措施。《妇纲》实施以来,我国妇女常见病筛查率除2014年有所下降外,整体呈上升趋势,2020年达到86.6%,比2010年提高25.4个百分点。2009至2019年全国共开展免费宫颈癌筛查1.2亿人次,免费乳腺癌筛查4800万人次,越来越多的患病妇女得到了早诊早治。

NPA-Women target: systematic management rate for maternal care exceeds 85%
《妇纲》目标:孕产妇系统管理率达到85%以上

Figure 1.5 Systematic management rate for maternal care
图1.5 孕产妇系统管理率



Source: National Health Commission
资料来源:国家卫生健康委

The systematic management rate for maternal care refers to the number of women involved in systematic management per 100 live births of the year. In accordance with the requirements of systematic management, women should receive early pregnancy check, attend at least 5 antenatal care visits, have a skilled attendant present at birth, and attend postnatal care visits during the period of pregnancy, childbirth and 28 days after childbirth. It has a positive effect on safeguarding the health of mothers and infants, and reducing the occurrence of birth defects. Since 2010, China's systematic management rate for maternal

care has shown an overall upward trend and reached 92.7% in 2020, an increase of 8.6 percentage points since 2010.

孕产妇系统管理率是指年内按系统管理程序要求,妊娠至产后28天内接受过早孕检查、至少5次产前检查、新法接生和产后访视的产妇人数与活产数之比。孕产妇系统管理覆盖了孕期、产时、产后28天内三个阶段,对保障母亲和婴儿的健康、减少出生缺陷发生等有着积极的作用。2010年以来全国孕产妇系统管理率呈总体上升趋势,2020年为92.7%,比2010年提高8.6个百分点。

NPA-Women target: national hospital delivery rate exceeds 98%; hospital delivery rate in rural areas exceeds 96%

《妇纲》目标:全国孕产妇住院分娩率达到98%以上,农村孕产妇住院分娩率达到96%以上

Table 1.1 Hospital delivery rate (%)

表1.1 孕产妇住院分娩率(%)

Year 年份	National 合计	Urban 城市	Rural 农村
2010	97.8	99.2	96.7
2011	98.7	99.6	98.1
2012	99.2	99.7	98.8
2013	99.5	99.9	99.2
2014	99.6	99.9	99.4
2015	99.7	99.9	99.5
2016	99.8	100.0	99.6
2017	99.9	100.0	99.8
2018	99.9	100.0	99.8
2019	99.9	100.0	99.8
2020	99.9	100.0	99.9

Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Increasing hospital delivery rate can effectively reduce the risks of infection for mothers and infants, as well as MMR. In the past decade, the hospital delivery rate in China has steadily increased. By 2011, China's national hospital delivery rate exceeded the target of "above 98%" outlined in the NPA-Women, and the rate has remained over 99% since 2012. Moreover, the gap between urban and rural areas has been basically eliminated. The difference between urban and rural hospital delivery rates has narrowed from 2.5 percentage points in 2010 to 0.1 percentage points in 2020.

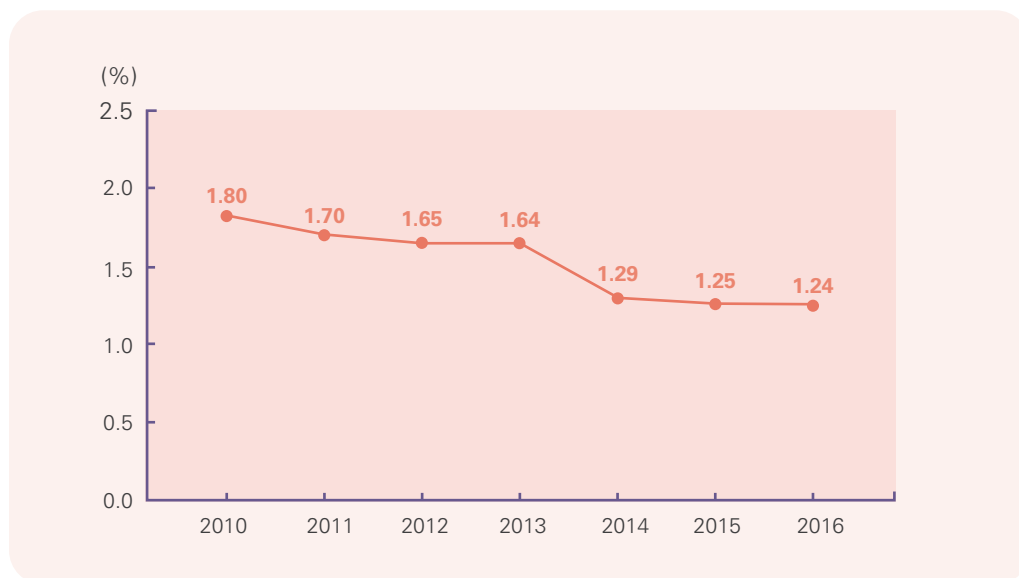
提高住院分娩率可以有效降低母婴感染风险和孕产妇死亡率。十年来,我国住院分娩率稳步提高,2011年达到《妇纲》“全国孕产妇住院分娩率达到98%以上”的目标,2012年以来持续稳定在99%以上。城乡差距基本消除,农村住院分娩率与城市的差距由2010年相差2.5个百分点缩小至2020年的0.1个百分点。

NPA-Women target: reduce the prevalence of moderate-to-severe anemia among pregnant women

《妇纲》目标:降低孕产妇中重度贫血患病率

Figure 1.6 Prevalence of moderate-to-severe anemia among pregnant women²

图1.6 孕产妇中重度贫血患病率²



Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

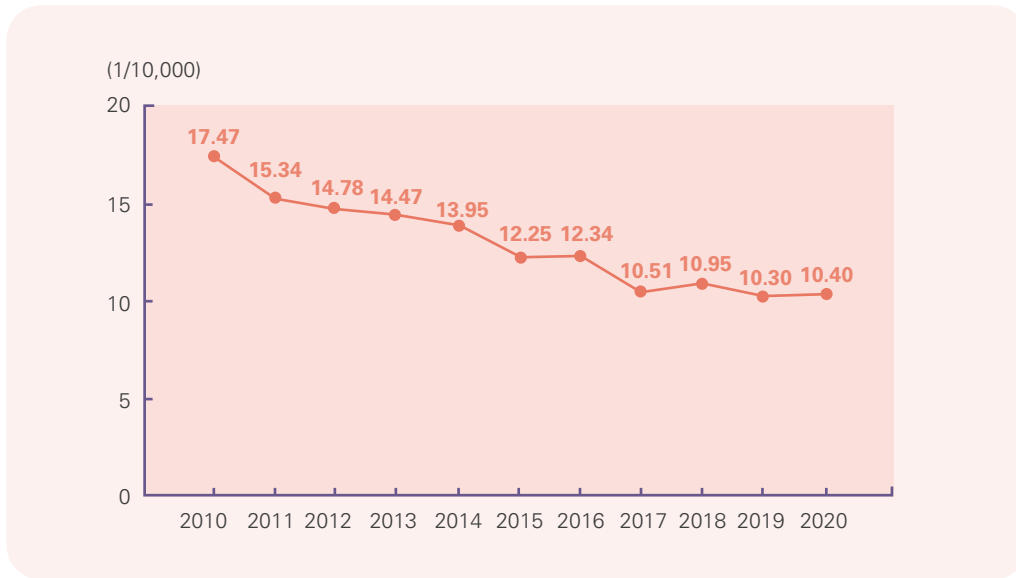
Anemia is the most common complication during pregnancy. In all stages of pregnancy, anemia can be harmful to the health of mothers and fetuses. Moderate-to-severe anemia among pregnant women is particularly associated with serious consequences. Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, the prevalence of moderate-to-severe anemia among pregnant women in China decreased from 1.8% in 2010 to 1.24% in 2016, a reduction of 0.56 percentage points. At present, the prevalence of moderate-to-severe anemia among pregnant women in China remains low.

贫血是妊娠期最常见的合并症,在妊娠各期对母婴均可造成一定的危害,孕产妇中重度贫血则会给孕妇和胎儿带来更为严重的后果。《妇纲》实施以来,我国孕产妇中重度贫血患病率由2010年的1.8%降低至2016年的1.24%,降低0.56个百分点。目前,我国孕产妇中重度贫血患病率已保持在较低水平。

2. Data on this indicator has not been collected since 2017.
2017年起不再统计该指标数据。

NPA-Children target: gradually reduce the incidence of serious and disabling birth defects
《儿纲》目标:严重多发致残的出生缺陷发生率逐步下降

Figure 1.7 Incidence of serious and disabling birth defects
图1.7 严重致残的出生缺陷发生率



Source: National Health Commission
资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, China has vigorously promoted the implementation of the three-tiered prevention and control measures for birth defects, improved the health of the birth population, and achieved remarkable results in the prevention and control of birth defects. The incidence of serious and disabling birth defects dropped from 17.47 per 10,000 live births in 2010 to 10.40 per 10,000 live births in 2020, a decrease of more than 40%. The

target of "gradually reduce the incidence of serious and disabling birth defects" outlined in the NPA-Children has been achieved.

《儿纲》实施以来,我国大力推进落实出生缺陷三级防治措施,努力提高出生人口素质,出生缺陷防治取得明显成效。严重致残的出生缺陷发生率从2010年的17.47/万下降至2020年的10.40/万,下降幅度超过40%,实现《儿纲》“严重多发致残的出生缺陷发生率逐步下降”的目标。

NPA-Children target: infant mortality rate remains below 10‰

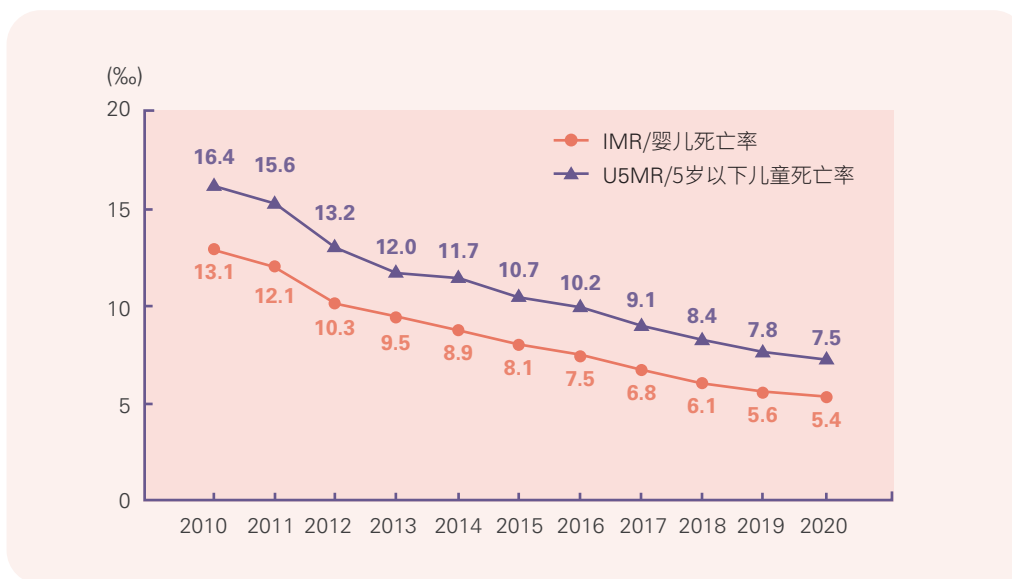
《儿纲》目标:婴儿死亡率控制在10‰以下

NPA-Children target: under-five mortality rate remains below 13‰

《儿纲》目标:5岁以下儿童死亡率控制在13‰以下

Figure 1.8 Infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate

图1.8 婴儿死亡率和5岁以下儿童死亡率



Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is used to measure economic and cultural development, population health status, and the overall health development of a country or region. It is also closely related to the calculation of life expectancy at birth. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is an internationally recognized indicator of child survival. Both IMR and U5MR are influenced by various inputs, including the national immunization program, maternal and child health services, environment and sanitation, as well as promotion of health care knowledge. Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, child mortality rates have continued to decline. The IMR and U5MR targets outlined in the NPA-Children (IMR<10‰; U5MR<13‰) were achieved in 2013, and have both declined for seven consecutive years. In 2020, the IMR was 5.4‰ and the U5MR was 7.5‰, 7.7 and 8.9 millesimal points lower than in 2010, respectively. However, disparities still existed between urban and rural areas and across regions. In 2020, the IMR and U5MR in rural areas were 6.2‰ and 8.9‰, respectively,

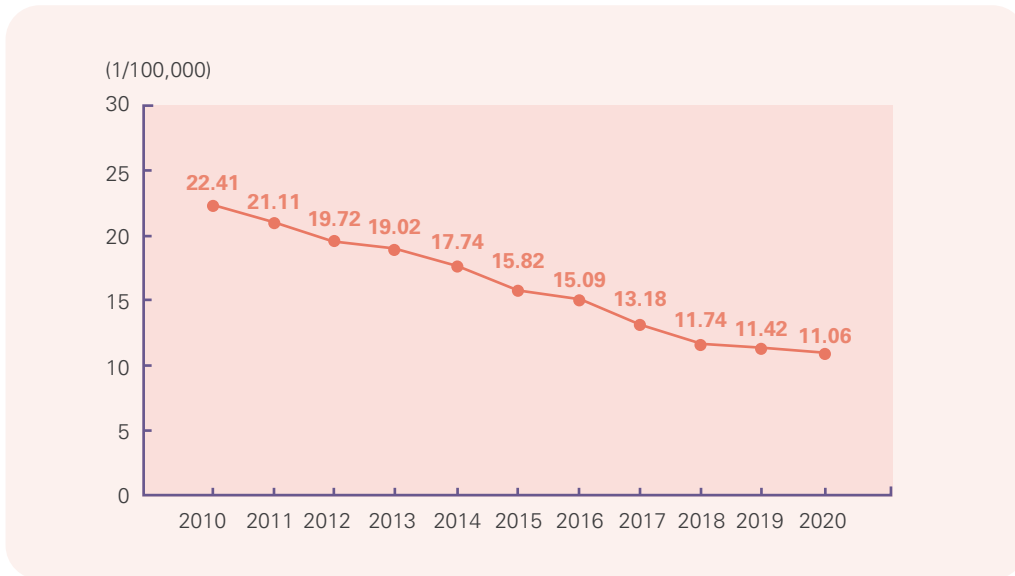
higher than the 3.6‰ and 4.4‰ in urban areas. In terms of regional disparities, the IMR and U5MR in the western region were 7.9‰ and 10.6‰, respectively, higher than the 4.7‰ and 6.6‰ in the central region and the 2.7‰ and 4.1‰ in the eastern region.

婴儿死亡率可以衡量一个国家或地区经济文化水平、居民健康状况和卫生保健事业发展情况,与计算人口平均预期寿命密切相关。5岁以下儿童死亡率则是目前国际上公认的反映儿童生存状况的综合指标。这两个指标也是国家免疫规划、妇幼保健服务、环境卫生、卫生保健知识宣传等多种投入的结果。《儿纲》实施以来,儿童死亡率持续下降,全国婴儿死亡率和5岁以下儿童死亡率在2013年实现《儿纲》“低于10‰和13‰”目标的基础上,连续7年持续下降,2020年分别为5.4‰和7.5‰,比2010年分别下降了7.7个和8.9个千分点。但城乡间、地区间不平衡的问题仍然存在。2020年,农村婴儿死亡率和5岁以下儿童死亡率分别为6.2‰和8.9‰,高于城市3.6‰和4.4‰的水平;分地区来看,西部地区婴儿死亡率和5岁以下儿童死亡率分别为7.9‰和10.6‰,高于中部地区4.7‰和6.6‰、东部地区2.7‰和4.1‰的水平。

NPA-Children target: injury-related mortality rate of children under the age of 18 years reduces by 1/6 from 2010

《儿纲》目标:18岁以下儿童伤害死亡率以2010年为基数下降1/6

Figure 1.9 Injury-related mortality rate of children under the age of 18 years
图1.9 18岁以下儿童伤害死亡率



Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

The issue of child injury has received significant attention since the implementation of the NPA-Children. Child injury prevention networks have steadily improved, awareness on the importance of active prevention of child injury has noticeably increased, and the injury-related mortality rate among children has decreased significantly. The injury-related mortality rate of children under the age of 18 years dropped from 22.41 per 100,000 children in 2010 to 11.06

per 100,000 children in 2020. This was a decrease of 50.6%, far exceeding the target of "reduces by 1/6" set out in the NPA-Children.

《儿纲》实施以来,儿童伤害问题得到高度重视,儿童伤害预防工作网络不断完善,主动预防儿童伤害的意识明显提升,儿童伤害死亡率大幅下降。18岁以下儿童伤害死亡率从2010年的22.41/10万下降至2020年的11.06/10万,下降幅度达50.6%,远超《儿纲》“下降1/6”的目标。

NPA-Children target: coverage of vaccinations included in the national immunization program for children exceeds 95% at the town (township) level

《儿纲》目标:纳入国家免疫规划的疫苗接种率以乡(镇)为单位达到95%以上

NPA-Children target: incidence of neonatal tetanus reduces to below 1‰ at the county level

《儿纲》目标:新生儿破伤风发病率以县为单位降低到1‰以下

Table 1.2 Coverage rates of vaccinations included in the national immunization program (%)

表1.2 国家免疫规划疫苗接种率(%)

Year 年份	BCG 卡介苗	Polio 脊髓灰质炎 疫苗	DTP 百白破 疫苗	MCV 含麻疹成分 疫苗	HepB 乙肝 疫苗	HepA 甲肝 疫苗	JE 乙脑 疫苗	MPSV-A 流脑 疫苗
2010	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.5	98.1	99.1	99.1
2011	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.5	99.5
2012	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.5
2013	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.6
2014	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.4	99.2
2015	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5
2016	99.7	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.2
2017	99.8	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4
2018	99.6	99.6	99.1	98.6	99.5	97.4	99.5	99.5
2019	99.7	99.5	99.1	98.8	99.4	97.7	99.2	99.3
2020	99.7	99.3	99.4	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.3	98.6

Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Over the past decade, immunization planning, monitoring and management systems at the national, provincial, prefecture and county levels have been gradually strengthened; immunization service networks have been progressively established at the county, township and village levels; coverage rates of vaccinations included in the national immunization program remained high; and the spread of key communicable diseases among children have been effectively controlled. In 2020, all coverage rates of age-appropriate vaccinations included in the national immunization program for children were close to or

exceeded 99%. The incidence rate of neonatal tetanus continued to remain below 1‰. China achieved the elimination of neonatal tetanus in 2012 as certified by the World Health Organization.

十年来,覆盖国家、省、市、县四级的免疫规划监测管理体系逐步健全,县、乡、村三级预防接种服务网络逐步建立,国家免疫规划疫苗接种率保持较高水平,儿童重点传染病得到有效控制。2020年,适龄儿童各种纳入国家免疫规划的疫苗接种率均接近或超过99%。全国新生儿破伤风发病率持续保持在1‰以下,2012年经世界卫生组织认证,我国已消除新生儿破伤风。

NPA-Children target: incidence of low birth weight remains below 4%

《儿纲》目标:低出生体重发生率控制在4%以下

NPA-Children target: prevalence of anemia among children under-five remains below 12%

《儿纲》目标:5岁以下儿童贫血患病率控制在12%以下

NPA-Children target: prevalence of stunting among children under-five remains below 7%

《儿纲》目标:5岁以下儿童生长迟缓率控制在7%以下

NPA-Children target: prevalence of underweight among children under-five remains below 5%

《儿纲》目标:5岁以下儿童低体重率降低到5%以下

Table 1.3 Child nutrition status³ (%)

表1.3 儿童营养状况³(%)

Year 年份	Incidence of low birth weight 低出生体重发生率	Prevalence of anemia among children under-five 5岁以下儿童贫血患病率	Prevalence of stunting among children under-five 5岁以下儿童生长迟缓率	Prevalence of underweight among children under-five 5岁以下儿童低体重率
2010	2.34	0.98		1.55
2011	2.33	0.92		1.51
2012	2.38	0.93		1.44
2013	2.44	0.92		1.37
2014	2.61	4.45	1.12	1.48
2015	2.64	4.79	1.15	1.49
2016	2.73	4.78	1.09	1.44
2017	2.88	5.42	1.09	1.40
2018	3.13	5.44	1.11	1.43
2019	3.24	5.38	1.12	1.37
2020	3.25	4.51	0.99	1.19

Source: National Health Commission

资料来源:国家卫生健康委

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, the *Child Nutrition Improvement Initiative* has been effectively promoted; more emphasis has been placed on the scientific feeding of infants and young children; and the nutritional status of children has continuously improved, especially among those in poverty-stricken areas. Between 2011 and 2020, the incidence of low birth weight remained below 4%; the prevalence of anemia, stunting and underweight

among children under-five remained below 12%, 7% and 5%, respectively, achieving the targets set out in the NPA-Children.

《儿纲》实施以来,我国扎实推进儿童营养改善行动,更加注重婴幼儿科学喂养,儿童尤其是贫困地区儿童营养状况持续改善。2011-2020年,儿童低出生体重发生率持续控制在4%以下,5岁以下儿童贫血患病率、生长迟缓率、低体重率分别控制在12%、7%和5%以下,均实现《儿纲》目标。

3. Between 2010 and 2013, the prevalence of anemia among children under-five was defined as the prevalence of moderate-to-severe anemia among children under-five. Prior to 2016, the prevalence of underweight among children under-five was defined as the prevalence of moderate-to-severe malnutrition among children under-five.

“5岁以下儿童贫血患病率”2010-2013年为“5岁以下儿童中重度贫血患病率”;“5岁以下儿童低体重率”2016年及以前为“5岁以下儿童中重度营养不良患病率”。

II. Women, Children and Education 二、妇女儿童与教育

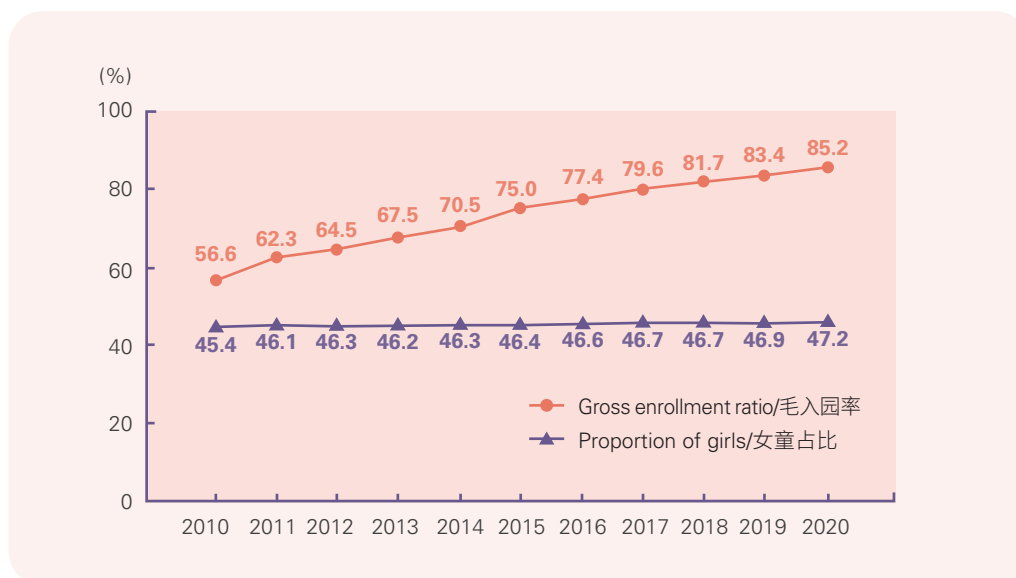
NPA-Women and NPA-Children target: gross enrollment ratio of pre-primary education reaches 70%
《两纲》目标:学前三年毛入园率达到70%

NPA-Women target: girls have equal access to pre-primary education
《妇纲》目标:女童平等接受学前教育

NPA-Children target: number of public kindergartens increases in urban areas; center kindergartens and village kindergartens are established and publicly managed in every town/township of rural areas

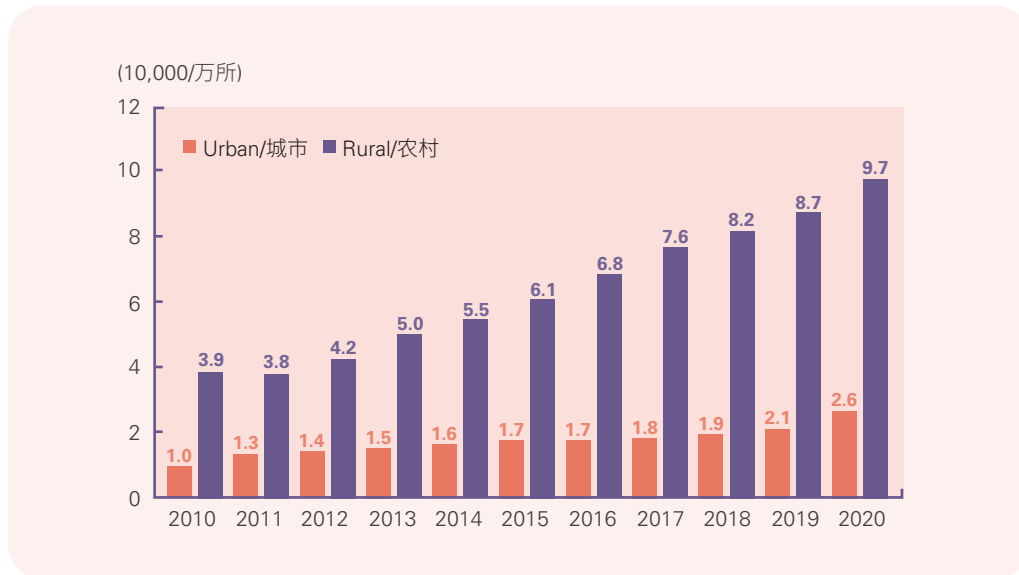
《儿纲》目标:增加城市公办幼儿园数量,农村每个乡镇建立并办好公办中心幼儿园和村幼儿园

Figure 2.1 Gross enrollment ratio of pre-primary education and the proportion of girls
图2.1 学前教育毛入园率和在园儿童中女童占比



Source: Ministry of Education
资料来源:教育部

Figure 2.2 Number of public kindergartens in urban and rural areas
图2.2 城市和农村公办幼儿园数



Source: Ministry of Education
资料来源:教育部

Since the implementation of the two NPAs, China has successively implemented three action plans on pre-primary education, increased pre-primary education resources through various channels, and effectively guaranteed the equal access to pre-primary education for girls. A public service system for pre-primary education with wide coverage, basic guarantees and quality has been essentially established. In 2020, there were 292 thousand kindergartens nationwide, of which 124 thousand were public kindergartens, 1.9 times and 2.6 times that of 2010, respectively. There were 22.72 million girls enrolled in pre-primary education (including kindergartens and pre-primary classes attached to schools), an increase of 9.19 million or 68% from 2010. The proportion of girls receiving pre-primary education was 47.2%, an increase of 1.7

percentage points from 2010. In 2020, the national gross enrollment ratio of pre-primary education was 85.2%, far higher than the "70%" target of the two NPAs.

《两纲》实施以来,我国连续实施三期学前教育行动计划,多种形式增加学前教育资源,切实保障女童平等接受学前教育的权益。目前我国已基本建成广覆盖、保基本、有质量的学前教育公共服务体系。2020年,全国共有幼儿园29.2万所,其中公办幼儿园12.4万所,分别是2010年的1.9倍和2.6倍;共有学前教育(包括幼儿园和附设幼儿班)在园女童2272.1万人,比2010年增加919.5万人,增长68%;接受学前教育的女童所占比重为47.2%,比2010年提高1.7个百分点。2020年,全国学前教育毛入园率为85.2%,远高于《两纲》“达到70%”的目标。

NPA-Women and NPA-Children target: survival rate of nine-year compulsory education reaches 95%

《两纲》目标:九年义务教育巩固率达到95%

NPA-Women target: girls have equal access to nine-year compulsory education

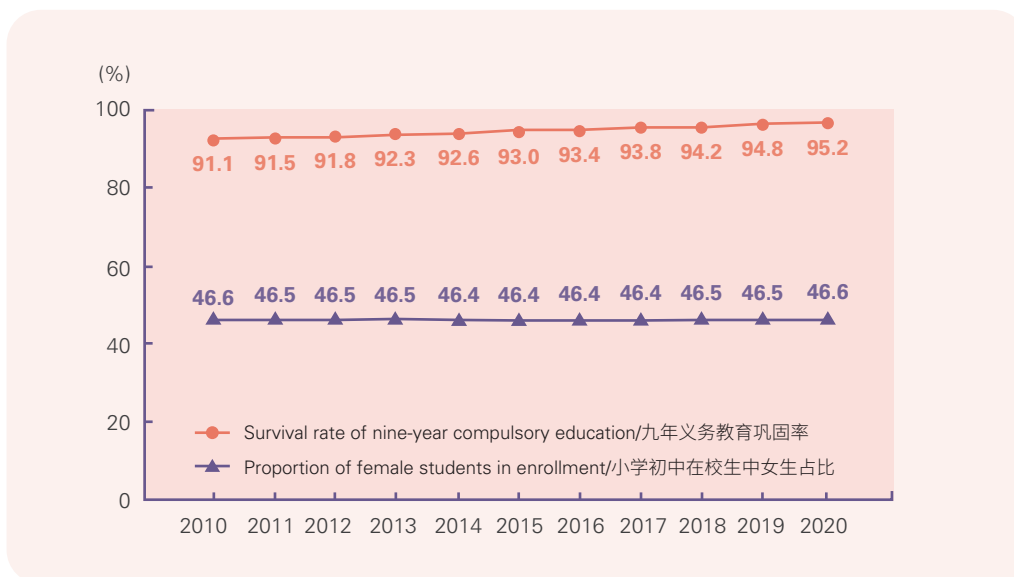
《妇纲》目标:女童平等接受九年义务教育

NPA-Children target: children with disabilities are guaranteed to receive compulsory education

《儿纲》目标:保障残疾儿童接受义务教育

Figure 2.3 Survival rate of nine-year compulsory education and proportion of female students in compulsory education

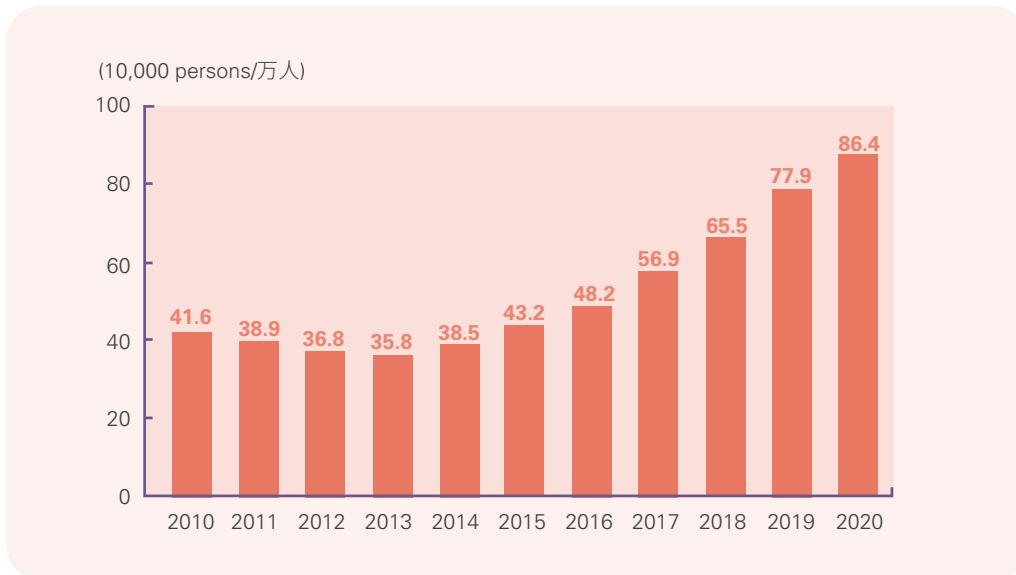
图2.3 九年义务教育巩固率和小学初中在校生中女生占比



Source: Ministry of Education

资料来源:教育部

Figure 2.4 Number of children with disabilities enrolled in compulsory education
图2.4 义务教育阶段残疾儿童在校学生数



Source: Ministry of Education
资料来源:教育部

Since the implementation of the two NPAs, China has continually promoted the balanced development of compulsory education. Compulsory education has been universalized, and its quality has been further improved. Almost all primary school-aged girls are enrolled in school, and the net enrollment rate of girls has remained above 99.9% for six consecutive years since 2015, virtually the same as that of boys. The gender gap in compulsory education has been essentially eliminated. In 2020, the survival rate of nine-year compulsory education was 95.2%, an increase of 4.1 percentage points since 2010, achieving the "95%" target of the two NPAs on schedule. There were 72.85 million female students enrolled in nine-year compulsory education in 2020, an increase of 1.97 million or 2.8% since 2010, accounting for 46.6% of

the total number of students in school. The number of students with disabilities in compulsory education has increased steadily and reached 864 thousand in 2020, an increase of 448 thousand or 2.1 times that of 2010.

《两纲》实施以来,我国义务教育均衡发展持续推进,义务教育全面普及,义务教育质量进一步提高。小学学龄女童基本实现应上尽上,净入学率自2015年起连续6年保持在99.9%以上,与男童基本持平,在义务教育阶段已基本消除性别差距。2020年,九年义务教育巩固率为95.2%,比2010年提高4.1个百分点,如期实现《两纲》“达到95%”的目标。2020年,九年义务教育阶段在校生中女生为7285.2万人,比2010年增加197.5万人,增长2.8%,占在校生的比重为46.6%。义务教育阶段残疾儿童在校学生数不断增加,2020年为86.4万人,比2010年增加44.8万人,是2010年的2.1倍。

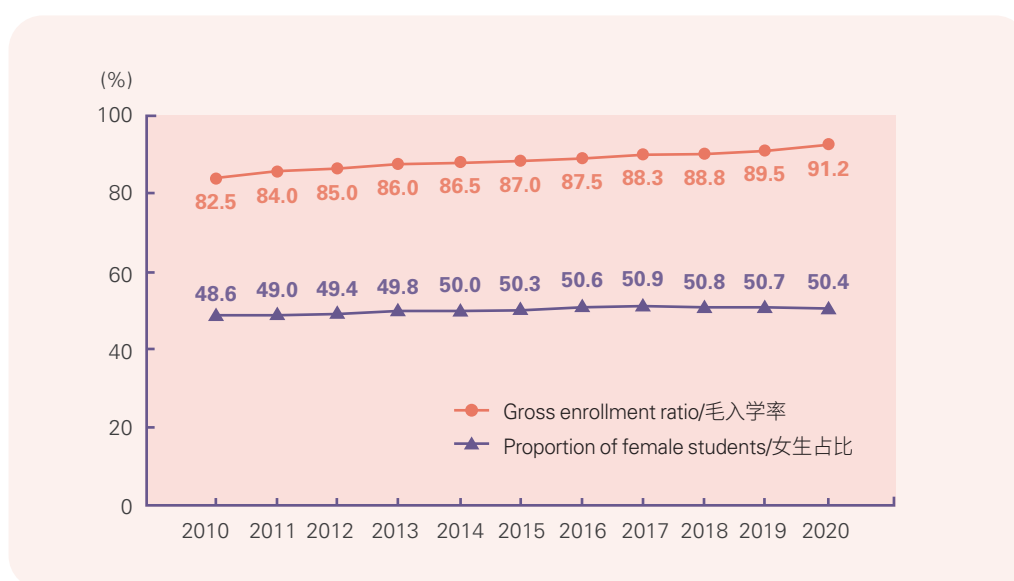
NPA-Women and NPA-Children target: gross enrollment ratio of senior secondary education reaches 90%

《两纲》目标:高中阶段教育毛入学率达到90%

NPA-Women target: women have equal access to senior secondary education

《妇纲》目标:女性平等接受高中阶段教育

Figure 2.5 Gross enrollment ratio of senior secondary education and proportion of female students in regular senior secondary education
图2.5 高中阶段毛入学率和普通高中在校生中女生占比



Source: Ministry of Education

资料来源:教育部

Since the implementation of the two NPAs, universalization of senior secondary education has continuously improved, the scale of senior secondary education has progressively expanded, and the equal access to senior secondary education for girls has been further strengthened in China. In 2020, the gross enrollment ratio of senior secondary education reached 91.2%, an increase of 8.7 percentage points from 2010, achieving the "90%" target outlined in the two NPAs. There were 19.50 million girls enrolled in senior secondary education in 2020, accounting for 46.9% of all students. Among them, 12.58 million girls

were enrolled in regular senior secondary education, accounting for 50.4%. The proportion of girls in regular senior secondary education has remained above 50% for six consecutive years since 2015.

《两纲》实施以来,我国高中阶段教育普及水平不断提升,高中阶段教育办学规模不断扩大,女生平等接受高中阶段教育进一步巩固加强。2020年,全国高中阶段毛入学率达到91.2%,比2010年提高8.7个百分点,如期实现《两纲》“达到90%”的目标。2020年,高中阶段教育共有在校女生1950.4万人,占比46.9%;其中,普通高中在校生中的女生为1257.5万人,占比50.4%,自2015年起连续6年保持在半数以上。

NPA-Women target: gross enrollment ratio of higher education reaches 40%

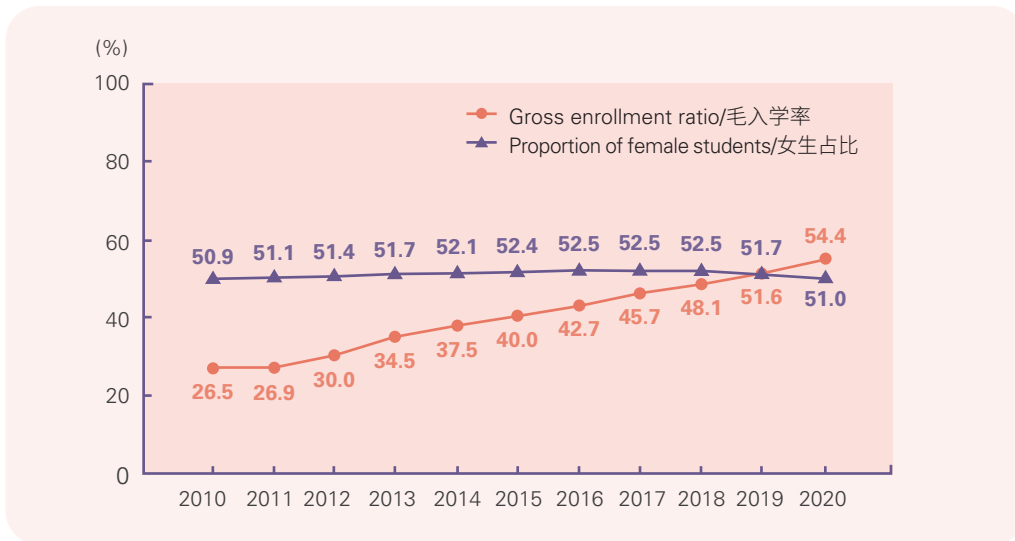
《妇纲》目标:高等教育毛入学率达到40%

NPA-Women target: women have equal access to higher education

《妇纲》目标:女性平等接受高等教育

Figure 2.6 Gross enrollment ratio of higher education and the proportion of female students in colleges and universities

图2.6 高等教育毛入学率和普通高校在校生中女生占比



Source: Ministry of Education

资料来源:教育部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, China's higher education has developed rapidly, and the opportunities for women to receive higher education have continually increased. The proportion of female students surpassed the proportion of male students in all types of higher education, with women's equal access to higher education effectively guaranteed. In 2020, the gross enrollment ratio of higher education was 54.4%, an increase of 27.9 percentage points from 2010. There were 1.60 million female graduate students enrolled in higher education, accounting for 50.9% of all graduate students, and an increase of 3.1 percentage points from 2010. The number of female students enrolled in colleges/universities and adult

programs of colleges/universities were 16.74 million and 4.51 million, respectively, accounting for 51% and 58% of all undergraduate students, an increase of 0.1 and 4.9 percentage points from 2010.

《妇纲》实施以来,我国高等教育得到快速发展,女性接受高等教育机会不断增加,各类高等教育中女生占比均超过男生,女性平等接受高等教育得到有力保障。2020年,高等教育毛入学率为54.4%,比2010年提高27.9个百分点。高等教育在校生中女研究生人数为159.9万人,占全部研究生的比重达到50.9%,比2010年提高3.1个百分点;普通本专科、成人本专科在校生中女生分别为1674.2万人和450.6万人,占比分别为51%和58%,分别比2010年提高0.1个和4.9个百分点。

NPA-Women target: proportion of women receiving vocational education increases

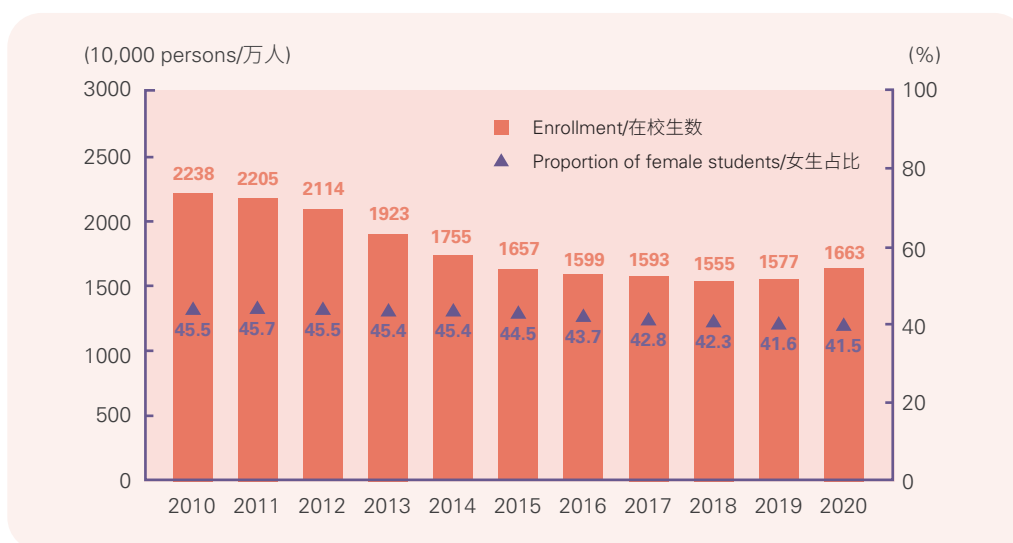
《妇纲》目标:提高女性接受职业学校教育的比例

NPA-Children target: the scale of secondary vocational education expands

《儿纲》目标:中等职业教育规模扩大

**Figure 2.7 Number of students enrolled in secondary vocational education⁴
and the proportion of female students**

图2.7 中等职业教育⁴在校生人数和女生占比



Source: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

资料来源:教育部,人力资源和社会保障部

In recent years, China has steadily deepened reforms in vocational education and clarified its fundamental role in the national talent training system. However, the development of secondary vocational education has been inadequate. Between 2011 and 2018, the total number of students in secondary vocational education demonstrated a downward trend, and this rebounded in 2019 and 2020. Moreover, the proportion of female students in secondary vocational education continued to decline between 2012 and 2020. There were 16.63 million students enrolled in secondary vocational education across the country in 2020, of

which 6.9 million were female students, a decrease of 5.75 million and 3.29 million since 2010, respectively. The proportion of female students dropped from 45.5% in 2010 to 41.5% in 2020.

近年来我国不断深化职业教育改革,明确职业教育在国家人才培养体系中的基础性作用,但中等职业教育发展仍存在不足。2011-2018年中等职业教育在校生人数总体呈下降态势,2019年和2020年有所回升;2012-2020年女生占比持续走低。2020年,全国中等职业教育在校生规模1663.4万人,其中女生690万人,分别比2010年减少575.1万人和329.2万人;女生所占比重由2010年的45.5%降至2020年的41.5%。

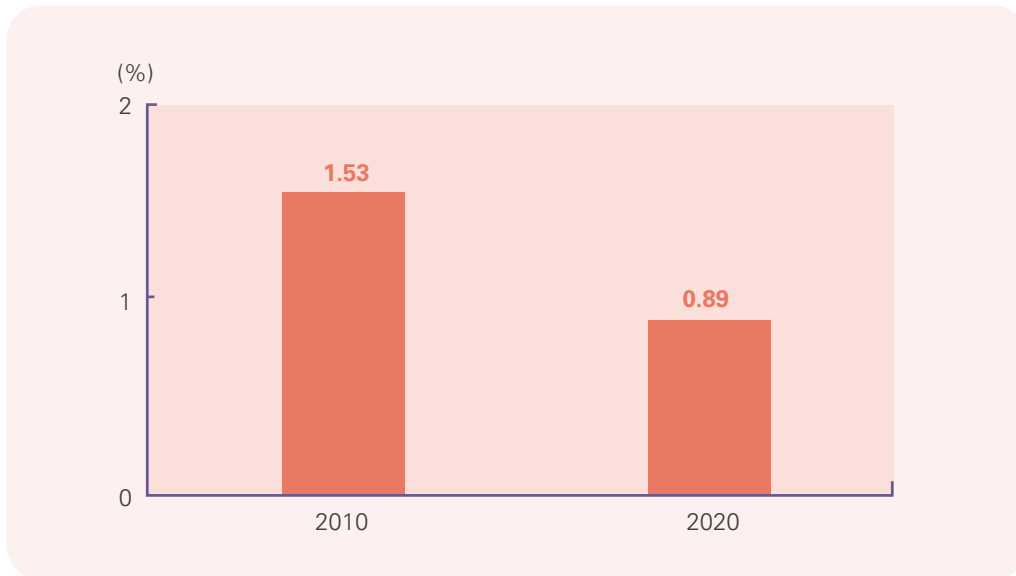
4. Secondary vocational education includes regular secondary vocational school, secondary vocational school for adults, senior secondary vocational school, and vocational-technical school.

中等职业教育包括普通中专、成人中专、职业高中及技工学校。

NPA-Women target: illiteracy rate of female adolescents and adults aged 15-50 years remains below 2%

《妇纲》目标:女性青壮年文盲率控制在2%以下

Figure 2.8 Illiteracy rate of female adolescents and adults aged 15-50 years
图2.8 女性青壮年文盲率(15-50岁)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics
资料来源:国家统计局

Over the past decade, China has achieved positive results in eliminating illiteracy among adolescents and adults. The illiteracy rate of female adolescents and adults aged 15-50 years has dropped significantly, further narrowing the gender gap. In 2020, the national illiteracy rate of adolescents and adults aged 15-50 years was 0.68%, with 0.49% for male adolescents and adults and 0.89% for female adolescent and adults, a decrease of 0.40, 0.16 and 0.64 percentage points since 2010, respectively. The gender gap in

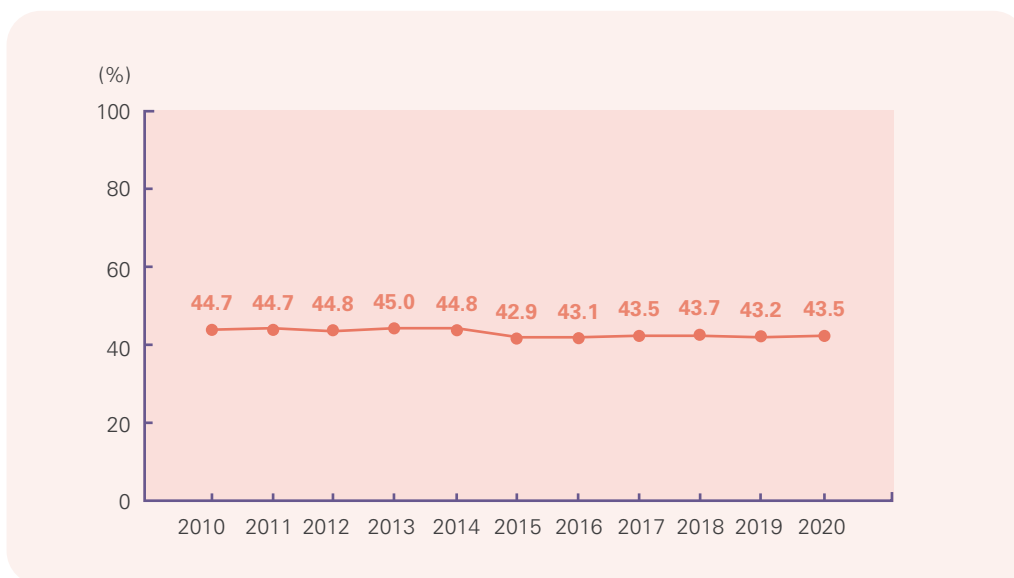
illiteracy rate has also narrowed, decreasing from 0.88 percentage points difference in 2010 to 0.40 percentage points difference in 2020.

十年来,我国扫除青壮年文盲等措施取得了积极成效,女性青壮年文盲率大幅下降,性别差距进一步缩小。2020年,全国青壮年文盲率为0.68%,其中男性0.49%,女性0.89%,分别比2010年下降0.40、0.16和0.64个百分点,性别差距由2010年的女性比男性高0.88个百分点缩小为高0.40个百分点。

III. Women and Economy 三、妇女与经济

NPA-Women target: proportion of women in the employed population remains above 40%
《妇纲》目标:妇女占从业人员比例保持在40%以上

Figure 3.1 Proportion of women in the employed population
图3.1 就业人员中女性占比



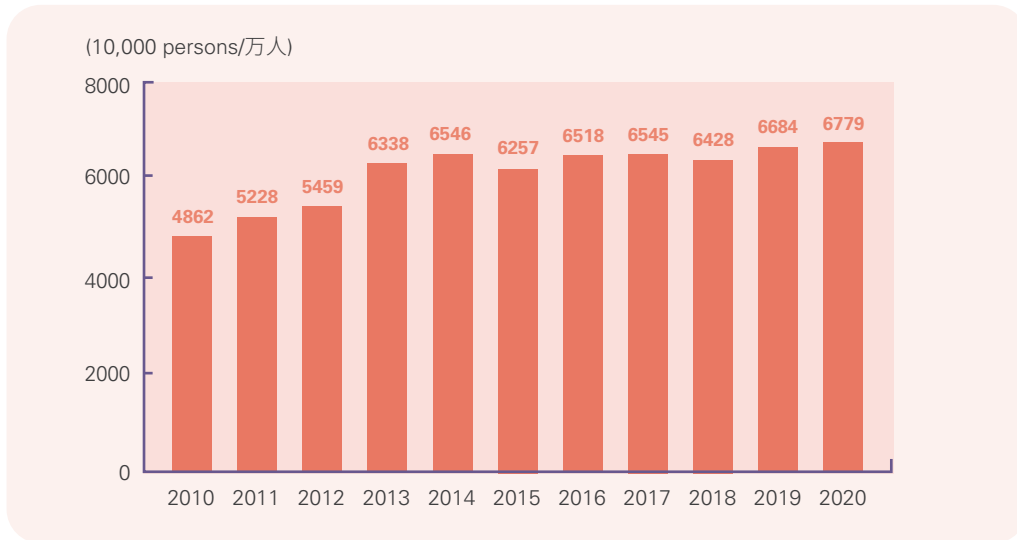
Source: National Bureau of Statistics
资料来源:国家统计局

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, policies supporting employment and entrepreneurship have gradually improved, employment channels for women have continuously expanded, the number of women employed has increased steadily, and the proportion of women in the employed population has remained above 40%. In 2020, women accounted for 43.5% of the total employed population, achieving the "above 40%" target outlined in the NPA-Women.

《妇纲》实施以来,就业政策和创业扶持政策逐步完善,妇女就业渠道不断拓宽,女性就业人数稳步增长,全社会就业人员中女性比重持续保持在四成以上。2020年,全国女性就业人员占全社会就业人员的比重为43.5%,实现《妇纲》“保持在40%以上”的目标。

NPA-Women target: number of female employees in urban work units gradually increases
《妇纲》目标:城镇单位女性从业人数逐步增长

Figure 3.2 Number of female employees in urban work units
图3.2 城镇单位女性就业人员



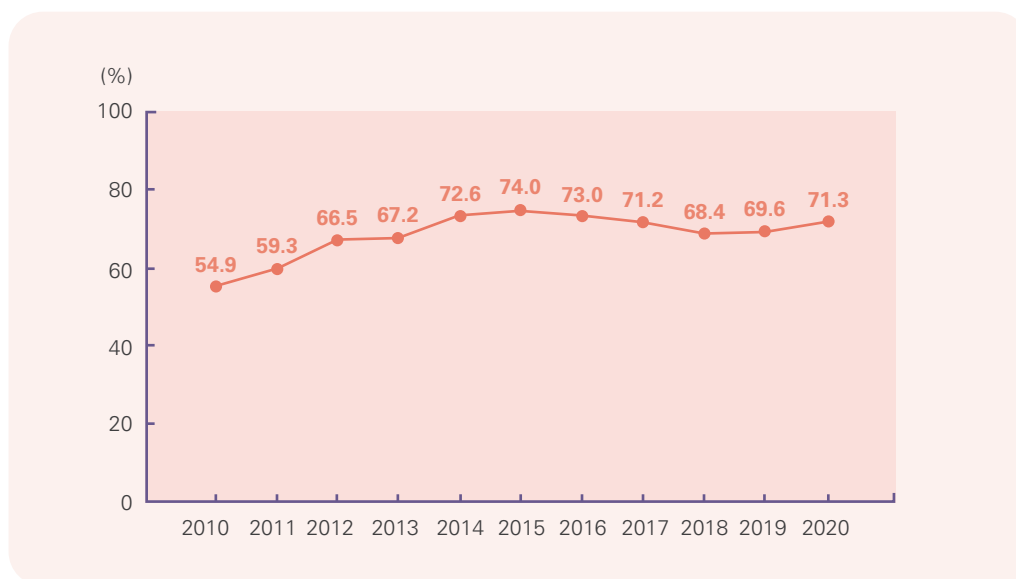
Source: National Bureau of Statistics
资料来源:国家统计局

There were 67.79 million female employees in urban work units in 2020, an increase of 19.18 million or 39.5% from 2010.

2020年,我国城镇单位女性就业人员为6779.4万人,比2010年增加1917.9万人,增长39.5%。

NPA-Women target: labor protection for female employees is guaranteed
《妇纲》目标:保障女职工劳动安全

Figure 3.3 Proportion of enterprises⁵ implementing the
Special Provisions on Labor Protection for Female Employees
图3.3 执行《女职工劳动保护特别规定》的企业⁵比重



Source: All-China Federation of Trade Unions
资料来源:全国总工会

The *Special Provisions on Labor Protection for Female Employees* (hereinafter referred to as the *Special Provisions*) was promulgated and implemented in 2012. It has promoted the continuous improvement of working conditions for female employees, effectively safeguarded the legal rights and interests of women in the workforce, and greatly strengthened labor protection for female employees. In 2020, the proportion of enterprises nationwide implementing

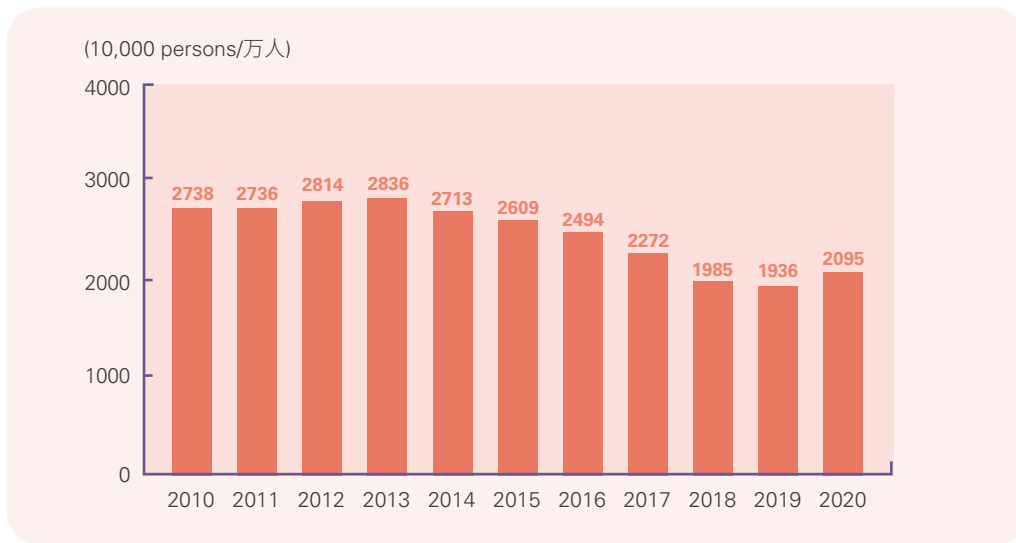
the *Special Provisions* reached 71.3%, an increase of 16.4 percentage points from 2010.

2012年《女职工劳动保护特别规定》(以下称《特别规定》)的颁布实施,推动了女职工劳动条件不断改善,有力维护了女性在劳动中的合法权益,女职工劳动保护得到大力加强。2020年,全国执行《特别规定》的企业比重达71.3%,比2010年提高16.4个百分点。

5. This refers to enterprises that have established trade unions. The same applies below.
指建立了工会组织的企业,下同。

NPA-Women target: poverty among women is significantly reduced
《妇纲》目标: 妇女贫困程度明显降低

Figure 3.4 Number of urban and rural women receiving minimum subsistence allowance (*Dibao*) and rural women living in extreme difficulties
图3.4 城乡低保和农村特困人员中女性人数



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs
资料来源:民政部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, government support for women in poverty has been continuously strengthened. In 2020, the number of urban and rural recipients of minimum subsistence allowance (also known as *Dibao*) and the number of rural residents living in extreme difficulties totaled 48.72 million, of which 20.95 million were women, accounting for 43% and an increase of 9.1 percentage points from 2010. By the end of 2020, China achieved a full victory in lifting all rural poverty population, including women, out of poverty.

《妇纲》实施以来,我国对贫困妇女保障力度持续加强。2020年,全国城乡低保对象和农村特困人员共4872.1万人,其中女性2094.7万人,占比43%,比2010年提高9.1个百分点。农村贫困妇女脱贫攻坚取得全面胜利,截至2020年底,包括妇女在内的农村贫困人口全部脱贫。

Figure 3.5 Average standard of minimum subsistence allowance (*Dibao*)
in urban and rural areas, 2020
图3.5 2020年城乡最低生活保障平均标准



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs
资料来源:民政部

In 2020, the average standards of *Dibao* in urban and rural areas were RMB 677.6 and RMB 496.9 per month, respectively, which were 2.7 times and 4.2 times that of 2010. To tackle the challenges of inequity and insufficiency of *Dibao* caused by the separate schemes for urban and rural areas, Zhejiang, Tianjin, Beijing and other places actively advanced the coordinated planning of social assistance in urban and rural areas, and gradually implemented the integrated

urban-rural *Dibao* standard. This has further enhanced the sense of gain for disadvantaged populations.

2020年,全国城市、农村低保人均保障标准分别为每月677.6元和496.9元,分别是2010年的2.7倍和4.2倍。为破解低保标准城乡二元机制带来的“救助不平衡、不充分”的难题,浙江、天津、北京等地积极推进社会救助城乡统筹,陆续实行了城乡一体化的低保标准,进一步提升了困难群众的获得感。

IV. Women's Participation in Decision-making and Management

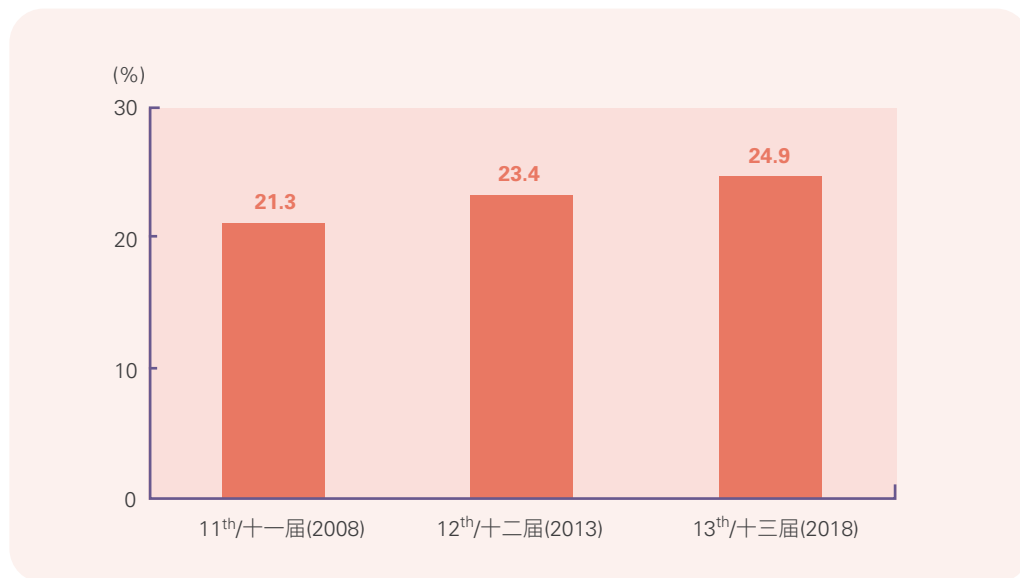
四、妇女参与决策和管理

NPA-Women target: proportion of female delegates at all levels of the National People's Congress (NPC) gradually increases

《妇纲》目标:逐步提高女性在全国和地方各级人大代表中的比例

Figure 4.1 Proportion of female delegates in the NPC

图4.1 全国人民代表大会女代表比例



Source: National People's Congress

资料来源:全国人大

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, China has actively promoted and supported women's participation in politics. The proportion of women participating in decision-making and management has increased significantly, and women's political rights have been effectively safeguarded and strengthened. In 2018, the 13th session of the NPC had 742 female delegates, accounting for 24.9% of the total number of delegates, 3.6 percentage points higher than the

11th session (2008). This was the NPC session with the highest proportion of female delegates in history.

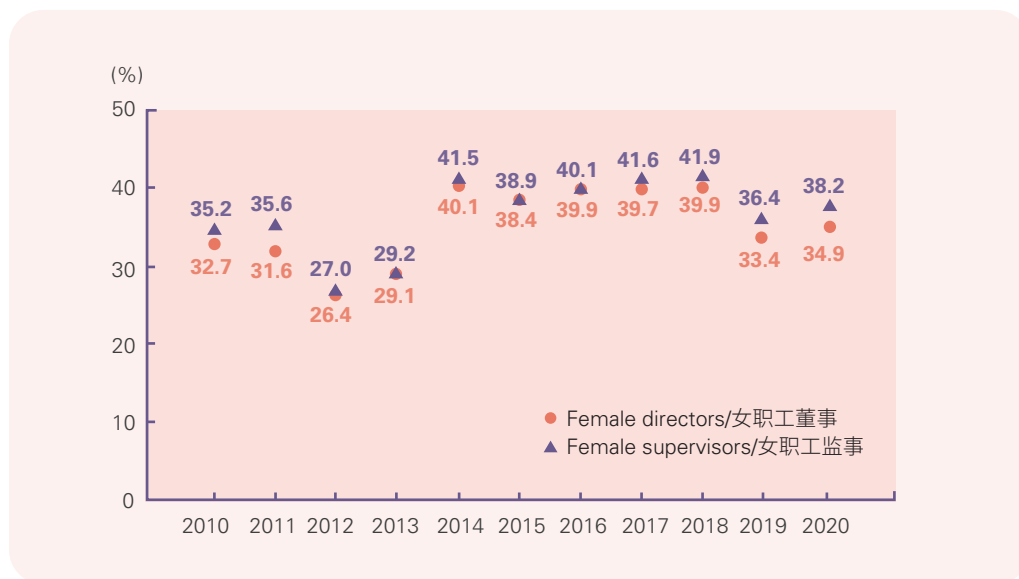
《妇纲》实施以来,我国积极推动和支持妇女参政议政,妇女参与决策和管理的比例明显提高,妇女的政治权利得到有力保障和加强。2018年召开的第十三届全国人民代表大会共有女代表742名,占代表总数的24.9%,比第十一届(2008年)提高3.6个百分点,是历届人大代表中女性占比最高的一届。

NPA-Women target: proportions of women on boards of directors and boards of supervisors of enterprises gradually increase

《妇纲》目标:企业董事会、监事会成员中女性比例逐步提高

Figure 4.2 Proportions of women on boards of directors and boards of supervisors of enterprises

图4.2 企业职工董事和职工监事中女性占比



Source: All-China Federation of Trade Unions

资料来源:全国总工会

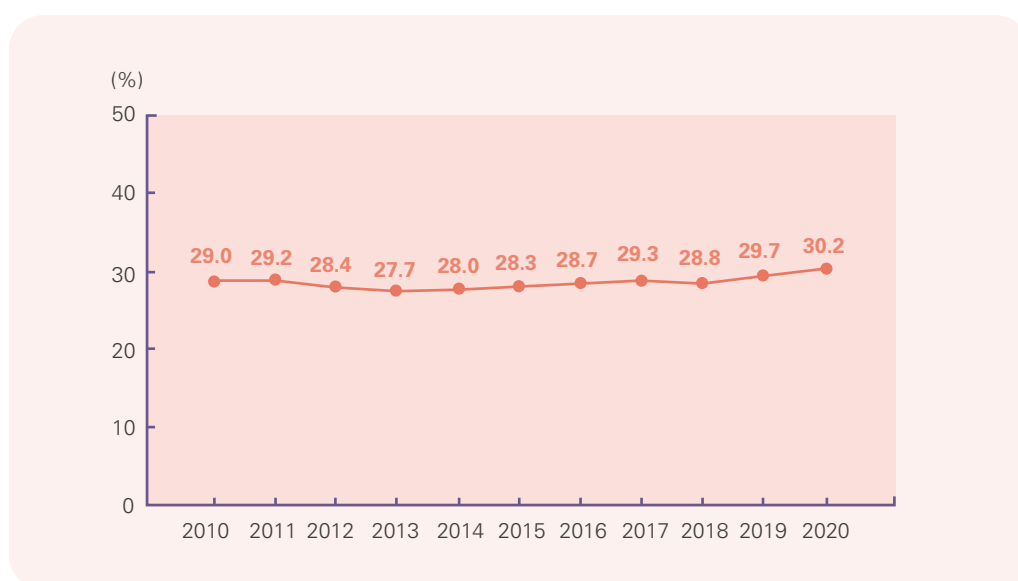
Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, open, transparent and merit-based selection and appointment mechanisms have been continuously improved, and women have occupied increasingly important positions in management. In 2020, the proportions of women on the boards of directors and boards of supervisors of enterprises were 34.9% and 38.2%, respectively, an increase of 2.2 and 3.0 percentage points since 2010.

《妇纲》实施以来,公开、透明、择优的选拔任用机制持续完善,女性在企业管理中占据着越来越重要的地位。2020年,企业职工董事和职工监事中女性比重分别为34.9%和38.2%,分别比2010年提高2.2和3.0个百分点。

NPA-Women target: proportion of women among representatives of the workers' congress of enterprises gradually increases

《妇纲》目标：职工代表大会中女代表比例逐步增加

Figure 4.3 Proportion of women among representatives of the workers' congress of enterprises
图4.3 企业职工代表大会中女性占比



Source: All-China Federation of Trade Unions
资料来源：全国总工会

In 2020, the proportion of women among representatives of the workers' congress of enterprises was 30.2%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from 2010.

2020年，企业职工代表大会中女性代表比重为30.2%，比2010年提高1.2个百分点。

NPA-Women target: proportion of women among directors of villagers' committees exceeds 10%

《妇纲》目标:村委会主任中女性比例达到10%以上

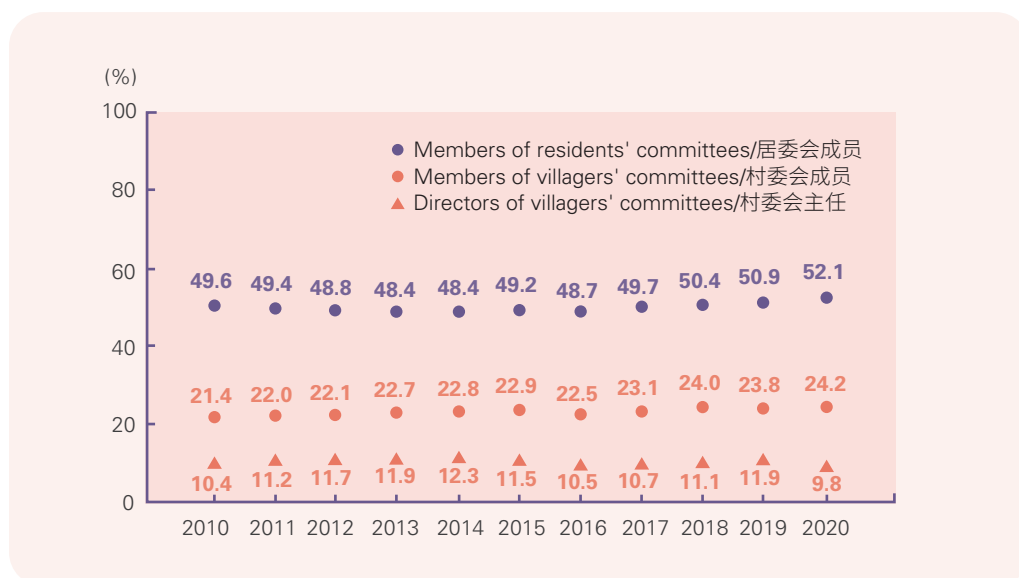
NPA-Women target: proportion of women among members of villagers' committees exceeds 30%

《妇纲》目标:村委会成员中女性比例达到30%以上

NPA-Women target: proportion of women among members of residents' committees remains about 50%

《妇纲》目标:居委会成员中女性比例保持在50%左右

Figure 4.4 Proportions of women among members of villagers'/residents' committees and directors of villagers' committees
图4.4 村(居)委会成员及村委会主任中女性占比



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs
资料来源:民政部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, women have actively participated in social governance at the grassroots level, and the proportions of women among members of residents' committees and villagers' committees have increased. The proportion of women among members of residents' committees remained at about half and reached 52.1% in 2020, an increase of 2.5 percentage points from 2010, achieving the "about 50%" target outlined in the NPA-Women. Between 2011 and 2019, the proportion of women among directors of villagers' committees remained above 10%, and lowered to 9.8% in 2020. This was very close to the

"above 10%" target outlined in the NPA-Women. In 2020, the proportion of women among members of villagers' committees was 24.2%, and did not achieve the "above 30%" target outlined in the NPA-Women.

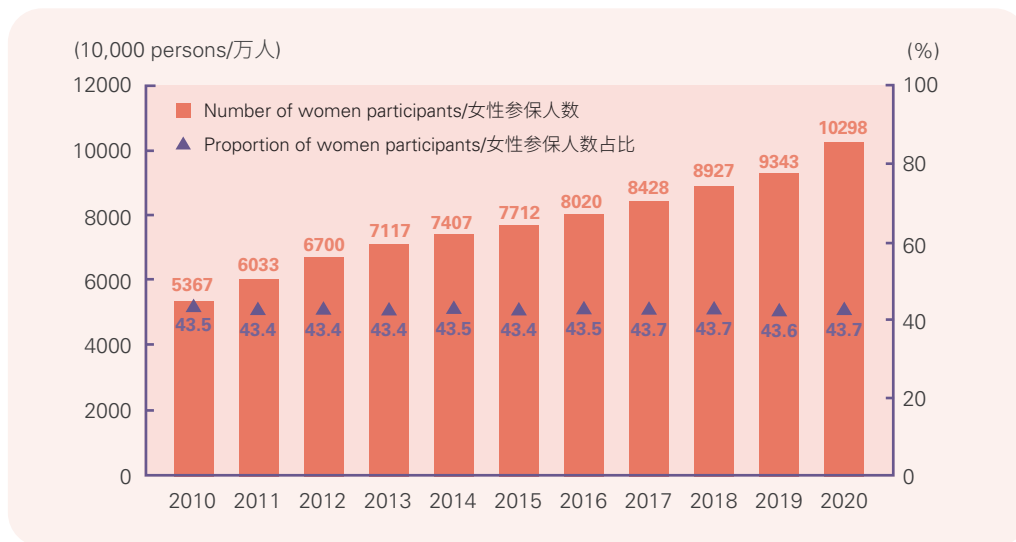
《妇纲》实施以来,妇女积极参与基层社会治理,居委会和村委会成员中女性比例均有提高。居委会成员中女性比例一直保持在二分之一左右,2020年为52.1%,比2010年提高2.5个百分点,实现《妇纲》“保持在50%左右”的目标。2011-2019年村委会主任中女性比例保持在10%以上,2020年为9.8%,接近《妇纲》“达到10%以上”的目标;2020年村委会成员中女性比例为24.2%,距《妇纲》“达到30%以上”的目标仍有差距。

V. Women and Social Security 五、妇女与社会保障

NPA-Women target: all employers provide maternity insurance, and the level of maternity insurance steadily improves

《妇纲》目标:生育保险覆盖所有用人单位, 妇女生育保障水平稳步提高

Figure 5.1 Number and proportion of women participating in maternity insurance⁶
图5.1 生育保险⁶女性参保人数及女性占比



Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (2010-2017 data) and National Healthcare Security Administration (2018-2020 data)
资料来源: 2010-2017年为人力资源和社会保障部, 2018-2020年为国家医疗保障局

During the implementation of the NPA-Women, China gradually established a maternity security system to cover all women. The joint implementation of maternity insurance and medical insurance for employees was comprehensively promoted, and it significantly enhanced the co-financing capacity of government funds. Maternity-related medical expenses of unemployed women were reimbursed through the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents, achieving full coverage of maternity security. At the

end of 2020, 103 million women participated in maternity insurance, an increase of 49.31 million or 1.9 times that of 2010.

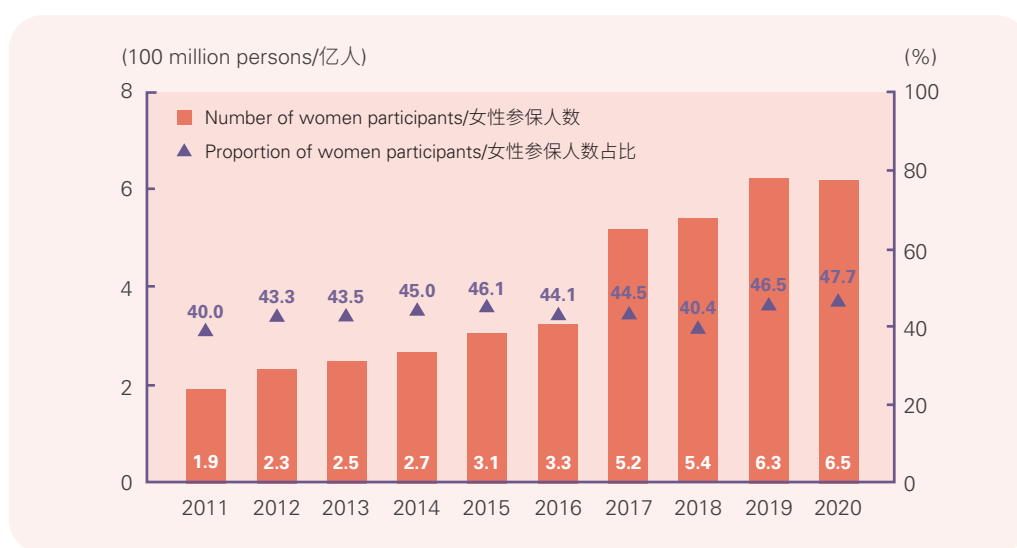
《妇纲》实施期间, 我国逐步建立了覆盖全体妇女的生育保险制度体系, 生育保险和职工医疗保险合并实施全面推进, 基金共济能力明显增强; 未就业妇女生育医疗费用通过城乡居民医疗保险解决政策的实施, 实现了生育医疗费用保障的全覆盖。2020年末, 女性参加生育保险的人数为1.03亿人, 比2010年增加4931万人, 是2010年的1.9倍。

6. Maternity insurance legally binds employers and employees.
生育保险依法覆盖用人单位及其职工。

NPA-Women target: basic medical insurance scheme covers urban and rural women, and the level of medical security steadily improves

《妇纲》目标:基本医疗保险制度覆盖城乡妇女,医疗保障水平稳步提高

Figure 5.2 Number and proportion of women participating in medical insurance
图5.2 医疗保险女性参保人数及女性占比



Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (2011-2017 data) and National Healthcare Security Administration (2018-2020 data)
资料来源:2011-2017年为人力资源和社会保障部,2018-2020年为国家医疗保障局

In recent years, on the basis of realizing full coverage of basic medical insurance for urban and rural women, China has integrated the basic medical insurance schemes for urban and rural residents, improved the medical assistance and supplementary medical insurance schemes in urban and rural areas, and further advanced the multi-tiered medical security system. The number of women participating in medical insurance has significantly increased. At the end of 2020, 650 million women participated in basic medical insurance, 3.4 times that of 2011⁷. Among them, 160 million women participated in basic medical insurance for urban employees, an increase of 58.02 million or 55.1% from 2010. A total of 490 million

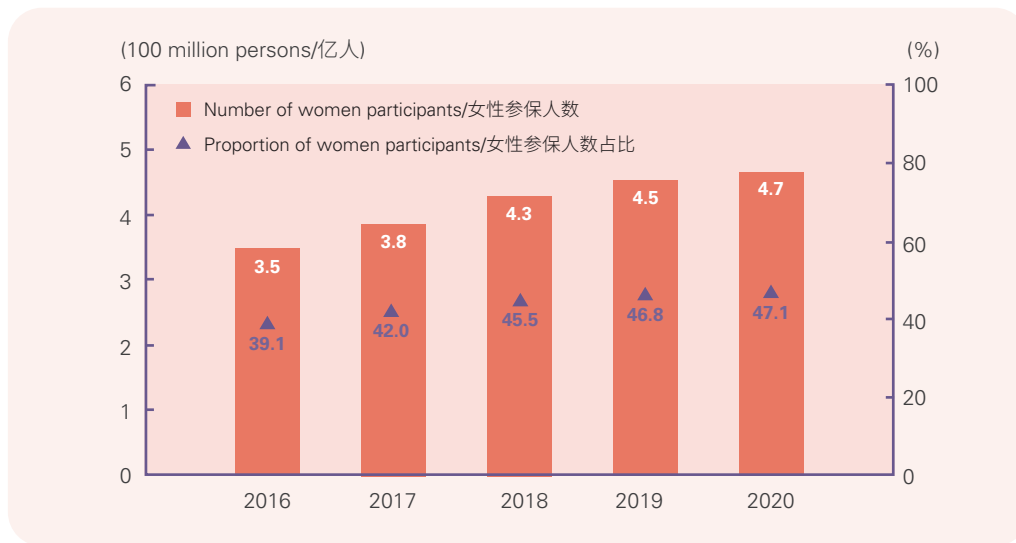
women participated in basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents, an increase of 410 million or 6.5 times that of 2011.

近年来,我国在实现城乡妇女基本医疗保障制度全覆盖的基础上,通过整合城乡居民医疗保险,完善城乡医疗救助和补充医疗保险制度,进一步完善多层次医疗保障体系,使更多女性享有更公平的医疗保障,女性参加医疗保险的人数大幅增加。2020年末,全国女性参加基本医疗保险的人数为6.5亿人,是2011年⁷的3.4倍;其中,参加职工基本医疗保险的人数为1.6亿人,比2010年增加5801.8万人,增长55.1%;参加城乡居民基本医疗保险的人数为4.9亿人,比2011年增加4.1亿人,是2011年的6.5倍。

7. Within the basic medical insurance, data on the basic medical insurance for residents has been disaggregated by sex since 2011. The same applies below.
基本医疗保险中居民基本医疗保险自2011起开始分性别统计,下同。

NPA-Women target: coverage of basic pension insurance among women gradually expands 《妇纲》目标:妇女养老保障覆盖面逐步扩大

Figure 5.3 Number and proportion of women participating in basic pension insurance⁸
图5.3 基本养老保险⁸女性参保人数及女性占比



Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
资料来源:人力资源和社会保障部

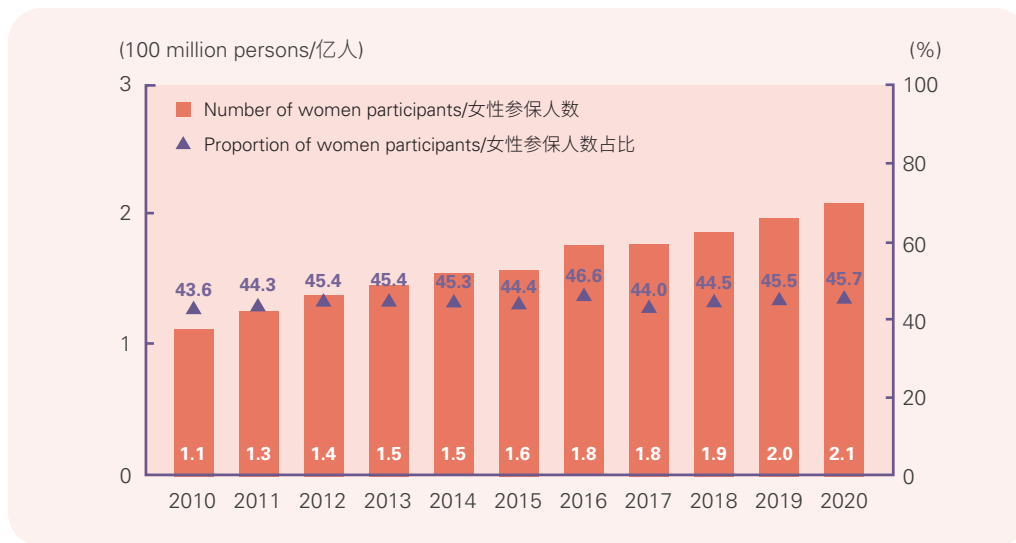
Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, China has continued to reform its pension insurance schemes. An integrated pension insurance scheme for urban and rural residents was established to support age-appropriate urban and rural residents not covered by the basic pension insurance for urban employees, highlighting the principle of inclusiveness and ensuring minimum guarantee. According to incomplete statistics, 470 million women participated in the basic pension insurance by the end of 2020, an increase of 120 million from 2016⁹.

《妇纲》实施以来,我国养老保险制度改革持续推进,建立了统一的城乡居民养老保险制度,覆盖到适龄未参加职工基本养老保险的城乡居民,女性养老保障基本实现应保尽保,凸显了制度的普惠性和兜底性。据不完全统计,2020年末,参加基本养老保险的女性为4.7亿人,比2016年⁹增加1.2亿人。

8. Basic pension insurance includes the basic pension insurance for urban employees and the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents.
基本养老保险包括城镇职工基本养老保险和城乡居民基本养老保险。

9. Data on the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents has been disaggregated by sex since 2016. The same applies below.
基本养老保险中城乡居民基本养老保险自2016年起开始分性别统计,下同。

Figure 5.4 Number and proportion of women participating
in basic pension insurance for urban employees
图5.4 城镇职工基本养老保险女性参保人数及占比



Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
资料来源:人力资源和社会保障部

Among women participated in the basic pension insurance, 210 million participated in the basic pension insurance for urban employees, an increase of 96.55 million or 86.2% since 2010; and 260 million participated in the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents, an increase of 91.70 million or 53.8% from 2016.

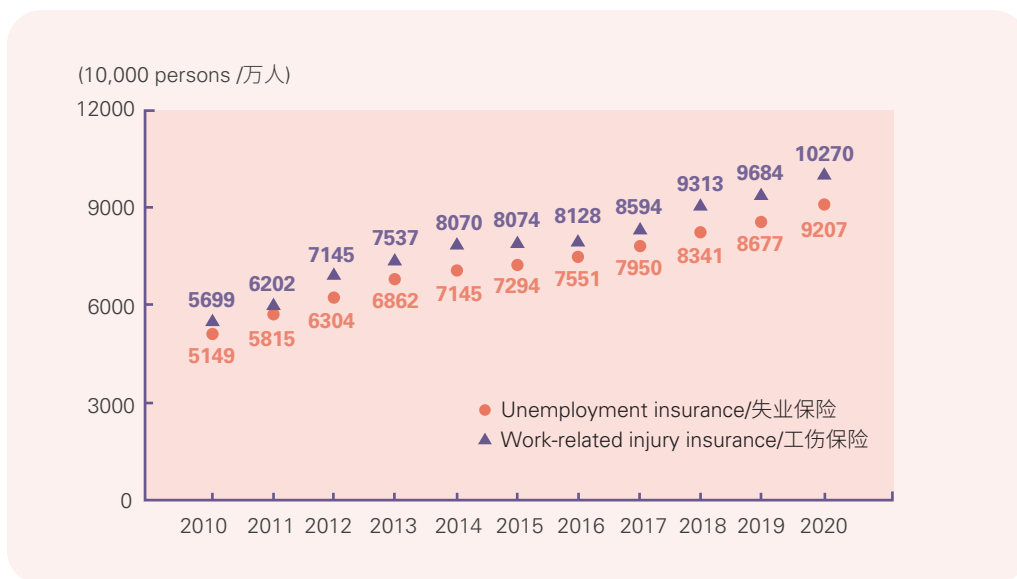
参加基本养老保险的女性中,参加城镇职工基本养老保险的人数为2.1亿人,比2010年增加9655.5万人,增长86.2%;参加城乡居民基本养老保险的人数为2.6亿人,比2016年增加9170.1万人,增长53.8%。

NPA-Women target: number of women participating in unemployment insurance increases
《妇纲》目标: 妇女参加失业保险的人数增加

NPA-Women target: all female workers with labor relations participate in work-related injury insurance

《妇纲》目标: 有劳动关系的女性劳动者全部参加工伤保险

Figure 5.5 Numbers of female employees in urban areas participating in work-related injury insurance and unemployment insurance
图5.5 城镇女职工参加工伤保险和失业保险人数



Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
资料来源: 人力资源和社会保障部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Women, the unemployment relief scheme, the state-owned enterprise unemployment insurance scheme, the basic livelihood guarantee for laid-off workers scheme, and the unemployment insurance scheme were implemented in China to effectively protect the employment rights and interests of women. At the end of 2020, 92.07 million women participated in unemployment insurance, an increase of 40.58 million or 78.8% since 2010; and 103 million women

participated in work-related injury insurance, an increase of 45.71 million or 80.2% from 2010.

《妇纲》实施以来, 我国通过实行失业救济制度、国有企业待业保险制度、下岗职工基本生活保障制度和失业保险制度, 使就业领域处于相对弱势的妇女权益得到切实保障。2020年末, 女性参加失业保险的人数为9207.2万人, 比2010年增加4058.2万人, 增长78.8%; 女性参加工伤保险的人数为1.03亿人, 比2010年增加4570.5万人, 增长80.2%。

VI. Children and Welfare 六、儿童与福利

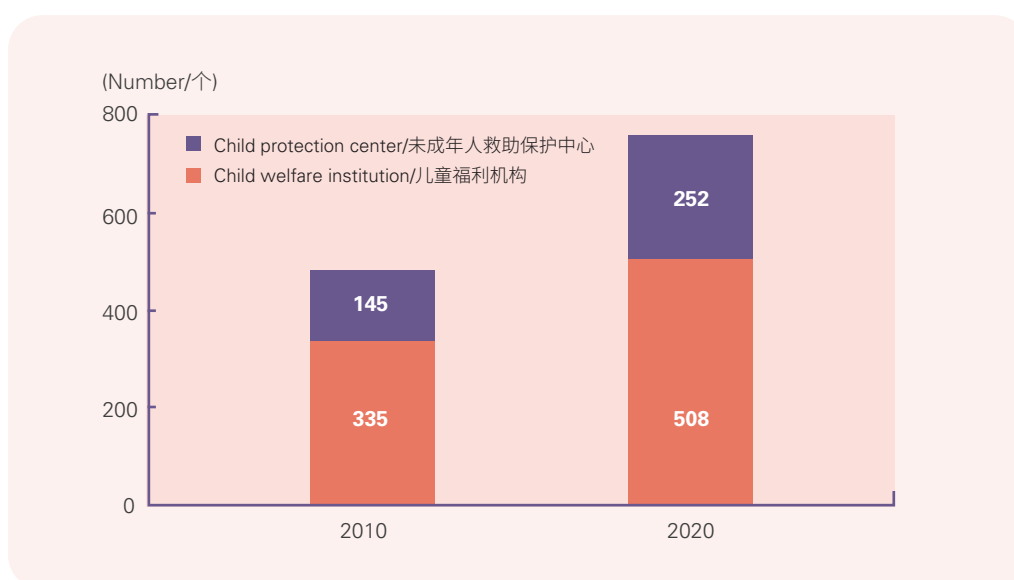
NPA-Children target: number of child welfare institutions with comprehensive service capacity increases

《儿纲》目标:增加具有综合功能的儿童福利机构数量

NPA-Children target: number of child protection centers supporting street children increases

《儿纲》目标:增加流浪儿童救助保护机构数量

Figure 6.1 Number of child welfare institutions and child protection centers
图6.1 儿童福利和救助保护机构数



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs
资料来源:民政部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, the establishment of child welfare institutions and child protection centers has been promoted, and the number of institutions/centers has steadily increased, providing a strong foundation for the delivery of child welfare and protection services. By the end of 2020, there were 760 child welfare institutions and child protection centers in China, an increase of 280 institutions/centers since 2010. Specifically, 508 of them were child welfare institutions and 252 were child protection centers. Furthermore, in 2020, 11 thousand orphans

were adopted by families, accounting for 5.7% of the total number of orphans; and street children were assisted 31 thousand person-times.

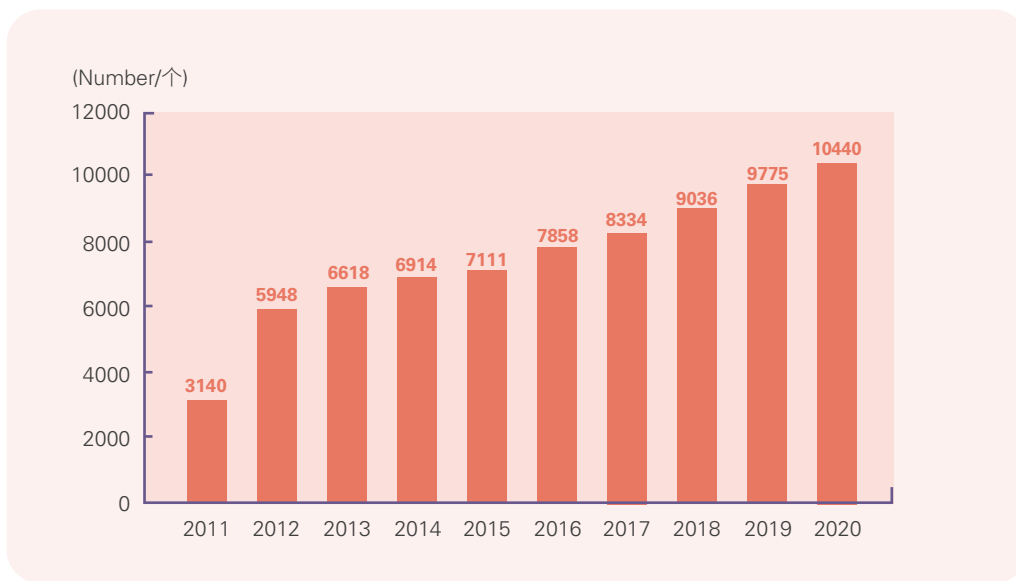
《儿纲》实施以来,儿童福利机构和未成年人救助保护机构建设不断加强,机构数量稳中有升,为开展儿童福利保护服务提供了有力保障。截至2020年底,全国共有儿童福利和救助保护机构760个,比2010年增加280个。其中,儿童福利机构508个,未成年人救助保护中心252个。2020年,全国办理家庭收养登记1.1万件,占孤儿总数的5.7%;共救助流浪未成年人3.1万人次。

NPA-Children target: number of professional organizations providing rehabilitation services for children with disabilities increases

《儿纲》目标:增加残疾儿童康复的专业服务机构数量

Figure 6.2 Number of professional organizations providing rehabilitation services for children with disabilities

图6.2 开展残疾儿童康复的残疾人康复服务机构数



Source: China Disabled Persons' Federation

资料来源:中国残联

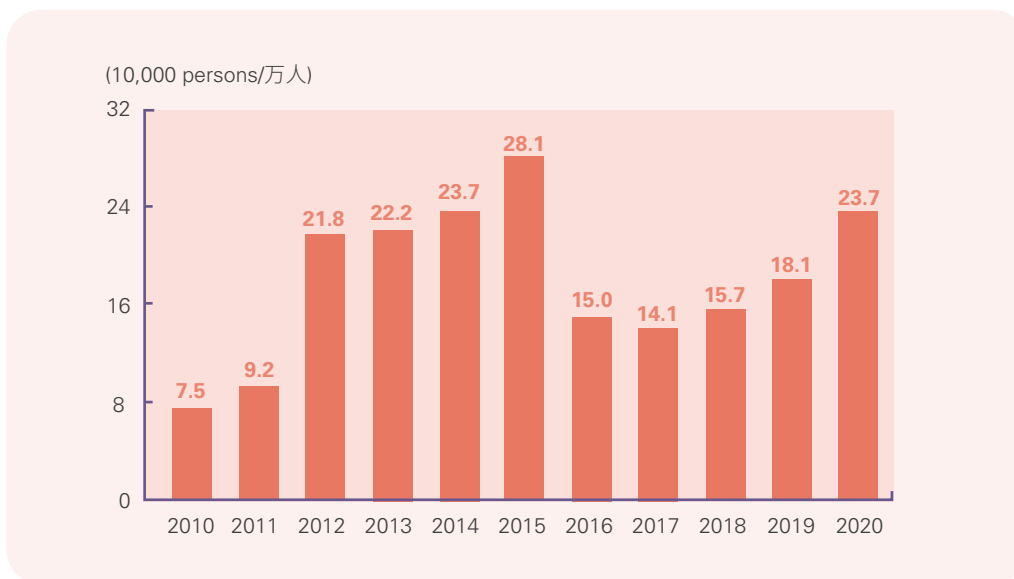
Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, China has implemented the rescue rehabilitation project for children with disabilities, and established a rehabilitation assistance mechanism. At present, the national rehabilitation assistance policy system, working mechanism and servicenetwork for children with disabilities have been fully established. This has provided a strong foundation for rehabilitation assistance of children with disabilities, and significantly improved the quality of rehabilitation services. By

the end of 2020, there were 10,440 rehabilitation institutions that provided services for children with disabilities, an increase of 7,300 institutions since 2011.

《儿纲》实施以来,我国先后实施残疾儿童抢救性康复项目、残疾儿童康复救助制度,目前全国残疾儿童康复救助政策体系、工作体系和服务网络全面建立,为开展残疾儿童康复救助提供了有力保障,残疾儿童康复服务水平显著提升。截至2020年底,全国开展残疾儿童康复的残疾人康复机构10440个,比2011年增加7300个。

NPA-Children target: rescue rehabilitation rate of children with disabilities aged 0-6 years increases
《儿纲》目标:提高0-6岁残疾儿童抢救性康复率

Figure 6.3 Number of children with disabilities receiving basic rehabilitation training and services¹⁰
图6.3 残疾儿童接受基本康复训练和服务人数¹⁰



Source: China Disabled Persons' Federation
资料来源:中国残联

In 2020, a total of 237 thousand children with disabilities aged 0-6 years received basic rehabilitation services in China, an increase of 87 thousand children since 2016. Among persons with disabilities receiving basic rehabilitation services, children aged 0-6 years accounted for 2.2%.

2020年,全国共有23.7万名0-6岁残疾儿童接受了基本康复服务,比2016年增加8.7万人,接受基本康复服务的残疾人中0-6岁残疾儿童比重为2.2%。

10. Since 2016, the unit of measurement to count children with disabilities receiving basic rehabilitation training and services changed from person-times to persons.
2016年起“残疾儿童接受基本康复训练和服务人数”统计口径有变化,计量单位由人次改为人。

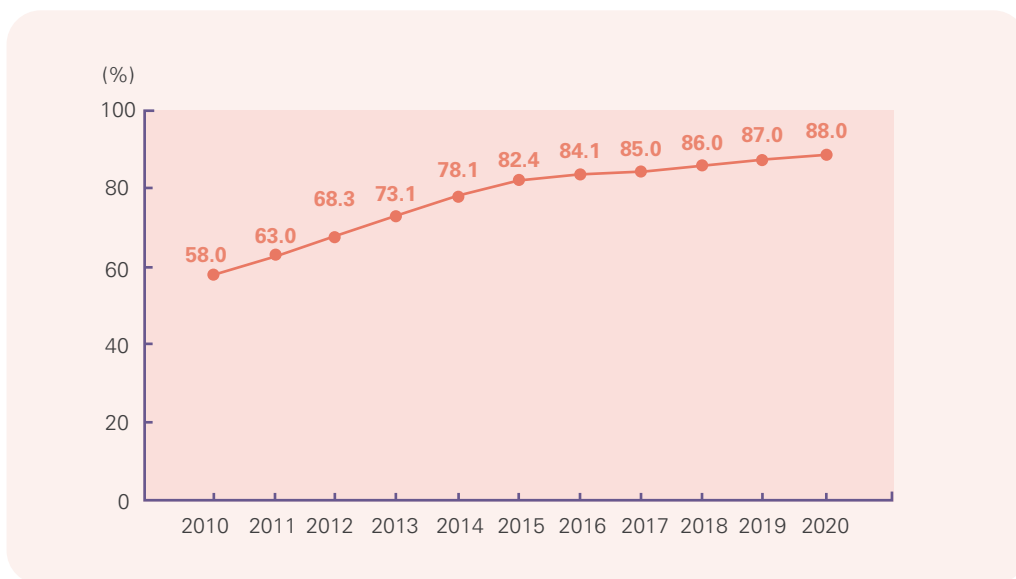
VII. Women, Children and Environment

七、妇女儿童与环境

NPA-Women target: proportion of rural population benefiting from centralized water supply increases to about 85%

《妇纲》目标:农村集中式供水受益人口比例提高到85%左右

Figure 7.1 Proportion of rural population benefiting from centralized water supply
图7.1 农村集中式供水受益人口比例



Source: Ministry of Water Resources
资料来源:水利部

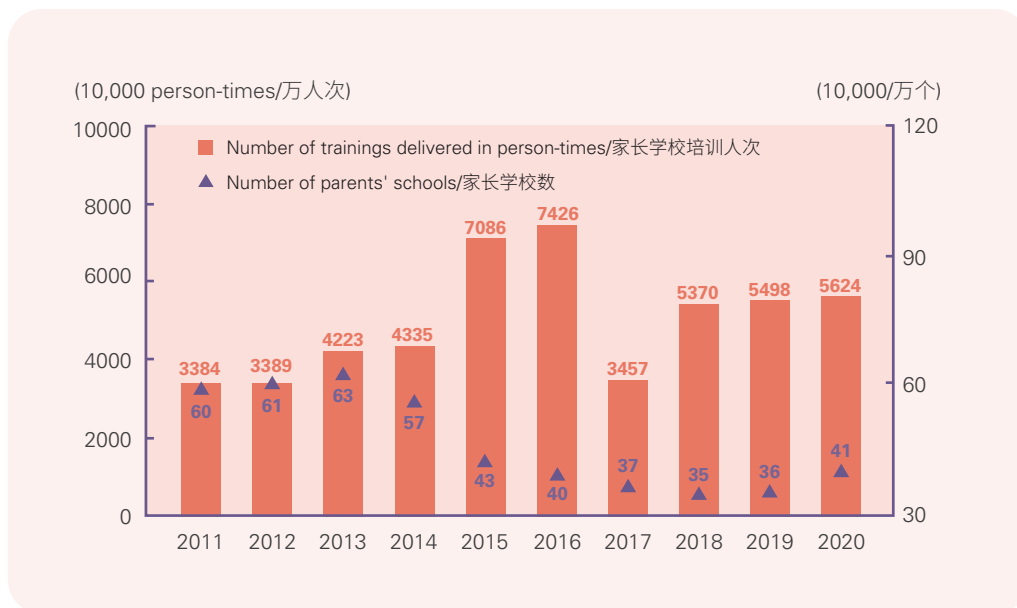
In 2018, 18 ministries including the Leading Group Office of Rural Work jointly issued the *Rural Living Environment Improvement and Clean Village Action Plan*, and initiated and implemented key actions to improve the environment in villages. At present, the objectives and tasks outlined in the three-year action plan have been fully achieved, and more than 95% of villages in the country have carried out the key actions. The environmental and health awareness among rural residents were further enhanced, and the living environment in rural areas has become clean and tidy. In 2020, 88% of residents benefited from centralized

water supply in rural areas, an increase of 30 percentage points since 2010, achieving the "about 85%" target outlined in the NPA-Women.

2018年,中央农办等18个部门联合印发《农村人居环境整治村庄清洁行动方案》,启动并实施村庄清洁行动,目前农村人居环境整治三年行动方案目标任务全面完成,全国95%以上的村庄开展了清洁行动,村民的环境与健康意识进一步增强,村庄环境趋于干净整洁。2020年,农村集中式供水受益人口比重达到88%,比2010年提高30个百分点,实现《妇纲》“达到85%左右”的目标。

NPA-Children target: parenting competency and quality of family education improves
《儿纲》目标:儿童家长素质提升,家庭教育水平提高

Figure 7.2 Number of parents' schools and number of trainings delivered in person-times
图7.2 家长培训学校数和培训人次



Source: All-China Women's Federation
资料来源:全国妇联

To comprehensively improve the competency of students, school education, social education and family education are equally integral. Effective parent training programs delivered through parents' schools can establish a bridge between home and school, facilitate communication between parents and teachers, and support the comprehensive and healthy growth of children. In 2020, there were 410 thousand parents' schools across the country, and trainings were delivered 56.24 million person-times.

全面提高学生素质,学校教育、社会教育和家庭教育缺一不可。有效开展家长学校培训,建立起家、校联系的桥梁,有助于家庭与学校、家长与教师的沟通,有利于促进孩子的健康成长和全面发展。2020年,全国共有家长学校数41万个,培训5624万人次。

NPA-Children target: children are provided with abundant and healthy cultural products
《儿纲》目标:为儿童提供丰富、健康向上的文化产品

Table 7.1 Number of key cultural products for children
表7.1 儿童主要文化产品情况

Year 年份	Children's books (10,000 copies) 儿童图书出版物 (万册/张)	Children's audio and video materials (10,000 copies) 儿童音像制品 (万盒/张)	Children's literature in public libraries (10,000 volumes) 公共图书馆少儿文献 (万册)
2010	35781	3780	
2011	37800	6051	3099
2012	47823	4034	4574
2013	45686	3149	5626
2014	49693	1681	6377
2015	55564	2010	7371
2016	77789	2488	8597
2017	82007	2600	10000
2018	88858	2480	11466
2019	94555	1698	13124
2020	90432	1142	15110

Source: Ministry of Culture and Tourism, State Administration of Radio, Film and Television,
and China Association for Science and Technology
资料来源:文化和旅游部,广电总局,中国科协

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, cultural products for children and adolescents have become more abundant, gradually meeting their growing cultural needs. In 2020, for students in junior secondary education and below, there were 43 thousand types of children's books with 904 million copies published, and 11.42 million copies of audio and video materials for children published. Moreover, there were 151 million volumes of children's literature in 3,212 public libraries across the country, which was 4.9 times that of 2011.

《儿纲》实施以来,儿童文化产品供给日益丰富,青少年儿童日益增长的文化需求逐步得到满足。2020年,全国出版初中及以下少年儿童图书4.3万种9亿册,出版儿童音像制品1142万盒(张);全国3212个公共图书馆共有少儿文献1.5亿册,是2011年的4.9倍。

Table 7.1 continued
表7.1 续

Year 年份	Broadcasting time of children's radio programs (hours:minutes) 少儿广播节目 播出时间 (时:分)	Broadcasting time of children's TV programs (hours:minutes) 少儿电视节目 播出时间 (时:分)	Broadcasting time of animated TV programs (hours: minutes) 电视动画节目 播出时间 (时:分)	Children's visits to science and technology museums (10,000 person-times) 未成年人 参观科技馆人次 (万人次)	Children's visits to museums (100 million person-times) 未成年人 参观博物馆人次 (亿人次)
2010					1.14
2011	135768:53	375789:03	280254:37		1.25
2012	148525:22	397243:38	304877:17	1908	1.55
2013	167613:55	417202:50	293139:57	1774	1.82
2014	215763:06	486353:28	304838:35	1891	2.02
2015	218063:51	463673:46	309060:10	2371	2.19
2016	224816:51	483778:50	328864:19	2883	2.36
2017	249777:12	571126:49	362824:48	3523	2.62
2018	265774:47	573286:95	374484:77	3446	2.70
2019	266377:26	574054:00	398685:20	1874	2.87
2020	287504:46	631218:25	446113:25		1.22

In 2020, the broadcasting time of children's radio programs, children's television programs, and animated television programs were 288 thousand hours, 631 thousand hours, and 446 thousand hours, respectively, which were 2.1 times, 1.7 times, and 1.6 times that of 2011. In 2020, children visited museums 122 million person-times across the country.

2020年,全国少儿广播节目、少儿电视节目、电视动画节目播出时间分别为28.8万小时、63.1万小时和44.6万小时,分别是2011年的2.1倍、1.7倍和1.6倍。2020年,全国未成年人参观博物馆超过1.2亿人次。

NPA-Children target: at least one full-time or part-time child social worker available in each subdistrict or town (township)

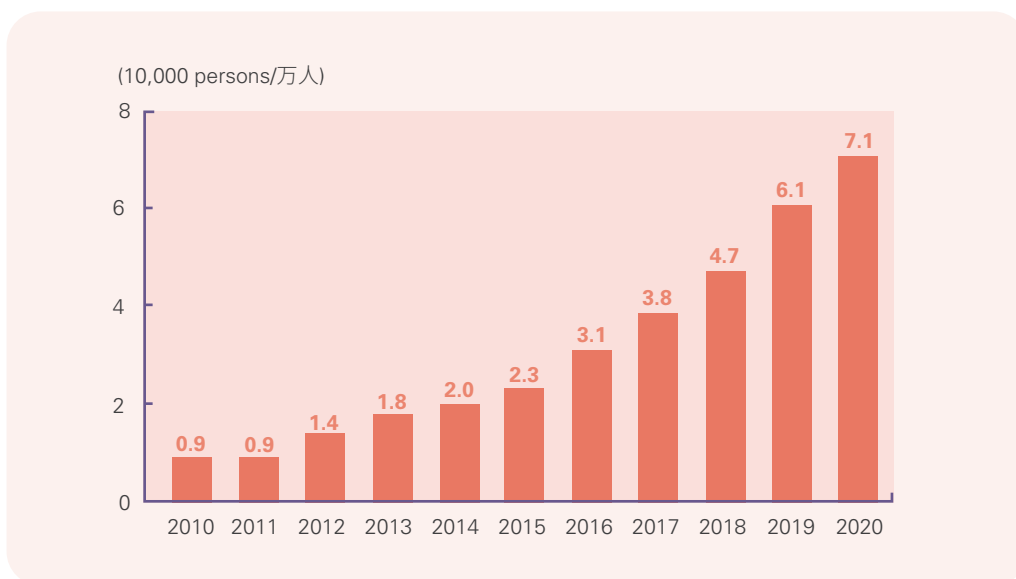
《儿纲》目标:每个街道和乡(镇)至少配备1名专职或兼职儿童社会工作者

NPA-Children target: at least one Children's Place established in over 90% of urban and rural communities to deliver services for children and their families

《儿纲》目标:90%以上的城乡社区建设1所为儿童及其家庭提供服务的儿童之家

Figure 7.3 Number of certified professional social workers in grassroots organizations

图7.3 基层组织中持有证书的专业社会工作者人数



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs

资料来源:民政部

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, the social environment for children has steadily improved. The construction of urban and rural community service systems has been greatly advanced, and Children's Places established by urban and rural communities have become a second home to support the healthy growth of children. By the end of 2020, there were 71 thousand certified professional social workers in grassroots organizations across the country, which was 7.8 times that of 2010; there were 448 thousand community service centers (or stations), which was

7.9 times that of 2010; and there were 321 thousand Children's Places (or Children's Centers)¹¹, which was 6.7 times that of 2012¹².

《儿纲》实施以来,我国儿童社会环境不断优化,城乡社区服务体系建设大力推进,依托城乡社区设立的儿童之家成为守护儿童健康成长的“第二家”。截至2020年底,全国基层组织中持有证书的专业社会工作者7.1万人,是2010年的7.8倍;共有社区服务中心(站)44.8万个,是2010年的7.9倍;共有儿童之家(或儿童中心)¹¹32.1万个,是2012年¹²的6.7倍。

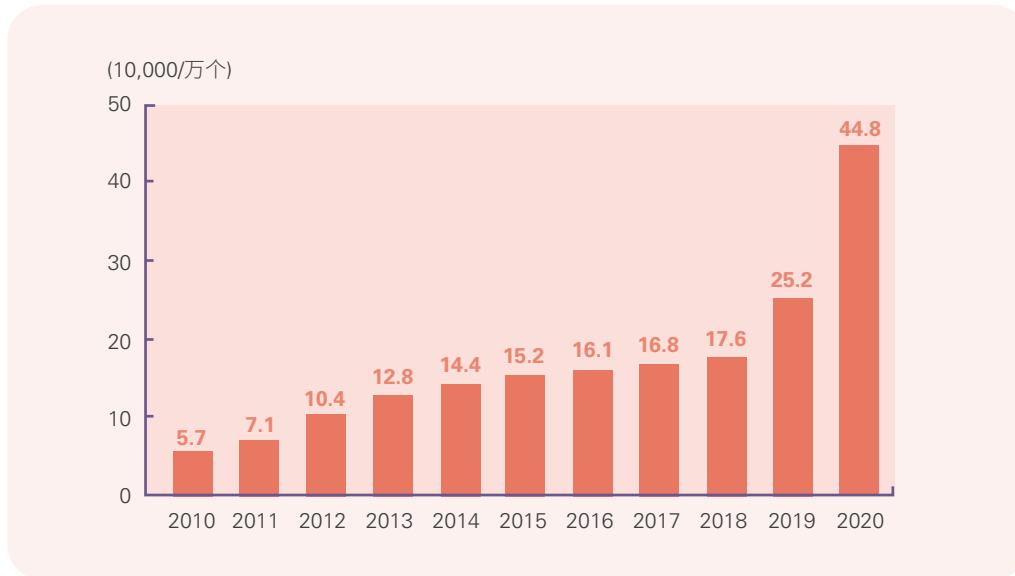
11. Data on the number of Children's Places comes from the All-China Women's Federation. The same applies below.

数据来源于妇联系统的儿童之家数,下同。

12. The All-China Women's Federation has collected relevant data since 2012.

全国妇联于2012年起建立相关统计。

Figure 7.4 Number of community service centers (or stations)
 图7.4 社区服务中心(站)数量



Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs
 资料来源:民政部

Figure 7.5 Number of Children's Places (or Children's Centers)
 图7.5 2020年儿童之家(或儿童中心)个数



Source: All-China Women's Federation
 资料来源:全国妇联

VIII. Women, Children and Legal Protection

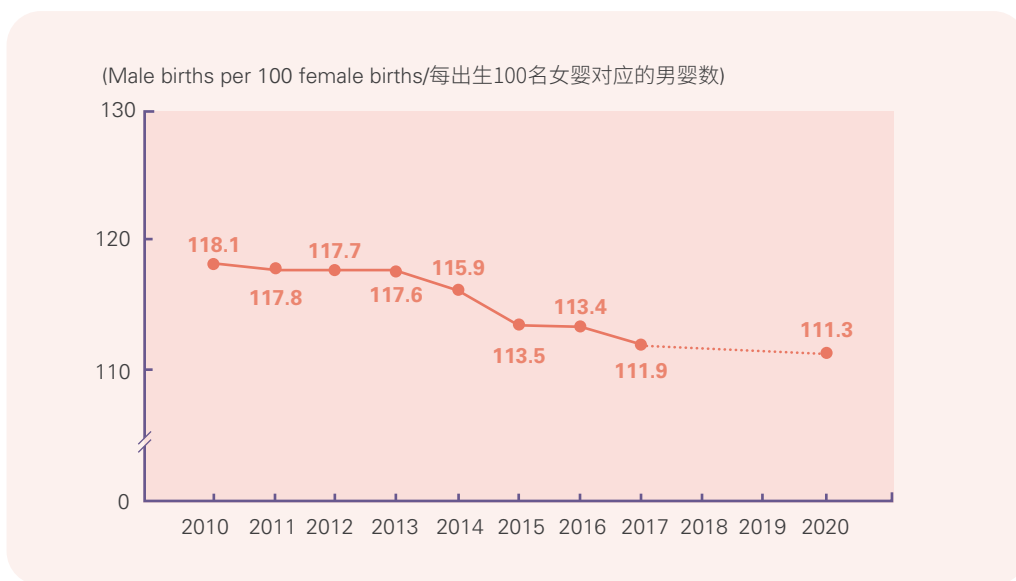
八、妇女儿童与法律

NPA-Children target: the skewed sex ratio at birth is controlled

《儿纲》目标: 出生人口性别比升高趋势得到遏制

Figure 8.1 Sex ratio at birth¹³

图8.1 出生人口性别比¹³



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

资料来源: 国家统计局

The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of male live births for every 100 female live births. Since the 1980s, China's sex ratio at birth has continued to increase, reaching a peak value of 121.2 in 2004. With the successive reform of fertility policies, the skewed sex ratio at birth in China has been controlled. In 2020, the sex ratio at birth was 111.3, a decrease of 6.8 from 2010. However, this is still higher than the normal range of 103-107 that is internationally recognized.

出生人口性别比是指每出生100名女孩所对应的出生男孩数。自20世纪80年代以来,中国出生人口性别比持续上升,最高值为2004年的121.2。随着新的生育政策相继实施,我国出生人口性别比升高趋势得到控制。2020年,出生人口性别比为111.3,比2010年下降6.8,但与国际公认正常的出生人口性别比(在103-107之间)相比,仍然偏高。

13. The National Bureau of Statistics did not publish data for 2018 and 2019.
国家统计局未发布2018年和2019年数据。

NPA-Women target: serious crimes that violate women's rights are combatted, including rape, abduction and trafficking of women, and the organization, coercion, solicitation, accommodation and introduction of women into prostitution

《妇纲》目标:严厉打击强奸、拐卖妇女和组织、强迫、引诱、容留、介绍妇女卖淫等严重侵害妇女人身权利的犯罪行为

NPA-Children target: crimes that violate children's rights are prevented and combatted

《儿纲》目标:预防和打击侵害儿童人身权利的违法犯罪行为

Table 8.1 Number of cases of violating women and children's rights solved by public security authorities (cases)

表8.1 公安机关破获侵害妇女儿童案件数(件)

Year 年份	Solved cases of rape 破获强奸 案件数	Solved case of women trafficking 破获拐卖 妇女案件数	Solved cases of the organization, coercion, solicitation, accommodation and introduction of women into prostitution 破获组织(强迫、引诱、容留、 介绍等)妇女卖淫案件数	Solved cases of child trafficking 破获拐卖 儿童案件数
2010	25952	2439	13280	2827
2011	25699	2757	12272	2979
2012	26560	4598	11616	3152
2013	25852	4537	11997	2237
2014	25326	1775	12498	1460
2015	22431	637	10180	756
2016	21091	493	10549	618
2017	21604	661	11162	546
2018	23724	434	14797	606
2019	27657	320	16950	413
2020	28616	230	14746	334

Source: Ministry of Public Security

资料来源:公安部

Since the implementation of the two NPAs, public security authorities across China have significantly cracked down on crimes against women and children, and safeguarded their legitimate rights and interests. In 2020, public security authorities solved a total of 29 thousand rape cases and 15 thousand cases related to the organization, coercion, solicitation, accommodation and introduction of women into prostitution. To effectively crack down on the trafficking of women and children, China issued its second anti-trafficking action plan, the *National Plan of Action on Combatting Human Trafficking (2013-2020)*. The government resolutely cracked down on the trafficking of women and children in accordance with the law, and increased the rectification of the "buyer's market" for human trafficking to reduce the occurrence of

trafficking of women and children at its source. As a result, the trafficking of women and children has been effectively curbed. In 2020, the public security authorities solved 230 cases on the trafficking of women and 334 cases on the trafficking of children.

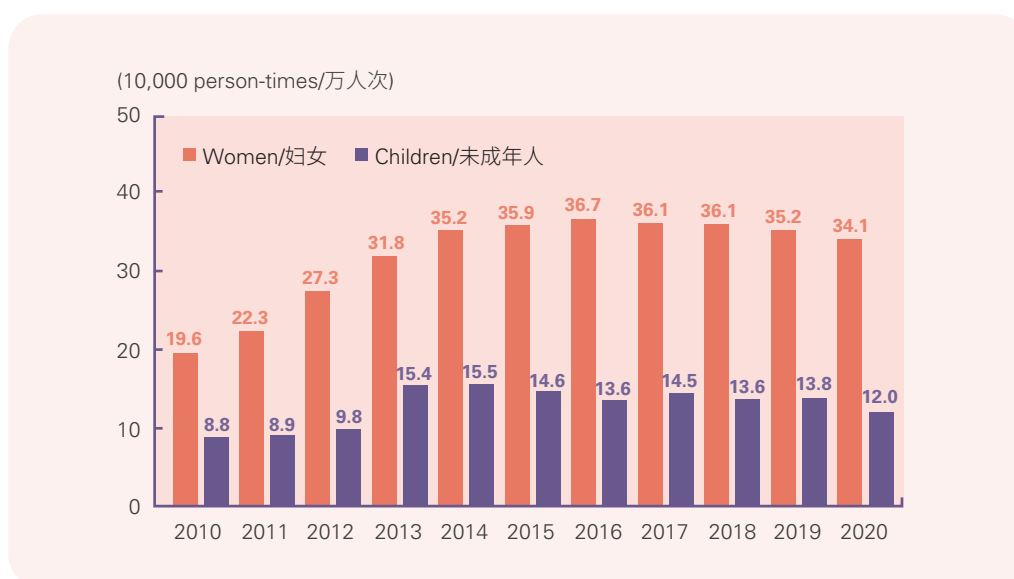
《两纲》实施以来,公安机关加大对侵害妇女儿童犯罪的打击力度,切实维护妇女儿童的合法权益。2020年,公安机关共破获强奸案件2.9万件,破获组织(强迫、引诱、容留、介绍等)妇女卖淫案件1.5万件。为有效打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪,我国发布了第二个反拐行动计划《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划(2013-2020年)》,依法坚决打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪,加大拐卖人口犯罪“买方市场”的整治力度,从源头减少拐卖妇女儿童案件的发生,拐卖妇女儿童现象得到有力遏制。2020年,公安机关分别破获拐卖妇女和儿童案件230件和334件。

NPA-Women target: women's access to legal aid is guaranteed in accordance with the law
《妇纲》目标:保障妇女依法获得法律援助和司法救助

NPA-Children target: children's access to timely and effective legal aid is guaranteed in accordance with the law

《儿纲》目标:保障儿童依法获得及时有效的法律援助和司法救助

Figure 8.2 Number of women and children who received legal aid
图8.2 获得法律援助的妇女和未成年人数



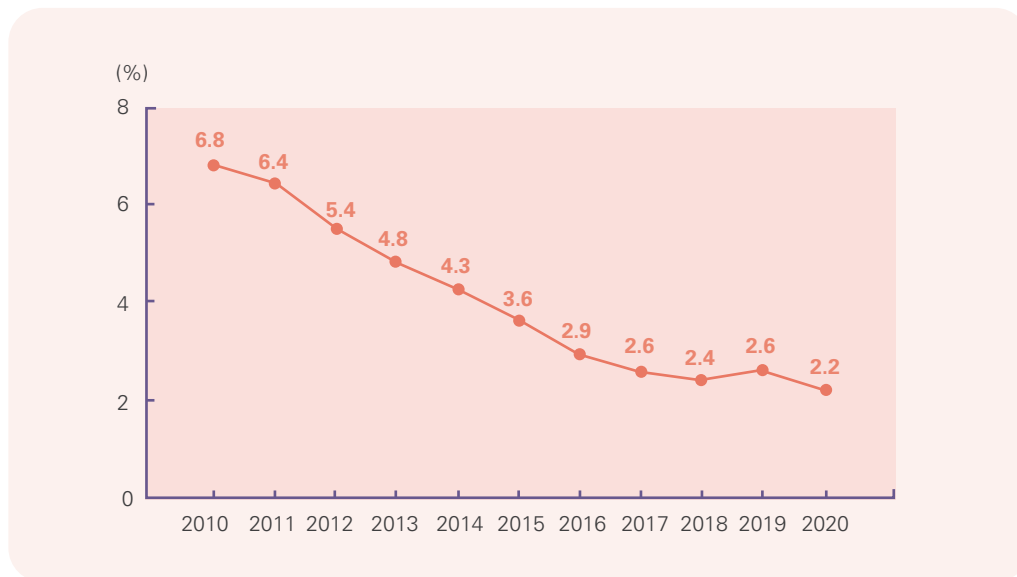
Source: Ministry of Justice
资料来源:司法部

Since the implementation of the two NPAs, legal aid support for women and children has been actively promoted; the application process for legal aid services has been streamlined; the scope of legal aid services has gradually expanded; and the quality of legal aid services has continuously improved. In 2020, there were 2,651 legal aid institutions and 75 thousand legal aid stations across the country; and legal aid services were provided 341 thousand person-times to women and 120 thousand person-times to children.

《两纲》实施以来,我国积极推进妇女和未成年人法律援助工作,法律援助申请渠道更加畅通,法律援助范围逐步扩大,法律援助质量不断提高。2020年,全国共有法律援助机构2651个,法律援助工作站点7.5万个;全国共有34.1万人次的女性和12万人次的未成年人获得了法律援助。

NPA-Children target: proportion of juvenile offenders among all criminals decreases
《儿纲》目标:降低未成年罪犯占刑事罪犯的比重

Figure 8.3 Proportion of juvenile offenders among all criminals in the same period
图8.3 未成年人犯罪人数占同期犯罪人数的比重



Source: Supreme People's Court
资料来源:最高人民法院

Since the implementation of the NPA-Children, the working mechanism for preventing juvenile delinquency has continuously improved, the number of juvenile criminal cases has steadily declined, and the rate of juvenile delinquency has dropped significantly. In 2020, there were 34 thousand juvenile offenders in China, a decrease of 50.5% from 2010. The number of juvenile offenders accounted for 2.2% of the total number of criminals in the same period, a decrease of 4.6 percentage points from 2010.

《儿纲》实施以来,预防未成年人犯罪工作机制不断健全,未成年人犯罪数量持续下降,未成年人犯罪率大幅降低。2020年,全国未成年人犯罪人数为3.4万人,比2010年减少50.5%;未成年人犯罪人数占同期犯罪人数的比重为2.2%,比2010年下降4.6个百分点。

Despite that key targets outlined in the two NPAs for 2011-2020 have been achieved on schedule, the development of women and children faces some challenges, and the issue of unbalanced and inadequate development still persists. The protection of the rights and interests of women and children in relevant areas need to be further strengthened. To promote the high-quality development of women and children in the new era, the State Council promulgated and implemented the new NPAs for 2021-2030, and laid out targets and measures on women and children's development for the next ten years. Let's join hands for achieving the targets of the new NPAs as planned!

2011-2020年《两纲》主要目标如期实现,但妇女儿童事业发展还面临一些挑战,妇女儿童发展的不平衡不充分问题依然存在,相关领域妇女儿童权益保障工作仍需加强。为推进新时代妇女儿童事业高质量发展,国务院颁布实施了2021-2030年新“两纲”,规划部署了今后十年妇女儿童发展的目标任务和策略措施。让我们共同努力,推进新“两纲”各项目标如期实现!

