国家统计局

International Workshop on Gender Statistics

Wuhan, China · July 2026

中国性别统计的现状与展望

Status and Perspectives of Gender statistics in China

中国国家统计局　赵利婧

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PART 01
中国性别统计工作历史
History of Gender Statistics Work in China

一、中国性别统计工作历史 History of gender statistics work in China

20世纪80年代	在联合国妇女发展基金会的帮助和指导下，中国开始引进“社会性别”“性别统计”的概念和方法，并把国际性别统计的一些概念和方法逐步引入到实际统计工作中。 With the assistance and guidance of the United Nations Development Foundation for Women,China began introducing the concepts and methodologies of "gender" and "gender statistics", gradually incorporating international gender statistical concepts and methods into practical statistical work.
1994年	国家统计局与联合国妇女发展基金合作撰写《中国男女比较统计改善报告》，在理论和制度方法上对中国性别统计工作制度的建立与发展进行积极探索。 In collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the NBS compiled the "China Gender Statistics Improvement Report", which actively explores the establishment and development of China's gender statistics system in terms of theoretical and institutional approaches.
1998年	国家统计局与瑞典统计局合作翻译出版《性别统计——一种寻求改变的工具》，并组织两次大规模业务培训。 The NBS and Statistics Sweden collaborated to translate and publish the book "Gender Statistics: A Tool for Change" and organized two large-scale training.

引入概念 学习经验 Introducing Concepts

一、中国性别统计工作历史 History of gender statistics work in China

1990年

国家统计局与全国妇联联合开展了第一期中国妇女社会地位调查。数据覆盖健康、教育、经济、政治、婚姻家庭、法律、性别观念等多个领域，为研究妇女生存、发展及男女平等问题提供了丰富的统计资料。

The NBS and the All China Women's Federation jointly conducted the first survey on the social status of Chinese women. The survey data covers multiple fields such as health, education, economy, politics, marriage and family, law, gender concepts, etc,providing rich statistical data for the study of women's survival, development, and gender equality issues.

1995年始

1995年，国家统计局编辑出版了中国第一本性别统计资料《中国社会中的女人和男人——事实与数据1995年》。1999年，在联合国妇女发展基金会和瑞典统计专家的帮助下编写了第二本。为之后定期出版性别统计资料奠定基础。

The NBS published China's first gender-related statistical report, titled “Women and Men in Chinese Society—Facts and Data 1995”. In 1999, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and Swedish statistical experts, the second edition was compiled. To lay the foundation for regularly publishing gender statistics in the future.

1995年

中国颁布实施第一个周期的中国妇女发展纲要，对纲要目标的监测评估推进了中国性别统计工作机制的初步建立。

China promulgated and implemented the first cycle of the National Program for Women’ s Development , and the monitoring and evaluation of the goals outlined in the Program facilitated the initial establishment of China's gender statistics work mechanism.

积极探索 尝试建立 Attempt to establish

一、中国性别统计工作历史 History of gender statistics work in China

20世纪初	中国颁布实施第二个周期的中国妇女发展纲要，明确国家统计局监测组牵头职能。 China promulgated and implemented the second cycle of the National Program for Women’ s Development, clarify the function of the NBS to take the lead in carrying out monitoring work.
2011年	中国颁布实施第三个周期的中国妇女发展纲要。国家统计局开展年度监测分析。 China promulgated and implemented the third cycle of the National Program for Women’ s Development。 The NBS conducts annual monitoring and analysis.
2021年	中国颁布实施第四个周期妇女发展纲要，明确提出要“落实并逐步完善性别统计监测方案”。 China promulgated and implemented the fourth cycle of the two NPAs, explicitly stating the need to "implement and gradually improve the gender statistics monitoring program".
2022年	新修订的《中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法》：“完善性别统计监测指标体系”。 the newly revised Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests stipulated that "we should improve the gender statistics monitoring indicator system".
2024年	国家统计局正式建立《性别统计监测制度》。 The National Bureau of Statistics officially established the "Gender Statistics Monitoring System".

正式建立 逐步规范 Formally established

国家统计局

一、中国性别统计工作历史 History of gender statistics work in China

2024年

2024年，国家统计局开展第三次全国时间利用调查，填补家庭领域分性别统计数据空白。2026年，建立年度时间利用调查制度，有效提升性别统计数据频次。

The NBS conducted the third national time use survey to fill the gap in gender specific statistical data in the household sector. In 2026,the NBS establish an annual time use survey system to effectively increase the frequency of gender statistics data.

2025年

全球妇女峰会在北京召开，46个国家和国际组织领导人、代表参加，全球妇女全面发展新进程加快推进。

The Global Women's Summit was held in Beijing, attended by leaders and representatives from 46 countries and international organizations, accelerating the new process of women's comprehensive development.

2025年

国家统计局首次派员参加第十届联合国性别统计全球论坛。应邀加入了联合国性别统计机构间专家组。

The NBS sent representatives for the first time to participate in the 10th United Nations Global Forum on Gender Statistics and were invited to join the United Nations Inter Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics.

2025年

国家统计局研究建立性别统计监测指标体系。

The National Bureau of Statistics is studying the establishment of a gender statistics monitoring indicator system.

加快推进 逐步健全 Accelerate the advancement

PART 02
中国性别统计工作现状
Current Status of Gender Statistics Work inChina

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中国性别统计工作现状
Current Status of Gender Statistics Work in China

工作机制逐步健全

The working echanism has been gradually improved

统计内容逐步丰富

The statistical content is gradually enriching

信息化水平不断提高

The level of informatization has been continuously improved

统计产品更加多样

Gender statistical products are abundant and diverse

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工作机制逐步健全

The working echanism has been gradually improved.

- 1990年成立负责妇女儿童工作的议事协调机构：国务院妇女儿童工作委员会
- *In 1990, the State Council Working Committee on Women and Children is established. The deliberative and coordinating body responsible for women's and children's work nationwide.*

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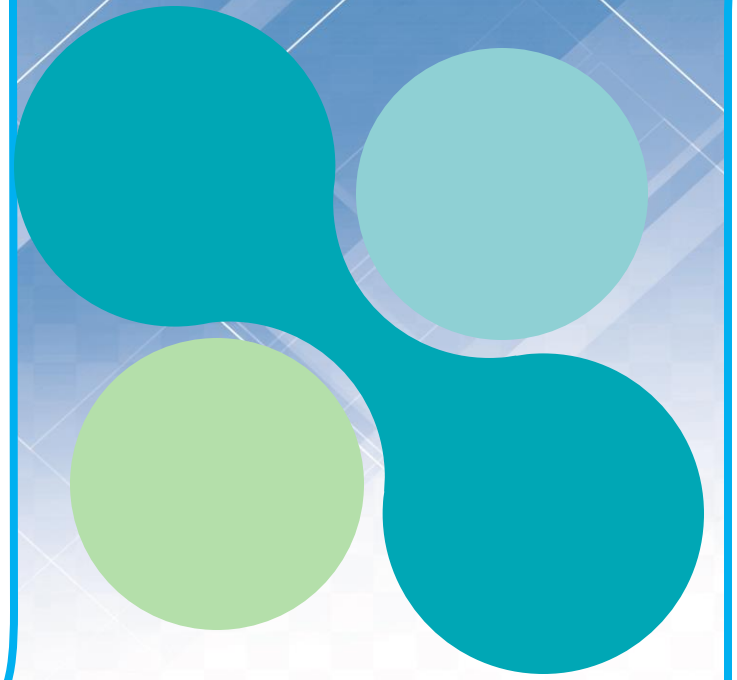
- 国家统计局既是国务院妇女儿童工作委员会成员单位之一，也是牵头负责纲要实施的统计监测工作的单位，牵头组建监测组。
- *The NBS is both a member unit and the unit leading the statistical monitoring work for the implementation of the two NPAs.*



- 监测组成员单位负责本部门本领域妇女儿童发展数据、性别统计相关数据的收集整理，并向国家统计局报送。
- *Relevant departments are responsible for collecting and organizing data on women's and children's development and gender statistics in their respective fields, and submitting them to the National Bureau of Statistics.*

- 进一步完善两纲监测工作机制，如加强定期成员单位会商机制、监测评估报告审议机制等。
- *Further improve the monitoring mechanism, such as strengthening the regular member unit consultation mechanism, the monitoring and evaluation report review mechanism.*

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两纲监测组会商机制
the regular member unit consultation mechanism

监测组成员单位工作会议
Monitoring team member unit work meeting

组织最高法、最高检、教育部、公安部、民政部、司法部、人社部、卫健委、全国妇联等20余个相关部门布置年度监测数据报送工作，讨论交流部门数据报送存在的问题和解决办法。

两纲统计监测报告审议会议
Monitoring Report Review Meeting

组织20余个相关部门共同对监测数据质量进行评估审定，就两纲统计监测报告内容研提意见。

监测组牵头单位会商会议
Lead unit consultation meeting

与国务院妇儿工委办共同审定两纲统计监测报告内容，切实发挥监测评估领导小组牵头单位职责

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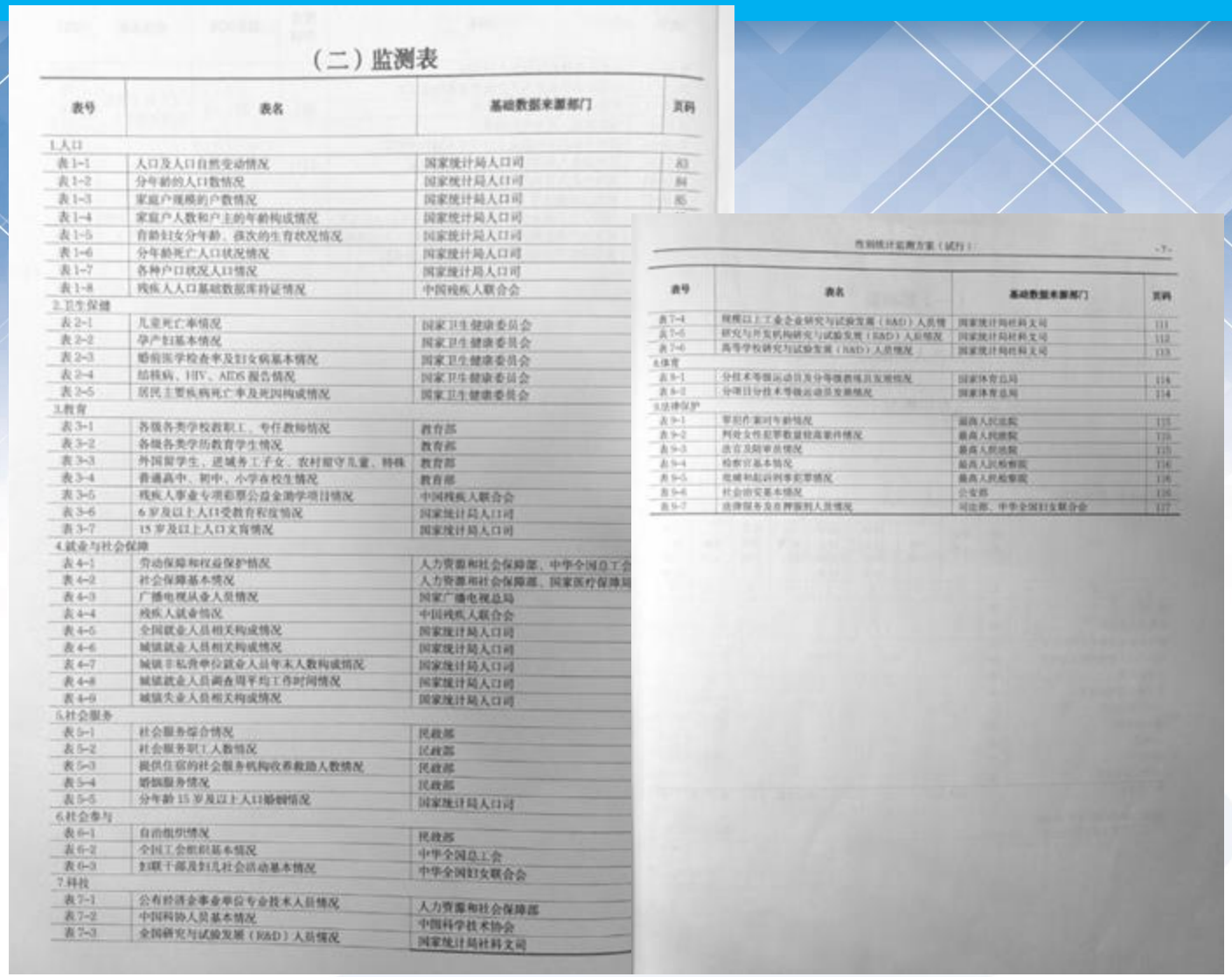
统计内容逐步丰富

The statistical content is gradually enriching.

- 性别统计内容覆盖**人口、卫生保健、教育、就**业和社会保障、社会服务、**社会参与、科技、体育、法律保**护**等九大**领域，**共**计**两千余**项
- *In Over 2,000 gender-related statistical indicators are included in the system. Cover 9 major areas: population, healthcare, education, employment and social security, social services, social participation, science and technology, sports, and legal protection.*



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性别统计指标数据来源

不同行业主管部门（如教育部、卫健委、**民政部等**）**在不同**领域开展相关统计调查。

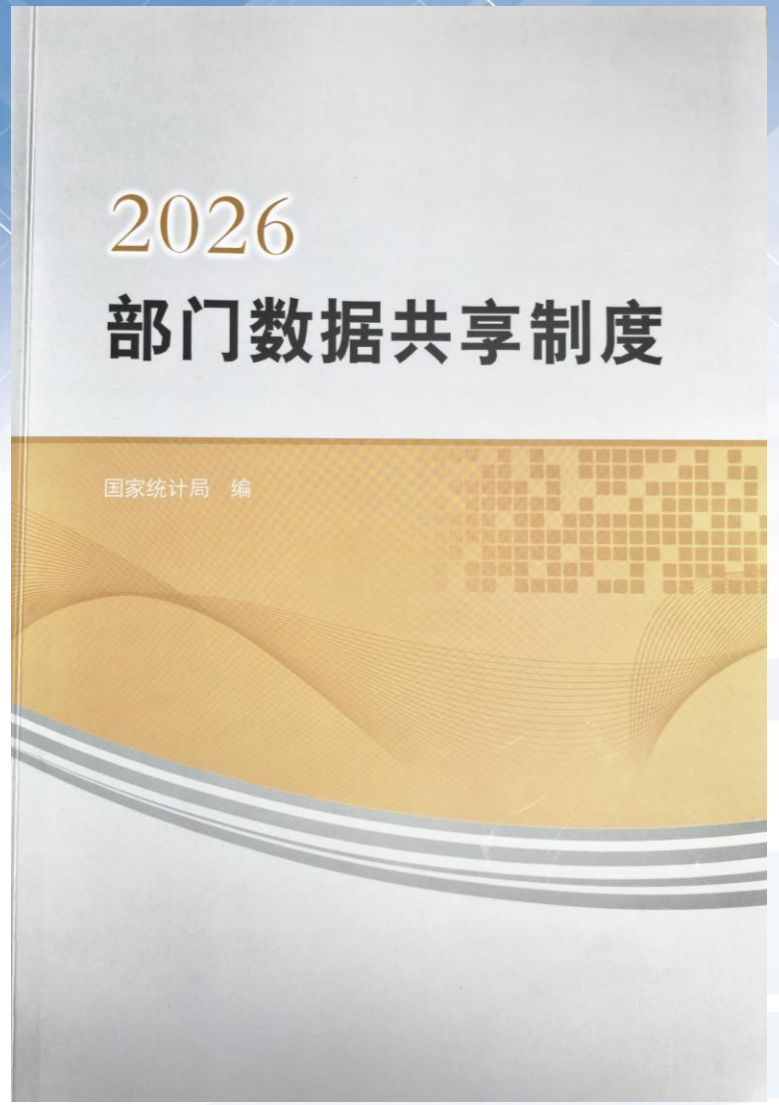
- *Various industry authorities (such as the Ministry of Education, the National Health Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc.) organize statistical surveys in various fields.*

Please refer to the portal website of the National Bureau of Statistics for details

国家统计局

性别统计指标数据来源

- 国家统计局开展人口、就业、住户相关调查、时间利用调查，生产汇总性别统计相关数据
- *The NBS conducts statistical surveys on population, employment, households, etc.*
- 国家统计局收集整理汇总其他部门报送的性别统计相关数据
- *Collecting gender-related statistical data from other departments according to the "Gender Statistics Monitoring System".*



Please refer to the portal website of the National Bureau of Statistics for details

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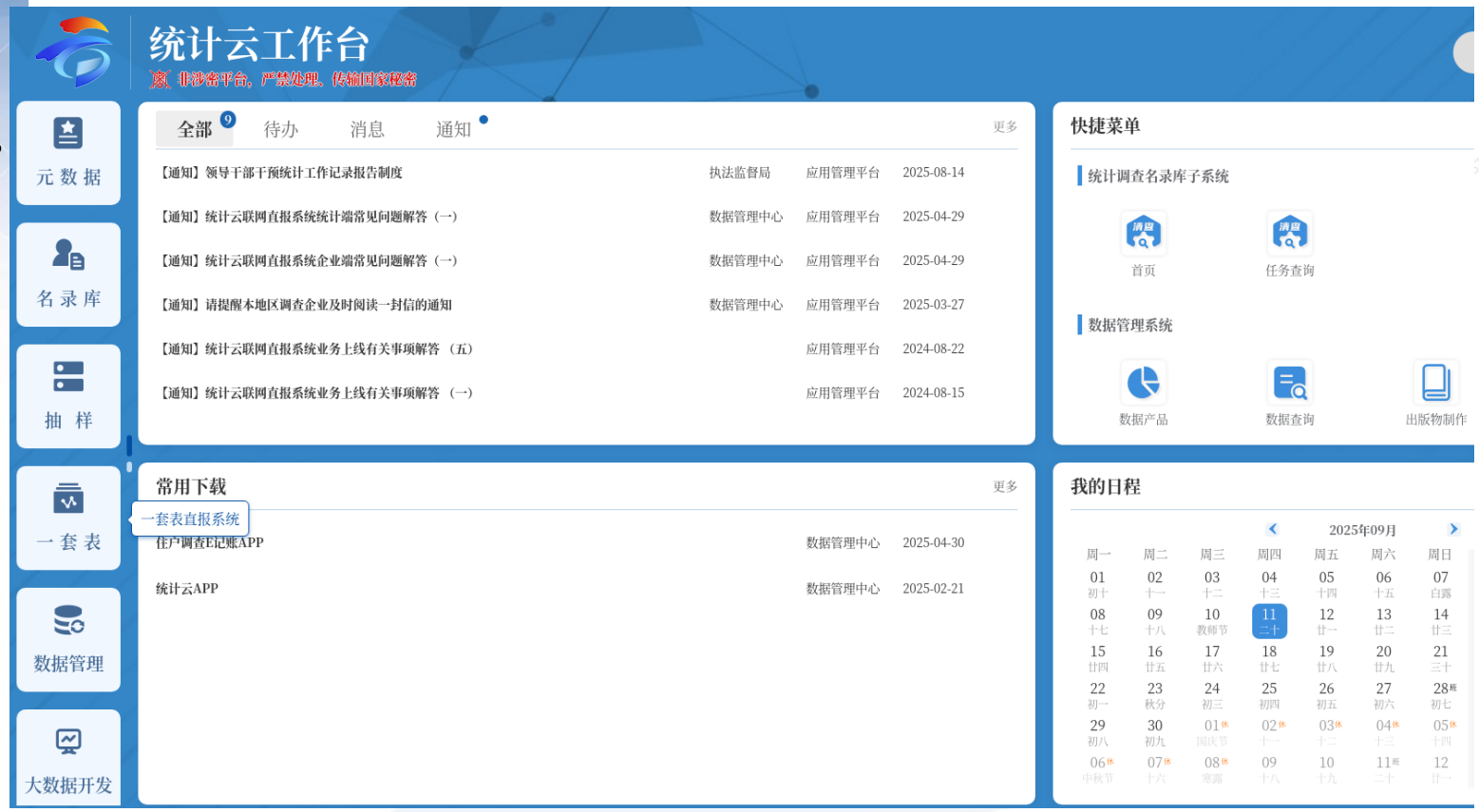
信息化水平不断提高

The level of informatization has been continuously improved.

- 国家统计局建立统计云信息化系统。*The NBS has established a data submission and processing platform named “statistical cloud”.*
- 相关部门通过平台报送综合统计数据。*Relevant departments submit gender-related statistics on line.*
- 实现在线搜集、审核、存储数据。*Collection, review, and storage gender-related statistics on line.*



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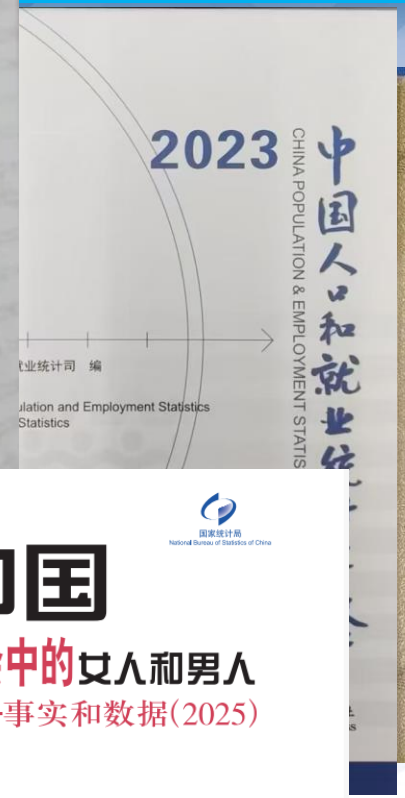
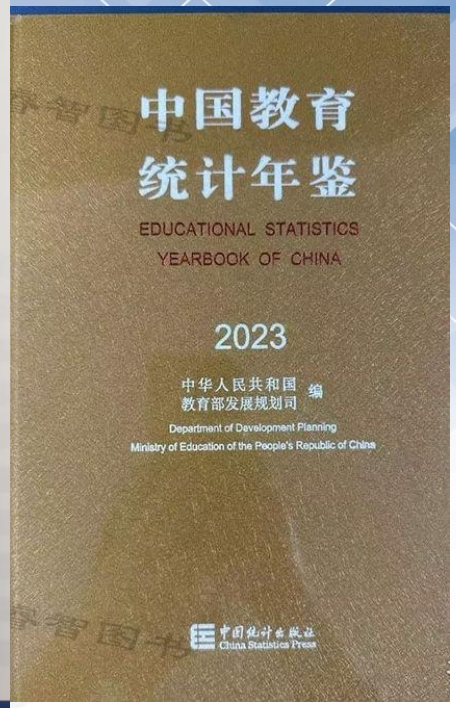
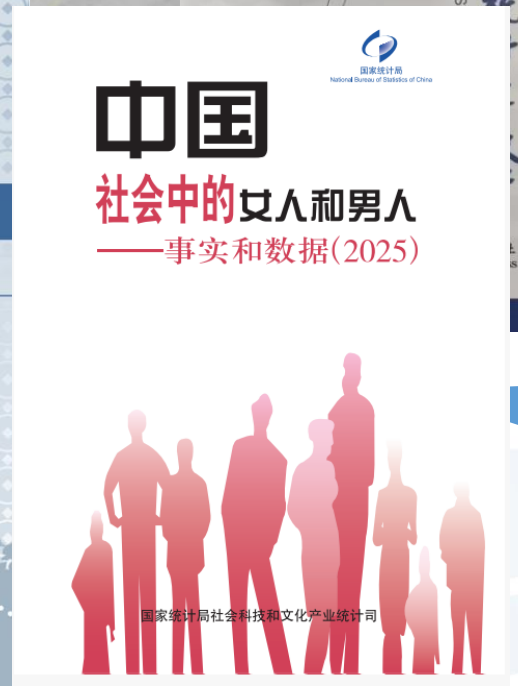
统计产品更加多样

Gender statistical products are abundant and diverse.

- 印制出版多种统计资料
  Diversified statistical products.







Pocket Book of Gender Statistics

国家统计局
National Bureau of Statistics of China

中国
社会中的女人和男人
——事实和数据(2025)

国家统计局社会科技和文化产业统计司

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国家统计局
National Bureau of Statistics of China

Women and Men in China
Facts and Figures 2025

Department of Social, Science, Technology and Cultural Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics

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Table 1-1 Total population and sex ratio, as of year-end

Year	Population (10,000 persons)		
	Total	Female	
1953	58796	28328	
1964	70499	34357	
1982	101654	49302	
1990	114333	55429	
2000	126743	61306	
2010	134091	65343	
2020	141212	68855	
2021	141260	68949	
2022	141175	68969	
2023	140967	68935	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population surveys of various years
Note: The total population and the population by

Chart 1-1 Population pyramids

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population censuses of various years

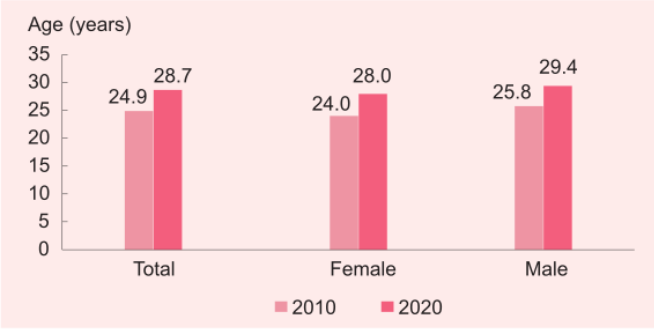
Table 2-1 Marital status composition of the population aged 15 and above (%)

Year	Unmarried		
	Total	Female	Male
1990	25.1	21.1	29.
1995	20.0	16.4	23.
2000	20.3	16.7	23.
2010	21.6	18.5	24.
2015	19.7	16.4	22.
2020	19.2	15.7	22.

Year	Divorced		
	Total	Female	Male
1990	0.6	0.3	0.
1995	0.7	0.5	1.
2000	0.9	0.7	1.
2010	1.4	1.2	1.
2015	1.7	1.5	1.
2020	2.4	2.2	2.

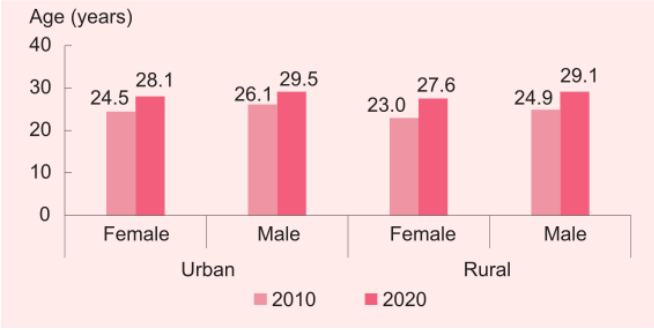
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Popul population sample surveys of various years

Chart 2-1 Average age at first marriage, 2010 and 2020



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2010 Population Census of China; China Population Census Yearbook 2020*

Chart 2-2 Average age at first marriage, by urban-rural and sex, 2010 and 2020



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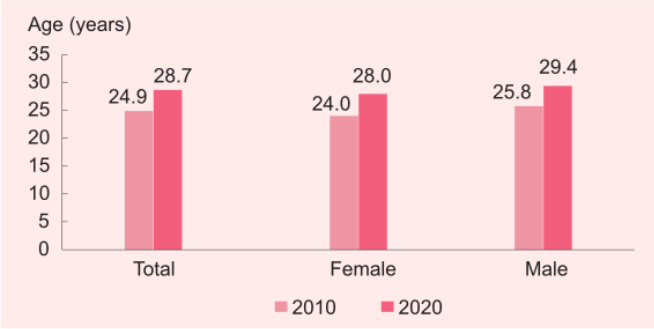
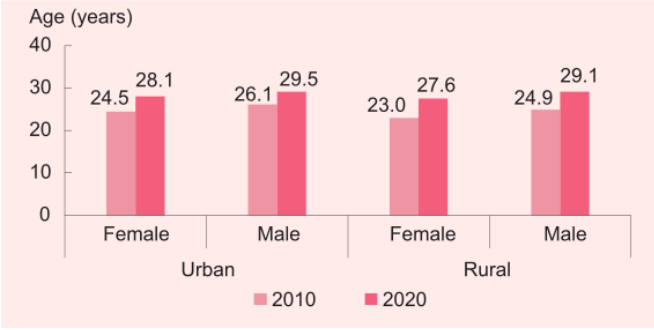
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Popul population sample surveys of various years

Chart 2-1 Average age at first marriage, 2010 and 2020



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2010 Population Census of China; China Population Census Yearbook 2020*

Chart 2-2 Average age at first marriage, by urban-rural and sex, 2010 and 2020



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, *Tabulation on the 2010 Population Census of China; China Population Census Yearbook 2020*

国家统计局

统计产品更加多样

Gender statistical products are abundant and diverse.

- 印制出版多种年鉴资料
- *Diversified statistical products.*
- 通过门户网站发布统计数据
- *Publicly release statistical data on departments portals websites.*

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- 通过多种媒体发布统计数据图解视频
- *Publish videos and illustrations through Weibo, WeChat, and other platforms.*

PART 03
中国性别统计主要数据展示
Main Data of Gender Statistics in China

健康领域 Health

平均预期寿命
The average life expectancy

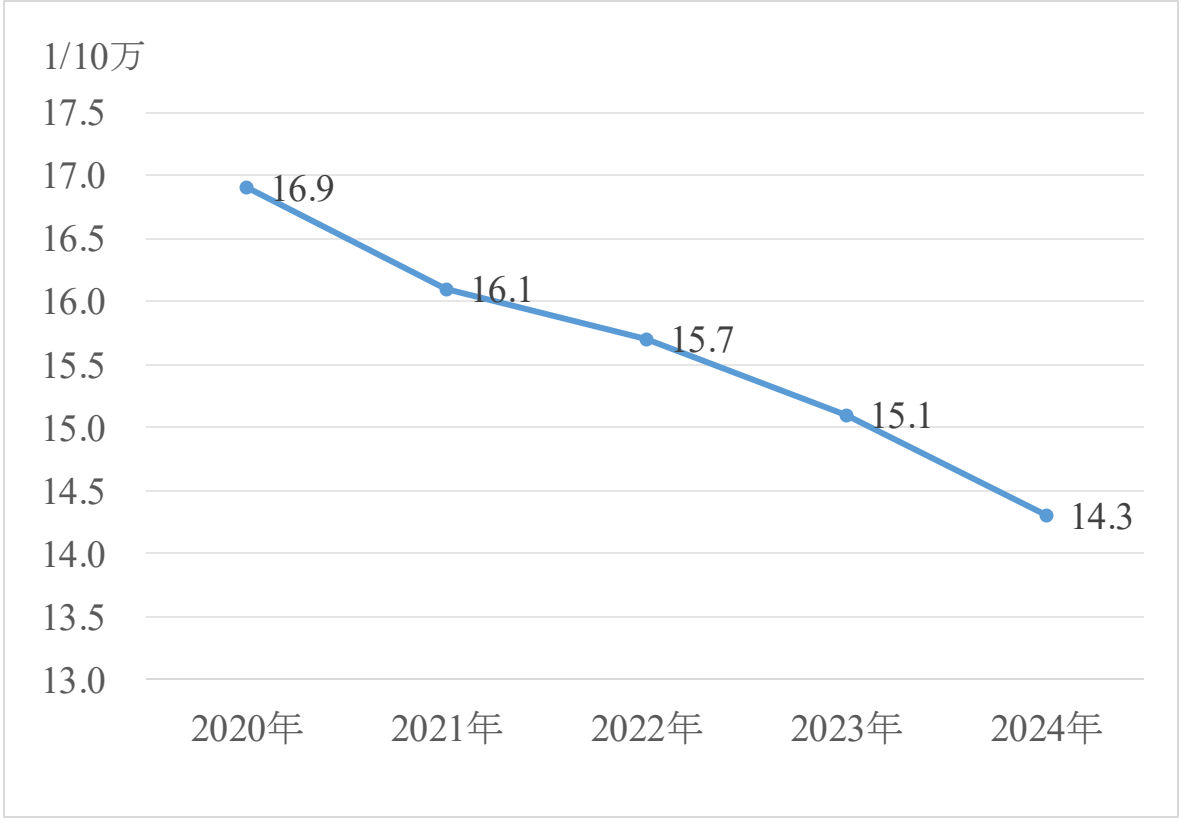
- 据联合国《世界人口展望》测算结果，2020年，我国女性的人均预期寿命水平在184个国家中位列第62位，比世界女性平均水平高4岁。
- *According to the estimation results of the United Nations' World Population Prospects, in 2020, China's female population ranked 62nd out of 184 countries in terms of average life expectancy, which was 4 years higher than the world average for women.*

Year	Total (year)			Female —Male
		Male	Female	
1981	67.77	66.28	69.27	2.99
1990	68.55	66.84	70.47	3.63
2000	71.40	69.63	73.33	3.70
2005	72.95	70.83	75.25	4.42
2010	74.83	72.38	77.37	4.99
2015	76.34	73.64	79.43	5.79
2020	77.93	75.37	80.88	5.51

健康领域
Health

孕产妇死亡率
The maternal mortality rate

- 孕产妇死亡率（妇幼健康核心指标）逐年下降，2024年为14. 3/10万，被世界卫生组织列为妇幼健康高绩效的10个国家之一。
- *As a core indicator of maternal and child health, the maternal mortality rate has been decreasing year by year, reaching 14.3/100000 in 2024, and has been listed as one of the 10 high-performance countries in maternal and child health by the World Health Organization.*



教育领域
Education

小学学龄儿童净入学率

Net enrollment rate of primary school-age

- 小学学龄女童净入学率自2015年以来连续保持在99. 9%以上，与男童基本持平。义务教育阶段性别差距基本消除。
- *girls has remained above 99.9% since 2015, basically on par with boys, and the gender gap in compulsory education has been basically eliminated.*

基础教育性别差距基本消除 The gender gap in basic education has been basically eliminated

高等教育男女比例基本均衡 The gender ratio in higher education is basically balanced

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
普通高中在校生中女生所占比例（%） Net enrollment rate of regular senior high school-age	50.4	50.2	49.9	49.5	49.3
高等学校在校生中女生所占比例（%） Net enrollment rate of higher education school-age	50.9	50.2	50.0	49.9	50.8

就业领域
Employment

女性就业人员占全部就业人员比例
The proportion of female employees among all employed people

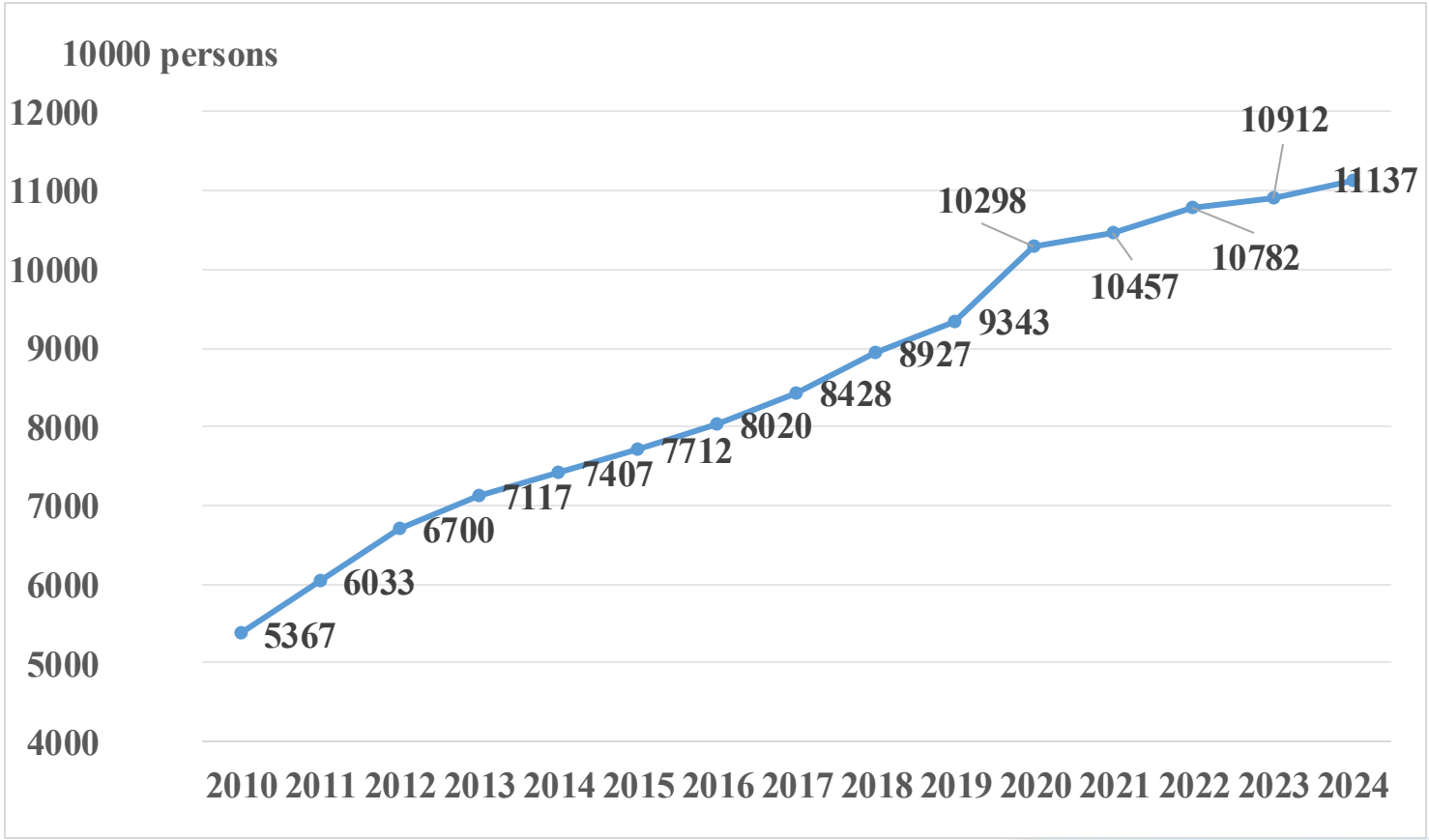
- 2024年，中国全社会就业人员中女性占比超过四成。
- *Among all employed individuals in society, women account for more than 40%.*

Year	Total(10000)	Male（%）	Female（%）
2010	76105	55.3	44.7
2015	76320	57.1	42.9
2020	75064	56.5	43.5
2021	74652	56.9	43.1
2022	73351	56.8	43.2
2023	74041	56.7	43.3

社会保障领域
Social security

女性参与生育保险人数
The number of women participating in maternity insurance

- 2024年，女性参与生育保险人数达1.11亿，比2010年增加5769万人。
- *In 2024, the number of women participating in maternity insurance across the society reached 111 million, an increase of 57.69 million compared to 2010.*



法律保护领域
Legal protection

- 女性遭受家庭暴力比例明显降低
- *The proportion of women experiencing domestic violence has significantly decreased.*
- 根据反家庭暴力法对家庭暴力概念的界定，在婚姻生活中女性遭受过配偶身体暴力和精神暴力的比例为8. 6%，比2010年下降了5. 2个百分点。
- *According to the definition of the concept of domestic violence in the Anti Domestic Violence Law, the proportion of women who have experienced physical and mental violence from their spouse in marriage is 8.6%, a decrease of 5.2 percentage points from 2010.*
- 数据来源：第四期中国妇女社会地位调查主要数据情况发布结果。
- *Data source: Main data released from the Fourth China Women's Social Status Survey.*

PART 04
中国性别统计工作完善方向
Considerations for Improving Gender Statistics Work in China

- **不断丰富分性别统计内容 Continuously enrich gender-disaggregated statistics**

  会同有关部门不断推进相关部门分性别指标设置和数据获取，积极开展时间利用调查等重要调查拓展分性别统计数据获取渠道。

- **扎实开展性别统计监测分析 Solidly carry out gender statistical monitoring and analysis**

  及时完善《**性**别统计监测制度》，**全面及**时收集分性别统计数据；开展性别统计监测分析，**探索从大数据利用、分年**龄交叉分析等多角度开展分析研究。

- **研究构建中国性别发展指数 Research on constructing the China Gender Development Index**

  充分学习利用国际性别统计指数构建方法，**探索构建中国性**别发展指数。

- **深化性别统计领域国际交流合作 Deepen international exchanges and cooperation in the field of gender statistics**

  积极参与性别统计机构间专家组，**深度参与国**际性别统计标准和方法研究制定；加强和其他国家间学习交流。

国家统计局

Thank you !

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