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WORKING TOWARDS THE  
**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS** FOR  
**CHILDREN IN CHINA**



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are a UN initiative, formally adopted by Member States at the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015. The SDGs include 17 Goals and 169 targets over a period of 15 years (from 2016-2030), with the aim to address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice.

This series of postcards focuses on 10 SDG goals and corresponding indicators that most impact children, as identified by UNICEF. When relevant statistics were not available, proxy indicators were used. Of the 10 SDGs for children, four SDGs do not have publicly available data for relevant indicators. These are: SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

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The majority of the data used is sourced from official surveys and statistical publications. For more information, please refer to *Children in China: An Atlas of Social Indicators 2018*.



# 1 NO POVERTY

1990 to 2015  
**National Poverty**

**746 million**

**people in China**  
were lifted out  
of poverty  
(international extreme  
poverty line)



in 2017  
**Child Poverty**

**3.9%**  
or  
**8 million**

**rural children**  
were living below the  
national poverty line



in 2017  
**Government Expenditure**



**Education**



**Social security  
and employment**



**Health and  
family planning**



in 2017  
**Dibao Coverage**

among  
**children aged 0-17**

**2.7%**  
or  
**7.24 million**



**Rural children**  
**5.19 million**



**Urban children**  
**2.05 million**

**SDG 1 commits the world to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.** This includes a target to at least halve multi-dimensional child poverty by 2030. Worldwide, children are more likely to be poor than adults. Progress on poverty has been strong in China, but many children are still suffering. To address this, we need to:

- Collect data and evidence on child poverty in all its forms.
- Expand social protection systems to prevent poverty in childhood.
- Reach every family with quality services to fulfil each child's potential.

Find out more by reading about UNICEF's work on *Social Policy*.



# 2 ZERO HUNGER

1990 to 2013

## Stunting Prevalence

among children under five decreased from

**33.1%**

to



**8.1%**



average height

in 2013

## Wasting Prevalence

among children under five

**1.9%**

**wasted**



2002 to 2012

## Overweight Prevalence

among children under six increased from

**6.5%**

to

**8.4%**



in 2013

## Minimum Acceptable Diet

**27.4%**

children aged 6-23 months



**Malnutrition**

## **SDG 2 seeks sustainable solutions to ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030.**

**One way to do so is through the promotion of breastfeeding. Global health authorities agree that breastmilk is unquestionably better for infant nutrition than any powdered milk formula.**

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life and continued breastfeeding up to two years of age and beyond accompanied by high quality complementary feeding is the best investment for the optimal growth and intellectual development of children.

How can you help? Visit UNICEF's *Early Moments Matter* campaign page.



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER

## 1990 to 2017 Maternal Mortality Ratio

1990 **88.9**

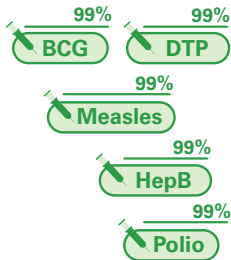
2017 **19.6** 

for every 100,000 live births



## since 2009 Vaccination Coverage

among 1-year-olds reached



## in 2014 Road Traffic Injuries

among children aged 0-17

accounted for **29.0%**

of injury-related deaths



## in 2017 Child Mortality Rate

under five



**9.1**

per 1,000 live births

neonatal



**4.5**

per 1,000 live births

**SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being for all at all ages. Key to this is improving reproductive, maternal and child health, and addressing emerging threats like injuries and obesity – so that everyone has the equal opportunity to survive and thrive.**

Government, health care workers, communities and other partners need to have more resources and improved skills and knowledge so that every mother, child and adolescent can access affordable, quality health care.

Find out more by reading about UNICEF's work on *Child Survival*.



**3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING**



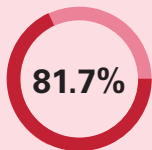
# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

in 2018

**Gross Enrolment Ratio**



pre-primary education



in 2015

**Completion Rate**

Primary

99%

Junior secondary

97%

Senior secondary

66%



Rural

43%



Urban

78%

in 2015

**Out-of-School Children**

6.3 million

children aged 15-17



in 2017

**Transition Rate**

Primary

99%

Junior secondary

95%

5%

Senior secondary

40%

vocational school

60%

regular school

not enrolled

**SDG 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. Education is not only every child's right, it is the key to a better life and critical to every nation's growth.**

- All children and adolescents in China, including those who are left-behind, living in rural and migrant areas and with disabilities, should be able to access and complete child-friendly and quality pre-primary and basic education.
- We need to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable adolescents, both in-school and out-of-school achieve higher learning and skills for life and work.

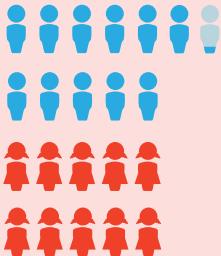
Find out more by reading about UNICEF's work on *Education*.



in 2017

## Sex Ratio at Birth

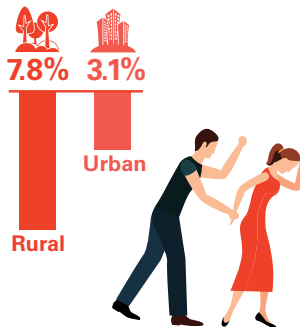
112 male births  
per 100 female births



in 2010

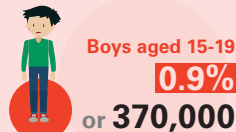
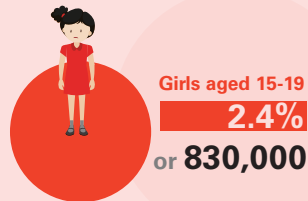
## Violence by Spouses

women suffer  
serious physical violence  
perpetuated by spouses



in 2015

## Adolescent Marriage



**SDG 5 seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Girls face a lifetime of unequal chances and we need to stop girls being left out, held back and pushed aside. To do this, we need to:**

- Increase investments in girls' health, education, protection and skills development.
- Work on changing the attitudes and policies that create inequalities for women.
- Collect, analyse and use data on violence against women and girls in all its forms.
- Speak out regarding violence against women and girls.
- Respond to gender barriers that affect girls and boys, and women and men differently.



in 2017

## Access to Water and Sanitation Services

**101 million**

people without access to **basic drinking water services**



**215 million**

people without access to **basic sanitation services**



National estimates on **handwashing** not available



in 2017

## Sanitation Coverage in Households

**Safely managed sanitation**



**National**

**72.1%**



**Rural**

**56.1%**



**Urban**

**83.7%**

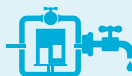
in 2017

## WASH in Schools

in basic education

**75.8%**

have **centralized water supply**



**80.1%**

have **sanitary latrines**



in 2016

## WASH in Healthcare Facilities

**Basic water services**



**91%**

**Improved and usable sanitation services**



**83%**

**Basic hygiene services**



**36%**

**SDG 6 aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are the foundation for child health, nutrition and development. To achieve our goal, we need to:**

- Invest in sanitation, integrating it in poverty reduction initiatives.
- Ensure a clean and safe environment in schools by providing safe drinking water, safe toilets and hygiene facilities.
- Strengthen healthcare facilities by improving sanitation standards, installing the appropriate sanitation facilities and ensuring the safe management of medical waste and wastewater.



**6 CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION**