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).

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.
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 15%
Social security and employment 12%
Health and family planning 7%

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.
1990 to 2013 **Stunting Prevalence** among children under five decreased from **33.1%** to **8.1%**

in 2013 **Wasting Prevalence** among children under five

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 eat a minimum acceptable diet.
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.
**Maternal Mortality Ratio**

- **1990**: 88.9
- **2017**: 19.6
  - for every 100,000 live births

**Vaccination Coverage**

- **BCG**: 99%
- **DTP**: 99%
- **Measles**: 99%
- **HepB**: 99%
- **Polio**: 99%
  - since 2009
  - among 1-year-olds reached

**Road Traffic Injuries**

- **2014**: 29.0%
  - among children aged 0-17
  - accounted for
  - of injury-related deaths

**Child Mortality Rate**

- **2017**:
  - under five: 9.1
    - per 1,000 live births
  - neonatal: 4.5
    - per 1,000 live births

**Road Traffic Injuries**

- **1990 to 2017**
  - Maternal Mortality Ratio
  - Child Mortality Rate
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.
In 2018, the Gross Enrolment Ratio was 81.7%.

**Completion Rate**
- Primary: 99%
- Junior secondary: 97%
- Senior secondary: 66%

**Out-of-School Children**
- 6.3 million children aged 15-17

**Transition Rate**
- Primary: 99%
- Junior secondary: 95%
- Senior secondary: 40% vocational school, 60% regular school, 5% 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.
5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

Girls aged 15-19

2.4% or 830,000

Boys aged 15-19

0.9% or 370,000

in 2015

Adolescent Marriage

Rural

7.8%

Urban

3.1%
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.
### Access to Water and Sanitation Services

- **101 million** people without access to **basic drinking water services** in 2017.
- **215 million** people without access to **basic sanitation services**.

### Sanitation Coverage in Households

- **National**: 72.1% have **safely managed sanitation**.
  - **Rural**: 56.1%
  - **Urban**: 83.7%

### WASH in Schools in basic education

- **80.1%** have **sanitary latrines**.
- **75.8%** have **centralized water supply**.

### WASH in Healthcare Facilities

- **91%** have **basic water services**.
- **83%** have **improved and usable sanitation services**.
- **36%** have **basic hygiene services**.
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.