People's Republic of China

|	1990 or Nearest Year	2011 or Latest Year
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY		
Income		
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line [a] *percent*	6.0 (1996)	...
by Residence		
Urban	2.0 (1996)	...
Rural [b]	7.9 (1996)	10.2 (2012)
Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP$ [c] *percent*	84.6	27.2 (2009)
Rural	93.0	45.8 (2009)
Urban	62.4	3.5 (2009)
Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile [c,d]	5.1	10.1 (2009)
Rural	4.4	7.6 (2009)
Urban	3.7	6.0 (2009)
Lowest quintile income or consumption share	8.0	4.7 (2009)
Rural	9.0	6.4 (2009)
Urban	9.6	7.2 (2009)
Highest quintile income or consumption share	40.7	47.1 (2009)
Rural	39.9	48.4 (2009)
Urban	35.4	43.5 (2009)
Nonincome		
Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)		
Youth (Aged 15–24)	7.6	10.7 (2010)
Male	7.5	10.7 (2010)
Female	7.7	10.7 (2010)
Adults (Aged 25 and over)	4.9	7.5 (2010)
Male	5.3	8.2 (2010)
Female	4.4	6.9 (2010)
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *percent*	12.6	3.4 (2010)
by Sex		
Male	...	3.5 (2010)
Female	...	3.3 (2010)
Female-to-male ratio	...	0.9 (2010)
by Residence		
Urban	...	1.3 (2010)
Rural	...	4.3 (2010)
Rural-to-urban ratio	...	3.3 (2010)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	...
Highest	...	...
Lowest-to-highest ratio	...	...
Under-five mortality rate *per 1,000 live births*	49	15
by Sex		
Male	50	15
Female	48	14
Male-to-female ratio	1.0	1.0
by Residence		
Urban	...	...
Rural	...	...
Rural-to-urban ratio	...	...
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	...
Highest	...	...
Lowest-to-highest ratio	...	...
PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity		
Economic Growth and Employment		
Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP$)	10.2 (1992–1997)	8.7 (2007–2012)
Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP$) [c,d]		
Total	5.4 (1990–1999)	7.9 (1999–2009)
Lowest Quintile	2.8 (1990–1999)	4.8 (1999–2009)
Highest Quintile	6.8 (1990–1999)	8.2 (1999–2009)
Total, Rural	3.9 (1990–1999)	6.4 (1999–2009)
Lowest Quintile, Rural	2.3 (1990–1999)	4.4 (1999–2009)
Highest Quintile, Rural	4.9 (1990–1999)	7.4 (1999–2009)
Total, Urban	5.9 (1990–1999)	7.7 (1999–2009)
Lowest Quintile, Urban	3.9 (1990–1999)	6.7 (1999–2009)
Highest Quintile, Urban	7.2 (1990–1999)	8.6 (1999–2009)
Employment-to-population ratio		
Youth (Aged 15–24)	71.6 (1991)	55.6 (2012)
Male	69.2 (1991)	53.6 (2012)
Female	74.1 (1991)	57.8 (2012)
Aged 15 years and over	...	...
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP$)	2562	15250 (2012)
Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers	...	...
by Sex		
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Key Infrastructure Endowments		
Electricity consumption *per capita kWh*	511	2944 (2010)
Paved roads *percent of total roads*	72.1	53.5 (2008)
Number of cellular phone subscriptions *per 100 people*	6.7 (2000)	81.3 (2012)
Depositors with commercial banks *per 1,000 adults*	...	...
PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity		
Access and Inputs to Education and Health		
School life expectancy (primary to tertiary) *years*	10.5 (2003)	11.9
by Sex		
Male	10.6 (2003)	11.6
Female	10.5 (2003)	12.2
Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)	22	17
Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds *percent* [e]	97 (1992)	99
by Sex		
Male	...	...
Female	...	...
Male-to-female ratio	...	...
by Residence		
Urban	...	...
Rural	...	...
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	...

continued

People's Republic of China

	1990 or Nearest Year	2011 or Latest Year
PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity *(continued)*		
Access and Inputs to Education and Health		
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	...
Highest	...	...
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	...
Physicians, nurses, and midwives *per 10,000 population* [f]	21.5 (2001)	29.6 (2010)
Physicians	10.6 (2001)	14.5 (2010)
Nurses and Midwives [g]	10.9 (2001)	15.1 (2010)
Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure [h]	17.5 (1995)	16.8 (2012)
Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure [h]	3.3 (2006)	5.7 (2012)
Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services		
Population with access to electricity *percent*	99.4 (2008)	99.7 (2010)
by Residence		
Urban	100.0 (2008)	100.0 (2010)
Rural	99.0 (2008)	99.5 (2010)
Urban-to-rural ratio	1.0 (2008)	1.0 (2010)
Share of population using solid fuels for cooking *percent*	52.4 (2000)	48.8 (2005)
by Residence		
Urban	32.0 (2000)	31.2 (2005)
Rural	76.4 (2000)	74.3 (2005)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	66.8 (2006)
Highest	...	33.3 (2006)
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source *percent*	67	92
by Residence		
Urban	97	98
Rural	56	85
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility *percent*	24	65
by Residence		
Urban	48	74
Rural	15	56
Gender Equality and Opportunity		
Gender parity in education [i]		
Primary	0.91 (1991)	1.04
Secondary	0.75 (1991)	1.05
Tertiary	0.53 (1994)	1.13
Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit *percent of live births*	69.7 (1992)	94.1 (2010)
by Residence		
Urban	...	...
Rural	...	...
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	...
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	...
Highest	...	...
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	...
Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits *percent of live births*	...	...
by Residence		
Urban	...	...
Rural	...	...
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	...
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	...
Highest	...	...
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	...
Gender parity in labor force participation (Aged 15 and over) [j]	0.85	0.84 (2012)
Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament	21.3	23.4 (2013)
PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets		
Social protection and labor rating	...	...
Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health	64.2 (1995)	67.0
Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of total government expenditure [h]	1.7 (1995)	10.0 (2012)
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Voice and accountability [k]	−1.3 (1996)	−1.6
Government effectiveness [k]	−0.2 (1996)	0.1
Control of corruption [k]	−0.3 (1996)	−0.6

Average Years of Total Schooling, 2010

Children Under five – Underweight, Latest Years

Proportion of Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source and Sanitation Facility, 2011
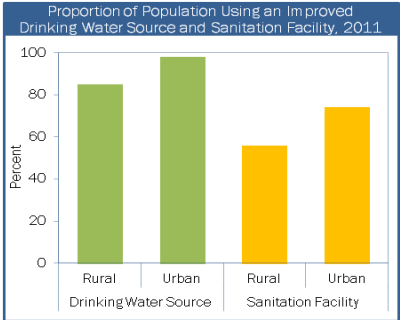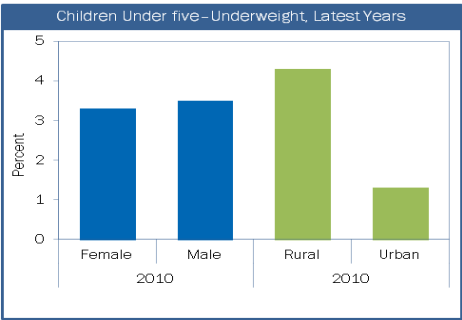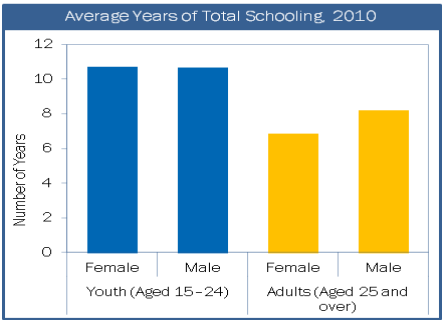
"..." = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilowatt-hour, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a   Data are based on income.
b   Data for 2012 was based on new national poverty line stipulated in the country's rural poverty reduction target for 2012.
c   Data is based on consumption and combines the urban and rural distributions, weighted by share of urban and rural population to total population.
d   Derived from the consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile.
e   Estimates are based on data officially reported to World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by member economies and data reported in publications on health surveys.
f   Estimated using data from Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) and population from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
g   Figure for 2010 refers to nurses only.
h   Data refer to central government. From 1990 to 2005, health expenditure is included in the education category.
i   Measured as the ratio of female gross enrollment ratio to male gross enrollment ratio.
j   Measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.
k   Presented in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from –2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

Sources: ADB estimates; Barro and Lee (2013); Child Mortality Estimates available at http://www.childmortality.org; Childinfo website (UNICEF) available at www.childinfo.org/index.html, accessed 6 May 2013; country *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)* reports available at UNICEF; electronic files provided by the World Health Organization on 15 June 2012 and 1 July 2012; economy sources; Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) available at http://who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/index.html, accessed 12 July 2013; Global Health Observatory Data Repository (WHO) availableat http://apps.who.int/ghodata; Institute for Statistics Data Centre (UNESCO), accessed 30 May 2013; Inter-Parliamentary Union, accessed 11 July 2013; *Key Indicators of the Labour Market,* 7th ed. (ILO), accessed 30 May 2013; Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD), accessed 4 July 2013; PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank), accessed 17 May 2013; STATcompiler and *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)* reports available at ICF International (2013); *The State of the World's Children Report, 2013* (UNICEF); WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, accessed 15 May 2013; World Development Indicators Online (World Bank), accessed 15 July 2013; *World Energy Outlook* (International Energy Agency 2012); World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (UN Population Division), accessed 17 June 2013; World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision; World Road Statistics 2012 (International Road Federation 2012); World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (ITU), accessed 28 June 2013; Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) available at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp, accessed 18 April 2013 and 6 June 2013.