

China's Policy on Population and Development

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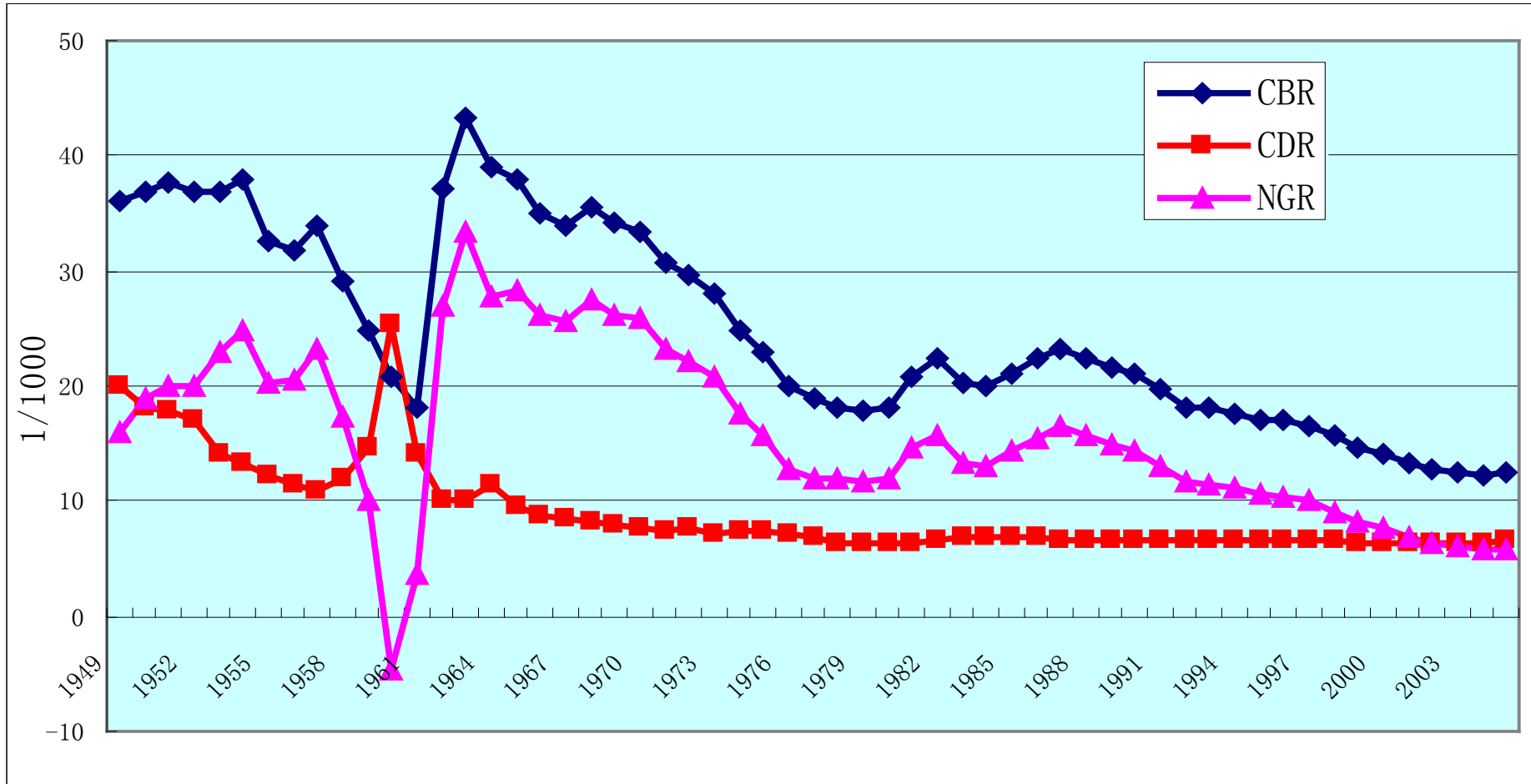
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The main contents

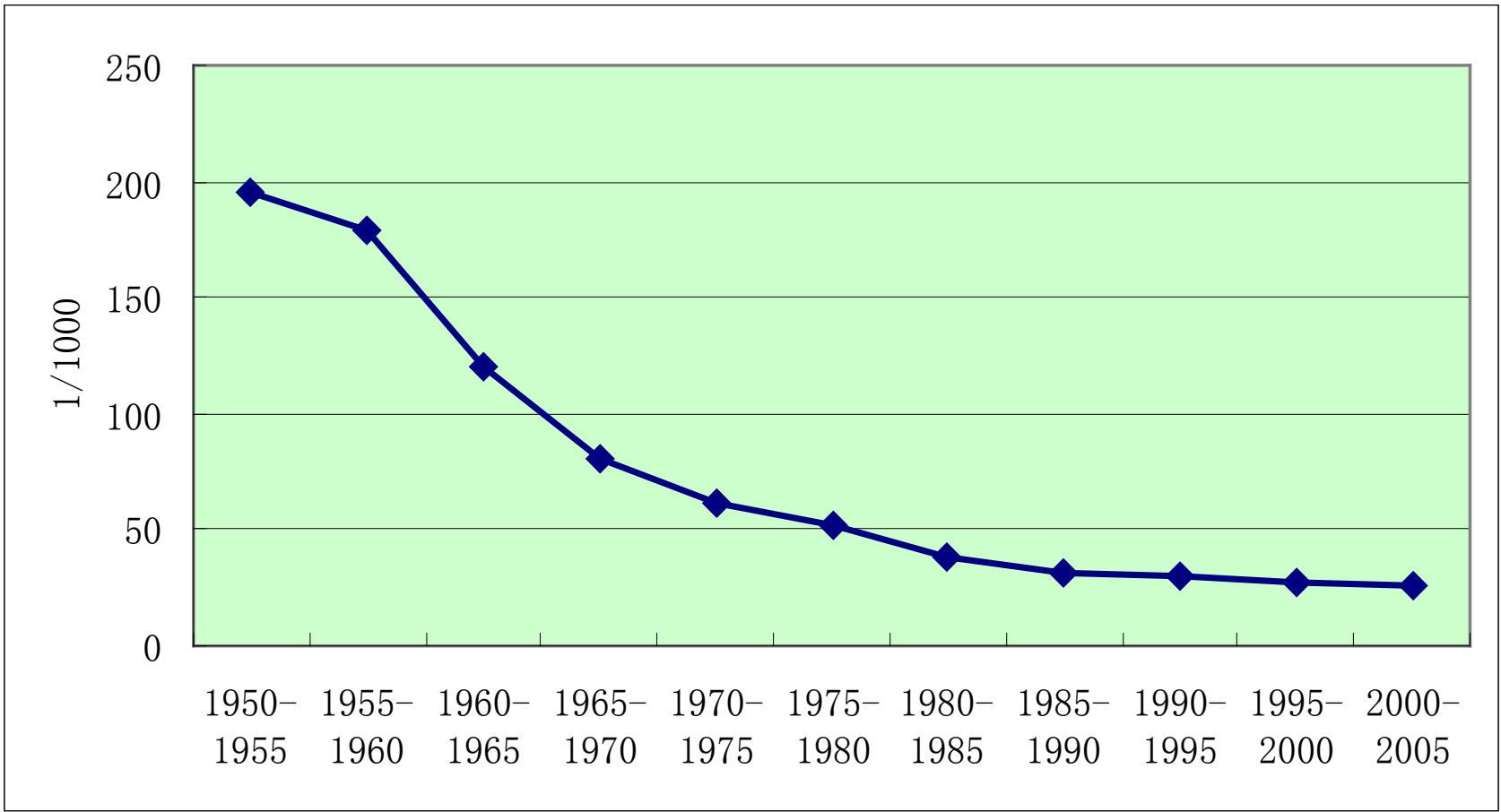
- **China's demographic transition**
- **The population situation, problems and challenges in China**
- **China's population policy and its change**

China's Demographic Transition

Changes in natural growth rate of population (1949-2005)

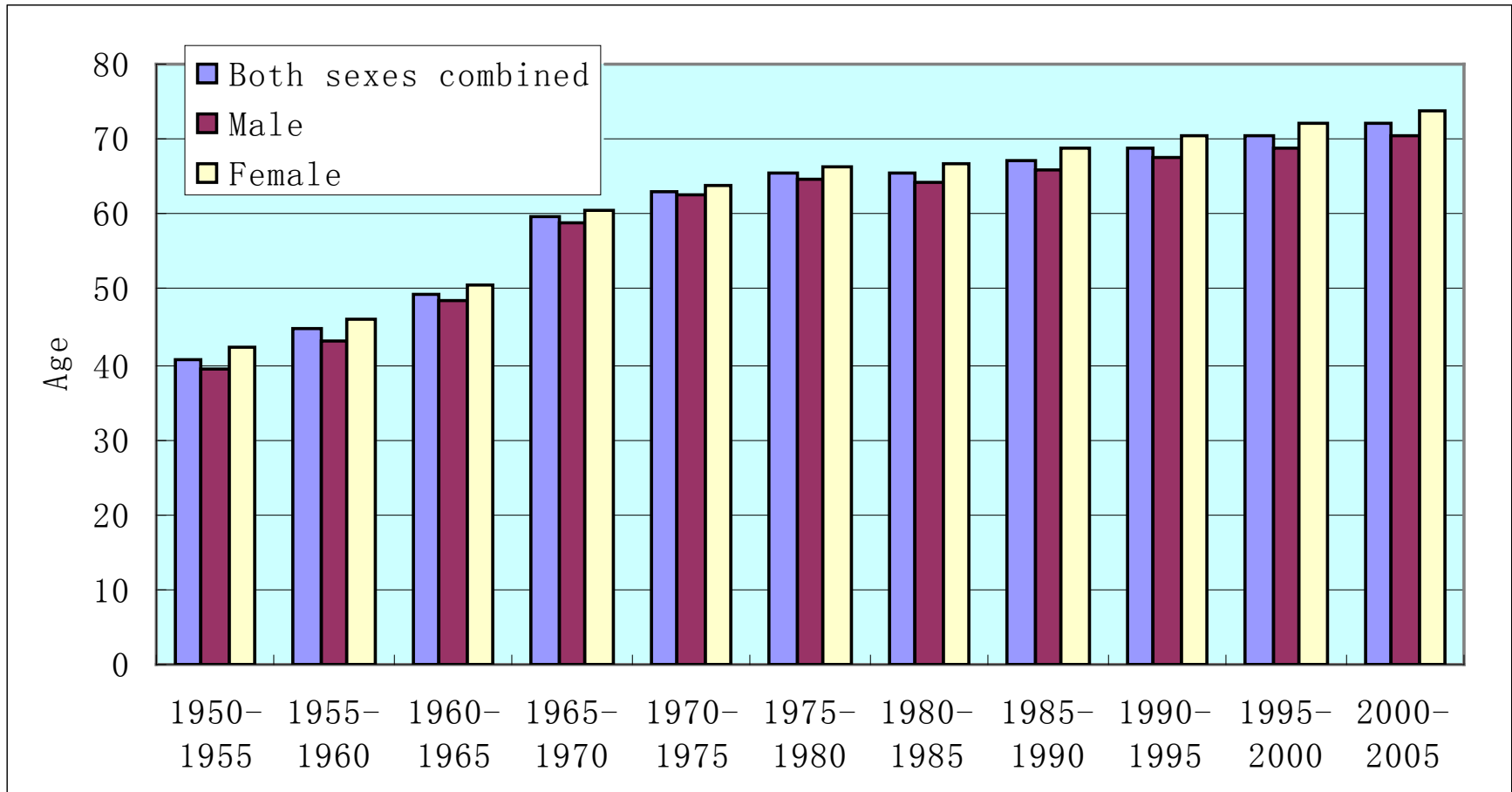


Decline of **infant mortality** of China (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)



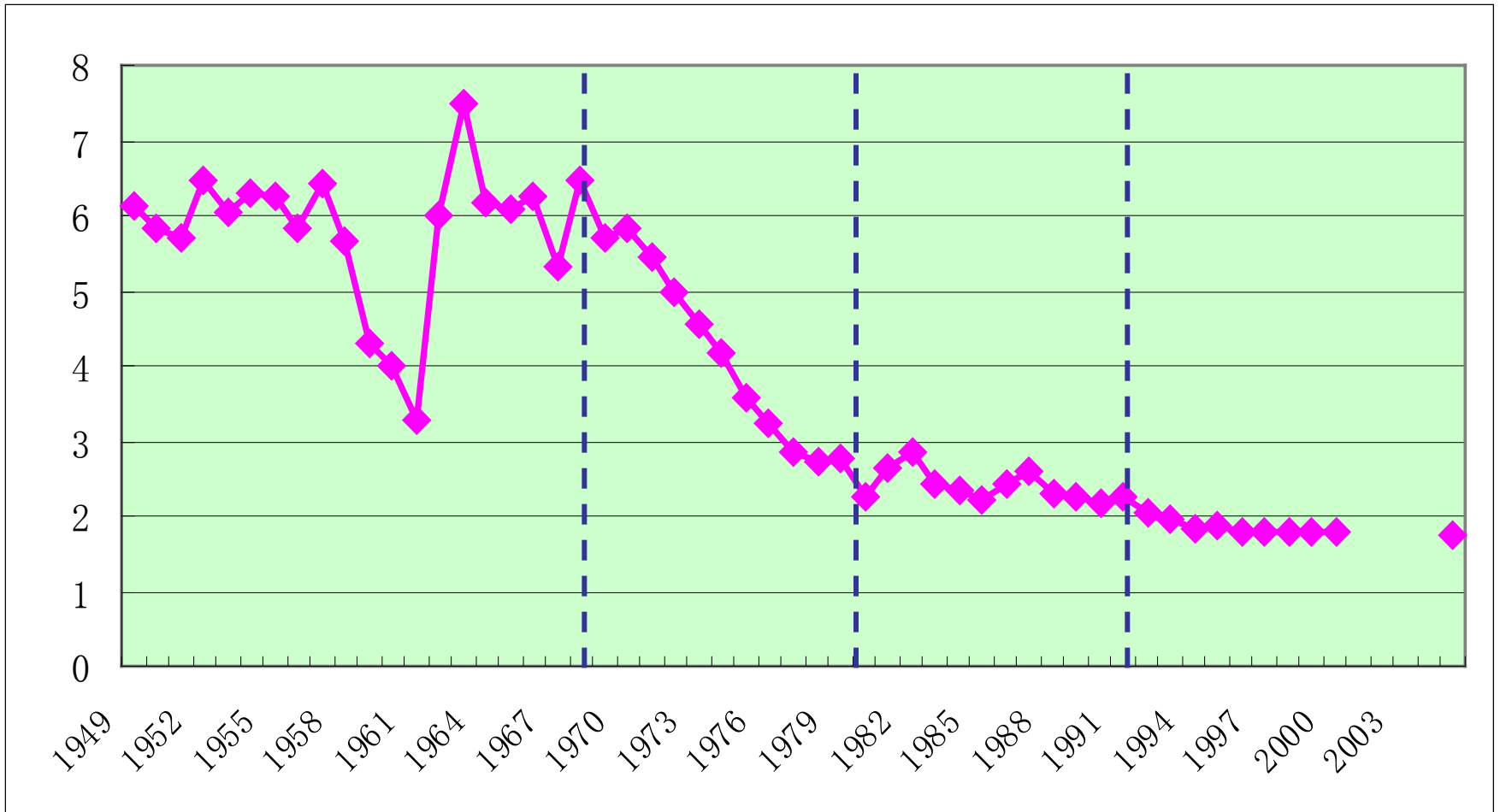
Source: UN, 2007

Life expectancy at birth of China's Population

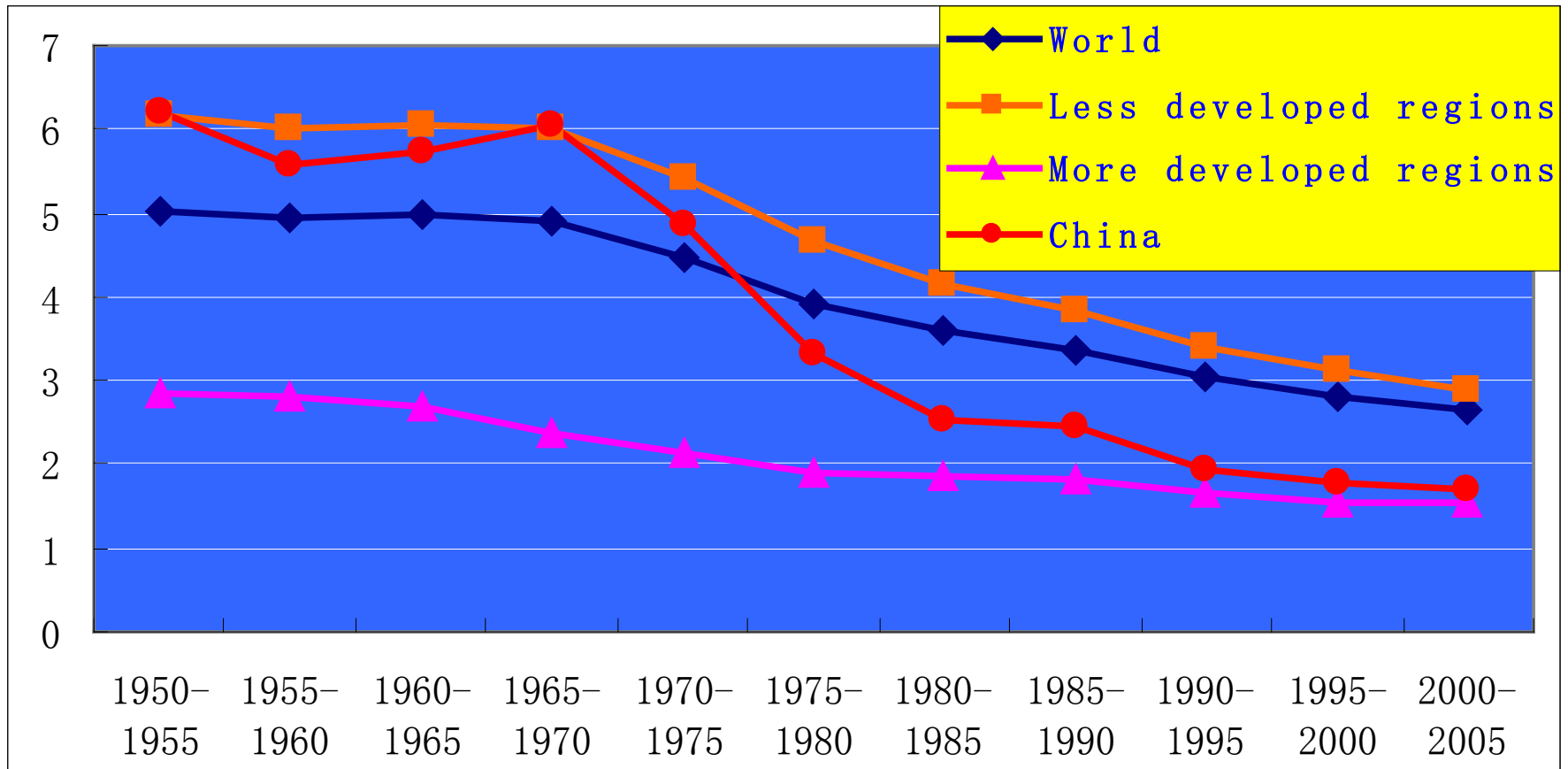


Source: UN, 2007

Changes of **total fertility** during 1949-2007 in China (children per woman)

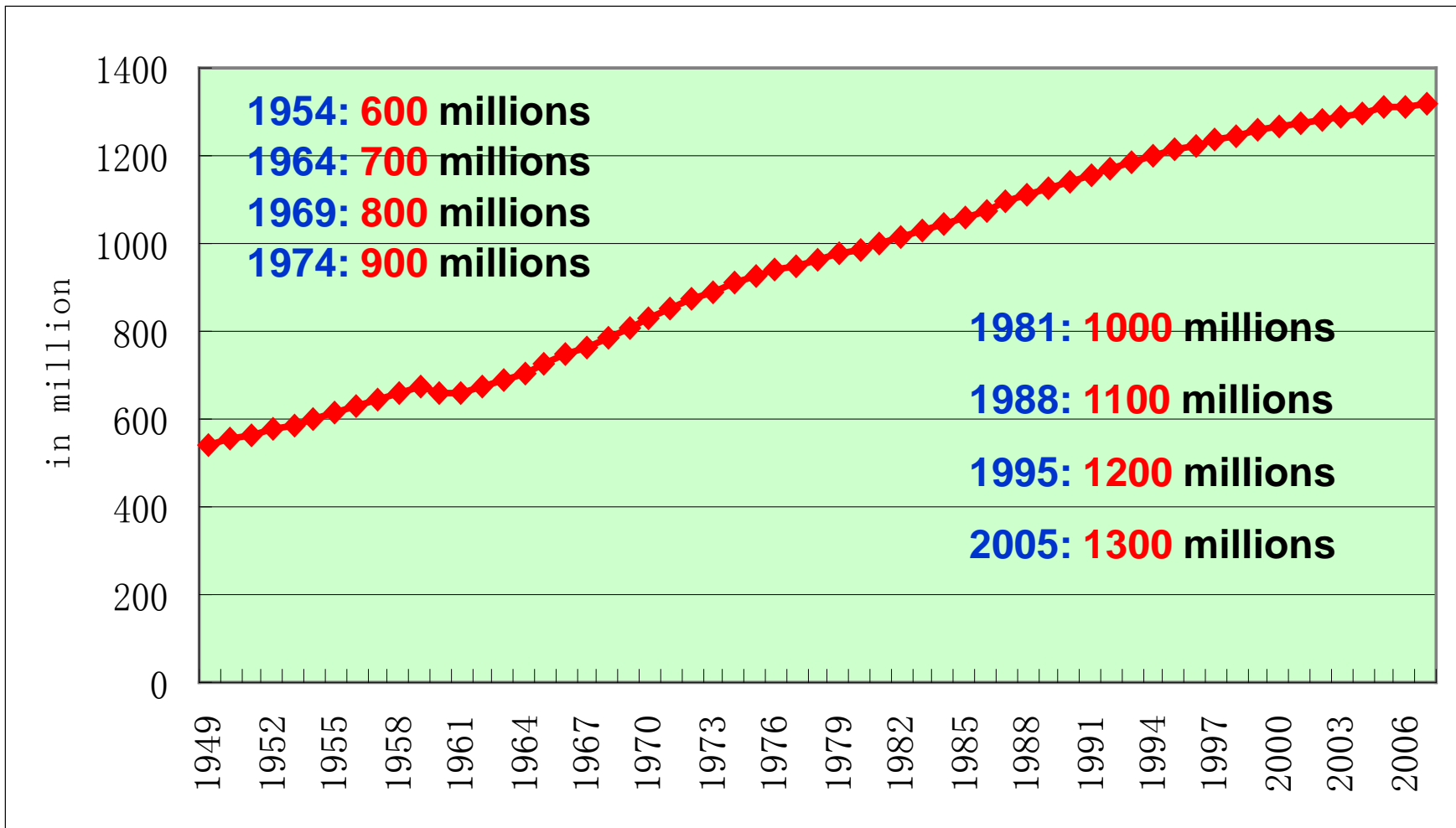


Comparison of total fertility rates



Source: UN, 2007

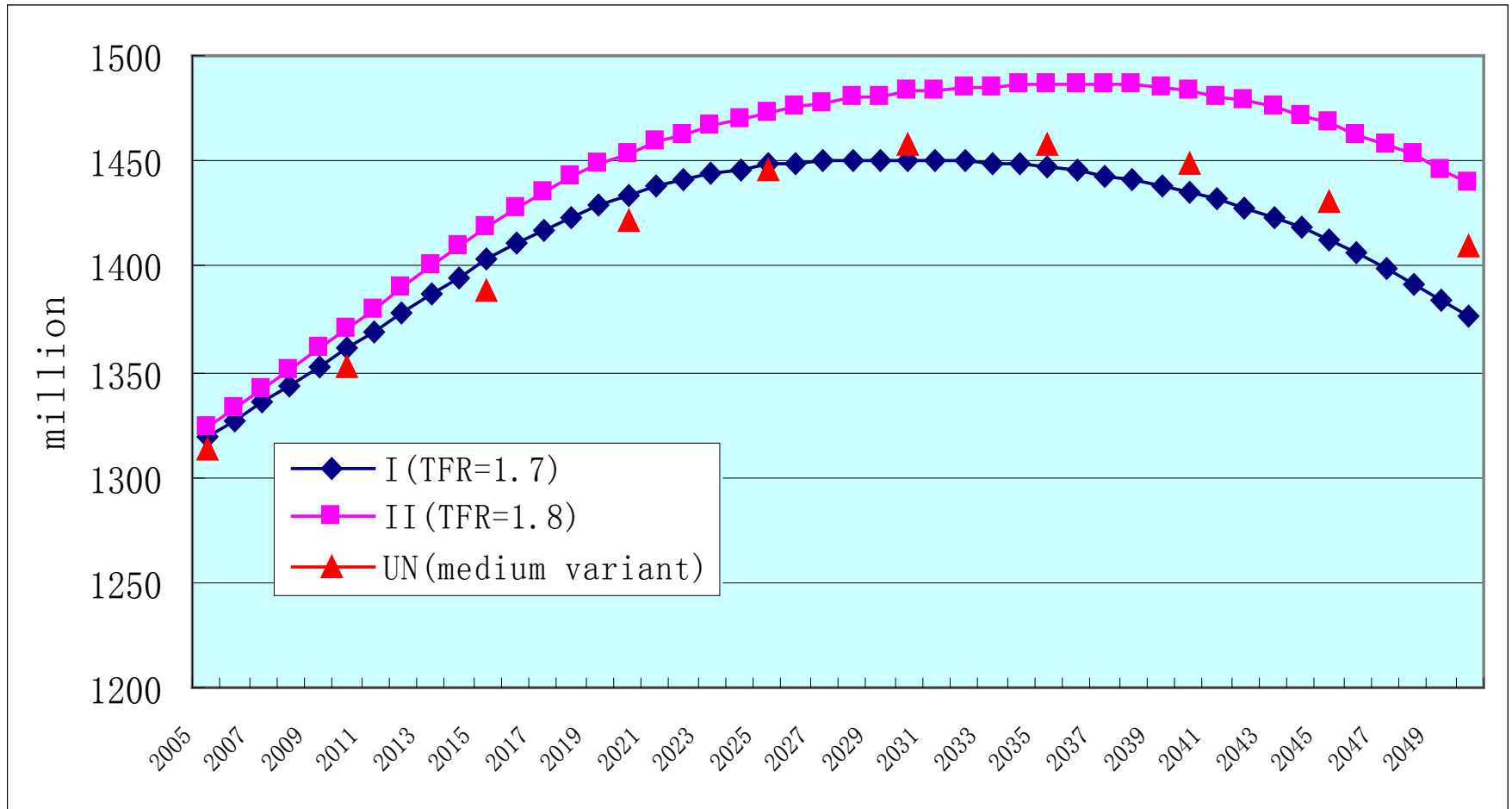
Growth trend of China's population (1949-2007)



The population situation, problems and challenges in China

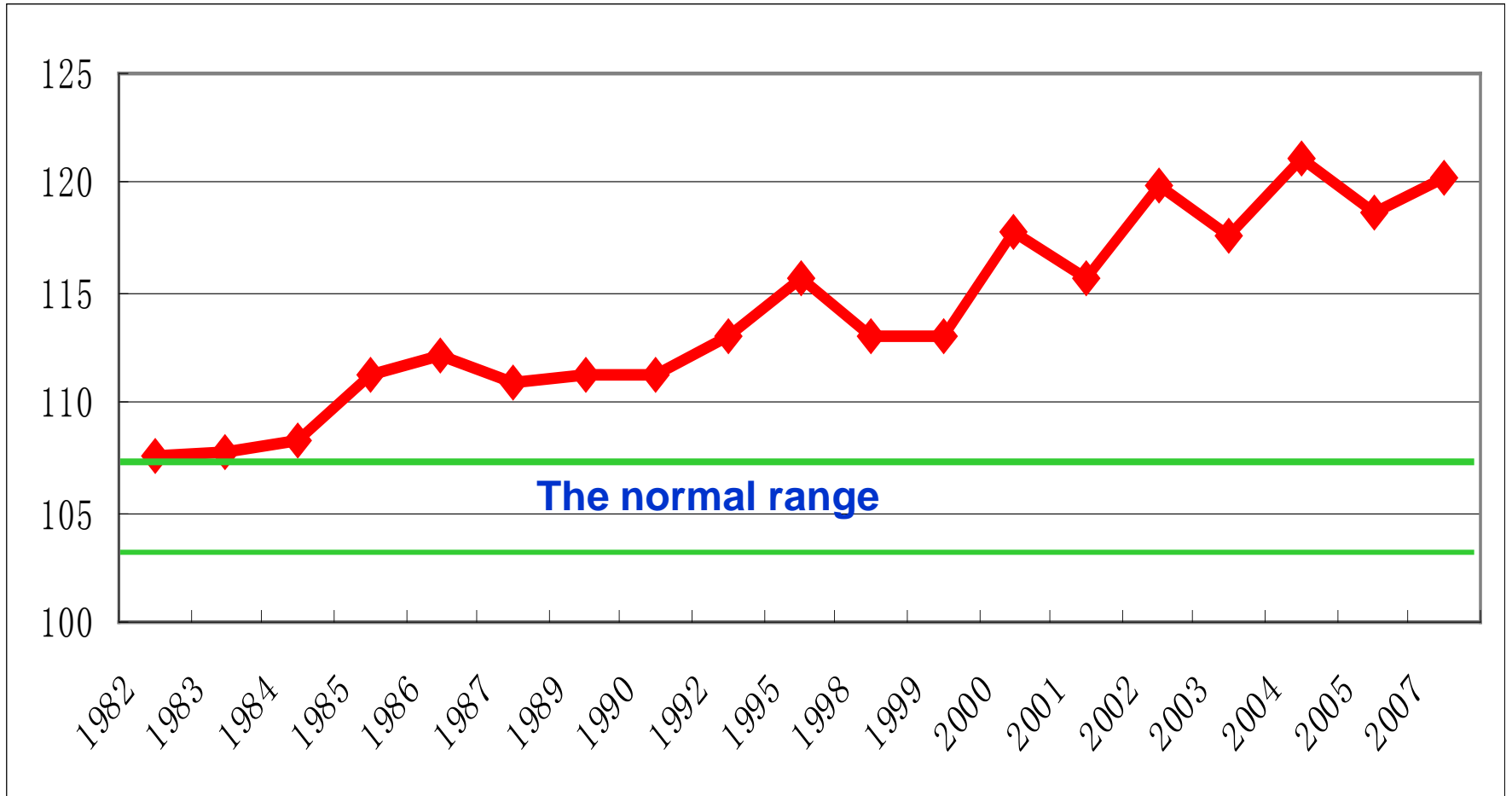
- ❑ **Large size of population**
- ❑ **Unbalanced of sex ratio at birth**
- ❑ **Aging**
- ❑ **Floating population and urbanization**

China's population projected in 2005-2050

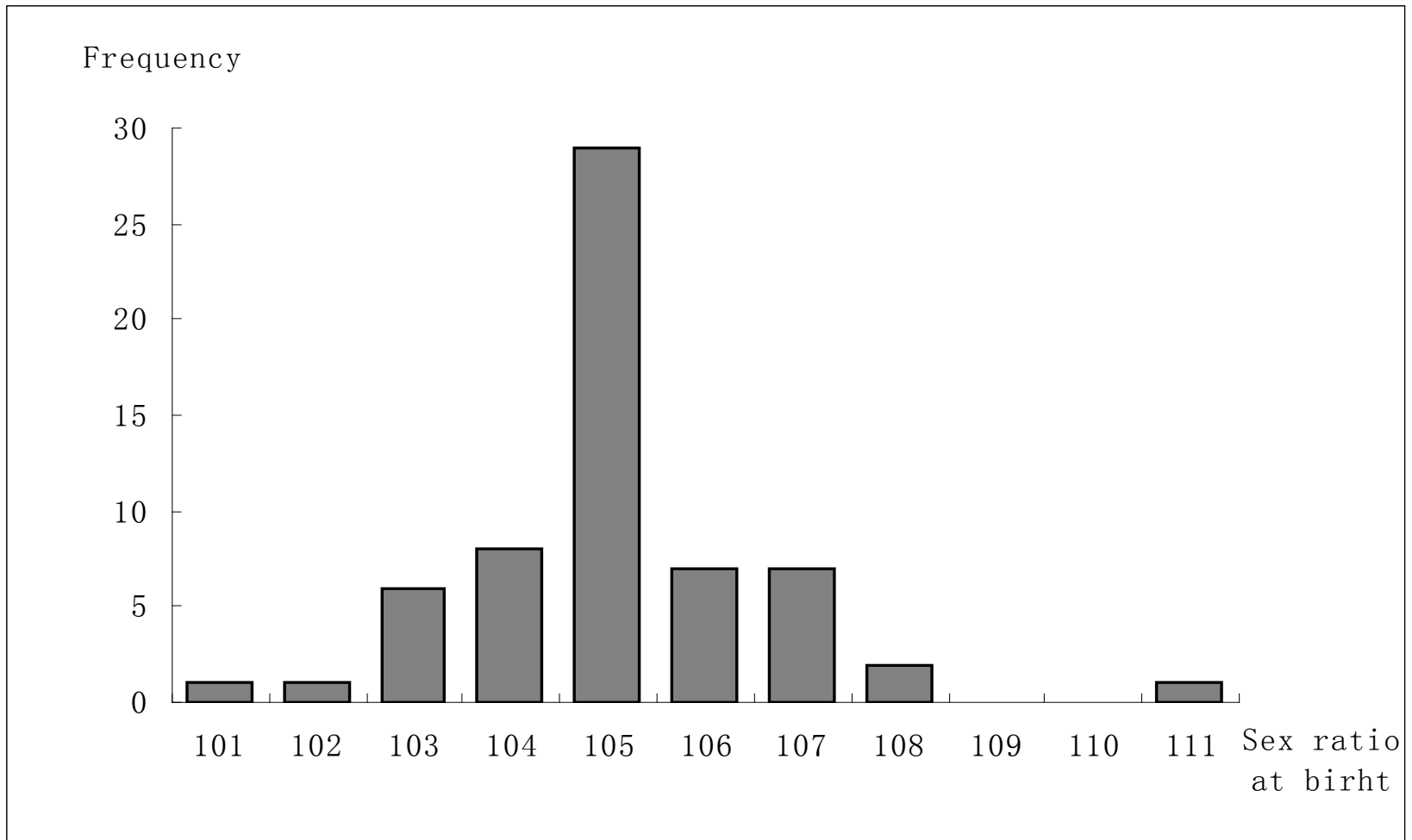


- **Large size of population is a great challenge to sustainable development of China.**
 - **Positive:** domestic market; cheaper labor supply;
 - **Negative:** pressure on ecological environment and natural resources;

Sex ratio at birth of China



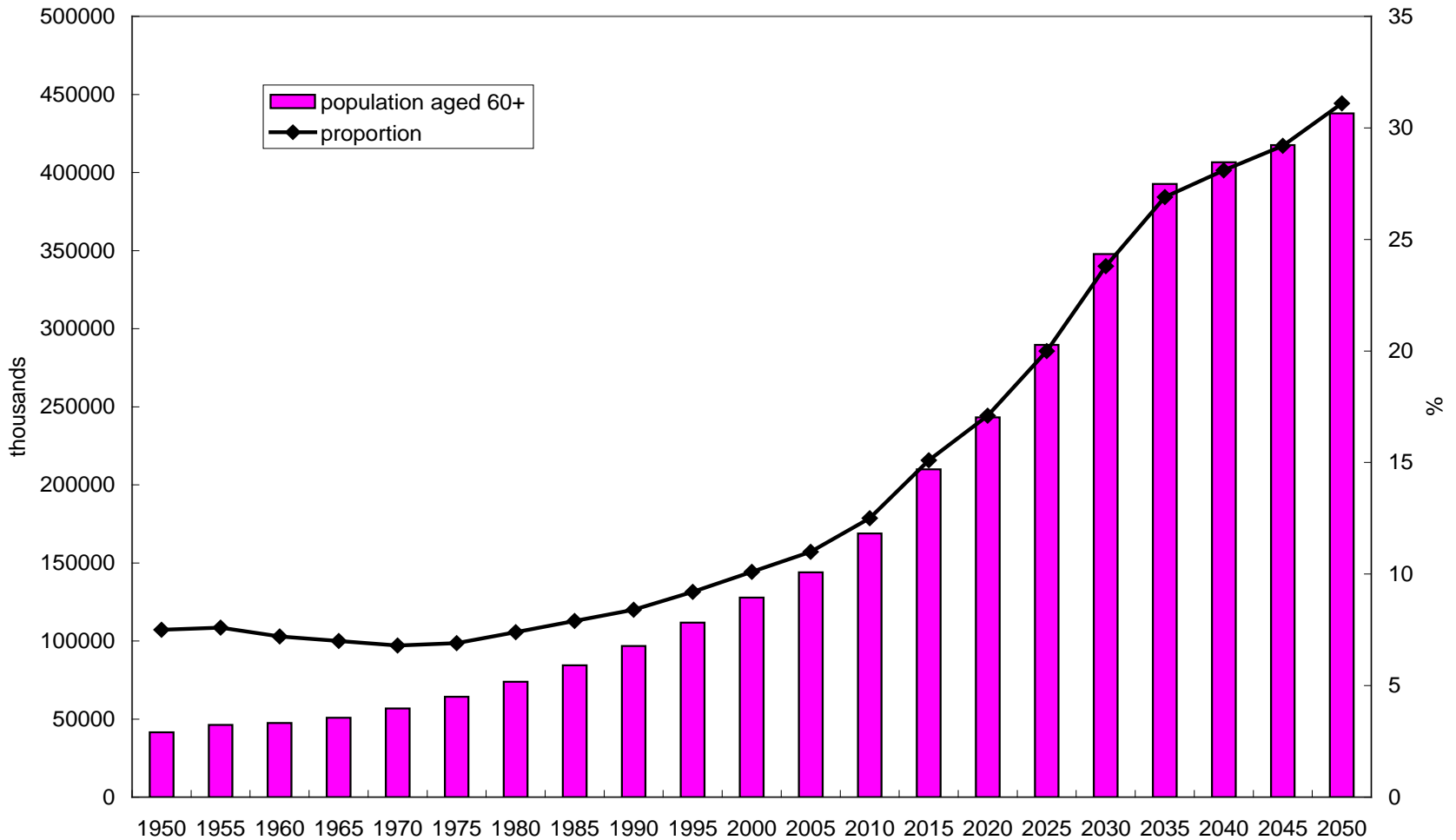
Distribution of countries and regions by average levels of sex ratio at birth in 1980's and 1990's



□ Long-term unbalanced sex ratio at birth is a **threat to social harmony**

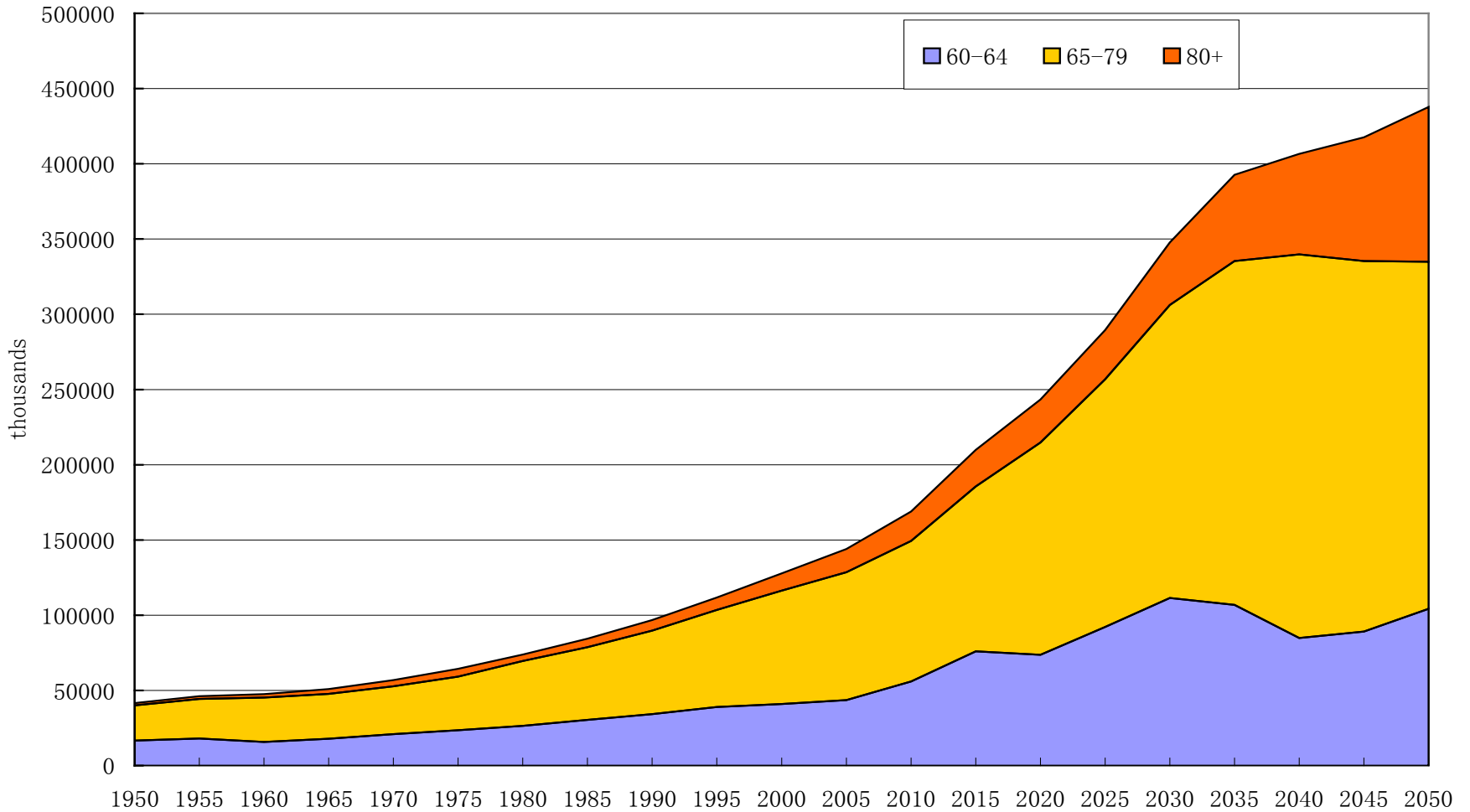
- **Shortage of women in the marriage market (the deficit is about 30- 40 millions)**
- **Harmful to women (bride trade, sex crimes)**
- **Single male elderly**

Population aging of China

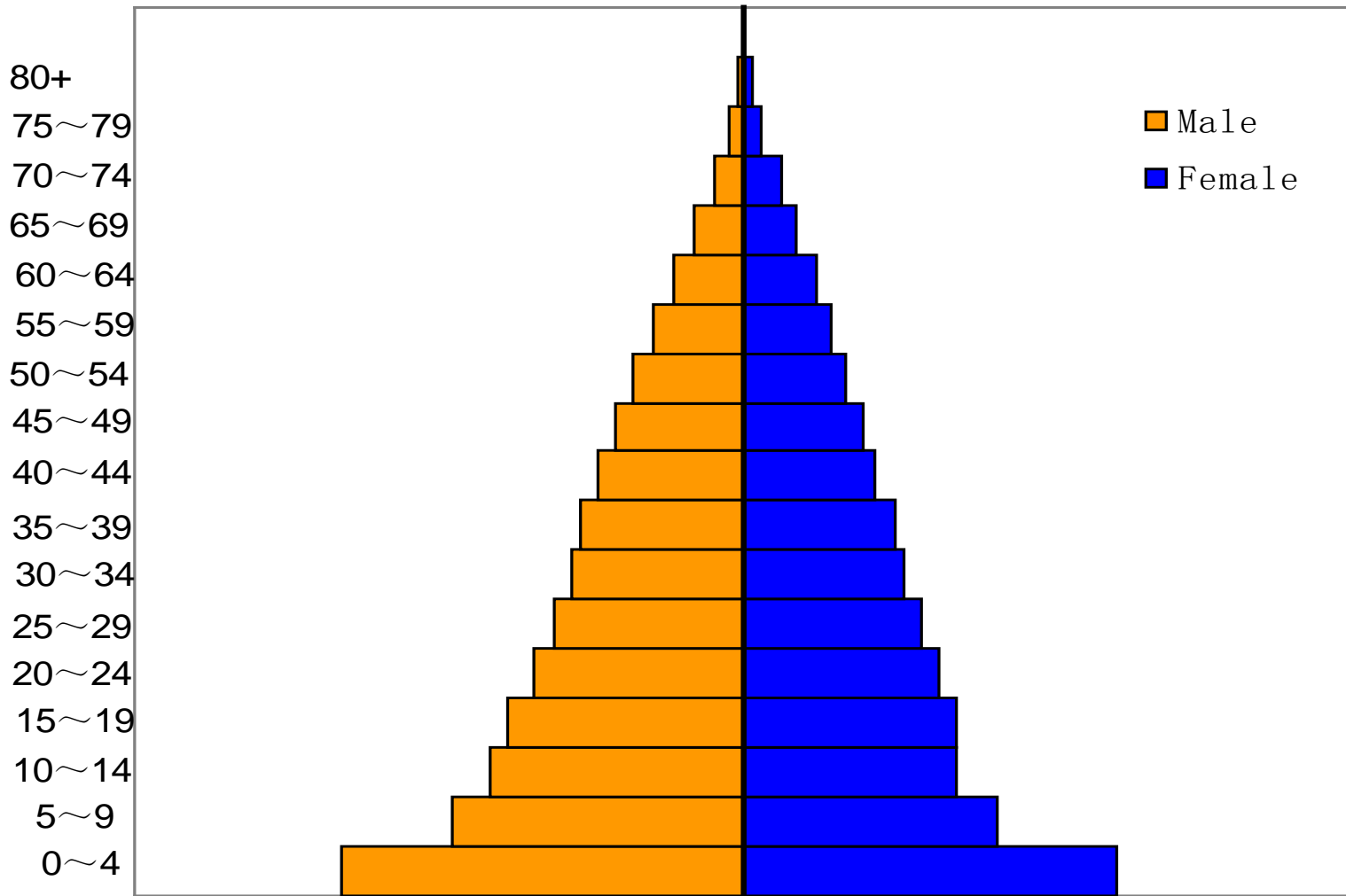


Source: UN, 2007

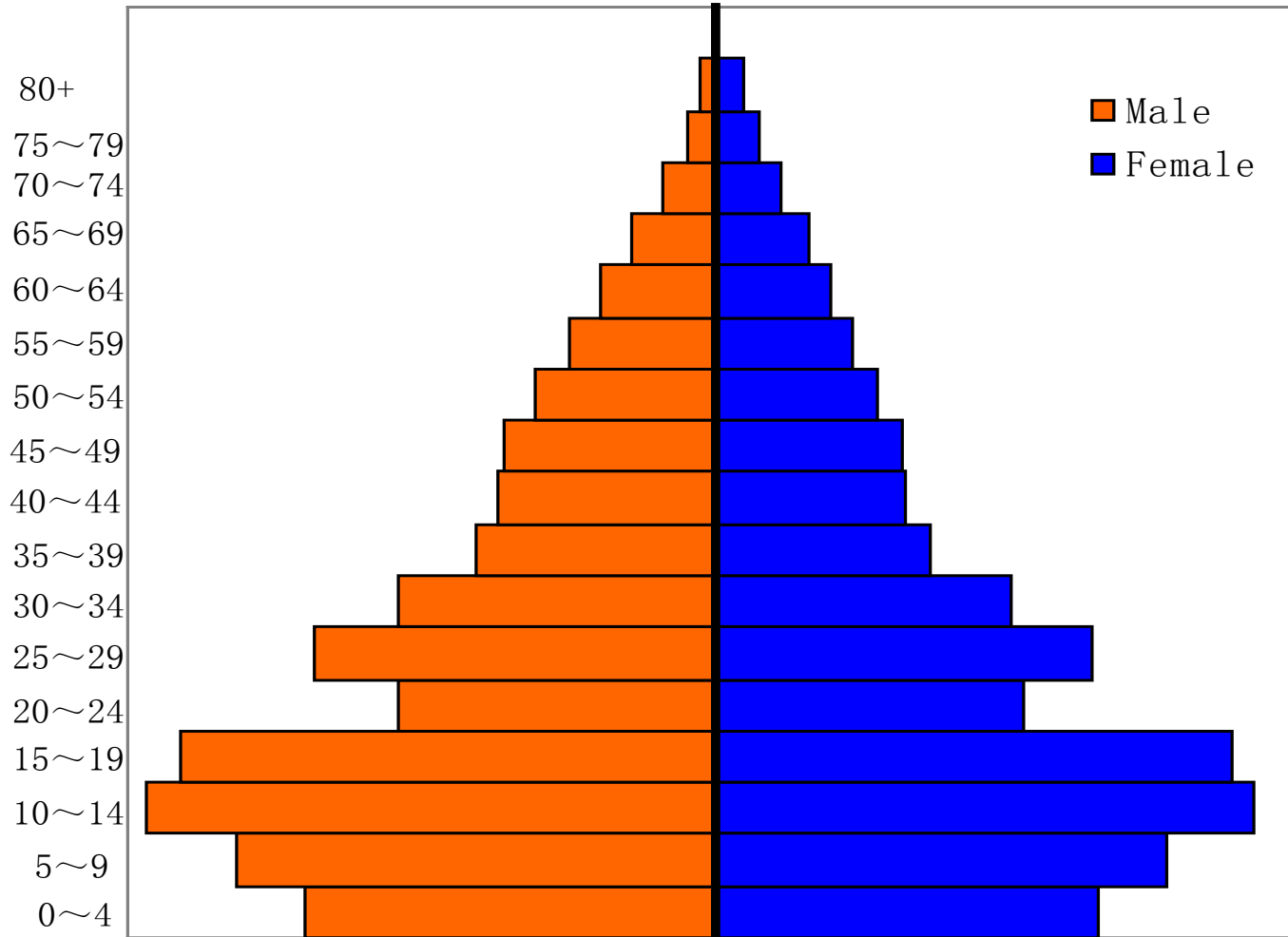
Growth of the elderly by age-group



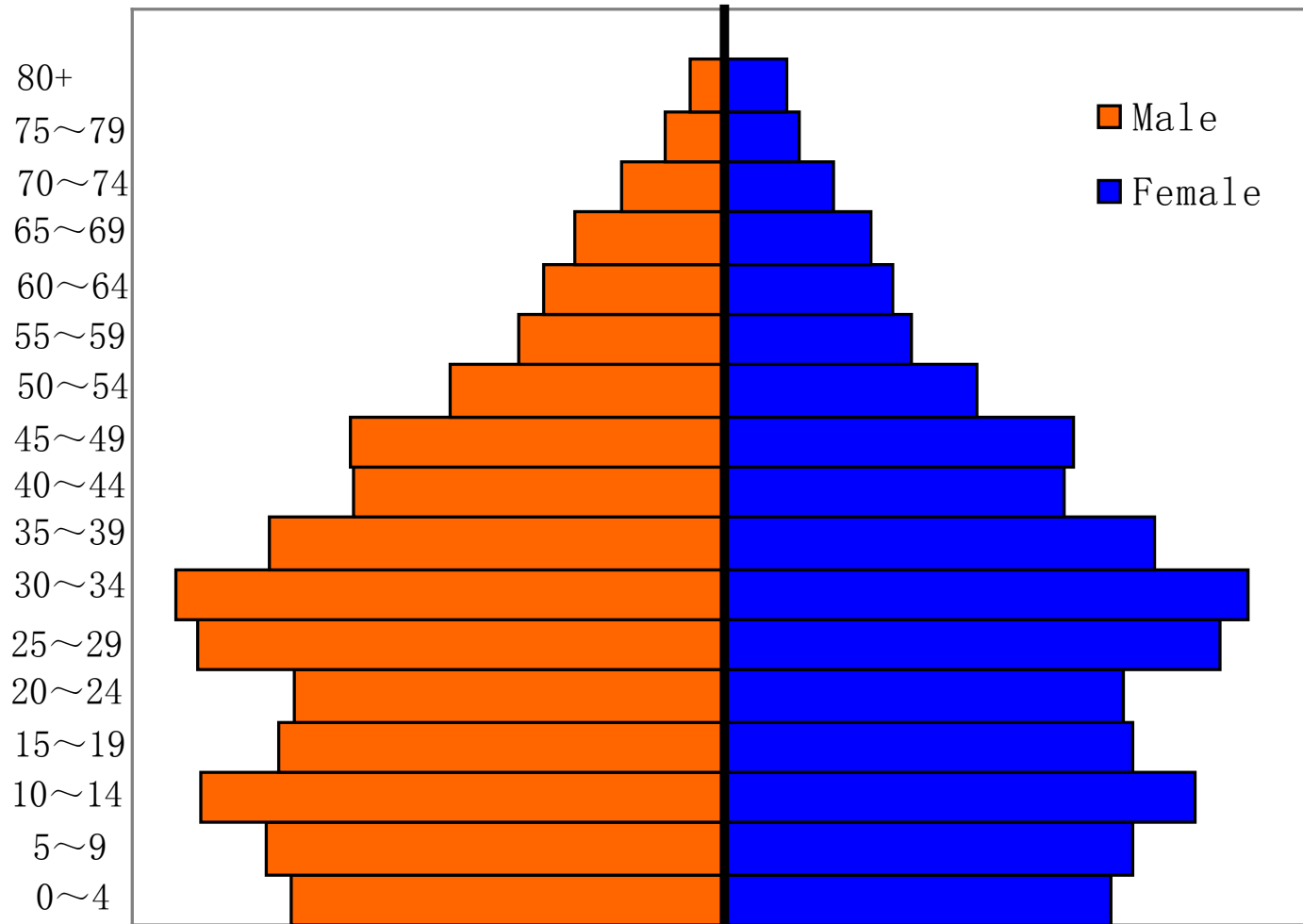
Source: UN, 2007



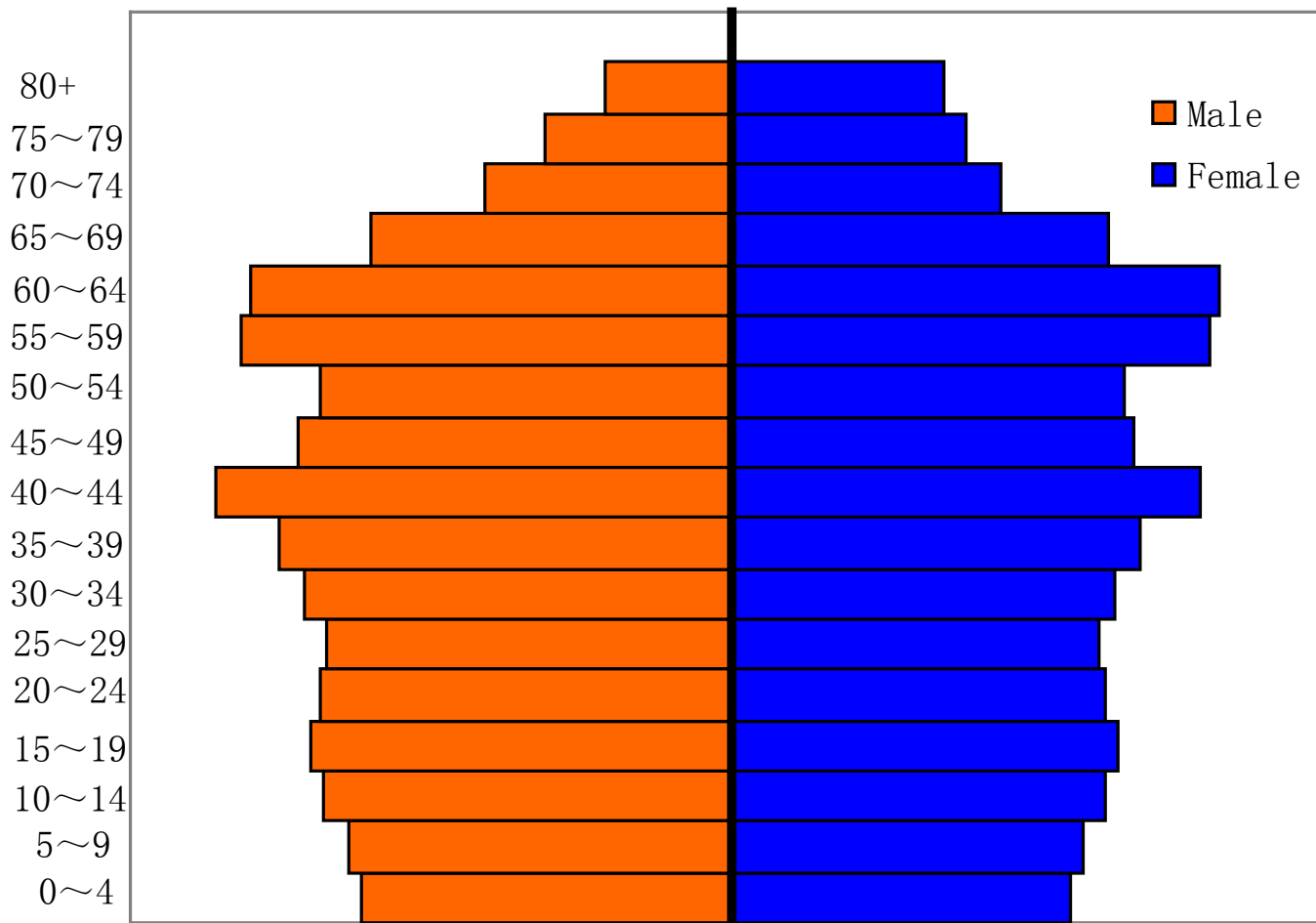
China population age pyramid in 1953



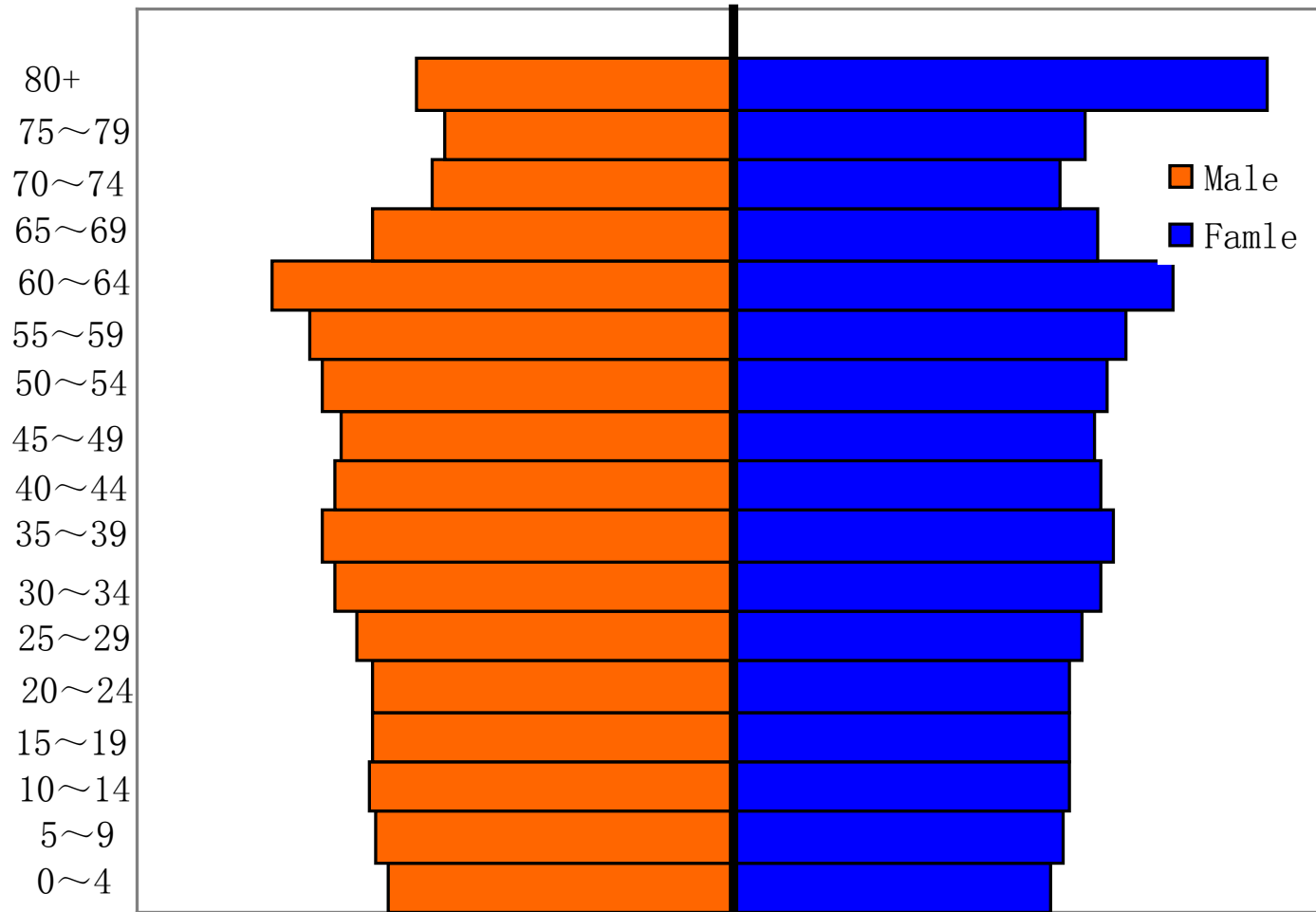
China population age pyramid in 1982



China population age pyrimad in 2000



China population age pyrimad in 2030



China population age pyrimad in 2050

“4-2-1” family

Only-child couple's
parents



Only-child couple

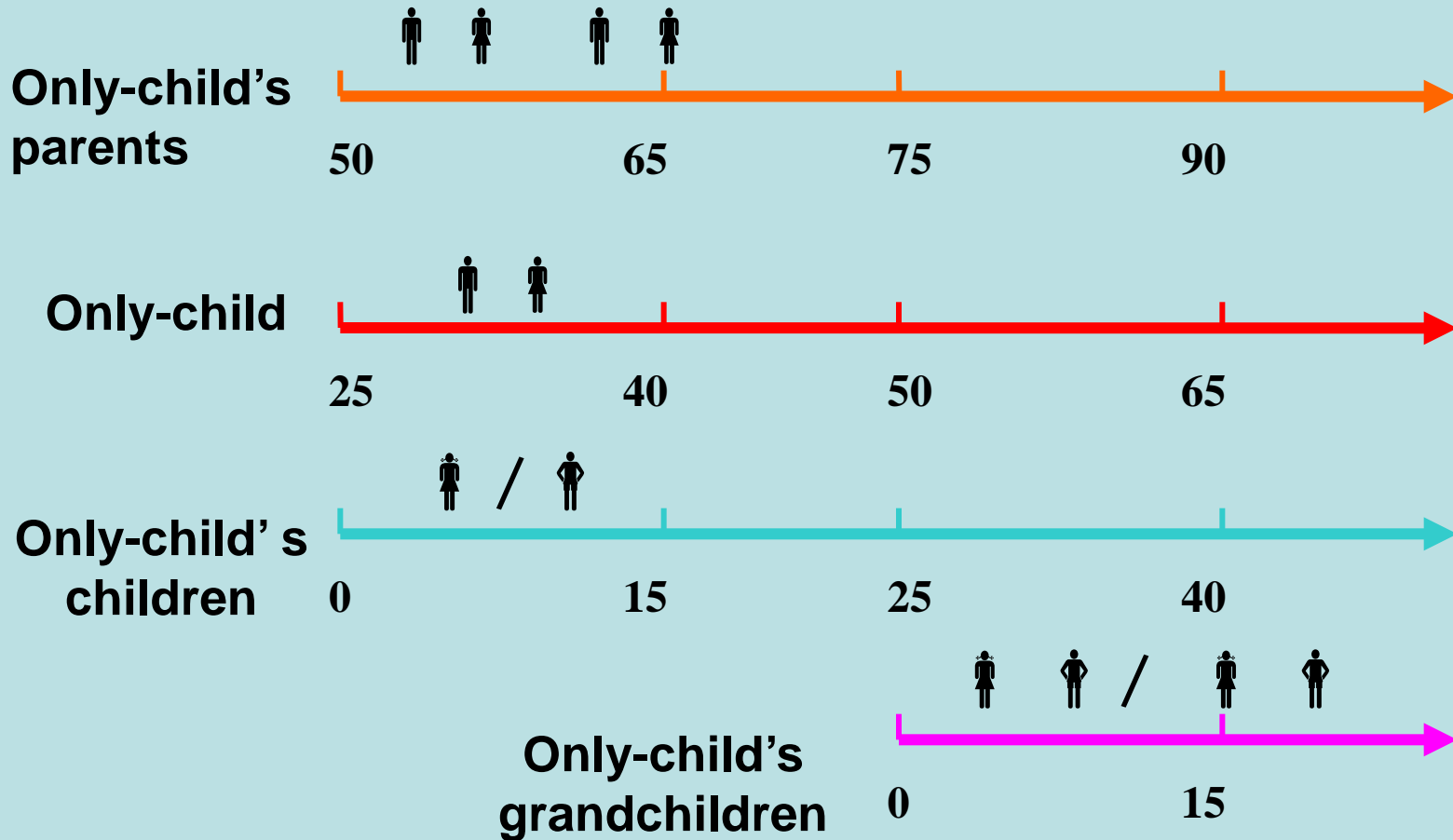


Only-child couple's
only-child





What does it mean for “4-2-1” family?

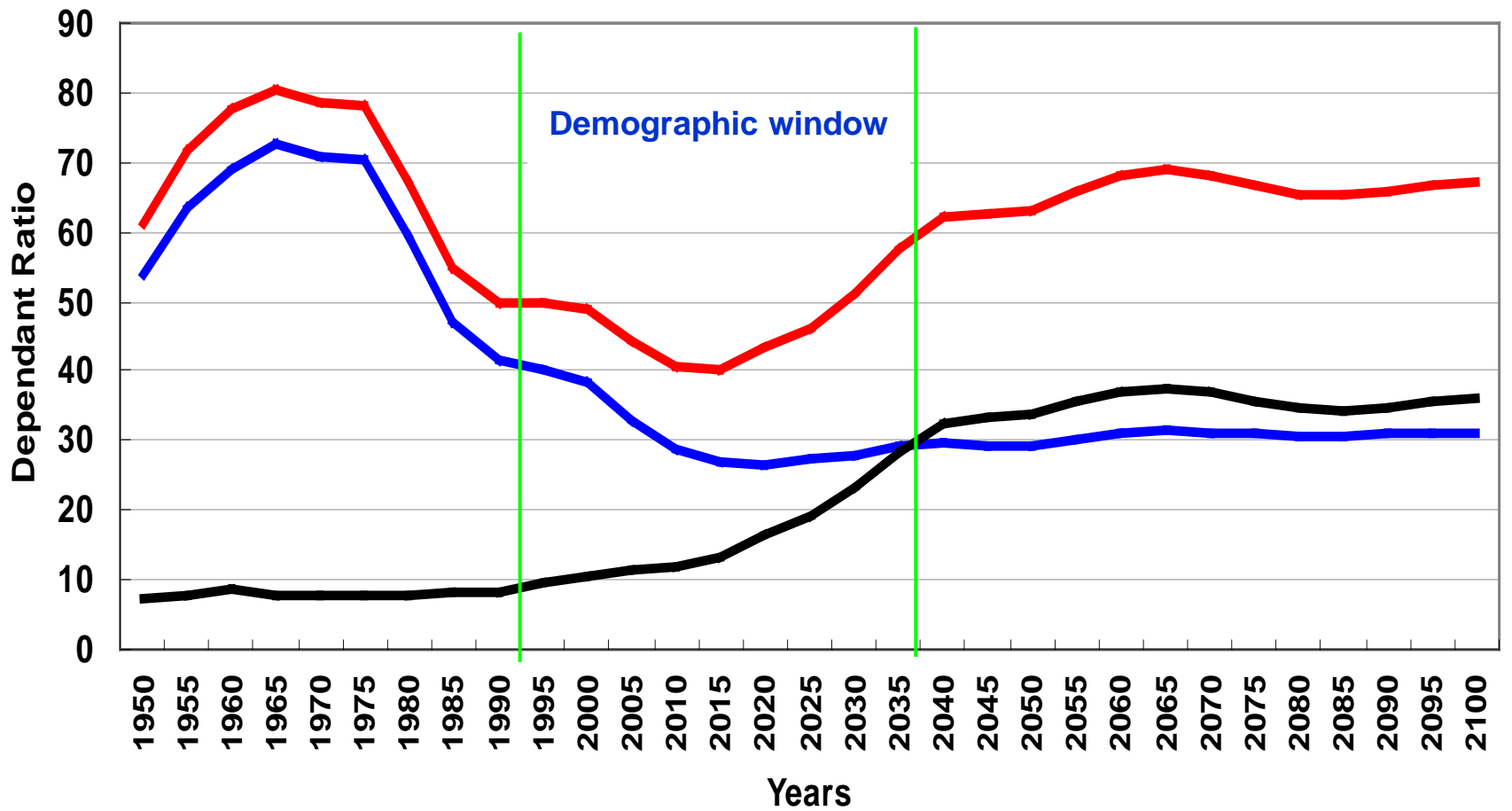


How many the **only-child** in China?

- It is estimated that **278** millions only-child aged 0-30 in year 2005.
- **59%** living in urban areas and **41%** in rural areas.

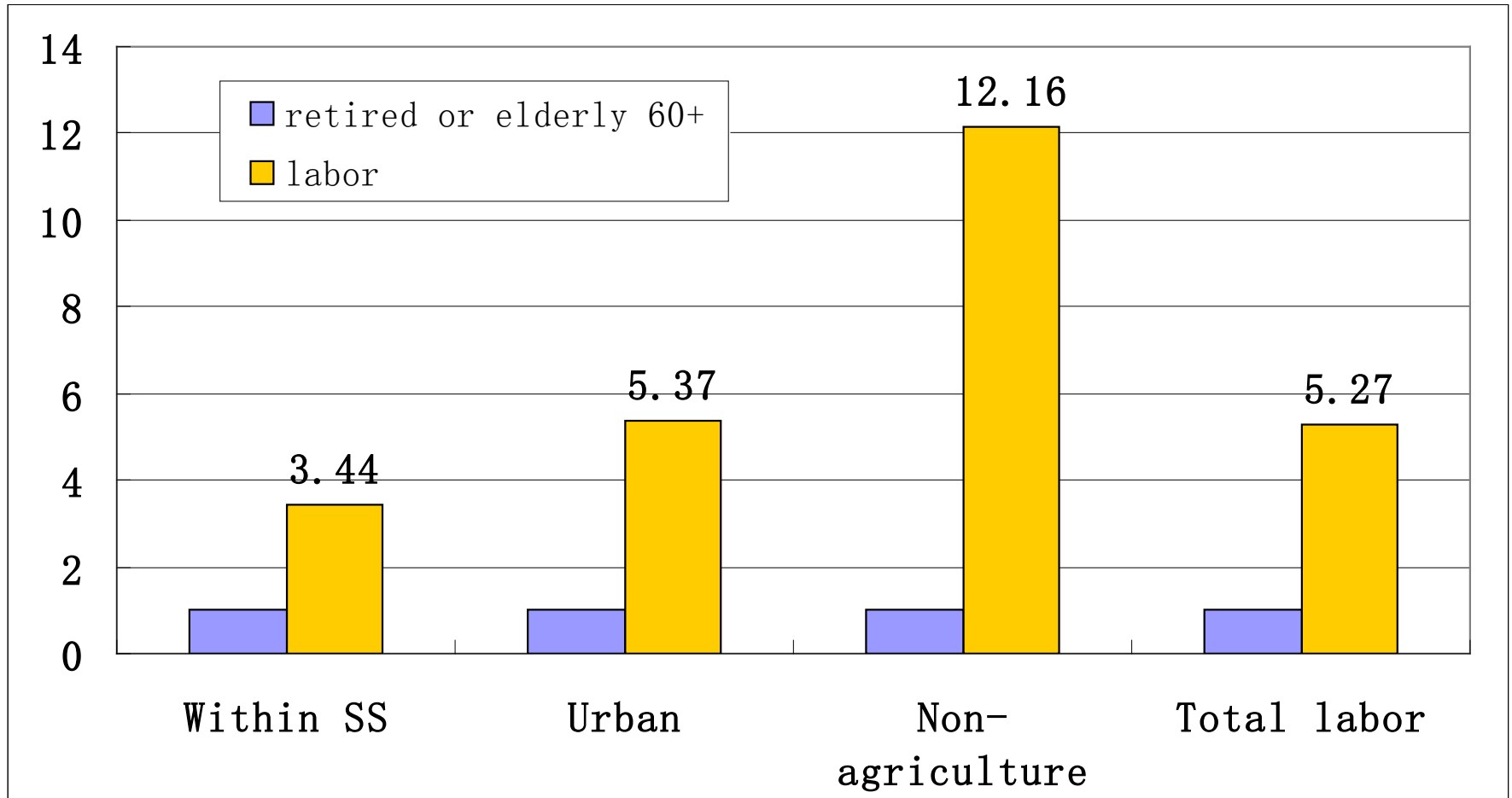
□ The consequences of fast growing of elderly and aging:

- Increasing dependent ratio;**
- Fast increasing in demand for social security (pension and medical);**
- Changing in allocation of financial resources;**
- Increasing of labor cost;**
- Shortage of labor supply(?)**

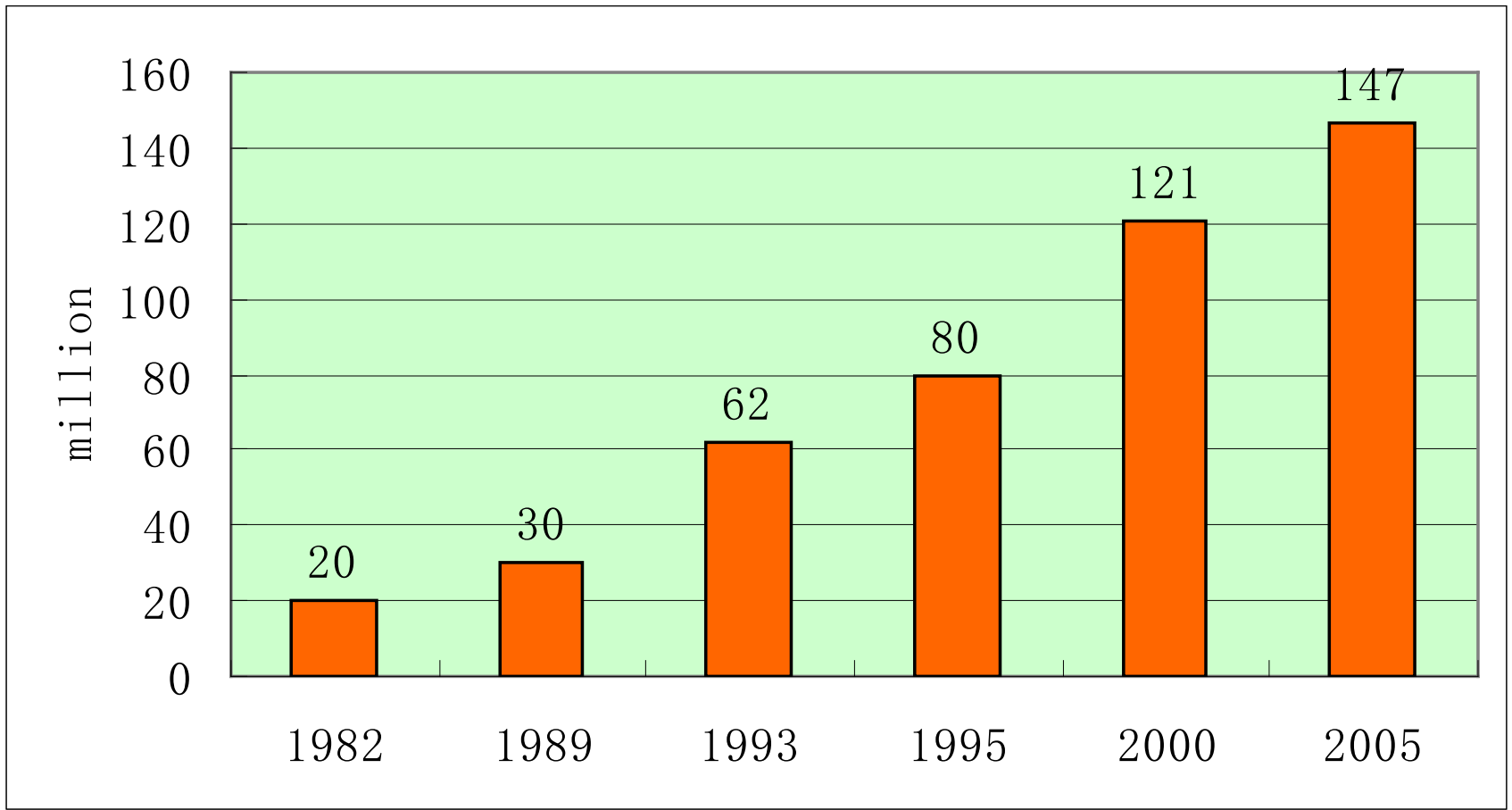


Changes of dependant ratio (1950-2100)

Economic dependent ratio of China in 2005



Rural-urban floating population



□ The consequences of population floating:

- **Positive:** increase peasants' earnings, reduce the gap between rural and urban, promote economic development, improve industry structure, provide cheaper labor to labor market;
- **Negative (in the form of “floating”):** lack social protect, discrimination, difficult with social integration, pressure on urban infrastructure, family life, **home-left children (60 millions under age 15);**

China's population policy and its change

Family planning policy of China

- China's family planning policy **does not mean “one child family”** policy;
- It is a **differential** policy regarding the types of areas, nationalities and some specific personal characteristics

Four types of family planning policy

- ❑ **One child family**: all urban areas, Jiangsu and Sichuan (including Chongqing);
- ❑ The couple who have **only-daughter** and **living in rural** areas can have **one more** child;
- ❑ In six provinces (Yunnan, Qinghai, Hainan, Xinjiang and Ningxia), **all couples** who living in **rural areas** can have **two** children
- ❑ Minority, returned overseas Chinese and disabled persons can have **two or more** children.

Distribution of population by types of family planning policy (%)

	1 child	1.5 children	2 children	3 children
Eastern	42.0	53.4	4.3	0.3
Central	24.7	70.3	4.9	0.0
Western	39.4	34.2	22.2	4.2
Western2	17.9	46.8	30.2	5.1
Nation	35.4	53.6	9.7	1.3

Western 2 excludes Sichuan and Chongqing

“Policy fertility”

Policy fertility weighted by population

Eastern	1.385
Central	1.472
Western	1.560
Western 2	1.728
Nation	1.465

Amendment in family planning policy

- In 29 provinces (excluding Henan), **if both husband and wife are only-child**, the couple can have **two** children **in any case**.
- In **rural areas** of 6 provinces (Fujian, Tianjin, Jilin, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Anhui), **if husband or wife is only-child**, the couple can have **two** children.

□ **New Population policy**

- **Stabilizing low fertility;**
- **Improving the population quality;**
- **Improving population structure;**
- **Promoting reasonable distribution of population;**

Changes in characteristics of China's population policy

- ❑ From one-track mind to comprehensive;
- ❑ From independent to integrated;
- ❑ From efficiency priority to equality and justice first;
- ❑ From provisional to formal institutional arrangement;

National strategy for population development of China

□ To solve the population problems by **coordinating** strategies:

- People-oriented
- Investing in people
- Coordinating population policy with other social and economic policies

Thank you