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UNFPA collaboration with NBS on
population census: from data collection
to data analysis

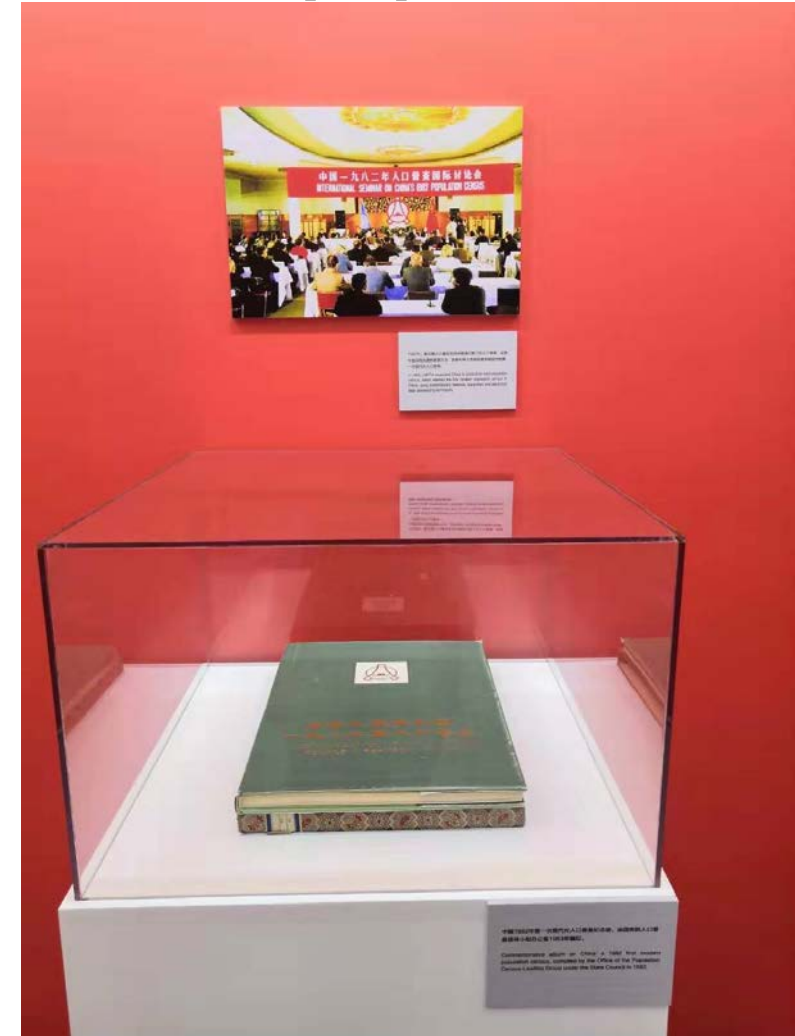
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Content

- An overview of previous UNFPA collaboration with NBS on population census, focusing on data collection
- Ongoing collaboration with NBS, focusing on technical preparations for the 2020 round of population census and data analysis

Previous UNFPA collaboration with NBS on population census

- Support to the 1982 population census
 - First international institution with NBS on population
 - Part of the first UNFPA/China country programme (1980-1984)
 - 1982 census was the starting point of China's modern census
- UNFPA also provided support to the 1987 mini census, 1990 census and 1995 mini census



Ongoing collaboration with NBS

1. Technical support for preparations for China's population census in 2020

- ✓ E-census, particularly online interview
- ✓ Focusing on a greater role of administrative population data
- ✓ Moving towards a register-based census in a long run

2. Analysis of population data

- ✓ Women and men in China (2012 and 2018): based on data from 2010 census, 2015 1% intercensal survey and administrative records
- ✓ Population ageing and sex ratio at birth (2013): based on data from 2010 census
- ✓ Domestic migrants in China (2018): based on data from 2010 census and 2015 1% intercensal survey
- ✓ Youths in China (2018): based on data from 2010 census and 2015 1% intercensal survey data

Domestic migrants in China (1)

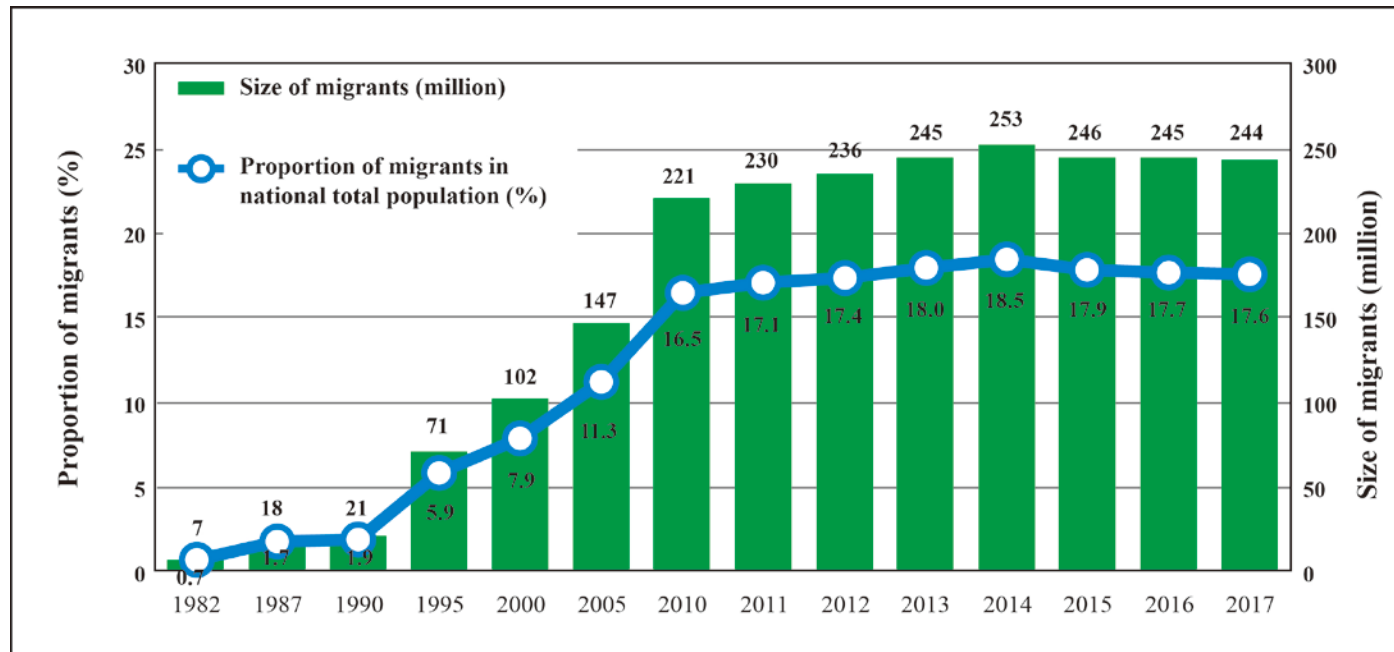
Some considerations behind:

1. Migration is one of the two major factors shaping the Chinese population, together with fertility. And assuming greater significance since fertility reached a lasting low fertility around 1.5-1.6 around the year of 2000
2. Groups affected by migration are widely acknowledged to be vulnerable groups, and each sub-group with varying demands for social social services
 - Migrants: workers vs. accompanying family members; women and men/boys and girls, adolescents and youth/older persons
 - Left-behind groups: women, children and older persons in particularly
3. Examine the new characteristics of migrants
 - UNFPA in China approaches migration from the perspective of urbanization
 - UNFPA in China also works on urban planning

Domestic migrants in China (2)

Size of migrants moving from fluctuation to stability

In 2015, the size of migrants in China stood at 247 million, a decrease of 5.68 million compared with 2014. For the first time in about 40 years, the size of migrants in China experienced a decline. In the following 2016 and 2017, the size of migrants continued to decline and by 2017, it fell to 244 million.



Domestic migrants in China (3)

The “ageing” of migrants

On the main migrants in China have always been dominated by working age population aged 16-59, and yet ageing of migrants has also taken shape: from 2000 to 2015, the mean age of migrants increased by 2 years and the median age increased by 4 years..

Age distribution (%)	1982	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Ages 0–15	35.4	17.3	14.9	13.5	11.6	10.6
Ages 16–44	45.7	69.8	70.2	71.1	71.1	68.5
Ages 45–59	7.6	7.6	9.7	10.0	12.5	15.6
Ages 60 and over	11.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean age (years)	28.2	27.2	29.0	30.4	30.8	31.0
Median age (years)	23	24	27	29	29	31

Domestic migrants in China (4)

Improved educational attainment

Average number of schooling years of migrants increased from 8.7 to 10.6 years during 2000-2015. General trend is: 1) the proportion of migrants with an educational attainment at junior middle school level and below continued to decline; 2) those with an education attainment at senior secondary education level and above continued to increase, becoming the majority of migrants with a proportion of 45.3%; and 3) those with college and above increased from only 4.8% to 23.3%.

Educational attainment	1982	1987	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Illiterate	28.6	16.1	12.5	4.8	4.8	2.2	2.1
Primary education	39.3	35.2	32.5	26.3	23.3	18.4	15.6
Junior secondary education	22.7	34.0	41.4	45.4	47.4	43.8	37.1
Senior secondary education	8.4	12.7	11.6	18.8	17.2	20.6	22.0
College/university and above	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.8	7.2	15.0	23.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average number of schooling years of migrants	5.6	7.0	7.4	8.7	8.9	9.9	10.6
Average number of schooling years of total population	5.5	5.9	6.3	7.6	8.3	8.8	9.1

Domestic migrants in China (5)

Urban-rural distribution

Rural-urban migration always takes the largest share of migration. The year 2010 marks a turning point, after which the share of rural-urban migration dropped rapidly from 63.3% in 2010 to 48.9% in 2015 and the share of urban-urban migration increased significantly between 2010 and 2015.

Type of migration	2000	2005	2010	2015
Rural-urban migration	52.2	61.4	63.3	48.9
Urban-urban migration	20.9	21.2	21.2	37.9
Rural-rural migration	18.8	13.7	12.7	7.1
Urban-rural migration	8.2	3.7	2.9	6.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Domestic migrants in China (6)

Coastal regions in southeastern China always retain the main destinations for inter-provincial migrants

The proportion of migrants in the eastern region accounted for about 50-60% of the national total migrants. In recent years, the spatial distribution of migration destinations has been decentralized among the eastern, central and western regions, though the degree of decentralization is very limited.

Region		2000	2005	2010	2015
Total migrants	Eastern	57.0	64.6	56.9	54.8
	Central	20.4	17.2	20.5	21.7
	Western	22.7	18.3	22.7	23.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-provincial migrants	Eastern	44.8	47.5	41.3	39.6
	Central	28.1	27.2	29.4	30.2
	Western	27.1	25.4	29.4	30.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
Inter-provincial migrants	Eastern	77.8	84.6	81.4	78.2
	Central	7.3	5.4	6.5	8.7
	Western	14.9	10.0	12.1	13.1
	Total	100	100	100	100

Domestic migrants in China (7)

Population migration mainly driven by economic considerations

However, there is clear diversified trend: the proportion of migrants driven by the desire to find jobs and engage in businesses decreased by 3.2 percentage points from 2000 to 2015, the proportion of moving with family members and proportion of learning and training had both been rising (6.9% in 2000 to 14.8% in 2015 for the latter).

<i>Causes for migration</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015
Finding jobs	55.1	53.1	51.1	51.9
Work transfer	3.2	2.6	3.5	-
Work allocation	1.2	0.6	-	-
Learning and training	6.9	3.7	11.2	14.8
Demolition and relocation	4.0	3.3	4.6	0.6
Marriage	5.4	7.8	5.2	4.6
Moving with family members	13.1	14.3	15.4	15.6
Seeking support from relatives and friends	6.3	8.3	4.6	-
For children's schooling	-	-	-	1.9
Improving living conditions	-	-	-	4.5
<i>Others</i>	5.0	6.3	4.5	6.3
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100

Youth population in China (1)

Some considerations behind:

1. An “unknown” population

- Ambiguity among children/adolescents/youth/young people
- Three major population groups (ages 0-14, 15-59, 60+)
- Lack of enough recognition of youth (ages 15-24) as a group

2. Increasing importance of youth for programming for UN/UNFPA and national planning

- UNFPA has a standalone outcome on youth development
- Youth as an important group in the SDG

The challenge of supporting young people making positive transitions from childhood through adolescence to adulthood in strong mental and physical health and allowing them to fully realize their potential through better health, education and/or employment (SDG 3,4,5,8, 10) -as of November 21, 2019.

Youth population in China (2)

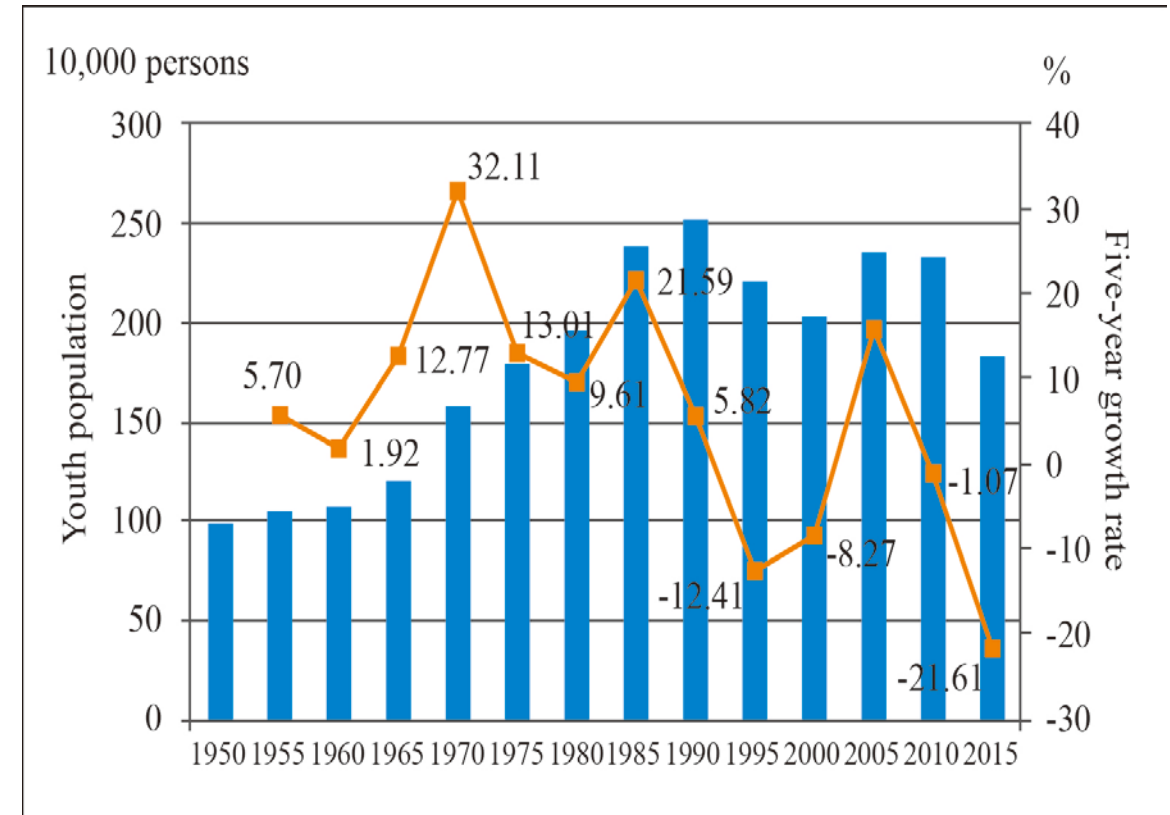
Expected outcomes:

1. Basic characteristics of the youth population in China
 - The first ever monographic analysis on youth
 - Six, composition, marriage, fertility, education, employment etc.
2. How migration shape the youth population in China

Youth population in China (3)-Basic characteristics

Size and growth rate of the youth population in China (1950-2015)

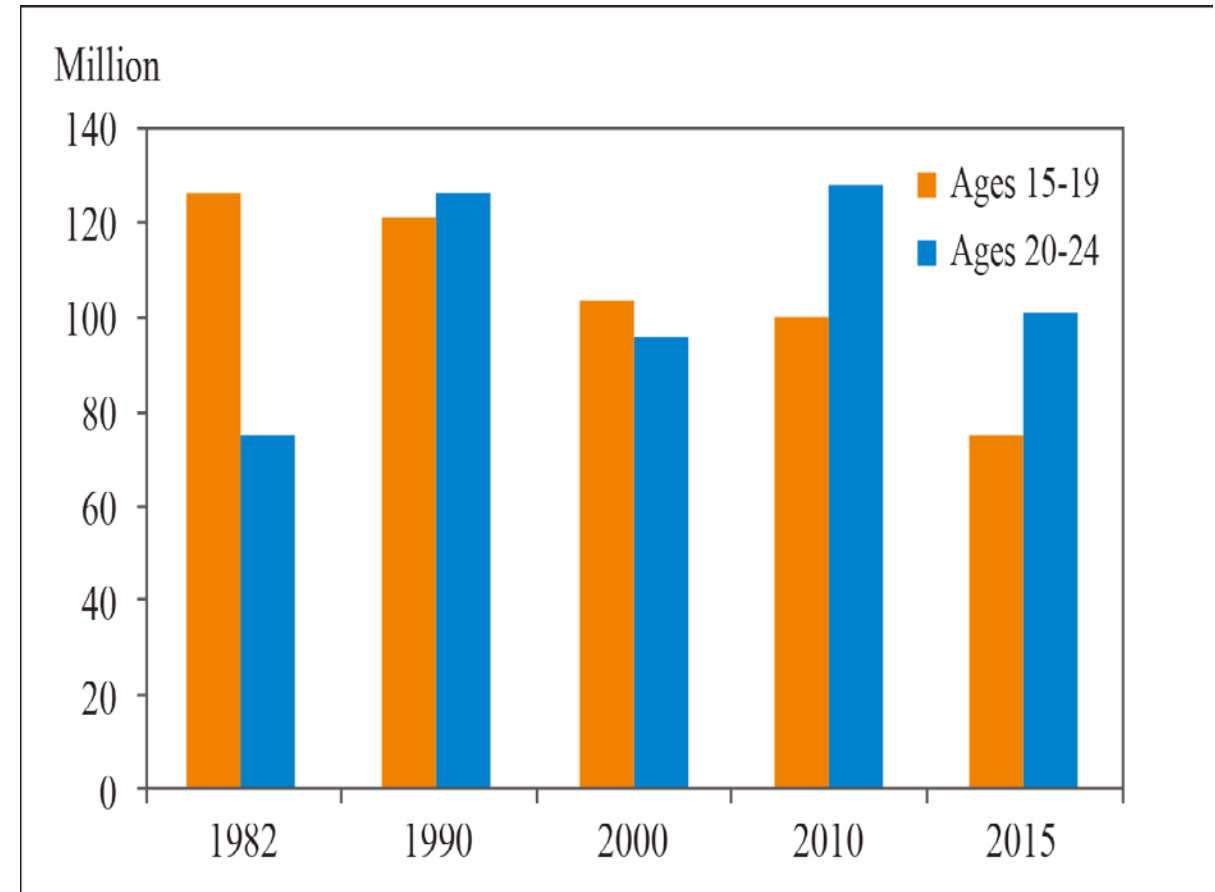
Since 1950, the total youth population in China has presented a trend of fluctuated development. Specifically, it experienced a period of growth from 1950 to 1990, then a period of decline from 1990 to 2000, followed by another period of growth from 2000 to 2005, and most recently another period of decline from 2005 to 2015



Youth population in China (4)

Size of the youth population (1982-2015)

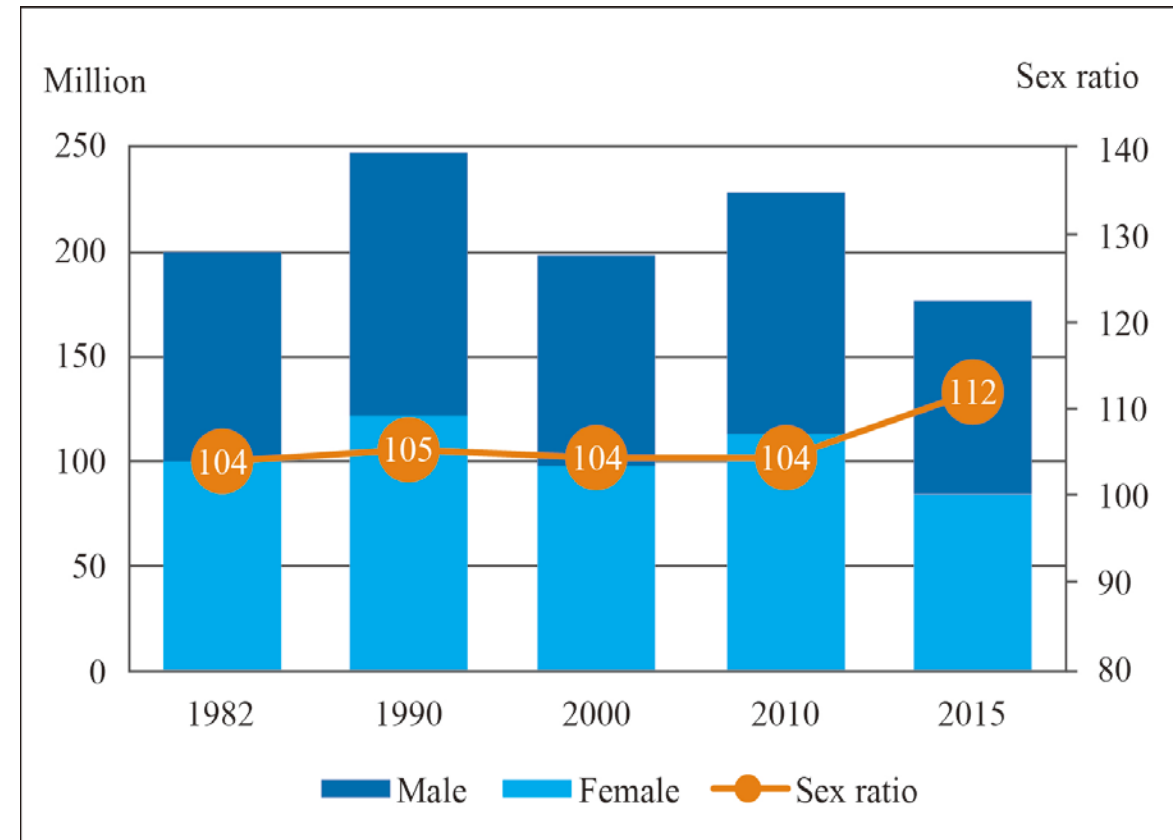
In 2015, there were 175 million youths aged 15-24 in China, accounting for 12.76% of the total population. The absolute number of the youths aged 15-19 gradually decreased from 130 million in 1982 to 75.11 million in 2015. In the same period, the youth population aged 20-24 recorded a fluctuated development: it rose from around 70 million in 1982 to 130 million in 1990, declined to 100 million in 2000, increased to 130 million in 2010, and fell again to around 100 million in 2015.



Youth population in China (5)

Sex ratio of the youth population in China (1982-2015)

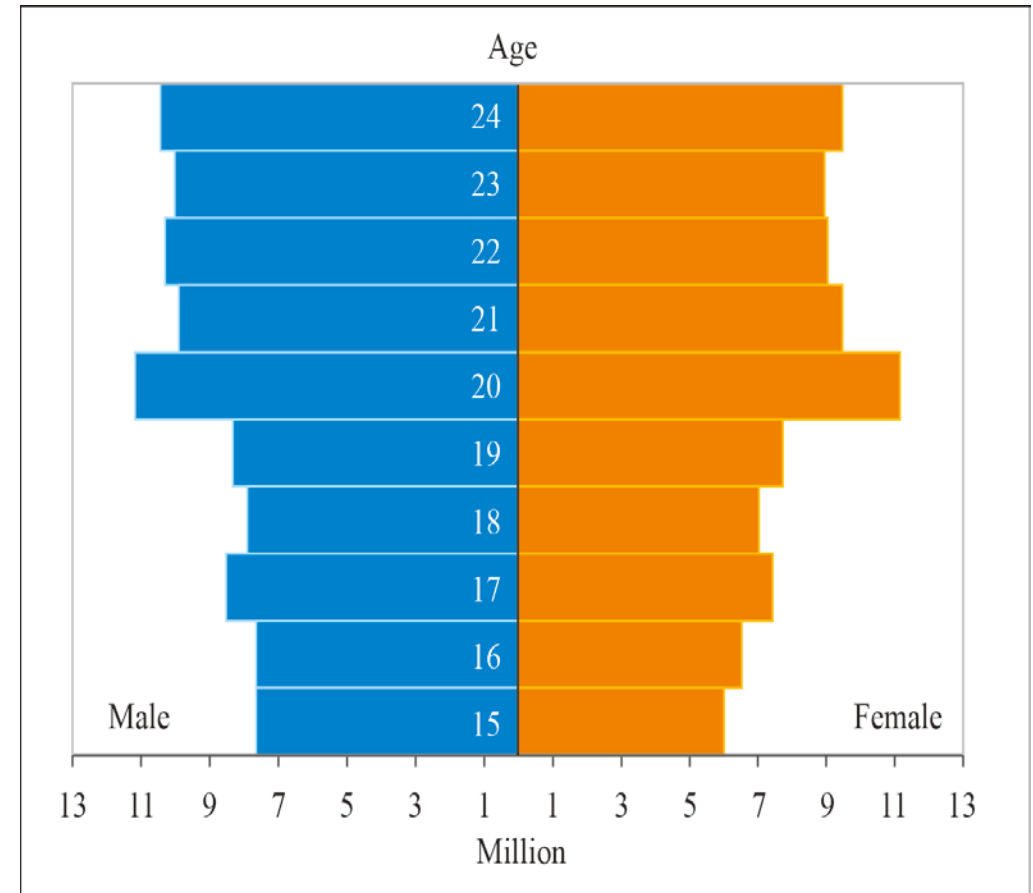
From 1982 to 2010, sex ratio of the youth population maintained at around 104-105, but by 2015, it rose rapidly to 112. The rapid increase was the delayed effect of the increase in sex ratio at birth (SRB) of those born during the 1990s: SRB in China was 108.5 in 1981, it rose to 110.3 in 1990, and reached as high as 115.6 and 118.6 in 1995 and 2000. In 2010, SRB was 118.1, implying that sex ratio of the youth population will remain at a relatively high level between 2025 and 2030.



Youth population in China (6)

Sex ratio of the youth population in China (1982-2015)

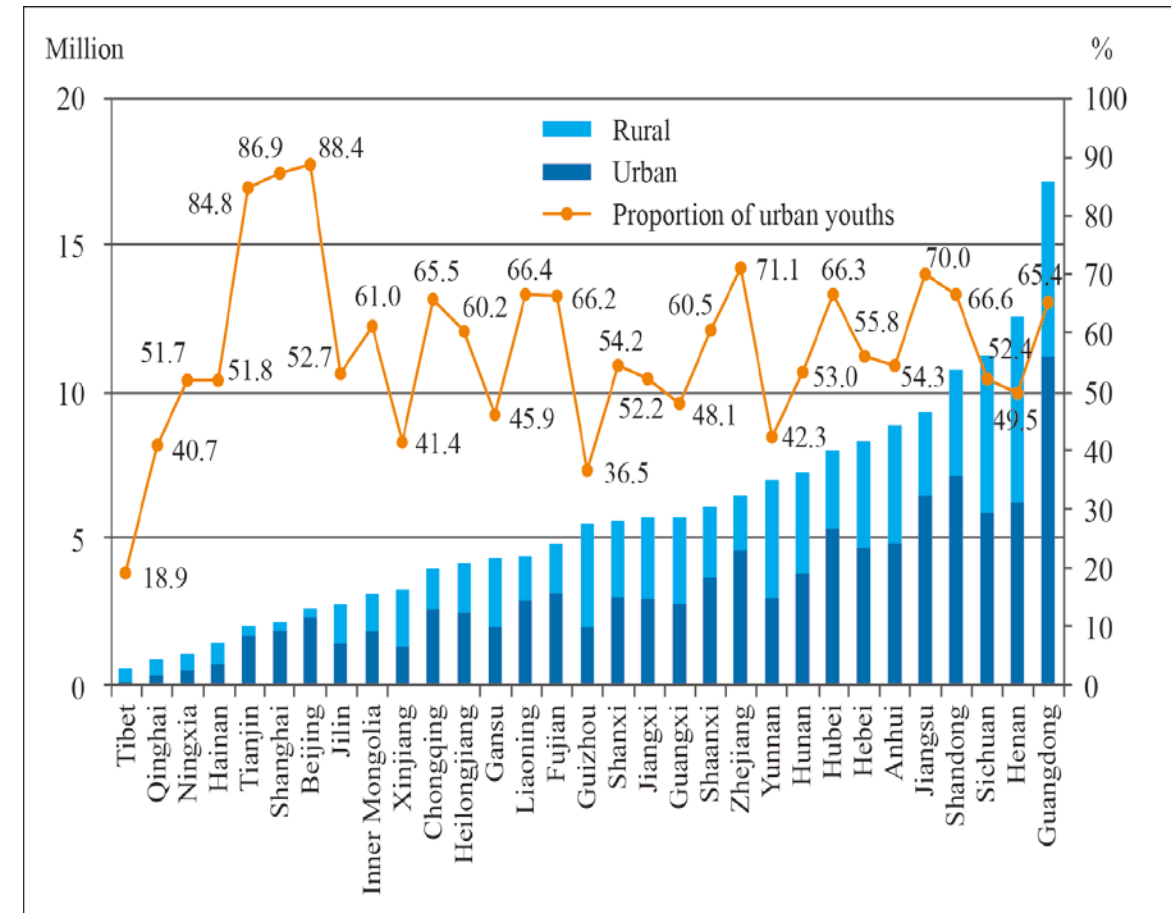
Specifically, the youths aged 15-19 accounted for 43%, including 40.40 million males and 34.79 million females, with a sex ratio of 116; and the youths aged 20-24 accounted for the other 57%, including 52.20 million males and 48.11 million females, with a sex ratio of 109. It is evident that the sex ratio of the youth population was high overall, and youths aged 15-19 had a higher sex ratio than those aged 20-24



Youth population in China (7)

The size of urban and rural youth population and the proportion of urban youth population(2015)

Guangdong province had the largest resident youth population at approximately 17.02 million. Other provinces with more than 10 million youth residents were Henan (12.48 million), Sichuan (10.88 million) and Shandong (10.87 million). Beijing (88.4%) boasted the highest proportion of urban youth residents, followed by Shanghai and Tianjin at 86.9% and 84.8%, respectively. The lowest proportion of urban youth residents was in Tibet at 18.9%, only one-fifth of that in Beijing

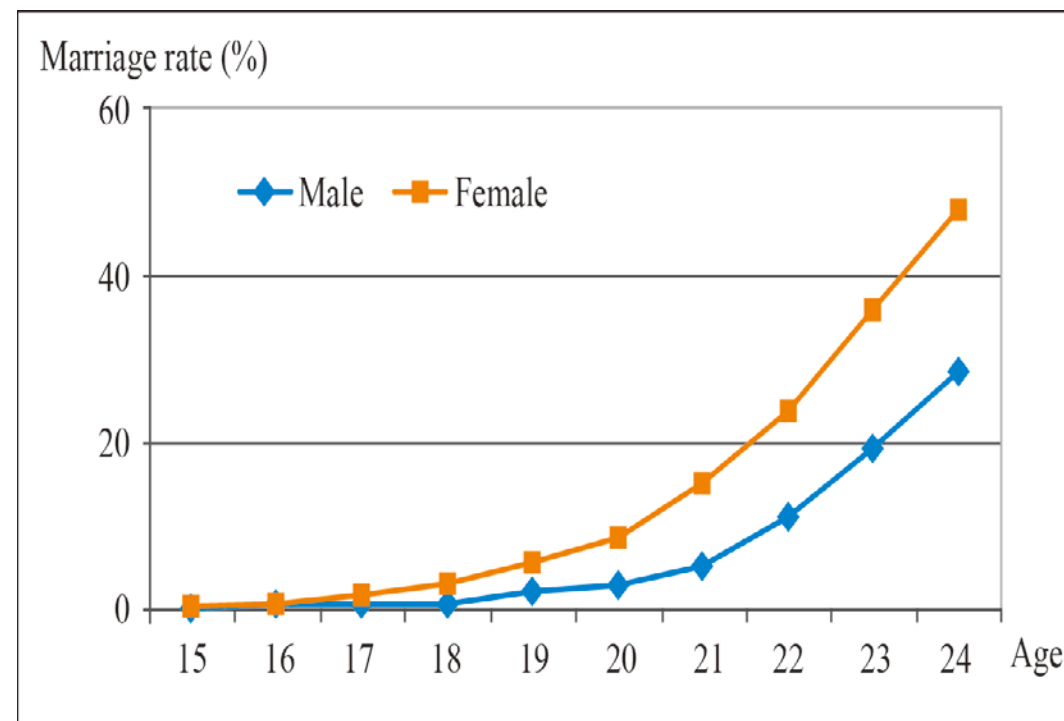


Youth population in China (8)-Marriage and fertility

Marriage rate of youth population (2015)

The number of married youths aged 15-24 was approximately 20.18 million, representing a marriage rate of 11.5%.

The marriage rate of youths demonstrated a noticeable increase after the age of 18. For males, the significant increase was seen at the legal marriage age for men (age 22), when the marriage rate exceeded 11%. For females, the marriage rate reached 8.4% at the legal marriage age for women (age 20), rising rapidly after that and exceeding the marriage rate of males at all ages.

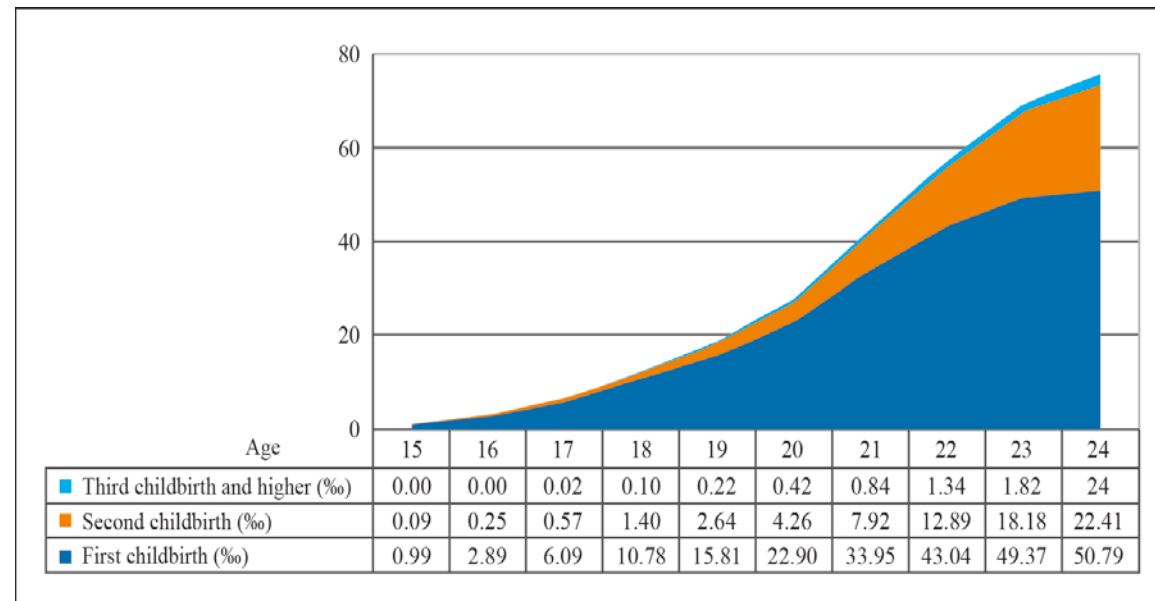


Youth population in China (9)

General fertility rates of female

In 2015, the general fertility rate of female youths aged 15-24 was 35.3‰, that of the first childbirth was 26.4‰, that of the second childbirth was 8.1‰, and that of the third childbirth and higher was 0.8‰. These figures all rose with the increase in age.

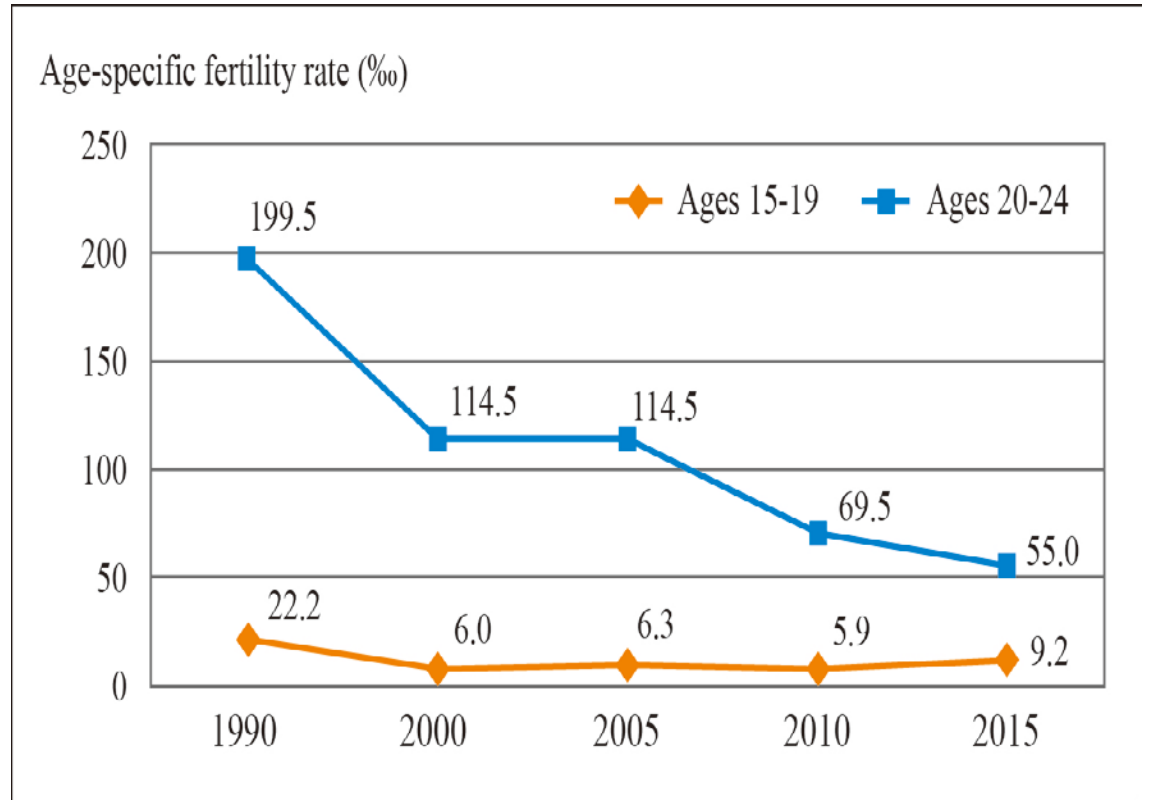
The fertility rate of female youths aged 20-24 was 54.96‰, 6 times that of female youths aged 15-19 (9.19‰). The fertility rate at first childbirth was the highest in both age groups.



Youth population in China (10)

General fertility rate of female youths aged 20-24 experienced a significant decline between 1990 and 2000

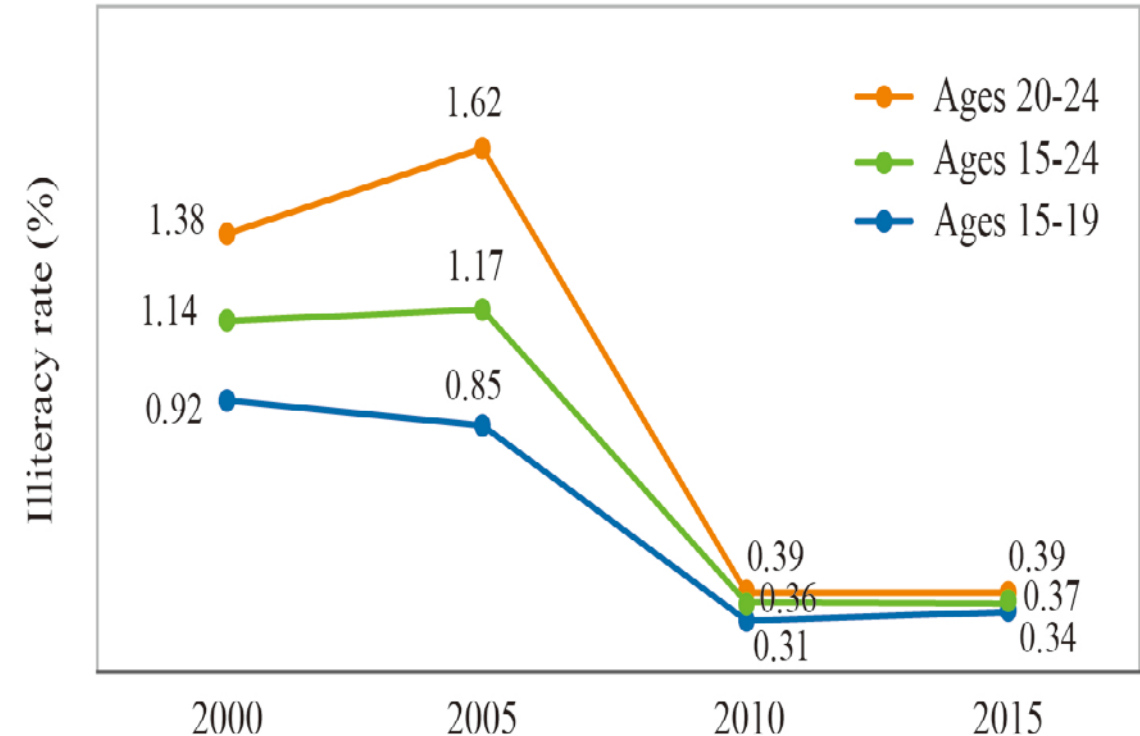
Fertility rate of female youths aged 15-19 dropped rapidly by 16 millesimal points between 1990 and 2000. By 2010, the fertility rate remained stable at around 6‰, and rose to 9.2‰ in 2015. The fertility rate of female youths aged 20-24 declined more significantly from 199.5‰ in 1990 to 55.0‰ in 2015, though the figure remained stable at 114.5‰ between 2000 and 2005.



Youth population in China (11)-Education

Youth illiteracy rate showed a downward trend

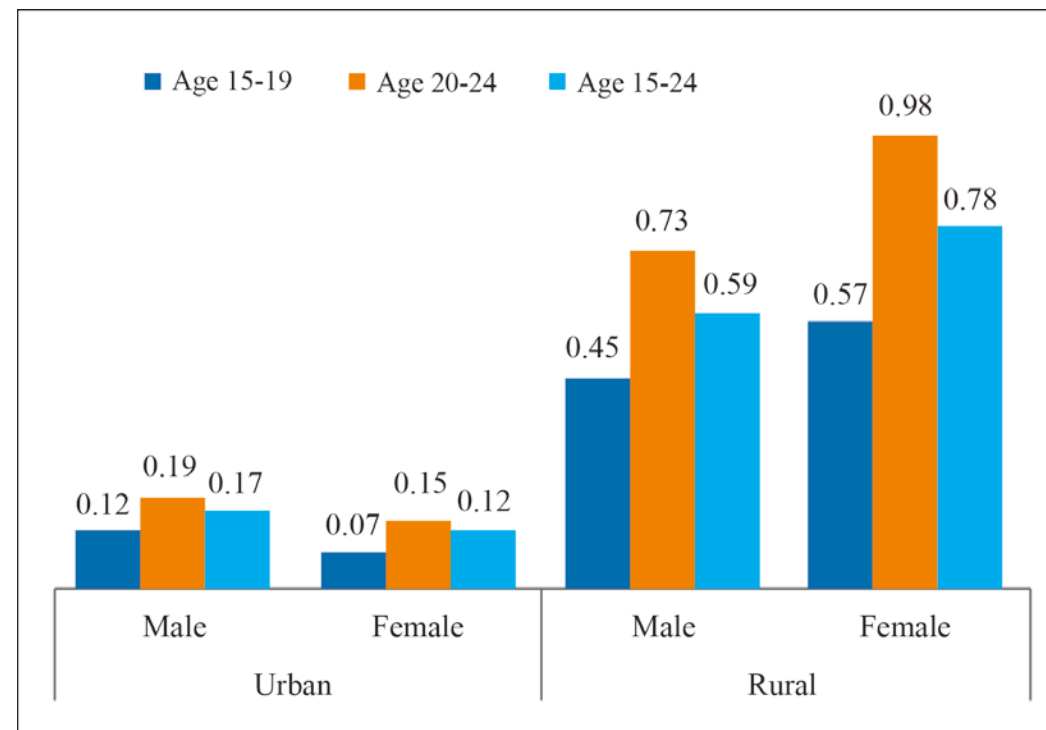
From 2000 to 2015, the youth illiteracy rate showed a downward trend in China. It first experienced a significant decline between 2000 to 2010, and then remained between 0.3% and 0.4% from 2010 to 2015 for all the age groups (15-19, 20-24 and 15-24). It was estimated that there were still about 639,000 illiterate youths in China in 2015, including 222,000 aged 15-19 and 417,000 aged 20-24.



Youth population in China (12)

Illiteracy varies across sub-groups

In 2015, the illiteracy rate of rural youths was 0.67%, which was higher than the illiteracy rate of urban youths (0.14%). In rural areas, the illiteracy rate of female youths was 0.77%, which was higher than male youths (0.59%). In urban areas, the illiteracy rate of male youths was 0.17%, slightly higher than their female counterparts (0.12%). From the perspective of age groups, the illiteracy rate of youths aged 20-24 was significantly higher than those aged 15-19.



Youth population in China (13)

Disparities can be found in many wayd

In 2015, there were about 756,000 youths who had never attended school in China, of whom around 560,000 youths resided in rural areas. There were 59.33 million youths who received primary and junior secondary education and 44.86 million youths who received regular senior secondary education. More than 80% of the 55.51 million youths who received higher education resided in urban areas

Educational attainment	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never attended school	12.0	7.6	25.8	30.2	37.8	37.8
Primary education	66.6	55.1	162.9	168.1	229.5	223.1
Junior secondary education	1,189.5	899.3	1,846.8	1,545.2	3036.3	2,444.5
Senior secondary education	1,373.6	1,130.8	1,057.1	923.9	2430.7	2,054.7
Secondary Vocational Education	537.3	444.5	250.0	254.6	787.3	699.1
Higher Education	2,174.1	2,327.2	537.6	511.9	2711.7	2,839.1
-College	910.4	968.6	343.1	322.1	1253.5	1,290.7
-Undergraduate	1,196.5	1,292.1	190.2	186.7	1386.6	1,478.8
-Graduate	67.2	66.5	4.3	3.1	71.5	69.6
Total	5,353.2	4,864.6	3,880.1	3,433.8	9,233.3	8,298.4

Youth population in China (14)

Composition in educational attainment of the youth population

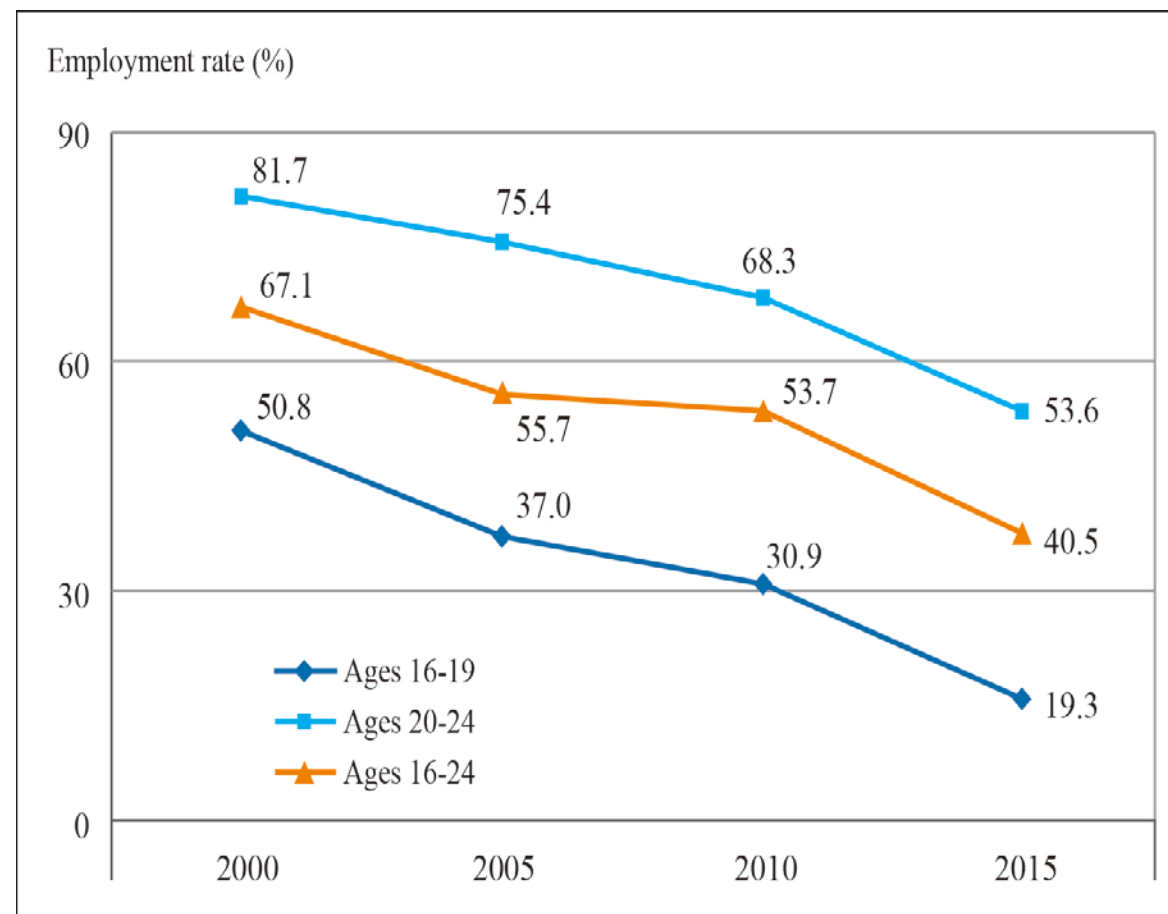
It is evident that the proportion of youths who have never attended school and those who have only attended primary school have continued to decline, while the proportion of youths with higher education has risen rapidly

Year	No schooling	Primary School	Secondary school			College and above
			Junior secondary school	Senior secondary school	Secondary vocational school	
2000	1.4	15.4	54.6	8.1	14.7	5.9
2005	1.2	8.6	56.0	26.1	-	8.0
2010	0.5	6.7	46.0	29.0	-	17.8
2015	0.4	2.6	31.2	25.7	8.6	31.5

Youth population in China (15)-employment

Employment rate of the youth population

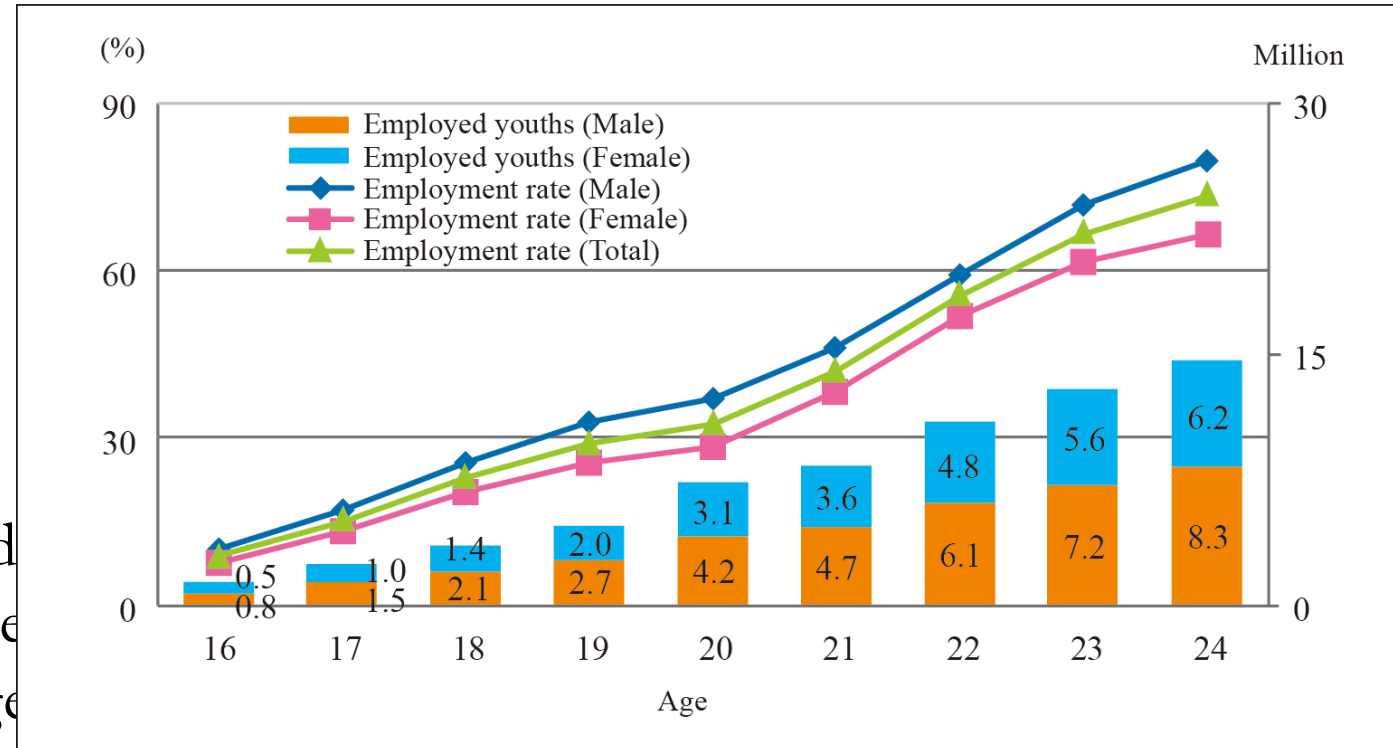
Employment rate of youths aged 16-24 fell by 26.6 percentage points during the 15 years from 2000 to 2015, with a decline of 28.1 percentage points for the 20-24 age group, and an even higher decline for the 16-19 age group at 31.5 percentage points. This reflects the increase in educational participation rate of this age group.



Youth population in China (16)

Population size and rate of employment among youths by age and sex

The population size of male youths who were employed was higher than female youths at all ages. The gender differences in the number of employed youths gradually decreased with the increase in age. The employed population of male youths aged 17 and below, aged 18-19 and aged 20-24 was about 1.5, 1.4 and 1.3 times higher than female youths of the same age group, respectively. The employment rate of male youths was also higher than their female counterparts for all ages.



Youth population in China (17)

Studying in school was the main reason for unemployment among the youth population

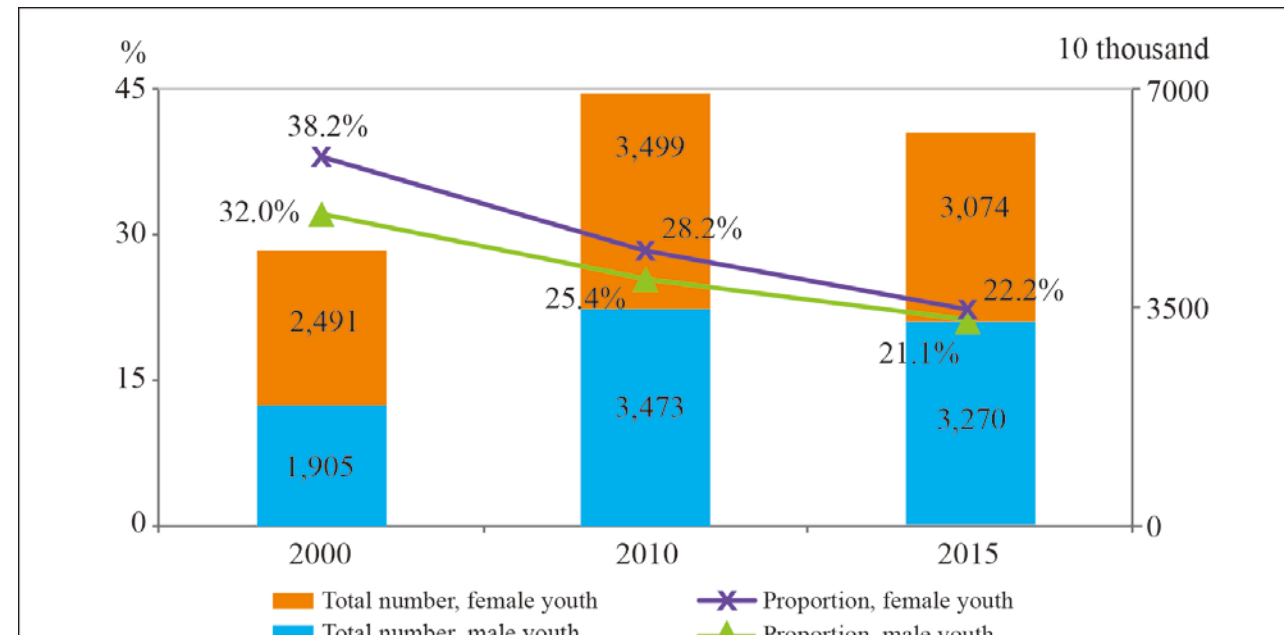
Its share rose rapidly since 2000, presenting a rapid upward trend of 17.8 percentage points in the 10-year period between 2000-2010. It is closely related to the implementation of the national enrollment expansion plan for colleges and universities as well as adult higher education in China from 1999 to 2006, which stimulated the development of regular senior secondary schools with an average annual growth of 23.7% for the number of students enrolled nationwide.

Reason for unemployment	2000	2005	2010	2015
Studying in school	66.7	72.1	84.5	79.9
Taking care of family	7.8	6.3	6.2	5.0
Loss of working ability	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5
Looking for a job	19.1	8.8	-	-
Never employed after graduation	-	-	3.8	6.3
Loss of job due to personal reasons	-	-	0.7	2.2
Other reasons	5.5	11.6	4.1	6.1

Youth population in China (18)-migrant youths

Size and proportion of migrant youths

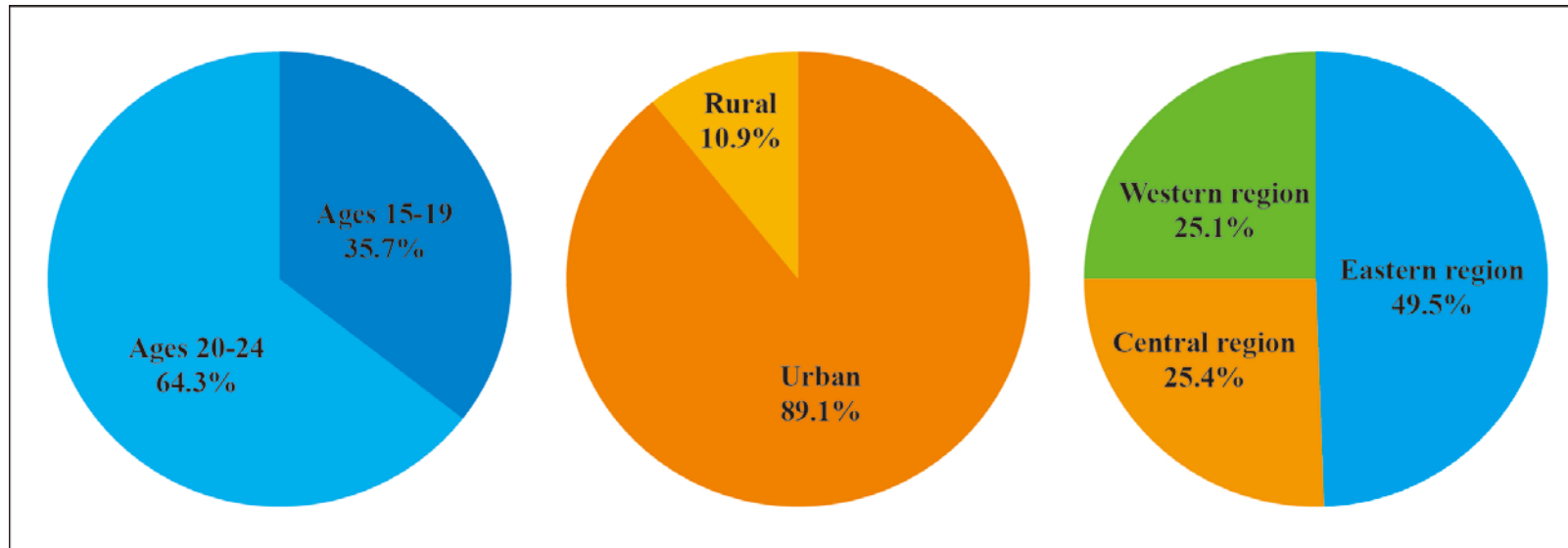
Since 2000, the population size of migrant youths in China, first demonstrated a growth trend and was followed by a notable decline. A downward trend was spotted regarding the proportion of the migrant youths in the total migrant population from 35.26% in 2000 down to 21.63% in 2015. This trend was mainly caused by the continuous decline in the size and proportion of the total youth population. In 2015, the youth population accounted for 12.8% of the national total population, whereas it was 15.9%.



Youth population in China (19)-migrant youths

Percentage of migrant youths by age, urban/rural and region

There were 57.13 million migrant youths in 2015, accounting for 32.5% of the total youth population. Specifically, there were 20.4 million migrant youths aged 15-19 (35.7%), and 36.73 million aged 20-24 (64.3%). Moreover, 89.1% of migrant youths resided in urban areas, and migrant youths living in the eastern region accounted for 49.5%, about half of the national total for migrant youths.



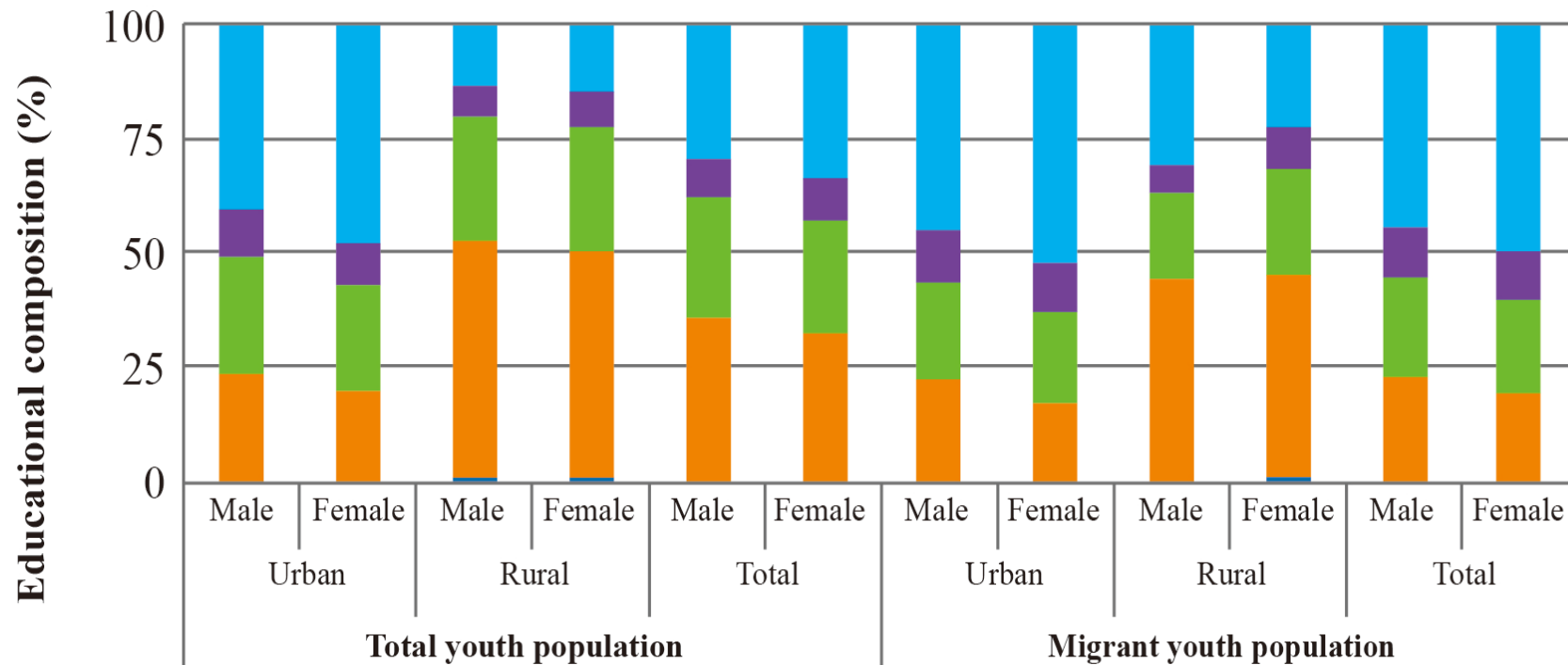
Youth population in China (20)-migrant youths

Migrant youths have better educational attainment than total youth population

The proportions of migrant youths who received secondary vocational education (10.8%) and higher education (46.1%) were higher than the total youth population (8.5% and 31.7%, respectively). However, the proportions of migrant youths who received other types of educational attainment were lower than the total youth population. The findings on the youth migrant population and the total youth population were consistent with the above when the sex dimension was taken into account

Education attainment (%)	Total youth population			Migrant youth population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never been to school	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Compulsory education	35.4	32.2	33.8	24.7	20.2	22.5
Regular senior secondary education	26.3	24.8	25.6	20.9	20.2	20.6
Secondary vocational education	8.5	8.4	8.5	11.0	10.6	10.8
Higher education	29.4	34.2	31.7	43.4	48.8	46.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Migrant youths have better educational attainment than total youth population



	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total youth population						Migrant youth population					
Higher education	40.6	47.8	13.9	14.9	29.4	34.2	45.0	52.0	31.1	22.4	44.3	49.7
Secondary vocational education	10.0	9.1	6.4	7.4	8.5	8.4	11.6	10.8	6.0	9.2	11.0	10.4
Senior secondary education	25.7	23.2	27.2	26.9	26.3	24.8	21.1	19.9	18.5	22.9	21.4	20.8
Compulsory education	23.5	19.6	51.8	49.9	35.4	32.1	22.3	17.2	44.3	44.9	23.2	18.9
Never been to school	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2

OUR WORK

