China Demographics Overview

By Huhan Business Advisory
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Confidential
### China’s ageing population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Population Age:</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% population over 60:</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio:</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.onpop.cn
Population: Urban versus rural

- In urban areas, population between 15 and 55 is 460 million, vs. 393 million in rural areas.

- Labor pool, defined as those between 15 and 55, represents 68.7% in urban population vs. 59.3% in rural population.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Adult population 15+ by age group:
China, 1970-2030 (estimated and projected, thousands)

Source: Swiss Re – Centre for Global Dialogue
Projected population 65+: Urban versus rural

Source: Swiss Re – Centre for Global Dialogue
Number of households by family size

**Urban**
- 5 (15.6 million) 3%
- 6 (5.2 million) 8%
- 7+ (3.1 million) 1%
- 1 (34.2 million) 16%
- 2 (55 million) 27%
- 3 (64.5 million) 31%
- 4 (29.6 million) 14%

**Rural**
- 5 (24.7 million) 13%
- 6 (11.7 million) 6%
- 7+ (6.7 million) 3%
- 1 (24.2 million) 13%
- 2 (43 million) 22%
- 3 (43.5 million) 22%
- 4 (41 million) 21%
- 5 (41 million) 21%
- 6 (41 million) 21%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Number of higher education graduates: 2000 vs. 2010

2000

- **Postgraduates**: 84,300 (8%)
- **Undergraduates**: 58,800 (6%)
- **Others**: 865,500 (86%)

Total Number: 1 million

2010

- **Postgraduates**: 3,078,402 (33%)
- **Undergraduates**: 5,754,245 (63%)
- **Others**: 383,600 (4%)

Total Number: 9.2 million

“Others” include those enrolled in part-time or weekend programs

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Number of higher education graduates by discipline

- Number of new university graduates each year grew from 4.8 million in 2004 to 9.2 million in 2010
- Number of new graduates with science & engineering degree grew from 1.5 million in 2004 to 3.3 million in 2010

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Number of employees by education level

- Cities/Provinces with the largest number of employees with college degree
  - Beijing
  - Guangdong
  - Jiangsu
  - Shandong
  - Shanghai
  - Zhejiang

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
On average, young urban residents have 1.5 more years of education than their rural counterparts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Education</th>
<th>Urban Areas</th>
<th>Rural Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents in their 20’s</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents in their 30’s</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents in their 40’s</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Number of employees by education level: Urban vs. Rural

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**Urban**
- Total Number: 32.19 million
- 7 (22%) 16+ 14.2 (44%)
- 3.8 (12%) 9-12
- 2.5 (8%) 0-6
- 0.3 (1%) 6-9
- 0.4 (1%) 0

**Rural**
- Total Number: 39.36 million
- 2.9 (8%) 16+ 20.7 (53%)
- 2.1 (5%) 12-15
- 1.3 (33%) 9-12
- 0.5 (1%) 15-16
- 0.1 (0.1%) 12-15
- 0.0 (0%) 0-6
- 0 (0%) 6-9
- 0 (0%) 0
Migration patterns in China

- **Shanghai** received migrants from:
  - Jiangsu/Zhejiang/Anhui
  - Henan
  - Sichuan

- **Beijing** received migrants from:
  - Hebei
  - Shandong
  - Henan

- **Guangdong** received migrants from:
  - Fujian
  - Henan
  - Hubei/Hunan
  - Sichuan/Chongqing
  - Guangxi/Guizhou

- **Tianjin** received migrants from:
  - Hebei

- **Liaoning** received migrants from:
  - Heilongjiang

- **Zhejiang** received migrants from:
  - Anhui/Henan
  - Hubei/Hunan/Jiangxi
  - Chongqing/Sichuan
  - Guizhou/Yunnan
• Residents from Anhui migrated to:
  - Shanghai
  - Jiangsu
  - Zhejiang
• Residents from Hebei migrated to:
  - Beijing
  - Tianjin
• Residents from Jiangxi migrated to:
  - Zhejiang
  - Fujian
  - Guangdong
• Residents from Henan migrated to:
  - Beijing
  - Shanghai/Jiangsu/Zhejiang
• Residents from Sichuan migrated to:
  - Shanghai/Jiangsu/Zhejiang
  - Fujian
  - Guangdong
• Residents from Hubei migrated to:
  - Zhejiang
  - Guangdong
• Residents from Hunan migrated to:
  - Zhejiang
  - Guangdong
Migrants from inland provinces as Sichuan and Henan have spread out to 3 core regions: Bohai (BJ,TJ), YRD and PRD.

Migrants tend to move to economics clusters nearest their hometown.
People from rural areas migrate to regional centers: Harbin, Changchun, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Changsha, Nanchang
• Henan, Sichuan, Shandong, Sichuan, Jiangxi and Guangxi have lagged behind other provinces in urbanization, and as a result, may see a faster rate of urbanization in the coming years.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Intra versus inter-provincial migration (1 of 2)

• Compared to ten years ago, a higher percentage of people are migrating to nearby regional centers versus to cities outside home province.

2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intra-provincial Migration</th>
<th>Inter-provincial Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number: 144 million

2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intra-provincial Migration</th>
<th>Inter-provincial Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>350.12</td>
<td>85.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Number: 436 million

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
* How to interpret: For Guangdong’s 36 million migrants, 21 million are from outside the province while 15 million are from within the province, most likely from rural areas.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Top 10 Provinces: Population concentration in top 2 cities

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Education level of migrants to urban areas

- Nearly 40% recently finished compulsory education
- Less than 20% are college graduates

Total Number: 216.5 million

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Top 20 Cities: Higher education resources

- Cities with most university students
  - Beijing
  - Shanghai
  - Wuhan
  - Guangzhou
  - Xi'an
  - Nanjing
  - Harbin
  - Chengdu

- Cities with limited GDP vs. # of university students
  - Xi'an
  - Wuhan
  - Harbin
  - Nanjing

- Cities with most universities
  - Beijing
  - Shanghai
  - Xi'an
  - Nanjing
  - Wuhan
  - Guangzhou

Source: http://www.netbig.com/
Top 20 Provinces: GDP, population

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
### Number of Urban Households by Housing Source (2010)

#### Source: National Bureau of Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Lease Low-rent Housing</th>
<th>Lease Other Housing</th>
<th>Self-built Housing</th>
<th>Buy Commercial Housing</th>
<th>Buy Second-hand Housing</th>
<th>Buy Affordable Housing</th>
<th>Buy Original State-owned Housing</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Shandong</td>
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<td>Zhejiang</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban house-renting households by monthly rent (2010, RMB)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Thank You!