



中國人民大學  
RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

# Fertility, Reproductive Health and Population Change With Particular Reference to China

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# ICPD 1994: Historical

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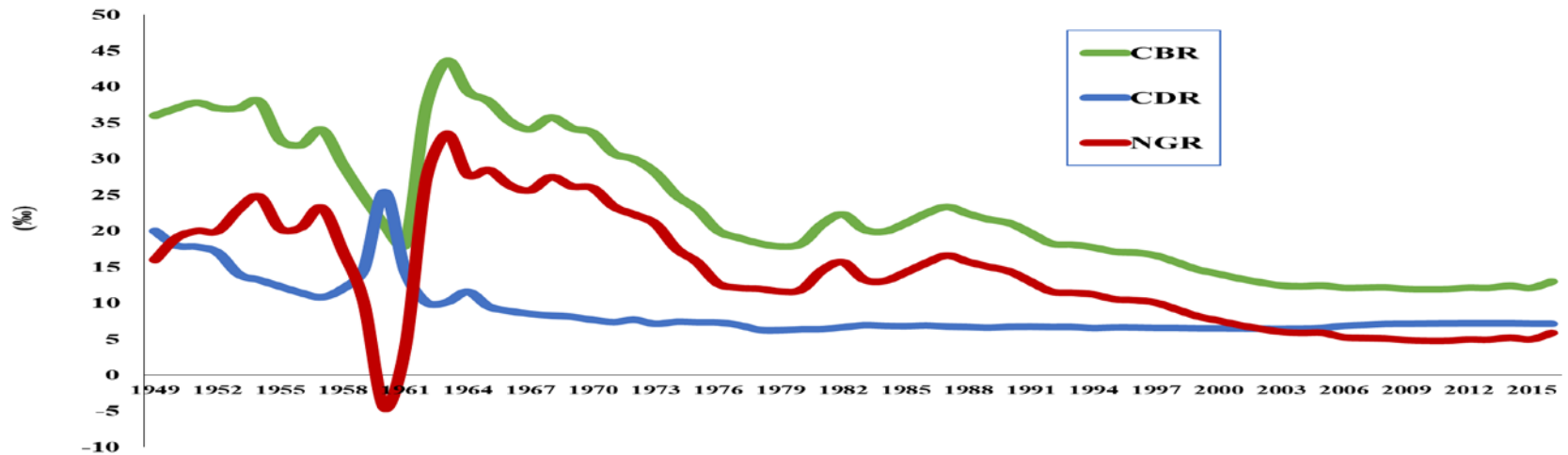
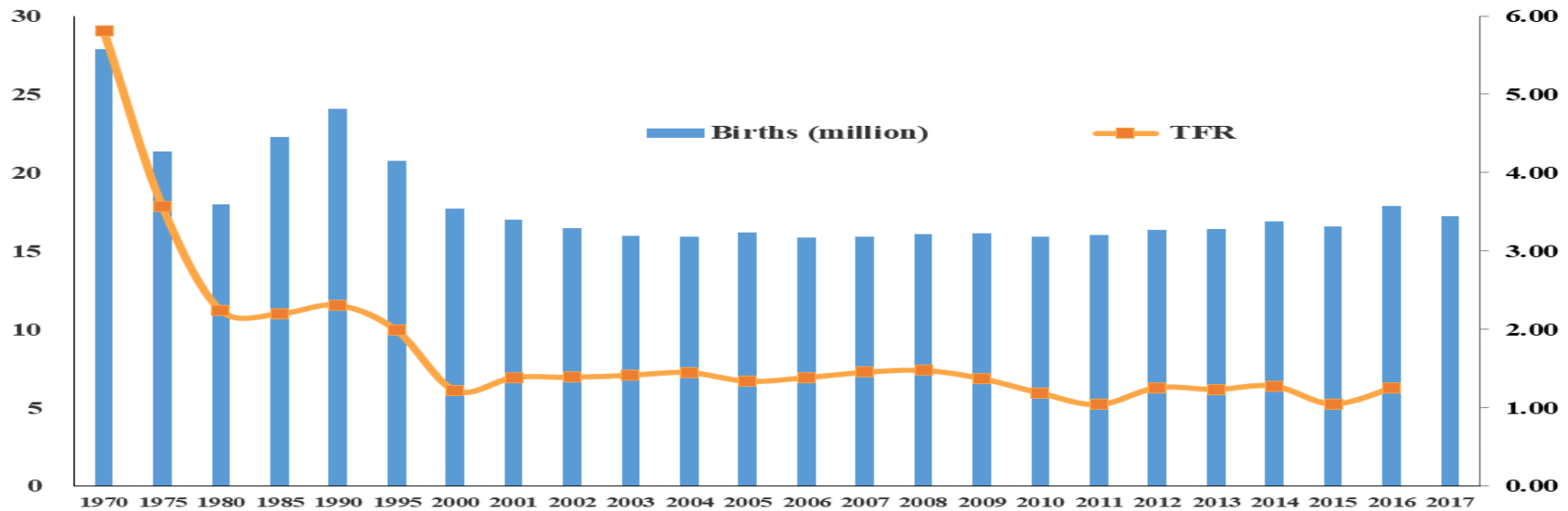
- China: Active participant
- Advisor to China delegation
- Tremendous changes since then

# Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Population Change

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- Arrival of low fertility
- Reorientation of family planning program
- Migration dominance in population dynamics

# Demographic Transition in China



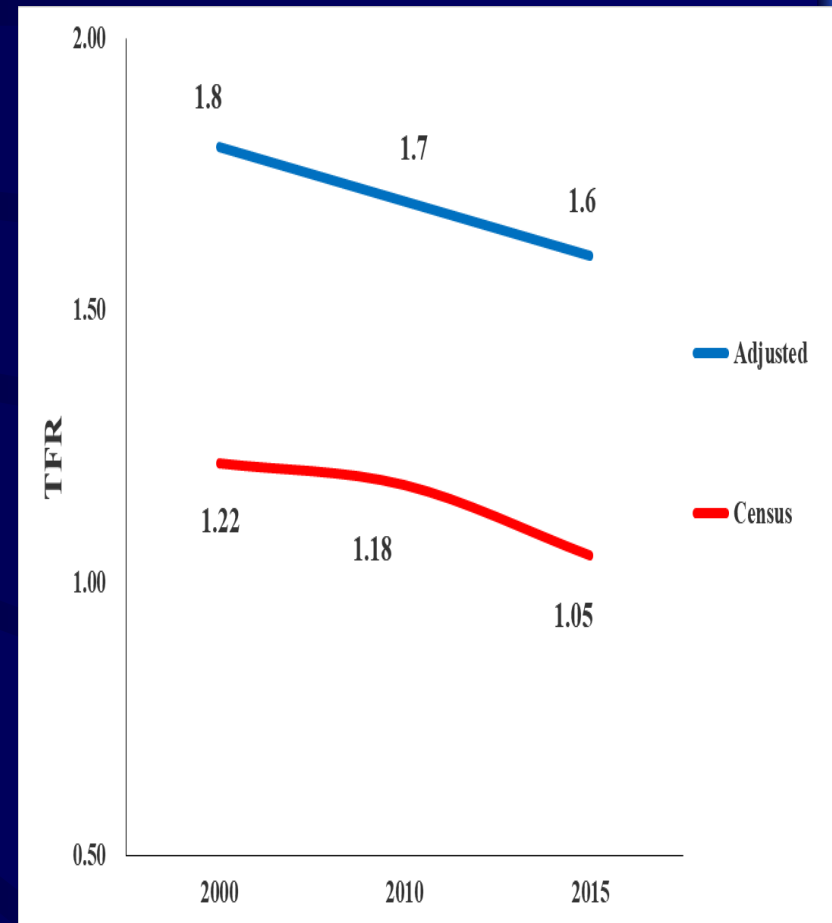
# Fertility Policy Change in China

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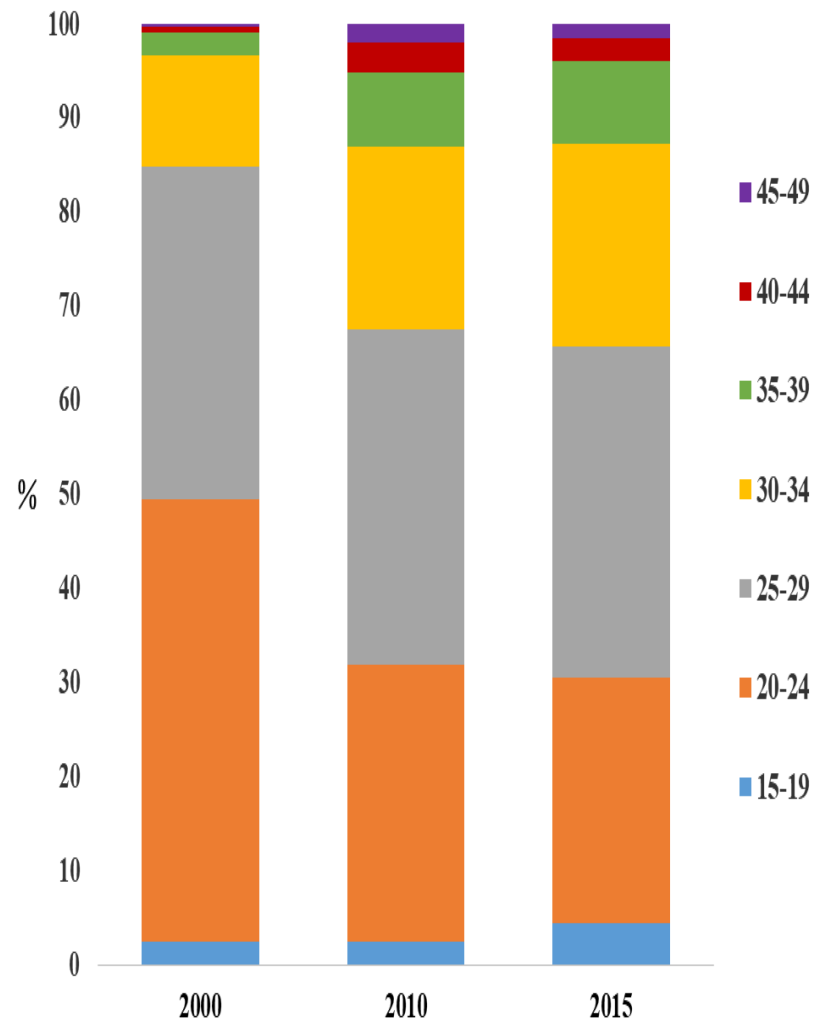
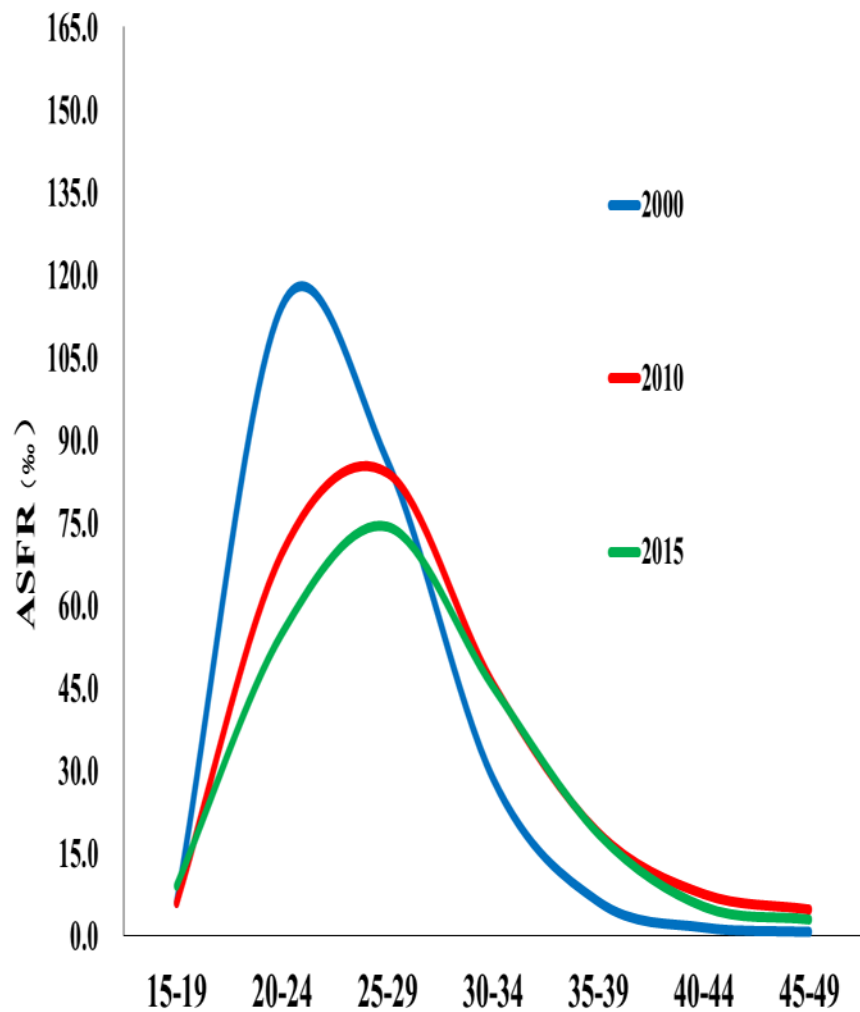
- November 2013, allow one of the spouse as single child to have a second child
- October 2015, allow all the couples to have two children
- Official ending of the 35 years long One-Child Policy in China

# Reactions to the Census reported TFR

- Adjusted is much higher
- Still far below replacement
- Still show downward trend
- Still not answer why so low



# ASFRs and TFR in China: 2000-2015 (Observed value)



# Changes in TFR over 2000-2015

- Downward ASFRs in 20s suggest postponement
- Upward ASFRs in 30s suggest recuperation
- More changes in 2000-2010 than in 2010-2015
- Effect of policy change since 2013 is minor
- Strong postponement and weak recuperation
- Inevitably result China's fertility to go downward



# Reorientation of FPP after ICPD

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- Call for “Two Reorientations” of FPP
- Guiding ideology and implementation approach
- Quality of Care experiment in pilot counties
- With broad international collaboration
- To demonstrate the feasibility of innovation

# Quality of Care Initiative in FPP

- The concept of QoC gradually accepted
- The six elements posted as guidance
- Birth quota abandoned, and birth permit removed
- Informed choice of contraceptives introduced



# Quality of Care Initiative in FPP

- Many people involved: Most significant experience of their life career with FPP
- A collection of the personal stories to be published
- *Efforts in Memory: Quality of Care Initiative in China's Family Planning Program*

# FPP: Where to go?

- **Backbone of FPP: Demographic concern**
- **FPP = Birth restriction = One Child Policy**
- **No longer needed and should be terminated**
- **Strengthened entirely toward ICPD principles**

# FPP: Where to go?

- **Abortion: Harmful to women**
- **Increase by 1/3 after 2013**
- **Merging of MCH and FPP**
- **Less due to policy or sex preference selection**
- **More due to unprepared sex among adolescents and contraceptive failure among the married**

Year	Abortion (million)
2000	6.36
2011	6.63
2012	6.69
2013	6.24
2014	9.62
2015	9.85
2016	9.65

# Migration Dominates Population Dynamics

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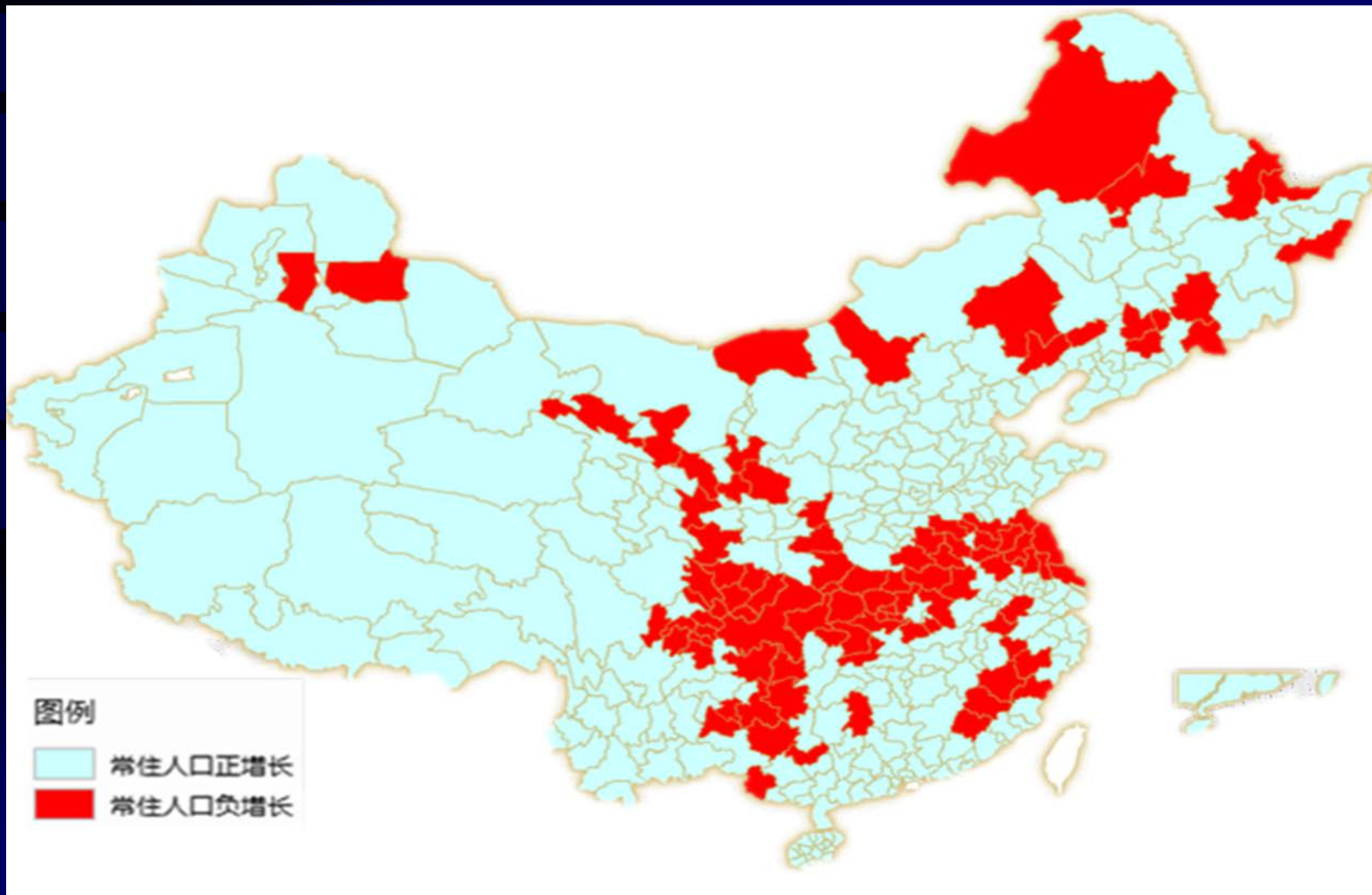
- Both fertility and mortality down
- Migration becomes pivotal
- Challenges traditional perception
- Primary concern of fertility over situation
- Migration decisive to other issues

# Migration Impact on Other Issues

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- Population growth
- Population aging
- Childbearing desire
- Fertility trends
- Labor force market
- Population quality
- Sex ratio at birth

# Areas with Negative Growth in *De Facto* Pop





# Population Change between 2000 and 2010

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- Many inner areas become negative
- Shanghai: Diluted to be younger
- Chongqing: the oldest province
- Guangdong: the largest province
- Migration changed almost everything

# Migration Domination - Aging

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- Most concern is on urban elderly
- Rural: Fertility higher, aging not serious
- But less children and floating away
- Traditional elderly support no longer valid
- More acute rural aging but not noticed

# One Belt One Road: International Migration

- Demographic Implication  
of One Belt One Road



- Yiwu, small city in center of Zhejiang
- Over 13,000 foreigners from over 100 countries
- For trade then residing, families, communities

# ICPD and SDGs

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Despite all the success in the past  
population issues remain significant  
and crucial to sustainable development

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