
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP MEETING FOR THE REVIEW AND APPRAISAL
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOW-UP
AND REVIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Population Division

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International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 as a historic milestone, China as an active participant of the Conference. As an advisor to the Chinese Delegation, I participated in the ICN* Prep. Comm. in New York in April 1994 and the Conference in September in Cairo in September 1994. Since then tremendous changes not only socioeconomically but also demographically have been occurred in the world. So is the case in China. As time approaches the 21st anniversary of the ICN*, it is certainly significant to have a sound review and appraisal of the Program of Action generated from the ICN*.

I am honored to have the opportunity to join the panel discussion on fertility, reproductive health and population change at the UNPD 34th annual brief note. I will particularly focus on the arrival of low fertility, the reorientation of the family planning program and migration dominance in population dynamics as illustrated in the case of China.

China's fertility was at the level around 1 to 6 children per woman during the 1950s and 1960s. As a response to the rapid population growth of close to 6 percent per annum, the Chinese government launched a national family planning program in the early 1970s. The decade of the 1970s witnessed a dramatic decline in China's fertility (from 1.77 in 1970 to 1.71 in 1971, a reduction of more than half in a period of less than a decade). Most of the reduction in fertility was due to the aversion of the unwanted childbearing at high parities, particularly in urban areas.

Encouraged by the achievements of the fertility reduction while facing an economic catastrophe of collapse, the government decided to tighten its fertility policy to call for one child per couple. China's total fertility rate (TFR) stood around 2.1 children per woman during the 1980s, an analysis of parity progression ratios revealed that reductions occurred particularly among the high parities both in urban and rural areas as well as in remote regions. By the early 1990s, China's fertility had further fallen to the level below the replacement.

Recent several Chinese censuses have repeatedly reported a very low TFR: one after another from 1.22 in 2000, 1.18 in 2010, and 1.01 in 2011. It triggered endless debates and questioning on the quality of data. We take into account the possible statistical errors and underreporting. Many studies have been carried out with various alternative data sources and applied various available methods, and the adjusted fertility tends to be 0.0 to 0.6 percent higher than the originally reported from the census, but still far below the replacement. Moreover, it still shows a downward trend of fertility in China. Evidence also suggests the young generation's childbearing desire particularly among the younger generations. Given the situation, the government announced the partial relaxation to allow the couples with one spouse as a single child to have a second child in November 2016, and further allowed all the couples to have two children in October 2011. It declared the official ending of the one-child dominated policy in China.

A Decompositional analysis of changes in TFR: with the census data suggests that over the period of 2000-2011, fertility rates among the young age groups of the 20s show a downward trend indicating

postponement in childbearing and fertility rates among older age groups of the 60s and some
increase indicating recuperation particularly in the 75-84 age group. The 1990s saw a significant increase in fertility rates among women aged 35-44, which was attributed to the fact that many women in this age group were delaying childbearing until later in life. This trend was also reflected in the fact that the number of children born to women aged 35-44 in the 1990s was significantly higher than in the 1980s. The increase in fertility rates among older women was also reflected in the fact that the number of children born to women aged 35-44 in the 1990s was significantly higher than in the 1980s.

One point in the case is abortion. Abortion is harmful to women physically and psychologically and should be prevented and reduced by all means. The relationship of the fertility policy to allow for too children, abortions due to policy restriction or sex selection become less the case but in fact increased by one third from 6 millions during 2000-2016 to 8 millions during 2010-2016 according to the government statistics. One explanation is it might be due to the merger of the two statistics (stems between 4, C and 9PP) but it still considers enormous given decline in female population in childbearing ages and the reduced number of births. Still the abortions are still in the same number, the causes of abortion may have shifted from due to out of policy pregnancies to unprepared sex among the adolescents and contraceptive failure among the married. All the family planning programs not be abandoned but strengthened to direct itself entirely to provide good quality services to meet the diversified needs of people in reproductive health and family planning.

tremendous inflow of people from outside rather than