

China in figures

Economic growth and demographic trends
a province perspective

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Introduction

Present China is the result of a political expansionary process that has lasted over 2000 years and has brought the country to a dimension of 9.6 million Km² and a population of almost 1.4 billion. Because of its history, China is not only a complex and rich mosaic of different landscapes, languages, and cultural traditions; it is also composed by 31 provinces and municipalities with different levels of socioeconomic development, production characteristics, educational attainments, levels of urbanization, physical infrastructures, etc., .

This is the first of a series of bulletins that present, analyze, and discuss the statistics and the indexes necessary to reach a better knowledge and understanding of China complexity, paying special attention to the themes of social security and social assistance¹.

The first issue is devoted to economic growth, demographic evolution and labour market. After a short analysis of each topic at the national level, the discussion will focus at the provincial level². In fact the first aim of the Bulletins is that of representing Chinese complexity through an analysis of provincial data and provincial differentials. The analysis will be also aimed to verify which statistical information is lacking with respect to the data necessary to build a provincial scoreboard³ that could allow to identify the emergence of problems which could undermine China's social cohesion and to monitor the process of socio-economic convergence, crucial for the harmonious development of the country.

The analysis will be mainly limited to the descriptive level, but when possible some simple correlations will be introduced to explain the main reasons of the provincial differentials that will emerge. Each Bulletin will contain a Statistical Annex with the variables discussed in the text.

¹ See ILO (2014-15), World Social Protection Report,

² The bulletins will mainly use data published by the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics and other Chinese public institutions.

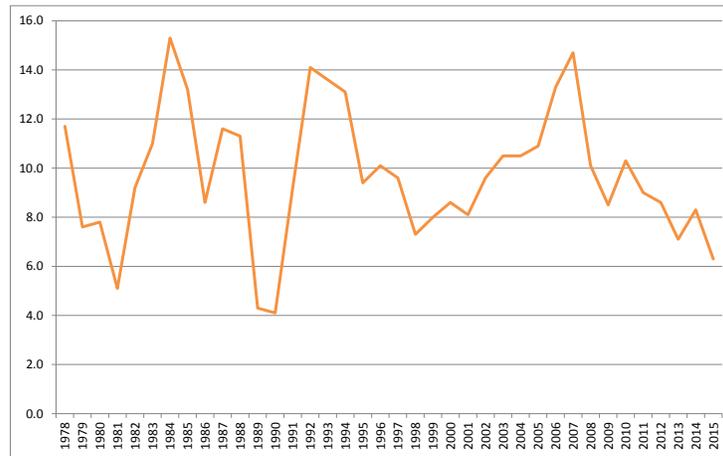
³ The idea of a scoreboard was introduced in 2013 by the European Commission in its **Communication on strengthening the Social Dimension of the Economic and Monetary Union** and was used for the first time in the 2014 European semester

1. Economic growth

Gross Domestic Product

The national level - One of the most notable aspects of recent Chinese history is the unprecedented economic growth that the country has been able to achieve over a much extended period. According to official data, in the last 38 years the average rate of growth of GDP at constant prices has been equal to 9.7 per cent with peaks above 15 per cent in 1984, and above 14 per cent in 1992 and 2007 (Graph 1.1).

Graph 1.1 - Gross Domestic product at constant prices; yearly rates of growth; 1978-2016



Source: Statistical yearbook, 2016

As a result, in 2015 China was already the largest economy in the world accounting for 17.2 per cent of world production. The GDP of the US represented 91 per cent of China’s GDP, that of India 40.3 per cent, and that of Japan 26.1 per cent (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 - GDP at PPP; 20 largest economies; millions of international dollars; 2015

	GDP PPP	World share		GDP PPP	World share		
1	China	19,814,369	17.2	11	Mexico	2,193,399	1.9
2	United States	18,036,648	15.7	12	Italy	2,190,679	1.9
3	India	7,998,278	6.9	13	Korea, Rep.	1,748,776	1.5
4	Japan	5,175,259	4.5	14	Saudi Arabia	1,688,633	1.5
5	Germany	3,857,073	3.3	15	Spain	1,602,660	1.4
6	Russian Federation	3,579,826	3.1	16	Canada	1,588,596	1.4
7	Brazil	3,198,898	2.8	17	Turkey	1,542,555	1.3
8	Indonesia	2,848,028	2.5	18	Iran	1,358,795	1.2
9	United Kingdom	2,700,547	2.3	19	Thailand	1,110,458	1.0
10	France	2,647,706	2.3	20	Nigeria	1,093,921	1.0

Source - World Bank

Starting from 1978, China's economy has been affected by three main cyclical phases: the first covers the period 1981-1990, the second the period 1991-1998, the third the following 17 years. From the second to the third period the average rate of growth of GDP declines from 10.8 per cent to 9.6 per cent. This is due mainly to the contraction of the average rate of growth of Industry (from 14.7 per cent to 10.2 per cent); minor contractions are registered also by Agriculture (from 4 to 3.9 per cent) and Services (from 10.4 to 10.2 per cent) (Table 1.2).

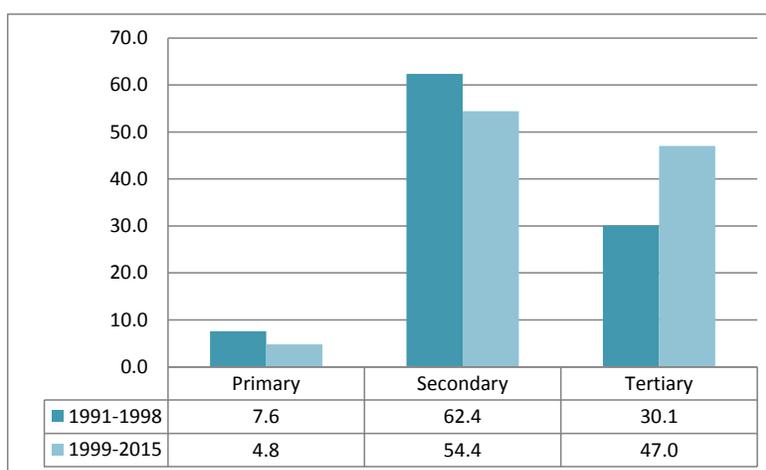
Table 1.2 - Gross domestic product, total and by main industries from 1978 to 2015

	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1978-2015	9.7	4.5	11.2	10.7
1981-90	9.4	6.2	9.6	12.3
1991-98	10.8	4.0	14.7	10.4
1999-15	9.6	3.9	10.2	10.2

Source: Elaboration on Statistical yearbook, 2016

The structural changes intervened between the second and the third period emerge even more clearly when we consider the role and weight of the three main sectors in more details. In the second period 62.4 per cent of the growth in production was accounted for by the secondary industry, with the tertiary accounting for only 30.1 per cent and the primary sector by 7.4 per cent (Graph 1.2). In the third period the average contribution of the Secondary industry declines to 54.4 per cent, while that of the tertiary increases to 47.0 per cent, that of the primary industry becoming quite marginal (4.8 per cent).

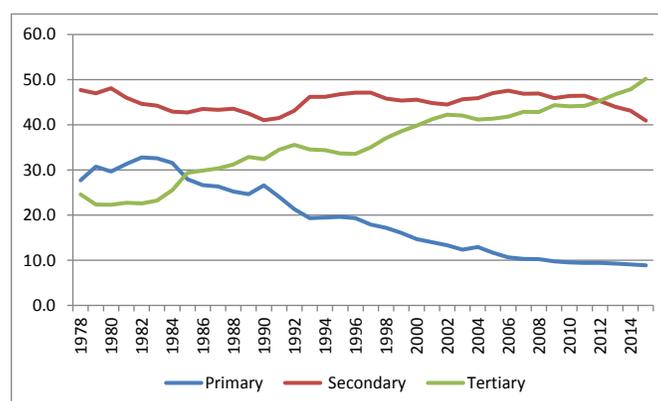
Graph 1.2 – Average contribution to production of the main industrial sectors in the last two cyclical phases.



Source: Elaboration on Statistical yearbook, 2016

Moreover, in 2015, the contribution of the tertiary industry to production exceeded for the first time that of the secondary industry (53.7 per cent vs. 41.6 per cent), while the production share of the tertiary has passed that of the secondary in 2012 and the 50 per cent mark in 2015 (Graph 1.3).

Graph 1.3 – Share of industries in GDP at current prices; 1978-2015



Source: Elaboration on Statistical yearbook, 2016

In substance China that is by now the largest economy in the world has entered a new historical phase, identified as the **New normal economy**, characterized by i) rates of economic growth progressively declining and substantially lower than those attained in previous periods; ii) a rapidly growing role of the service sector that by now has reached a share of more than 50 per cent.

The Provincial level – The dimension of Chinese provinces and municipalities does largely differ so does their share of GDP. The largest contribution with 10.1 per cent comes for Guangdong⁴, followed by Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang, and Henan, all with more than 5 per cent. Together these 5 provinces account for 39.5 % of China’s GDP. At the other extreme of the ranking there other 5 provinces (Gansu, Hainan, Ningxia, Qinghai, and Tibet) whose contribution is less than 1 per cent and all together represents 2.3 per cent of total production (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 – GDP; provincial shares and cumulative function

		%	Cum.			%	Cum.
1	Guangdong	10.1	10.1	17	Guangxi	2.3	80.5
2	Jiangsu	9.7	19.8	18	Jiangxi	2.3	82.8
3	Shandong	8.7	28.5	19	Tianjin	2.3	85.1
4	Zhejiang	5.9	34.4	20	Chongqing	2.2	87.2
5	Henan	5.1	39.5	21	Heilongjiang	2.1	89.3
6	Sichuan	4.2	43.7	22	Jilin	1.9	91.3
7	Hebei	4.1	47.8	23	Yunnan	1.9	93.2
8	Hubei	4.1	51.9	24	Shanxi	1.8	94.9
9	Hunan	4.0	55.9	25	Guizhou	1.5	96.4
10	Liaoning	4.0	59.9	26	Xinjiang	1.3	97.7
11	Fujian	3.6	63.5	27	Gansu	0.9	98.6
12	Shanghai	3.5	67.0	28	Hainan	0.5	99.1
13	Beijing	3.2	70.1	29	Ningxia	0.4	99.5
14	Anhui	3.0	73.2	30	Qinghai	0.3	99.9
15	Shaanxi	2.5	75.7	31	Tibet	0.1	100.0
16	Inner Mongo	2.5	78.1				

Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

⁴ This implies that Guangdong would be 13th in the ranking of national economies immediately after Italy

Also the rates of growth in production registered by the 31 Provinces and municipalities over the last 5 years are distributed on an extremely wide range (Table 1.4), with two of them (Chongqing and Guizhou) registering a value above 80 per cent, and six (Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Liaoning, Beijing, Shanghai) a value below 50 per cent. To be underlined that the two lowest rates of growth have been registered by Beijing and Shanghai, while Tianjin has recorded the third highest value.

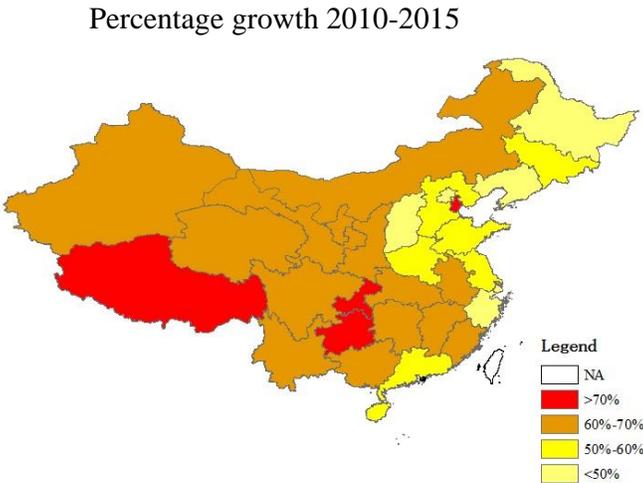
Table 1.4 – Provinces - GDP rates of growth; 2010-2015

1	Chongqing	82.7	17	Inner Mongolia	61.2
2	Guizhou	80.2	18	Ningxia	60.1
3	Tianjin	79.3	19	Henan	58.4
4	Tibet	73.7	20	Jiangsu	58.1
5	Yunnan	69.2	21	Hainan	57.1
6	Shaanxi	68.8	22	Shandong	56.5
7	Qinghai	66.8	23	Jilin	56.2
8	Anhui	66.8	24	Guangdong	50.2
9	Sichuan	66.7	25	Hebei	50.2
10	Xinjiang	66.6	26	Heilongjiang	48.9
11	Fujian	66.4	27	Zhejiang	48.0
12	Hubei	66.4	28	Shanxi	46.6
13	Gansu	65.1	29	Liaoning	45.6
14	Jiangxi	64.5	30	Beijing	43.9
15	Hunan	64.1	31	Shanghai	43.3
16	Guangxi	61.5			

Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The map (Map 1.1) shows that, on the average, in the last 15 years the western regions have performed better than the eastern regions, with the only exception of Fujian

Map 1.1- Provinces; GDP average rates of growth; 2010-2015



Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The decline in the rate of growth registered at the national level, has affected all Chinese provinces. A comparison between the average rates of growth registered in the last two years with those of the previous three years shows in fact that economic growth has slowed down in all provinces (Table 1.5). The difference between the two values range from a maximum of 6.7 percentage points registered by Shanxi, and a minimum of 0.6 percentage points in Zhejiang. The majority of the provinces most affected belongs to the northern region.

Table 1.5 – Provinces; GDP; difference between the average rate of growth registered between the period 2013-15 and the period 2010-2013

1	Shanxi	-6.7	17	Guizhou	-2.9
2	Liaoning	-5.7	18	Hubei	-2.5
3	Jilin	-5.0	19	Hunan	-2.4
4	Tianjin	-4.6	20	Xinjiang	-2.3
5	Yunnan	-4.5	21	Hainan	-2.2
6	Heilongjiang	-4.5	22	Fujian	-2.1
7	Sichuan	-4.3	23	Jiangxi	-1.8
8	Inner Mongolia	-3.8	24	Henan	-1.8
9	Shaanxi	-3.8	25	Shandong	-1.8
10	Qinghai	-3.5	26	Jiangsu	-1.6
11	Gansu	-3.5	27	Tibet	-1.3
12	Chongqing	-3.1	28	Guangdong	-1.0
13	Ningxia	-3.1	29	Shanghai	-0.8
14	Hebei	-3.1	30	Beijing	-0.7
15	Anhui	-3.0	31	Zhejiang	-0.6
16	Guangxi	-3.0			

Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Also the production structure greatly differs between provinces. In order to capture this element we have proceeded in two ways.

In the first places we have computed a simple index of specialization dividing the share of each sector by the share of the same sector at the national level. This allows dividing the provinces into two groups, for instance those that are specialized in agriculture and those that are not.

In the second place and in order to provide a more detailed and rich representation of the specialization in production we have computed a range of plus and minus 10 per cent around the 2015 national average. Therefore, as shown in the following table, we will say that a province is specialized in agriculture if the percentage of value added of the primary sector is greater than 9.8 per cent, in industrial production if the share of the secondary sector is above 45 per cent and in services if the share of the tertiary sector is above 55,2 per cent (Table 1.6).

Table 1.6 – Boundaries used to classify provinces by production specialization

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Upper limit	9.8	45.0	55.2
National average	8.9	40.9	50.2
Lower limit	8.0	36.8	45.2

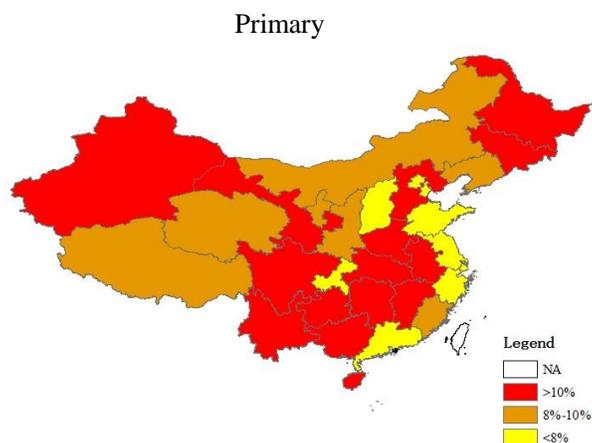
Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The first approach shows that there are 18 provinces specialized in agriculture, 21 in industrial production, but only 8 in services. It also shows that the cases of extreme specialization are quite limited.. Between them the most relevant are the case of Hainan for agriculture and of Beijing and Shanghai for services.

The results of the second approach are reported in the following maps (Maps 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4).

Although China's agricultural output is the largest in the world, only about 15% of its total land area can be cultivated. The map shows that only in a limited number of provinces the value added in agriculture is below 8 per cent. This situation characterizes mainly the coastal region, but includes also the four municipalities.

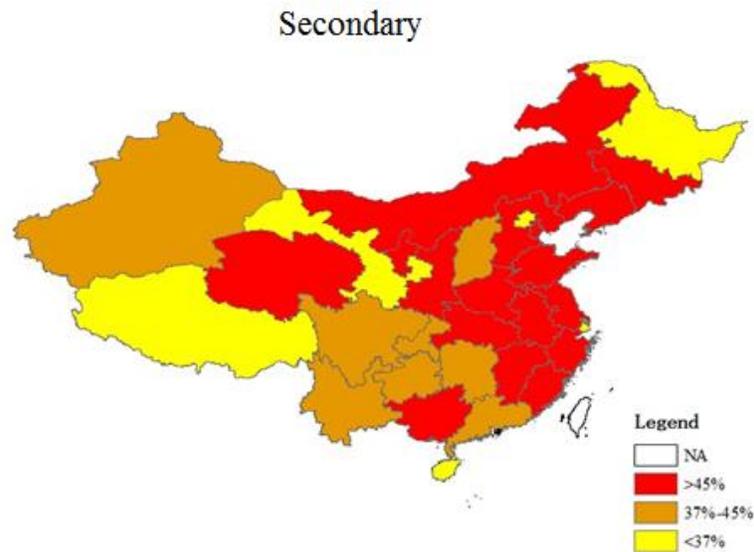
Map 1.2 - Provinces by level of specialization in the Primary Industry



Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Not surprisingly Industrial specialization characterizes the eastern-northern provinces, with the exception of Heilongjiang, in spite of the oil fields, but it is present also in Guangxi and Qinghai

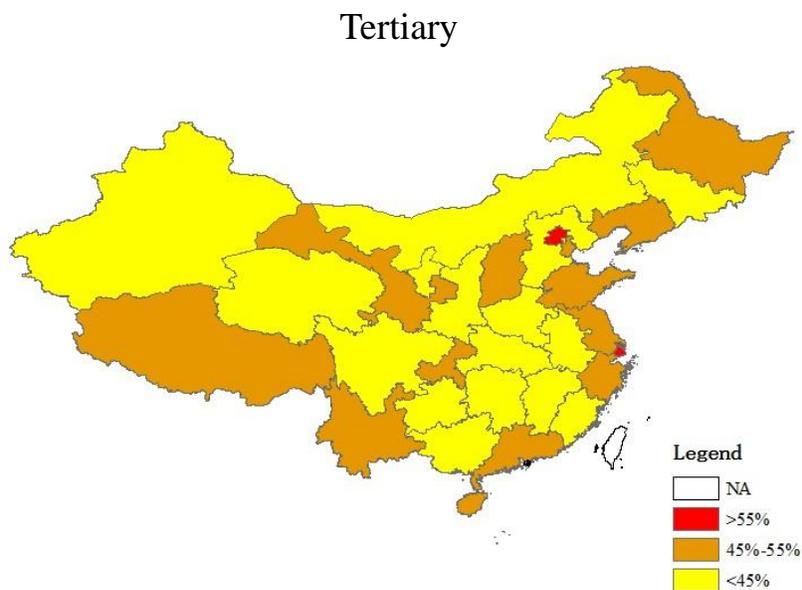
Map 1.3 - Provinces by level of specialization in the Secondary Industry



Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Apart from the obvious specialization in tertiary activities in the municipalities, tertiary activities above average characterize the more developed provinces in the coastal areas but also provinces like Hainan and Tibet probably for the relative importance that tourism plays in these regions.

Map 1.4 - Provinces by level of specialization in the Tertiary Industry



Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

2. Population

The national level

Total population - According to the United Nations Population Division, in 2015 China was the most populous country in the world and its population accounted for 18.7 per cent of world population (Table 2.1). A comparison with other countries and geographical areas shows that India's population was 95.3 per cent of China's population, Europe's population 53.7 per cent, United States' population just 23.4 per cent. China accounted for 12.1 per cent of world's births, 17 per cent of world's deaths but only 8.8 per cent of total population increase. Its Total fertility rate, that is the number of children per woman, was not only much lower than that of India, but also of those of Europe and the United States.

Table 2.1 – China and selected countries; main demographic variables and indicators; 2015

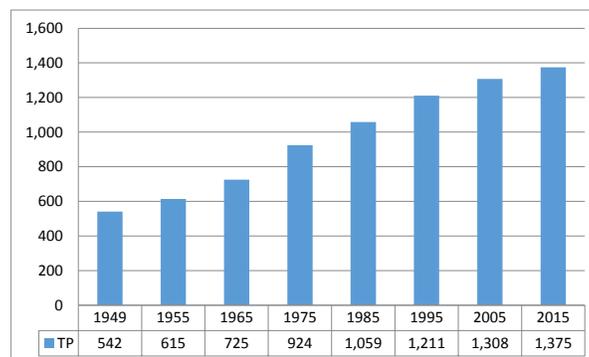
	Population		Births		Deaths		Population change		TFR	LEB
	Abs. value	%	Abs. value	%	Abs. value	%	Abs. value	%		
China	1,376,049	18.7	16,868	12.1	9,492	17.0	7,376	8.8	1.55	75.4
India	1,311,051	17.8	25,946	18.6	9,413	16.8	16,533	19.7	2.48	67.5
Europe	738,442	10.0	7,949	5.7	8,164	14.6	-215	-0.3	1.60	77.0
United States	321,774	4.4	3,980	2.8	2,602	4.7	1,378	1.6	1.89	78.9
WORLD	7,349,472	100.0	139,843	100.0	55,893	100.0	83,949	100.0	2.51	70.5

1) Births, deaths, Population change, Total Fertility rate and Life expectancy at birth are estimated average values for the 2010-2015 period

Source – Elaboration on UN DESA, 2015

According to the last estimates of the Chinese Statistical bureau in 2016 China's population amounted to 1.382.7 billion⁵, more than 2 times and half the 1949 value (Graph 2.1).

Graph 2.1 –Total population; absolute values in selected years; 1949 - 2015

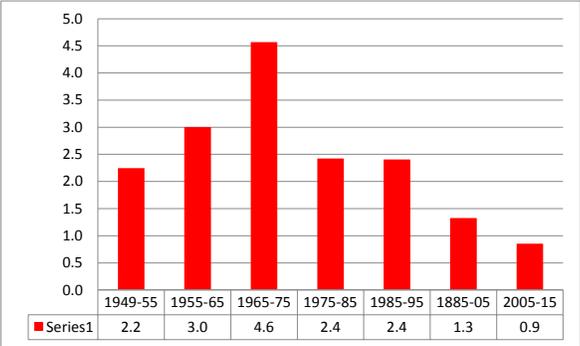


Source: Elaboration on China Statistical Yearbook, 2016

⁵ We can however observe that, according to the population clock of the National Bureau of Statistics, as of today 22nd February China's population amounts to 1383551000.

The average yearly rate of population growth reached a maximum of 4.6 per cent between 1965 and 1975 (Graph 2.2). In the following years it has progressively declined down to a yearly average of 0.9 per cent over the last ten year period and to 0.5 per cent in 2015.

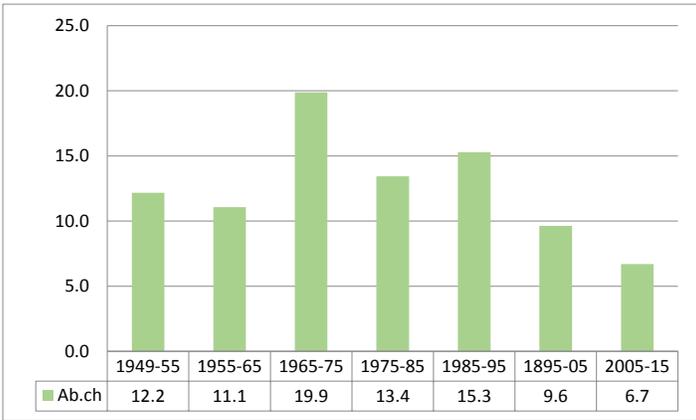
Graph 2.2 – Population; average yearly rates of growth in selected periods; from 1949 to 2015



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

In parallel, the absolute yearly average increase reached a maximum of 19.9 million between 1965 and 1975 (Graph. 2.3), and since 1995 has rapidly dropped to a present value of a little less than 7 million.

Graph 2.3 – Population; average yearly absolute increase in selected periods; from 1949 to 2015



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The evolution of total population is explained, on the one hand by natural growth, which in its turn depends on fertility and mortality, and on the other, by the migration balance.

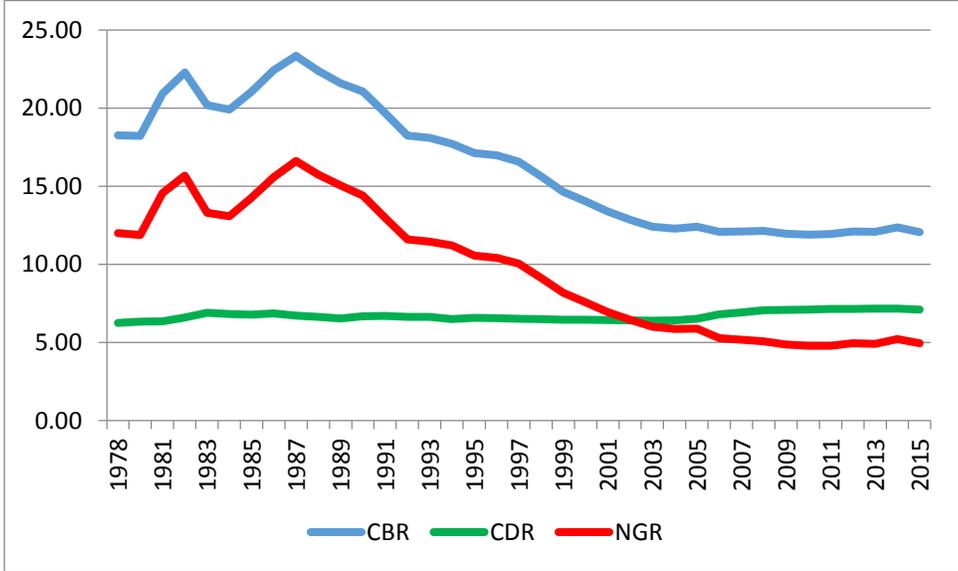
Natural growth - Graph 2.4 provides a long run view of the trends that have characterized the Crude birth rate (CBR)⁶ and the Crude death rate (CDR) whose interaction determines the rate of natural growth. The first reached a maximum of 23.7 per thousand in 1987, to then rapidly decline so that in 2003 it was down to 12.4 per thousand. In the following years its value has been oscillating around 12

⁶ The CBR is the ratio between the number of births and total population; the CDR the ratio between the number of deaths and total population. The NRG s computed as the difference between the CBR and the CDR. All three indicators are normally measured for q1,000 people

per thousand. The crude death rate (CDR) has remained substantially stable around 6.5 per thousand up to 2005 when it started to increase and by now is up to 7.2 per thousand.

Until 2003 the Natural rate of growth (NRG) reflects the evolution of the CBR, increasing until 1987, when it reached a maximum of 1.7 per cent per year, and then sharply and progressively declining to 0.6 per cent in 2003. Since then it has slightly decreased due mainly to the increase in the CDR.

Graph 2.4 – Birth rate, death rate and natural growth; 1978-2014



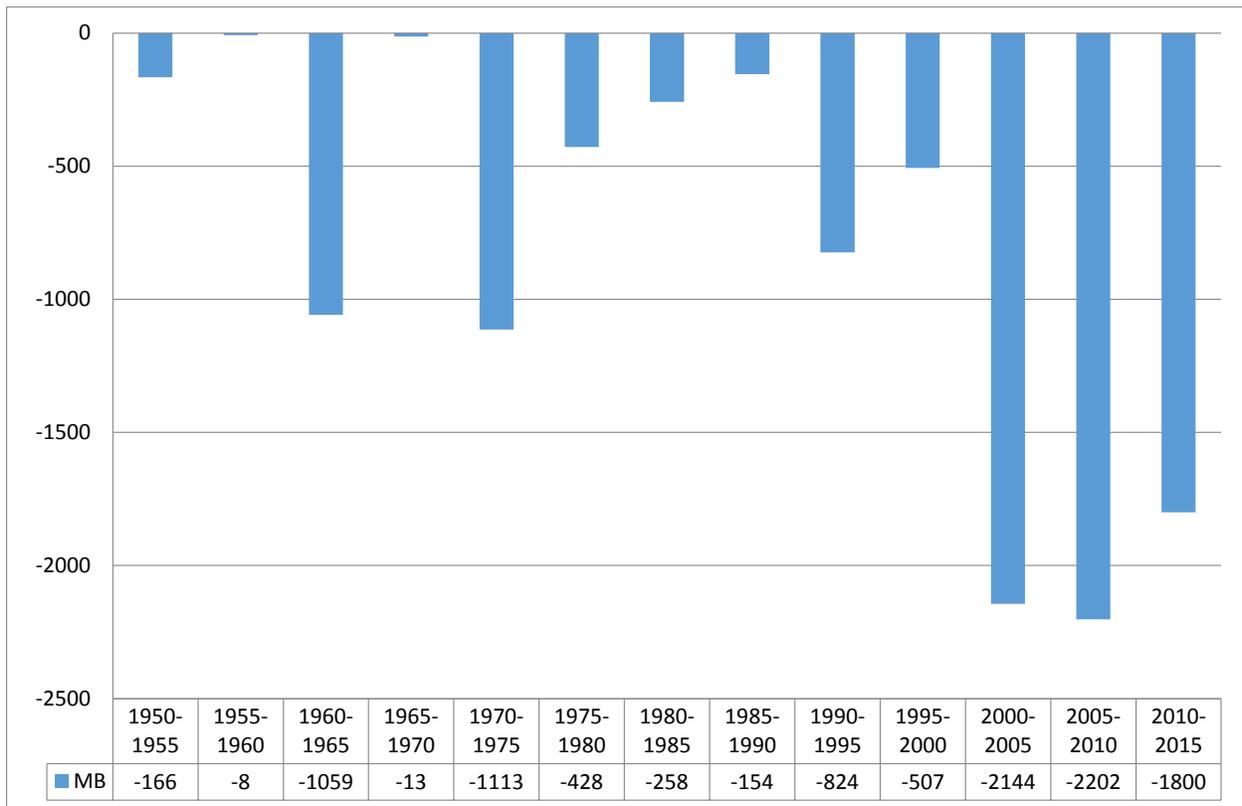
Source – Elaboration on UN DESA, 2015

Absolute values give a more tangible perception of Chinese demographic trends. The number of births reached a maximum of around 25 million in 1987 to then decline in the following 17 years down to around 16 million, and then stabilize around that value up to 2011. In the following years we register a progressive increase that has brought the number of birth to around 17 million. Deaths are characterized by a progressive increase: they were 6 million in 1978, have reached 7 million in 1983, 8 million in 1997, 9 million in 2007 and are now approaching the 10 million mark.

In 2015 China registered every day, on the average, 45,400 births, 26,700 deaths and a total population increase of around 18,700 people.

International migration - In the last 65 years China’s migration balance has always been negative. Graph 2.5 reports UN DESA estimates that indicate yearly peak values of more than 350,000 per year in the last 15 years. The estimated values of the last 5 year shows however a negative trends that has to be attributed to two main reasons: on one side the international crisis, and the therefore the decline in labour demand that has affected many of the most developed countries, and on the other the decline in Working age population that has begun to affect China in 2014, and will become one of the its main feature during at least the first half of this century.

Graph 2.5 – Migration balance; 5 year values; in thousand; from 1950 to 2015



Source – Elaboration on UN DESA, 2015

Aging - One of the most relevant demographic trends and certainly the most relevant for the issues that is at the core of the SPRP project is the progressive aging of the Chinese population. Aging is both an absolute phenomenon (an increase in the number of old people) and a relative phenomenon (an increase in the share of elderly on total population). Aging is the consequence of two parallel events.

The first is the reduction of the mortality rates of the generations below the old age threshold and especially of the very young. This phenomenon is certainly linked to the impact of economic development on many aspects of everyday life, from hygiene to nutrition, to physical activity, but the advancements of medicine have certainly played a major role. As a consequence a larger percentage of people becomes old, death tends to be more and more concentrated in the last part of life, and the expected life at births increases.

The second is the decline in fertility that has been brought by the demographic transition. The most relevant indicator of fertility is the Rate of fertility (RoF) that measures the average number of children made by a woman (a men) during her lifetime. If every woman, on the average, gives birth to 2 children, the population will remain stable (one child will substitute the father and one the mother). When the RoF declines below 2, the moment comes that a smaller and smaller number of children are born and, therefore, first the young (0-14), and then the Working Age Population become smaller in relation to the

older population. As a consequence, everything else being equal, this determines the relative increase of the elderly.

The following Tables summarize the long run evolution of Life expectancy at birth (LeB) (Table 6) and of the Rate of fertility (Table 7) in China. The comparison with Europe's indicators makes evident the extraordinary speed that has characterized the evolution of these two indicators in China.

Table 2.2 - China and Europe; Life expectancy at birth; from 1950 to 2015

	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Monthly average growth (months)	
	1950-1955	1980-1985	2010-2015	1950-55/1980-85	1980-85/2010-15
Europe	63.6	71.6	77.0	3.2	2.2
China	43.4	67.4	75.4	9.6	3.2
Difference	20.2	4.2	1.6	-6.4	-1.0

Source – Elaboration on UN DESA, 2015

When the Republic was born, China's LeB was on line with that of many underdeveloped countries and the differential with Europe stood of around 20 years. In the following 30 years the improvement was on the average of 9,6 months per year, and in the following 30 of 3.2 months per years so that by now the differential with Europe has been almost completely is estimated at only 1.6 year.

Table 2.3 - China and Europe; Total fertility rate; from 1950 to 2015

	Total fertility rate			Absolute change	
	1950-1955	1980-1985	2010-2015	50-55/1980	1980-85/2010-15
Europe	2.7	1.9	1.6	-0.8	-0.3
China	6.1	2.5	1.6	-3.6	-1.0
Difference	-3.4	-0.6	0.0	2.8	0.7

Source – Elaboration on UN DESA, 2015

Equally astonishing is the speed with which the TFR which was estimated at 6.1 at the beginning of 50', has declined; it was already equal to 2.5 at the beginning of the 80's (before the activation of the one child policy) and by now is in line with that of Europe at around 1.6.

Coming to the age structure, In 1982 China was still a very young country, with 33,6 per cent of the population below 15 and only 61.5 per cent in working age, less than 5 per cent being 65 or more (Table 2.4). However, given its size, China had already 50 million elderly, just a little less than the Italian population at that time. In the following 33 years the situation has notably changed:

- The number of the young has decreased by 1/3, and now represents only 16.5 per cent of total population
- Working age population has progressively increased up to 2013 and has then started to slightly decline; at present it amounts to around a little more than 1 billion people and represent 73,5 per cent of total population

- The demographic group that has registered the most pronounced dynamic is that of the people above 65 that are now 144 million and represent 10,5 per cent of total population

Table 2.4 - China Population by main age groups; absolute values in millions and percentage composition; selected years from 1982 to 2015

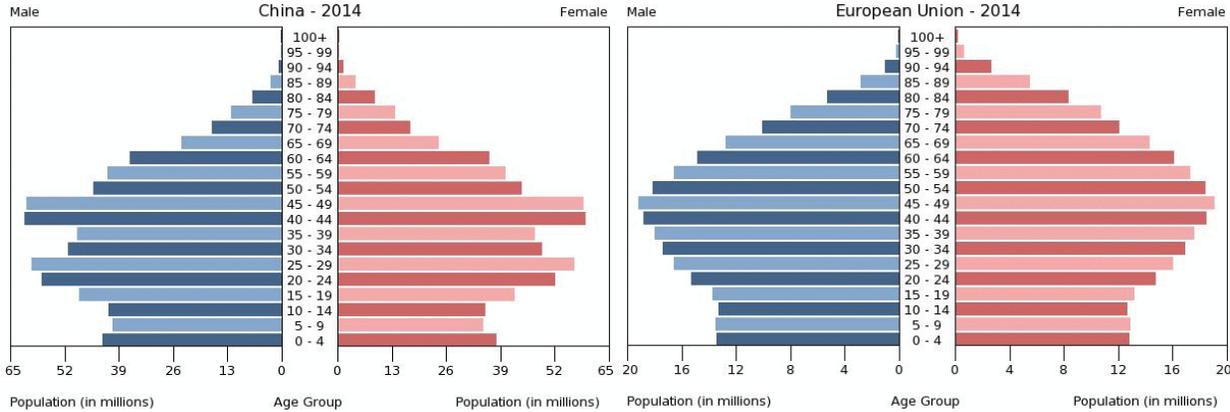
	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
	Absolute values			Percentage composition			
1982	1016.5	341.5	625.2	49.9	33.6	61.5	4.9
1990	1143.3	316.6	763.1	63.7	27.7	66.7	5.6
2000	1267.4	290.1	889.1	88.2	22.9	70.1	7.0
2010	1340.9	222.6	999.4	118.9	16.6	74.5	8.9
2015	1374.6	227.2	1003.6	143.9	16.5	73.0	10.5
1982-2015 (abs, ch.)	358.1	-114.3	378.4	93.9	-17.1	11.5	5.6
1982-2015 (% ch.)	35.2	-33.5	60.5	188.2	-50.8	18.7	113.1

Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

A simple way to capture the long term demographic problems that will affect China (on one side the shrinking of WAP and on the other the increase in the number of the elderly and especially of those 80 years of age) is to observe that the present average size of the cohorts between 0 and 14 is of 15 million, while that of the cohorts in working age is of 20 million.

A visual perception of the dramatic changes undergone by the population age structure both in China and in the European Union is provided by the following graphs.

Graph 2.5 – China and European Union; age pyramid; 2015

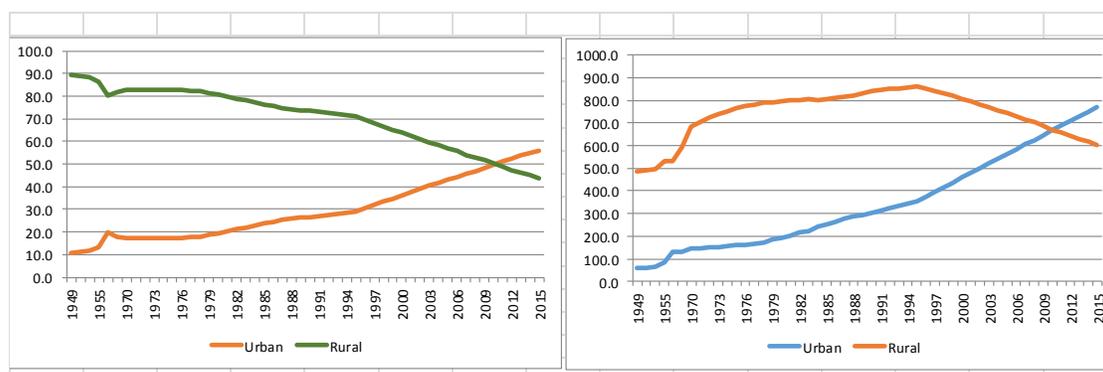


Urbanization - In 1949 almost 90 per cent of the Chinese population lived in rural areas and only around 58 million lived in urban areas; in 2010 the percentage of people living in urban areas reached the 50 per cent mark and by now is up to 56.1per cent (771 million).

It must however be underlined that while the percentage of rural population has continuously declined, the number of people living in rural areas reached a maximum of 860 million in 1995 (Graph 2.6). Since

then, the rural population has declined by almost 30 per cent, at an average rate of 12 million per year. In the same period urban population has increased by 420 million at an average rate of 20 million per year.

Graph 2.6 – Percentage of urban and rural residents; 1949-2015



Source: elaboration on China' Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The provincial level

Total population

Population distribution -The 31 provinces and municipalities that compose China have very different demographic dimensions and the main demographic indicators are distributed over a large range of values.

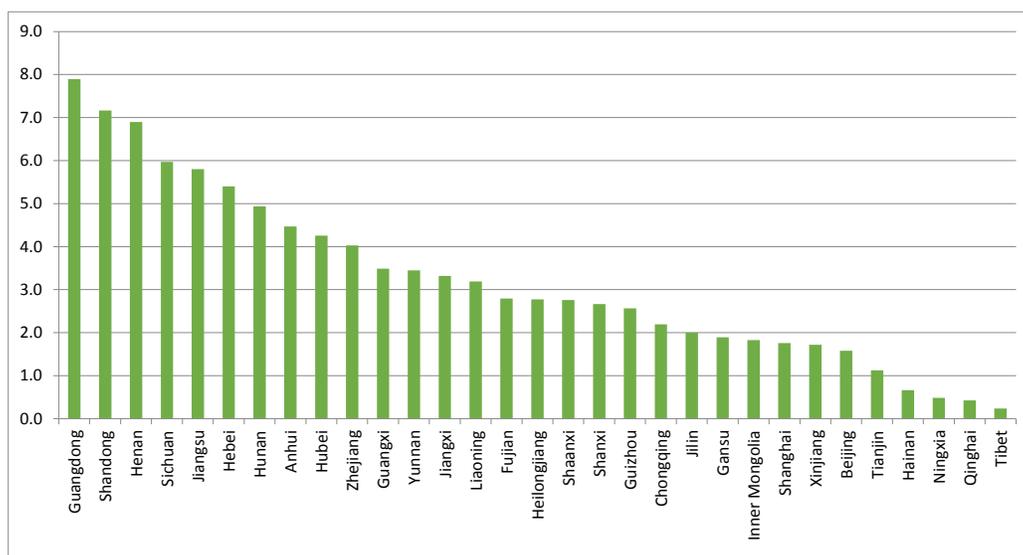
For what relates to the demographic size, in 2015:

1. 1 province had more than 100 million inhabitants (Guangdong),
2. 2 had more than 90 million inhabitants (Shandong, Henan),
3. 7 had more than 50 million inhabitants (Sichuan, Jiangsu, Hebei, Hunan, Anhui, Hubei, Zhejiang)

These 10 big provinces account for 56.8 per cent of the Total population.

At the other end of the spectrum, we find 4 provinces with less than 10 million inhabitants (Hainan, Ningxia, Qinghai, and Tibet) and accounting for just 1.8 per cent of China's population.

Graph 2.7 – Total population; percentage distribution by provinces; 2015



Source- elaboration on 2016 Statistical Yearbook

With respect to the year 2000 a few changes did take place:

- ✓ In 2000 the largest province was Henan, followed by Shandong, with Guangdong ranking only third
- ✓ The concentration of the population in the largest provinces has slightly declined from 57.2 to 56.8
- ✓ The ranking has registered a few changes, the most relevant being registered by Guizhou that has lost three places (from 19 to 16) and Fujian that has gained three (from 18 to 15)

Demographic growth - In the last 15 years the total population of China has increased by 107 million (7.8 per cent). In this period two provinces, Sichuan and Guizhou, registered a small demographic decline while the population of Guangxi, Heilongjiang and Henan remained substantially constant. Therefore in the other 26 provinces and municipalities the total population increased by 115 million. Absolute growth was however concentrated only in few of them, with Guangdong playing a major role (almost 1/5 of the total increase), while the first 8 accounted for almost 2/3 and the first 10 for ¾ (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 – Provinces; Total population; absolute change, percentage change and cumulative change; 2010-2015

		Abs. Ch.	% Ch.	Cum.			Abs. Ch.	% Ch.	Cum.
1	Guangdong	22.1	19.3	19.3	14	Hunan	2.2	1.9	87.4
2	Zhejiang	8.6	7.5	26.8	15	Hubei	2.1	1.8	89.2
3	Shandong	8.5	7.4	34.3	16	Liaoning	2.0	1.7	90.9
4	Shanghai	8.1	7.1	41.3	17	Chongqing	1.7	1.5	92.4
5	Beijing	8.1	7.1	48.4	18	Shaanxi	1.5	1.3	93.7
6	Hebei	7.6	6.6	55.0	19	Inner Mongolia	1.4	1.2	94.9
7	Jiangsu	6.5	5.7	60.7	20	Hainan	1.2	1.1	96.0
8	Tianjin	5.5	4.8	65.5	21	Ningxia	1.1	1.0	97.0
9	Xinjiang	5.1	4.5	70.0	22	Gansu	0.8	0.7	97.7
10	Yunnan	5.0	4.4	74.4	23	Qinghai	0.7	0.6	98.4
11	Fujian	4.3	3.8	78.1	24	Jilin	0.7	0.6	99.0
12	Shanxi	4.2	3.7	81.8	25	Tibet	0.7	0.6	99.6
13	Jiangxi	4.2	3.7	85.4	26	Anhui	0.5	0.4	100.0

Source: elaboration on China' Statistical Yearbook, 2016

If we consider the percentage change, that discounts the size effect, the picture is quite different. In this case the ranking is led by the three municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, in the order, with a rate of growth above 30 per cent. Then we have three provinces with rates between 20 and 30 per cent, 8 between 10 and 20, and 14 with values positive, but below 10 per cent. As we have already seen, three provinces register negative values, with a of -6.4 in Guizhou .

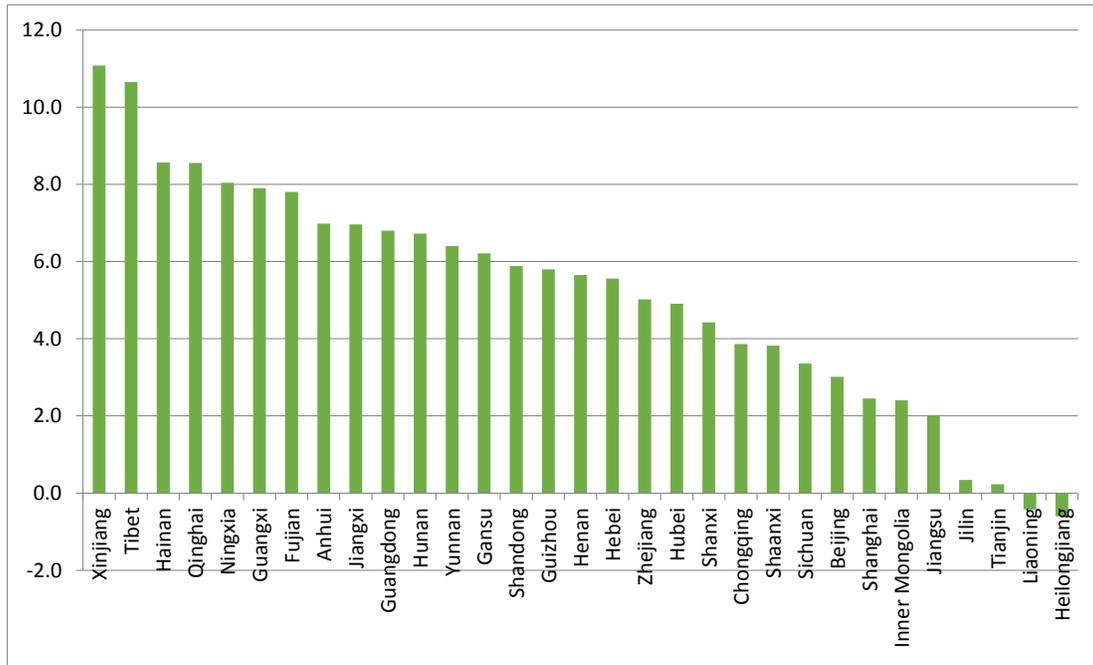
Table 2.6 – Provinces; total population percentage change; 2000-2015

	% change		% change		% change		% change				
1	Beijing	37.2	9	Hainan	13.4	17	Jiangsu	8.1	25	Jilin	2.6
2	Tianjin	35.3	10	Qinghai	12.1	18	Chongqing	5.6	26	Guangxi	0.9
3	Shanghai	33.4	11	Shanxi	11.4	19	Inner Mongolia	5.5	27	Anhui	0.8
4	Xinjiang	21.6	12	Fujian	11.2	20	Liaoning	4.5	28	Heilongjiang	0.1
5	Tibet	20.4	13	Yunnan	10.6	21	Shaanxi	3.9	29	Henan	-0.1
6	Guangdong	20.3	14	Hebei	10.1	22	Hubei	3.5	30	Sichuan	-1.5
7	Ningxia	17.1	15	Jiangxi	9.1	23	Hunan	3.3	31	Guizhou	-6.4
8	Zhejiang	15.5	16	Shandong	8.6	24	Gansu	3.2			

Source: elaboration on China' Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Natural balance - At present all provinces, but Liaoning and Heilongjiang, register a positive rate of natural growth, but values are spread over a large range. They are included between a maximum of 11.1 per thousand in Xinjiang and a minimum of - 0.6 per thousand in Heilongjiang (Graph 2.8)

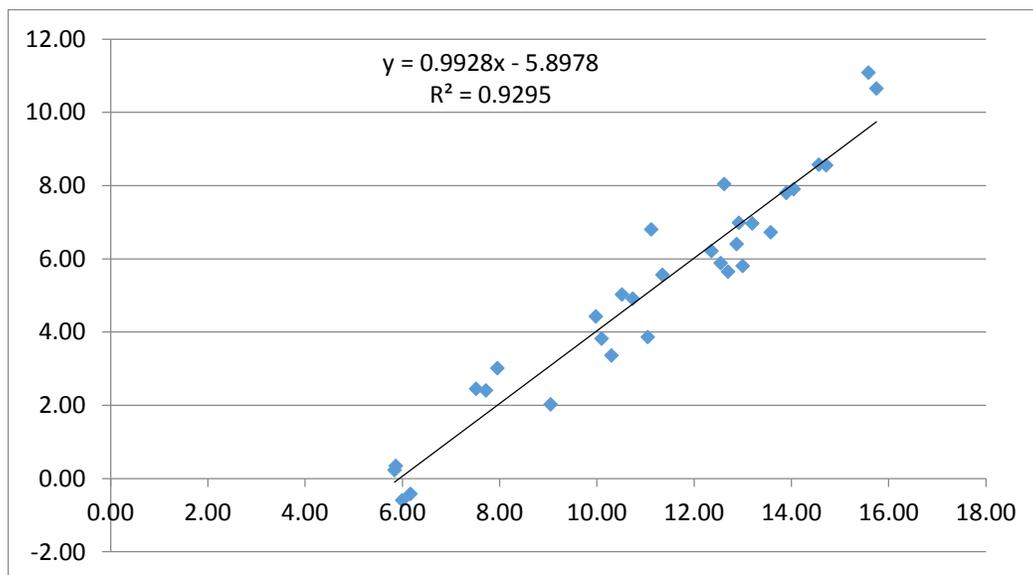
Graph 2.8 – Chinese Provinces; natural rates of growth; 2015



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

The following graph shows that the differences in the natural rates of growth depend mainly in the differences in fertility.

Graph 2.9 - Natural balance and Crude Birth Rate



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Moreover, while the CDRs range between a maximum of 7.2 per thousand in Guizhou and a minimum of 4.3 in Guangdong (with a total difference of 0.29 percentage points), the CBRs are included between a maximum of 15.8 in Tibet and a minimum of 5.8 in Tianjin, with a difference of 1 percentage point (Table 2. 7).

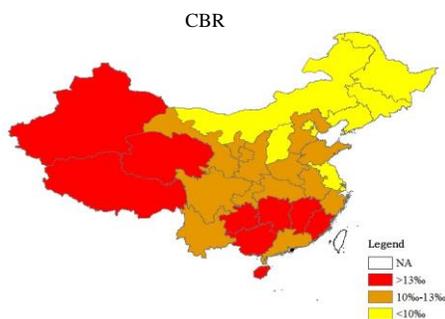
Table 2.7 – Chinese provinces; Crude birth rate, Crude death rate and Natural rate of growth; 2015

	CBR	CDR	NRG		CBR	CDR	NRG
Xinjiang	15.6	4.5	11.1				
Tibet	15.8	5.1	10.7	Hebei	11.4	5.8	5.6
Hainan	14.6	6.0	8.6	Zhejiang	10.5	5.5	5.0
Qinghai	14.7	6.2	8.6	Hubei	10.7	5.8	4.9
Ningxia	12.6	4.6	8.0	Shanxi	10.0	5.6	4.4
Guangxi	14.1	6.2	7.9	Chongqing	11.1	7.2	3.9
Fujian	13.9	6.1	7.8	Shaanxi	10.1	6.3	3.8
Anhui	12.9	5.9	7.0	Sichuan	10.3	6.9	3.4
Jiangxi	13.2	6.2	7.0	Beijing	8.0	5.0	3.0
Guangdong	11.1	4.3	6.8	Shanghai	7.5	5.1	2.5
Hunan	13.6	6.9	6.7	Inner Mongolia	7.7	5.3	2.4
Yunnan	12.9	6.5	6.4	Jiangsu	9.1	7.0	2.0
Gansu	12.4	6.2	6.2	Jilin	5.9	5.5	0.3
Shandong	12.6	6.7	5.9	Tianjin	5.8	5.6	0.2
Guizhou	13.0	7.2	5.8	Liaoning	6.2	6.6	-0.4
Henan	12.7	7.1	5.7	Heilongjiang	6.0	6.6	-0.6

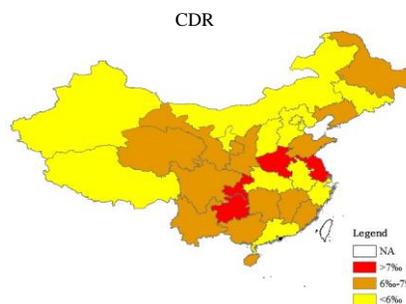
Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Numerous factors (GDP per capita, educational level, urbanization level, age structure and so on) can account for these large regional differences in mortality and especially in fertility. We will come back later to this important issue. For the moment let’s just observe that generally speaking the CBR registers the highest values in the western provinces and decline moving east and especially north. (map 1.5). High values are however registered also by some southern and western provinces.

Map 1.5



Map 1.6

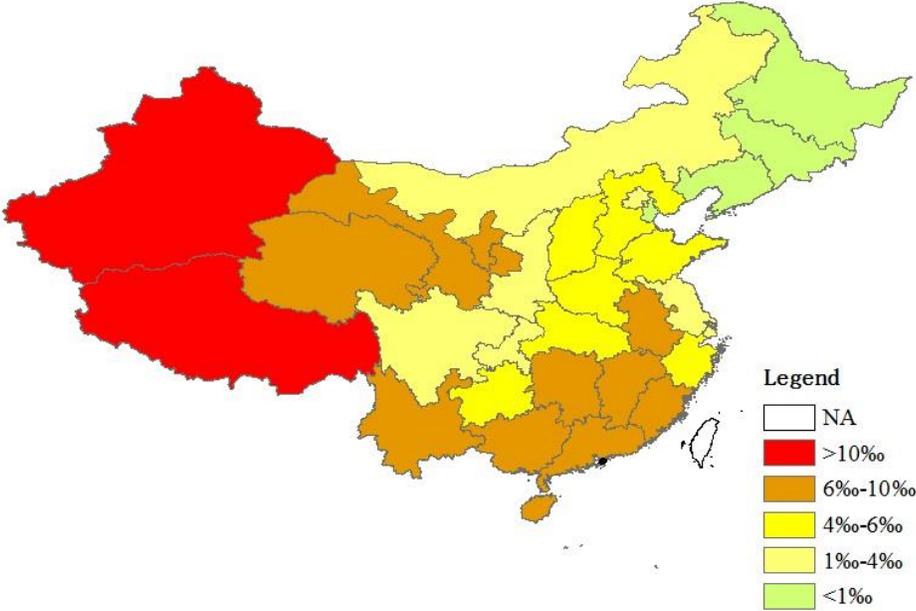


At the same time, the CMRs presents the lowest values in the western provinces and tends to increase moving eastward. However also in this case we observe relevant exceptions with the highest values (above 7 per thousand) being registered in some central and eastern provinces: Jiangsu, Henan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou.

As a consequence, the NRG tends to decline moving from west to east in the northern areas while in the central southern part of China we still have a group of provinces with medium level of natural growth.

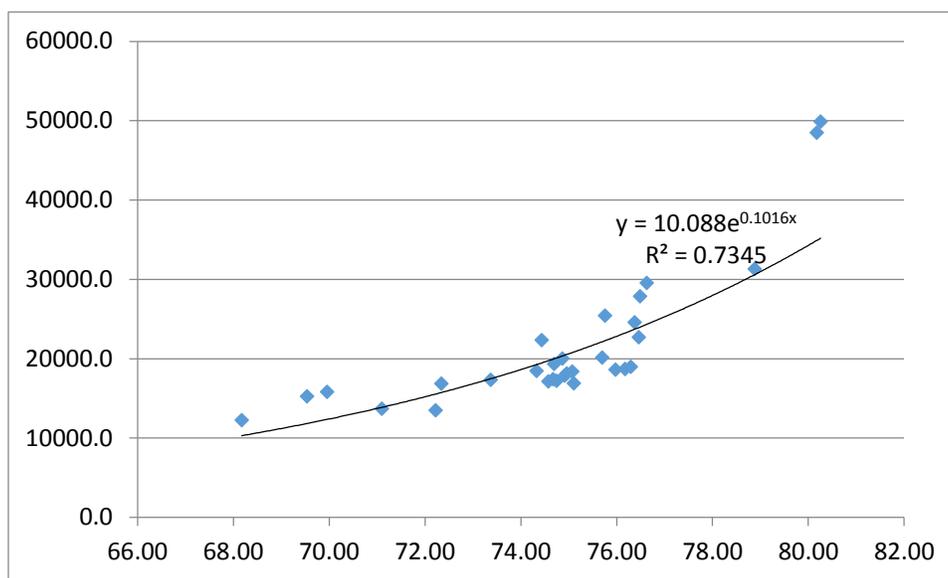
Map 1.7

NB



As we have previously indicated the differences between the demographic indicators of the provinces and municipalities of China, are certainly to be ascribed to numerous factors and some more detailed analyses will be made in the next bulletins when we will extend the scope and the coverage of this statistical survey. However a first result is reported in the graph below which shows the strong correlation between Life expectation at birth and disposable income. In substance life duration is directly related to income and the relation tends to become more effective for higher levels of income.

Graph 2.10 - LEB and disposable income



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Level of urbanization – Urbanization is an ongoing process all over China, but major differences still remain at the provincial level. Together with the three municipalities of Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, where the percentage of urban residents is above 80 per cent, other 10 provinces register a level of urbanization higher than the national average. At the other extreme of the ranking we find Tibet where only a little more of ¼ of the population lives in urban areas. However, even when we exclude Tibet and the three municipalities, the values still present a rather wide range, between a maximum of 68.7 in Guangdong and a minimum of 42.1 in Guizhou.

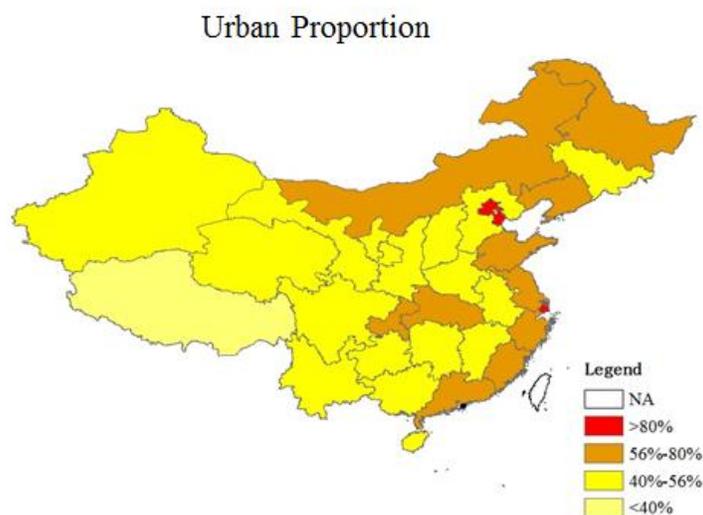
Table 2.8 – Chinese provinces; percentage of urban population; 2015

	% Urban		% Urban		% Urban
Shanghai	87.60	Jilin	55.31	Henan	46.85
Beijing	86.50	Ningxia	55.23	Yunnan	43.33
Tianjin	82.64	Hainan	55.12	Gansu	43.19
Guangdong	68.71	Shanxi	55.03	Guizhou	42.01
Liaoning	67.35	Shaanxi	53.92	Tibet	27.74
Jiangsu	66.52	Jiangxi	51.62		
Zhejiang	65.80	Hebei	51.33		
Fujian	62.60	Hunan	50.89		
Chongqing	60.94	Anhui	50.50		
Inner Mongolia	60.30	Qinghai	50.30		
Heilongjiang	58.80	Sichuan	47.69		
Shandong	57.01	Xinjiang	47.23		
Hubei	56.85	Guangxi	47.06		

Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

As shown by map 1.8 all the highest level of urbanization are registered by the coastal and northern provinces to which we must add Hubei and Chongqing.

Map 1.8



One of the reasons of the interprovincial differences in the rate of urbanization is also the fact that the speed with which the process is taking place widely differs as shown by the following table where we have reported the increase in percentage points of the rate of urbanization registered by each province, in the period 2007-2015. The rates are divided in the groups: the provinces with an increase equal to a national level of 10.2 percentage points, those with a higher value and those with a lower value. In the first group we have two provinces, in the second 18, and in the third 11. The values range between a maximum of 13.8 percentage points and a minimum of -1.1 in Shanghai.

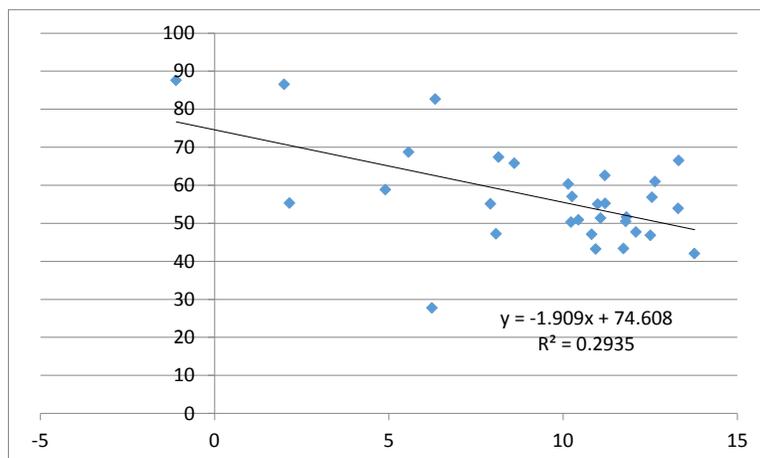
Table 2.9 – China provinces; change in the rate of urbanization registered in the period 2007-2015

Guizhou	13.8	Qinghai	10.2
Jiangsu	13.3	Inner Mongolia	10.2
Shaanxi	13.3	Zhejiang	8.6
Chongqing	12.6	Liaoning	8.1
Hubei	12.6	Xinjiang	8.1
Henan	12.5	Hainan	7.9
Sichuan	12.1	Tianjin	6.3
Jiangxi	11.8	Tibet	6.2
Anhui	11.8	Guangdong	5.6
Yunnan	11.7	Heilongjiang	4.9
Ningxia	11.2	Jilin	2.2
Fujian	11.2	Beijing	2.0
Hebei	11.1	Shanghai	-1.1
Shanxi	11.0		
Gansu	10.9		
Guangxi	10.8		
Hunan	10.4		
Shandong	10.3		

Source: elaboration on China' Statistical Yearbook, 2016

We have also tried to verify whether there is a tendency toward convergence of the provincial values. The presence of this tendency would imply a negative relationship between the level of urbanization and the rate of increase. The following graph shows that such a tendency exists, but it is rather weak.

Graph 2.11 – Rate of urbanization and change in the same rate between 2007 and 2015



Source: elaboration on China’ Statistical Yearbook, 2016

Age distribution – Also the process of ageing is affecting all Chinese provinces, but as shown by table 2.9, pronounced differences still exists , while the following maps allows getting a visual perception of the phenomenon.

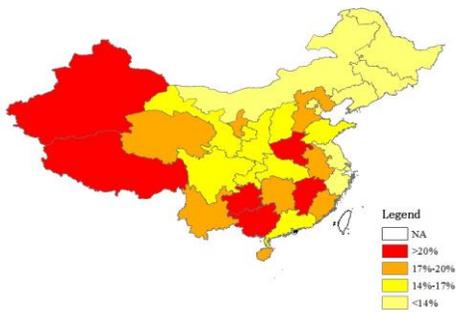
Table 2.10 – Chinese Provinces; maximum and minimum values of the provincial shares of the tree main age groups

	0-14		15-64		65+	
	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Minimum	Tibet	24.6	Beijing	81.3	Chongqing	14.1
Maximum	Shanghai	10.1	Guangxi	68.6	Tibet	5.5
Difference		14.5		12.7		8.6

Generally speaking, the provincial relevance of the young declines moving from west to east and conversely that of the elderly declines moving from east to west. A few young provinces are however located in the south east, while the oldest (Chongqing and Sichuan where the elderly represent respectively 14 .1 and 14.2 per cent of the population) are in the central area .

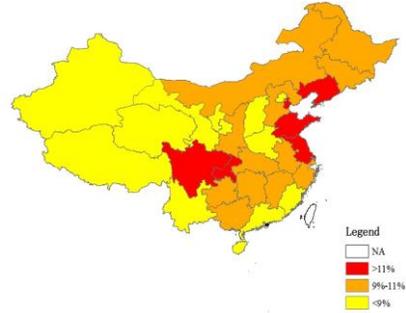
Map 1.9

Youth proportion by region in 2014 (aged 0-14)



Map 1.10

Elderly proportion by region in 2014 (aged 65+)



This situation is coherent with the fact, previously shown that western provinces are still characterized by higher birth rates and lower death rates, while the opposite is true for the eastern provinces, which suggest that generally speaking the DT is more advanced in the eastern regions that have reached a higher level of economic development.

Provincial indicators

Chinese provinces -Selected indicators of Value Added

	Share of total GDP	GDP rates of growth		% composition by main industries			Value Added Index N. 2014=100		
		2014-15	2000-2015	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Beijing	3.2	6.9	43.9	0.6	19.7	79.7	89.2	103.3	108.1
Tianjin	2.3	9.3	79.3	1.3	46.6	52.2	102.5	109.2	109.6
Hebei	4.1	6.8	50.2	11.5	48.3	40.2	102.6	104.7	111.2
Shanxi	1.8	3.1	46.6	6.1	40.7	53.2	101.0	98.8	110.0
Inner Mongolia	2.5	7.7	61.2	9.1	50.5	40.5	103.0	108.0	108.1
Liaoning	4.0	3.0	45.6	8.3	45.5	46.2	103.8	99.7	107.2
Jilin	1.9	6.3	56.2	11.4	49.8	38.8	104.8	105.2	108.4
Heilongjiang	2.1	5.7	48.9	17.5	31.8	50.7	105.2	101.4	110.4
Shanghai	3.5	6.9	43.3	0.4	31.8	67.8	86.4	101.2	110.6
Jiangsu	9.7	8.5	58.1	5.7	45.7	48.6	103.3	108.3	109.4
Zhejiang	5.9	8.0	48.0	4.3	46.0	49.8	101.5	105.3	111.3
Anhui	3.0	8.7	66.8	11.2	49.7	39.1	104.2	108.3	110.8
Fujian	3.6	9.0	66.4	8.2	50.3	41.6	103.7	107.4	112.3
Jiangxi	2.3	9.1	64.5	10.6	50.3	39.1	103.9	109.4	110.1
Shandong	8.7	8.0	56.5	7.9	46.8	45.3	104.2	107.4	109.5
Henan	5.1	8.3	58.4	11.4	48.4	40.2	104.4	107.7	110.9
Hubei	4.1	8.9	66.4	11.2	45.7	43.1	104.5	108.3	110.7
Hunan	4.0	8.5	64.1	11.5	44.3	44.1	103.6	107.3	111.2
Guangdong	10.1	8.0	50.2	4.6	44.8	50.6	103.3	107.0	109.5
Guangxi	2.3	8.1	61.5	15.3	45.9	38.8	103.9	108.2	109.6
Hainan	0.5	7.8	57.1	23.1	23.7	53.3	105.4	106.5	109.6
Chongqing	2.2	11.0	82.7	7.3	45.0	47.7	104.7	111.3	111.5
Sichuan	4.2	7.9	66.7	12.2	44.1	43.7	103.7	107.5	109.5
Guizhou	1.5	10.7	80.2	15.6	39.5	44.9	106.5	111.4	111.1
Yunnan	1.9	8.7	69.2	15.1	39.8	45.1	105.9	108.6	109.6
Tibet	0.1	11.0	73.7	9.6	36.7	53.8	103.7	115.7	108.9
Shaanxi	2.5	7.9	68.8	8.9	50.4	40.7	105.1	106.6	110.5
Gansu	0.9	8.1	65.1	14.1	36.7	49.2	105.4	107.4	109.7
Qinghai	0.3	8.2	66.8	8.6	49.9	41.4	105.1	108.4	108.6
Ningxia	0.4	8.0	60.1	8.2	47.4	44.5	104.6	108.5	107.9

Chinese provinces ; Indices of Industrial specialization; 2015

Specialization index; 1 = National value					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary
Hainan	2.60	Inner Mon	1.23	Beijing	1.59
Heilongjiang	1.97	Shaanxi	1.23	Shanghai	1.35
Xinjiang	1.88	Jiangxi	1.23	Tibet	1.07
Guizhou	1.76	Fujian	1.23	Hainan	1.06
Guangxi	1.72	Qinghai	1.22	Shanxi	1.06
Yunnan	1.70	Jilin	1.22	Tianjin	1.04
Gansu	1.58	Anhui	1.22	Heilongjiang	1.01
Sichuan	1.38	Henan	1.18	Guangdong	1.01
Hebei	1.30	Hebei	1.18	Zhejiang	0.99
Hunan	1.30	Ningxia	1.16	Gansu	0.98
Henan	1.28	Shandong	1.14	Jiangsu	0.97
Jilin	1.28	Tianjin	1.14	Chongqing	0.95
Hubei	1.26	Zhejiang	1.12	Liaoning	0.92
Anhui	1.26	Guangxi	1.12	Shandong	0.90
Jiangxi	1.19	Jiangsu	1.12	Yunnan	0.90
Tibet	1.08	Hubei	1.12	Guizhou	0.89
Inner Mongolia	1.02	Liaoning	1.11	Xinjiang	0.89
Shaanxi	1.00	Chongqing	1.10	Ningxia	0.89
Qinghai	0.97	Guangdong	1.09	Hunan	0.88
Liaoning	0.94	Hunan	1.08	Sichuan	0.87
Ningxia	0.92	Sichuan	1.08	Hubei	0.86
Fujian	0.92	Shanxi	0.99	Fujian	0.83
Shandong	0.89	Yunnan	0.97	Qinghai	0.82
Chongqing	0.82	Guizhou	0.96	Shaanxi	0.81
Shanxi	0.69	Xinjiang	0.94	Inner Mongolia	0.81
Jiangsu	0.64	Gansu	0.90	Henan	0.80
Guangdong	0.52	Tibet	0.90	Hebei	0.80
Zhejiang	0.48	Heilongjiang	0.78	Jiangxi	0.78
Tianjin	0.14	Shanghai	0.78	Anhui	0.78
Beijing	0.07	Hainan	0.58	Jilin	0.77
Shanghai	0.05	Beijing	0.48	Guangxi	0.77

Chinese Provinces - Crude birth rate, Crude death rate and Natural rate of growth

	CBR	CDR	NRG
Beijing	8.0	5.0	3.0
Tianjin	5.8	5.6	0.2
Hebei	11.4	5.8	5.6
Shanxi	10.0	5.6	4.4
Inner Mongolia	7.7	5.3	2.4
Liaoning	6.2	6.6	-0.4
Jilin	5.9	5.5	0.3
Heilongjiang	6.0	6.6	-0.6
Shanghai	7.5	5.1	2.5
Jiangsu	9.1	7.0	2.0
Zhejiang	10.5	5.5	5.0
Anhui	12.9	5.9	7.0
Fujian	13.9	6.1	7.8
Jiangxi	13.2	6.2	7.0
Shandong	12.6	6.7	5.9
Henan	12.7	7.1	5.7
Hubei	10.7	5.8	4.9
Hunan	13.6	6.9	6.7
Guangdong	11.1	4.3	6.8
Guangxi	14.1	6.2	7.9
Hainan	14.6	6.0	8.6
Chongqing	11.1	7.2	3.9
Sichuan	10.3	6.9	3.4
Guizhou	13.0	7.2	5.8
Yunnan	12.9	6.5	6.4
Tibet	15.8	5.1	10.7
Shaanxi	10.1	6.3	3.8
Gansu	12.4	6.2	6.2
Qinghai	14.7	6.2	8.6
Ningxia	12.6	4.6	8.0
Xinjiang	15.6	4.5	11.1

**Chinese provinces -
Population by main age
groups; 2015**

	0-14	15-64	65+
China	16.5	73.0	10.5
Beijing	10.1	79.2	10.7
Tianjin	10.1	79.6	10.3
Hebei	18.2	71.6	10.2
Shanxi	15.0	75.8	9.2
Inner Mo	13.1	77.4	9.6
Liaoning	10.6	76.5	12.9
Jilin	12.0	77.1	10.9
Heilongji	10.6	78.6	10.8
Shanghai	9.3	77.8	12.8
Jiangsu	13.6	73.7	12.7
Zhejiang	12.9	75.8	11.3
Anhui	17.8	71.0	11.2
Fujian	17.6	73.4	9.0
Jiangxi	21.5	69.5	9.1
Shandong	16.4	72.0	11.7
Henan	21.0	69.2	9.9
Hubei	15.2	73.6	11.2
Hunan	18.4	70.4	11.2
Guangdo	16.0	76.6	7.4
Guangxi	22.6	67.6	9.8
Hainan	19.8	71.7	8.4
Chongqin	15.6	71.1	13.3
Sichuan	15.9	71.2	12.9
Guizhou	22.4	68.1	9.5
Yunnan	19.1	72.5	8.4
Tibet	23.6	70.7	5.7
Shaanxi	15.0	74.6	10.3
Gansu	17.1	73.5	9.4
Qinghai	20.1	72.8	7.1
Ningxia	20.1	72.5	7.4
Xinjiang	21.8	71.1	7.1

Chinese provinces Population Life Expectancy (2010)

	Total	Male	Female
National Total	74.83	72.38	77.37
Beijing	80.2	78.3	82.2
Tianjin	78.9	77.4	80.5
Hebei	75.0	72.7	77.5
Shanxi	74.9	72.9	77.3
Inner Mongolia	74.4	72.0	77.3
Liaoning	76.4	74.1	78.9
Jilin	76.2	74.1	78.4
Heilongjiang	76.0	73.5	78.8
Shanghai	80.3	78.2	82.4
Jiangsu	76.6	74.6	78.8
Zhejiang	77.7	75.6	80.2
Anhui	75.1	72.7	77.8
Fujian	75.8	73.3	78.6
Jiangxi	74.3	71.9	77.1
Shandong	76.5	74.0	79.1
Henan	74.6	71.8	77.6
Hubei	74.9	72.7	77.4
Hunan	74.7	72.3	77.5
Guangdong	76.5	74.0	79.4
Guangxi	75.1	71.8	79.1
Hainan	76.3	73.2	80.0
Chongqing	75.7	73.2	78.6
Sichuan	74.8	72.2	77.6
Guizhou	71.1	68.4	74.1
Yunnan	69.5	67.1	72.4
Tibet	68.2	66.3	70.1
Shaanxi	74.7	72.8	76.7
Gansu	72.2	70.6	74.1
Qinghai	70.0	68.1	72.1
Ningxia	73.4	71.3	75.7
Xinjiang	72.3	70.3	74.9

Statistical Annex

China - Gross Domestic Product at current prices by Industry

	GNI	GDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Absolute values					Percentage composition		
1978	3,679	3,679	1,019	1,755	905	27.7	47.7	24.6
1979	4,101	4,101	1,259	1,925	916	30.7	47.0	22.3
1980	4,588	4,588	1,360	2,205	1,023	29.6	48.1	22.3
1981	4,934	4,936	1,546	2,269	1,121	31.3	46.0	22.7
1982	5,381	5,373	1,762	2,398	1,214	32.8	44.6	22.6
1983	6,044	6,021	1,961	2,663	1,397	32.6	44.2	23.2
1984	7,314	7,279	2,296	3,125	1,858	31.5	42.9	25.5
1985	9,124	9,099	2,542	3,887	2,671	27.9	42.7	29.4
1986	10,375	10,376	2,764	4,515	3,097	26.6	43.5	29.8
1987	12,167	12,175	3,205	5,274	3,696	26.3	43.3	30.4
1988	15,174	15,180	3,831	6,607	4,742	25.2	43.5	31.2
1989	17,188	17,180	4,228	7,301	5,651	24.6	42.5	32.9
1990	18,923	18,873	5,017	7,744	6,111	26.6	41.0	32.4
1991	22,050	22,006	5,289	9,130	7,587	24.0	41.5	34.5
1992	27,208	27,195	5,800	11,725	9,669	21.3	43.1	35.6
1993	35,599	35,673	6,888	16,473	12,313	19.3	46.2	34.5
1994	48,548	48,638	9,472	22,453	16,713	19.5	46.2	34.4
1995	60,357	61,340	12,021	28,678	20,642	19.6	46.8	33.7
1996	70,780	71,814	13,878	33,828	24,107	19.3	47.1	33.6
1997	78,803	79,715	14,265	37,546	27,904	17.9	47.1	35.0
1998	83,818	85,196	14,619	39,019	31,558	17.2	45.8	37.0
1999	89,367	90,564	14,549	41,081	34,935	16.1	45.4	38.6
2000	99,066	100,280	14,717	45,665	39,898	14.7	45.5	39.8
2001	109,276	110,863	15,503	49,661	45,700	14.0	44.8	41.2
2002	120,480	121,717	16,190	54,106	51,422	13.3	44.5	42.2
2003	136,576	137,422	16,970	62,697	57,754	12.3	45.6	42.0
2004	161,415	161,840	20,904	74,287	66,649	12.9	45.9	41.2
2005	185,999	187,319	21,807	88,084	77,428	11.6	47.0	41.3
2006	219,029	219,439	23,317	104,362	91,760	10.6	47.6	41.8
2007	270,844	270,232	27,788	126,634	115,811	10.3	46.9	42.9
2008	321,501	319,516	32,753	149,957	136,806	10.3	46.9	42.8
2009	348,499	349,081	34,162	160,172	154,748	9.8	45.9	44.3
2010	411,265	413,030	39,363	191,630	182,038	9.5	46.4	44.1
2011	484,753	489,301	46,163	227,039	216,099	9.4	46.4	44.2
2012	539,117	540,367	50,902	244,643	244,822	9.4	45.3	45.3
2013	590,422	595,244	55,329	261,956	277,959	9.3	44.0	46.7
2014	644,791	643,974	58,344	277,572	308,059	9.1	43.1	47.8
2015	682,635	685,506	60,871	280,560	344,075	8.9	40.9	50.2

China - GDP at current prices by economic sector; 1978-2015

	GDP	Agriculture,	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trades	Transport,	Hotles and catering	Financial intermediaries	Real Estate	Others
1978	3,679	1027.5	1,622	139	242	182	45	77	80	266
1979	4,101	1270.2	1,787	145	201	194	44	76	86	298
1980	4,588	1371.6	2,015	196	194	213	47	86	96	368
1981	4,936	1559.4	2,068	208	231	221	54	92	100	403
1982	5,373	1777.3	2,183	222	171	247	62	131	111	469
1983	6,021	1978.3	2,399	272	199	275	73	169	122	535
1984	7,279	2316.0	2,816	318	364	339	97	231	162	637
1985	9,099	2564.3	3,478	419	802	422	138	294	215	766
1986	10,376	2788.6	4,001	527	853	499	163	401	298	846
1987	12,175	3232.9	4,621	668	1,060	569	187	506	383	949
1988	15,180	3865.2	5,814	812	1,483	686	241	659	474	1,146
1989	17,180	4265.8	6,526	796	1,536	813	277	1,080	566	1,320
1990	18,873	5061.8	6,905	862	1,269	1,167	302	1,144	662	1,501
1991	22,006	5341.9	8,138	1,018	1,835	1,421	442	1,195	764	1,852
1992	27,195	5866.2	10,341	1,418	2,405	1,689	585	1,482	1,101	2,308
1993	35,673	6963.3	14,249	2,270	2,817	2,174	712	1,903	1,380	3,206
1994	48,638	9572.1	19,547	2,969	3,773	2,788	1,009	2,557	1,909	4,514
1995	61,340	12135.1	25,024	3,734	4,779	3,245	1,200	3,210	2,354	5,660
1996	71,814	14014.7	29,530	4,393	5,600	3,783	1,337	3,698	2,618	6,841
1997	79,715	14440.8	33,024	4,628	6,327	4,149	1,561	4,176	2,921	8,487
1998	85,196	14816.4	34,135	4,993	6,913	4,662	1,787	4,314	3,435	10,141
1999	90,564	14768.7	36,015	5,181	7,491	5,176	1,941	4,485	3,682	11,825
2000	100,280	14943.6	40,260	5,534	8,159	6,162	2,146	4,836	4,149	14,091
2001	110,863	15780.0	43,856	5,946	9,119	6,871	2,400	5,195	4,715	16,981
2002	121,717	16535.7	47,776	6,482	9,995	7,494	2,725	5,547	5,346	19,816
2003	137,422	17380.6	55,364	7,511	11,170	7,915	3,126	6,035	6,173	22,749
2004	161,840	21410.7	65,777	8,721	12,454	9,307	3,665	6,587	7,174	26,746
2005	187,319	22416.2	77,961	10,401	13,966	10,669	4,196	7,470	8,516	31,725
2006	219,439	24036.4	92,238	12,450	16,531	12,186	4,793	9,952	10,371	36,882
2007	270,232	28623.7	111,694	15,348	20,938	14,605	5,548	15,174	13,810	44,492
2008	319,516	33699.1	131,728	18,808	26,182	16,368	6,616	18,313	14,739	53,063
2009	349,081	35223.3	138,096	22,682	29,002	16,522	6,957	21,798	18,967	59,835
2010	413,030	40530.0	165,126	27,259	35,904	18,784	7,712	25,680	23,570	68,464
2011	489,301	47483.0	195,143	32,927	43,731	21,842	8,565	30,679	28,168	80,764
2012	540,367	52368.7	208,906	36,896	49,831	23,763	9,537	35,188	31,248	92,629
2013	595,244	56973.6	222,338	40,897	56,284	26,043	10,228	41,191	35,988	105,303
2014	643,974	60165.7	233,856	44,881	62,424	28,501	11,159	46,665	38,001	118,323
2015	685,506	62918.7	235,184	46,547	66,204	30,371	12,159	57,500	41,308	133,315

China - Value added by Sector at current prices; 2015

Region	Agriculture	Industrial sector	Industry	Construction	Service sector	Wholesale and Retail Trades	Transport,	Hotels and catering	Financial intermediaries	Real Estate	Others
Beijing	143	4,673	3,711	962	18,199	2,352	984	398	3,926	1,438	9,101
Tianjin	211	7,723	6,983	740	8,605	2,070	729	248	1,603	618	3,336
Hebei	3,579	14,407	12,626	1,780	11,821	2,381	2,359	404	1,481	1,314	3,882
Shanxi	824	5,207	4,360	847	6,736	1,077	893	351	1,141	639	2,635
Inner Mongolia	1,643	9,002	7,739	1,263	7,187	1,728	1,087	629	829	441	2,472
Liaoning	2,505	13,152	11,271	1,881	13,012	2,969	1,703	620	1,869	1,170	4,681
Jilin	1,645	7,039	6,112	927	5,379	1,117	530	329	565	436	2,402
Heilongjiang	2,688	4,904	4,054	850	7,492	1,689	707	480	848	597	3,171
Shanghai	114	8,018	7,162	855	16,992	3,824	1,133	375	4,163	1,700	5,797
Jiangsu	4,210	32,052	27,996	4,055	33,855	6,993	2,705	1,189	5,303	3,755	13,909
Zhejiang	1,865	19,776	17,217	2,558	21,245	5,245	1,632	995	2,923	2,351	8,099
Anhui	2,550	10,964	9,265	1,699	8,492	1,641	792	418	1,242	870	3,529
Fujian	2,194	13,089	10,820	2,269	10,697	2,046	1,547	398	1,681	1,078	3,946
Jiangxi	1,828	8,412	6,918	1,494	6,484	1,187	736	391	898	548	2,724
Shandong	5,183	29,576	25,911	3,665	28,244	8,416	2,504	1,301	2,995	2,593	10,435
Henan	4,348	17,976	15,823	2,152	14,678	2,609	1,809	1,031	1,991	1,657	5,580
Hubei	3,417	13,572	11,532	2,040	12,561	2,332	1,242	692	1,853	1,137	5,304
Hunan	3,462	12,824	10,946	1,878	12,617	2,324	1,291	604	1,104	752	6,542
Guangdong	3,426	32,701	30,259	2,442	36,685	7,626	2,929	1,447	5,757	5,118	13,808
Guangxi	2,633	7,718	6,360	1,359	6,452	1,135	803	373	1,018	657	2,465
Hainan	881	876	486	390	1,946	441	188	174	243	300	601
Chongqing	1,169	7,069	5,558	1,512	7,479	1,345	761	356	1,410	848	2,759
Sichuan	3,745	13,360	11,039	2,321	12,947	1,872	1,220	859	2,202	1,252	5,542
Guizhou	1,713	4,149	3,316	833	4,641	671	920	360	607	232	1,850
Yunnan	2,098	5,423	3,848	1,575	6,098	1,335	304	438	982	283	2,757
Tibet	101	376	70	306	549	68	32	32	68	29	321
Shaanxi	1,673	9,125	7,345	1,781	7,223	1,504	713	432	1,082	696	2,796
Gansu	996	2,509	1,778	731	3,286	508	275	196	443	245	1,619
Qinghai	212	1,208	894	314	997	155	91	43	221	54	434
Ningxia	252	1,380	980	400	1,280	137	201	51	256	97	538
Xinjiang	1,599	3,700	2,741	959	4,026	524	536	156	564	285	1,962
Total	62904	321,959	275,119	46,840	337,905	69,322	33,356	15,772	51,269	33,190	134,996

China; GDP at constant 2010 prices; total
and by industry; yearly rates of growth

	GDP	GDPpc	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1978	11.7	10.2	4.1	15.0	13.6
1979	7.6	6.2	6.1	8.2	7.8
1980	7.8	6.5	-1.5	13.5	6.1
1981	5.1	3.8	7.0	1.9	9.6
1982	9.2	7.4	11.5	5.6	12.7
1983	11.0	9.2	8.3	10.4	14.6
1984	15.3	13.7	12.9	14.4	19.4
1985	13.2	11.9	1.8	18.4	18.1
1986	8.6	7.3	3.3	10.2	12.3
1987	11.6	9.9	4.7	13.6	14.7
1988	11.3	9.4	2.5	14.3	13.2
1989	4.3	2.6	3.1	3.7	5.8
1990	4.1	2.4	7.3	3.2	2.7
1991	9.2	7.8	2.4	13.8	9.2
1992	14.1	12.8	4.7	21.0	12.6
1993	13.6	12.6	4.6	19.7	12.2
1994	13.1	11.8	3.9	18.1	11.4
1995	9.4	9.8	4.9	13.8	10.1
1996	10.1	8.8	5.0	12.1	9.2
1997	9.6	8.1	3.4	10.5	10.4
1998	7.3	6.8	3.4	8.9	8.4
1999	8.0	6.7	2.7	8.2	9.2
2000	8.6	7.6	2.3	9.5	9.8
2001	8.1	7.6	2.6	8.5	10.3
2002	9.6	8.4	2.7	9.9	10.5
2003	10.5	9.4	2.4	12.7	9.5
2004	10.5	9.5	6.1	11.1	10.1
2005	10.9	10.7	5.1	12.1	12.4
2006	13.3	12.1	4.8	13.5	14.1
2007	14.7	13.6	3.5	15.1	16.1
2008	10.1	9.1	5.2	9.8	10.5
2009	8.5	8.9	4.0	10.3	9.6
2010	10.3	10.1	4.3	12.7	9.7
2011	9.0	9	4.2	10.7	9.5
2012	8.6	7.3	4.5	8.4	8.0
2013	7.1	7.2	3.8	8.0	8.3
2014	8.3	6.8	4.1	7.4	7.8
2015	6.3	6.4	3.9	6.1	8.3

China -Percentage contribution of three industries to GDP growth

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1978	9.8	61.8	28.4
1979	20.9	53.6	25.6
1980	-4.8	85.6	19.2
1981	40.5	17.7	41.8
1982	38.6	28.8	32.6
1983	23.9	43.5	32.7
1984	25.6	42.7	31.7
1985	4.1	61.2	34.8
1986	9.8	53.2	36.9
1987	10.2	55.0	34.8
1988	5.4	61.3	33.4
1989	15.9	44.0	40.1
1990	40.2	39.8	20.0
1991	6.8	61.1	32.2
1992	8.1	63.2	28.7
1993	7.6	64.4	28.0
1994	6.3	66.3	27.4
1995	8.7	62.8	28.5
1996	9.3	62.2	28.5
1997	6.5	59.1	34.5
1998	7.2	59.7	33.0
1999	5.6	56.9	37.4
2000	4.1	59.6	36.2
2001	4.6	46.4	49.0
2002	4.1	49.4	46.5
2003	3.1	57.9	39.0
2004	7.3	51.8	40.8
2005	5.2	50.5	44.3
2006	4.4	49.7	45.9
2007	2.7	50.1	47.3
2008	5.2	48.6	46.2
2009	4.0	52.3	43.7
2010	3.6	57.4	39.0
2011	4.2	52.0	43.8
2012	5.2	49.9	44.9
2013	4.3	48.5	47.2
2014	4.7	47.8	47.5
2015	GDP5	41.6	53.7

China; Value added at constant 2010 prices; yearly rates of growth

	Agriculture,	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport,	Hotels and catering	Financial intemediation	Real Estate	Others
1978	4.1	16.4	-0.5	23.1	8.9	18.1	10.1	5.7	11.2
1979	6.1	8.7	2.0	8.7	8.3	11.1	-2.0	4.1	10.1
1980	-1.5	12.6	26.6	-1.9	4.3	3.9	7.3	7.9	14.8
1981	7.0	1.7	3.2	29.5	1.9	17.5	4.7	-3.5	7.4
1982	11.5	5.8	3.4	-0.7	11.4	31.6	43.1	9.1	13.3
1983	8.3	9.7	17.0	21.2	9.5	19.4	26.5	5.2	12.0
1984	12.9	14.8	10.8	24.7	14.9	8.1	30.7	27.7	15.3
1985	1.8	18.0	22.1	33.5	13.8	6.3	17.1	25.0	11.5
1986	3.3	9.6	15.8	9.4	13.9	15.6	30.2	25.9	3.0
1987	4.7	13.1	17.8	14.7	9.6	9.7	22.6	29.3	10.3
1988	2.5	15.1	8.0	11.8	12.5	25.1	20.2	12.7	9.1
1989	3.1	5.0	-8.4	-10.7	4.2	9.9	25.8	15.9	4.8
1990	7.3	3.4	1.2	-5.3	8.3	3.5	2.2	6.2	3.7
1991	2.4	14.3	9.6	5.2	10.6	8.2	2.8	12.0	15.4
1992	4.7	21.0	21.0	10.5	10.1	27.0	6.5	26.6	11.5
1993	4.7	20.0	18.0	8.6	12.5	8.2	11.3	10.8	16.7
1994	4.0	18.8	13.6	8.2	8.5	27.1	9.7	12.0	12.6
1995	5.0	14.0	12.4	8.2	11.0	10.2	8.8	12.4	10.3
1996	5.1	12.5	8.5	7.6	11.0	6.8	7.9	4.0	12.7
1997	3.5	11.3	2.6	8.8	9.2	10.9	9.0	4.1	15.8
1998	3.5	8.9	9.0	6.5	10.6	11.1	5.1	7.7	9.6
1999	2.8	8.6	4.3	8.7	12.2	7.7	5.4	5.9	11.4
2000	2.4	9.9	5.7	9.4	8.6	9.3	7.0	7.1	13.1
2001	2.8	8.7	6.8	9.1	8.8	7.6	7.0	11.0	12.9
2002	2.9	10.0	8.8	8.8	7.1	12.1	7.5	9.9	13.7
2003	2.5	12.8	12.1	9.9	6.1	12.4	7.4	9.8	10.8
2004	6.3	11.6	8.2	6.6	14.5	12.3	4.7	5.9	12.7
2005	5.2	11.6	16.0	13.0	11.2	12.3	14.1	12.2	12.0
2006	5.0	12.9	17.2	19.5	10.0	12.6	23.7	15.5	10.8
2007	3.7	14.9	16.2	20.2	11.8	9.6	25.8	24.4	11.5
2008	5.4	10.0	9.5	15.9	7.3	9.6	12.1	1.0	11.1
2009	4.2	9.1	18.9	11.9	3.4	3.8	16.4	11.8	8.5
2010	4.3	12.6	13.8	14.6	9.5	8.2	8.9	7.5	8.0
2011	4.3	10.9	9.7	12.5	9.7	5.1	7.7	7.4	9.6
2012	4.5	8.1	9.8	10.3	6.1	6.5	9.4	4.7	8.1
2013	4.0	7.7	9.7	10.5	6.6	3.9	10.6	7.2	7.5
2014	4.2	7.0	9.1	9.7	6.5	5.8	9.9	2.0	8.5

Chinese provinces - Value added (current prices) by Three Strata of Industry (2015)

	China	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Beijing	23,015	140	4,543	18,332
Tianjin	16,538	209	7,704	8,625
Hebei	29,806	3,439	14,387	11,980
Shanxi	12,766	783	5,194	6,789
Inner Mongolia	17,832	1,617	9,001	7,214
Liaoning	28,669	2,384	13,042	13,243
Jilin	14,063	1,596	7,006	5,461
Heilongjiang	15,084	2,634	4,798	7,652
Shanghai	25,123	110	7,991	17,023
Jiangsu	70,116	3,986	32,044	34,086
Zhejiang	42,886	1,833	19,712	21,342
Anhui	22,006	2,457	10,947	8,602
Fujian	25,980	2,118	13,065	10,797
Jiangxi	16,724	1,773	8,412	6,539
Shandong	63,002	4,979	29,486	28,537
Henan	37,002	4,210	17,917	14,875
Hubei	29,550	3,310	13,504	12,737
Hunan	28,902	3,332	12,811	12,760
Guangdong	72,813	3,346	32,614	36,853
Guangxi	16,803	2,565	7,718	6,520
Hainan	3,703	855	876	1,972
Chongqing	15,717	1,150	7,069	7,498
Sichuan	30,053	3,677	13,248	13,128
Guizhou	10,503	1,641	4,148	4,714
Yunnan	13,619	2,056	5,416	6,147
Tibet	1,026	98	376	552
Shaanxi	18,022	1,598	9,082	7,342
Gansu	6,790	954	2,495	3,341
Qinghai	2,417	209	1,207	1,001
Ningxia	2,912	238	1,380	1,294
Xinjiang	9,325	1,559	3,596	4,169

China - Total population by sex 1949-2014

	Male	Female	Total		% Female	
	Absolute value		Abs. chan	% chang.		
1949	281.5	260.2	541.7		48.04	
1950	286.7	265.3	552.0	10.3	1.9	48.06
1951	292.3	270.7	563.0	11.0	2.0	48.08
1955	318.1	296.6	614.7	51.7	9.2	48.25
1960	342.8	319.2	662.1	47.4	7.7	48.22
1965	371.3	354.1	725.4	63.3	9.6	48.82
1970	426.9	403.1	829.9	104.5	14.4	48.57
1971	438.2	414.1	852.3	22.4	2.7	48.59
1972	448.1	423.6	871.8	19.5	2.3	48.60
1973	458.8	433.4	892.1	20.3	2.3	48.58
1974	467.3	441.3	908.6	16.5	1.8	48.57
1975	475.6	448.6	924.2	15.6	1.7	48.53
1976	482.6	454.6	937.2	13.0	1.4	48.51
1977	489.1	460.7	949.7	12.6	1.3	48.50
1978	495.7	466.9	962.6	12.9	1.4	48.51
1979	501.9	473.5	975.4	12.8	1.3	48.54
1980	507.9	479.2	987.1	11.6	1.2	48.55
1981	515.2	485.5	1000.7	13.7	1.4	48.52
1982	523.5	493.0	1016.5	15.8	1.6	48.50
1983	531.5	498.6	1030.1	13.5	1.3	48.40
1984	538.5	505.1	1043.6	13.5	1.3	48.40
1985	547.3	511.3	1058.5	14.9	1.4	48.30
1986	555.8	519.3	1075.1	16.6	1.6	48.30
1987	562.9	530.1	1093.0	17.9	1.7	48.50
1988	572.0	538.3	1110.3	17.3	1.6	48.48
1989	581.0	546.1	1127.0	16.8	1.5	48.45
1990	589.0	554.3	1143.3	16.3	1.4	48.48
1991	594.7	563.6	1158.2	14.9	1.3	48.66
1992	598.1	573.6	1171.7	13.5	1.2	48.95
1993	604.7	580.5	1185.2	13.5	1.1	48.98
1994	612.5	586.0	1198.5	13.3	1.1	48.90
1995	618.1	593.1	1211.2	12.7	1.1	48.97
1996	622.0	601.9	1223.9	12.7	1.0	49.18
1997	631.3	605.0	1236.3	12.4	1.0	48.93
1998	639.4	608.2	1247.6	11.3	0.9	48.75
1999	646.9	610.9	1257.9	10.3	0.8	48.57
2000	654.4	613.1	1267.4	9.6	0.8	48.37
2001	656.7	619.6	1276.3	8.8	0.7	48.54
2002	661.2	623.4	1284.5	8.3	0.6	48.53
2003	665.6	626.7	1292.3	7.7	0.6	48.50
2004	669.8	630.1	1299.9	7.6	0.6	48.48
2005	673.8	633.8	1307.6	7.7	0.6	48.47
2006	677.3	637.2	1314.5	6.9	0.5	48.48
2007	680.5	640.8	1321.3	6.8	0.5	48.50

China - Total population by residence; 1949-2014

	Total	Urban	Rural	% Urban	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	Absolute value				Absolute change		% change	
1949	541.7	57.7	484.0	10.6				
1950	552.0	61.7	490.3	11.2	4.0	6.3	7.0	1.3
1951	563.0	66.3	496.7	11.8	4.6	6.4	7.5	1.3
1955	614.7	82.9	531.8	13.5	16.5	35.1	24.9	7.1
1960	662.1	130.7	531.3	19.7	47.9	-0.5	57.8	-0.1
1965	725.4	130.5	594.9	18.0	-0.3	63.6	-0.2	12.0
1970	829.9	144.2	685.7	17.4	13.8	90.8	10.6	15.3
1971	852.3	147.1	705.2	17.3	2.9	19.5	2.0	2.8
1972	871.8	149.4	722.4	17.1	2.2	17.2	1.5	2.4
1973	892.1	153.5	738.7	17.2	4.1	16.2	2.7	2.2
1974	908.6	156.0	752.6	17.2	2.5	14.0	1.6	1.9
1975	924.2	160.3	763.9	17.3	4.4	11.3	2.8	1.5
1976	937.2	163.4	773.8	17.4	3.1	9.9	1.9	1.3
1977	949.7	166.7	783.1	17.6	3.3	9.3	2.0	1.2
1978	962.6	172.5	790.1	17.9	5.8	7.1	3.5	0.9
1979	975.4	185.0	790.5	19.0	12.5	0.3	7.2	0.0
1980	987.1	191.4	795.7	19.4	6.5	5.2	3.5	0.7
1981	1000.7	201.7	799.0	20.2	10.3	3.4	5.4	0.4
1982	1016.5	214.8	801.7	21.1	13.1	2.7	6.5	0.3
1983	1030.1	222.7	807.3	21.6	7.9	5.6	3.7	0.7
1984	1043.6	240.2	803.4	23.0	17.4	-3.9	7.8	-0.5
1985	1058.5	250.9	807.6	23.7	10.8	4.2	4.5	0.5
1986	1075.1	263.7	811.4	24.5	12.7	3.8	5.1	0.5
1987	1093.0	276.7	816.3	25.3	13.1	4.9	5.0	0.6
1988	1110.3	286.6	823.7	25.8	9.9	7.4	3.6	0.9
1989	1127.0	295.4	831.6	26.2	8.8	8.0	3.1	1.0
1990	1143.3	302.0	841.4	26.4	6.6	9.7	2.2	1.2
1991	1158.2	312.0	846.2	26.9	10.1	4.8	3.3	0.6
1992	1171.7	321.8	850.0	27.5	9.7	3.8	3.1	0.4
1993	1185.2	331.7	853.4	28.0	10.0	3.5	3.1	0.4
1994	1198.5	341.7	856.8	28.5	10.0	3.4	3.0	0.4
1995	1211.2	351.7	859.5	29.0	10.1	2.7	2.9	0.3
1996	1223.9	373.0	850.9	30.5	21.3	-8.6	6.1	-1.0
1997	1236.3	394.5	841.8	31.9	21.5	-9.1	5.8	-1.1
1998	1247.6	416.1	831.5	33.4	21.6	-10.2	5.5	-1.2
1999	1257.9	437.5	820.4	34.8	21.4	-11.2	5.1	-1.3
2000	1267.4	459.1	808.4	36.2	21.6	-12.0	4.9	-1.5
2001	1276.3	480.6	795.6	37.7	21.6	-12.7	4.7	-1.6
2002	1284.5	502.1	782.4	39.1	21.5	-13.2	4.5	-1.7
2003	1292.3	523.8	768.5	40.5	21.6	-13.9	4.3	-1.8
2004	1299.9	542.8	757.1	41.8	19.1	-11.5	3.6	-1.5
2005	1307.6	562.1	745.4	43.0	19.3	-11.6	3.6	-1.5
2006	1314.5	582.9	731.6	44.3	20.8	-13.8	3.7	-1.9
2007	1321.3	606.3	715.0	45.9	23.5	-16.6	4.0	-2.3

2008	1328.0	624.0	704.0	47.0	17.7	-11.0	2.9	-1.5
2009	1334.5	645.1	689.4	48.3	21.1	-14.6	3.4	-2.1
2010	1340.9	669.8	671.1	49.9	24.7	-18.3	3.8	-2.6
2011	1347.4	690.8	656.6	51.3	21.0	-14.6	3.1	-2.2
2012	1354.0	711.8	642.2	52.6	21.0	-14.3	3.0	-2.2
2013	1360.7	731.1	629.6	53.7	19.3	-12.6	2.7	-2.0
2014	1367.8	749.2	618.7	54.8	18.1	-11.0	2.5	-1.7
2015	1374.5	771.2	603.5	56.1	22.0	-15.2	2.9	-2.5

China - Birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate;
1978-2014

	CBR	CDR	NGR	Birth	Death	NG
1978	18.25	6.25	12.00	17,567	6,016	11,551
1980	18.21	6.34	11.87	17,762	6,184	11,578
1981	20.91	6.36	14.55	20,639	6,278	14,362
1982	22.28	6.60	15.68	22,296	6,605	15,691
1983	20.19	6.90	13.29	20,524	7,014	13,510
1984	19.90	6.82	13.08	20,499	7,025	13,473
1985	21.04	6.78	14.26	21,957	7,075	14,881
1986	22.43	6.86	15.57	23,742	7,261	16,481
1987	23.33	6.72	16.61	25,081	7,224	17,857
1988	22.37	6.64	15.73	24,450	7,258	17,193
1989	21.58	6.54	15.04	23,959	7,261	16,698
1990	21.06	6.67	14.39	23,735	7,517	16,218
1991	19.68	6.70	12.98	22,501	7,660	14,840
1992	18.24	6.64	11.60	21,126	7,691	13,435
1993	18.09	6.64	11.45	21,196	7,780	13,416
1994	17.70	6.49	11.21	20,978	7,692	13,286
1995	17.12	6.57	10.55	20,518	7,874	12,644
1996	16.98	6.56	10.42	20,566	7,946	12,621
1997	16.57	6.51	10.06	20,485	8,048	12,437
1998	15.64	6.50	9.14	19,513	8,109	11,403
1999	14.64	6.46	8.18	18,415	8,126	10,289
2000	14.03	6.45	7.58	17,782	8,175	9,607
2001	13.38	6.43	6.95	17,076	8,206	8,870
2002	12.86	6.41	6.45	16,519	8,234	8,285
2003	12.41	6.40	6.01	16,037	8,271	7,767
2004	12.29	6.42	5.87	15,976	8,345	7,630
2005	12.40	6.51	5.89	16,214	8,512	7,702
2006	12.09	6.81	5.28	15,892	8,952	6,940
2007	12.10	6.93	5.17	15,988	9,157	6,831
2008	12.14	7.06	5.08	16,122	9,376	6,746
2009	11.95	7.08	4.87	15,947	9,448	6,499
2010	11.90	7.11	4.79	15,957	9,534	6,423
2011	11.93	7.14	4.79	16,074	9,620	6,454
2012	12.10	7.15	4.95	16,384	9,681	6,702
2013	12.08	7.16	4.92	16,437	9,743	6,695
2014	12.37	7.16	5.21	16,920	9,794	7,126
2015	12.07	7.11	4.96	16,590	9,773	6,818

China Population by main age groups

	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
	Absolute values				Percentage composition		
1982	1016.5	341.5	625.2	49.9	33.6	61.5	4.9
1987	1093.0	313.5	719.8	59.7	28.7	65.9	5.5
1990	1143.3	316.6	763.1	63.7	27.7	66.7	5.6
1991	1158.2	320.9	767.9	69.4	27.7	66.3	6.0
1992	1171.7	323.4	776.1	72.2	27.6	66.2	6.2
1993	1185.2	321.8	790.5	72.9	27.2	66.7	6.1
1994	1198.5	323.6	798.7	76.2	27.0	66.6	6.4
1995	1211.2	322.2	813.9	75.1	26.6	67.2	6.2
1996	1223.9	323.1	822.5	78.3	26.4	67.2	6.4
1997	1236.3	320.9	834.5	80.9	26.0	67.5	6.5
1998	1247.6	320.6	843.4	83.6	25.7	67.6	6.7
1999	1257.9	319.5	851.6	86.8	25.4	67.7	6.9
2000	1267.4	290.1	889.1	88.2	22.9	70.1	7.0
2001	1276.3	287.2	898.5	90.6	22.5	70.4	7.1
2002	1284.5	287.7	903.0	93.8	22.4	70.3	7.3
2003	1292.3	285.6	909.8	96.9	22.1	70.4	7.5
2004	1299.9	279.5	921.8	98.6	21.5	70.9	7.6
2005	1307.6	265.0	942.0	100.6	20.3	72.0	7.7
2006	1314.5	259.6	950.7	104.2	19.8	72.3	7.9
2007	1321.3	256.6	958.3	106.4	19.4	72.5	8.0
2008	1328.0	251.7	966.8	109.6	19.0	72.8	8.2
2009	1334.5	246.6	974.8	113.1	18.5	73.0	8.5
2010	1340.9	222.6	999.4	118.9	16.6	74.5	8.9
2011	1347.4	221.6	1002.8	122.9	16.5	74.4	9.1
2012	1354.0	222.9	1004.0	127.1	16.5	74.2	9.4
2013	1360.7	223.3	1005.8	131.6	16.4	73.9	9.7
2014	1367.8	225.6	1004.7	137.6	16.5	73.5	10.1
2015	1374.6	227.2	1003.6	143.9	16.5	73.0	10.5

Chinese provinces; Total, urban and rural population

	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
Beijing	21.7	18.8	2.9
Tianjin	15.5	12.8	2.7
Hebei	74.2	38.1	36.1
Shanxi	36.6	20.2	16.5
Inner Mongolia	25.1	15.1	10.0
Liaoning	43.8	29.5	14.3
Jilin	27.5	15.2	12.3
Heilongjiang	38.1	22.4	15.7
Shanghai	24.2	21.2	3.0
Jiangsu	79.8	53.1	26.7
Zhejiang	55.4	36.4	18.9
Anhui	61.4	31.0	30.4
Fujian	38.4	24.0	14.4
Jiangxi	45.7	23.6	22.1
Shandong	98.5	56.1	42.3
Henan	94.8	44.4	50.4
Hubei	58.5	33.3	25.2
Hunan	67.8	34.5	33.3
Guangdong	108.5	74.5	33.9
Guangxi	48.0	22.6	25.4
Hainan	9.1	5.0	4.1
Chongqing	30.2	18.4	11.8
Sichuan	82.0	39.1	42.9
Guizhou	35.3	14.8	20.5
Yunnan	47.4	20.5	26.9
Tibet	3.2	0.9	2.3
Shaanxi	37.9	20.5	17.5
Gansu	26.0	11.2	14.8
Qinghai	5.9	3.0	2.9
Ningxia	6.7	3.7	3.0
Xinjiang	23.6	11.1	12.5

Chinese provinces; Crude birth rate, Crude death rate and natural rate of growth

	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Natural rate of growth
Beijing	8.0	5.0	3.0
Tianjin	5.8	5.6	0.2
Hebei	11.4	5.8	5.6
Shanxi	10.0	5.6	4.4
Inner Mo	7.7	5.3	2.4
Liaoning	6.2	6.6	-0.4
Jilin	5.9	5.5	0.3
Heilongji	6.0	6.6	-0.6
Shanghai	7.5	5.1	2.5
Jiangsu	9.1	7.0	2.0
Zhejiang	10.5	5.5	5.0
Anhui	12.9	5.9	7.0
Fujian	13.9	6.1	7.8
Jiangxi	13.2	6.2	7.0
Shandon	12.6	6.7	5.9
Henan	12.7	7.1	5.7
Hubei	10.7	5.8	4.9
Hunan	13.6	6.9	6.7
Guangdo	11.1	4.3	6.8
Guangxi	14.1	6.2	7.9
Hainan	14.6	6.0	8.6
Chongqin	11.1	7.2	3.9
Sichuan	10.3	6.9	3.4
Guizhou	13.0	7.2	5.8
Yunnan	12.9	6.5	6.4
Tibet	15.8	5.1	10.7
Shaanxi	10.1	6.3	3.8
Gansu	12.4	6.2	6.2
Qinghai	14.7	6.2	8.6
Ningxia	12.6	4.6	8.0
Xinjiang	15.6	4.5	11.1