China Demographics Overview

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China’s ageing population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Median Population Age</th>
<th>% population over 60</th>
<th>Dependency Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29.49</td>
<td>10.23%</td>
<td>42.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>35.03</td>
<td>12.71%</td>
<td>32.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>38.93</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>39.44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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 68.67% in urban population vs. 59.25% in rural population.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
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 economic clusters nearest their hometown.
People from rural areas migrate to regional centers: Harbin, Changchun, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Changsha, Nanchang
On average, young urban residents have 2 more years of education than their rural counterparts.
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

Source: http://www.netbig.com/
Thank You!