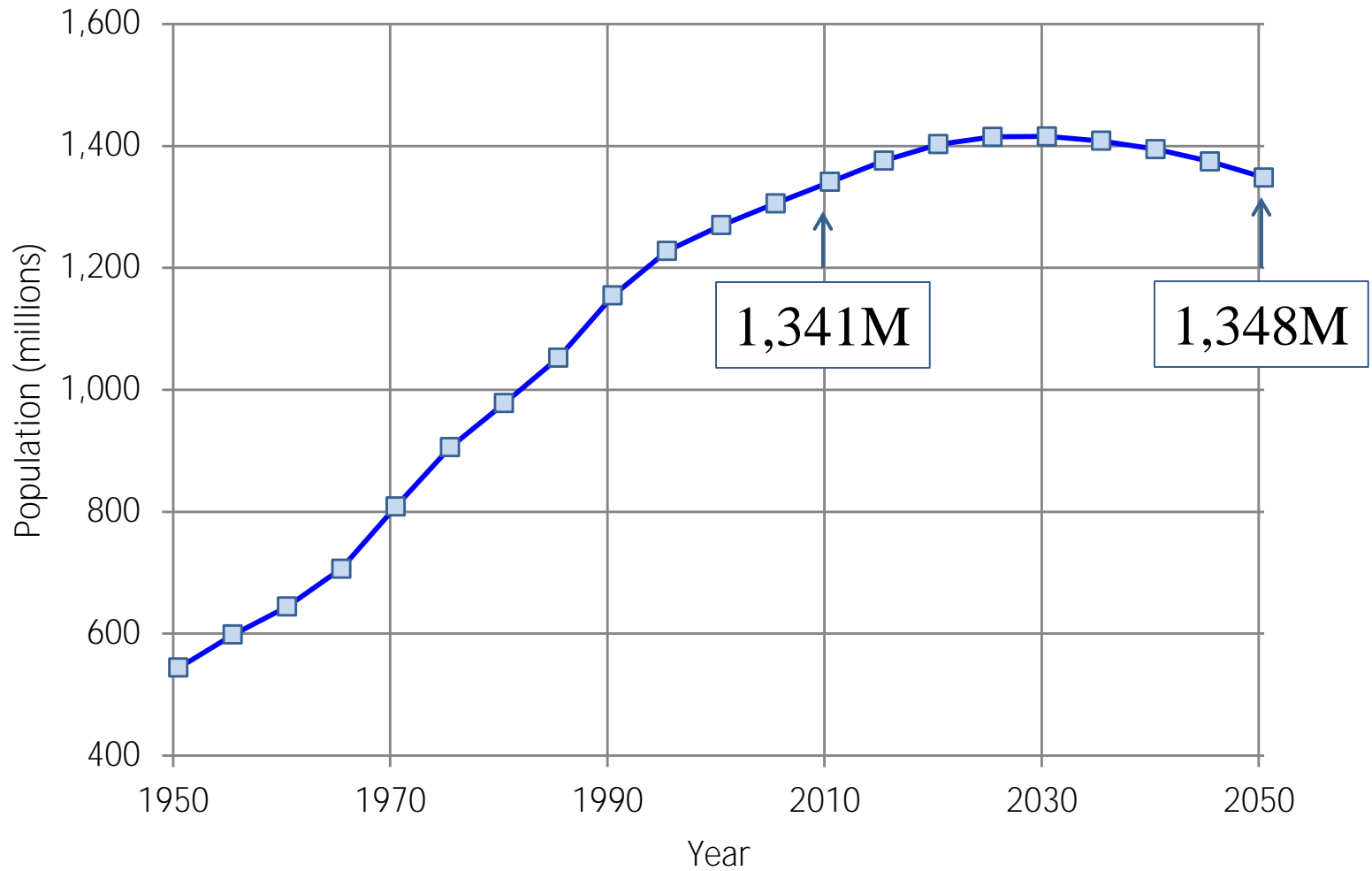
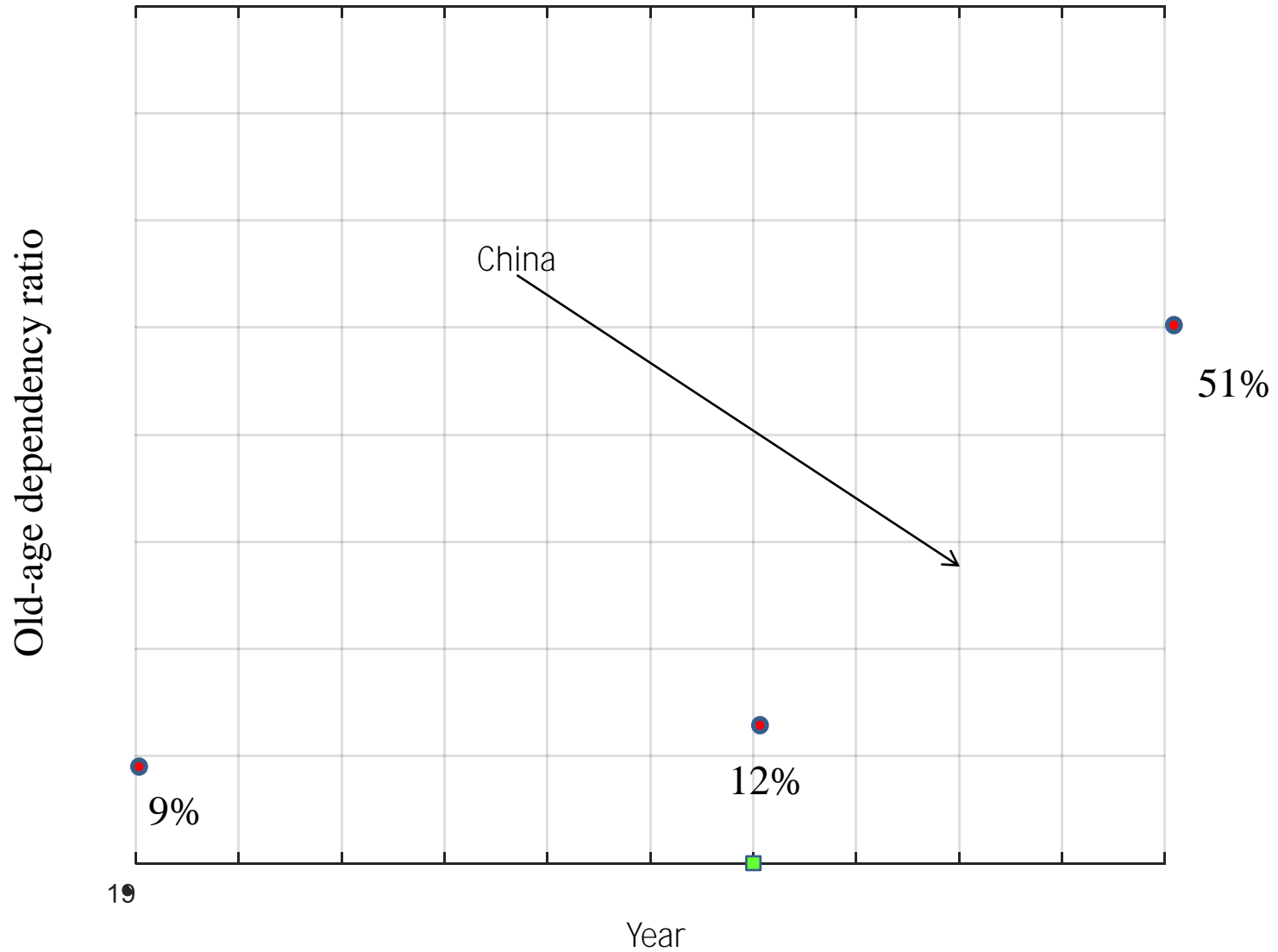


China: Population Estimates and Projections

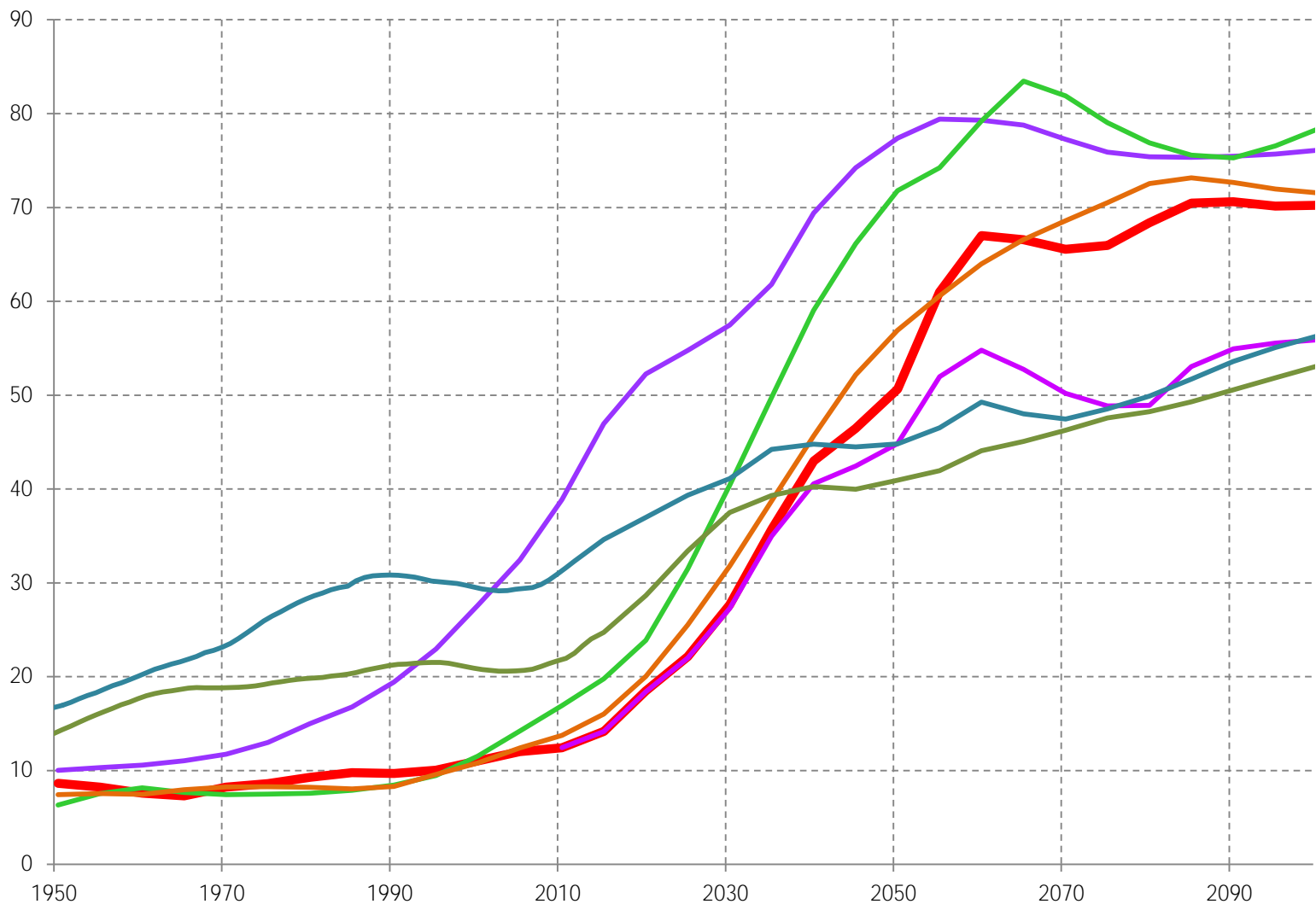


Source: Medium projection variant, the 2015 Revision of World Population Prospects

Trends in old-age dependency ratio, P(65+) / P(20-64)



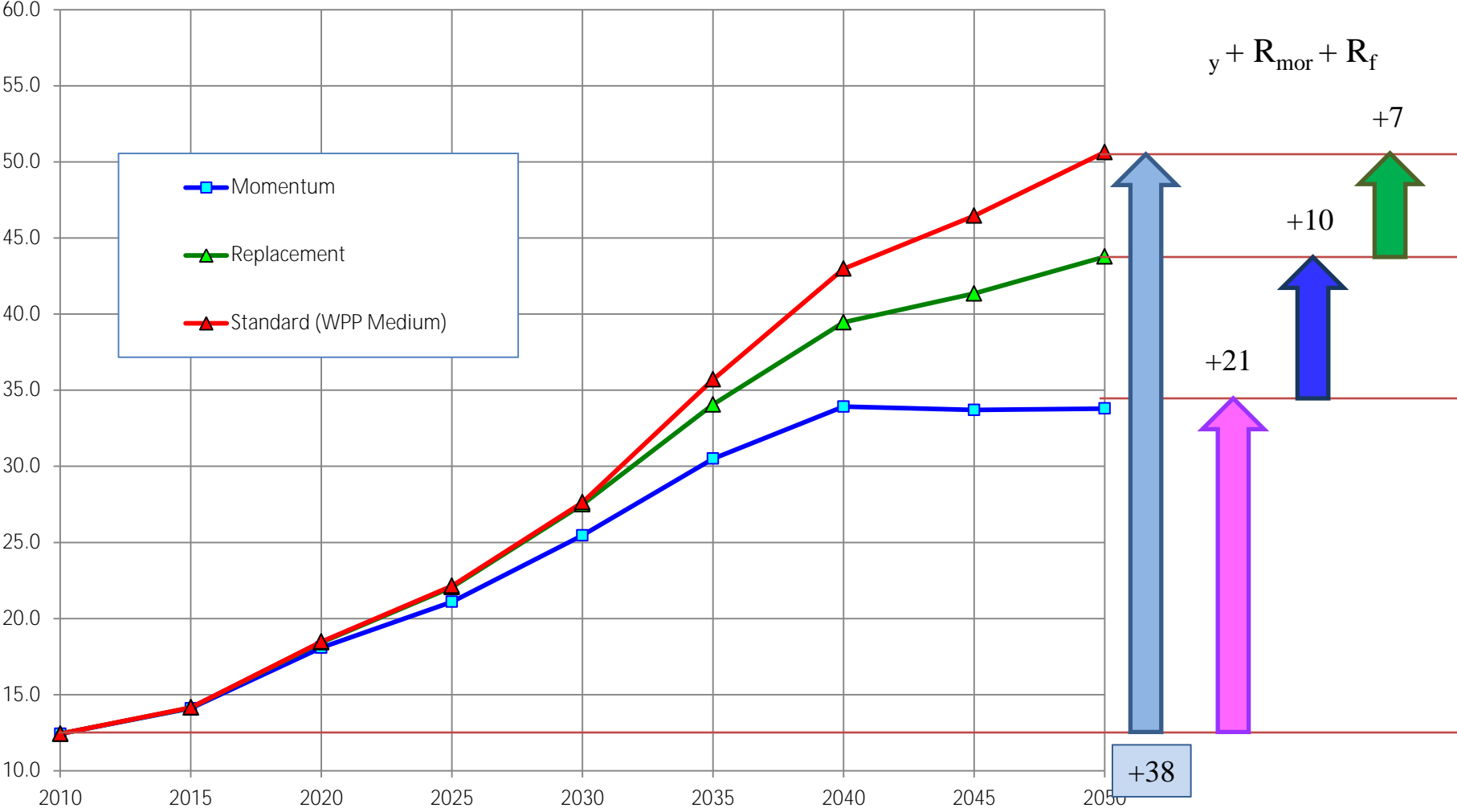
Source: Medium projection variant, the 2015 Revision of World Population Prospects



What demographic components are mainly responsible for China's total population change and increase in the old-age dependency ratio?



Old - age dependency ratio, P65+ / P20-64 * 100%

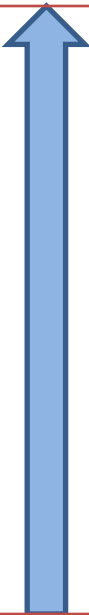


How responsive are total population and the old-age dependency ratio to changes in fertility?

- “Best policy response” scenario assumes:
 - Fertility esti \pm

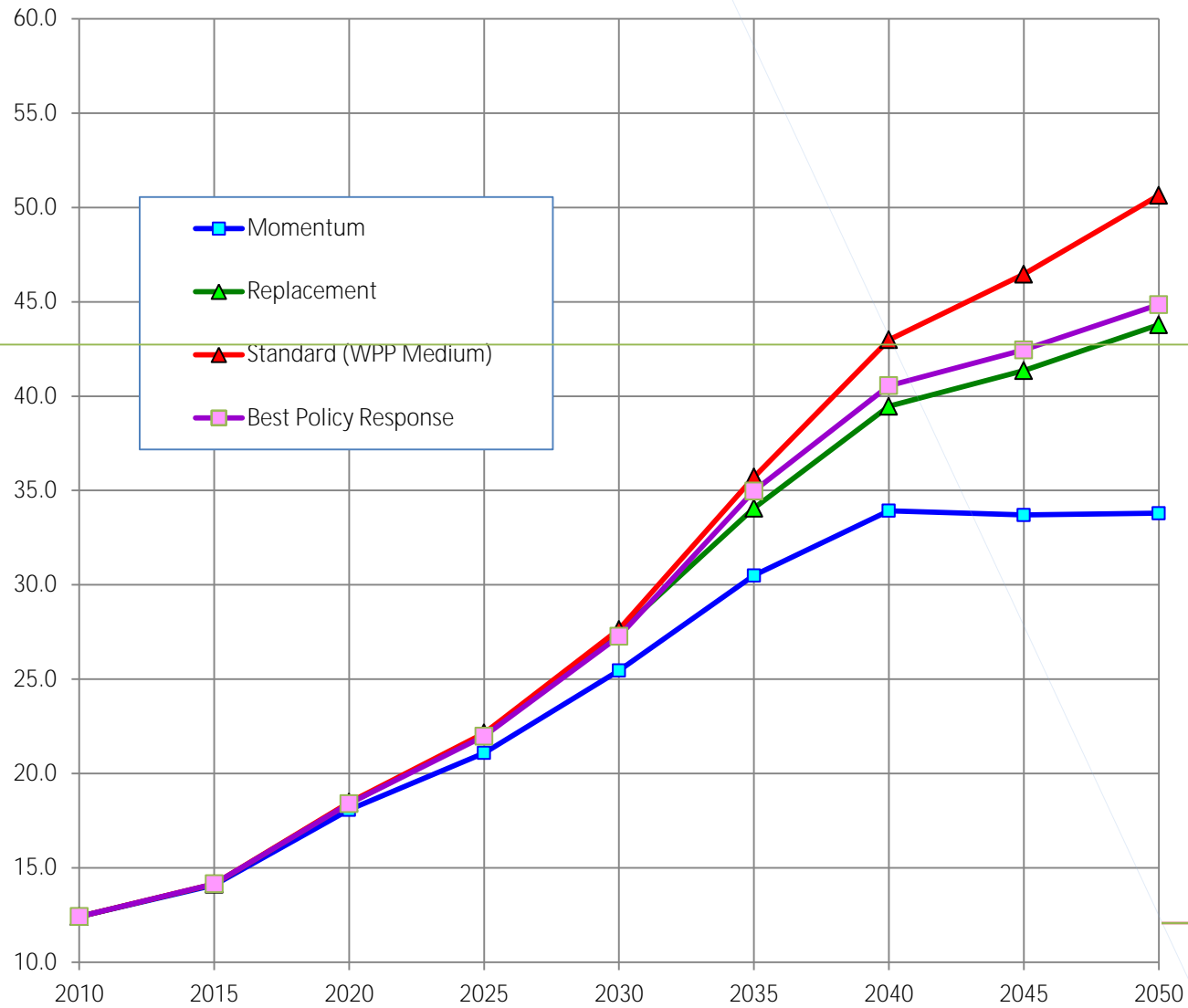
China: Projection of Total Population including the Best Policy Response Scenario

1,551M
or + 200M

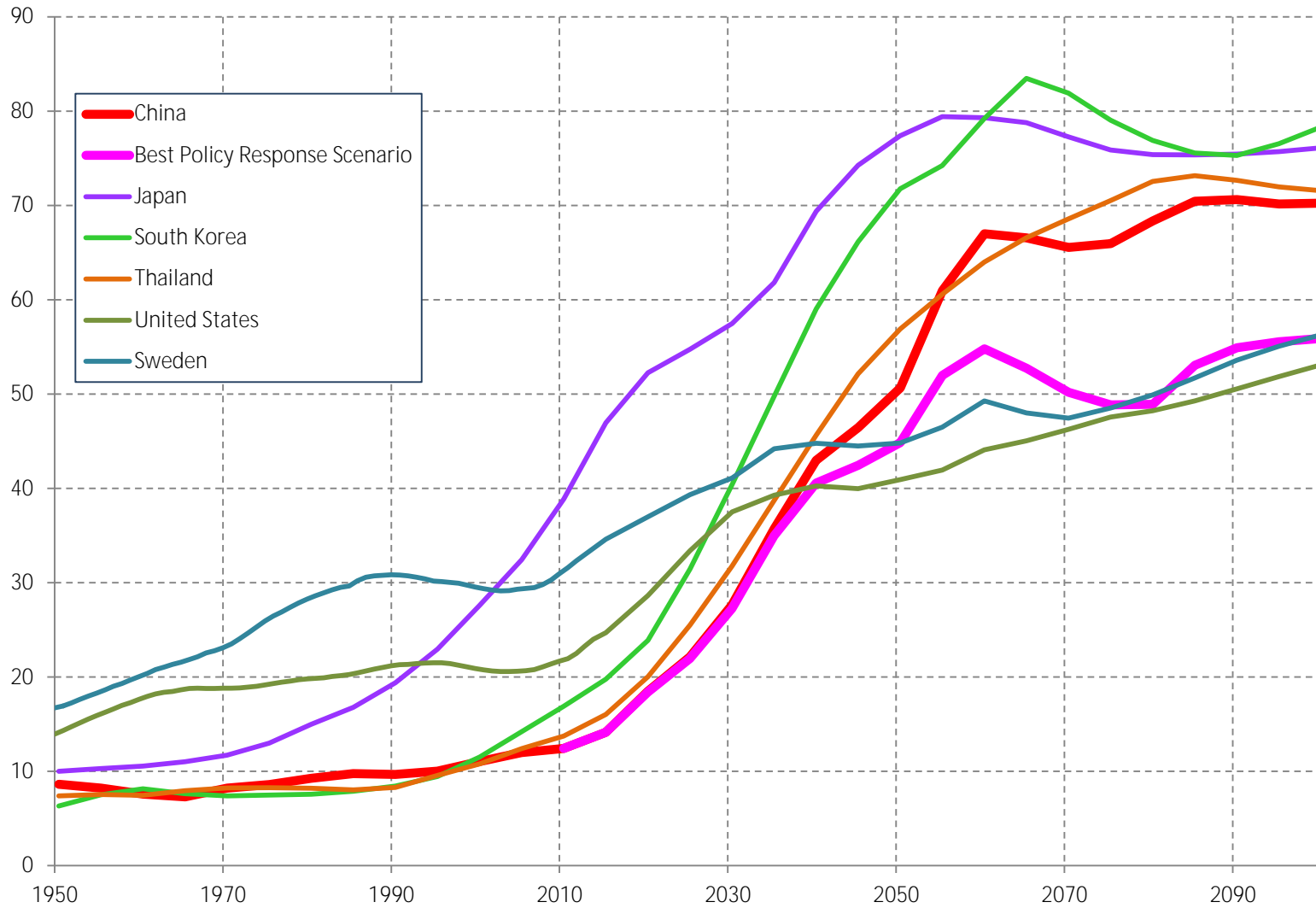


1,348M (WPP)

Old - age dependency ratio, P65+ / P20-64 * 100%



Old - age dependency ratio, P65+ / P20-64 * 100%



Conclusions

- China has begun a rapid acceleration in population ageing: over next 40 years the old-age dependency ratio (OADR) projected to increase from 12% to 50%.
- Population momentum (+21%) and mortality decline (+10%) are the largest two factors responsible for increases in OADR.
- Fertility below replacement accounts only for 7% of this increase.

Conclusions (continued)

- Total population of China is affected more than old-age dependency ratio by possible future increases in fertility.
- Under a “best policy response” scenario:
 - total population will increase reaching 1.55 billion people by 2050 (or by about 15% of the 2010 population) – an upper bound of scenarios of future population change.
 - old-age dependency ratio will decline by about 5%, from 55% to 45% -- likely the largest decline in OADR that could take place (alternative scenarios will produce smaller declines in OADR).