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# Population In China

## China Today

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China's Population

Anglo-China

Demographic Developments in China

China's Demography and its Implications

Population in Modern China

The Chinese Family Today

Redefining Urban and Suburban America

International Handbook of Population Aging

Demographic Transition in China

Governing China's Population

Migration and Populations in China

China's Low Birth Rate and the Development of  
Population

China Today

Population Theory in China

Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953

China's Challenges

China's Population Aging and the Risk of 'Middle-  
income Trap'

Red China Today

Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953

Economy and population of China in the last  
millennium

Population Control in China

Invisible China

Transition and Challenge

Population in China

China's Changing Population  
The Population of Modern China  
In Line Behind a Billion People  
From the Other Side of the River  
Cultivating Global Citizens  
China's Population  
The China Population and Labor Yearbook  
China's Strategic Demographic Initiative  
Communist China Today  
The People's Republic of China Today  
China Today  
Aging in China  
Chinese Research Perspectives on Population and  
Labor, Volume 5  
China's Population  
Aging in Asia  
The Changing Population of China

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## **BUCK TAPIA**

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*China's Population*

Routledge

The Chinese economy is undergoing dramatic changes and the world is watching and changing along with it. The Chinese family is also changing in many

ways in response to the economic transformation that is moving the world's most populous nation from an agrarian economy to a global superpower. This is the first book in English to describe and explain the social transformation of the Chinese family from the perspective of

Chinese researchers. Presenting a comprehensive view of the Chinese family today and how it has adapted during the process of modernization, it provides description and analysis of the trajectory of changes in family structures, functions, and relationships. It tracks how Chinese marriages and families are becoming more diverse and face a great deal of uncertainty as they evolve in different ways from Western marriages and families. The book is also unique in its use of national statistics and data from large-scale surveys to systematically illustrate these radical and extraordinary changes in family structure and dynamics

over the past 30 years. Demonstrating that the de-institutionalization of family values is a slow process in the Chinese context, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese Studies, Sociology, Social Policy and Family Policy.

### **Anglo-China**

Psychology Press  
A study of the first three decades of British rule in Hong Kong, focusing on the troubled and controversial process of establishing a British colony at Hong Kong and on the reception of British rule by people in the region.

*Demographic Developments in China*  
Routledge

Student~ interested in world populations and demography inevitably need to know China. As

the most populous country of the world, China occupies a unique position in the world population system. How its population is shaped by the intricate interplays among factors such as its political ideology and institutions, economic reality, government policies, sociocultural traditions, and ethnic divergence represents at once a fascinating and challenging arena for investigation and analysis. Yet, for much of the 20th century, while population studies have developed into a mature science, precise information and sophisticated analysis about the Chinese population had largely remained either lacking or inaccessible, first because of the

absence of systematic databases due to almost uninterrupted strife and wars, and later because the society was closed to the outside observers for about three decades since 1949. Since the end of the Cultural Revolution, things have dramatically changed. China has embarked on an ambitious reform program where modernization became the utmost goal of societal mobilization. China could no longer afford to rely on imprecise census or survey information for population-related studies and policy planning, nor to remaining closed to the outside world. Both the gathering of more precise information and access to such information have

dramatically increased in the 1980s.

Systematic observations, analyses and reporting about the Chinese population have surfaced in the population literature around the globe.

China's Demography and its Implications  
Routledge

Nearly everything you know about China is wrong! Yes, within a decade, China will have the world's largest economy. But that is the least important thing to know about China. In this enlightening book, two of the world's leading China experts turn the conventional wisdom on its head, showing why China's economic growth will constrain rather than empower it. Pioneering political analyst Damien Ma and global

economist Bill Adams reveal why, having 35 years of ferocious economic growth, China's future will be shaped by the same fundamental reality that has shaped it for millennia: scarcity. Ma and Adams drill deep into Chinese society, illuminating all the scarcities that will limit its power and progress. Beyond scarcities of natural resources and public goods, they illuminate China's persistent poverties of individual freedoms, cultural appeal, and ideological legitimacy — and the corrosive loss of values and beliefs amongst a growing middle class shackled by a parochial and inflexible political system. Everyone knows “the 21st century is China's to lose” — but, as with so

many things that “everyone knows,” that’s just wrong. Ma and Adams get beyond cheerleading and fearmongering to tell the complex truth about China today. This is a truth you need to hear — whether you’re an investor, business decision-maker, policymaker, or citizen.

Population in Modern

China International Monetary Fund

The International Handbook of Population Aging examines research on a wide array of the profound implications of population aging. It demonstrates how the world is changing through population aging, and how demography is changing in response to it.

The Chinese Family

Today Springer Science & Business Media

This book documents and analyses fertility and demographic trends in China since the early 1950s, focusing particularly on previously undocumented provincial and rural-urban diversities; it also analyses China's current reform on population control together with future developments.

Previous investigations of fertility transitions in the People's Republic of China have almost all been carried out at a national level. The author of this book, however, is a Chinese citizen and has had access to local data not available to foreigner researchers. This study will be of interest to demographers, scholars in population

studies and Chinese studies.

*Redefining Urban and Suburban America*

GRIN Verlag

The early returns from Census 2000 data show that the United States continued to undergo dynamic changes in the 1990s, with cities and suburbs providing the locus of most of the volatility. Metropolitan areas are growing more diverse—especially with the influx of new immigrants—the population is aging, and the make-up of households is shifting. Singles and empty-nesters now surpass families with children in many suburbs. The contributors to this book review data on population, race and ethnicity, and household composition, provided

by the Census's "short form," and attempt to respond to three simple queries: —Are cities coming back? —Are all suburbs growing? —Are cities and suburbs becoming more alike? Regional trends muddy the picture. Communities in the Northeast and Midwest are generally growing slowly, while those in the South and West are experiencing explosive growth ("Warm, dry places grew. Cold, wet places declined," note two authors). Some cities are robust, others are distressed. Some suburbs are bedroom communities, others are hot employment centers, while still others are deteriorating. And while some cities' cores may have been intensely developed,

including those in the Northeast and Midwest, and seen population increases, the areas surrounding the cores may have declined significantly. Trends in population confirm an increasingly diverse population in both metropolitan and suburban areas with the influx of Hispanic and Asian immigrants and with majority populations of central cities for the first time being made up of minority groups. Census 2000 also reveals that the overall level of black-to-nonblack segregation has reached its lowest point since 1920, although high segregation remains in many areas. *Redefining Urban and Suburban America* explores these demographic trends

and their complexities, along with their implications for the policies and politics shaping metropolitan America. The shifts discussed here have significant influence *International Handbook of Population Aging* Oxford University Press, USA  
In this book, top Chinese demographers introduce the reader to Chinese population policy, assess its effects and project future consequences. In the last three decades, the Chinese have conducted the greatest demographic experiment in human history. They have sought to curb the growth of their vast population through the implementation of rigid population policy and programmes. Whilst helping to keep the

population from spiralling out of control, the policy has also had unwanted consequences including an imbalance of males to females and the weakening of family kinship and old-age support networks. This book provides a background to the policy by introducing Chinese history, society, and geographical population distribution. The contributors then examine the relation between policy, culture, and population in the past and present, and project current trends into the future. The book discusses a wide range of socio-economic impacts on China's demographic dynamics, such as employment, social welfare and

urbanization. The book's conclusion extrapolates these trends into longer-term population projections.

**Demographic Transition in China**

Harvard University Press

Serves as a record of China of the 1950's and the 1960's.

**Governing China's Population**

Stanford University Press

What has been the effect of China's focus on minimal reproduction as the centerpiece of the country's effort to regulate population growth? This book tells the full story of China's Strategic Demographic Initiative, tracing its evolutions and assessing its results and significance in the context of China's socioeconomic development. Early

consensus in population planning gave rise to voluminous rules, massive drives, vigorous exhortations, varied sanctions, and above all, strict enforcement. The one child per couple policy begun in 1978-79 stirred up strong emotional debate both within China and throughout the outside world. This text demonstrates the approach, scope, and tempo of China's population planning. China's Strategic Demographic Initiative is presented in three parts. First, the overall circumstances which helped to shape China's population planning effort are revealed. Next the startup, evolutions, and objectives of the Strategic Demographic

Initiative are interwoven with objections and obstacles to implementation. Finally, the issue of collective intervention in childbearing and the limits to population planning bring in social and economic issues. Major lessons are reviewed. An epilogue updates the direction of China's population planning effort amid continuing internal dispute over tactics.

Migration and Populations in China  
Garden City, N.Y. : Anchor Press

This English-language volume is an edited collection of articles from the 2010 Chinese-language volume of the Green Book of Population and Labor. It examines recent developments in the Chinese demographic

transition and its implications, especially for the labor market.

China's Low Birth Rate and the Development of Population Springer Science & Business Media

The population of Asia is growing both larger and older.

Demographically the most important continent on the world, Asia's population, currently estimated to be 4.2 billion, is expected to increase to about 5.9 billion by 2050. Rapid declines in fertility, together with rising life expectancy, are altering the age structure of the population so that in 2050, for the first time in history, there will be roughly as many people in Asia over the age of 65 as under the age of 15. It is against this backdrop that the

Division of Behavioral and Social Research at the U.S. National Institute on Aging (NIA) asked the National Research Council (NRC), through the Committee on Population, to undertake a project on advancing behavioral and social research on aging in Asia. *Aging in Asia: Findings from New and Emerging Data Initiatives* is a peer-reviewed collection of papers from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand that were presented at two conferences organized in conjunction with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Indian National Science Academy, Indonesian Academy of Sciences, and Science Council of Japan; the first conference was hosted

by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, and the second conference was hosted by the Indian National Science Academy in New Delhi. The papers in the volume highlight the contributions from new and emerging data initiatives in the region and cover subject areas such as economic growth, labor markets, and consumption; family roles and responsibilities; and labor markets and consumption.

**China Today** Springer Science & Business Media

In coming decades, China will undergo a notable demographic transformation, with its old-age dependency ratio doubling to 24 percent by 2030 and rising even more

precipitously thereafter. This paper uses the permanent income hypothesis to reassess national savings behavior, with greater prominence and more careful consideration given to the role played by changing demography. We use a forward-looking and dynamic approach that considers the entire population distribution. We find that this not only holds up well empirically but may also be superior to the static dependency ratios typically employed in the literature. Going further, we simulate global savings behavior based on our framework and find that China's demographics should have induced a negative current

account in the 2000s and a positive one in the 2010s given the rising share of prime savers, only turning negative around 2045. The opposite is true for the United States and Western Europe. The observed divergence in current account outcomes from the simulated path appears to have been partly policy induced. Over the next couple of decades, individual countries' convergence toward the simulated savings pattern will be influenced by their past divergences and future policy choices. Other implications arising from China's demography, including the growth model, the pension system, the labor market, and the public finances are also briefly reviewed.

### **Population Theory in**

**China** Routledge  
China, which is fast on its way to becoming the most powerful economic force in the world, has four unique characteristics that distinguish it from other countries in Asia: (1) The proportion of aging population is growing faster than that of Japan (the country previously recognized as having the fastest rate) and much faster than nations in western Europe. (2) An early arrival of an aging population before modernization has fully taken place, with social policy implications. It is certain that China will face a severely aged population before it has sufficient time and resources to establish an adequate social security and service system for older

people. (3) There will be fluctuations in the total dependency ratio. The Chinese government estimates are that the country will reach a higher dependent burden earlier in the twenty-first century than was previously forecast. (4) The government's fertility policy (single child per family) and its implementation has a strong influence on the aging process. Fewer children are being born, but with more elderly people a conflict arises between the objectives to limit population increase and yet maintain a balanced age structure (Peng and Guo 2001). The intersection of these fourfold factors means that the increased aging population is giving rise to serious

concerns among Chinese social policy makers. There is a chronic lack of good resource materials that attempt to make sense of social policy in its relationship to examining the problems and possibilities of human aging grounded in an analysis of economic of social policy in China and impact on rural and urban spaces. Such analysis of China will be covered by conceptual, theoretical, and empirical approaches. The book will also discuss substantive topics of housing, community care, family care, pensions, and mental health. The book brings together a truly world class array of researchers to provide discussions of critical implications of aging

social policy and the economic impact in China.

**Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953**

National Academies Press

The internal migration of its population is the most dynamic demographic phenomenon in China today. Investigating this, Caroline Hoy's detailed book integrates description and analysis, and incorporates a wide range of sources (both Chinese and English), from census and survey data to personal testimonies. Author Caroline Hoy examines the impacts of migration on the individual and on communities, as well as the relationship between migration and the wider society. She positions migration

within the processes of urbanization, modernization and cultural change. The implications of this migration for development and change in China are discussed in depth, along with the way in which the Chinese experience extends existing ideas about the place of migration in the process of social and economic transition.

China's Challenges  
Stanford University Press

This book includes a series of reports that mainly discuss the Middle Income Trap against the backdrop of population ageing in China. It also offers practical suggestions on how to avoid it properly. Concretely, it argues that the government should

accelerate the transition of economic development modes, resolve concentrated social conflicts, promote a balanced rural and urban development during the process of urbanization, and mitigate the effects of population ageing by fostering strengths and avoiding weaknesses. As for the challenges posed by population ageing in China, it puts forward five core suggestions tailored to China's unique situation. Assessing a number of real-world challenges, the general report and the special reports combine theory and empirical findings, using primary data for their analyses. Given the wealth of essential information it provides, the book offers a valuable reference

resource for decision-makers.

*China's Population Aging and the Risk of 'Middle-income Trap'*  
Oxford University Press  
on Demand

Current accounts of China's global rise emphasize economics and politics, largely neglecting the cultivation of China's people. Susan Greenhalgh, one of the foremost authorities on China's one-child policy, places the governance of population squarely at the heart of China's ascent. Focusing on the decade since 2000, and especially 2004-09, she argues that the vital politics of population has been central to the globalizing agenda of the reform state. By helping transform China's rural masses

into modern workers and citizens, by working to strengthen, techno-scientize, and legitimize the PRC regime, and by boosting China's economic development and comprehensive national power, the governance of the population has been critically important to the rise of global China. After decades of viewing population as a hindrance to modernization, China's leaders are now equating it with human capital and redefining it as a positive factor in the nation's transition to a knowledge-based economy. In encouraging "human development," the regime is trying to induce people to become self-governing, self-enterprising persons who will

advance their own health, education, and welfare for the benefit of the nation. From an object of coercive restriction by the state, population is being refigured as a field of self-cultivation by China's people themselves.

### **Red China Today**

Cambridge, Mass.,  
Harvard U. P

Professor Ma Yinchu's New Population Theory was widely criticised and discredited in the early years of the People's Republic of China. However, in 1979, the Chinese government began to accept his hypothesis that the country could not afford more than a 2% increase in population and agreed that the population must be controlled. As a result, the government began

setting out campaigns to promote single-child families and measures to curb fertility in an attempt to reduce the rate of natural births. First published in 1980, H. Yuan Tien's study demonstrates the major changes that took place in China in 1979, how the acceptance of New Population Theory affected the country as a whole and what policies were likely to be put into place as an after-effect. This title will be of interest to students of Asian Studies and International Politics. *Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953* University of Chicago Press

With the largest population in the world, China has experienced significant demographic, social,

and economic changes in recent decades. This book examines these changes and also looks at how China's population has altered the global landscape.

### **Economy and population of China in the last**

**millennium** Praeger

Despite the significant progress it had achieved in the past 60 years, especially in the past 30 years since Deng Xiaoping's reform initiatives in the late 1970s, China faces daunting challenges today. These challenges include, among others, a rigid political system that does not match economic vibrancy, uneven economic growth and widening income gap, a graying population, environmental degradation, potential

social instability, ethnic tensions and separatist movement, poor international image, and military modernization. Based on papers originally presented at an international conference held at Bucknell University in Pennsylvania to mark the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC), this book provides an up-to-date, comprehensive, and authoritative assessment of the PRC's political, economic, social, ethnic, energy, security, military, diplomatic and other developments and challenges today.

Contributed by scholars and experts in political science, international relations, economics, public administration, history, mass communication, psychology, and diplomacy, the book focuses on the efforts needed by China to grow in a sustainable manner and to become a respected global power. With each chapter addressing a different and yet an inter-related issue of the PRC's development, this book aims to make a significant contribution to the understanding of key challenges the country faces today as it strives to become a global power.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [The Inmate: A Gripping Psychological Thriller](#)
- [The Complete Summer I Turned Pretty Trilogy \(boxed Set\): The Summer I Turned Pretty; It's Not](#)

Summer Without You; We'll Always

- Oh, The Places You'll Go! By Dr. Seuss
- Little Blue Truck's Valentine
- Girl In Pieces By Kathleen Glasgow
- Things We Hide From The Light (knockemout Series, 2) By Lucy Score
- Saved: A War Reporter's Mission To Make It Home
- How To Catch A Mermaid By Adam Wallace
- The Alchemist, 25th Anniversary: A Fable About Following Your Dream
- Ugly Love: A Novel By Colleen Hoover