



Adolescence, which takes place during the ages of 10–19 years, marks the beginning of many transitions – from childhood to adulthood, from school to the workplace and into society. Adolescents experience monumental changes in every aspect of their lives – physically, cognitively, emotionally and socially. Understanding the population status of adolescents can assist the government, communities and families to better respond to the specific characteristics and needs of adolescents with appropriate policies, services and support for them to reach their full potential and prepare for the future. The population census is a rich source of foundational data on adolescents, reflecting the key characteristics of sub-groups. Analysis of census data can enhance understanding of the challenges faced by adolescents and help inform more evidence-based decision making to address these challenges towards the realization of their rights. This publication describes and analyses the status of China’s adolescent population, using data from the 2020 National Population Census, previous censuses and population sample surveys.

Definitions:

Adolescents: Adolescents are persons aged 10–19 years.

Migrant population: Migrant population refers to persons whose current place of residence is different from the location (e.g., town/township or street) of their household registration (*hukou*), and who have left the location of their household registration for more than six months. It excludes the population whose current place of residence is different from that of their household registration but within the same or different district(s) of the same municipality or prefecture-level city.

Data Sources:

The data in this publication mainly comes from the 2020 National Population Census, previous censuses and population sample surveys conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China. Currently, China conducts a census every ten years, with seven censuses conducted to date, namely in 1953, 1964, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020. China conducts an inter-census population sample survey in the middle year between two censuses and with a sampling fraction of 1%, which is also known as ‘mini-census’. The most recent mini-census was conducted in 2015. In years without a census or mini-census, sample surveys on population changes are conducted, with a sampling fraction of one per thousand.

Acknowledgements:

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1. The size and trends of the adolescent population

According to data from the Seventh National Population Census, the adolescent population aged 10–19 years in China was 158 million in 2020, accounting for 11.2% of the total national population. Affected by the strict implementation of the family planning policy in the early 1980s, the size and proportion of China's adolescent population rapidly declined from 257 million in 1982 to 217 million in 1990, a decrease of 6.3 percentage points in terms of its proportion of the total population. There was a temporary increase in the number of births when the family planning policy was slightly loosened in the late 1980s. By 2000 these newborns had entered adolescence, and the size of the adolescent population increased accordingly. The scale of the birth cohorts has continued to decline since the 1990s, and correspondingly the size and proportion of the adolescent population has also declined since 2000.

Figure 1: Population of adolescents aged 10–19 years in China, 1982–2020¹

	Total population (millions)	Adolescents aged 10–19		Young adolescents aged 10–14	
		Population (millions)	Proportion of total population (%)	Population (millions)	Proportion of total population (%)
1982	1,008.18	257.18	25.5	131.81	13.1
1990	1,133.68	217.39	19.2	97.23	8.6
2000	1,265.83	228.43	18.0	125.40	9.9
2010	1,339.72	174.80	13.0	74.91	5.6
2020	1,411.78	157.94	11.2	85.26	6.0

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Population Censuses

According to internationally comparable estimates reported in the UN's *World Population Prospects 2022*,² China remained the world's most populous country in 2022, accounting for 18.2% of the world's total population. China's adolescent population ranked second largest in the world, accounting for 12.9% of the world's adolescent population, which is much lower than China's share of the world's total population.

2. The composition of the adolescent population

2.1 Age composition

Between 2010 and 2020 the adolescent population decreased by 16.86 million, among which the adolescent population aged 10–14 years increased by 10.35 million and the adolescent population aged 15–19 years decreased by 27.20 million. Particularly, among adolescents aged 15–19 years, the population of each single age decreased by a significant margin, between 2.70 million and 7.17 million. In 2020, the population of each single age of adolescents aged 10–19 years was between 13.73 million and 17.70 million.

Figure 2: Population of adolescents aged 10–19, by sex and age (millions), 2020

Age (years)	2020			Change between 2010 and 2020
	Male	Female	Total	Total
10	9.29	8.06	17.35	2.89
11	9.46	8.23	17.70	3.76
12	9.28	8.08	17.36	1.96
13	8.92	7.76	16.68	1.45
14	8.66	7.52	16.18	0.29
15	8.23	7.10	15.32	-2.70
16	8.20	7.02	15.22	-3.57
17	7.40	6.33	13.73	-7.04
18	7.56	6.48	14.04	-6.71
19	7.67	6.70	14.37	-7.17
10–19	84.66	73.28	157.94	-16.86

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2010 and 2020 Population Censuses

¹ The Census Day in 1982 and 1990 was 1 July. The Census Day has since changed to 1 November. Data presented here are slightly different from the year-end figures published in the *China Statistical Yearbook*.

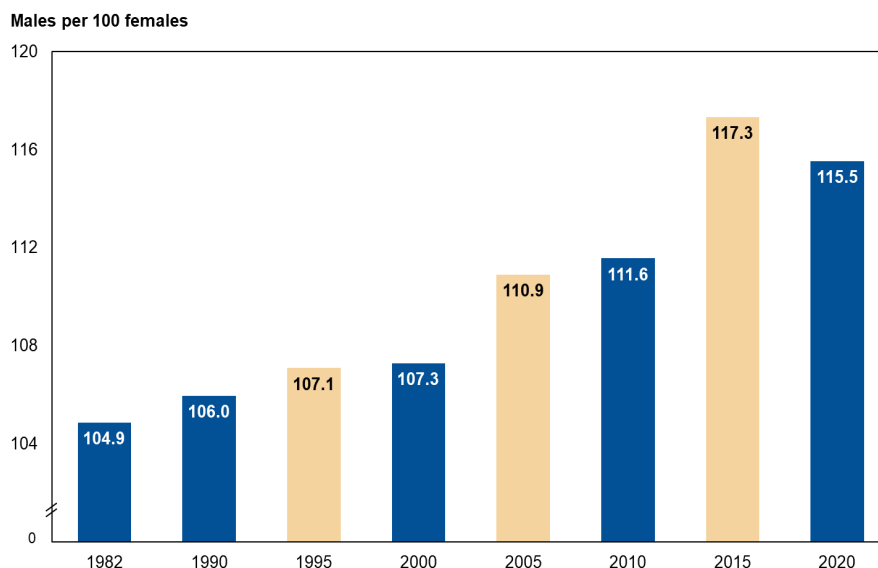
² The internationally comparable estimates included in this publication come from the *World Population Prospects 2022* issued by the UNDESA/Population Division, with some differences from China's official data.
<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>, accessed November 2022.

2.2 Sex composition

In 2020, there were 84.66 million adolescent males, accounting for 53.6% of all adolescents, and there were 73.28 million adolescent females, accounting for 46.4%. There were 11.38 million more adolescent males than adolescent females.

The long-term imbalance of the sex ratio at birth has been reflected in the sex ratio of the adolescent population. The sex ratio of the adolescent population increased from 104.9 in 1982 to 117.3 in 2015, and then it decreased to 115.5 in 2020. The imbalance in the sex ratio of the adolescent population in some provinces has been exceptionally severe, with Hainan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Anhui and Hubei each exceeding 120 in 2020 (Annex).

Figure 3: Sex-ratio of adolescents aged 10–19, 1982–2020



Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Population Censuses; 1995, 2005 and 2015 1% National Population Sample Surveys

2.3 Urban and rural distribution

China has seen rapid urbanization since the Government's reform and opening up. The proportion of the urban population increased from 21.1% in 1982 to 63.9% in 2020, and the percentage of urban adolescents increased from 18.3% in 1982 to 65.2% in 2020, exceeding the urbanization rate of the total population. Although the adolescent population has declined since 1982, the adolescent population in urban areas has been steadily increasing with urbanization, exceeding 100 million in 2020. In contrast, the rural adolescent population was 55.01 million in 2020, accounting for 34.8% of the total adolescent population.

Figure 4: Size and proportion of adolescent population aged 10–19 in urban and rural areas, 1982–2020

	Urbanization rate of total population (%)	Population of adolescents aged 10–19 (millions)			Percentage of urban adolescents (%)
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1982	21.1	47.17	210.01	257.18	18.3
1990	26.4	49.61	167.78	217.39	22.8
2000	36.2	78.03	150.39	228.43	34.2
2010	50.0	86.40	88.40	174.80	49.4
2020	63.9	102.93	55.01	157.94	65.2

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook*, 2021; 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 National Population Censuses

2.4 Ethnic minority adolescents

In 2020, the population of ethnic minority adolescents aged 10–19 years was 18.12 million, an increase of 490,000 over 2010. Two main factors have led to a gradual increase in the proportion of ethnic minority adolescents from 6.7% in 1982 to 11.5% in 2020. Firstly, the Government of China has adopted a more relaxed fertility policy for ethnic minorities and the total fertility rate (TFR) of ethnic minorities is higher than the national average. Secondly, parents are more likely to register their children from interethnic marriages as ethnic minorities, in order to benefit from relevant preferential policies.

The ten largest ethnic minority adolescent populations were Zhuang, Uygur, Miao, Yi, Hui, Tujia, Manchu, Tibetan, Mongolian and Yao, with a total of 14.67 million adolescents, accounting for 80.9% of the total adolescent population of ethnic minorities. Zhuang had the largest ethnic minority adolescent population, totaling 2.60 million and accounting for 14.3% of all ethnic minority adolescents. Uygur had the second largest ethnic minority adolescent population, totaling 2.01 million and accounting for 11.1% of all ethnic minority adolescents. Miao, Yi, Hui, Tujia, Manchu and Tibetan each had more than one million adolescents.

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 National Population Censuses

Figure 5: Total population and adolescent population aged 10–19, by Han ethnic majority and ethnic minority, 1982–2020

	National (millions)	Han (millions)	Ethnic minority (millions)	Proportion of ethnic minority (%)
Total population				
1982	1,008.18	940.88	67.30	6.7
1990	1,133.68	1042.48	91.20	8.0
2000	1,265.83	1159.40	106.43	8.4
2010	1,339.72	1225.93	113.79	8.5
2020	1,411.78	1286.31	125.47	8.9
Adolescent population				
1982	257.18	239.97	17.21	6.7
1990	217.39	197.09	20.30	9.3
2000	228.43	206.19	22.24	9.7
2010	174.80	157.16	17.63	10.1
2020	157.94	139.82	18.12	11.5

3. Migrant adolescents

3.1 Size

In 2020, the number of migrant adolescents aged 10–19 was 50.26 million, accounting for 31.8% of the total adolescent population in the country. In other words, 3 out of every 10 adolescents in China were migrants. This rate is higher than the proportion of migrants in the total population of the country (26.6%), demonstrating higher mobility among adolescents.

Migrant adolescents mainly reside in urban areas. In 2020, there were 45.53 million migrant adolescents residing in urban areas, accounting for 90.6% of all migrant adolescents and 44.2% of all urban adolescents.

The number of migrant adolescents grew rapidly from 9.39 million in 2000 to 50.26 million in 2020. Adolescents' migration participation rate has also been rising from 4.1% in 2000 to 31.8% in 2020. Even though the adolescent population declined by 16.86 million between 2010 and 2020, the population size of migrant adolescents increased by 17.22 million within the same timeframe due to continuously rising migration participation rates among adolescents.

Figure 6: Size and urban-rural composition of migrant adolescent population aged 10–19, 2000–2020

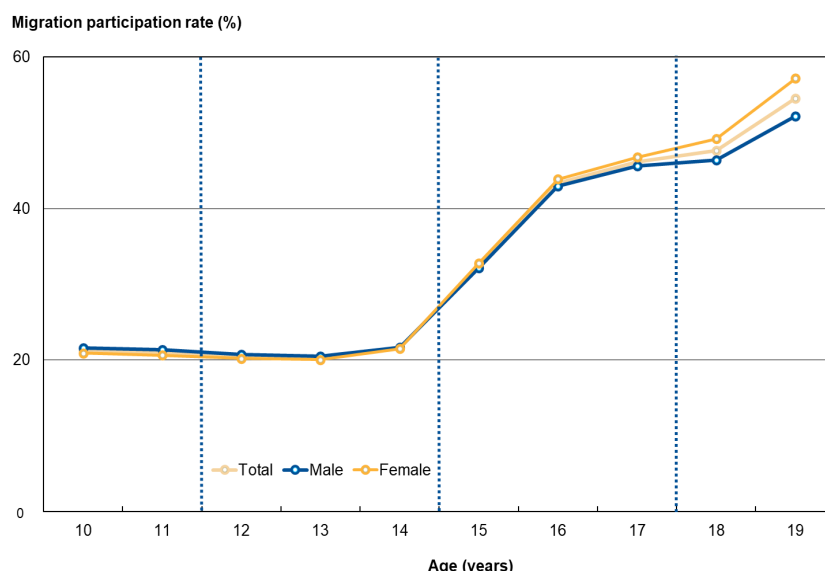
	2000	2010	2020
Population of adolescents (millions)	228.43	174.8	157.94
Proportion of migrant adolescents in total population of adolescents	4.1%	18.9%	31.8%
Population of migrant adolescents (millions)	9.39	33.04	50.26
Proportion living in urban areas	76.1%	87.6%	90.6%
Proportion living in rural areas	23.9%	12.4%	9.4%
Proportion of migrant adolescents in urban adolescents	9.2%	33.5%	44.2%

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2000, 2010 and 2020 National Population Censuses

The migration participation rate among adolescents increased with age, and it was especially high after the completion of compulsory education (age 15 and above). The majority of migrant adolescents migrated for education (71.0%) and a smaller percentage migrated for employment (11.2%). After the completion of compulsory education, adolescents who do not continue with senior secondary education or drop out of senior secondary schools often would quickly migrate and join the new generation of migrant workers. Alternatively, because many senior secondary schools are concentrated in urban areas, it is common for rural adolescents to pursue senior secondary education in urban areas without converting their rural household registration (*hukou*). These adolescents would be defined as migrants. By gender, the migration participation rate of female adolescents of all ages was close to that of male adolescents, but the migration participation rate among female adolescents aged 18 and 19 years was slightly higher than that of male adolescents of the same age.

Figure 7: Migration participation rate of adolescents aged 10–19, by sex and age, 2020

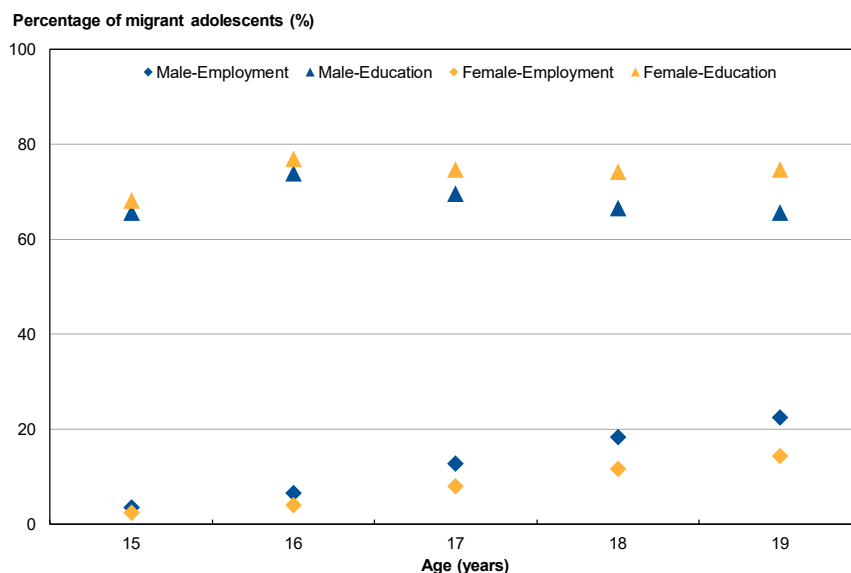
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census



After entering the senior secondary education stage (age 15 and above), the percentage of male migrant adolescents who migrated for employment was higher than female adolescents, while the percentage of female migrant adolescents who migrated for education was higher than male adolescents. These differences between males and females increased as ages increased.

Figure 8: Percentage of migrant adolescents who migrated for education and employment, by sex and age, 2020

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

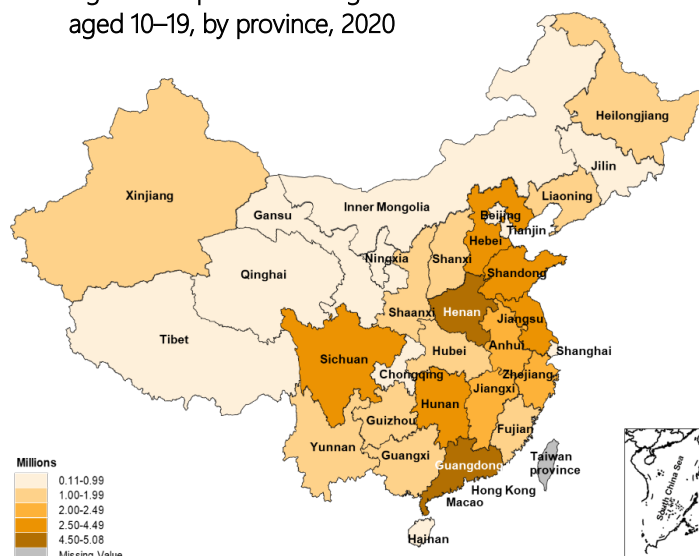


3.2 Migration distance and regional distribution

Migrant adolescents are more concentrated in some provinces. In 2020, ten provinces each had more than 2 million migrant adolescents, with a total of 30.01 million, accounting for 59.7% of the migrant adolescent population in the whole country. Guangdong and Henan had the largest numbers of migrant adolescents, with more than 4.5 million migrant adolescents in each province.

Most migrant adolescents, some 80.1%, moved within their own provinces, and the remaining 19.9% migrated to other provinces. The proportion of adolescents migrating to other provinces continued to decline from 2005 (when the proportion was 44.6%). Looking at the regional distribution, aside from Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, the proportion of adolescents migrating from other provinces is relatively high, exceeding one third, in Zhejiang, Guangdong, Chongqing, and Jiangsu.

Figure 9: Population of migrant adolescents aged 10–19, by province, 2020



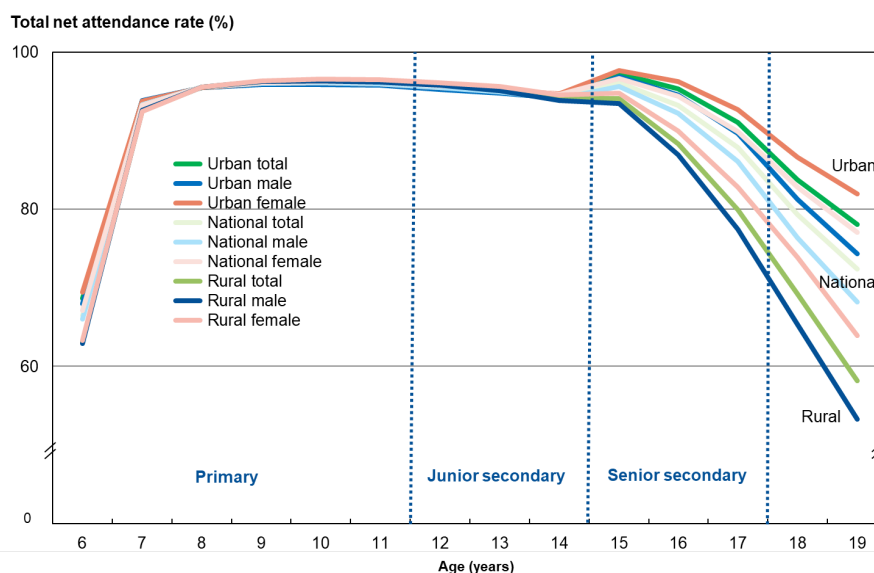
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

4. The status of adolescent education

4.1 Status and progress

In the 20-year period from 2000, China realized the universalization of compulsory education and made significant leaps in improving access to senior secondary education. In 2020, the majority of adolescents aged 10–19 were attending school with an attendance rate³ of 91.0%, an increase of 10 percentage points from 2010. Like the situation in 2010, there were no significant urban-rural differences or gender differences among compulsory school-age adolescents in 2020. However, with increases in age, especially among senior secondary school-age adolescents and older adolescents, the school attendance rate gradually declined, and urban-rural differences became prominent. Moreover, girls had higher levels of attendance than boys, which is especially evident among girls from urban areas.

Figure 10: The attendance rate of children and adolescents aged 6–19, by urban-rural, sex and age, 2020



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

4.2 Gaps between groups

In terms of adolescents' school attendance, rural areas still lagged behind urban areas, but the gap narrowed between 2000 and 2020. In terms of gender, adolescent girls were worse off at all stages of education when compared to adolescent boys in 2000, but this trend has been reversed since 2010.

Figure 11: Attendance rate of adolescents aged 10–19, by urban-rural and sex, 2000, 2010 and 2020 (%)

		2000	2010	2020
Adolescents aged 10–19		73.7	81.0	91.0
By urban-rural	Urban	78.7	84.6	92.1
	Rural	71.2	77.7	89.0
By sex	Male	75.1	80.8	90.0
	Female	72.2	81.3	92.1

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Population Censuses

Figure 12 uses the gender parity index⁴ to characterize the gender differences in school attendance rates among adolescents aged 10–19 years in 2000–2020. The attendance rates of boys and girls in primary education were quite similar from 2000 onwards. However, the attendance rates of adolescent boys in junior secondary education and above were significantly higher than adolescent girls, demonstrating a clear male advantage in 2000. This trend has disappeared since 2010, with the attendance rates of boys and girls in junior secondary education being basically the same, and the attendance

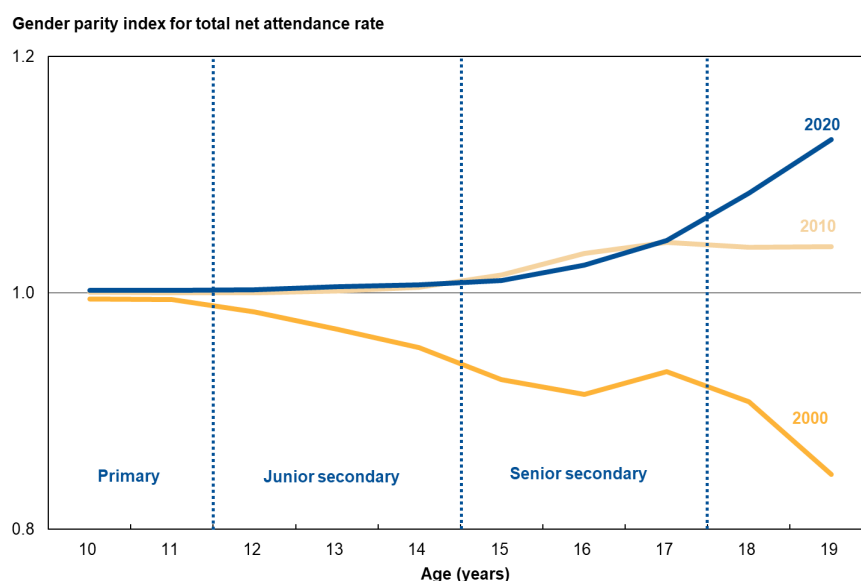
³ If not specified, attendance rate means 'total net attendance rate', which is the total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are attending school at any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population (UNESCO). In this publication, 'any level of education' refers to primary education and above.

⁴ The gender parity index is defined as the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator. Here the gender parity index is used to represent the gender difference in the total net attendance rate. A gender parity index equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of girls (UNESCO).

rates of adolescent girls in senior secondary education being higher than adolescent boys. In 2020, attendance rates of adolescent girls in senior secondary education and above were significantly higher than adolescent boys, indicating a female advantage.

Figure 12: Gender parity index for attendance rate of adolescents, 2000, 2010 and 2020

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Population Censuses



4.3 Out-of-school adolescents

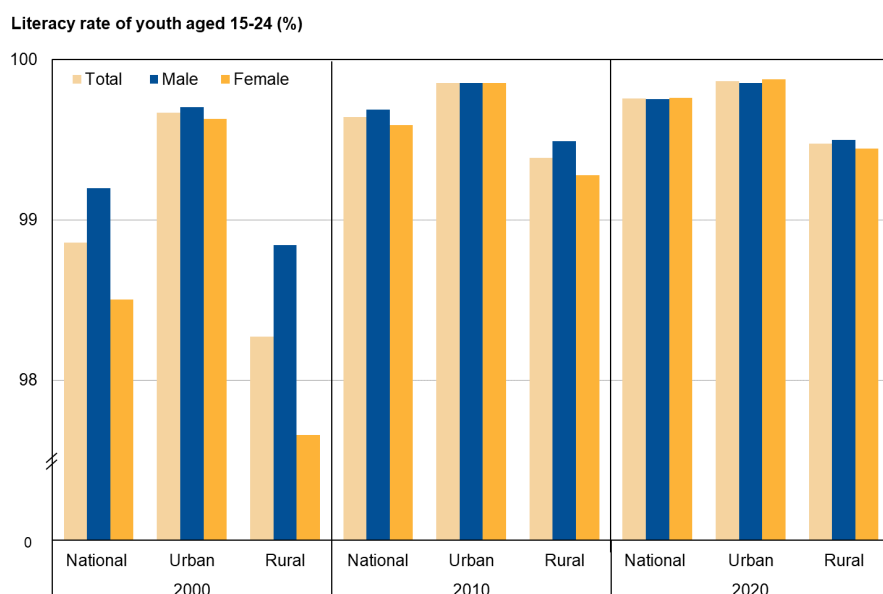
There are still challenges in adolescent education in China, and a considerable number of adolescents are out of school. Some 9.0% of all adolescents aged 10–19 years, or an estimated 14 million, were out of school in 2020. Of this group, 58.9% were in urban areas. In addition, close to half were older adolescents aged 18 and 19, and more were boys (60.1%).⁵

4.4 Youth literacy rate

Basic reading, writing and numeracy skills are crucial for personal development. It is particularly important for youth aged 15–24 years who are about to or have just entered adulthood, and their human capital can predict the future social and economic development of a country. With the universalization of compulsory education, the literacy rate of China's youth aged 15–24 years remained high between 2010 (99.6%) and 2020 (99.8%), having increased from 2000. There was no clear gender difference in youth literacy rates in 2020. There was only a slight difference between urban and rural areas, but the difference is not as apparent as in 2000.

Figure 13: Literacy rate of youth aged 15–24, by urban-rural and sex, 2000, 2010 and 2020

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2000, 2010 and 2020 National Population Censuses



⁵ For more information about out-of-school adolescents, refer to part eight of the publication 'What the 2020 Census Can Tell Us About Children in China: Facts and Figures' (National Bureau of Statistics of China, UNICEF China, UNFPA China, 2023): *The employment status of adolescents aged 16–19*. <https://www.unicef.cn/en/reports/population-status-children-china-2020-census>, accessed August 2023.

5. Marriage and fertility among adolescents aged 15–19

The adolescent marriage rate in China remained low between 2000 and 2020. In 2020, there were 72.68 million people aged 15–19 years, of which about 500,000, or 0.7%, were married. Significant differences by sex, age, urban-rural residence and ethnicity were found among married adolescents:

- The proportion of married adolescent females was higher than adolescent males. The marriage rate of women aged 15–19 was 1.1%, corresponding to around 380,000 adolescent females. The marriage rate of men of the same age group was only 0.3%, corresponding to around 120,000 adolescent males.
- Most of the married adolescents were aged 18–19 years, accounting for 80.9% of the married population aged 15–19 years.
- The adolescent marriage rate in rural areas (1.3%) was higher than that of urban areas (0.4%). The marriage rate of adolescent females aged 19 years in rural areas was high at 6.1%.
- The marriage rate was higher among ethnic minority adolescents, with a high marriage rate of adolescent females aged 19 years at 7.8%.
- Nationally, the proportion of young people aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18 was 1.7%. The proportion was higher for women (2.8%) than men (0.7%), and higher in rural areas (3.4%) than in urban areas (1.0%).

Figure 14: Adolescent marriage rate, 2000, 2010 and 2020 (%)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
2000	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.7
2010	1.3	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.9	3.1
2020	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	2.1

Note: T-Total; M-Male; F-Female

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, 2000, 2010 and 2020 National Population Censuses

Figure 15: Proportion of young people aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18, 2020 (%)

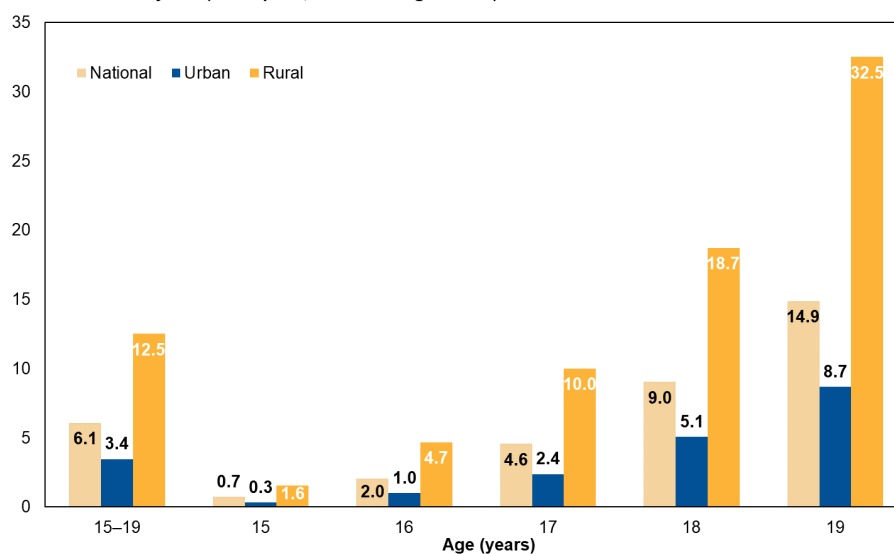
	Total	Male	Female
National	1.7	0.7	2.8
Urban	1.0	0.5	1.6
Rural	3.4	1.3	5.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

In 2020, the adolescent fertility rate was 6.1 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. Like the marriage rate, the adolescent fertility rate also showed significant differences by age and urban-rural residence. The majority of adolescent females who had children were aged 18–19 years, and the adolescent fertility rate reached 32.5 per 1,000 women aged 19 years in rural areas. Overall, China is still one of the countries with the lowest adolescent fertility rates, with births delivered by adolescent females only accounting for 1.8% of the total number of births.

Figure 16: Adolescent fertility rate, by urban-rural and age, 2020

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

UNICEF

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to help children around the world realize their rights to survival, development, protection and participation. Our work is guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and we are committed to establishing children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards for children. Together with our partners, we work in over 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action for the benefit of children, everywhere.

UNICEF defends and promotes the rights and well-being of 298 million children across China. Since 1979, we have worked in partnership with the Government of China in education, water and sanitation, child health and nutrition, and child protection for those who are most in need. UNICEF also provides humanitarian assistance during emergencies.

Our approach begins with gathering data and research. We work with the Government of China to carry out innovative projects to improve children's lives. The results of these projects inform national policies, legislation and guidelines so that children come first. This helps improve the lives of millions of children across China.

For more information on UNICEF China, please visit <http://www.unicef.cn>.

UNFPA

UNFPA – the United Nations Population Fund – is the UN's sexual and reproductive health agency. It works in more than 150 countries, to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

Through research, capacity building, advocacy, pilot projects and interventions, UNFPA aims at:

- Enabling women and young people, particularly groups left behind, to access high quality, rights-based, gender responsive, affordable sexual and reproductive health services.
- Enhancing youth leadership and participation in implementing the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Providing comprehensive preventative and response services to women and girls in need of protection and care, and promoting positive social norms to support the realization of gender equality and women's rights.
- Inclusion of population issues into policy-making and better responding to low fertility and population ageing by employing a rights-based life-cycle approach.
- Increasing availability of reliable and disaggregated data to address emerging population issues and track the Sustainable Development Goals progress, with a focus on left-behind groups.
- Facilitating knowledge exchange and experience sharing between China and other developing countries through South-South and global cooperation for the achievement of the global agenda, particularly those on reducing maternal deaths, ensuring voluntary family planning, and preventing reproductive cancers including cervical cancer.
- Strengthening collaboration with Chinese institutions and partners to design and deliver evidence-based and demand-driven development and humanitarian cooperation.

For more information on UNFPA in China, please visit <https://china.unfpa.org>.

Data is the foundation for good policy making. In China, UNICEF and UNFPA have been working with the National Bureau of Statistics and other partners to improve availability, analysis and use of data from both regular population census/surveys and administrative reporting systems, and disaggregated by sex, age, region, and other characteristics. The aim is to enhance monitoring and reporting by the national statistical systems on national development plans such as the National Programmes of Action for Women and Children, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Annex: Adolescent population aged 10–19 years by province, urban-rural and sex, 2020

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Annex: Adolescent population aged 10–19 years by province, urban-rural and sex, 2020

	Adolescent population (millions)	Urban (millions)	Rural (millions)	Male (millions)	Female (millions)	Sex-ratio of adolescents aged 10–19
National	157.94	102.93	55.01	84.66	73.28	115.5
Beijing	1.28	1.15	0.12	0.68	0.59	114.6
Tianjin	1.21	1.02	0.19	0.66	0.56	117.4
Hebei	9.33	6.01	3.32	4.96	4.37	113.3
Shanxi	3.71	2.61	1.10	1.92	1.79	107.4
Inner Mongolia	2.14	1.58	0.56	1.12	1.03	108.8
Liaoning	3.33	2.43	0.89	1.75	1.58	110.5
Jilin	2.15	1.37	0.78	1.11	1.03	107.8
Heilongjiang	2.76	1.83	0.93	1.43	1.33	107.4
Shanghai	1.37	1.27	0.11	0.74	0.63	116.6
Jiangsu	7.91	6.15	1.76	4.30	3.61	119.3
Zhejiang	5.51	4.31	1.20	2.97	2.55	116.4
Anhui	7.21	4.40	2.81	3.94	3.27	120.5
Fujian	4.49	3.27	1.22	2.42	2.07	117.1
Jiangxi	6.87	4.42	2.45	3.79	3.08	123.0
Shandong	11.19	7.40	3.79	6.04	5.15	117.2
Henan	14.74	8.69	6.05	8.04	6.70	119.9
Hubei	5.66	3.93	1.73	3.09	2.57	120.1
Hunan	8.46	5.28	3.18	4.56	3.90	116.9
Guangdong	13.53	9.67	3.86	7.44	6.09	122.2
Guangxi	7.11	4.04	3.08	3.78	3.34	113.2
Hainan	1.22	0.74	0.48	0.67	0.54	123.4
Chongqing	3.64	2.62	1.03	1.92	1.72	111.8
Sichuan	9.12	5.33	3.79	4.75	4.37	108.8
Guizhou	5.59	3.05	2.54	2.96	2.63	112.2
Yunnan	6.06	3.13	2.94	3.17	2.89	109.7
Tibet	0.51	0.16	0.35	0.26	0.25	105.7
Shaanxi	3.91	2.65	1.25	2.08	1.82	114.4
Gansu	2.89	1.62	1.27	1.51	1.37	110.1
Qinghai	0.76	0.44	0.32	0.39	0.37	106.4
Ningxia	0.92	0.60	0.31	0.48	0.44	108.2
Xinjiang	3.36	1.75	1.61	1.74	1.62	107.2
By region⁶						
Eastern	57.04	41.00	16.04	30.87	26.17	118.0
Central	46.64	29.33	17.32	25.33	21.31	118.9
Western	46.02	26.97	19.05	24.17	21.85	110.6
Northeastern	8.23	5.63	2.60	4.29	3.94	108.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 National Population Census

⁶ **Eastern region** includes 10 provinces (municipalities): Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong and Hainan.

Central region includes 6 provinces: Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan.

Western region includes 12 provinces (municipalities, autonomous regions): Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang.

Northeastern region includes 3 provinces: Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang. (National Bureau of Statistics, *China Statistical Yearbook 2021*)