

### CHINA - population data and factors affecting change

YEAR	POPULATION (Millions)	BR	DR
1950	551	46	42
1952	574	47	37
1954	602	48	30
1956	628	44	23
1958	679	30	32
1960	662	30	40
1962	659	40	36
1964	704	50	18
1966	745	45	17
1968	785	43	16
1970	829	38	15
1972	871	31	13
1974	908	26	12
1976	937	24	11
1978	962	23	11
1980	987	20	11
1982	101	17	10
1984	104	17	10
1986	107	18	10
1988	111	22	9
1990	114	18	9
1992	117	20	9
1994	119	22	8
1996	122	21	8
1998	124	20	8
2000	126	19	8

October 1, 1949 – People's Republic

1950-1955: Mao favors pro-natalistic

1958 - Mao Zedong launches the five

1959-1961: "Great Leap Forward" tri

1970's - first attempts at state family p

By the late 1970's, the government ha

1979-1980: Introduction of China's st

1987 - the government begins to relax

Detailed timeline available at: [http:](http://)

of China established with Mao Zedong as its first President.

population policy. Combined with falling death rates, it causes a large increase in population.

plan dubbed "The Great Leap Forward" which collectivizes farming and new labour intensive industries are started. It triggers the largest famine in human history with an estimated 25-35 million deaths.

family planning programmes. These had some success and average family size fell to three children

China adopted the slogan 'later, longer, fewer' meaning later marriages, longer gaps between children and fewer children.

China introduced a strict "One-Child" family planning program at first in several provinces and in 1980 it was adopted at national level.

China relaxed the 'one-child policy' but still actively encourages small families, particularly in urban areas.

[http://www.china-profile.com/history/hist\\_list\\_1.htm](http://www.china-profile.com/history/hist_list_1.htm)

d. The plan is an economic disaster and is abandoned after only two years.

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