



中国人口普查
CHINA POPULATION CENSUS

2020年第七次全国人口普查 主要数据

MAJOR FIGURES ON 2020 POPULATION CENSUS OF CHINA

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室 编

2020



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编辑说明

在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，按照国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组统一部署，各地区各有关部门精心组织、协同推进，全体普查人员艰苦努力、无私奉献，亿万普查对象共同参与、积极配合，第七次全国人口普查顺利完成了普查现场登记和公报发布工作。为满足各级政府、各部门和广大读者的需要，现将初步汇总的主要数据整理出版。

本资料包括四部分。第一部分为全国人口普查主要数据图表，以图和表的形式编辑了历次人口普查的主要数据；第二部分为各省、自治区、直辖市人口普查主要数据，编辑了有关人口分布、结构等 16 张汇总表；第三部分为第七次全国人口普查公报资料，编辑了国家统计局发布的第 1 号至第 8 号普查公报，包括普查工作基本情况、全国人口、地区人口、人口性别、年龄、受教育情况、城乡人口和流动人口以及接受普查登记的港澳台居民和外籍人员情况；第四部分为附录。本资料是第七次全国人口普查的第一批成果，待全部资料汇总完成后，我们将陆续编辑出版普查的其他资料。

为便于读者使用本资料，现将有关情况说明如下：

1. 第七次全国人口普查的对象是普查标准时点在中华人民共和国境内的自然人以及在中华人民共和国境外但未定居的中国公民，不包括在中华人民共和国境内短期停留的境外人员。

2. 普查登记的标准时点是 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时。本资料的第七次全国人口普查数据均为 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时的常住人口数据。

3. 根据事后质量抽查，总人口的漏登率为 0.05%。

4. 本资料全国总人口包括大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口、香港特别行政区人口、澳门特别行政区人口和台湾地区人口。全国人口是指大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。各省、自治区、直辖市数据不包括现役军人。

5. 本资料中部分数据由于四舍五入原因存在合计与分项相加不等的情况，均未做机械调整。

由于时间仓促，书中不妥之处，敬请指正。

国务院第七次全国人口普查

领导小组办公室

2021 年 7 月

Editor's Notes

Under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, according to the coordinated decisions and arrangements made by the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census, with the meticulous organization and cooperative advancement of all regions and relevant government departments, concerted efforts and dedications of all the census staff as well as the joint and active participation of hundreds of millions of census respondents, the enumeration work of the 7th national population census has been successfully completed. This publication containing major figures from the preliminary tabulation is published to meet the needs of governments, departments and the general public.

This publication is composed of 4 parts. Part One consists of charts and tables representing key results of population censuses since 1953. Part Two contains 16 tables illustrating major figures, by province, on various distributions and compositions of the population. Part Three edits Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census (No.1-8), which contains Basic Situation of the Seventh National Population Census, Basic Information of the National Population, Population by Region, Sex Composition, Age Composition, Educational Attainment, Urban and Rural Population and Floating Population, Residents from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and Foreigners Registered for the census. Part Four is appendix. This publication contains the initial results from the 2020 population census. More detailed results will be published when data processing is completed.

Following explanations are given to facilitate the use of this publication.

1. The population census covers all natural persons residing in the territory of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese citizens residing outside but not permanently settled down in locations beyond the territory of the People's Republic of China at the census reference time, excluding foreigners temporarily staying in the territory of the People's Republic of China.

2.The reference time for the census was zero hour on November 1, 2020. Data for the 2020 population census referred to the permanent population at the reference time.

3.The post-enumeration survey conducted after the census enumeration indicated a 0.05% undercount of the total population.

4.The total population of China includes the population of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland and the population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan. The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The figures by province do not include servicemen.

5.Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted in the publication.

We sincerely look forward to comments and suggestions from our readers to improve the publication.

Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census

July,2021

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2020 年第七次

全国人口普查主要数据

第一部分

全国人口普查主要数据图表

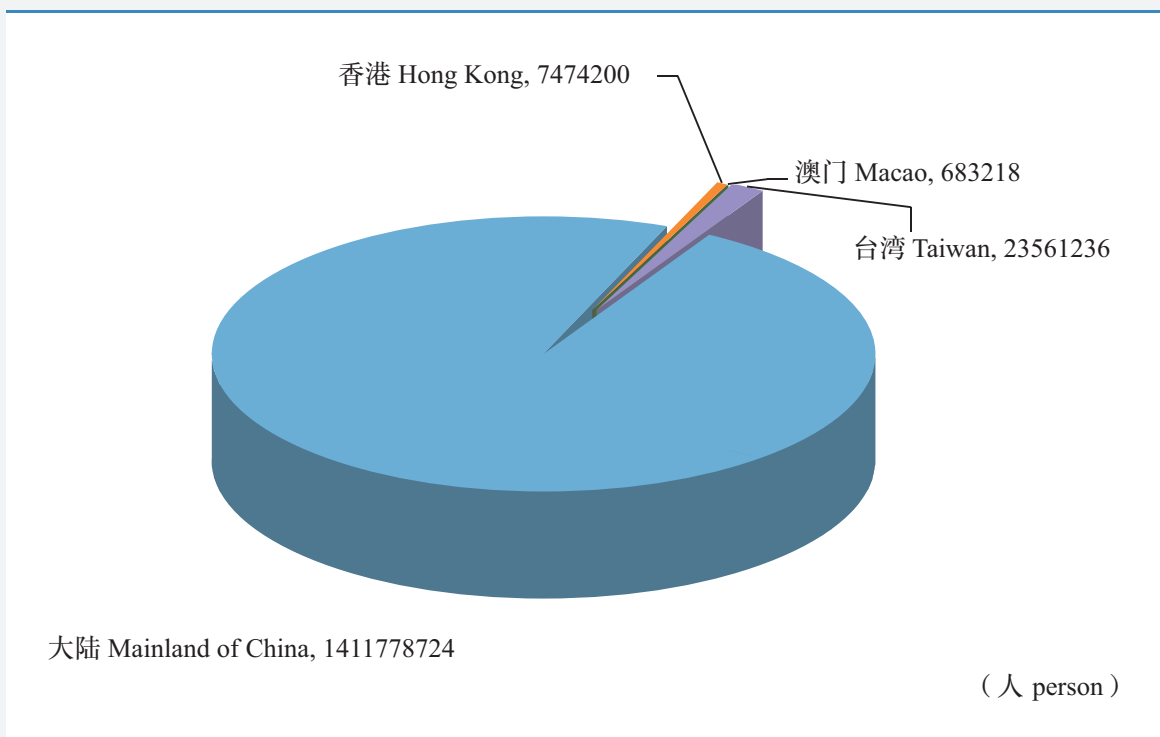
Part One

Charts of Major Figures from Population Censuses



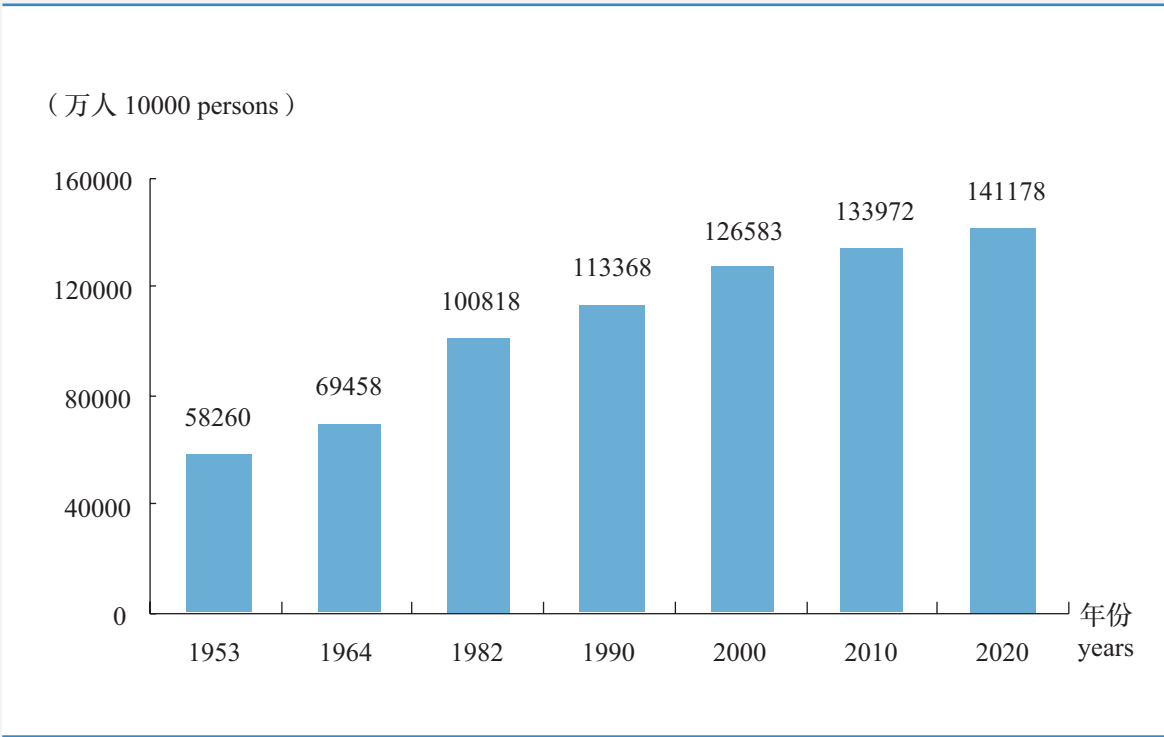
中国人口普查
CHINA POPULATION CENSUS

1. 2020 年人口普查全国总人口 Total Population at 2020 Population Census



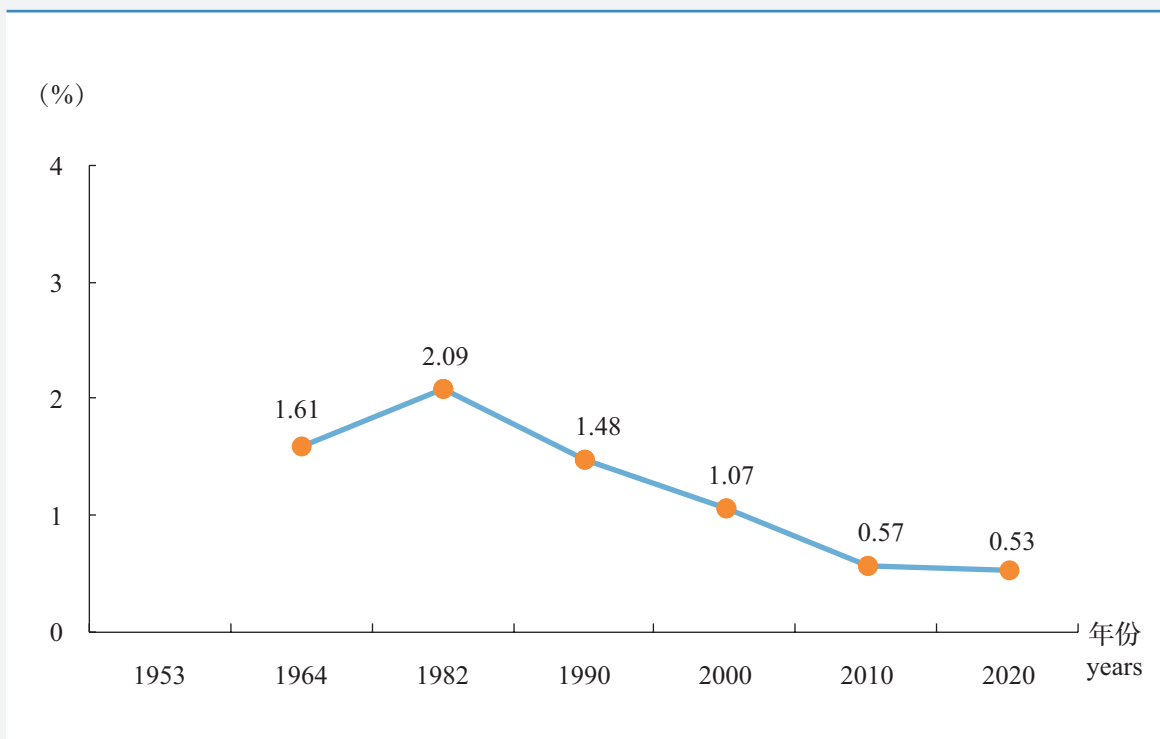
单位: 人 (person)		
全国总人口	Total Population	1443497378
大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人	The 31 Provinces, Autonomous Regions, Municipalities and Servicemen on the Mainland of China	1411778724
香港特别行政区	Hong Kong SAR	7474200
澳门特别行政区	Macao SAR	683218
台湾地区	Taiwan	23561236

2. 历次普查全国人口 National Population from Population Censuses



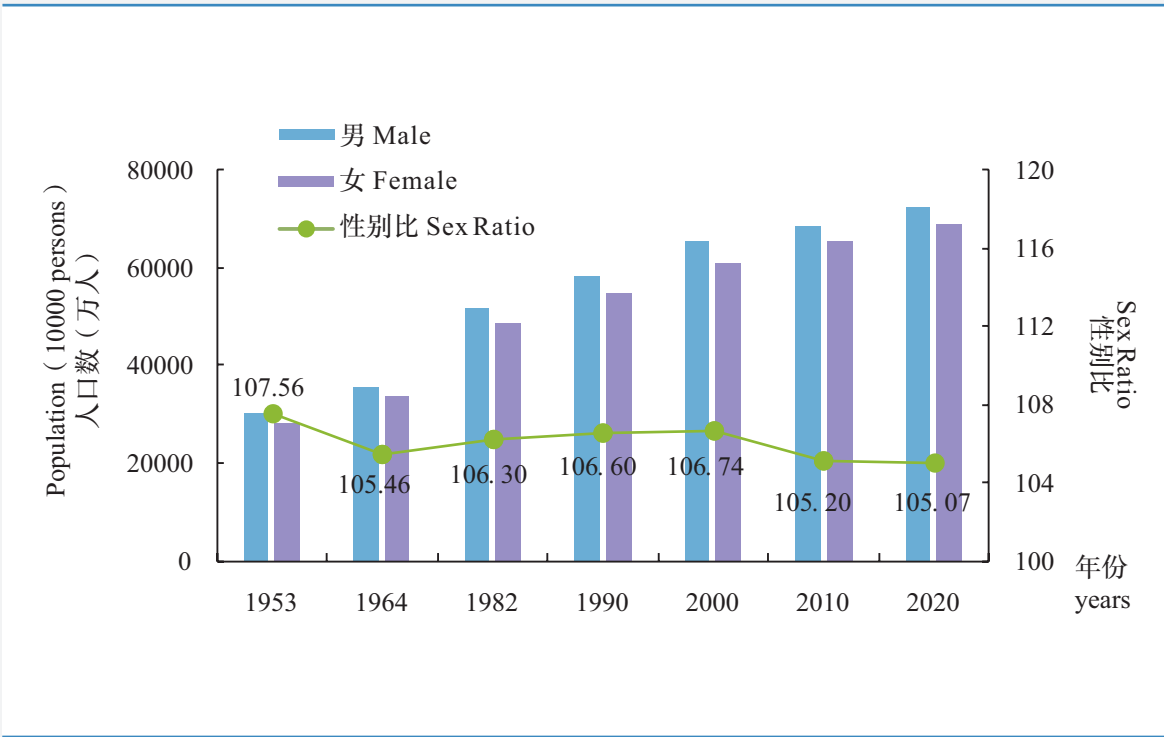
单位：万人 (10000 persons)							
普查年份 Census Years	1953	1964	1982	1990	2000	2010	2020
全国人口 National Population	58260	69458	100818	113368	126583	133972	141178

3. 历次普查人口年平均增长率
Average Annual Growth Rate from Population Censuses



单位：% (单位：%)							
普查年份 Census Years	1953	1964	1982	1990	2000	2010	2020
年均增长率 Average Annual Growth Rate	—	1.61	2.09	1.48	1.07	0.57	0.53

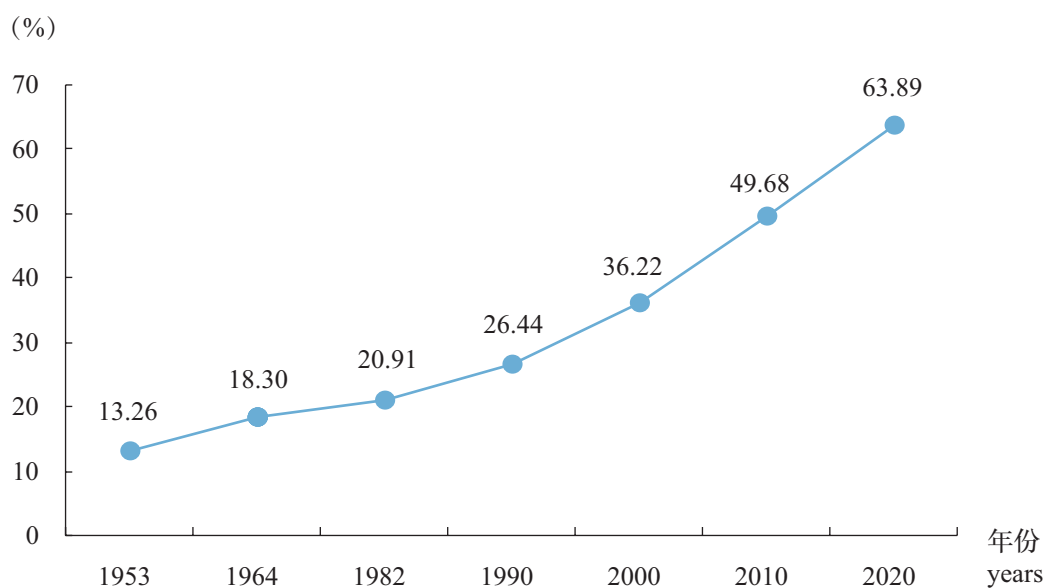
4. 历次普查人口性别构成
Sex Composition from Population Censuses



单位：万人 (10000 persons)				
普查年份 Census Years	全国人口 National Population			性别比 (女 =100) Sex Ratio (Female=100)
	合计 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	
1953	58260	30190	28070	107.56
1964	69458	35652	33806	105.46
1982	100818	51944	48874	106.30
1990	113368	58495	54873	106.60
2000	126583	65355	61228	106.74
2010	133972	68685	65287	105.20
2020	141178	72334	68844	105.07

5. 历次普查城镇人口比重

Proportion of Urban Population to National Population from Population Censuses



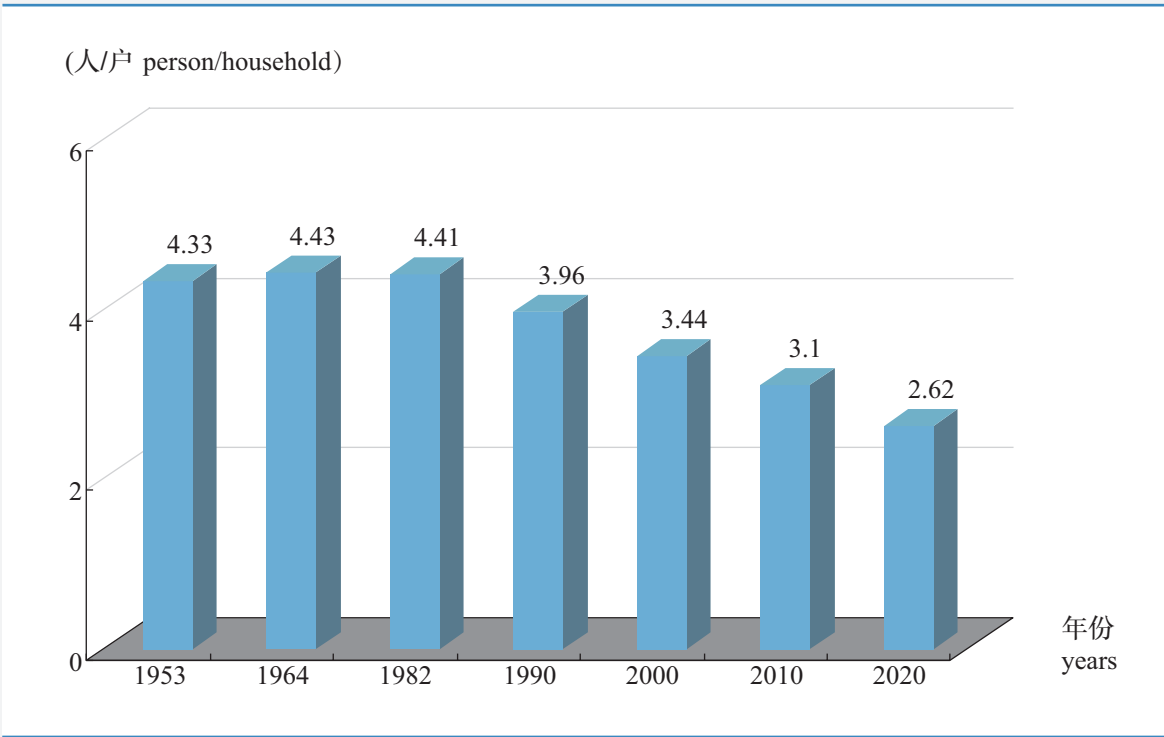
单位：万人，%

(10000 persons, %)

普查年份 Census Years	城镇人口 Urban Population	乡村人口 Rural Population	全国人口 National Population	城镇人口比重 Proportion of Urban Population to National Population
1953	7726	50534	58260	13.26
1964	12710	56748	69458	18.30
1982	21082	79736	100818	20.91
1990	29971	83397	113368	26.44
2000	45844	80739	126583	36.22
2010	66557	67415	133972	49.68
2020	90199	50979	141178	63.89

6. 历次普查平均家庭户规模

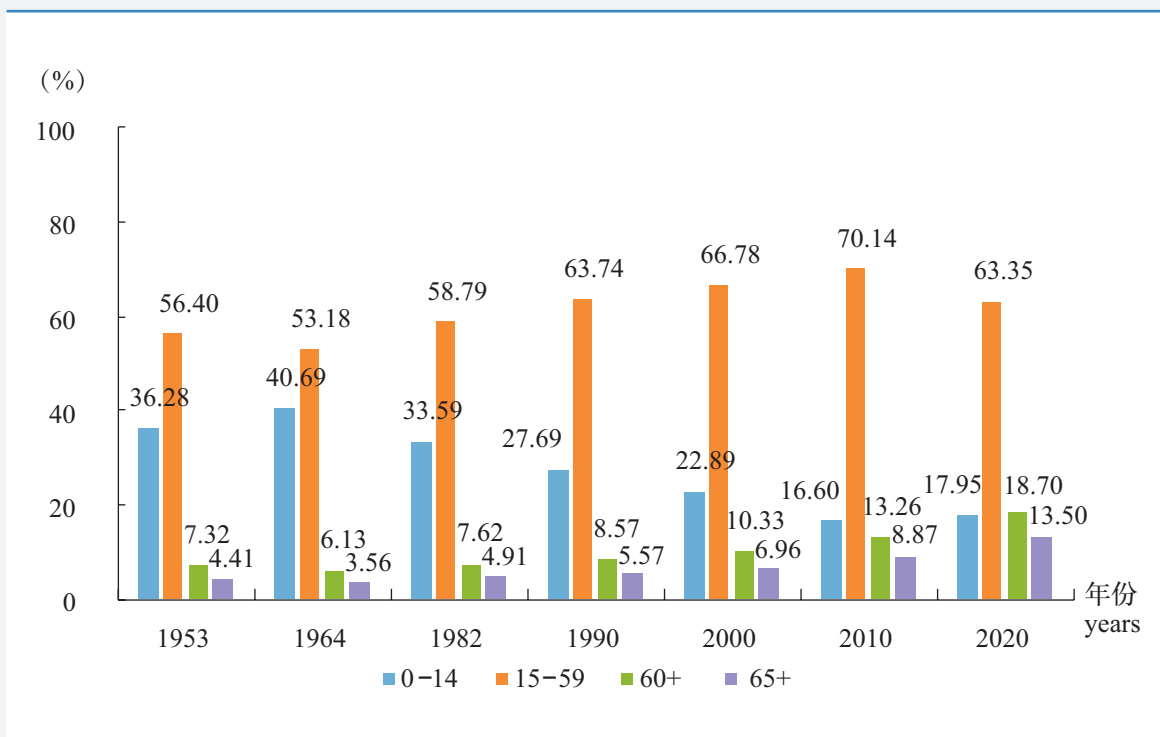
Average Size of Family Households from Population Censuses



单位：人 / 户 (person/household)							
普查年份 Census Years	1953	1964	1982	1990	2000	2010	2020
平均家庭户规模 Average Size of Family Households	4.33	4.43	4.41	3.96	3.44	3.10	2.62

7. 历次普查人口年龄构成

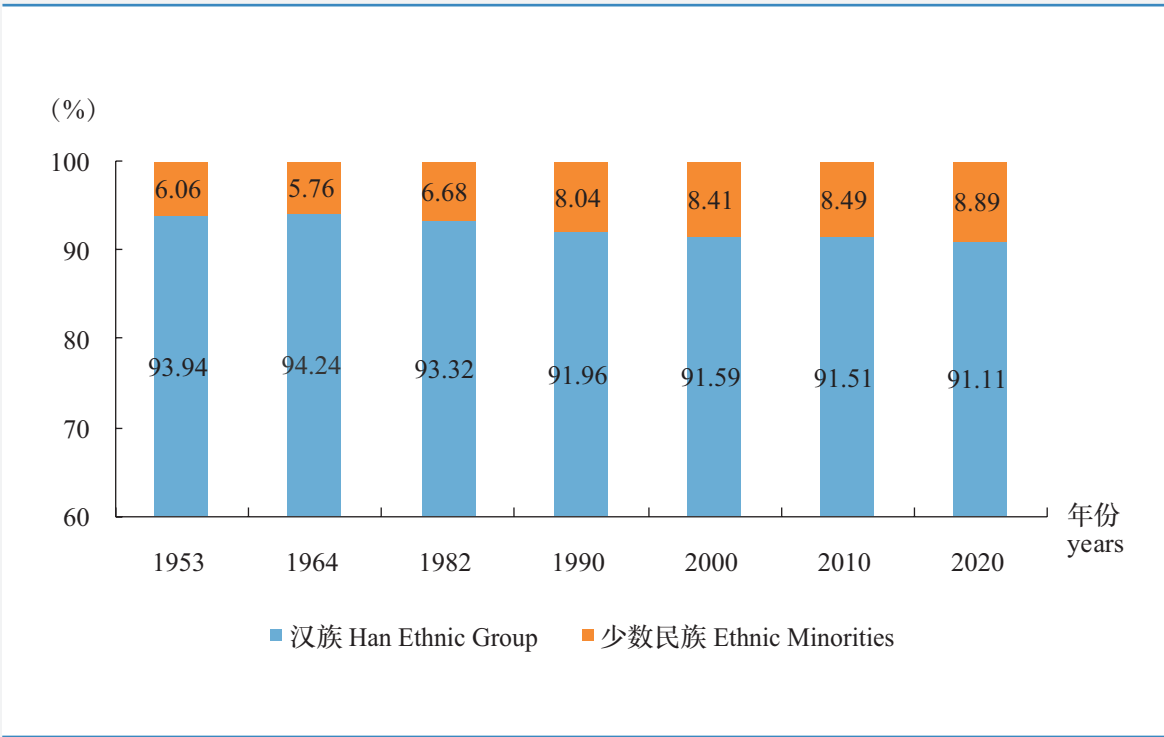
Age Composition from Population Censuses



单位：% (%)				
普查年份 Census Years	各年龄段人口比重 Proportion of Population by Age Group to National Population			
	0-14	15-59	60+	#65+
1953	36.28	56.40	7.32	4.41
1964	40.69	53.18	6.13	3.56
1982	33.59	58.79	7.62	4.91
1990	27.69	63.74	8.57	5.57
2000	22.89	66.78	10.33	6.96
2010	16.60	70.14	13.26	8.87
2020	17.95	63.35	18.70	13.50

注：“#”表示其中的主要项。
Note: “#” indicates a major breakdown of the total.

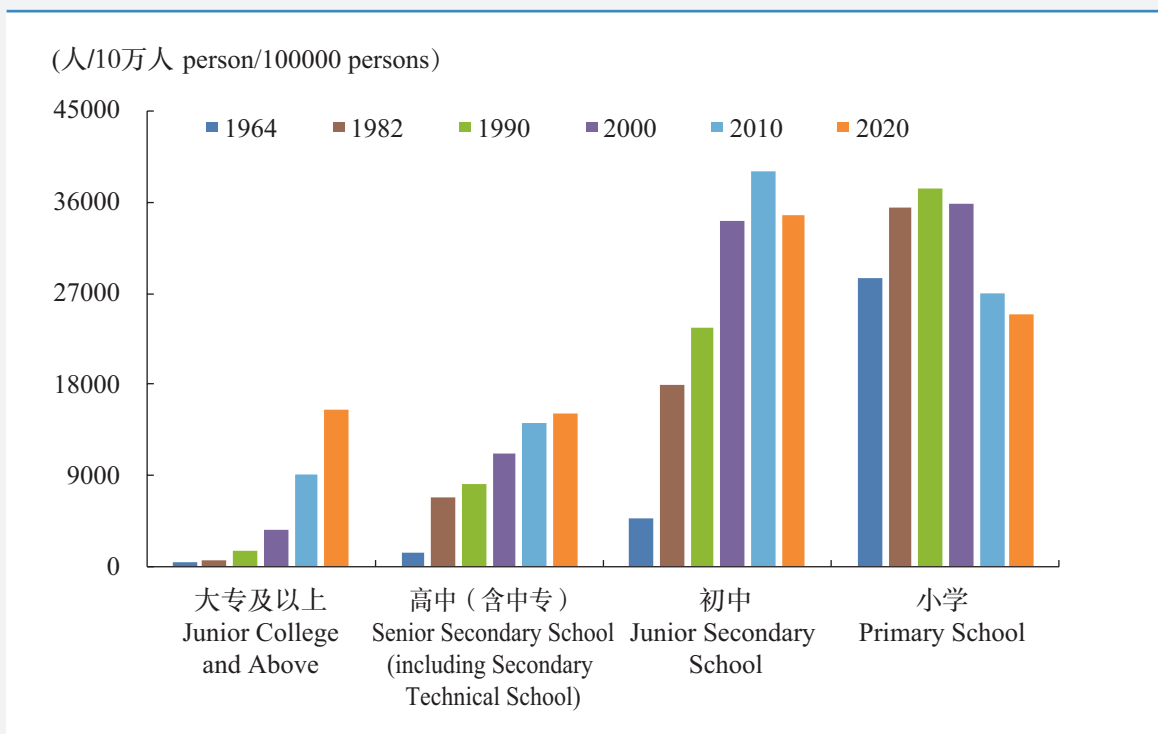
8. 历次普查民族构成
Composition of Ethnic Groups from Population Censuses



单位：万人，% (10000 persons, %)							
普查年份 Census Years	全国人口 National Population	汉族 Han Ethnic Group			少数民族 Ethnic Minorities		
		人数 Population	比重 Proportion	年均增长率 Ave. Annual Growth Rate	人数 Population	比重 Proportion	年均增长率 Ave. Annual Growth Rate
1953	58260	54728	93.94		3532	6.06	
1964	69458	65456	94.24	1.64	4002	5.76	1.14
1982	100818	94088	93.32	2.04	6730	6.68	2.93
1990	113368	104248	91.96	1.29	9120	8.04	3.87
2000	126583	115940	91.59	1.03	10643	8.41	1.51
2010	133972	122593	91.51	0.56	11379	8.49	0.67
2020	141178	128631	91.11	0.48	12547	8.89	0.98

9. 历次普查每十万人拥有的各种受教育程度人口

Population with Various Educational Attainment Per 100 000 Persons from
Population Censuses

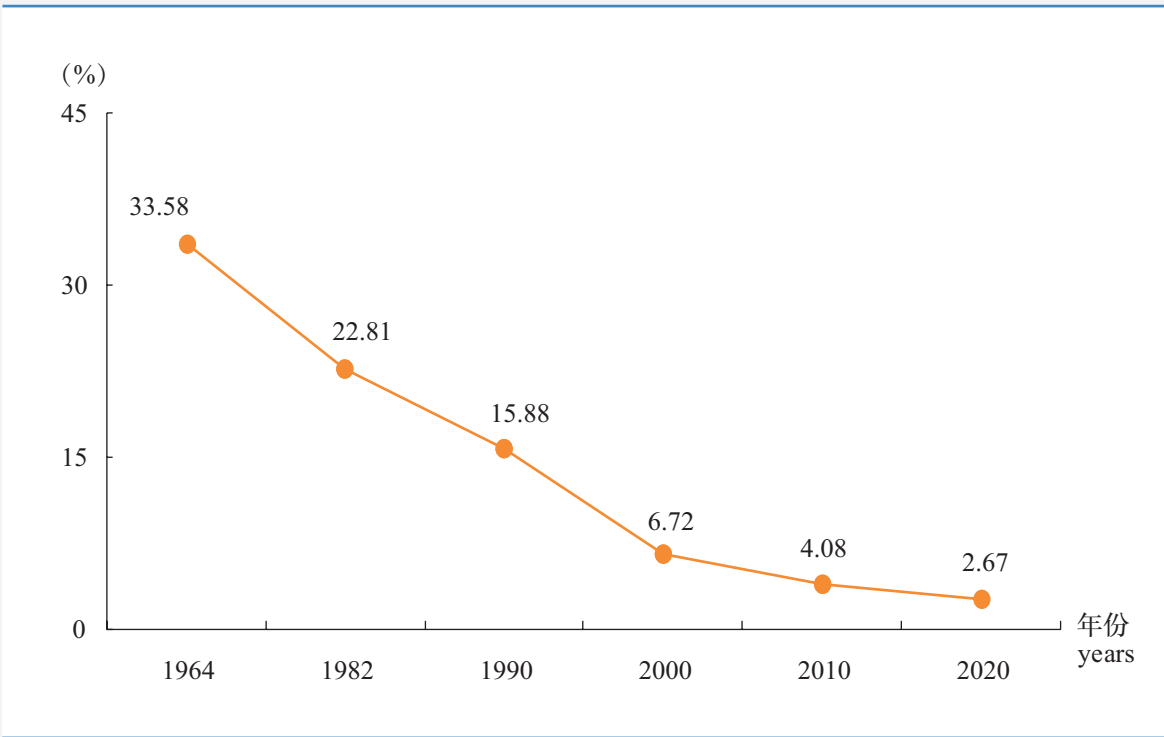


单位：人 /10 万人

(person/100000 persons)

普查年份 Census Years	大专及以上 Junior College and Above	高中 (含中专) Senior Secondary School (including Secondary Technical School)	初中 Junior Secondary School	小学 Primary School
1964	416	1319	4680	28330
1982	615	6779	17892	35237
1990	1422	8039	23344	37057
2000	3611	11146	33961	35701
2010	8930	14032	38788	26779
2020	15467	15088	34507	24767

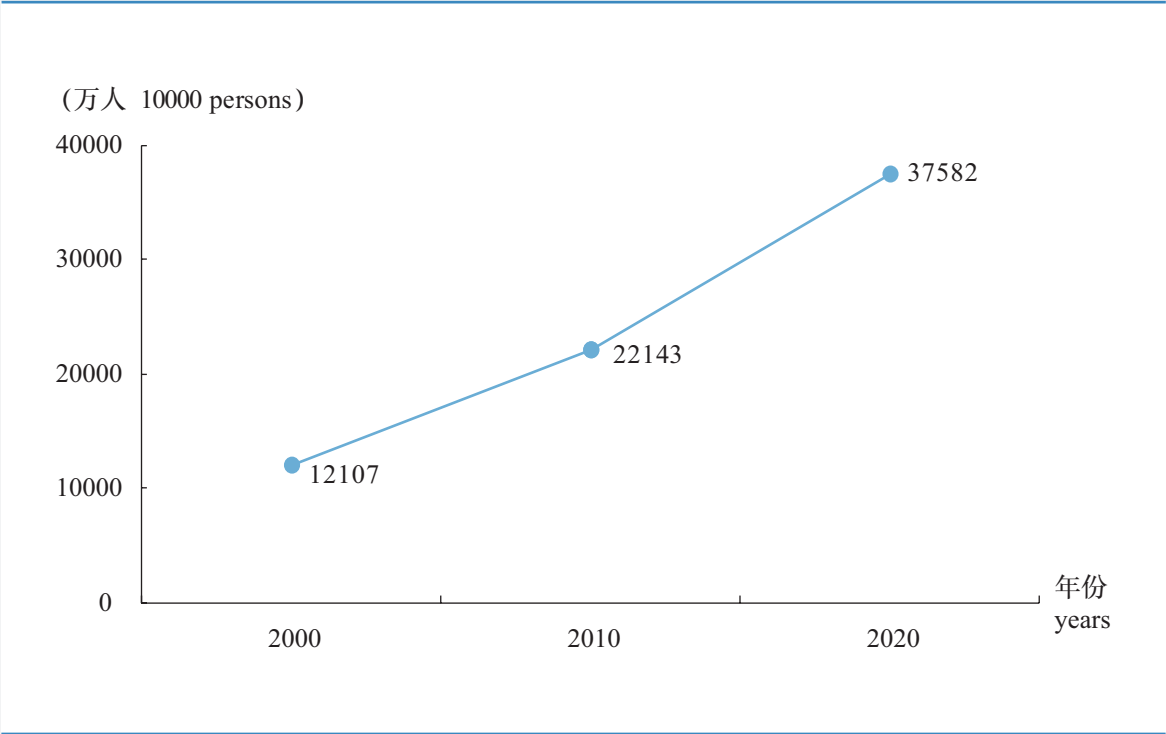
10. 历次普查文盲率
Illiterate Rate from Population Censuses



单位：万人，%		(10000 persons, %)	
普查年份 Census Years	全国人口 National Population	文盲人口 Illiterate Population	文盲率 Illiterate Rate
1964	69458	23327	33.58
1982	100818	22996	22.81
1990	113368	18003	15.88
2000	126583	8507	6.72
2010	133972	5466	4.08
2020	141178	3775	2.67

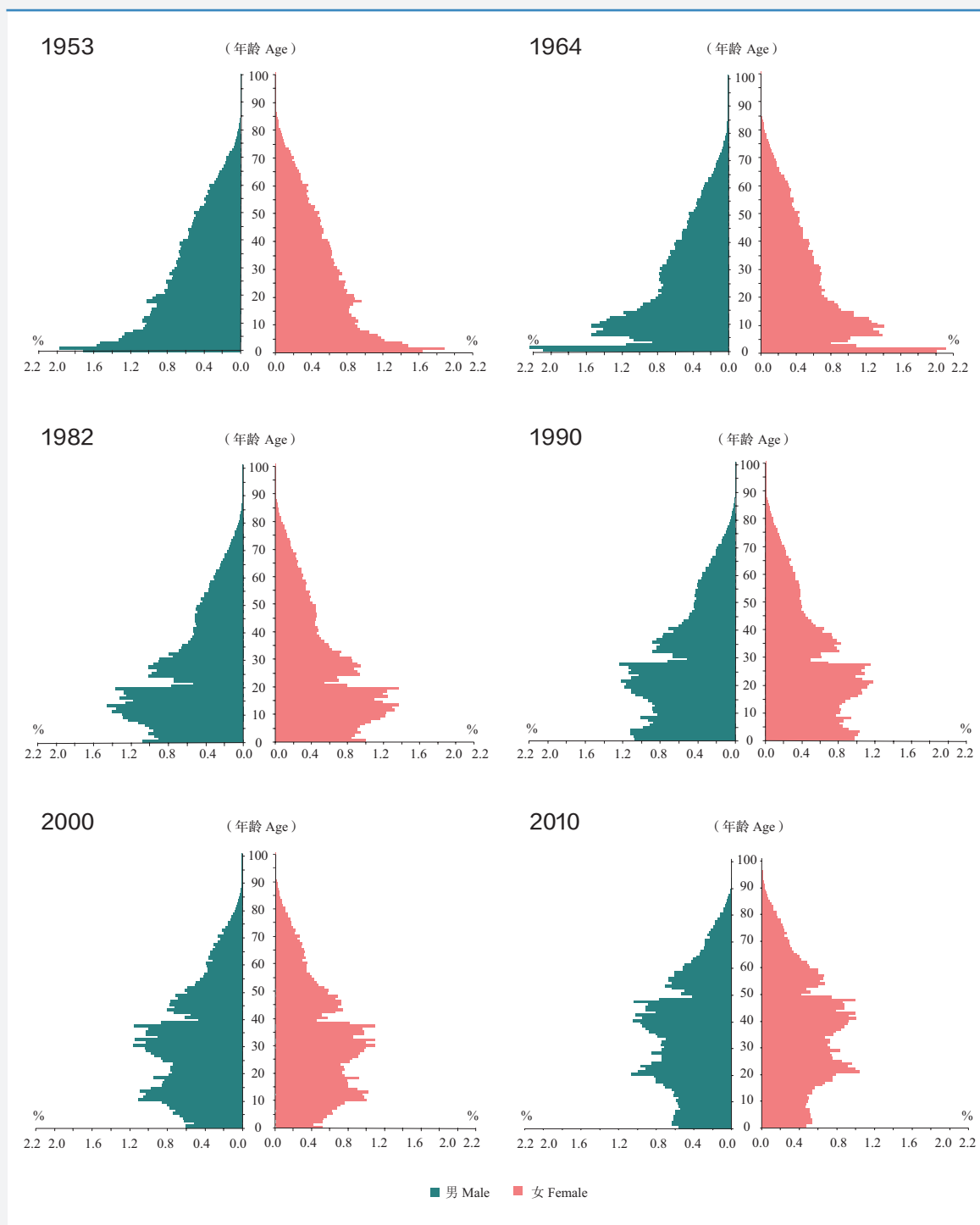
注：1964 年文盲人口为 13 岁及 13 岁以上不识字人口，1982、1990、2000、2010、2020 年均为 15 岁及 15 岁以上不识字的人口。
Note: Illiterate population of 1964 census referred to people of 13 years old and over who could not read. Illiterate population of 1982, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 censuses referred to people of 15 years old and over who could not read.

11. 历次普查流动人口
Floating Population from Population Censuses

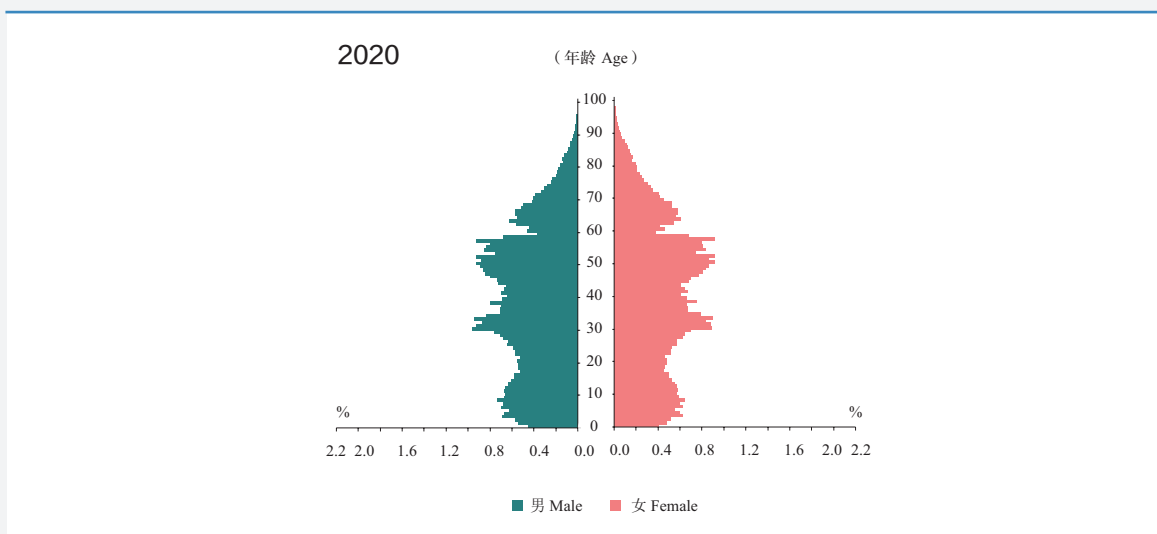


单位：万人 (10000 persons)		
普查年份 Census Years	人户分离人口 Population who Lived in Places Other than Their Household Registration Areas	流动人口 Floating Population
2000	14439	12107
2010	26139	22143
2020	49276	37582

12. 历次普查人口金字塔 Pyramids from Population Censuses



12. 历次普查人口金字塔（续）
Pyramids from Population Censuses





2020 年第七次

全国人口普查主要数据

第二部分

各省、自治区、直辖市 人口普查主要数据

Part Two

Major Figures of the 31 Provinces, Autonomous
Regions and Municipalities from the Population Census



中国人口普查
CHINA POPULATION CENSUS

1. 人口数 Population

单位：人

(person)

地 区	Region	人口数 Population
全国总人口	Total Population	1443497378
大陆 31 个省、 自治区、直辖市人口 和现役军人合计	Mainland Total of the 31 Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities and of Servicemen	1411778724
北 京	Beijing	21893095
天 津	Tianjin	13866009
河 北	Hebei	74610235
山 西	Shanxi	34915616
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	24049155
辽 宁	Liaoning	42591407
吉 林	Jilin	24073453
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	31850088
上 海	Shanghai	24870895
江 苏	Jiangsu	84748016
浙 江	Zhejiang	64567588
安 徽	Anhui	61027171
福 建	Fujian	41540086
江 西	Jiangxi	45188635
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河 南	Henan	99365519
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甘 肃	Gansu	25019831
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现役军人	Servicemen	2000000
香港特别行政区	Hong Kong SAR	7474200
澳门特别行政区	Macao SAR	683218
台湾地区	Taiwan	23561236

注：全国总人口为大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市人口和现役军人以及香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区、台湾地区的人口合计。

Note: The national total population is added up from the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, military service personnel and residents of Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, and Taiwan.

2. 性别构成
Sex Composition

单位：万人，%

(10000 persons,%)

地 区 Region	人口数 Population			比重 Proportion		性别比 (女=100) Sex Ratio (Female=100)
	合计 Total	男 Male	女 Female	男 Male	女 Female	
总 计 Total	141178	72334	68844	51.24	48.76	105.07
北 京 Beijing	2189	1120	1070	51.14	48.86	104.65
天 津 Tianjin	1387	714	672	51.53	48.47	106.31
河 北 Hebei	7461	3768	3693	50.50	49.50	102.02
山 西 Shanxi	3492	1781	1711	50.99	49.01	104.06
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	2405	1228	1177	51.04	48.96	104.26
辽 宁 Liaoning	4259	2126	2133	49.92	50.08	99.70
吉 林 Jilin	2407	1202	1206	49.92	50.08	99.69
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3185	1595	1590	50.09	49.91	100.35
上 海 Shanghai	2487	1288	1200	51.77	48.23	107.33
江 苏 Jiangsu	8475	4303	4172	50.78	49.22	103.15
浙 江 Zhejiang	6457	3368	3089	52.16	47.84	109.04
安 徽 Anhui	6103	3110	2992	50.97	49.03	103.94
福 建 Fujian	4154	2147	2007	51.68	48.32	106.94
江 西 Jiangxi	4519	2332	2187	51.60	48.40	106.62
山 东 Shandong	10153	5143	5009	50.66	49.34	102.67
河 南 Henan	9937	4983	4953	50.15	49.85	100.60
湖 北 Hubei	5775	2969	2806	51.42	48.58	105.83
湖 南 Hunan	6644	3400	3245	51.16	48.84	104.77
广 东 Guangdong	12601	6687	5914	53.07	46.93	113.08
广 西 Guangxi	5013	2592	2421	51.70	48.30	107.04
海 南 Hainan	1008	535	474	53.02	46.98	112.86
重 庆 Chongqing	3205	1620	1585	50.55	49.45	102.21
四 川 Sichuan	8367	4229	4139	50.54	49.46	102.19
贵 州 Guizhou	3856	1971	1886	51.10	48.90	104.50
云 南 Yunnan	4721	2442	2279	51.73	48.27	107.16
西 藏 Tibet	365	191	173	52.45	47.55	110.32
陕 西 Shaanxi	3953	2023	1930	51.17	48.83	104.79
甘 肃 Gansu	2502	1270	1232	50.76	49.24	103.10
青 海 Qinghai	592	303	289	51.21	48.79	104.97
宁 夏 Ningxia	720	367	353	50.94	49.06	103.83
新 疆 Xinjiang	2585	1335	1250	51.66	48.34	106.85

3. 户别人口 Population by Household Types

单位: 万户, 万人, %, 人/户

(10000 households, 10000 persons, %, person/household)

地 区 Region	人口数 Population	家庭户 Family Households		集体户 人口数 Population of Collective Households	家庭户 人口比重 % of Family Household Population	平均家庭户规模 Average Size of Family Households
		户数 Family Households	人口数 Population			
总 计 Total	141178	49416	129281	11897	91.57	2.62
北 京 Beijing	2189	823	1901	288	86.85	2.31
天 津 Tianjin	1387	487	1167	220	84.15	2.40
河 北 Hebei	7461	2543	6987	474	93.65	2.75
山 西 Shanxi	3492	1275	3214	278	92.05	2.52
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	2405	948	2230	175	92.71	2.35
辽 宁 Liaoning	4259	1747	3991	268	93.72	2.29
吉 林 Jilin	2407	943	2210	197	91.82	2.34
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3185	1302	2893	292	90.85	2.22
上 海 Shanghai	2487	964	2235	252	89.85	2.32
江 苏 Jiangsu	8475	2991	7764	710	91.62	2.60
浙 江 Zhejiang	6457	2501	5883	574	91.12	2.35
安 徽 Anhui	6103	2191	5727	376	93.85	2.61
福 建 Fujian	4154	1437	3846	308	92.59	2.68
江 西 Jiangxi	4519	1407	4133	386	91.46	2.94
山 东 Shandong	10153	3518	9487	666	93.44	2.70
河 南 Henan	9937	3178	9074	862	91.32	2.86
湖 北 Hubei	5775	1993	5277	498	91.38	2.65
湖 南 Hunan	6644	2288	6112	532	91.99	2.67
广 东 Guangdong	12601	4247	11167	1434	88.62	2.63
广 西 Guangxi	5013	1622	4650	363	92.76	2.87
海 南 Hainan	1008	296	906	102	89.88	3.06
重 庆 Chongqing	3205	1204	2948	258	91.96	2.45
四 川 Sichuan	8367	3076	7709	658	92.13	2.51
贵 州 Guizhou	3856	1270	3572	284	92.63	2.81
云 南 Yunnan	4721	1515	4370	351	92.56	2.88
西 藏 Tibet	365	101	324	41	88.74	3.19
陕 西 Shaanxi	3953	1421	3598	355	91.01	2.53
甘 肃 Gansu	2502	842	2335	167	93.31	2.77
青 海 Qinghai	592	197	549	43	92.74	2.79
宁 夏 Ningxia	720	254	671	49	93.15	2.65
新 疆 Xinjiang	2585	835	2350	236	90.89	2.81

4. 年龄构成
Age Composition

单位：万人，% (10000 persons,%)

地 区 Region	人口数 Population	年龄别人口 Population by Age Group			比重 Proportion		
		0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
总 计 Total	141178	25338	96776	19064	17.95	68.55	13.50
北 京 Beijing	2189	259	1639	291	11.84	74.86	13.30
天 津 Tianjin	1387	187	995	205	13.47	71.77	14.75
河 北 Hebei	7461	1509	4913	1039	20.22	65.85	13.92
山 西 Shanxi	3492	571	2470	450	16.35	70.74	12.90
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	2405	338	1753	314	14.04	72.90	13.05
辽 宁 Liaoning	4259	474	3044	742	11.12	71.46	17.42
吉 林 Jilin	2407	282	1750	376	11.71	72.68	15.61
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3185	329	2359	497	10.32	74.07	15.61
上 海 Shanghai	2487	244	1839	405	9.80	73.92	16.28
江 苏 Jiangsu	8475	1289	5813	1373	15.21	68.59	16.20
浙 江 Zhejiang	6457	868	4732	857	13.45	73.29	13.27
安 徽 Anhui	6103	1174	4013	916	19.24	65.75	15.01
福 建 Fujian	4154	803	2890	461	19.32	69.58	11.10
江 西 Jiangxi	4519	992	2990	537	21.96	66.16	11.89
山 东 Shandong	10153	1906	6710	1536	18.78	66.09	15.13
河 南 Henan	9937	2299	6297	1340	23.14	63.38	13.49
湖 北 Hubei	5775	942	3991	842	16.31	69.10	14.59
湖 南 Hunan	6644	1297	4363	984	19.52	65.67	14.81
广 东 Guangdong	12601	2375	9145	1081	18.85	72.57	8.58
广 西 Guangxi	5013	1184	3217	611	23.63	64.18	12.20
海 南 Hainan	1008	201	702	105	19.97	69.59	10.43
重 庆 Chongqing	3205	510	2148	547	15.91	67.02	17.08
四 川 Sichuan	8367	1347	5604	1417	16.10	66.97	16.93
贵 州 Guizhou	3856	924	2486	446	23.97	64.48	11.56
云 南 Yunnan	4721	924	3290	507	19.57	69.69	10.75
西 藏 Tibet	365	89	255	21	24.53	69.80	5.67
陕 西 Shaanxi	3953	685	2741	527	17.33	69.34	13.32
甘 肃 Gansu	2502	485	1702	315	19.40	68.02	12.58
青 海 Qinghai	592	123	418	51	20.81	70.51	8.68
宁 夏 Ningxia	720	147	504	69	20.38	70.00	9.62
新 疆 Xinjiang	2585	581	1804	201	22.46	69.78	7.76

5. 各种受教育程度人口 Population by Educational Attainment

单位：万人

(10000 persons)

地 区	Region	人口数 Population	大专及以上 Junior College and Above	高中（含中专） Senior Secondary School (including Secondary Technical School)	初中 Junior Secondary School	小学 Primary School
总 计	Total	141178	21836	21301	48716	34966
北 京	Beijing	2189	919	385	510	230
天 津	Tianjin	1387	374	246	448	224
河 北	Hebei	7461	926	1034	2981	1840
山 西	Shanxi	3492	606	576	1360	681
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	2405	449	356	814	568
辽 宁	Liaoning	4259	776	625	1823	804
吉 林	Jilin	2407	403	411	920	537
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	3185	471	494	1363	696
上 海	Shanghai	2487	842	473	720	297
江 苏	Jiangsu	8475	1582	1372	2823	1927
浙 江	Zhejiang	6457	1097	940	2112	1704
安 徽	Anhui	6103	810	811	2058	1640
福 建	Fujian	4154	588	590	1338	1164
江 西	Jiangxi	4519	538	684	1604	1243
山 东	Shandong	10153	1460	1455	3632	2405
河 南	Henan	9937	1167	1514	3728	2440
湖 北	Hubei	5775	895	1006	1980	1358
湖 南	Hunan	6644	813	1181	2368	1675
广 东	Guangdong	12601	1978	2297	4471	2605
广 西	Guangxi	5013	542	650	1824	1396
海 南	Hainan	1008	140	157	405	199
重 庆	Chongqing	3205	494	511	980	958
四 川	Sichuan	8367	1110	1113	2631	2620
贵 州	Guizhou	3856	422	384	1175	1231
云 南	Yunnan	4721	548	488	1380	1684
西 藏	Tibet	365	40	26	57	117
陕 西	Shaanxi	3953	727	616	1343	857
甘 肃	Gansu	2502	363	324	686	746
青 海	Qinghai	592	88	63	144	194
宁 夏	Ningxia	720	125	97	214	188
新 疆	Xinjiang	2585	427	341	816	734

6. 每十万人拥有的各种受教育程度人口
Population with Various Educational Attainment per 100 000 Persons

单位：人/10 万人

(person/100000 persons)

地 区	Region	大专及以上 Junior College and Above	高中（含中专） Senior Secondary School (including Secondary Technical School)	初中 Junior Secondary School	小学 Primary School
总 计	Total	15467	15088	34507	24767
北 京	Beijing	41980	17593	23289	10503
天 津	Tianjin	26940	17719	32294	16123
河 北	Hebei	12418	13861	39950	24664
山 西	Shanxi	17358	16485	38950	19506
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	18688	14814	33861	23627
辽 宁	Liaoning	18216	14670	42799	18888
吉 林	Jilin	16738	17080	38234	22318
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	14793	15525	42793	21863
上 海	Shanghai	33872	19020	28935	11929
江 苏	Jiangsu	18663	16191	33308	22742
浙 江	Zhejiang	16990	14555	32706	26384
安 徽	Anhui	13280	13294	33724	26875
福 建	Fujian	14148	14212	32218	28031
江 西	Jiangxi	11897	15145	35501	27514
山 东	Shandong	14384	14334	35778	23693
河 南	Henan	11744	15239	37518	24557
湖 北	Hubei	15502	17428	34280	23520
湖 南	Hunan	12239	17776	35636	25214
广 东	Guangdong	15699	18224	35484	20676
广 西	Guangxi	10806	12962	36388	27855
海 南	Hainan	13919	15561	40174	19701
重 庆	Chongqing	15412	15956	30582	29894
四 川	Sichuan	13267	13301	31443	31317
贵 州	Guizhou	10952	9951	30464	31921
云 南	Yunnan	11601	10338	29241	35667
西 藏	Tibet	11019	7051	15757	32108
陕 西	Shaanxi	18397	15581	33979	21686
甘 肃	Gansu	14506	12937	27423	29808
青 海	Qinghai	14880	10568	24344	32725
宁 夏	Ningxia	17340	13432	29717	26111
新 疆	Xinjiang	16536	13208	31559	28405

7. 文盲人口 Illiterate Population

单位：万人，%

(10000 persons,%)

地 区	Region	人口数 Population	文盲人口 Illiterate Population	文盲率 Illiterate Rate
总 计	Total	141178	3775	2.67
北 京	Beijing	2189	17	0.79
天 津	Tianjin	1387	17	1.23
河 北	Hebei	7461	113	1.51
山 西	Shanxi	3492	42	1.21
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	2405	79	3.30
辽 宁	Liaoning	4259	38	0.90
吉 林	Jilin	2407	32	1.33
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	3185	44	1.38
上 海	Shanghai	2487	40	1.61
江 苏	Jiangsu	8475	221	2.61
浙 江	Zhejiang	6457	175	2.72
安 徽	Anhui	6103	274	4.49
福 建	Fujian	4154	97	2.34
江 西	Jiangxi	4519	88	1.94
山 东	Shandong	10153	331	3.26
河 南	Henan	9937	223	2.24
湖 北	Hubei	5775	134	2.32
湖 南	Hunan	6644	114	1.71
广 东	Guangdong	12601	183	1.45
广 西	Guangxi	5013	119	2.37
海 南	Hainan	1008	33	3.25
重 庆	Chongqing	3205	52	1.63
四 川	Sichuan	8367	333	3.98
贵 州	Guizhou	3856	257	6.68
云 南	Yunnan	4721	219	4.65
西 藏	Tibet	365	77	21.20
陕 西	Shaanxi	3953	109	2.75
甘 肃	Gansu	2502	168	6.72
青 海	Qinghai	592	47	7.94
宁 夏	Ningxia	720	29	4.04
新 疆	Xinjiang	2585	69	2.66

注：文盲人口是指 15 岁及 15 岁以上不识字的人。

Note: Illiterate population referred to 15 years old and over who could not read.

8. 人口
Population

单位：万人，%

地 区	Region	人口数 Population			
		2020	2010	2000	1990
总 计	Total	141178	133972	126583	113368
北 京	Beijing	2189	1961	1382	1082
天 津	Tianjin	1387	1294	1001	879
河 北	Hebei	7461	7185	6744	6108
山 西	Shanxi	3492	3571	3297	2876
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	2405	2471	2376	2146
辽 宁	Liaoning	4259	4375	4238	3946
吉 林	Jilin	2407	2746	2728	2466
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	3185	3831	3689	3521
上 海	Shanghai	2487	2302	1674	1334
江 苏	Jiangsu	8475	7866	7438	6706
浙 江	Zhejiang	6457	5443	4677	4145
安 徽	Anhui	6103	5950	5986	5618
福 建	Fujian	4154	3689	3471	3005
江 西	Jiangxi	4519	4457	4140	3771
山 东	Shandong	10153	9579	9079	8439
河 南	Henan	9937	9402	9256	8551
湖 北	Hubei	5775	5724	6028	5397
湖 南	Hunan	6644	6568	6440	6066
广 东	Guangdong	12601	10430	8642	6283
广 西	Guangxi	5013	4603	4489	4225
海 南	Hainan	1008	867	787	656
重 庆	Chongqing	3205	2885	3090	2886
四 川	Sichuan	8367	8042	8329	7836
贵 州	Guizhou	3856	3475	3525	3239
云 南	Yunnan	4721	4597	4288	3697
西 藏	Tibet	365	300	262	220
陕 西	Shaanxi	3953	3733	3605	3288
甘 肃	Gansu	2502	2558	2562	2237
青 海	Qinghai	592	563	518	446
宁 夏	Ningxia	720	630	562	466
新 疆	Xinjiang	2585	2181	1925	1516

注：1990 年、2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。

增长情况
Growth

(10000 persons,%)

2010-2020			2000-2010			1990-2000		
增加人数 Growth in Persons	增长率 Growth Rate	年均增长率 Annual Growth Rate	增加人数 Growth in Persons	增长率 Growth Rate	年均增长率 Annual Growth Rate	增加人数 Growth in Persons	增长率 Growth Rate	年均增长率 Annual Growth Rate
7206	5.38	0.53	7389	5.84	0.57	13215	11.66	1.07
228	11.63	1.11	579	41.91	3.56	300	27.73	2.40
93	7.17	0.69	293	29.27	2.60	122	13.94	1.27
276	3.84	0.38	441	6.55	0.64	636	10.41	0.96
-79	-2.23	-0.23	274	8.32	0.80	421	14.64	1.33
-66	-2.66	-0.27	95	3.98	0.39	230	10.73	0.99
-116	-2.64	-0.27	137	3.22	0.32	292	7.40	0.69
-339	-12.34	-1.31	18	0.67	0.07	262	10.63	0.98
-646	-16.87	-1.83	142	3.86	0.38	168	4.76	0.45
185	8.04	0.78	628	37.51	3.24	340	25.47	2.22
609	7.74	0.75	428	5.75	0.56	732	10.92	1.01
1014	18.63	1.72	766	16.37	1.53	532	12.85	1.18
153	2.57	0.25	-36	-0.60	-0.06	368	6.55	0.62
465	12.59	1.19	218	6.29	0.61	466	15.51	1.41
62	1.39	0.14	317	7.65	0.74	369	9.78	0.91
574	5.99	0.58	500	5.51	0.54	640	7.58	0.71
535	5.68	0.55	146	1.58	0.16	705	8.25	0.77
51	0.9	0.09	-304	-5.05	-0.52	631	11.69	1.08
76	1.16	0.12	128	1.99	0.20	374	6.17	0.58
2171	20.81	1.91	1788	20.69	1.90	2359	37.55	3.13
410	8.91	0.86	114	2.53	0.25	264	6.26	0.59
141	16.26	1.52	80	10.18	0.97	131	20.02	1.78
320	11.12	1.06	-205	-6.65	-0.69	204	7.07	0.66
325	4.05	0.4	-287	-3.45	-0.35	493	6.29	0.59
381	10.98	1.05	-50	-1.43	-0.14	286	8.83	0.82
124	2.7	0.27	309	7.20	0.70	591	15.98	1.44
65	21.52	1.97	38	14.59	1.37	42	19.31	1.72
220	5.9	0.57	128	3.54	0.35	317	9.63	0.89
-56	-2.17	-0.22	-4	-0.17	-0.02	325	14.52	1.32
29	5.28	0.52	45	8.62	0.83	72	16.22	1.47
90	14.3	1.35	68	12.12	1.15	96	20.72	1.84
404	18.52	1.71	256	13.32	1.26	409	27.01	2.34

Note: The data on 1990, 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

9. 家庭户规模比较
Comparison of Average Size of Family Households

单位：万户，万人 (10000 households, 10000 persons)

地 区 Region	2020		2010		2000	
	家庭户户数 Family Households	人口数 Population	家庭户户数 Family Households	人口数 Population	家庭户户数 Family Households	人口数 Population
总 计 Total	49416	129281	40152	124461	34837	119839
北 京 Beijing	823	1901	668	1639	418	1215
天 津 Tianjin	487	1167	366	1026	303	937
河 北 Hebei	2543	6987	2040	6854	1822	6503
山 西 Shanxi	1275	3214	1033	3348	882	3192
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	948	2230	818	2307	696	2304
辽 宁 Liaoning	1747	3991	1499	4176	1306	4114
吉 林 Jilin	943	2210	900	2647	800	2654
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	1302	2893	1296	3689	1119	3610
上 海 Shanghai	964	2235	825	2058	539	1508
江 苏 Jiangsu	2991	7764	2439	7168	2184	7065
浙 江 Zhejiang	2501	5883	1885	4943	1445	4322
安 徽 Anhui	2191	5727	1831	5660	1667	5853
福 建 Fujian	1437	3846	1121	3340	885	3124
江 西 Jiangxi	1407	4133	1150	4217	1052	3950
山 东 Shandong	3518	9487	3011	8986	2701	8678
河 南 Henan	3178	9074	2593	9002	2479	9056
湖 北 Hubei	1993	5277	1670	5274	1592	5587
湖 南 Hunan	2288	6112	1863	6189	1805	6218
广 东 Guangdong	4247	11167	2775	8868	1915	7068
广 西 Guangxi	1622	4650	1315	4397	1141	4349
海 南 Hainan	296	906	222	807	184	749
重 庆 Chongqing	1204	2948	974	2697	929	2984
四 川 Sichuan	3076	7709	2580	7621	2404	7976
贵 州 Guizhou	1270	3572	1039	3366	932	3459
云 南 Yunnan	1515	4370	1236	4357	1100	4097
西 藏 Tibet	101	324	67	284	53	253
陕 西 Shaanxi	1421	3598	1072	3446	959	3421
甘 肃 Gansu	842	2335	690	2405	623	2474
青 海 Qinghai	197	549	153	528	126	497
宁 夏 Ningxia	254	671	184	598	144	547
新 疆 Xinjiang	835	2350	640	2084	503	1852

注：2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China, edited by the National Population Census Office.

9. 续表 continued

单位：人/户

(person/household)

地 区	Region	平均家庭户规模 Average Size of Family Households		
		2020	2010	2000
总 计	Total	2.62	3.10	3.44
北 京	Beijing	2.31	2.45	2.91
天 津	Tianjin	2.40	2.80	3.09
河 北	Hebei	2.75	3.36	3.57
山 西	Shanxi	2.52	3.24	3.62
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	2.35	2.82	3.31
辽 宁	Liaoning	2.29	2.78	3.15
吉 林	Jilin	2.34	2.94	3.32
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	2.22	2.85	3.23
上 海	Shanghai	2.32	2.49	2.80
江 苏	Jiangsu	2.60	2.94	3.23
浙 江	Zhejiang	2.35	2.62	2.99
安 徽	Anhui	2.61	3.09	3.51
福 建	Fujian	2.68	2.98	3.53
江 西	Jiangxi	2.94	3.67	3.76
山 东	Shandong	2.70	2.98	3.21
河 南	Henan	2.86	3.47	3.65
湖 北	Hubei	2.65	3.16	3.51
湖 南	Hunan	2.67	3.32	3.44
广 东	Guangdong	2.63	3.20	3.69
广 西	Guangxi	2.87	3.34	3.81
海 南	Hainan	3.06	3.63	4.06
重 庆	Chongqing	2.45	2.77	3.21
四 川	Sichuan	2.51	2.95	3.32
贵 州	Guizhou	2.81	3.24	3.71
云 南	Yunnan	2.88	3.53	3.73
西 藏	Tibet	3.19	4.23	4.77
陕 西	Shaanxi	2.53	3.22	3.57
甘 肃	Gansu	2.77	3.49	3.97
青 海	Qinghai	2.79	3.46	3.95
宁 夏	Ningxia	2.65	3.25	3.80
新 疆	Xinjiang	2.81	3.26	3.68

10. 性别结构比较
Comparison of Sex Composition

单位：万人 (10000 persons)

地 区 Region	2020 年人口数 Population on 2020			2010 年人口数 Population on 2010		
	合计 Total	男 Male	女 Female	合计 Total	男 Male	女 Female
总 计 Total	141178	72334	68844	133972	68685	65287
北 京 Beijing	2189	1120	1070	1961	1013	949
天 津 Tianjin	1387	714	672	1294	691	603
河 北 Hebei	7461	3768	3693	7185	3643	3542
山 西 Shanxi	3492	1781	1711	3571	1834	1737
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	2405	1228	1177	2471	1283	1187
辽 宁 Liaoning	4259	2126	2133	4375	2215	2160
吉 林 Jilin	2407	1202	1206	2746	1391	1355
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3185	1595	1590	3831	1946	1885
上 海 Shanghai	2487	1288	1200	2302	1185	1116
江 苏 Jiangsu	8475	4303	4172	7866	3963	3903
浙 江 Zhejiang	6457	3368	3089	5443	2797	2646
安 徽 Anhui	6103	3110	2992	5950	3025	2926
福 建 Fujian	4154	2147	2007	3689	1898	1791
江 西 Jiangxi	4519	2332	2187	4457	2308	2148
山 东 Shandong	10153	5143	5009	9579	4845	4735
河 南 Henan	9937	4983	4953	9402	4749	4653
湖 北 Hubei	5775	2969	2806	5724	2939	2784
湖 南 Hunan	6644	3400	3245	6568	3377	3192
广 东 Guangdong	12601	6687	5914	10430	5440	4991
广 西 Guangxi	5013	2592	2421	4603	2393	2210
海 南 Hainan	1008	535	474	867	456	411
重 庆 Chongqing	3205	1620	1585	2885	1460	1425
四 川 Sichuan	8367	4229	4139	8042	4083	3959
贵 州 Guizhou	3856	1971	1886	3475	1795	1680
云 南 Yunnan	4721	2442	2279	4597	2385	2212
西 藏 Tibet	365	191	173	300	154	146
陕 西 Shaanxi	3953	2023	1930	3733	1929	1804
甘 肃 Gansu	2502	1270	1232	2558	1306	1251
青 海 Qinghai	592	303	289	563	291	271
宁 夏 Ningxia	720	367	353	630	323	307
新 疆 Xinjiang	2585	1335	1250	2181	1119	1062

注：2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

10. 续表 continued

单位: 万人

(10000 persons)

地 区 Region	2000 年人口数 Population on 2000			性别比 (女 =100) Sex Ratio(Female=100)		
	合计 Total	男 Male	女 Female	2020	2010	2000
总 计 Total	126583	65335	61228	105.07	105.20	106.74
北 京 Beijing	1382	721	661	104.65	106.75	108.97
天 津 Tianjin	1001	510	491	106.31	114.52	103.99
河 北 Hebei	6744	3433	3311	102.02	102.84	103.67
山 西 Shanxi	3297	1706	1591	104.06	105.56	107.28
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	2376	1229	1147	104.26	108.05	107.17
辽 宁 Liaoning	4238	2161	2077	99.70	102.54	104.04
吉 林 Jilin	2728	1397	1331	99.69	102.67	104.92
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3689	1886	1803	100.35	103.22	104.60
上 海 Shanghai	1674	860	814	107.33	106.18	105.74
江 苏 Jiangsu	7438	3766	3672	103.15	101.54	102.58
浙 江 Zhejiang	4677	2402	2275	109.04	105.69	105.57
安 徽 Anhui	5986	3089	2897	103.94	103.39	106.61
福 建 Fujian	3471	1789	1682	106.94	105.96	106.36
江 西 Jiangxi	4140	2153	1987	106.62	107.46	108.31
山 东 Shandong	9079	4596	4483	102.67	102.33	102.53
河 南 Henan	9256	4775	4481	100.60	102.06	106.58
湖 北 Hubei	6028	3138	2890	105.83	105.56	108.59
湖 南 Hunan	6440	3359	3081	104.77	105.81	109.02
广 东 Guangdong	8642	4402	4240	113.08	109.00	103.82
广 西 Guangxi	4489	2378	2111	107.04	108.26	112.68
海 南 Hainan	787	412	375	112.86	110.90	109.77
重 庆 Chongqing	3090	1605	1485	102.21	102.43	108.04
四 川 Sichuan	8329	4305	4024	102.19	103.14	106.98
贵 州 Guizhou	3525	1847	1678	104.50	106.89	110.10
云 南 Yunnan	4288	2247	2041	107.16	107.84	110.11
西 藏 Tibet	262	133	129	110.32	105.69	102.62
陕 西 Shaanxi	3605	1875	1730	104.79	106.92	108.42
甘 肃 Gansu	2562	1328	1234	103.10	104.42	107.59
青 海 Qinghai	518	268	250	104.97	107.40	107.06
宁 夏 Ningxia	562	288	274	103.83	105.09	105.28
新 疆 Xinjiang	1925	996	929	106.85	105.34	107.27

11. 年龄结构比较
Comparison of Age Composition

单位：% (%)

地 区 Region	0-14 岁人口比重 % of Population Aged 0-14			15-64 岁人口比重 % of Population Aged 15-64		
	2020	2010	2000	2020	2010	2000
总 计 Total	17.95	16.60	22.89	68.55	74.53	70.15
北 京 Beijing	11.84	8.61	13.60	74.86	82.68	78.04
天 津 Tianjin	13.47	9.80	16.75	71.77	81.68	74.93
河 北 Hebei	20.22	16.83	22.82	65.85	74.93	70.32
山 西 Shanxi	16.35	17.10	25.80	70.74	75.33	68.00
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	14.04	14.10	21.28	72.90	78.34	73.37
辽 宁 Liaoning	11.12	11.42	17.68	71.46	78.27	74.49
吉 林 Jilin	11.71	11.99	18.96	72.68	79.63	75.19
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	10.32	11.96	18.90	74.07	79.72	75.68
上 海 Shanghai	9.80	8.63	12.19	73.92	81.25	76.28
江 苏 Jiangsu	15.21	13.01	19.65	68.59	76.10	71.59
浙 江 Zhejiang	13.45	13.21	18.07	73.29	77.45	73.09
安 徽 Anhui	19.24	17.98	25.52	65.75	71.84	67.03
福 建 Fujian	19.32	15.46	23.02	69.58	76.65	70.44
江 西 Jiangxi	21.96	21.88	25.99	66.16	70.52	67.90
山 东 Shandong	18.78	15.74	20.85	66.09	74.42	71.12
河 南 Henan	23.14	21.00	25.94	63.38	70.64	67.10
湖 北 Hubei	16.31	13.91	22.87	69.10	77.00	70.82
湖 南 Hunan	19.52	17.62	22.17	65.67	72.60	70.54
广 东 Guangdong	18.85	16.89	24.17	72.57	76.36	69.78
广 西 Guangxi	23.63	21.71	26.24	64.18	69.05	66.64
海 南 Hainan	19.97	20.00	27.47	69.59	72.20	65.95
重 庆 Chongqing	15.91	16.98	21.93	67.02	71.46	70.17
四 川 Sichuan	16.10	16.97	22.65	66.97	72.08	69.90
贵 州 Guizhou	23.97	25.22	30.29	64.48	66.21	63.92
云 南 Yunnan	19.57	20.73	26.02	69.69	71.64	67.98
西 藏 Tibet	24.53	24.37	31.20	69.80	70.53	64.30
陕 西 Shaanxi	17.33	14.71	25.01	69.34	76.76	69.06
甘 肃 Gansu	19.40	18.16	27.00	68.02	73.61	68.00
青 海 Qinghai	20.81	20.92	26.62	70.51	72.78	69.05
宁 夏 Ningxia	20.38	21.48	28.38	70.00	72.11	67.15
新 疆 Xinjiang	22.46	20.77	27.30	69.78	73.04	68.17

注：2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

11. 续表 continued

单位: %

(%)

地 区	Region	65 岁及以上人口比重 % of Population Aged 65+		
		2020	2010	2000
总 计	Total	13.50	8.87	6.96
北 京	Beijing	13.30	8.71	8.36
天 津	Tianjin	14.75	8.52	8.33
河 北	Hebei	13.92	8.24	6.86
山 西	Shanxi	12.90	7.58	6.20
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	13.05	7.56	5.35
辽 宁	Liaoning	17.42	10.31	7.83
吉 林	Jilin	15.61	8.38	5.85
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	15.61	8.32	5.42
上 海	Shanghai	16.28	10.12	11.53
江 苏	Jiangsu	16.20	10.89	8.76
浙 江	Zhejiang	13.27	9.34	8.84
安 徽	Anhui	15.01	10.18	7.45
福 建	Fujian	11.10	7.89	6.54
江 西	Jiangxi	11.89	7.60	6.11
山 东	Shandong	15.13	9.84	8.03
河 南	Henan	13.49	8.36	6.96
湖 北	Hubei	14.59	9.09	6.31
湖 南	Hunan	14.81	9.78	7.29
广 东	Guangdong	8.58	6.75	6.05
广 西	Guangxi	12.20	9.24	7.12
海 南	Hainan	10.43	7.80	6.58
重 庆	Chongqing	17.08	11.56	7.90
四 川	Sichuan	16.93	10.95	7.45
贵 州	Guizhou	11.56	8.57	5.79
云 南	Yunnan	10.75	7.63	6.00
西 藏	Tibet	5.67	5.09	4.50
陕 西	Shaanxi	13.32	8.53	5.93
甘 肃	Gansu	12.58	8.23	5.00
青 海	Qinghai	8.68	6.30	4.33
宁 夏	Ningxia	9.62	6.41	4.47
新 疆	Xinjiang	7.76	6.19	4.53

12. 民族人口比较
Population Comparison of Ethnic Groups

单位：万人 (10000 persons)

地 区 Region	汉族人口 Han Ethnic Group			各少数民族人口 Ethnic Minorities		
	2020	2010	2000	2020	2010	2000
总 计 Total	128631	122593	115940	12547	11379	10643
北 京 Beijing	2085	1881	1323	105	80	59
天 津 Tianjin	1342	1261	975	44	33	26
河 北 Hebei	7139	6886	6453	322	299	291
山 西 Shanxi	3479	3562	3287	12	9	10
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	1894	1965	1883	511	506	493
辽 宁 Liaoning	3617	3710	3560	642	664	678
吉 林 Jilin	2199	2527	2482	209	219	246
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	3073	3694	3504	112	137	185
上 海 Shanghai	2447	2274	1664	40	28	10
江 苏 Jiangsu	8413	7828	7413	62	38	25
浙 江 Zhejiang	6235	5321	4637	222	121	40
安 徽 Anhui	6059	5910	5948	43	40	38
福 建 Fujian	4042	3610	3413	112	80	58
江 西 Jiangxi	4497	4442	4129	22	15	11
山 东 Shandong	10062	9507	9017	90	73	62
河 南 Henan	9821	9290	9143	116	113	113
湖 北 Hubei	5498	5477	5766	277	247	262
湖 南 Hunan	5976	5915	5782	669	655	658
广 东 Guangdong	12126	10224	8519	475	206	123
广 西 Guangxi	3132	2892	2768	1881	1711	1721
海 南 Hainan	850	723	651	158	145	136
重 庆 Chongqing	2988	2691	2892	217	194	198
四 川 Sichuan	7799	7551	7914	569	491	415
贵 州 Guizhou	2451	2220	2191	1405	1255	1334
云 南 Yunnan	3157	3063	2855	1564	1534	1433
西 藏 Tibet	44	25	16	320	276	246
陕 西 Shaanxi	3931	3714	3587	22	19	18
甘 肃 Gansu	2236	2316	2339	266	241	223
青 海 Qinghai	299	298	282	293	264	236
宁 夏 Ningxia	461	407	368	259	223	194
新 疆 Xinjiang	1092	875	782	1493	1307	1143

注：2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

13. 每十万人拥有的各种受教育程度人口比较 Comparison of Population with Various Educational Attainment per 100 000 Persons

单位：人/10万人

(person/100000 persons)

地 区 Region	大专及以上 Junior College and Above			高中（含中专） Senior Secondary School (including Secondary Technical School)		
	2020	2010	2000	2020	2010	2000
总 计 Total	15467	8930	3611	15088	14032	11146
北 京 Beijing	41980	31499	16843	17593	21220	23151
天 津 Tianjin	26940	17480	9007	17719	20654	20851
河 北 Hebei	12418	7296	2698	13861	12709	10717
山 西 Shanxi	17358	8721	3423	16485	15733	11562
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	18688	10208	3803	14814	15125	13760
辽 宁 Liaoning	18216	11965	6182	14670	14788	13205
吉 林 Jilin	16738	9890	4926	17080	16866	15076
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	14793	9067	4797	15525	14991	13866
上 海 Shanghai	33872	21952	10940	19020	20966	23018
江 苏 Jiangsu	18663	10815	3917	16191	16143	13039
浙 江 Zhejiang	16990	9330	3189	14555	13562	10758
安 徽 Anhui	13280	6697	2297	13294	10774	7625
福 建 Fujian	14148	8361	2967	14212	13876	10602
江 西 Jiangxi	11897	6847	2576	15145	12326	9819
山 东 Shandong	14384	8694	3331	14334	13908	11036
河 南 Henan	11744	6398	2674	15239	13212	10031
湖 北 Hubei	15502	9533	3898	17428	16602	12595
湖 南 Hunan	12239	7595	2927	17776	15420	11125
广 东 Guangdong	15699	8214	3560	18224	17072	12880
广 西 Guangxi	10806	5977	2389	12962	11033	9554
海 南 Hainan	13919	7768	3167	15561	14666	12491
重 庆 Chongqing	15412	8643	2802	15956	13213	8596
四 川 Sichuan	13267	6675	2470	13301	11247	7587
贵 州 Guizhou	10952	5292	1902	9951	7282	5626
云 南 Yunnan	11601	5778	2013	10338	8376	6563
西 藏 Tibet	11019	5507	1262	7051	4364	3395
陕 西 Shaanxi	18397	10556	4138	15581	15773	12246
甘 肃 Gansu	14506	7520	2665	12937	12687	9863
青 海 Qinghai	14880	8616	3299	10568	10427	10431
宁 夏 Ningxia	17340	9152	3690	13432	12451	10910
新 疆 Xinjiang	16536	10635	5141	13208	11582	12089

注：2000年、2010年数据取自《2010年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

13. 续表 continued

单位：人/10 万人			(person/100000 persons)					
地 区	Region	初中 Junior Secondary School			小学 Primary School			
		2020	2010	2000	2020	2010	2000	
总 计	Total	34507	38788	33961	24767	26779	35701	
北 京	Beijing	23289	31396	34391	10503	9956	16956	
天 津	Tianjin	32294	38150	34590	16123	17049	25031	
河 北	Hebei	39950	44400	39075	24664	24661	33760	
山 西	Shanxi	38950	45126	38928	19506	21855	31761	
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	33861	39218	34798	23627	25418	31134	
辽 宁	Liaoning	42799	45328	40082	18888	21407	29771	
吉 林	Jilin	38234	42069	35687	22318	24059	33598	
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	42793	45081	38863	21863	24078	31253	
上 海	Shanghai	28935	36461	36803	11929	13535	18934	
江 苏	Jiangsu	33308	38670	36372	22742	24176	32881	
浙 江	Zhejiang	32706	36681	33336	26384	28819	36622	
安 徽	Anhui	33724	38014	32780	26875	27948	37342	
福 建	Fujian	32218	37886	33708	28031	29801	38317	
江 西	Jiangxi	35501	37789	33219	27514	30007	38902	
山 东	Shandong	35778	40158	36634	23693	24963	32736	
河 南	Henan	37518	42460	39392	24557	24108	33196	
湖 北	Hubei	34280	39618	34311	23520	22871	35416	
湖 南	Hunan	35636	39528	35656	25214	26785	38328	
广 东	Guangdong	35484	42913	36690	20676	22956	33145	
广 西	Guangxi	36388	38764	32339	27855	31680	42176	
海 南	Hainan	40174	41741	32502	19701	22736	34404	
重 庆	Chongqing	30582	32982	29413	29894	33790	43386	
四 川	Sichuan	31443	34889	29358	31317	34627	42960	
贵 州	Guizhou	30464	29789	20480	31921	39373	43595	
云 南	Yunnan	29241	27480	21233	35667	43388	44768	
西 藏	Tibet	15757	12850	6136	32108	36589	30615	
陕 西	Shaanxi	33979	40135	33203	21686	23417	34475	
甘 肃	Gansu	27423	31213	23925	29808	32504	36907	
青 海	Qinghai	24344	25374	21661	32725	35265	30944	
宁 夏	Ningxia	29717	33654	27830	26111	29826	31770	
新 疆	Xinjiang	31559	36096	27528	28405	30075	37950	

14. 文盲人口比较 Comparison of Illiterate Population

单位: 万人, %

(10000 persons, %)

地 区 Region	文盲人口 Illiterate Population			文盲率 Illiterate Rate		
	2020	2010	2000	2020	2010	2000
总 计 Total	3775	5466	8507	2.67	4.08	6.72
北 京 Beijing	17	33	59	0.79	1.70	4.23
天 津 Tianjin	17	27	49	1.23	2.10	4.93
河 北 Hebei	113	188	448	1.51	2.61	6.65
山 西 Shanxi	42	76	138	1.21	2.13	4.18
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	79	101	217	3.30	4.07	9.12
辽 宁 Liaoning	38	84	202	0.90	1.93	4.76
吉 林 Jilin	32	53	125	1.33	1.92	4.57
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	44	79	188	1.38	2.06	5.10
上 海 Shanghai	40	63	90	1.61	2.74	5.40
江 苏 Jiangsu	221	300	469	2.61	3.81	6.31
浙 江 Zhejiang	175	306	330	2.72	5.62	7.06
安 徽 Anhui	274	497	602	4.49	8.34	10.06
福 建 Fujian	97	90	250	2.34	2.44	7.20
江 西 Jiangxi	88	139	214	1.94	3.13	5.16
山 东 Shandong	331	476	768	3.26	4.97	8.46
河 南 Henan	223	399	543	2.24	4.25	5.87
湖 北 Hubei	134	262	431	2.32	4.58	7.15
湖 南 Hunan	114	175	299	1.71	2.67	4.65
广 东 Guangdong	183	204	332	1.45	1.96	3.84
广 西 Guangxi	119	125	170	2.37	2.71	3.79
海 南 Hainan	33	35	55	3.25	4.08	6.98
重 庆 Chongqing	52	124	215	1.63	4.30	6.95
四 川 Sichuan	333	438	636	3.98	5.44	7.64
贵 州 Guizhou	257	304	490	6.68	8.74	13.89
云 南 Yunnan	219	277	488	4.65	6.03	11.39
西 藏 Tibet	77	73	85	21.20	24.42	32.50
陕 西 Shaanxi	109	140	263	2.75	3.74	7.29
甘 肃 Gansu	168	222	367	6.72	8.69	14.34
青 海 Qinghai	47	58	93	7.94	10.23	18.03
宁 夏 Ningxia	29	39	75	4.04	6.22	13.40
新 疆 Xinjiang	69	52	107	2.66	2.36	5.56

注: 2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》, 国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

15. 城镇化水平比较
Comparison of Urbanization

单位：% (%)

地 区	Region	城镇人口比重 Proportion of Urban population		
		2020	2010	2000
总 计	Total	63.89	49.68	36.22
北 京	Beijing	87.55	85.96	77.54
天 津	Tianjin	84.70	79.55	71.99
河 北	Hebei	60.07	43.94	26.08
山 西	Shanxi	62.53	48.05	34.91
内 蒙 古	Inner Mongolia	67.48	55.50	42.68
辽 宁	Liaoning	72.14	62.10	54.24
吉 林	Jilin	62.64	53.35	49.68
黑 龙 江	Heilongjiang	65.61	55.56	51.54
上 海	Shanghai	89.30	89.30	88.31
江 苏	Jiangsu	73.44	60.22	41.49
浙 江	Zhejiang	72.17	61.62	48.67
安 徽	Anhui	58.33	43.01	27.81
福 建	Fujian	68.75	57.09	41.57
江 西	Jiangxi	60.44	44.06	27.67
山 东	Shandong	63.05	49.70	38.00
河 南	Henan	55.43	38.50	23.20
湖 北	Hubei	62.89	49.70	40.22
湖 南	Hunan	58.76	43.30	29.75
广 东	Guangdong	74.15	66.18	55.00
广 西	Guangxi	54.20	40.00	28.15
海 南	Hainan	60.27	49.80	40.11
重 庆	Chongqing	69.46	53.02	33.09
四 川	Sichuan	56.73	40.18	26.69
贵 州	Guizhou	53.15	33.81	23.87
云 南	Yunnan	50.05	34.70	23.36
西 藏	Tibet	35.73	22.67	18.93
陕 西	Shaanxi	62.66	45.76	32.26
甘 肃	Gansu	52.23	35.97	24.01
青 海	Qinghai	60.08	44.72	34.76
宁 夏	Ningxia	64.96	47.90	32.43
新 疆	Xinjiang	56.53	43.01	33.82

注：2000 年、2010 年数据取自《2010 年第六次全国人口普查主要数据》，国务院人口普查办公室编。
Note: The data on 2000 and 2010 are obtained from *Major Figures on 2010 Population Census of China*, edited by the National Population Census Office.

16. 2020 年人口普查县级以上地理区域 Geographic Units above County Level at 2020 Population Census

单位：个

(unit)

地 区 Region	地级单位 Number of Units at Prefecture Level			县级单位 Number of Units at County Level			
	合计 Total	地级市 City	地区 Prefecture	合计 Total	区 District	县级市 City	县及其他 County
总 计 Total	333	293	40	2990	970	387	1633
北 京 Beijing	0	0	0	16	16	0	0
天 津 Tianjin	0	0	0	16	16	0	0
河 北 Hebei	11	11	0	190	49	21	120
山 西 Shanxi	11	11	0	122	26	11	85
内 蒙 古 Inner Mongolia	12	9	3	108	23	11	74
辽 宁 Liaoning	14	14	0	100	59	16	25
吉 林 Jilin	9	8	1	69	21	20	28
黑 龙 江 Heilongjiang	13	12	1	127	54	21	52
上 海 Shanghai	0	0	0	16	16	0	0
江 苏 Jiangsu	13	13	0	107	55	22	30
浙 江 Zhejiang	11	11	0	91	37	20	34
安 徽 Anhui	16	16	0	120	44	9	67
福 建 Fujian	9	9	0	85	29	12	44
江 西 Jiangxi	11	11	0	100	27	12	61
山 东 Shandong	16	16	0	153	58	26	69
河 南 Henan	17	17	0	182	53	22	107
湖 北 Hubei	13	12	1	105	39	25	41
湖 南 Hunan	14	13	1	137	36	18	83
广 东 Guangdong	21	21	0	122	65	20	37
广 西 Guangxi	14	14	0	111	41	9	61
海 南 Hainan	4	4	0	26	8	5	13
重 庆 Chongqing	0	0	0	38	26	0	12
四 川 Sichuan	21	18	3	186	55	18	113
贵 州 Guizhou	9	6	3	88	16	9	63
云 南 Yunnan	16	8	8	129	17	17	95
西 藏 Tibet	7	6	1	78	8	0	70
陕 西 Shaanxi	10	10	0	107	30	6	71
甘 肃 Gansu	14	12	2	87	17	5	65
青 海 Qinghai	8	2	6	45	7	4	34
宁 夏 Ningxia	5	5	0	22	9	2	11
新 疆 Xinjiang	14	4	10	107	13	26	68



2020 年第七次

全国人口普查主要数据

第三部分

2020 年第七次全国人口普查公报

Part Three

Communiqués of the Seventh National
Population Census



中国人口普查
CHINA POPULATION CENSUS

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第一号)

——第七次全国人口普查工作基本情况

国家统计局

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室

2021 年 5 月 11 日

根据《中华人民共和国统计法》《全国人口普查条例》规定和《国务院关于开展第七次全国人口普查的通知》(国发〔2019〕24号)要求,我国进行了第七次全国人口普查^[2]。一年多以来,在以习近平总书记为核心的党中央坚强领导下,在各地各有关部门的大力支持下,在全国各级普查机构和普查人员的共同努力下,在广大普查对象的积极配合下,第七次全国人口普查圆满完成普查现场登记和普查主要数据的汇总评估工作,取得重大成果和显著成效。

一、领导高度重视

习近平总书记参加人口普查现场登记并发表重要讲话,明确指出第七次全国人口普查是新时代开展的一次重大国情国力调查,是党和国家工作中的一件大事。李克强、栗战书、汪洋、王沪宁、赵乐际、韩正、王岐山等中央领导同志在中南海分别参加人口普查登记。李克强总理对人口普查工作作出重要指示。国务院成立了由韩正副总理担任组长的第七次全国人口普查领导小组,领导小组办公室设在国家统计局,由25个部门组成,全国乡镇、街道和县级以上各级人民政府均建立普查机构,为普查工作开展提供了坚实的组织保障。地方各级政府全面加强组织领导,精心组织实施,确保人员到位、措施到位、经费到位。各成员单位积极主动履职,充分发挥各自职能,提供多方保障,确保了普查的顺利实施。

二、科学制定方案

按照“科学与可行、需要与可能、继承与创新”的原则,国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室(以下简称领导小组办公室)借鉴历次普查经验,广泛征求多方意见,切实加强顶层设计。在全国组织开展了6项专项试点和1项综合试点,着力提高普查的科学性、规范性和可操作性。研究制定了《第七次全国人口普查方案》和7项工作实施细则,对普查内容、普查方法,以及普查各个

环节的工作流程、工作任务和工作要求作了明确规定，为人口普查工作有序开展提供了制度性保障。

三、坚持依法普查

把依法依规普查贯穿于人口普查全过程各方面，深入贯彻《关于深化统计管理体制提高统计数据真实性的意见》《统计违纪违法责任人处分处理建议办法》《防范和惩治统计造假弄虚作假督察工作规定》，认真实施《全国人口普查条例》，严格落实普查方案的各项要求，严肃普查纪律。将人口普查工作落实情况作为统计督察重要内容，加大统计执法监督力度，依法查处普查违法违纪行为，确保普查数据真实准确。

四、着力普查创新

为提高普查工作质量和效率，领导小组办公室充分利用信息化技术手段，对普查内容和普查方式进行创新。全面采用电子化数据采集方式，由普查员使用电子设备采集，实时直接上报数据；实现普查对象通过互联网进行自主填报；强化部门行政记录和大数据的应用；充分利用互联网云技术、云服务和云应用完成数据处理工作，按照国家网络安全三级等保标准对普查数据采集、传输、存储进行安全管理，确保公民个人信息安全；首次对 700 多万普查人员实行线上集中统一管理。

五、精心组织登记

组织各级普查机构认真选聘普查人员，强化各级培训，确保“两员”经考试合格后上岗。按时完成软件开发、户口整顿、区划绘图、入户摸底等前期准备工作。新冠肺炎疫情发生后，领导小组办公室及时研究疫情对人口普查工作的影响，制定工作预案，调整工作进度，扎实推进普查工作。从 2020 年 11 月 1 日到 12 月 10 日，全国 700 多万普查人员严格执行普查方案，认真落实常态化疫情防控的各项要求，对全国所有家庭和人口进行了全面普查，圆满完成普查入户登记任务。

六、确保数据质量

第七次全国人口普查实行严格的质量控制制度，建立健全普查数据追溯和问责机制，确保普查数据可核查、可追溯、可问责。充分利用部门行政记录和企业大数据，对普查数据开展精细化比对核查。各级普查机构严格执行质量控制要求，认真开展质量验收，确保普查各阶段工作质量。为客观全面评价全国人口普查登记质量，领导小组办公室统一组织了事后质量抽查，结果显示，第七次全国人口普查人口漏登率为 0.05%，普查结果真实可靠。

七、全面摸清家底

第七次全国人口普查全面查清了我国人口数量、结构、分布等方面情况，掌握了人口变化的趋势性特征，为完善我国人口发展战略和政策体系、制定经济社会发展规划、推动经济高质量发展提供了准确统计信息支持。这次普查，既摸清了我国人口总量，掌握了人口规模的变化趋势；也查清

了人口结构和分布状况、人口迁移流动状况，反映了人口结构演变和人口社会变迁等情况。

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 普查标准时点为 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时，普查对象是普查标准时点在中华人民共和国境内的自然人以及在中华人民共和国境外但未定居的中国公民，不包括在中华人民共和国境内短期停留的境外人员。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 1)

—Basic Situation of the Seventh National Population Census

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

In accordance with the *Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Regulations on National Population Census* and the *Notice of the State Council on Conducting the Seventh National Population Census [NO. (2019) 24]*, China carried out its Seventh National Population Census^[2]. For more than a year, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, with the strong support of all regions and all government departments, the concerted efforts made by census agencies and census staff at all levels across the country and the active participation of census respondents, the Seventh National Population Census made significant achievements and delivered remarkable outcomes with field enumeration and the aggregation and evaluation of the main data successfully completed.

I. Great Importance Attached by Leaders

General Secretary Xi Jinping participated in the on-site registration of the census and delivered an important speech, clearly pointing out that the Seventh National Population Census was a major survey of national conditions and strength in the new era and a major event for the Party and the country. Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng, Wang Qishan and other CPC senior officials participated in the population census registration at Zhongnanhai respectively. Premier Li Keqiang gave important instructions on population census. The State Council established a leading group for the Seventh National Population Census with Vice Premier Han Zheng as the group leader. The Leading Group consists

of 25 line ministries with its office set up at the National Bureau of Statistics. All governments at town, street community and county levels and above across the country set up census agencies, providing a solid organizational backing for conducting the census. Local governments at all levels comprehensively strengthened organization and management, meticulously organized and implemented the census, and ensured that the staff, measures and funds were all in place. All members actively fulfilled their duties with functions fully played, and provided multiple support to ensure the successful implementation of the census.

II. Scientific Formulation of the Program

Upholding the principle of “scientific and feasible approach, demands and capabilities, inheritance and innovation”, the Office of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census (hereinafter referred to as the “Office of the Leading Group”) drew on experience from previous censuses, solicited opinions extensively and strengthened top-down design. Six special pilots and one comprehensive pilot were organized nationwide, with a view to conduct a more scientific, standard and operable census. The Office of the Leading Group formulated the Program for the Seventh National Population Census and 7 detailed rules for implementation, regulating the contents and methods of the census as well as the workflow, tasks and requirements of all the steps explicitly to provide institutional guarantee for conducting the population census in an orderly way.

III. Census by Law

The law and regulations were followed throughout the whole process of the population census. *Opinions on Deepening the Reform of Statistical Management System to Improve the Authenticity of Statistical Data*, *Suggestions on the Treatment of Liable Persons Violating the Statistical Law and Disciplines*, and *Regulations on Prevention and Punishment of Statistical Fraud and Data Falsification* were thoroughly implemented. The *Regulation on the Seventh National Population Census* was earnestly implemented, all the requirements in the census program were strictly complied with, and the census discipline was thoroughly enforced. The implementation of population census was taken as an important work of statistical inspection with strengthened statistical law enforcement and supervision and the violation of laws and disciplines was dealt with in accordance with the law so as to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of census data.

IV. Focus on Census Innovation

To improve the quality and efficiency of the census, the Office of the Leading Group fully deployed information technologies to innovate the contents and methods of the census. Digital data collection was fully adopted as enumerators collected data and transmitted them in real time through electronic devices.

Respondents were allowed to fill in and submit questionnaires online. The application of administrative records and big data was strengthened. Technologies such as cloud technology, cloud services and cloud application of the internet were fully applied in the data processing and the census data were collected, transmitted and stored under the National Cybersecurity Multi-Level Protection Scheme (security level 3) so as to ensure the security of citizens' individual information. For the first time, over seven million census staff were under centralized online management.

V. Carefully Organize the Enumeration

Census agencies at all levels carefully selected and recruited census staff. Training was strengthened at all levels to ensure that supervisors and enumerators passed the examination before starting to work. Preparation work such as software development, verification and update of household registration, demarcation and mapping, and preliminary surveys was completed on time. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office of the Leading Group conducted a timely study on the impact of the pandemic on the population census, made contingency plans, rearranged work schedule, and advanced the census solidly. From November 1st to December 10th, 2020, over seven million census staff successfully completed the field enumeration of the census covering all households and residents by rigorously following the census programs and the requirements of the regular epidemic prevention and control.

VI. Assure Data Quality

With a strict quality control system, the Seventh National Population Census established and improved the census data tracing and accountability mechanism to ensure the verifiability, traceability and accountability of the data. The census data were cross-checked elaborately with administrative records and big data of enterprises. Upholding strict quality control requirements, census agencies at all levels carried out quality validation and acceptance to ensure the quality at every stage of the census. The Office of the Leading Group organized the post enumeration survey to have a objective and holistic assessment of the quality of the census. Results showed that the census results were reliable with an undercount rate of 0.05 percent.

VII. Provide a Clear Picture of the National Population

The Seventh National Population Census has offered a good understanding of the size, structure and distribution of China's population and mapped the trends of demographic changes. It has provided accurate statistical information support for the improvement of China's population development strategy and policy system, the formulation of economic and social development plans and the promotion of the high-quality economic development. The census has not only provided a clear picture of the total Chinese population and

the trends of change of population size, but also the population structure and distribution and the population migration, which reflect the evolution of the population structure and the demographic and social changes.

Notes:

1. All figures in the Communiqué are preliminary results.
2. The reference time of the census is 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020. The population census covers all natural persons residing in the territory of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese citizens residing outside but not permanently settled down in locations beyond the territory of the People's Republic of China at the census reference time, excluding foreigners temporarily staying in the territory of the People's Republic of China.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第二号)

——全国人口情况

国家统计局

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室

2021 年 5 月 11 日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果，现将 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时我国人口的基本情况公布如下：

一、总人口

全国总人口^[2]为 1443497378 人，其中：

普查登记的大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口共 1411778724 人；

香港特别行政区人口^[3]为 7474200 人；

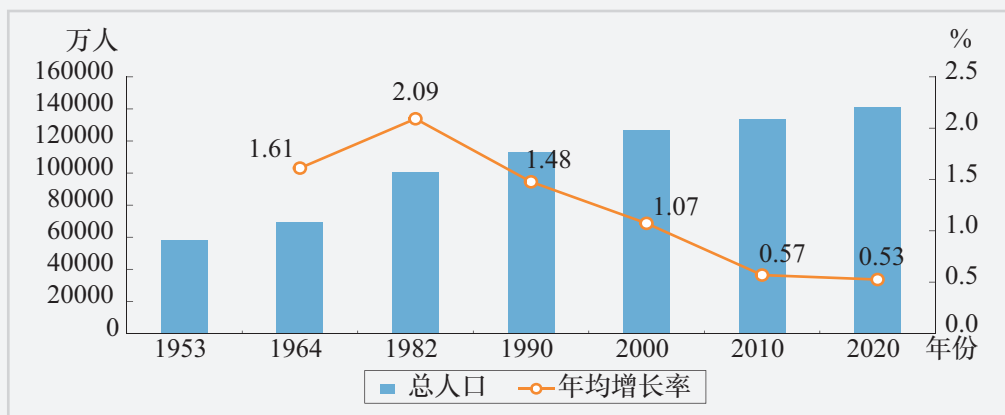
澳门特别行政区人口^[4]为 683218 人；

台湾地区人口^[5]为 23561236 人。

二、人口增长

全国人口^[6]与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查的 1339724852 人相比，增加 72053872 人，增长 5.38%，年平均增长率为 0.53%。

图 2-1 历次人口普查全国人口及年均增长率



三、户别人口

全国共有家庭户^[7]494157423户，集体户28531842户，家庭户人口为1292809300人，集体户人口为118969424人。平均每个家庭户的人口为2.62人，比2010年第六次全国人口普查的3.10人减少0.48人。

四、民族人口

全国人口中，汉族人口为1286311334人，占91.11%；各少数民族人口为125467390人，占8.89%。与2010年第六次全国人口普查相比，汉族人口增加60378693人，增长4.93%；各少数民族人口增加11675179人，增长10.26%。

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 全国总人口包括大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口、香港特别行政区人口、澳门特别行政区人口和台湾地区人口。

[3] 香港特别行政区的人口数为香港特别行政区政府提供的2020年底的数据。

[4] 澳门特别行政区的人口数为澳门特别行政区政府提供的2020年底的数据。

[5] 台湾地区的人口数为台湾地区有关主管部门公布的2020年底的户籍登记人口数据。

[6] 全国人口是指大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在31个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

[7] 家庭户是指以家庭成员关系为主、居住一处共同生活的人组成的户。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 2)

—Basic Information of the National Population

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the basic information of the national population at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Total Population

The total population of China^[2] was 1443497378 persons, of which:

The population of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and the servicemen of the Chinese mainland through census enumeration was 1411778724 persons;

The population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region^[3] was 7474200 persons;

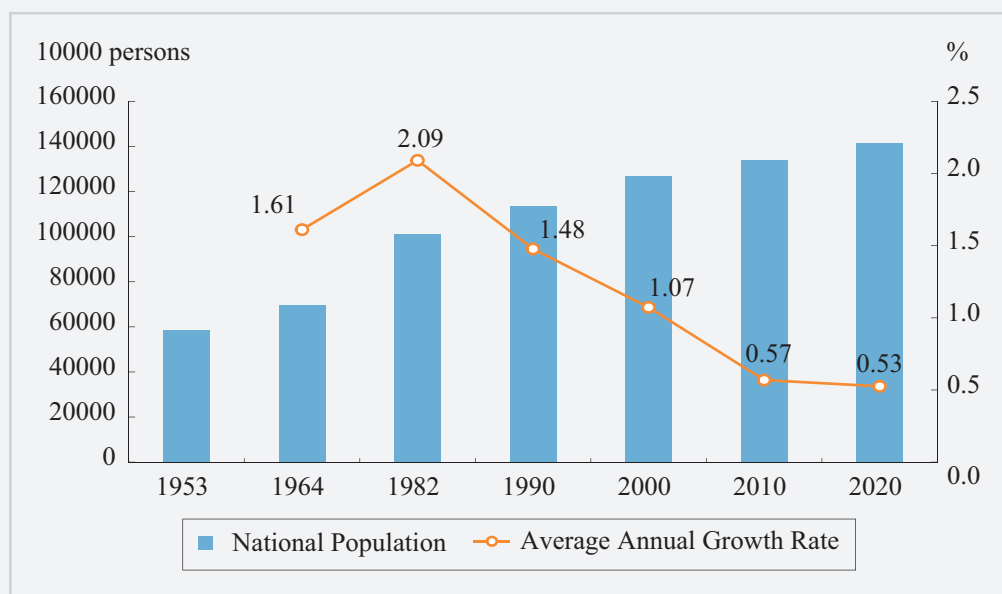
The population of Macao Special Administrative Region^[4] was 683218 persons;

The population of Taiwan^[5] was 23561236 persons.

II. Population Growth

Compared with the population of 1339724852 from the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the national population^[6] increased by 72053872 persons, or 5.38 percent. The average annual growth rate was 0.53 percent.

Figure 2-1 National Population of Each Population
Census and Average Annual Growth Rate



III. Population by Household Types

In the country, there were 494157423 family households^[7] with 1292809300 persons and 28531842 collective households with 118969424 persons. The average size of family household was 2.62 persons, or 0.48 person less as compared with the 3.10 persons in the Sixth National Population Census in 2010.

IV. Population of Ethnic Groups

Of the national population, 1286311334 persons or 91.11 percent were of the Han ethnic group and 125467390 persons or 8.89 percent were of ethnic minorities. Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the population of the Han ethnic group increased by 60378693 persons, or 4.93 percent; while the population of ethnic minorities increased by 11675179 persons, or 10.26 percent.

Notes:

1. All figures in the Communiqué are preliminary results.
2. The total population of China includes the population of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland and the population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan.
3. Population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region refers to data at the end of 2020 provided by Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government.
4. Population of Macao Special Administrative Region refers to data at the end of 2020 provided by Macao Special

Administrative Region government.

5.Population of Taiwan refers to registered population at the end of 2020 released by relevant authorities of Taiwan.

6.The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

7.Family households refers to households consisting of persons, bonded by family relations, staying under the same roof and sharing living arrangement.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第三号)

——地区人口情况

国家统计局
国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室
2021年5月11日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将2020年11月1日零时我国大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市(以下简称省份)的常住人口^[2]有关数据公布如下:

一、地区人口

31个省份中,人口超过1亿人的省份有2个,在5000万人至1亿人之间的省份有9个,在1000万人至5000万人之间的省份有17个,少于1000万人的省份有3个。其中,人口居前五位省份合计人口占全国人口^[3]比重为35.09%。

分区域^[4]看,东部地区人口为563717119人,占39.93%;中部地区人口为364694362人,占25.83%;西部地区人口为382852295人,占27.12%;东北地区人口为98514948人,占6.98%。

表 3-1 各地区人口

单位：人、%

地 区	人口数	比重 ^[6]	
		2020 年	2010 年
全 国 ^[5]	1411778724	100.00	100.00
北 京	21893095	1.55	1.46
天 津	13866009	0.98	0.97
河 北	74610235	5.28	5.36
山 西	34915616	2.47	2.67
内 蒙 古	24049155	1.70	1.84
辽 宁	42591407	3.02	3.27
吉 林	24073453	1.71	2.05
黑 龙 江	31850088	2.26	2.86
上 海	24870895	1.76	1.72
江 苏	84748016	6.00	5.87
浙 江	64567588	4.57	4.06
安 徽	61027171	4.32	4.44
福 建	41540086	2.94	2.75
江 西	45188635	3.20	3.33
山 东	101527453	7.19	7.15
河 南	99365519	7.04	7.02
湖 北	57752557	4.09	4.27
湖 南	66444864	4.71	4.90
广 东	126012510	8.93	7.79
广 西	50126804	3.55	3.44
海 南	10081232	0.71	0.65
重 庆	32054159	2.27	2.15
四 川	83674866	5.93	6.00
贵 州	38562148	2.73	2.59
云 南	47209277	3.34	3.43
西 藏	3648100	0.26	0.22
陕 西	39528999	2.80	2.79
甘 肃	25019831	1.77	1.91
青 海	5923957	0.42	0.42
宁 夏	7202654	0.51	0.47
新 疆	25852345	1.83	1.63
现役军人	2000000		

二、地区人口变化

与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比，31 个省份中，有 25 个省份人口增加。人口增长较多的 5 个省份依次为：广东、浙江、江苏、山东、河南，分别增加 21709378 人、10140697 人、6088113 人、5734388 人、5341952 人。

分区域看，与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比，东部地区人口所占比重上升 2.15 个百分点，中部地区人口所占比重下降 0.79 个百分点，西部地区人口所占比重上升 0.22 个百分点，东北地区人口所占比重下降 1.20 个百分点。

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。部分数据因四舍五入的原因，存在总计与分项合计不等的情况。

[2] 常住人口包括：居住在本乡镇街道且户口在本乡镇街道或户口待定的人；居住在本乡镇街道且离开户口登记地所在的乡镇街道半年以上的人；户口在本乡镇街道且外出不满半年或在境外工作学习的人。

[3] 全国人口是指大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

[4] 东部地区是指北京、天津、河北、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东和海南 10 省（市）；中部地区是指山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北和湖南 6 省；西部地区是指内蒙古、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏和新疆 12 省（区、市）；东北地区是指辽宁、吉林和黑龙江 3 省。

[5] 本表全国合计不包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区和台湾地区的人口数。

[6] 指各省、自治区、直辖市的常住人口占全国人口的比重。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 3) —Population by Region

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the data of permanent residents^[2] in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government (hereinafter referred to as provinces) of the Chinese mainland at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Population by Region

Among 31 provinces, there were 2 provinces with a population of more than 100 million, 9 provinces with a population between 50 million and 100 million, 17 provinces with a population between 10 million and 50 million, and 3 provinces with a population less than 10 million. Of which, the population of the top five provinces accounted for 35.09 percent of the national population^[3].

In terms of regions^[4], the population in the eastern region was 563717119, accounting for 39.93 percent; the population in the central areas was 364694362, accounting for 25.83 percent; the population in the western region was 382852295, accounting for 27.12 percent; the population in the northeastern region was 98514948, accounting for 6.98 percent.

Table 3-1 Population by Region

Unit: person, percent

Region	Population	Proportion ^[6]	
		2020	2010
National^[5]	1411778724	100.00	100.00
Beijing	21893095	1.55	1.46
Tianjin	13866009	0.98	0.97
Hebei	74610235	5.28	5.36
Shanxi	34915616	2.47	2.67
Inner Mongolia	24049155	1.70	1.84
Liaoning	42591407	3.02	3.27
Jilin	24073453	1.71	2.05
Heilongjiang	31850088	2.26	2.86
Shanghai	24870895	1.76	1.72
Jiangsu	84748016	6.00	5.87
Zhejiang	64567588	4.57	4.06
Anhui	61027171	4.32	4.44
Fujian	41540086	2.94	2.75
Jiangxi	45188635	3.20	3.33
Shandong	101527453	7.19	7.15
Henan	99365519	7.04	7.02
Hubei	57752557	4.09	4.27
Hunan	66444864	4.71	4.90
Guangdong	126012510	8.93	7.79
Guangxi	50126804	3.55	3.44
Hainan	10081232	0.71	0.65
Chongqing	32054159	2.27	2.15
Sichuan	83674866	5.93	6.00
Guizhou	38562148	2.73	2.59
Yunnan	47209277	3.34	3.43
Tibet	3648100	0.26	0.22
Shaanxi	39528999	2.80	2.79
Gansu	25019831	1.77	1.91
Qinghai	5923957	0.42	0.42
Ningxia	7202654	0.51	0.47
Xinjiang	25852345	1.83	1.63
Servicemen	2000000		

II.Regional Population Changes

Compared with the results from the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, of the 31 provinces, 25 provinces had an increase in population. The 5 provinces with larger population growth were Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan, an increase of 21709378, 10140697, 6088113, 5734388, and 5341952 persons respectively.

In terms of regions, compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the proportion of the population in the eastern region increased by 2.15 percentage points, that in the central areas decreased by 0.79 percentage point, that in the western region increased by 0.22 percentage point, and that in the northeastern region decreased by 1.20 percentage points.

Notes:

1. All figures in the Communiqué are preliminary results. Due to the rounding-off reasons, the subentries may not add up to the aggregate totals.

2. Permanent Residents include people living in the current town/street where their household registration is located or with their household registration to be settled; people living in the current town/street and leaving the town/street of their household registration for over 6 months; people leaving the town/street of their household registration for less than 6 months or working or studying overseas, with their household registration located in the current town/street.

3. The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

4.The eastern region includes 10 provinces (municipalities), namely Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, and Hainan; the central areas include 6 provinces of Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan; the western region includes 12 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), namely Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang; the northeastern region includes 3 provinces, namely Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang.

5. The national total in this table does not include population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region or Taiwan Area.

6. It refers to the proportion of permanent residents of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to the national population.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第四号)

——人口性别构成情况

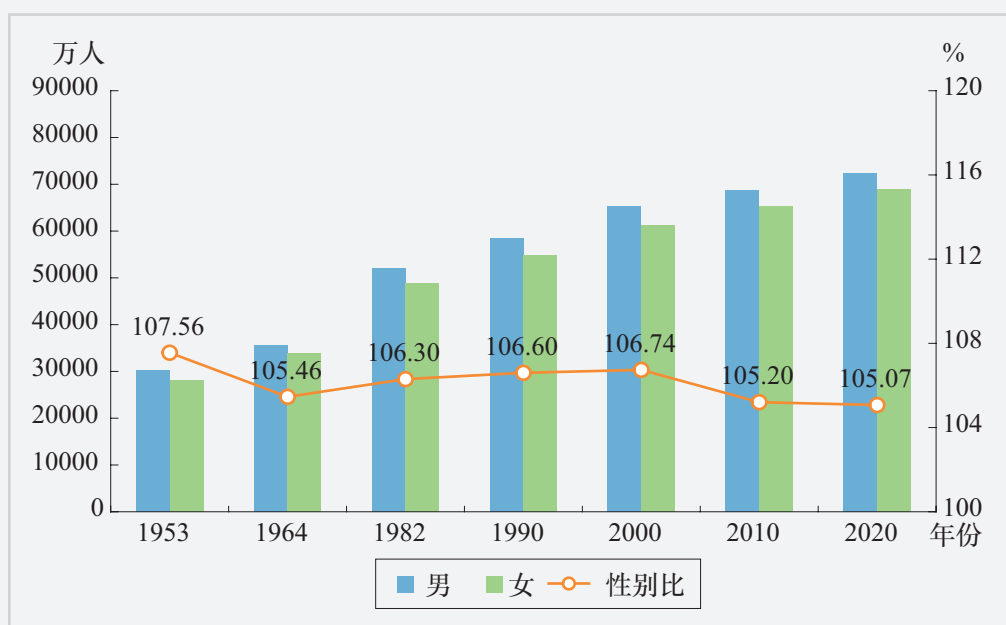
国家统计局
国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室
2021年5月11日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将2020年11月1日零时我国大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市(以下简称省份)和现役军人的人口性别构成情况公布如下:

一、全国人口性别构成

全国人口^[2]中,男性人口为723339956人,占51.24%;女性人口为688438768人,占48.76%。总人口性别比(以女性为100,男性对女性的比例)为105.07,与2010年第六次全国人口普查基本持平。

图 4-1 历次人口普查人口性别构成



二、地区人口性别构成

31 个省份中，总人口性别比在 100 以下的省份有 2 个，在 100 至 105 之间的省份有 17 个，在 105 至 110 之间的省份有 9 个，在 110 以上的省份有 3 个。

表 4-1 各地区人口性别构成

单位：%

地 区	比重		性别比
	男	女	
全 国	51.24	48.76	105.07
北 京	51.14	48.86	104.65
天 津	51.53	48.47	106.31
河 北	50.50	49.50	102.02
山 西	50.99	49.01	104.06
内 蒙 古	51.04	48.96	104.26
辽 宁	49.92	50.08	99.70
吉 林	49.92	50.08	99.69
黑 龙 江	50.09	49.91	100.35
上 海	51.77	48.23	107.33
江 苏	50.78	49.22	103.15
浙 江	52.16	47.84	109.04
安 徽	50.97	49.03	103.94
福 建	51.68	48.32	106.94
江 西	51.60	48.40	106.62
山 东	50.66	49.34	102.67
河 南	50.15	49.85	100.60
湖 北	51.42	48.58	105.83
湖 南	51.16	48.84	104.77
广 东	53.07	46.93	113.08
广 西	51.70	48.30	107.04
海 南	53.02	46.98	112.86
重 庆	50.55	49.45	102.21
四 川	50.54	49.46	102.19
贵 州	51.10	48.90	104.50
云 南	51.73	48.27	107.16
西 藏	52.45	47.55	110.32
陕 西	51.17	48.83	104.79
甘 肃	50.76	49.24	103.10
青 海	51.21	48.79	104.97
宁 夏	50.94	49.06	103.83
新 疆	51.66	48.34	106.85

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 全国人口指大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 4)

—Sex Composition

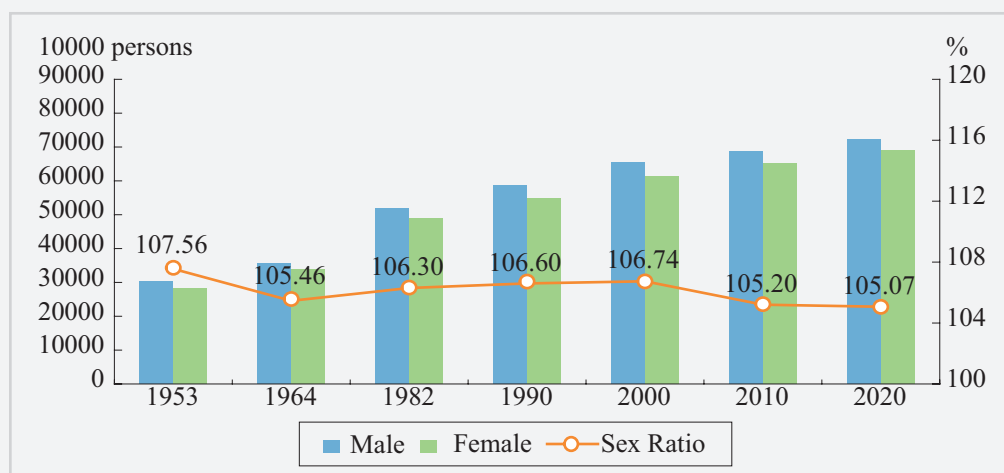
National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the information of sex composition in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government (hereinafter referred to as provinces) and the servicemen of the Chinese mainland at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Sex Composition of the National Population

Of the national population^[2], 723339956 persons or 51.24 percent were males, while 688438768 persons or 48.76 percent were females. The sex ratio (female=100, male to female) was 105.07, basically the same as the result of the Sixth National Population Census in 2010.

Figure 4-1 Sex Composition of the National Population in Each Census



II. Sex Composition by Region

Among 31 provinces, there are 2 provinces with a sex ratio below 100, 17 provinces between 100 and 105, 9 provinces between 105 and 110, and 3 provinces above 110.

Table 4-1 Sex Composition by Region

Unit: percent

Region	Proportion		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	
National	51.24	48.76	105.07
Beijing	51.14	48.86	104.65
Tianjin	51.53	48.47	106.31
Hebei	50.50	49.50	102.02
Shanxi	50.99	49.01	104.06
Inner Mongolia	51.04	48.96	104.26
Liaoning	49.92	50.08	99.70
Jilin	49.92	50.08	99.69
Heilongjiang	50.09	49.91	100.35
Shanghai	51.77	48.23	107.33
Jiangsu	50.78	49.22	103.15
Zhejiang	52.16	47.84	109.04
Anhui	50.97	49.03	103.94
Fujian	51.68	48.32	106.94
Jiangxi	51.60	48.40	106.62
Shandong	50.66	49.34	102.67
Henan	50.15	49.85	100.60
Hubei	51.42	48.58	105.83
Hunan	51.16	48.84	104.77
Guangdong	53.07	46.93	113.08
Guangxi	51.70	48.30	107.04
Hainan	53.02	46.98	112.86
Chongqing	50.55	49.45	102.21
Sichuan	50.54	49.46	102.19
Guizhou	51.10	48.90	104.50
Yunnan	51.73	48.27	107.16
Tibet	52.45	47.55	110.32
Shaanxi	51.17	48.83	104.79
Gansu	50.76	49.24	103.10
Qinghai	51.21	48.79	104.97
Ningxia	50.94	49.06	103.83
Xinjiang	51.66	48.34	106.85

Notes:

1.All figures in the Communiqué are preliminary results.

2.The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第五号)

——人口年龄构成情况

国家统计局
国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室
2021 年 5 月 11 日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时我国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市(以下简称省份)和现役军人的人口年龄构成情况公布如下:

一、全国人口年龄构成

全国人口^[2]中,0—14 岁^[3]人口为 253383938 人,占 17.95%;15—59 岁人口为 894376020 人,占 63.35%;60 岁及以上人口为 264018766 人,占 18.70%,其中 65 岁及以上人口为 190635280 人,占 13.50%。与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比,0—14 岁人口的比重上升 1.35 个百分点,15—59 岁人口的比重下降 6.79 个百分点,60 岁及以上人口的比重上升 5.44 个百分点,65 岁及以上人口的比重上升 4.63 个百分点。

表 5-1 全国人口年龄构成

单位:人、%		
年龄	人口数	比重
总计	1411778724	100.00
0—14 岁	253383938	17.95
15—59 岁	894376020	63.35
60 岁及以上	264018766	18.70
其中:65 岁及以上	190635280	13.50

二、地区人口年龄构成

31 个省份中，15-59 岁人口比重在 65% 以上的省份有 13 个，在 60%-65% 之间的省份有 15 个，在 60% 以下的省份有 3 个。

除西藏外，其他 30 个省份 65 岁及以上老年人口比重均超过 7%，其中，12 个省份 65 岁及以上老年人口比重超过 14%。

表 5-2 各地区人口年龄构成

单位：%

地 区	比重			
	0-14 岁	15-59 岁	60 岁及以上	其中：65 岁及以上
全 国	17.95	63.35	18.70	13.50
北 京	11.84	68.53	19.63	13.30
天 津	13.47	64.87	21.66	14.75
河 北	20.22	59.92	19.85	13.92
山 西	16.35	64.72	18.92	12.90
内 蒙 古	14.04	66.17	19.78	13.05
辽 宁	11.12	63.16	25.72	17.42
吉 林	11.71	65.23	23.06	15.61
黑 龙 江	10.32	66.46	23.22	15.61
上 海	9.80	66.82	23.38	16.28
江 苏	15.21	62.95	21.84	16.20
浙 江	13.45	67.86	18.70	13.27
安 徽	19.24	61.96	18.79	15.01
福 建	19.32	64.70	15.98	11.10
江 西	21.96	61.17	16.87	11.89
山 东	18.78	60.32	20.90	15.13
河 南	23.14	58.79	18.08	13.49
湖 北	16.31	63.26	20.42	14.59
湖 南	19.52	60.60	19.88	14.81
广 东	18.85	68.80	12.35	8.58
广 西	23.63	59.69	16.69	12.20
海 南	19.97	65.38	14.65	10.43
重 庆	15.91	62.22	21.87	17.08
四 川	16.10	62.19	21.71	16.93
贵 州	23.97	60.65	15.38	11.56
云 南	19.57	65.52	14.91	10.75
西 藏	24.53	66.95	8.52	5.67
陕 西	17.33	63.46	19.20	13.32
甘 肃	19.40	63.57	17.03	12.58
青 海	20.81	67.04	12.14	8.68
宁 夏	20.38	66.09	13.52	9.62
新 疆	22.46	66.26	11.28	7.76

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。部分数据因四舍五入的原因，存在总计与分项合计不等的情况。

[2] 全国人口是指大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

[3] 0—15 岁人口为 268707162 人，16—59 岁人口为 879052796 人。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 5) —Age Composition

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the information of age composition of the population in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government (hereinafter referred to as provinces) and the servicemen of the Chinese mainland at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Age Composition of the National Population

Of the national population^[2], 253383938 persons were in the age group of 0-14^[3], accounting for 17.95 percent; 894376020 persons in the age group of 15-59, accounting for 63.35 percent and 264018766 persons in the age group of 60 and over, accounting for 18.70 percent; of which, 190635280 persons were in the age group of 65 and over, accounting for 13.50 percent. As compared with the results of the Sixth National Population Census conducted in 2010, the share of people in the age group of 0-14 was up by 1.35 percentage points, that of the age group of 15-59 was down by 6.79 percentage points, that of the age group of 60 and over was up by 5.44 percentage points and that of the age group of 65 and over was up by 4.63 percentage points.

Table 5-1 Age Composition of the National Population

Unit: person, percent

Age	Population	Proportion
Total	1411778724	100.00
0-14	253383938	17.95
15-59	894376020	63.35
60 and Over	264018766	18.70
Of which: 65 and Over	190635280	13.50

II. Age Composition of Regional Population

Of the 31 provinces, 13 provinces had the share of people in the age group of 15-59 over 65 percent, 15 provinces between 60 percent to 65 percent and 3 provinces below 60 percent.

The share of people aged 65 and over of the other 30 provinces were all over 7 percent except Tibet and that of 12 provinces were over 14 percent.

Table 5-2 Age Composition of the Regional Population

Unit: percent

Region	Proportion			
	0-14	15-59	60 and Over	Of which: 65 and Over
National	17.95	63.35	18.70	13.50
Beijing	11.84	68.53	19.63	13.30
Tianjin	13.47	64.87	21.66	14.75
Hebei	20.22	59.92	19.85	13.92
Shanxi	16.35	64.72	18.92	12.90
Inner Mongolia	14.04	66.17	19.78	13.05
Liaoning	11.12	63.16	25.72	17.42
Jilin	11.71	65.23	23.06	15.61
Heilongjiang	10.32	66.46	23.22	15.61
Shanghai	9.80	66.82	23.38	16.28
Jiangsu	15.21	62.95	21.84	16.20
Zhejiang	13.45	67.86	18.70	13.27
Anhui	19.24	61.96	18.79	15.01
Fujian	19.32	64.70	15.98	11.10
Jiangxi	21.96	61.17	16.87	11.89
Shandong	18.78	60.32	20.90	15.13
Henan	23.14	58.79	18.08	13.49
Hubei	16.31	63.26	20.42	14.59
Hunan	19.52	60.60	19.88	14.81
Guangdong	18.85	68.80	12.35	8.58
Guangxi	23.63	59.69	16.69	12.20
Hainan	19.97	65.38	14.65	10.43
Chongqing	15.91	62.22	21.87	17.08
Sichuan	16.10	62.19	21.71	16.93
Guizhou	23.97	60.65	15.38	11.56
Yunnan	19.57	65.52	14.91	10.75
Tibet	24.53	66.95	8.52	5.67
Shaanxi	17.33	63.46	19.20	13.32
Gansu	19.40	63.57	17.03	12.58
Qinghai	20.81	67.04	12.14	8.68
Ningxia	20.38	66.09	13.52	9.62
Xinjiang	22.46	66.26	11.28	7.76

Notes:

1.All figures in the Communiqué are preliminary results. Due to the rounding-off reasons, the subentries may not add up to the aggregate totals.

2.The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

3.There were 268707162 persons in the age group of 0-15 and 879052796 persons in the age group of 16-59.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第六号)

——人口受教育情况

国家统计局

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室

2021 年 5 月 11 日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时我国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市(以下简称省份)和现役军人的人口受教育基本情况公布如下:

一、受教育程度人口

全国人口^[2]中,拥有大学(指大专及以上)文化程度的人口为 218360767 人;拥有高中(含中专)文化程度的人口为 213005258 人;拥有初中文化程度的人口为 487163489 人;拥有小学文化程度的人口为 349658828 人(以上各种受教育程度的人包括各类学校的毕业生、肄业生和在校生)。与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比,每 10 万人中拥有大学文化程度的由 8930 人上升为 15467 人;拥有高中文化程度的由 14032 人上升为 15088 人;拥有初中文化程度的由 38788 人下降为 34507 人;拥有小学文化程度的由 26779 人下降为 24767 人。

表 6-1 各地区每 10 万人口中拥有的各类受教育程度人数

单位：人 / 10 万人

地 区	大学 (大专及以上)	高中(含中专)	初中	小学
全 国	15467	15088	34507	24767
北 京	41980	17593	23289	10503
天 津	26940	17719	32294	16123
河 北	12418	13861	39950	24664
山 西	17358	16485	38950	19506
内蒙古	18688	14814	33861	23627
辽 宁	18216	14670	42799	18888
吉 林	16738	17080	38234	22318
黑龙江	14793	15525	42793	21863
上 海	33872	19020	28935	11929
江 苏	18663	16191	33308	22742
浙 江	16990	14555	32706	26384
安 徽	13280	13294	33724	26875
福 建	14148	14212	32218	28031
江 西	11897	15145	35501	27514
山 东	14384	14334	35778	23693
河 南	11744	15239	37518	24557
湖 北	15502	17428	34280	23520
湖 南	12239	17776	35636	25214
广 东	15699	18224	35484	20676
广 西	10806	12962	36388	27855
海 南	13919	15561	40174	19701
重 庆	15412	15956	30582	29894
四 川	13267	13301	31443	31317
贵 州	10952	9951	30464	31921
云 南	11601	10338	29241	35667
西 藏	11019	7051	15757	32108
陕 西	18397	15581	33979	21686
甘 肃	14506	12937	27423	29808
青 海	14880	10568	24344	32725
宁 夏	17340	13432	29717	26111
新 疆	16536	13208	31559	28405

二、平均受教育年限^[3]

与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比，全国人口中，15 岁及以上人口的平均受教育年限由 9.08 年提高至 9.91 年。

31 个省份中，平均受教育年限在 10 年以上的省份有 13 个，在 9 年至 10 年之间的省份有 14 个，在 9 年以下的省份有 4 个。

表 6-2 各地区 15 岁及以上人口平均受教育年限

单位：年

地 区	2020 年	2010 年
全 国	9.91	9.08
北 京	12.64	11.71
天 津	11.29	10.38
河 北	9.84	9.12
山 西	10.45	9.52
内 蒙 古	10.08	9.22
辽 宁	10.34	9.67
吉 林	10.17	9.49
黑 龙 江	9.93	9.36
上 海	11.81	10.73
江 苏	10.21	9.32
浙 江	9.79	8.79
安 徽	9.35	8.28
福 建	9.66	9.02
江 西	9.70	8.86
山 东	9.75	8.97
河 南	9.79	8.95
湖 北	10.02	9.20
湖 南	9.88	9.16
广 东	10.38	9.55
广 西	9.54	8.76
海 南	10.10	9.22
重 庆	9.80	8.75
四 川	9.24	8.35
贵 州	8.75	7.65
云 南	8.82	7.76
西 藏	6.75	5.25
陕 西	10.26	9.36
甘 肃	9.13	8.19
青 海	8.85	7.85
宁 夏	9.81	8.82
新 疆	10.11	9.27

三、文盲人口

全国人口中，文盲人口（15岁及以上不识字的人）为37750200人，与2010年第六次全国人口普查相比，文盲人口减少16906373人，文盲率^[4]由4.08%下降为2.67%，下降1.41个百分点。

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 全国人口是指大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在31个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

[3] 平均受教育年限是将各种受教育程度折算成受教育年限计算平均数得出的，具体的折算标准是：小学=6年，初中=9年，高中=12年，大专及以上=16年。

[4] 文盲率是指大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口15岁及以上不识字人口所占比例。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 6)

—Educational Attainment

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the basic information about the educational attainment of the population in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government (hereinafter referred to as provinces) and the servicemen of the Chinese mainland at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Composition of Educational Attainment

Among the national population^[2], there were 218360767 persons with university education (referring to junior college and above); 213005258 persons with senior secondary school education (including secondary technical school); 487163489 persons with junior secondary school education; and 349658828 persons with primary school education (the persons with various educational attainment levels include graduates, dropouts and students at school). Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the persons with university education per 100,000 persons went up from 8930 to 15467; the persons with senior secondary school education up from 14032 to 15088; the persons with junior secondary school education down from 38788 to 34507; the persons with primary school education down from 26779 to 24767.

Table 6-1 Population with Various Educational Attainment Levels per 100000
Persons by Region

Unit: per 100000 persons

Region	University (Junior College and Above)	Senior Secondary School (including Secondary Technical School)	Junior Secondary School	Primary School
National	15467	15088	34507	24767
Beijing	41980	17593	23289	10503
Tianjin	26940	17719	32294	16123
Hebei	12418	13861	39950	24664
Shanxi	17358	16485	38950	19506
Inner Mongolia	18688	14814	33861	23627
Liaoning	18216	14670	42799	18888
Jilin	16738	17080	38234	22318
Heilongjiang	14793	15525	42793	21863
Shanghai	33872	19020	28935	11929
Jiangsu	18663	16191	33308	22742
Zhejiang	16990	14555	32706	26384
Anhui	13280	13294	33724	26875
Fujian	14148	14212	32218	28031
Jiangxi	11897	15145	35501	27514
Shandong	14384	14334	35778	23693
Henan	11744	15239	37518	24557
Hubei	15502	17428	34280	23520
Hunan	12239	17776	35636	25214
Guangdong	15699	18224	35484	20676
Guangxi	10806	12962	36388	27855
Hainan	13919	15561	40174	19701
Chongqing	15412	15956	30582	29894
Sichuan	13267	13301	31443	31317
Guizhou	10952	9951	30464	31921
Yunnan	11601	10338	29241	35667
Tibet	11019	7051	15757	32108
Shaanxi	18397	15581	33979	21686
Gansu	14506	12937	27423	29808
Qinghai	14880	10568	24344	32725
Ningxia	17340	13432	29717	26111
Xinjiang	16536	13208	31559	28405

II. Average Years of Schooling^[3]

Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, of the national population, the average years of schooling for people aged 15 and above increased from 9.08 years to 9.91 years.

Among the 31 provinces, the average years of schooling were above 10 years in 13 provinces; between 9 and 10 years in 14 provinces; and less than 9 years in 4 provinces.

Table 6-2 Average Years of Schooling for People
Aged 15 and Above by Region

Unit: year

Region	2020	2010
National	9.91	9.08
Beijing	12.64	11.71
Tianjin	11.29	10.38
Hebei	9.84	9.12
Shanxi	10.45	9.52
Inner Mongolia	10.08	9.22
Liaoning	10.34	9.67
Jilin	10.17	9.49
Heilongjiang	9.93	9.36
Shanghai	11.81	10.73
Jiangsu	10.21	9.32
Zhejiang	9.79	8.79
Anhui	9.35	8.28
Fujian	9.66	9.02
Jiangxi	9.70	8.86
Shandong	9.75	8.97
Henan	9.79	8.95
Hubei	10.02	9.20
Hunan	9.88	9.16
Guangdong	10.38	9.55
Guangxi	9.54	8.76
Hainan	10.10	9.22
Chongqing	9.80	8.75
Sichuan	9.24	8.35
Guizhou	8.75	7.65
Yunnan	8.82	7.76
Tibet	6.75	5.25
Shaanxi	10.26	9.36
Gansu	9.13	8.19
Qinghai	8.85	7.85
Ningxia	9.81	8.82
Xinjiang	10.11	9.27

III. Illiterate Population

Of the national population, 37750200 persons were illiterate (people aged 15 and above who cannot read). Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the illiterate population decreased by 16906373, and the illiteracy rate^[4] dropped from 4.08 percent to 2.67 percent, down by 1.41 percentage points.

Notes:

1. All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary results.
2. The national population refers to the population in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.
3. Average years of schooling are means of schooling years converted from the duration of each level of education. Specifically, primary school=6 years, junior secondary school=9 years, senior secondary school=12 years, and junior college and above=16 years.
4. Illiteracy rate refers to the population of 15 years old and above who cannot read divided by the population in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland.

(In case of any differences between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第七号)

——城乡人口和流动人口情况

国家统计局

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室

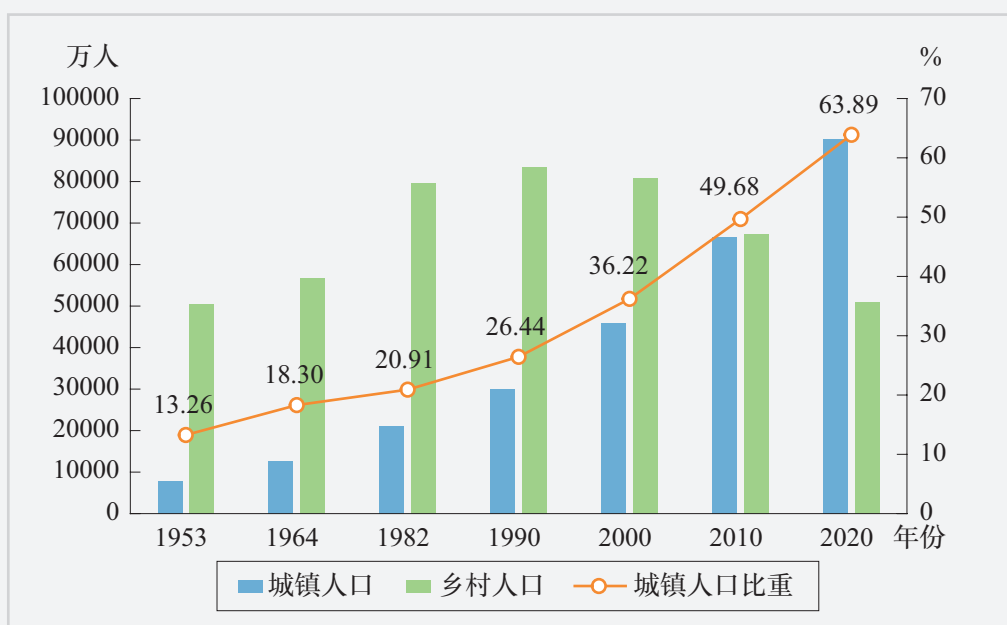
2021 年 5 月 11 日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时我国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口城乡分布及流动情况公布如下:

一、城乡^[2]人口

全国人口^[3]中,居住在城镇的人口为 901991162 人,占 63.89%(2020 年我国户籍人口城镇化率为 45.4%^[4]);居住在乡村的人口为 509787562 人,占 36.11%。与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比,城镇人口增加 236415856 人,乡村人口减少 164361984 人,城镇人口比重上升 14.21 个百分点。

图 7-1 历次人口普查城乡人口



二、流动人口^[5]

全国人口中，人户分离人口^[6]为 492762506 人，其中，市辖区内人户分离^[7]人口为 116945747 人，流动人口为 375816759 人。流动人口中，跨省流动人口为 124837153 人，省内流动人口为 250979606 人。

与 2010 年第六次全国人口普查相比，人户分离人口增加 231376431 人，增长 88.52%；市辖区内人户分离人口增加 76986324 人，增长 192.66%；流动人口增加 154390107 人，增长 69.73%。

注释：

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 城镇、乡村是按国家统计局《统计上划分城乡的规定》划分的。

[3] 全国人口是指大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

[4] 此数据由公安部提供。

[5] 流动人口是指人户分离人口中扣除市辖区内人户分离的人口。

[6] 人户分离人口是指居住地与户口登记地所在的乡镇街道不一致且离开户口登记地半年以上的人口。

[7] 市辖区内人户分离人口是指一个直辖市或地级市所辖的区内和区与区之间，居住地和户口登记地不在同一乡镇街道的人口。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 7) —Urban and Rural Population and Floating Population

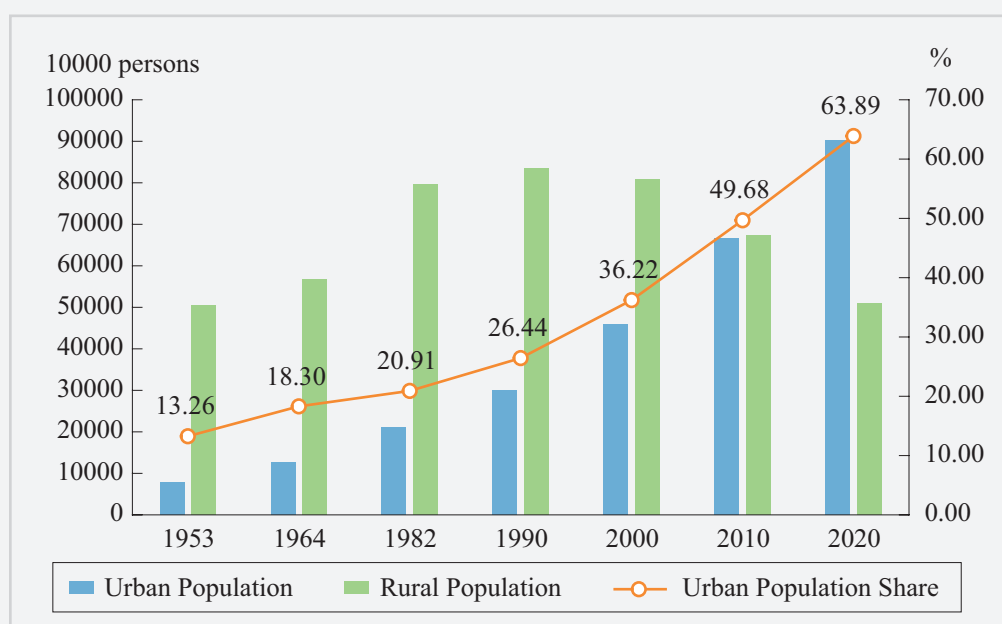
National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the information about the urban and rural distribution and migration of population in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and the servicemen of the Chinese mainland at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020.

I. Urban and Rural^[2] Population

Among the national population^[3], there were 901991162 persons living in urban areas, accounting for 63.89 percent (in 2020, the urbanization rate of household registered population was 45.4 percent^[4]); 509787562 persons living in rural areas, accounting for 36.11 percent. Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the urban population increased by 236415856 and the rural population decreased by 164361984. The urban population share went up by 14.21 percentage points.

Figure 7-1 Urban and Rural Population in
Each Population Census



II. Floating Population^[5]

Of the national population, the number of population who lived in places other than their household registration areas^[6] reached 492762506, of which the population who lived in places other than their household registration but still in the same city^[7] totaled 116945747 and the floating population 375816759. Of the floating population, the population moving to other provinces reached 124837153 and the population moving within the provinces numbered 250979606.

Compared with the Sixth National Population Census in 2010, the population who lived in places other than their household registration areas went up by 231376431, an increase of 88.52 percent; the population who lived in places other than their household registration but still in the same city up by 76986324, an increase of 192.66 percent; and the floating population up by 154390107, an increase of 69.73 percent.

Notes:

1. All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary results.
2. Urban and rural areas are classified based on the Regulation on Classification of Urban and Rural Areas for Statistics issued by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.
3. The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and

foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

4. The data are from the Ministry of Public Security.

5. Floating population refers to the population who live in places other than their household registration excluding those with current residences different from their household registration but still in the same city.

6. Population who live in places other than their household registration areas refers to those whose current residences are different from the registered towns or streets and have been away from there for over 6 months.

7. Population who live in places other than their household registration but still in the same city refers to those whose current residences are different from the registered towns or streets in the same or different district of the same municipality or prefecture-level city.

(In case of any differences between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查公报^[1](第八号)

——接受普查登记的港澳台居民和外籍人员情况

国家统计局
国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室
2021年5月11日

根据第七次全国人口普查结果,现将2020年11月1日零时居住在我国大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市(以下简称省份)接受普查登记的港澳台居民和外籍人员主要数据公布如下:

一、人口数

居住在31个省份并接受普查登记的香港特别行政区居民371380人、澳门特别行政区居民55732人、台湾地区居民157886人,外籍人员845697人,合计1430695人。

二、性别构成

上述人员^[2]中,男性736286人,女性694409人。

其中:香港特别行政区居民,男性为202296人,女性为169084人。澳门特别行政区居民,男性为29067人,女性为26665人。台湾地区居民,男性为102897人,女性为54989人。外籍人员,男性为402026人,女性为443671人。

三、居住时间

上述人员中,居住时间三个月以下的40659人;居住时间三个月至半年的56342人;居住时间半年至一年的166884人;居住时间一年至两年的248174人;居住时间两年至五年的314954人;居住时间五年以上的603682人。

四、来内地(大陆)或来华目的

上述人员中,以商务为目的77008人;以就业为目的444336人;以学习为目的219761人;以定居为目的419517人;以探亲为目的74735人;其他目的195338人。

五、地区分布

上述人员按居住地分,人数排在前十位的省份是:广东418509人,云南379281人,上海163954人,福建106248人,北京62812人,江苏58201人,浙江46189人,广西26043人,山东21829人,辽宁20562人。居住在其他省份的127067人。

注释:

[1] 本公报数据均为初步汇总数据。

[2] 上述人员指普查标准时点居住在我国大陆31个省、自治区、直辖市接受普查登记的港澳台居民和外籍人员,不包括因出差、旅游等原因短期停留的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census^[1] (No. 8)

—Residents from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and Foreigners Registered for the Census

National Bureau of Statistics of China
Office of the Leading Group of the State Council
for the Seventh National Population Census
May 11, 2021

Based on the results of the Seventh National Population Census, released as follows are the major data about residents from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of the Chinese mainland (hereinafter referred to as provinces) at 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020 and registered for the census:

I. Population

The census saw a registration of 371380 residents from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), 55732 residents from Macao SAR, 157886 residents from Taiwan, and 845697 foreigners residing in 31 provinces, totaling 1430695 persons.

II. Sex Composition

Of the above population^[2], 736286 persons were males, and 694409 persons were females.

Specifically, of the residents from Hong Kong SAR, there were 202296 males and 169084 females. Of the residents from Macao SAR, there were 29067 males and 26665 females. Of the residents from Taiwan, there were 102897 males and 54989 females. Of the foreigners, there were 402026 males and 443671 females.

III.Duration of Stay

Of the above population, 40659 persons stayed for less than 3 months, 56342 persons stayed for 3 to 6 months, 166884 persons stayed for 6 to 12 months, 248174 persons stayed for 1 to 2 years, 314954 persons stayed for 2 to 5 years, and 603682 persons stayed for more than 5 years.

IV.Purposes of Staying in Chinese Mainland

Of the above population, 77008 persons came for business, 444336 persons came for employment, 219761 persons came for study, 419517 persons came for settlement, 74735 persons came to visit relatives, and 195338 persons came for other purposes.

V.Geographic Distribution

By residence of the above persons, the top ten provinces in terms of population size were as follows: Guangdong with 418509 persons, Yunnan with 379281 persons, Shanghai with 163954 persons, Fujian with 106248 persons, Beijing with 62812 persons, Jiangsu with 58201 persons, Zhejiang with 46189 persons, Guangxi with 26043 persons, Shandong with 21829 persons, and Liaoning with 20562 persons. The remaining 127067 persons resided in other provinces.

Notes:

1. All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary results.
2. The above population refers to residents from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of the Chinese mainland at the reference time of the census and registered for the census, while those shortly staying for business, travel and other purposes were not included.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

附录

Appendix



中国人口普查
CHINA POPULATION CENSUS

第七次全国人口普查主要数据发布会新闻稿

国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组副组长、
国家统计局局长 宁吉喆
2021 年 5 月 11 日

在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，按照国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组统一部署，各地区各有关部门精心组织、协同推进，全体普查人员艰苦努力、无私奉献，亿万普查对象共同参与、积极配合，第七次全国人口普查顺利完成了普查现场登记和主要数据汇总工作。今天，举办新闻发布会，向大家通报相关情况和主要数据。

一、普查工作基本情况

根据统计法和《全国人口普查条例》，我国以 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时为标准时点开展了第七次全国人口普查（以下简称七人普），主要目的是全面查清我国人口数量、结构、分布等方面情况，为完善我国人口发展战略和政策体系、制定经济社会发展规划、推动高质量发展提供准确统计信息支持。

党中央、国务院高度重视七人普工作。习近平总书记参加人口普查现场登记并发表重要讲话。国务院成立七人普领导小组，多次召开全体会议和电视电话会议，研究部署普查有关工作。领导小组各成员单位、地方各级政府精心组织实施、通力协作配合，全国省、市、县、乡、村级共组建 67.9 万个普查机构，选聘 700 多万名普查人员。各级人口普查机构和广大普查人员积极克服新冠肺炎疫情影响，对所有家庭和人口进行了全面普查，圆满完成普查入户登记任务。

七人普全面采用电子化数据采集方式，实时直接上报数据，首次实现普查对象通过扫描二维码进行自主填报，强化部门行政记录和电力、手机等大数据应用，提高了普查工作质量和效率。七人普邀请钟南山、姚明担任宣传大使，“大国点名、没你不行”等宣传口号深入人心，加大了宣传力度。七人普坚持依法进行，认真落实普查方案的各项要求，实行严格的质量控制制度，建立健全普查数据追溯和问责机制，在 31 个省（自治区、直辖市）中随机抽取 141 个县的 3.2 万户进行了事后质量抽查，结果显示，七人普漏登率为 0.05%，普查过程严谨规范，普查结果真实可靠。

二、普查主要数据

（一）人口总量。全国人口^[注]共 141178 万人，与 2010 年（第六次全国人口普查数据，下同）的 133972 万人相比，增加 7206 万人，增长 5.38%，年平均增长率为 0.53%，比 2000 年到 2010 年的年平均增长率 0.57% 下降 0.04 个百分点。数据表明，我国人口 10 年来继续保持低速增长态势。

（二）户别人口。全国共有家庭户 49416 万户，家庭户人口为 129281 万人；集体户 2853 万户，集体户人口为 11897 万人。平均每个家庭户的人口为 2.62 人，比 2010 年的 3.10 人减少 0.48 人。家庭户规模继续缩小，主要是受我国人口流动日趋频繁和住房条件改善年轻人婚后独立居住等因素的影响。

（三）人口地区分布。东部地区人口占 39.93%，中部地区占 25.83%，西部地区占 27.12%，东北地区占 6.98%。与 2010 年相比，东部地区人口所占比重上升 2.15 个百分点，中部地区下降 0.79 个百分点，西部地区上升 0.22 个百分点，东北地区下降 1.20 个百分点。人口向经济发达区域、城市群进一步集聚。

（四）性别构成。男性人口为 72334 万人，占 51.24%；女性人口为 68844 万人，占 48.76%。总人口性别比（以女性为 100，男性对女性的比例）为 105.07，与 2010 年基本持平，略有降低。出生人口性别比为 111.3，较 2010 年下降 6.8。我国人口的性别结构持续改善。

（五）年龄构成。0-14 岁人口为 25338 万人，占 17.95%；15-59 岁人口为 89438 万人，占 63.35%；60 岁及以上人口为 26402 万人，占 18.70%（其中，65 岁及以上人口为 19064 万人，占 13.50%）。与 2010 年相比，0-14 岁、15-59 岁、60 岁及以上人口的比重分别上升 1.35 个百分点、下降 6.79 个百分点、上升 5.44 个百分点。我国少儿人口比重回升，生育政策调整取得了积极成效。同时，人口老龄化程度进一步加深，未来一段时期将持续面临人口长期均衡发展的压力。

（六）受教育程度人口。具有大学文化程度的人口为 21836 万人。与 2010 年相比，每 10 万人中具有大学文化程度的由 8930 人上升为 15467 人，15 岁及以上人口的平均受教育年限由 9.08 年提高至 9.91 年，文盲率由 4.08% 下降为 2.67%。受教育状况的持续改善反映了 10 年来我国大力发展高等教育以及扫除青壮年文盲等措施取得了积极成效，人口素质不断提高。

（七）城乡人口。居住在城镇的人口为 90199 万人，占 63.89%；居住在乡村的人口为 50979 万人，占 36.11%。与 2010 年相比，城镇人口增加 23642 万人，乡村人口减少 16436 万人，城镇人口比重上升 14.21 个百分点。随着我国新型工业化、信息化和农业现代化的深入发展和农业转移人口市民化政策落实落地，10 年来我国新型城镇化进程稳步推进，城镇化建设取得了历史性成就。

（八）流动人口。人户分离人口为 49276 万人，其中，市辖区内人户分离人口为 11694 万人，流动人口为 37582 万人，其中，跨省流动人口为 12484 万人。与 2010 年相比，人户分离人口增长 88.52%，市辖区内人户分离人口增长 192.66%，流动人口增长 69.73%。我国经济社会持续发展，为

人口的迁移流动创造了条件，人口流动趋势更加明显，流动人口规模进一步扩大。

（九）民族人口。汉族人口为 128631 万人，占 91.11%；各少数民族人口为 12547 万人，占 8.89%。与 2010 年相比，汉族人口增长 4.93%，各少数民族人口增长 10.26%，少数民族人口比重上升 0.40 个百分点。民族人口稳步增长，充分体现了在中国共产党领导下，我国各民族全面发展进步的面貌。

人口问题始终是我国面临的全局性、长期性、战略性问题，七人普全面查清了我国人口数量、结构、分布等方面情况，准确反映了当前人口变化的趋势性特征，获得了大量宝贵的信息资源，我们正在抓紧对普查数据进行处理、分析和开发，后续会采取更多方式公布和共享普查成果，配合相关部门加强人口发展的前瞻性、战略性研究，最大程度发挥普查的作用，为推动高质量发展、有针对性地制定人口相关战略和政策、促进人口长期均衡发展提供强有力的统计信息支持。

借此机会，我代表国务院七人普领导小组办公室和国家统计局，向奋战在普查工作一线的各级人口普查机构和广大普查工作者表示衷心感谢！正是 700 多万普查人员不辞辛苦、勇于担当、迎难而上、主动作为，有效克服了新冠肺炎疫情影响，如期完成了普查现场登记，切实做到了区不漏房、房不漏户、户不漏人、人不错项，使七人普的成果经得起历史和人民的检验。向积极参与、配合、支持普查工作的社会各界和广大普查对象表示衷心感谢！正是 14 亿人民以“大国点名、没你不行”的主人翁精神，认真履行普查义务，如实提供普查信息，构筑了七人普这一庞大工程的坚固基石。向参与普查宣传的所有新闻媒体的朋友们表示衷心感谢！正是通过各位的全方位宣传，使广大普查人员得到鼓舞和激励、增强了信心和动力，让全体普查对象了解和理解人口普查、支持和配合普查工作，七人普顺利开展和取得成功离不开你们的悉心投入和辛勤劳作。谢谢大家！

注：全国人口是指我国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员。

News Release on Major Figures of the Seventh National Population Census

Mr. Ning Jizhe, Deputy Head of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Statistics of China
May 11, 2021

Under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, according to the coordinated decisions and arrangements made by the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census, with the meticulous organization and cooperative advancement of all regions and relevant government departments, concerted efforts and dedications of all the census staff as well as the joint and active participation of hundreds of millions of census respondents, the Seventh National Population Census has completed the field enumeration and the aggregation of the main data successfully. Today, a press conference is held to brief you a basic introduction and main data of the Census.

I. Basic Introduction

In accordance with the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China and the *Regulations on National Population Census*, China carried out its Seventh National Population Census (hereinafter referred to as the Census) with 00:00 hours of November 1, 2020 as the reference time, aiming to offer a comprehensive understanding of the number, structure, distribution and other aspects of China's population so as to provide accurate statistical information support for the improvement of China's population development strategy and policy, the formulation of economic and social development plans and the advancement of high quality economic development.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council attached great importance to the Census. General Secretary Xi Jinping participated in the on-site registration of the census and delivered an important speech. The State Council established the Leading Group for the Census and held many plenary sessions and teleconferences to make relevant census arrangements. All member agencies of the Leading Group and local

governments at all levels meticulously organized and implemented the census in concerted efforts, with 679 thousand census agencies set up at provincial, municipal, county, township and village levels across China and more than seven million census staff recruited. Census agencies at all levels and all census staff made active efforts to overcome the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and successfully completed the field enumeration of all households and residents.

In the Census, data can be reported directly in real time by fully adopting digital data collection, respondents were enabled to fill in and submit questionnaires by scanning the QR code themselves for the first time, and the application of administrative records and big data from electricity meters and mobile phones was strengthened. As a result, the quality and efficiency of the census were improved. The Census intensified publicity by inviting Zhong Nanshan and Yao Ming as publicity ambassadors and its slogan “Population Census, Everyone Counts” resonated powerfully with people. The Census was conducted in accordance with the law and all the requirements in the census program were carefully implemented. With a strict quality control system, the Census established and improved the census data tracing and accountability mechanism. The post enumeration survey conducted in 32 thousand households of 141 counties randomly selected from 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) showed that the census process was rigorous and standard and the census results were reliable with an undercount rate of 0.05 percent.

II. Main Data of the Census

1. National Population. The national population^[1] was 1,411.78 million persons, increased by 72.06 million persons compared with the population of 1,339.72 million persons in 2010 (data of the Sixth National Population Census), up by 5.38 percent. The average annual growth rate was 0.53 percent, down by 0.04 percentage point compared with the average annual growth rate of 0.57 percent from 2000 to 2010. The data showed that the population of China maintained a mild growth momentum in the past decade.

2. Population by Household Types. In the country, there were 494.16 million family households with 1,292.81 million persons and 28.53 million collective households with 118.97 million persons. The average size of a family household was 2.62 persons, or 0.48 person less than the 3.10 persons in 2010. The family households continued to downsize because of increasing population mobility and the fact that young people after marriage lived separately from parents with improved housing conditions.

3. Population by Regions. The population in the eastern region accounted for 39.93 percent of the total, that in the central areas accounted for 25.83 percent, that in the western region accounted for 27.12 percent and that in the northeast China accounted for 6.98 percent. Compared with data in 2010, the proportion of the

population in the eastern region increased by 2.15 percentage points, that in the central areas decreased by 0.79 percentage point, that in the western region increased by 0.22 percentage point, and that in the northeast China decreased by 1.20 percentage points. The population further congregated in economically developed regions and city clusters.

4. Sex Composition. Of the national population, 723.34 million persons or 51.24 percent were males while 688.44 million persons or 48.76 percent were females. The sex ratio (female=100, male to female) was 105.07, basically the same level with a slight decline compared with that in 2010. The sex ratio at birth was 111.3, down by 6.8 compared with that in 2010. The sex composition of China continued to improve.

5. Age Composition. There were 253.38 million persons in the age group of 0 to 14, accounting for 17.95 percent; 894.38 million persons in the age group of 15 to 59, accounting for 63.35 percent; and 264.02 million persons in the age group of 60 and over, accounting for 18.70 percent (specifically, there were 190.64 million persons in the age group of 65 and over, accounting for 13.50 percent). Compared with 2010, the shares of people in the age groups of 0 to 14, 15 to 59, and 60 and above were up by 1.35 percentage points, down by 6.79 percentage points, and up by 5.44 percentage points respectively. The share of children rose again, proving that the adjustment of China's fertility policy has achieved positive results. Meanwhile, the further aging of the population imposed continued pressure on the long-term balanced development of the population in the coming period.

6. Educational Attainment. There were 218.36 million persons with university education. Compared with 2010, the number of people with university education went up from 8,930 persons to 15,467 persons per 100,000 persons, the average years of schooling for people aged 15 and above increased from 9.08 years to 9.91 years, and the illiteracy rate dropped from 4.08 percent to 2.67 percent. The continued improvement of the educational attainment demonstrated the achievements in promoting higher education, eradicating illiteracy among young and middle-aged adults and raising the population quality through hard efforts over the past ten years.

7. Urban and Rural Population. There were 901.99 million persons living in urban areas, accounting for 63.89 percent; 509.79 million persons living in rural areas, accounting for 36.11 percent. Compared with 2010, the urban population increased by 236.42 million and the rural population decreased by 164.36 million. The share of urban population went up by 14.21 percentage points. With the in-depth development of China's new industrialization, informatization and agricultural modernization, and the implementation of the policy to help people who have relocated from rural to urban areas to gain permanent urban residency, China's new urbanization has been advanced steadily and the urbanization construction has scored historical achievements

over the past ten years.

8. Floating Population. The number of population who lived in places other than their household registration areas reached 492.76 million. Specifically, the population who lived in places other than their household registration but still in the same city totaled 116.94 million and the floating population numbered 375.82 million. Of the floating population, the population moving to other provinces reached 124.84 million. Compared with 2010, the population who lived in places other than their household registration areas went up by 88.52 percent, the population who lived in places other than their household registration but still in the same city up by 192.66 percent, and the floating population up by 69.73 percent. China's continued economic and social development has facilitated the population migration and mobility, the trends of which have become increasingly evident, and the size of floating population has further grown.

9. Population of Ethnic Groups. The population of the Han ethnic group was 1,286.31 million, accounting for 91.11 percent; that of the ethnic minorities was 125.47 million, accounting for 8.89 percent. Compared with 2010, the population of the Han ethnic group grew by 4.93 percent, while that of the ethnic minorities increased by 10.26 percent, and the share of the ethnic minorities increased by 0.40 percentage points. The steady increase of the population of the ethnic groups fully reflected the comprehensive development and progress of all ethnic groups under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The population issue has always been an issue of overall, long-term and strategic importance in China. The Seventh National Population Census has offered a good understanding of the size, structure and distribution of China's population, mapped accurately the trends of the demographic changes, and provided abundant and valuable information. We are working hard to compile, analyze and develop the census data, and will follow up with more ways to publish and share the census results. We will collaborate with relevant departments to strengthen the forward-looking and strategic study on population development. All these efforts will make full use of the census and provide strong statistical information support to advance high-quality development, formulate targeted strategies and policies on population, and facilitate the long-term balanced population development.

On behalf of the Office of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census and the National Bureau of Statistics of China, I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to the census agencies at all levels and census staff who fought on the front lines. Over seven million census staff worked hard and rose to challenges with a strong sense of responsibility and initiative despite the impact of the COVID-19. They have completed the field enumeration on time and covered all houses, households, respondents and items in each enumeration area. It is because of their work that the

results of the Seventh National Population Census can stand the test of history and people. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all sectors of society and respondents who participated in and supported the census with a spirit of cooperation. Thanks to the 1.4 billion people who performed their census duties and provided authentic information with the ownership spirit of “Population Census, Everyone Counts”, the strong cornerstone of the Seventh National Population Census of such a scale was formed. I would also like to extend our sincere gratitude to all friends from the news media involved in census promotion. Your all-round publicity inspired and encouraged the census staff with their confidence and motivation boosted, helped the respondents to know, understand and thus render support and cooperation to the population census. Without your dedication and diligence, the Seventh National Population Census would not have been so successful. Thank you again!

Note:

[1] The national population refers to the population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and servicemen of the Chinese mainland, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

(In case of any difference between English translation and the original Chinese text, the Chinese edition shall prevail.)

第七次全国人口普查主要数据发布会答记者问

2021年5月11日（星期二）上午10时，国务院新闻办举行新闻发布会，国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组副组长、国家统计局局长宁吉喆，国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室副主任、国家统计局副局长李晓超，国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室副主任、国家统计局总统计师曾玉平，国务院第七次全国人口普查领导小组办公室副主任、国家统计局人口和就业统计司司长张毅介绍第七次全国人口普查主要数据结果并回答记者提问，以下为答记者问内容。

中央广播电视总台央视记者：

我们刚才注意到宁局长发布的统计数据中，出现了一些新的变化、新的特征，我们想问和第六次全国人口普查相比，此次人口普查结果的人口性别比、年龄结构包括受教育程度，出现了哪些新的变化趋势？能不能为我们再深入地解读一下？谢谢。

宁吉喆：

这个问题很重要，由我来回答。人口状况是一个国家最基本、最重要的国情，党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视人口问题，作出逐步调整生育政策、促进人口长期均衡发展等重大决策，我国人口工作取得显著成效、人口发展形势出现一些积极变化。刚才公布的普查成果，全面详实地反映了当前我国人口的基本情况以及10年间人口的发展变化，总的来看可以用这么几句话来概括。

10年来，我国人口总量持续增长，仍然是世界第一人口大国。人口质量稳步提升，人口受教育程度明显提高。人口结构调整变化，性别结构改善，年龄结构是“两升一降”。人口流动集聚的趋势更加明显，城镇化水平持续提高。具体有以下六个方面的特点：

第一，从人口总量上看，虽然我国人口总量增速是放缓的，但仍然保持了平稳增长。2020年，我国总人口达到14.1亿人，约占全球总人口的18%，仍然是世界第一人口大国。过去10年间，我国人口实现了从13亿人到14亿人的跨越，人口总量增加了7206万人，比2010年增长了5.38%，年均

增长 0.53%，略低于上一个 10 年 0.57% 的平均增长率。

第二，从人口质量上看，我国人口受教育水平明显提高，人口的素质不断提升。15 岁及以上人口的平均受教育年限从 2010 年的 9.08 年提高至 9.91 年。16-59 岁劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限从 2010 年 9.67 年提高至 10.75 年，文盲率从 2010 年的 4.08% 下降为 2.67%。

第三，从性别构成上看，出生人口性别比稳步下降，性别结构得到改善。普查结果表明，总人口性别比为 105.1，与第六次全国人口普查时的 105.2 相比基本持平，略有降低。从出生人口看，出生人口性别比 2020 年为 111.3，较 2010 年降低了 6.8，逐渐趋向正常水平。

第四，从年龄构成上看，少儿人口数量增加，比重上升。0-14 岁少儿人口的数量比 2010 年增加了 3092 万人，比重上升了 1.35 个百分点。“单独二孩”“全面两孩”等决策部署和政策措施，促进了出生人口出现回升，“二孩”生育率明显提升，出生人口中“二孩”占比由 2013 年的 30% 左右上升到 2017 年的 50% 左右。

第五，从人口迁徙流动情况看，人口流动依然活跃，人口的集聚效应进一步显现。普查结果表明，居住地与户籍所在地不一致的现象已相当普遍，2020 年我国人户分离人口达到 4.93 亿人，约占总人口的 35%。其中，流动人口 3.76 亿人，10 年间增长了将近 70%。从流向上看，人口持续向沿江、沿海地区和内地城区集聚，长三角、珠三角、成渝城市群等主要城市群的人口增长迅速，集聚度加大。

第六，从人口的城乡结构看，我国城镇常住人口持续增加，常住人口的城镇化率进一步提高。10 年间城镇常住人口增加了 2.36 亿人，常住人口城镇化率提高了 14.21 个百分点，比上一个 10 年的增幅又上升了 0.75 个百分点。普查结果表明，加快实施以人为核心的新型城镇化战略，推动农业转移人口市民化，取得了明显成效。

10 年间，我国人口的主要变化反映了我国经济社会和人口发展的历史进程，反映了推动高质量发展、决胜全面建成小康社会的实践历程，也符合人口自身发展趋势和人口与经济社会相互作用的客观规律。

同时，普查数据也反映出我国人口发展中面临着一些结构性矛盾，如劳动年龄人口和育龄妇女规模下降，老龄化程度加深，总和生育率下降，出生人口数量走低等。

我们要辩证看待人口变化对经济社会的影响。一是我国人口基数大、人口众多的基本国情没有改变，超大规模国内市场优势将长期存在，人口与资源环境仍将处于紧平衡状态。同时，人口增长放缓，需要采取措施促进人口长期均衡发展。

二是劳动力资源依然丰富，人口红利继续存在，同时劳动年龄人口逐年缓慢减少，经济结构和科技发展需要调整适应。

三是人口素质不断提高，人才红利新的优势将逐步显现。同时，大学生就业压力加大，产业转型升级步伐需要加快。

四是少儿人口和老年人口比重双双上升。少儿人口比重上升既反映了调整生育政策的积极成效，又凸显了“一老一小”问题的重要性，需要优化生育政策，完善养育等人口服务体系。老年人口比例上升较快，老龄化已成为今后一段时期我国的基本国情。同时，老年人口的增加也会带来智慧传承发挥和需求拓展扩大。

五是人口加快集聚，既反映了城镇化和经济集聚的趋势性变化，也对提高城镇化质量、促进区域协调发展提出了新的要求。谢谢。

中新社记者：

第七次全国人口普查可以说是世界上规模最大的调查项目，规模如此大的调查项目是如何组织开展的？有哪些特点？谢谢。

李晓超：

首先，谢谢中新社对人口普查工作的关心。2020年人口普查是新中国成立以来我国开展的第七次全国人口普查，也是世界上规模最大的人口普查，又是面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情开展的一项重大国情国力调查。一年多以来，在全国上上下下的共同努力下，我们顺利高质量完成了普查工作。归纳起来，这一成绩的取得主要有以下几个方面的原因：

第一，党中央、国务院高度重视，为普查指明了方向。习近平总书记、李克强总理等党和国家领导人以普通公民身份参加了登记。国务院成立了以韩正副总理为组长的第七次全国人口普查领导小组，指挥调度普查工作。各地区各相关部门按照全国统一领导、部门分工协作、地方分级负责、各方共同参与的要求通力合作、相互支持。全国省、市、县、乡、村共组建 67.9 万个普查机构，选聘了 700 多万名普查人员。党中央、国务院高度重视，各地区各相关部门抓实抓细，为普查工作指明了方向，提供了完成这项工作的组织保障。

第二，认真谋划实施方案，为普查制定了时间表路线图。在多次综合试点和专项试点基础上，反复征求专家和社会各方面的意见，制定形成了《第七次全国人口普查方案》和七项工作实施细则，对普查内容、普查方法以及普查各个环节的工作流程、工作任务和工作要求都作了明确的规定，为人口普查工作提供了行动指南和工作规范。

第三，着力丰富拓展普查内容，更好地发挥普查的作用。首次采集了居民身份号码，为数据比对、核实提供了基础信息；增加了老年人口的相关指标，以更好地反映老龄化情况。

第四，注重运用新方法、新手段，提高了普查效率和质量。首次全面采用电子化数据采集方式，实时直接上报数据，实现普查对象通过互联网进行自主填报。强化部门行政记录和大数据的应用，

充分利用互联网、云技术、云服务和云应用，完成数据处理工作。对 700 多万名普查人员实行线上集中统一管理，随时可以掌握普查人员的工作情况。

第五，夯实“划区域、数人头”，确保普查不重不漏。按照标准，把全国划分成若干个普查小区，确保普查小区互相不交叉、不重叠，在小区内对每个住宅按规则进行编号，普查员对每个住宅逐户入户登记。同时加强对普查员选聘培训和管理。入户登记前，还开展了户口整顿、入户摸底等工作。

第六，加强宣传动员，提高了广大普查对象支持配合的积极性和主动性。制定印发宣传工作方案，全面部署普查各阶段宣传工作，拍摄宣传片和公益广告，组织开展多渠道多形式普查宣传，持续不断掀起宣传高潮，“大国点名、没你不行”等宣传口号深入人心，社会各界和广大普查对象给予了极大的支持和配合。谢谢大家。

南方都市报记者：

从人口普查的主要结果中，我们看到 2010 年到 2020 年 10 年间我国人口增长出现的放缓趋势，如何看待这种趋势？有专家预计，中国人口会在 2027 年达到峰值 14.5 亿，增长放缓是不是意味着人口零增长的年份将提前到来？谢谢。

宁吉喆：

这是一个趋势性的分析问题，由我来回答。普查数据显示，我国人口增速放缓，过去 10 年间年均增长率是 0.53%，较前一个 10 年下降了 0.04 个百分点，这种趋势的出现是多种因素综合影响的结果，主要原因是育龄妇女特别是生育旺盛期妇女数量的持续下降，还有人们生育时间的推迟，以及生育养育成本的提高，这些都导致出生人口规模缩减，这是我国经济发展特别是工业化、城镇化发展到一定阶段的客观结果，也是世界尤其是发达国家普遍面临的问题。

从这次普查结果看，当前我国人口总量仍居世界第一，过去 10 年人口保持了继续增长态势，10 年间人口增加了 7206 万人，增长的规模与前一个 10 年增加 7390 万人相比，略有下降，但基本持平。主要是三个方面因素起作用：

第一，人口保持一定水平的惯性增长。我国人口基数大，目前还有 3 亿多育龄妇女，每年能够保持 1000 多万的出生人口规模。

第二，生育政策调整取得积极成效，随着“单独二孩”“全面两孩”政策的实施，出生人口的数量是快速回升的。少儿人口数量和比重上升。普查数据显示，2020 年我国 0-14 岁少儿人口数量达到了 25338 万人，比 2010 年增加了 3092 万人，比重上升了 1.35 个百分点。

第三，人口预期寿命持续提高。我国近 10 年经济社会快速发展，人民生活水平不断提高，医疗

卫生条件大幅改善，人民群众健康条件明显改善，这使得我国年度死亡人口一直是少于出生人口，人口总量保持了增长的态势。这些人口增长的积极因素还会在未来一段时间内继续发挥作用。

从我国人口发展变化的趋势看，今后的人口增速将继续放缓，人口增长受人口年龄结构、人们的生育观念、生育政策、生育成本、公共卫生和健康水平等经济社会因素的影响。我国人口今后会达到峰值，但具体时间现在看还有不确定性，预计在未来一段时间内我国人口总量会保持在 14 亿人以上。

普查结果还显示，我国 16-59 岁劳动年龄人口为 8.8 亿人，劳动力人口资源仍然充沛。我国人口平均年龄通过这次普查了解到是 38.8 岁，总的看，依然年富力强。美国最近公布了最新的人口普查数据，平均年龄是 38 岁，和我国的水平差不多。

下一步，我们应当持续关注人口增长变化情况，积极应对人口发展可能出现的各类风险挑战。谢谢。

香港中评社记者：

最近一些人在质疑人口普查数据质量，刚才介绍说，第七次全国人口普查漏登率仅为 0.05%，这是否能说明这是一次高质量的普查？另外，此次普查结果出来得比较慢，统计局发言人日前曾表示说，这是因为第七次人口普查是在第六次人口普查发布信息的基础上，又发布了更多更细的信息，能否具体介绍一下新增了哪些信息？谢谢。

曾玉平：

谢谢你的提问。你提了两个问题，一个是关于数据质量的问题，一个是关于数据发布的问题。关于数据质量的问题，我们经常讲，数据质量是统计工作的生命线，同样，普查的数据质量也是普查工作的生命线。为了获得高质量的人口普查数据，我们坚持依法普查，广泛开展宣传动员，同时重点采取了以下措施：

第一，科学设计普查方案。这次普查我们充分借鉴了过去历次普查的经验，既包括人口普查的经验，也包括经济普查、农业普查的经验。同时，广泛征求各个方面的意见，包括专家学者、社会各界的意见，先后组织开展了六次专项试点和一次综合试点。按照“科学与可行、需要与可能、继承与创新”的原则，研究制定了《第七次全国人口普查方案》和七项工作实施细则，确保普查方案的科学性和可操作性。

第二，精心组织现场调查。现场登记开始前，各级普查机构认真选聘了普查人员，同时强化岗前培训，考试合格以后才能上岗。扎实做好户口整顿、普查区划分、摸底调查等各项前期准备工作。

现场登记中，全国 700 多万普查人员严格执行普查方案，登记期间还在疫情防控期间，我们认真落实常态化疫情防控各项要求。对全国所有家庭和人口进行全面普查，圆满完成了普查入户登记的任务。

第三，充分运用信息化手段。这次普查我们利用信息化手段，对普查方式进行了积极探索和创新。首次全面采用了电子化数据采集方式，由普查员使用电子设备采集，实时直接上报数据；首次实现普查对象通过互联网进行自主填报；首次利用行政记录和大数据对普查数据进行比对核查；首次在全国集中部署数据处理，利用互联网云技术、云服务和云应用完成数据处理工作；首次对全国 700 多万普查人员实行线上集中统一管理。

第四，全程实行质量控制。各级普查机构按照普查方案的规定，全面建立了普查质量控制制度，严格执行普查质量控制要求，认真开展了质量验收，确保普查各阶段工作质量。同时，我们建立了普查数据的追溯问责机制，严肃查处各地普查造假、弄虚作假的行为。

第七次全国人口普查现场登记工作结束以后，国务院人口普查办公室按照国际通行的做法，组织了近千名专业抽查人员，在全国 31 个省、自治区、直辖市随机抽取了 141 个县中的 3.2 万户进行了质量抽查，并聘请了社会监督员全程监督抽查工作。抽查结果显示，普查漏登率为 0.05%，低于国际上一般认可的 3% 的标准，表明了第七次全国人口普查数据真实可信，是一次高质量的人口普查。这是第一个问题。

第二个关于普查数据发布时间的问题。人口普查工作环节多、涉及面很广，是一项庞大的系统工程。为了统筹安排、确保各环节工作顺利衔接，普查实施以前我们制定了第七次全国人口普查的进度安排，对各个环节、各项任务作出了计划和时间安排。原定的普查公报发布时间是一个计划的时间，考虑到社会各界对普查结果的强烈需求，我们这次丰富了发布内容，增加了大量的分结构和地区分布方面的数据，所以数据准备花费了更多的时间。今天我们一共发布了 8 个公报，与第六次全国人口普查相比，内容更加丰富、更加详细。每一笔数据都经过了反复核实，确保数据真实准确。另外，据了解，许多国家一般也是在现场登记后一年左右发布公报，比如美国人口普查标准时点是 2020 年 4 月 1 日，第一次发布数据的时间是上个月的 26 日，差不多也是一年的时间。

下一步，我们将进一步加强普查成果的共享和开发利用，后续还将陆续编辑出版更加详细的人口普查汇总资料，满足社会各界对普查数据的需求，也欢迎大家使用。同时，我们将利用微观数据实验室提供人口普查的脱敏微观数据，供相关研究机构和专家学者开展分析研究，更好地发挥人口普查数据的作用。谢谢大家。

日本经济新闻记者：

有些专家说第五次和第六次人口普查在调查结束后存在数据调整阶段，请问这次人口普查有没有同样的调整？比如计算漏报率之类的？谢谢。

张毅：

谢谢你的提问。大家都知道，人口普查是全面调查，第七次全国人口普查按照统一标准、在统一的时间范围内对所有普查对象进行逐人逐项登记，采用电子化方式采集数据，并联网实时上报，数据审核完成后，直接汇总计算得出相关人口数据，不进行事后调整。

前面已经介绍，根据事后质量抽查结果，第七次全国人口普查的漏登率为 0.05%。按联合国人口普查建议书，漏登率可以加到总人口中，也可以不加。在实践中，有些国家加上了，有些国家没加。刚刚发布的我国第七次全国人口普查总人口数据是普查登记人口的直接汇总数据，不含通过漏登率计算的误差人口。谢谢。

海报新闻记者：

人口老龄化一直是大家非常关注的问题，根据这次人口普查结果，我国人口老龄化情况究竟如何？在家庭和社会养老负担不断加大的背景下，如何推动人口结构优化、破解人口老龄化矛盾、延长退休年龄政策什么时候实施？谢谢。

宁吉喆：

普查的数据显示，我国 60 岁及以上人口的比重达到 18.70%，其中 65 岁及以上人口比重达到 13.50%，人口老龄化的主要特点有以下几个方面：

第一，老年人口规模庞大。我国 60 岁及以上人口有 2.6 亿人，其中，65 岁及以上人口 1.9 亿人。全国 31 个省份中，有 16 个省份的 65 岁及以上人口超过了 500 万人，其中有 6 个省份的老年人口超过了 1000 万人。

第二，老龄化进程明显加快。2010 年 -2020 年，60 岁及以上人口比重上升了 5.44 个百分点，65 岁及以上人口上升了 4.63 个百分点。与上个 10 年相比，上升幅度分别提高了 2.51 和 2.72 个百分点。

第三，老龄化水平城乡差异明显。从全国看，乡村 60 岁、65 岁及以上老人的比重分别为 23.81%、17.72%，比城镇分别高出 7.99、6.61 个百分点。老龄化水平的城乡差异，除了经济社会原因外，与人口流动也是有密切关系的。

第四，老年人口质量不断提高。60 岁及以上人口中，拥有高中及以上文化程度的有 3669 万人，比 2010 年增加了 2085 万人；高中及以上文化程度的人口比重为 13.90%，比 10 年前提高了 4.98 个百分点。10 年来，我国人口预期寿命也在持续提高，2020 年，80 岁及以上人口有 3580 万人，占总人口的比重为 2.54%，比 2010 年增加了 1485 万人，比重提高了 0.98 个百分点。

人口老龄化是社会发展的重要趋势，也是今后较长一段时期我国的基本国情，这既是挑战也存

在机遇。比如，人口老龄化从挑战方面看，将减少劳动力的供给数量、增加家庭养老负担和基本公共服务供给的压力。同时也要看到人口老龄化促进了“银发经济”发展，扩大了老年产品和服务消费，还有利于推动技术进步。这都带来一些新的机遇。而且，在我国 60 岁及以上人口中，60-69 岁的低龄老年人口占 55.83%，这些低龄老年人大多具有知识、经验、技能的优势，身体状况还可以，发挥余热和作用的潜力较大。

党的十九届五中全会提出，实施积极应对人口老龄化国家战略，把应对人口老龄化作为当前和今后一个时期关系全局的重大战略任务进行统筹谋划、系统施策。接下来，我们要开发好、利用好人口普查数据，对普查数据进行认真研究，开展深度分析，切实为科学制定政策提供统计信息支撑。同时，党的十九届五中全会提出“实施渐进式的退休年龄”。按照国家“十四五”规划纲要的要求，既要借鉴国际通行做法和经验，更要综合考虑人均预期寿命提高、人口老龄化趋势加快、受教育年限增加、劳动力结构变化等因素，按照小步调整、弹性实施、分类推进、统筹兼顾等原则，逐步延迟法定退休年龄。谢谢。

北京青年报记者：

最近东北地区的人口问题引发了大家广泛关注，东北地区劳动年龄人口不断减少，这次普查数据显示，东北地区人口确实出现了减少，原因是什么？会造成什么样的问题？应该怎么应对？请解读一下。谢谢。

宁吉喆：

东北地区大家都很关心。从这次普查的数据看，东北地区的人口 10 年来发生的变化有几个特点：

一是总人口依然较多，但是出现了负增长。2020 年，东北三省总人口 9851 万人，接近 1 亿人，规模依然较大，但比 10 年前减少了 1101 万人。

二是出生人口性别比为 106.3，低于全国平均水平，并且处于正常范围。

三是老龄化程度较深，65 岁及以上人口的比重 16.39%，提高了 7.26 个百分点，高于全国平均水平。

四是人才储备丰富，拥有大专及以上学历文化程度的人口占总人口的 16.75%，15 岁及以上人口平均受教育年限 10.16 年，这两个反映人口受教育程度的指标，都是高于全国平均水平的。

五是城市发展基础较好，东北地区常住人口城镇化率达到 67.71%，高于全国平均水平。

东北地区人口的减少，受到自然环境、地理环境、人口生育水平和经济社会发展等多方面因素的影响。东北在我国处于高纬度地区，冬季相对漫长且寒冷，一些东北人口向比较温暖的南方迁移流动，这也是全球许多国家人口迁移流动的趋势性特征，欧洲、美国都有这种现象。此外，受生育

观念、生育行为等因素的影响，东北地区的人口自然增长率长期低于全国平均水平。还要看到，东北地区经济正处于结构调整的攻坚期，沿海一些经济发达省市多样化的发展机会和就业前景，对其他地区包括东北地区的人口有较大的吸引力。

同时应当看到，当前东北经济发展的韧性仍在，潜力很大。这里有一批关系国民经济命脉和国家安全的战略性产业。东北地区在科技人才、现代农业、装备制造、交通设施等方面基础都是比较好的。东北地区受过高等教育的人口有1650万人，粮食产量占了全国1/5还要多。东北拥有鞍钢、沈飞、一汽、哈电等一批国家骨干企业，这些年又新成长起来一批新兴的高技术企业，东北地区实现振兴发展具备很多有利条件。

党中央、国务院高度重视东北振兴发展，出台了一系列重大举措，促进东北老工业基地实现人才振兴和高质量发展，为东北地区实体经济发展和产业创新营造良好环境，新一轮振兴计划在着力调整结构的同时，也必将带来人口发展的新变化。下一步，我们将进一步加强对东北人口问题的研究，积极应对人口变化带来的挑战，抓住变化中存在的机遇，来服务东北的经济社会发展。谢谢。

路透社记者：

中国的劳动人口逐步减少和人口老龄化的深化，对我们长远的经济发展会带来哪些影响？另外，我们可能会采取哪些应对措施，是不是会考虑放开生育政策？谢谢。

宁吉喆：

你说的是劳动年龄人口。这个问题请曾玉平总统计师回答。

曾玉平：

谢谢你的提问。关于人口老龄化的问题，刚才宁局长已经作了详细介绍，我就不再重复了。

关于劳动年龄人口的问题，一是从总量上看，第七次全国人口普查与第六次全国人口普查相比，也就是与2010年相比，16至59岁劳动年龄人口减少4000多万人。但是应当看到，劳动年龄人口的总规模仍然较大，达到8.8亿人，劳动力资源依然丰富，人口红利依然存在，为经济社会持续健康发展提供了重要支撑。

二是从质量上看，劳动年龄人口素质显著提高。这次普查数据显示，15岁及以上人口的平均受教育年限为9.91年，比2010年提高0.83年。其中，16-59岁劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限达到了10.75年，比2010年的9.67年提高了1.08年。同时，劳动年龄人口中，高中及以上受教育程度的人口达到了3.85亿人，占比为43.79%，比2010年提高了12.8个百分点。大专及以上学历受教育程度人口

占比达到了 23.61%，也比第六次全国人口普查提高了 11.27 个百分点。

三是随着经济社会的快速发展，医疗服务体系的覆盖面也在不断扩大，而人口的身体素质也日益改善，人口的预期寿命不断延长，人口健康水平的提高也为经济社会发展提供了重要的人力资源保障。

对于劳动年龄人口减少的现象，应当全面客观地来看待。一是尽管劳动年龄人口减少，但中国劳动力资源的绝对量依然较大。总体上看，我国就业压力依然不小。二是虽然劳动年龄人口逐步减少，但随着经济的高质量发展，对劳动者的技能要求将日益提高。提高劳动者的技能水平，解决岗位需求不匹配的结构性矛盾，将成为就业面临的主要问题。三是随着人口素质的提高，人口红利逐步向人才红利转变，人口资源的优势将得到有效发挥，会进一步促进经济发展方式转变、产业结构升级、全要素生产率提高，推动人口和经济社会持续协调、健康发展。谢谢。

封面新闻记者：

过去 10 年，我国的城镇化率增长较快，但户籍城镇化率大幅低于常住人口城镇化率，请问具体原因是什么？从普查结果来看，10 年来我国流动人口大幅增加，如何看待这种现象，对于户籍制度改革有哪些影响？谢谢。

李晓超：

这次普查结果显示，过去 10 年我国城镇化率确实提高得比较快，刚才吉喆局长介绍提高了 14.21 个百分点，流动人口增加也比较多，这是经济社会持续发展、人力资源和人才资源有效配置的体现，也是结果。同时也是部分地区和区域包括城市经济社会发展活力增强的结果，这和世界各国发展历程的趋势是一致的。需要指出的是，目前我国城镇化率居于世界中等偏上水平，与我国人均 GDP 处于世界中等偏上水平的情况大体相当。预计随着我国经济社会的持续发展和促进城镇化发展各项改革措施的持续推进，城镇化率仍将会保持上升的趋势。

普查数据还进一步显示，在城镇化率提高和流动人口增加的同时，这两个方面还表现出一些特点：

一是流向城镇的流动人口比重仍在提高。2020 年，流向城镇的流动人口为 3.31 亿人，占整个流动人口的比重达到 88.12%，比 2010 年提高了 3.85 个百分点。其中从乡村流向城镇的人口为 2.49 亿人，较 2010 年增加 1.06 亿人。这 10 年间增加了 1 亿人。

二是流向城镇化率较高地区的流动人口比重仍比较高。东部地区吸纳跨省流动人口 9181 万人，占比达到 73.54%，中部地区吸纳 955 万人，占比是 7.65%。西部地区吸纳 1880 万人，占比 15.06%，东北地区吸纳 468 万人，占比 3.75%。

三是省内流动人口增长更快，也就是说近距离的人口流动增长更快。省内流动人口为 2.51 亿人，比 2010 年增加 1.16 亿人，增长 85.70%。跨省流动人口为 1.25 亿人，比 2010 年增加 3896 万人，增长 45.37%。从这些数据可以看出，在省内流动的人口比跨省流动人口增长快很多。省内流动人口占全部流动人口的比重由 2010 年的 61.15%，提高到 66.78%，上升了 5.63 个百分点，大约 2/3 的流动人口选择在省内近距离流动。

关于户籍人口城镇化率和常住人口城镇化率存在差异，首先我们要看到户籍人口城镇化率近 10 年也在明显提高。截至 2020 年底，已经顺利实现了 1 亿非户籍人口在城镇落户的目标。同时，我们也要看到这种差异主要还是体现在农民工群体，由于受各种保障条件和制度的制约，这部分差异的缓解以至消除可能还需要一个过程。当然部分乡村户籍人口在城镇落户的意愿下降，特别是脱贫攻坚取得全面胜利以后以及随着乡村振兴的不断推进，有一部分人还愿意留在乡村，这也是影响这种差异的一个原因。

我们相信，随着我国经济社会持续高质量发展，随着新型城镇化建设的不断向前推进，我国城镇化将会更加科学适度的发展，人口将会更加有序合理流动，形成经济社会和人口流动协调发展的新局面。谢谢大家。

红星新闻记者：

我的问题是，从普查情况分析，“全面两孩”政策以来，我国育龄妇女生育率和出生人口数量呈现了怎样的变化？当前居民生育意愿不足，是否导致新生儿出生率已经接近了警戒线，这次普查结果会不会成为调整人口政策，特别是计划生育政策的依据？谢谢。

宁吉喆：

这个问题我来回答，大家比较关心生育问题，这方面通过普查得到了相当多的资料。首先应当指出，“全面两孩”政策取得了积极成效，从第七次全国人口普查数据看，人口的生育情况呈现了以下几个特点：

第一，出生人口规模大。2016 年和 2017 年我国出生人口大幅增加，分别超过 1800 万人和 1700 万人，比“全面两孩”政策实施前分别多出 200 多万人和 100 多万人。2018 年以来出生人口的数量有所回落，第七次全国人口普查初步汇总的结果显示，2020 年我国出生人口为 1200 万人，这个规模仍然不小。

第二，“二孩”占比高。从生育孩次看，2014-2017 年，出生人口中“二孩”占比明显上升，由 2013 年的 30% 左右上升到 2017 年的 50% 左右，此后虽有所下降，但仍然高于 40%，由于生育政策调整的因素，全国多出生“二孩”数量达 1000 多万人。

第三，生育率降低。第七次全国人口普查数据表明，2020 年我国育龄妇女总和生育率为 1.3，已经处于较低水平。这主要受到育龄妇女数量持续减少和“二孩”效应逐步减弱的影响。从 2020 年来看，新冠肺炎疫情增加了生活的不确定性和对住院分娩的担忧，进一步降低了居民生育的意愿。

我们应当认识到，低生育水平也是经济社会发展的一个结果，生育水平的高低既受政策因素的影响，也受经济、社会、文化等因素的影响，后者的影响力在逐步增强。还应该看到，随着各国经济社会的持续发展，尤其是工业化、现代化带来的人口生育观念转变等方面的影响，低生育已经成为大多数发达国家都普遍面临的问题，也将成为我国面临的现实问题。

刚才，你提到的关于生育政策方面的一些考虑，路透社的记者也提到了这个问题。党的十九届五中全会明确要求，优化生育政策，增强生育政策的包容性。全国人大通过的国家“十四五”规划纲要也明确提出，要推动实现适度生育水平，减轻家庭生育、养育、教育的成本，释放生育政策的潜力。根据国家统计局的有关调查，我国育龄妇女的生育意愿子女数为 1.8，只要做好相应的支持措施，实际存在的生育潜力就能发挥出来。谢谢。

Taking Questions Concerning the Major Figures of the Seventh National Population Census

The State Council Information Office of China held a press conference at 10:00 a.m., May 11, 2021 (Tuesday). The speakers included Ning Jizhe, Deputy Head of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census and Commissioner of National Bureau of Statistics, Li Xiaochao, Director of the Office of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census and Deputy Commissioner of National Bureau of Statistics, Zeng Yuping, Deputy Director of the Office of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census and Chief Methodologist of National Bureau of Statistics, and Zhang Yi, Deputy Director of the Office of the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census and Director-General of Department of Population and Employment Statistics of National Bureau of Statistics. They introduced the main data from the Seventh National Population Census and answered questions put forward by journalists. The details are as follows.

CCTV:

We noticed that there are some new changes and features in the statistics released by Mr. Ning. Compared with the data of the Sixth National Population Census, what are the new changes and trends regarding the gender ratio, age composition, and educational level this time around? Could you elaborate on these aspects? Thank you.

Ning Jizhe:

This issue is rather significant, and I'll take your question. The population is the most fundamental and crucial national condition of a country. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to the issue of population, making key decisions such as gradually adjusting family planning policies and promoting long-term and balanced population development. China's population-related work has seen remarkable progress and there have been some active changes in the trends of population development. The census results released just now reflected the basic situation of China's population and demographic trends over the past ten years in a comprehensive and detailed way. In general, it can be summarized in a few sentences.

Over the past decade, China's population has continued to grow and it remains the world's most

populous country. The quality of the population has steadily improved, and the educational level of the population has increased significantly. The population structure has changed with the gender ratio improving. Meanwhile, the age composition of the population showed an increase in the number of people in the age groups of 0 to 14, and 60 and above and a drop in the number of people between 15 and 59. The trend of population movement and concentration has also become more obvious, and the level of urbanization has continued to rise. There are six characteristics as follows:

First, in terms of total population, although the growth rate of China's total population is slowing down, it still maintains a steady growth. In 2020, China's population reached 1.41 billion, accounting for 18% of the world's population, meaning China remains the most populous country in the world. Over the past decade, China's population has jumped from 1.3 billion to 1.4 billion with an increase of 72.06 million, up by 5.38% compared with 2010. The average annual growth rate was 0.53%, slightly down from that of 0.57% from 2000 to 2010.

Second, in terms of population quality, the educational level of the Chinese population has increased significantly, and the quality of the population has been improving. The average number of years of schooling for people aged 15 and above has increased from 9.08 years in 2010 to 9.91 years. The average number of years of schooling for the working-age population, between 16 and 59, has grown from 9.67 years in 2010 to 10.75 years. The illiteracy rate dropped from 4.08% in 2010 to 2.67%.

Third, in terms of gender composition, the sex ratio at birth has steadily declined and the gender structure has improved. According to the census, the sex ratio was 105.1, basically the same level and slightly lower than that of 105.2 in the Sixth National Population Census. The sex ratio at birth was 111.3 in 2020, down by 6.8 compared with that in 2010, gradually recovering to a normal level.

Fourth, in terms of age composition, the number of children increased and their proportion rose, with the number of children aged 0-14 increasing by 30.92 million compared to 2010 and their proportion rising by 1.35 percentage points. The number of births rebounded as a result of decisions and policy measures such as the "selective two-child" policy and the "universal two-child" policy. The birth rate of second children saw a significant increase, and the proportion of babies born as a second child rose from 30% in 2013 to 50% in 2017.

Fifth, in terms of population migration and mobility, population movement remains active and the agglomeration effect of the population has become increasingly evident. The census results showed that it has become common for people to live in places other than their household registration areas. The number of people who lived in places other than their household registration areas reached 493 million in 2020,

accounting for 35% of the Chinese population. Specifically, the floating population numbered 376 million, up nearly 70% over the past decade. In terms of the flow direction, the population continues to flock to areas along the Yangtze River, coastal areas and inland urban areas. The population of major city clusters such as the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Chengdu-Chongqing city cluster is growing rapidly and the degree of agglomeration is increasing.

Sixth, in terms of the urban-rural structure of the population, China's permanent urban population continues to increase, and its share has further increased. Over the past decade, the permanent urban population has increased by 236 million, and the share of permanent urban population grew by 14.21 percentage points, 0.75 percentage points increase compared with the growth of the last decade. As the census showed, we have made notable progress in implementing the new people-centered urbanization strategy and in helping people who have relocated from rural to urban areas to gain permanent urban residency.

The major changes in China's population in the past decade reflect the historical progress of China's economic, social and population development. They reflect the practical progress of promoting high-quality development and securing a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. They also comply with the trend of population development and the objective laws of the interaction between the population, the economy, and society.

Moreover, the census data also reflects some structural contradictions in the development of China's population, such as a decrease in the population of working-age people and women of childbearing age, an aging population, a decrease in the total fertility rate, and the declining number of births.

We need to look at the impact of demographic changes on the economy and society dialectically. First, China's basic national conditions of a large population base and a large population have not changed; the advantages of a super-sized domestic market will persist for a long time; and the population and resources and environment will remain in a tight balance. At the same time, population growth is slowing down, and measures are needed to promote the long-term balanced population development.

Second, the labor resources are still abundant and the demographic dividend continues to exist, while the working-age population decreases slowly year by year. The economic structure and technological development need to be adjusted and adapted.

Third, the population quality is improving. New advantages of talent dividends will gradually emerge. Meanwhile, college students are facing increasing employment pressure and industrial transformation and upgrading needs to be accelerated.

Fourth, the proportion of children and the elderly population are both increasing. The increase in the

proportion of children reflects the achievement of adjusting the family planning policies and highlights the importance of the issue regarding the elderly and children. We need to improve family planning policies and the population service system such as child care. The proportion of the elderly population is rising rapidly and ageing has become the basic national condition in China for some time to come. The increase in the elderly population will be conducive to passing on wisdom and traditions and also bring expanded demands.

Fifth, the accelerated agglomeration of the population reflects changes in the trends of urbanization and economic agglomeration, and makes new requirements for improving the quality of urbanization and promoting regional coordinated development. Thank you.

China News Service:

China's Seventh National Population Census can be called the largest census project in the world. How was such a large-scale census organized and conducted? Could you summarize some of its features? Thank you.

Li Xiaochao:

Thank you for your interest in China's population census. The 2020 census was the Seventh National Population Census since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and also the world's largest. It was a major national survey on China's conditions and strength after having faced the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic. In the past year or so, with the concerted efforts of the whole nation, we have successfully completed the census. The achievements are attributed to the following aspects.

First, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attached much importance and had given clear directions to the census. General Secretary Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang as well as other Party and state leaders signed up for the enumeration as ordinary citizens. The State Council established the Leading Group of the State Council for the Seventh National Population Census with Vice Premier Han Zheng as its head to coordinate the census. All regions and relevant departments worked in synergy and offered support to each other under national centralized leadership, with departments at all levels assuming clear duties and carrying out specific jobs. Approximately 679,000 census agencies were set up at provincial, municipal, county, township, and village levels across China, and more than 7 million census staff were recruited. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council attached much importance to our work. All regions and relevant departments made meticulous organization and cooperative advancements on the census. All of these factors had showed the way forward and provided an organizational backing for the census.

Second, the well-designed implementation plan provided the timetable and road maps for the census.

On top of multiple general pilot projects and special pilot projects, and after having solicited opinions from experts and people from various social sectors, we produced the *Seventh National Population Census Program* and seven implementing rules, which specified the content and method of the census and the working process, tasks and requirements at each stage and served as the action guide and job specifications for the census.

Third, we enriched the content of the census so as to make full use of the census. We collected the respondents' ID numbers for the first time, which provided basic information for cross-checking and verification. We also added relevant items about senior populations to better understand China's aging population.

Fourth, we adopted new ways and tools to increase the efficiency and quality of our census. We had, for the first time, fully adopted digital data collection so that data could be transmitted in real time and respondents could fill out and submit the questionnaire on the internet. We strengthened the use of the administrative records and the application of big data, and fully adopted the use of the internet, cloud technologies, cloud services, and cloud applications to complete data processing. We carried out online centralized management for the 7 million-odd census staff so that we could supervise their work in real-time.

Fifth, we made sure that no one individual was double-counted or underreported by enumerating the population within the demarcated areas. Under certain criteria, we divided the country into enumeration areas and made sure that there were no overlapping over each other. We numbered each house based on the rule within each area and had the census staff visit each house and collect information from each household. At the same time, we improved the selection, training, and management of the staff. Before their on-site registration, we also verified and updated the household registration and conducted preliminary surveys.

Sixth, we put a lot of effort into publicity and mobilization, which helped to increase people's initiative to participate in the census. We rolled out publicity plans and arranged publicity work across every stage of the census. We filmed and broadcast promotional videos and public service advertisements and organized publicity activities through various channels and forms to raise people's awareness and enthusiasm for the census. With the slogan --"Population Census, Everyone Counts" taking root, all social sectors and the public have actively participated in and supported the census. Thank you.

Southern Metropolis Daily:

What do we make of the slowdown in China's population growth during the decade from 2010 to 2020, as seen in the main results of the census? Some experts predict that China's population will peak at 1.45 billion in 2027. Does the slowdown in growth mean that the year of zero population growth will come

earlier? Thank you.

Ning Jizhe:

Allow me to answer this question. This is a question of trend analysis. The census data shows that China's population growth has slowed down, with an average annual growth rate of 0.53% over the past decade, which is 0.04 percentage points decrease from the previous decade. This trend is the result of multiple factors. The main reasons are the continued decline in the number of women of childbearing age, especially those in their prime, the delay of people's chosen time for having a child, and the increase in the cost of childbirth and raising a family. All of these factors have led to a tightening of the birth population size. This is the objective result of China's economic development, especially when industrialization and urbanization has reached a certain stage, and it is also a common problem faced by the world, especially developed countries. According to the results of this census, China's population is still the largest in the world, and has continued to grow, with an increase of 72.06 million over the past ten years. When compared to the increase of 73.9 million in the previous decade, the scale of growth is slightly decreased, but basically the same. There are mainly three factors that matter:

First, China's population has maintained a certain level of inertial growth. China has a large population base. At present, there are more than 300 million women at childbearing age, and we are able to sustain around 10 million births every year.

Second, the adjustment of the fertility policy has achieved positive results. The number of births has rebounded rapidly since the implementation of the two-child policy for couples where either the husband or wife is from a single-child family, and the universal two-child policy. The number and share of children population increased. According to the census data, the number of children aged 0-14 reached 253.38 million in 2020, 30.92 million more than in 2010, and the proportion of children rose by 1.35 percentage points.

Third, the life expectancy of the population has continued to increase. This is because of rapid economic and social development, continuous improvements in living standards and a significant improvement in medical and health conditions over the last decade. The obvious improvement in the health conditions of the people have led to the fact that the annual number of deaths in China has been less than the number of births, and the total population has maintained its growth trend. These positive factors of population growth will continue to play a role for some time to come.

Judging from the trend of China's population development and changes in recent years, we can see that the population growth rate will continue to slow down in the future. At the same time, population growth is also affected by economic and social factors such as the age structure of the population, people's fertility

choices, fertility policies, fertility costs, public hygiene and health conditions. China's population will reach its peak in the future, but the exact timing is uncertain, and it is expected that the total population of China will remain above 1.4 billion for some time in the future. The results of the census also show that China's working-age population group, aged from 16 to 59, is about 880 million, so the labor force is still abundant. This census shows that the average age of the Chinese population is 38.8 years old. On the whole, we are still a young and vigorous country. The United States recently released its latest census data, and their average age is 38, which is about the same as ours.

Next, we should continue to pay attention to changes in population growth and actively respond to the various risks and challenges that may arise in demographic development. Thank you.

CRNTT:

Recently, some people have questioned the quality of the census data. You just said that the undercount rate of the Seventh National Population Census was only 0.05%, so does this mean that this is a high-quality census? In addition, the results of the census came out relatively slowly. A spokesperson for the NBS previously said that this is because the seventh census released more detailed information than the information released in the sixth census. Can you tell us more about what information has been added? Thank you.

Zeng Yuping:

First of all, thank you for your questions. You have asked two questions, one on data quality and the other on data dissemination. Regarding the issue of data quality, we often say that data quality is the lifeline of statistical work. Similarly, the quality of census data is also the lifeline of our census work. In order to obtain high-quality census data, we adhered to conducting the census in accordance with the law, and carried out extensive publicity and mobilization, while focusing on the following measures.

First, we scientifically designed the census plan. This census has drawn on the experience of past censuses, including the experience of the population census, the economic census and the agricultural census. Meanwhile, we extensively solicited opinions from various parties, including experts and scholars, and all sectors of society. We organized and carried out six special pilots and one comprehensive pilot nationwide. In accordance with the principles of science and feasibility, demand and capability, inheritance and innovation, we formulated the Program for the Seventh National Population Census and seven implementation rules to ensure that our census program is scientific and operable.

Second, on site enumeration was meticulously organized. Before the start of on-site registration, census

agencies at all levels carefully selected census enumerators and strengthened their pre-job training. Only those who had passed the training would receive permission for work. We made efforts to detect any illegal hukous (China's household registration system), divided enumeration areas and conducted a pre-assessment of the conditions and other preparation work in a solid manner. More than seven million census enumerators nationwide strictly implemented the census program at the field enumeration stage, which also coincided with the COVID-19 prevention and control period. We earnestly ensured that we implemented regular epidemic prevention and control measures. We have succeeded in fulfilling the task of the field enumeration of the whole nation by covering all families and population.

Third, we made full use of information technology. In this census, we made use of information technology to actively explore and innovate on census methods. For the first time, we adopted the digital data collection method and our enumerators could directly register and report the data online; for the first time, census respondents filled in their own questionnaires via the internet; for the first time, we could compare and verify the census data with administrative records and big data; for the first time, data processing was centrally deployed nationwide, and internet cloud technology, cloud services and cloud applications were used to complete data processing; and for the first time, we collectively guided more than seven million census enumerators online.

Fourth, we ensured the quality of the whole survey process. In accordance with the census program, census agencies at all levels established quality-control systems, strictly conducted the work according to the quality-control requirements, and meticulously carried out quality checks to ensure the quality of work at each stage of the census. Meanwhile, we established a traceability and accountability mechanism for census data and seriously investigated and punished fraud practices at every local agency.

After we finished the enumeration work, the census office of the State Council, in accordance with international practice, organized nearly one thousand professional spot-check personnel for random quality checks on 32,000 households among 141 counties from China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and employed social supervisors for supervision during the whole process. The result showed that, the undercount rate was 0.05%, lower than the international standard of 3%, demonstrating that the data of the Seventh National Population Census is authentic and credible and that it was a high-quality census. That's all for the first question.

The second question concerns the timing of the release of census data. The population census work is a huge systematic project involving many links and wide aspects. In order to coordinate the arrangements and ensure the smooth connection of all links, we formulated the schedule before the implementation of the

census. The original schedule for the release of the census communiqués was a planned one, but in view of the strong demand for the census results from all sectors of society, we enriched the content of the release by adding a large amount of data by structure and region, so it took more time to prepare the data. Today, we are releasing eight communiqués, which are richer and more detailed than the previous census, with each set of data verified and exact. In addition, we understand that other countries also release their census communiqués one year after field enumeration. For example, the reference time of the population census of United States was April 1, 2020, and their results were released on April 26, 2021, almost one year later.

In the next step, we will further share, explore and utilize the census results, and in the future, we will successively edit and publish more detailed census summary materials to meet the needs of all parts of society. We also welcome you to use them. At the same time, we will use the micro data laboratory to provide desensitization micro data from the census for relevant research institutions, experts and scholars to carry out analysis and research, so as to better utilize the census data. Thank you all.

Nikkei:

Some experts said that the fifth and sixth national population censuses underwent a period of data adjustment after the censuses were completed. Were any adjustments made after this latest census such as adjusting for the undercount rate? Thank you.

Zhang Yi:

Thank you for your question. We all know that the population census is a comprehensive survey. The seventh census covered all respondents based on a uniform standard at a uniform time, and every respondent was interviewed item by item. Data from this census was reported directly in real-time through the complete adoption of digital data collection, and the results can be collected and calculated directly after auditing. No data adjustment was needed afterwards.

The post-enumeration survey showed that the undercount rate of the seventh census was 0.05%. According to the United Nations census recommendations, the undercount rate can or can not be added to the total population. Some countries may add it while others may not. The Chinese national population information just released is a direct summary of the population registered in the census and does not include those missed within the undercount rate. Thank you.

The Poster News APP:

China's aging population is always an issue that concerns the public. According to census findings, how is the aging population situation in our country? Given the increasing burden of elderly care in families and

society, how should we best optimize the population structure and solve the problem of our aging population? When will the policy for extending the retirement age be implemented? Thank you.

Ning Jizhe:

The census shows that people in the age bracket of 60 and above account for 18.70% of the national population, and people aged 65 and above account for 13.50%. The aging population in our country has the following characteristics.

First, the aging population is huge. There are 260 million people in the age bracket of 60 and above, including 190 million people aged 65 and above. In China's 31 provinces, 16 provinces have more than 5 million people in the age bracket of 65 and above, while six provinces have more than 10 million people aged above 65.

Second, the aging population is rapidly growing. From 2010 to 2020, the proportion of people in the age bracket of 60 and above increased by 5.44 percentage points, while people in the age bracket of 65 and above increased by 4.63 percentage points. The ascensional range rose by 2.51 percentage points and 2.72 percentage points respectively, compared to the last decade.

Third, the rural-urban variance in the aging population is obvious. The proportion of people aged 60 and above and people aged 65 and above in rural areas were 23.81% and 17.72% respectively, 7.99 and 6.61 percentage points higher than that in urban areas. Besides economic and social reasons, rural-urban differences in the aging population are also closely related to migration.

Fourth, the quality of life among aging people improved continuously. The number of people aged 60 and above with high school or university education reached 36.69 million, an increase of 20.85 million compared to 2010. That proportion accounts for 13.90% of the total population in the age bracket of 60 and above, up by 4.98 percentage points compared with a decade ago. Over the past ten years, life expectancy also increased continuously. In 2020, there were 35.80 million people in the age bracket of 80 and above, accounting for 2.54% of the national population, which increased by 0.98 percentage point to 14.85 million compared with that of 2010.

The aging population is an important trend in social development, and it will be China's basic national condition for a long time in the future, which brings both challenges and opportunities. For example, from the perspective of challenges, the aging population will reduce the supply of labor, increase the burdens on families concerning elderly care, and raise the pressure to provide basic public services. At the same time, the aging population has promoted the development of the "silver-hair" economy, expanded products and services consumption for elderly people, and helped boost technical advances. These are all new

opportunities. Moreover, among China's population aged 60 and above, people in the age bracket of 60 to 69 account for 55.83% of the total elderly population. Thanks to their advantages in knowledge, experience, skills, and good physical conditions, they have great potential to contribute their remaining energy to society.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee proposed to cope with the population aging positively and put forward plans for specific measures to address the aging population as a major national strategy now and for some time in the future. Next, we will develop and make good use of the census data and carry out serious studies and in-depth analysis to provide statistical support for policy-making. Meanwhile, the Session also proposed to raise the retirement age in progressive steps. According to the requirements of the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan, the extending of mandatory retirement age will be implemented gradually by learning from common international practices as well as comprehensively taking into account the factors like rising average life expectancy, fastened aging trend, increased year of schooling and the change of labor structure. Meanwhile, we should take small steps with flexibility, tailor policies for different age groups and make overall plans.

Beijing Youth Daily:

Recently, the issue of a consistently decreasing working-age population in the northeast of China has drawn wide attention. The census data showed that the population in the northeast of China indeed declined. What is the reason for this decrease? What problems will that cause? How should we respond to it? Thank you.

Ning Jizhe:

People are concerned about the issues facing northeast China. From the census data, changes of the population in northeast China over the past ten years have the following features.

First, the total population is still large but there was a decline. In 2020, the total population of northeast China's three provinces was 98.51 million, approaching 100 million - still quite large but decreased by 11.01 million compared to ten years ago.

Second, the birth gender ratio in the northeast of China was 106.3, which is lower than the national average but still within the normal range.

Third, the population aging is severe. In northeast China, people aged 65 and above accounted for 16.39% of the national population, up 7.26 percentage points from 2010 and higher than the national average.

Fourth, the reserve of talents is ample. The population with university education and above accounted

for 16.75% of the total population. The average number of years of education received by people aged above 15 was 10.16 years. The two indicators for the level of education in northeast China were above the national average.

Fifth, the foundation for the area's development is solid. Permanent urban residents in northeast China make up 67.71% of the population, ranking in an upper bracket nationwide.

Factors regarding the natural and geographical environment, fertility level, and social-economic development have led to a population decrease in northeast China. The winter is long and cold in the northeast of China, which is located at high latitude. Some people from the area have moved to warmer areas in the south, which is a common characteristic of population migration in many countries around the world such as those in Europe and America. In addition, affected by factors like fertility values and behaviors, the natural population growth rate in northeast China has been lower than the national average for a long time. Furthermore, the northeast of China is undergoing a crucial period of structural adjustment. Diversified opportunities for development and career prospects in coastal developed cities and provinces are a magnet for people from other areas, including the northeast of China.

Meanwhile, we should note that economic development in the northeast of China is resilient and full of potential. There is a range of strategic industries that are vital to national security and are the lifeblood of the national economy. The northeast of China has technological talents and a reasonably solid foundation in modern agriculture, equipment manufacturing, transportation infrastructure, and so on. The number of people who have received higher education in northeast China was 16.50 million. The grain output accounted for more than one-fifth of the nation's total. The region has several key national enterprises such as Ansteel, Avic Shenyang Aircraft Company Limited, China FAW Group Corporation, Harbin Electric Corporation, etc. In recent years, the region has been home to the development of a group of emerging high-tech enterprises. Favorable conditions for the revitalization of northeast China abound.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the region's revitalization and have released a series of major measures to promote the revitalization of talent and the high-quality development of China's old industrial bases, creating a good environment for the development of real economy and industrial innovation. A new round of plans for revitalization with a focus on structural adjustment will surely bring about new demographic changes in the region. For the next step, we will enhance research regarding population issues in the northeast of China, address the challenges brought by population changes, and seize opportunities in these changes to better serve the economic and social development of northeast China. Thank you.

Reuters:

What effect will the gradually declining working-age population and the expanding aging population have on economic development in the long run? What measures will be taken to tackle those problems? Will it be possible to relax policies to encourage fertility? Thank you.

Ning Jizhe:

This question is about the working-age population. I will invite Mr. Zeng to answer this question.

Zeng Yuping:

Thank you for your question. As for the issue of the aging population, Mr. Ning introduced it in detail just now. I will not repeat those points.

Concerning the working-age population, first, in terms of the total number, the working-age population (people aged between 16 and 59) decreased by more than 40 million compared to 2010, when China conducted the Sixth National Population Census. But we should remember that the total population of working-age people, 880 million, is still large, and labor resources are still abundant. Dividends in the demographic still exist, which provides an important support for sustained and healthy social and economic development.

Second, the quality of the working-age population has been remarkably improved. As the census data shows, the average number of years of education received by the population aged above 15 was 9.91, up by 0.83 year from 2010. Specifically, the average number of years of education received by the population aged from 16 to 59 reached 10.75 years, up 1.08 years from 9.67 years in 2010. Meanwhile, among the working-age population, people with high school education and above reached 385 million, accounting for 43.79% of the total, up 12.8 percentage points from 2010. Finally, people with university education and above accounted for 23.61%, up 11.27 percentage points from 2010.

Third, as the social and economic development accelerates, the coverage of medical service systems has expanded, people's overall physical health has improved and life expectancy has been extended. The improvement in people's health conditions has greatly bolstered labor resources, which underpins the social and economic development.

The decrease in the working-age population should be viewed comprehensively and objectively. First, despite the shrinking working-age population, the sheer size of China's labor resources remains relatively large. On the whole, China is still facing great employment pressure. Second, although the working-age population is gradually decreasing, the high-quality development of the economy means that the

requirements for employees' skills will increase. Improving the skills of workers and solving the structural problem of the mismatch between job requirements and candidates' skills will become the main issue facing employment. Third, as the quality of the population improves, the demographic dividends will gradually turn into talent dividends, and the advantages of population resources will be effectively brought into play. This will further promote the transformation of the economic development pattern, the upgrading of the industrial structure, the increase of total factor productivity, and the sustained, coordinated, and healthy development of the population, economy, and society. Thank you.

Cover News:

In the past decade, China's urbanization rate has risen rapidly but the percentage of registered urban residents was much lower than that of permanent urban residents. What are the specific reasons for this? The census results show that China has experienced a significant surge in its floating population over the past decade. How do we view this phenomenon and what impact will it have on the reform of the household registration system? Thank you.

Li Xiaochao:

According to the census, China's urbanization rate has indeed increased rapidly over the past 10 years. The share of the urban population went up by 14.21 percentage points, as Mr. Ning introduced just now. The floating population has also increased considerably, which reflects the results of sustained economic and social development as well as the effective allocation of human and talent resources. At the same time, it is also the result of a strengthened economic and social vitality in some regions and cities, which is consistent with the development trends of other countries around the world. It should be pointed out that China's urbanization rate is currently in the upper-middle-range compared to the world's average, which is roughly similar to China's upper-middle average per capita GDP compared to the rest of the world. It is expected that with the constant development of China's economy and society and the continuous advancement of various reform measures to promote urbanization, the urbanization rate will continue to increase.

In addition, the census data further reveals that while the urbanization rate and floating population are increasing, these two aspects are also displaying some other characteristics.

First, the proportion of floating population flowing into urban areas is still rising. In 2020, the floating population flowing into urban areas reached 331 million, accounting for 88.12% of the total floating population, up 3.85 percentage points from 2010. Among them, 249 million people moved from rural to urban areas, 106 million more than that in 2010 - an increase of over 100 million people in a decade.

Second, the proportion of floating population flowing into areas with a high urbanization rate remains relatively high. The eastern region absorbed an interprovincial floating population of 91.81 million, accounting for 73.54% of the total floating population, while the central region absorbed 9.55 million, or 7.65%, the western region took 18.80 million, or 15.06%, and the northeast region took 4.68 million, or 3.75%.

Third, the floating population within the provinces, that is to say, the population flow within a short distance is growing even faster. The floating population within the provinces totaled 251 million, an increase of 116 million or 85.70% since 2010. The interprovincial floating population amounted to 125 million, an increase of 38.96 million or 45.37% since 2010. The data shows that the floating population within provinces is growing much faster than the interprovincial floating population. The proportion of the floating population within the provinces increased from 61.15% in 2010 to 66.78% of the total floating population, up by 5.63 percentage points. About two-thirds of the floating population chose to move just a short distance within the province.

Regarding the difference between the percentage of registered urban residents and the percentage of permanent urban residents, first we should understand that the former has also increased markedly in the past decade. By the end of 2020, China had achieved its goal of granting permanent urban residency to 100 million people living in urban areas without urban household registration. Meanwhile, we should also be aware that this difference is mainly reflected in migrant workers. Restricted by various security conditions and systems, it may still take some time for this difference to be reduced or even eliminated. Of course, some registered rural residents are less willing to gain permanent urban residency. Especially after the poverty alleviation campaigns yielded a full victory and the rural vitalization has been further promoted, some people want to stay in the countryside. Therefore, the reluctance of some registered rural residents to leave the countryside also explains why there is a difference.

We believe that with the sustained high-quality development of China's economy and society as well as the continuous advancement of a new type of urbanization, the country's urbanization will develop more scientifically and rationally, its population will flow in a more orderly and reasonable way, and a new situation for the coordinated development of the economy, society, and population mobility will be created. Thank you.

Red Star News:

My question is, according to the census results, what changes have occurred in the fertility rate of women at childbearing age and number of births in China since the comprehensive two-child policy was

adopted? Is the current lack of fertility willingness among the population leading to an almost alarming low rate of new births? Will China adjust its population policies, especially family planning policies, based on the findings of the census?

Ning Jizhe:

I will take these questions. People are concerned about fertility issues and we have gained a lot of information in this regard through the census. I must first point out that the two-child policy has achieved positive results and the Seventh National Population Census has found the following characteristics for new births.

First, the number of new births has been large. New births increased significantly in 2016 and 2017 to over 18.00 million and 17.00 million respectively. This was up by more than two million and one million respectively in comparison with the number before the two-child policy was adopted. Although the number has fallen since 2018, it still reached a noticeable scale of 12.00 million in 2020, according to the preliminary findings of the census.

Second, the proportion of second children to new births was big. Among the newborns between 2014 and 2017, the proportion of second children rose markedly from around 30% in 2013 to around 50% in 2017. Although the proportion has since declined, it has remained above 40%. Adjustments in the fertility policy have increased the number of newborn second children by over 10 million.

Third, the fertility rate has declined. China's total fertility rate of women at childbearing age was 1.3 in 2020, which was a low level, according to the census. This was largely caused by a continuous fall in the number of women of childbearing age and a gradual wearing-off of the effect of the two-child policy. In 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic, which added uncertainties to life and worries about in-hospital delivery, further dampened people's willingness to have children.

We should realize that the low fertility level is also a result of economic and social development. It is not only affected by policy factors but also by economic, social and cultural factors with impact from the latter gradually gaining. In addition, we must be aware that with economic and social development, especially when industrialization and modernization have changed people's views on birth, a low fertility rate is a common problem in most developed countries and will also become a practical issue for China.

The fertility policy concerns you just mentioned were also raised by the Reuters journalist in his question a moment ago. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has clearly asked for improvement in the fertility policy to make it more inclusive. The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development, which was adopted

at the National People's Congress, also made it clear that China will pursue an appropriate fertility rate and lessen family spending on child bearing, raising and education, to further release the potential of the fertility policy. According to a survey by the National Bureau of Statistics, the number of children that women of childbearing age are willing to have is 1.8. Therefore, as long as the proper supportive measures are put in place, the real fertility potential will be brought out. Thank you.