

Spatial pattern and its evolution of Chinese provincial population: Methods and empirical study

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Abstract: China has been experiencing an unprecedented urbanization process. In 2011, China's urban population reached 691 million with an urbanization rate of 51.27%. Urbanization level is expected to increase to 70% in China in 2030, reflecting the projection that nearly 300 million people would migrate from rural areas to urban areas over this period. At the same time, the total fertility rate of China's population is declining due to the combined effect of economic growth, environmental carrying capacity, and modern social consciousness. The Chinese government has loosened its "one-child policy" gradually by allowing childbearing couples to have the second child as long as either of them is from a one-child family. In such rapidly developing country, the natural growth and spatial migration will consistently reshape spatial pattern of population. An accurate prediction of the future spatial pattern of population and its evolution trend are critical to key policy-making processes and spatial planning in China including urbanization, land use development, ecological conservation and environmental protection. In this paper, a top-down method is developed to project the spatial distribution of China's future population with considerations of both natural population growth at provincial level and the provincial migration from 2010 to 2050. Building on this, the spatial pattern and evolution trend of Chinese provincial population are analyzed. The results suggested that the overall spatial pattern of Chinese population will be unlikely changed in next four decades, with the east area having the highest population density and followed by central area, northeast and west area. Four provinces in the east, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Jiangsu, will remain the top in terms of population density in China, and Xinjiang, Qinghai and Tibet will continue to have the lowest density of population. We introduced an index system to classify the Chinese provinces into three categories in terms of provincial population densities: Fast Changing Populated Region (FCPR), Low Changing Populated Region (LCPR) and Inactive Populated Region (IPR). In the FCPR, China's population is projected to continue to concentrate in net immigration leading type (NILT) area where receives nearly 99% of new accumulated floating population. Population densities of Shanghai, Beijing, Zhejiang will peak in 2030, while the population density in Guangdong will keep increasing until 2035. Net emigration leading type (NELT) area will account for 75% of emigration population, including Henan, Anhui, Chongqing and Hubei. Natural growth will play a dominant role in natural growth leading type area, such as Liaoning and Shandong, because there will be few emigration population. Due to the large amount of moving-out labors and gradually declining fertility rates, population density of the LCPR region exhibits a downward trend, except for Fujian and Hainan. The majority of the western provinces will be likely to remain relatively low population density, with an average value of no more than 100 persons per km².

Keywords: China; provincial; population; urbanization; migration; spatial pattern; natural growth

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1 Introduction

In the past three decades, China has experienced a high speed of socioeconomic development, accompanied with dramatic changes in natural growth and migration of population (Zhang and Song, 2003). The annual natural growth rate between 2000 and 2010 was reported at 0.57% in China's 6th national census, significantly less than that for the 1990s. Low natural growth rate might imply a decline in the "demographic bonus", potentially weakening the economic growth in China (Ma and Zheng, 2011). Meanwhile, the amount of population migration reached 260 million, accounting for as high as 20% of total population in China in 2010 (NBS, 2001, 2011). Huge amount of migration raises concerns of social justice including equality in employment, education, housing as well as medical service, posing a great potential challenges to the society (Chen, 2012). A thorough investigation of the future spatial pattern of population and its evolutionary trend is critical for the socioeconomic sustainable development in China (Liu *et al.*, 2010).

There are three main methods in population forecasting: mathematical trend extrapolation, demographic-economic model, and cohort-component model (C-C model) (Andrew, 1984). Mathematical trend extrapolation relies on the pattern of historic population data to predict what will happen in the future (Keyfitz, 1968, 2005). This method assumes that the future growth of population follows the similar pattern with the past. The accuracy of population forecasting, therefore, is subject to the choice of baseline and underlying assumption (Nakicenovic, 2000). Demographic-economic model aims at forecasting population through linking population changes with economic conditions (Kenneth and Wendling, 1980; Thomas, 1981). The economic condition, involving the evaluation of interest rate, import-export demand and related policies, is equally complicated (Booth *et al.*, 2006). This method is seldom applied for forecasting population on the national level. (Hyndman and Ullah, 2007). The C-C model divides the population by age groups, and takes effects of human fertility, mortality and natural growth into consideration, thus it provides a relatively accurate prediction of population (Stauffer, 2002). The key for this method is parameterizing the model to reflect the social and geographical characteristics of the population. The C-C model has been adopted by the United Nations (UN) to routinely forecast the future country-level population in the world. To be discussed later in details, the UN's population forecasting for China demonstrated an impressive agreement with the data reported by China's national censuses conducted in 2000 and 2010.

In addition, population forecasting involves micro-level and macro-level strategies (Long, 1985). The micro-level strategy is a bottom-up approach, with the higher-level population derived from individual geographical regions at the lower level. In contrast, macro-level strategy decomposes the national population through mathematical methodology into that at lower level, such as province, prefecture-level city or county city. Micro-level strategy exhibits a good performance on forecasting the changes in the future distribution of population for individual areas (Bach and Schraml, 1982; Wood, 1982) but fails in

considering the impact of changes from the larger background. Besides, building up a nationwide population model based on micro-level strategy is difficult in practice for two reasons. First, data for the demographic components may not be available for all counties. Second, the future population at regional level might be underestimated or overestimated deliberately in China in order to secure more favorable policies from the central government for local development (Gans 1999). Both of them impair accuracy of population forecasting using micro-level strategy at national level, resulting in the governmental sub-optimal decisions as to where to develop the infrastructure, to make investment and to allocate subsidies. The macro-level strategy has advantages in calculating population with diverse types and patterns from differing historical periods and geographical areas (Harris and Moore, 1980). The application of macro-level strategy reported in the earlier literature often took the country as whole, or divided the total population into data grids. Few literatures emphasized on population forecasting for the jurisdiction level of province or county, which is critical for policy-making process at macro level.

The present study is intended to explore the dynamic spatial pattern for the future population in China between 2010 and 2050. Macro level strategy was adopted in this study to forecast the natural growth and migration at provincial level. Data relevant to China's total population between 2010 and 2050 including total population, total urban population, and the urbanization rate on a national basis, are derived from the forecasting results using a C-C model developed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs under the UN. These data are used as constraints to cap the natural growth and migration of population at the provincial level. Data from the 5th and 6th China's national censuses conducted respectively in 2000 and 2010 provide a background of natural growth and migration of provincial population in China, serving an initial condition for this analysis.

Following this section, Section 2 describes data and methodology. The results are discussed in Section 3. Section 4 started with analyzing the spatial pattern and trend of Chinese provincial population. And an index system is introduced further to regionalize the changes in future spatial distribution of the population density, the ratio of accumulated net-migration to the peaking population, and accumulated natural population growth over the study period, with conclusion summarized in Section 5. The results reported in this analysis are expected to be helpful for a variety of key policy-making processes in China such as industrial development, ecological conservation, industrial upgrading and transfer, and environmental protection.

2 Data and methodology

Evolution of spatial distribution of the provincial population in China is attributed to a combined effects of natural growth and migration. Natural population growth for the past five years was tentatively extrapolated to the next five years, and then adjusted to make it in conformity with the UN's forecasted population for the entire nation. The initial growth rates of provincial population between 2000 and 2010 were derived from the 5th and 6th national censuses. Migration population for each province was estimated separately according to the future national migration and migration matrixes. The latter were predicted using a Markov chain approach. We selected to neglect the contribution of natural growth from the migration population based on two considerations. First, the 6th national census data suggested an

evident increasing trend for the whole family migration which has no contribution to the natural growth. Another reason is rooted in the fact that fertility rates were calculated on account of only registered population (Zhu, 2011).

2.1 Natural population growth

At the national level, we adopted the results of population forecasting for China by the UN as constraints to China's future total population growth. Table 1 summarizes three key elements in the UN database forecasted from 2010 to 2050, including total population, urban population and the urbanization rate.

Table 1 Main indicators of population forecasting by the UN

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total population	133972.49	136974.3	138779.2	139525.6	139307.6	138158.8	136090.6	133176.8	129560.4
Urban population	669192.56	761579	846363	911804	957649	984446	998581	1004090	1001612
Urbanization rate	0.49	0.55	0.61	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.77

Data source: World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision

The process to predict population growth at provincial level involves three steps.

Step 1: Natural provincial growth rates between 2000 and 2010 were used as a first guess for the growth rates between 2010 and 2015. Population due to natural growth can be calculated using equation (1).

$$P_{n,2015} = P_{n,2010} \times (1 + R_{n,2000s})^5 \quad (1)$$

where $R_{n,2000s}$ represents the natural population growth rate of a province on an average between 2000 and 2010; definitions of the other parameters and variables introduced here are summarized in Table 3.

Step 2: We adjust the forecasting results from Step 1 to ensure that the sum of provincial population matches the national population projected by the UN. The difference between them was allocated to each province based on its percentage of population to the national total. The process is described by equations (2)–(6).

$$P_{sum,t} = \sum_{n=1}^N P_{n,t} \quad (2)$$

$$\delta_{sum,t} = P_{UN,t} - P_{sum,t} \quad (3)$$

$$\delta_{n,t} = \frac{\delta_{sum,t}}{P_{sum,t}} \times P_{n,t} \quad (5)$$

$$P'_{n,t} = P_{n,t} + \delta_{n,t} \quad (6)$$

where $P_{n,t}$ is the population amount of province n in year t ; $P_{sum,t}$ denotes the total provincial population in year t ; $P_{UN,t}$ represents the national population forecasting from the UN; $\delta_{sum,t}$ is the difference between $P_{sum,t}$ and $P_{UN,t}$; $\delta_{n,t}$ denotes the fraction of difference ($\delta_{sum,t}$) allocated to each province; $P'_{n,t}$ represents the improved population of province n in year t .

Step 3: The natural growth rate for each province was then adjusted using results from Step 2. The updated growth rate is then used to extrapolate the population growth for the next five

years. The process is expressed by equations (7) and (8):

$$R_{n,t} = \sqrt[5]{\frac{P'_{n,t}}{P_{n,t-1}}} - 1 \tag{7}$$

$$P_{n,t+5} = P'_{n,t} \times (1 + R_{n,t})^5 \tag{8}$$

where $R_{n,t}$ represents the adjusted natural population growth rate; $P_{n,t+5}$ represents the first guess for the population of next five years, which will be adjusted by repeating Step 2.

2.2 Migration

2.2.1 Migration at national level

Urban population in China increased by 212.8 million from 2000 to 2010. The corresponding urbanization rate rose from 36% in 2000 to 50% in 2010. At national level, the migration consists of intra-urban migration and rural-to-urban migration, which accounted for 40 million and 74 million respectively in 2010. In the rural-to-urban transition, intra-province and inter-province migrations consisted of 40 million and 34 million population respectively. Rural-to-urban migration constitute the dominant component of inter-province migration (80%), with the rest compensation of intra-urban migration (8.5 million, 20%) (see Table 2). The inter-province migrations were estimated using equations using equations (9)–(12):

$$\Delta UP = UP_{t+1} - UP_t \tag{9}$$

$$\Delta MR = \Delta UP \times r_1 \tag{10}$$

$$\Delta MR_{inter} = \Delta MR \times r_2 \tag{11}$$

$$\Delta M_{inter} = \frac{\Delta MR_{inter}}{r_3} \tag{12}$$

where ΔMR demonstrates the total population migrating from rural areas to urban areas; ΔMR_{inter} is the inter-provincial migration component of the total rural-to-urban migration (ΔMR); ΔM_{inter} represents the total inter-provincial migration. r_1 is the ratio of ΔMR to changes in the urban population (ΔUP); r_2 is the ratio of ΔMR_{inter} to ΔMR ; r_3 is the ratio of ΔMR_{inter} to ΔM_{inter} .

Table 2 Net-migration population to the urban area at national level

Year	Registered residence (million)						
	Total	Urban area			Rural area		
		Subtotal	Intra-province	Inter-province	Subtotal	Intra-province	Inter-province
Up to 2010	212.25	83.85	70.39	13.46	128.4	75.25	53.15
Up to 2000	98.12	43.39	37.93	5.46	54.74	35.44	19.30
2000–2010	114.13	40.47	32.46	8.01	73.66	39.81	33.85

Data source: The 5th National Population Census, 2000, and the 6th National Population Census, 2010

Table 3 Definitions of variables or parameters used in this analysis

Parameters or variables	Definition
$R_{n,t}$	Population natural growth rate in province n for year t
$P_{n,t}$	Population amount for natural growth in province n for year t
$P'_{n,t}$	Improved population amount for natural growth in province n for year t
UP	Total urban population
ΔMR	Migration amounts from rural to urban area
ΔNM	Net inter-provincial migration matrix
TPM	Net transition probability matrix
M	Migration amount
ΔM	Total net migration amounts
$\delta_{n,t}$	Difference between provincial population projection and the data from the UNs in province n for year t
$TP_{n,t}$	Total population amount in province n for year t
$S_{n,t}$	Area of province in province n for year t
$DP_{n,t}$	Population density of province in province n for year t
A_n	Variance of population density of province n
B_n	Ratio of new accumulated net-migration to maximum of the total population in province n
C_n	Ratio of new accumulated net-migration to maximum of natural growth population of province n

2.2.2 Migration at provincial level

The approach of Markov chain was adopted to estimate the net-transition-probability migration matrix among provinces for the next five years. Constructing an initial probability matrix involves two steps: First, the net inter-provincial migration matrix between every two provinces between 2000 and 2010 was derived from the 5th and 6th national censuses; and second, this net inter-provincial migration matrix was divided by the net total migration amounts. This process is achieved through following equations (13)–(15):

$$\Delta NM_{inter} = M_{inter,2010} - M_{inter,2000} \quad (13)$$

$$TPM = \frac{\Delta NM_{inter}}{\Delta M_{inter}} \quad (14)$$

$$M_{n,t} = TPM \times \Delta M_{inter} \quad (15)$$

where $M_{inter,2000}$ represents the total inter-provincial migration between every two provinces up to 2000, and $M_{inter,2010}$ for the total inter-provincial migration up to 2010. ΔNM_{inter} denotes the net inter-provincial migration matrix between 2000 and 2010; TPM is the net transition probability matrix; $M_{n,t}$ is the migration of province n in year t . Net inter-provincial migration for individual provinces can be calculated by multiplying net transition probability matrix with the national net inter-provincial migration population in the same years.

2.3 Spatial pattern of the future provincial population

As shown in equation (16), total provincial population equals the natural growth population plus inter-provincial migration. Population density for a specific province can be further

derived from its total population dividing its area (equation 17). Here, we introduce three indicators constructed in equations (18)–(20), namely the population density (A), the ratio of accumulated net-migration to the peaking population (B), and accumulated natural population growth (C) over the study period to classify the changes of future pattern of provincial population. All provinces of China can be divided into three types of region: fast changing populated region (FCPR), slow changing populated region (SCPR) and inactive populated region (IPR). Sub-classes for the FCPR and the SCPR include net-immigration leading type (NILT), net-emigration leading type (NELT) and natural growth leading type (GLT).

$$TP_{\pi,t} = P'_{\pi,t} + M_{\pi,t} \quad (16)$$

$$DP_{\pi,t} = \frac{TP_{\pi,t}}{S_{\pi}} \quad (17)$$

$$A_{\pi} = \sqrt{\sum_{t=2011}^{2050} (DP_{\pi,t} - \overline{DP_{\pi,t}})^2} \quad (18)$$

$$B_{\pi} = \frac{\sum_{t=2011}^{2050} M_{\pi,t}}{\max(TP_{\pi,t})} \quad (19)$$

$$C_{\pi} = \frac{\sum_{t=2011}^{2050} M_{\pi,t}}{\max(P'_{\pi,t}) - P_{\pi,2010}} \quad (20)$$

3 Results

3.1 Natural population growth

China's total population reached 1.265 billion in 2000 according to the 5th national census. The average natural growth rate for China was 0.565% from 2000 to 2010. Should the growth rate be maintained, China's population would increase to 1.337 billion in 2010. This number is consistent with the population of 1.339 billion resulted from the 6th national census in 2010. The same method was applied to estimate the natural growth between 2000 and 2010 for each province without consideration of migration. The results were summarized in Table 4 (Column 3). Net migration of each province could be derived by subtracting the cumulative migration reported in the 5th national census from that in the 6th national census. As summarized in Table 4 (Column 4), the positive sign represents the net immigration population, and the negative sign means the net outmigration. The projected population in 2010 for each province would be obtained by the sum of projected natural growth population and net migration (Column 5). It is impressive for the agreement between projected population for 2010 and the reported population in the 6th national census. The projected population has errors within 5% as compared to the reported population for each province. The natural growth of future population between 2010 and 2050 were estimated using the same approach.

The growth rate of population projected for the period from 2010 to 2015 does not show significant changes as compared to the rate between 2000 and 2010. The population growth rate for each province tends to slow down after 2015, approaching to zero for most of the

provinces during the period of 2020–2025. Moreover, the population of some provinces including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Shenyang start decreasing. After

Table 4 A comparison between reported population and projected population in 2010

Province	Population 2000 (million)	Decade natural growth rate	Projected natural growth population 2010 (million)	Reported net migration 2000–2010 number (million)	Projected population 2010 (million) ^a	Reported population 2010 (million)	Percentage of projected population error ^b
Beijing	13.82	1.81	14.07	+4.40	18.47	19.61	5.81%
Tianjin	10.01	1.80	10.19	+2.07	12.26	12.94	5.26%
Hebei	67.44	5.99	71.48	−1.81	69.67	71.85	3.03%
Shanxi	32.97	5.90	34.91	−0.51	34.4	35.71	3.67%
Inner Mongolia	23.76	4.03	24.72	+0.33	25.05	24.71	1.38%
Liaoning	42.38	1.11	42.85	+0.09	42.94	43.75	1.85%
Jilin	27.28	2.33	27.91	−0.62	27.29	27.46	0.62%
Heilongjiang	36.89	2.35	37.76	−1.26	36.5	38.31	4.72%
Shanghai	16.74	1.01	16.91	+5.73	22.64	23.02	1.65%
Jiangsu	74.38	2.34	76.12	+3.50	79.62	78.66	1.22%
Zhejiang	46.77	4.44	48.85	+7.76	56.61	54.43	4.01%
Anhui	59.86	6.32	63.64	−4.81	58.83	59.50	1.13%
Fujian	34.71	6.05	36.81	+1.31	38.12	36.89	3.33%
Jiangxi	41.40	8.08	44.74	−1.76	42.98	44.57	3.57%
Shandong	90.79	5.27	95.57	−0.91	94.66	95.79	1.18%
Henan	92.56	5.42	97.58	−5.44	92.14	94.02	2.00%
Hubei	60.28	2.93	62.05	−2.68	59.37	57.24	3.72%
Hunan	64.40	5.35	67.84	−2.55	65.29	65.68	0.59%
Guangdong	86.42	7.65	93.03	+5.98	99.01	104.30	5.07%
Guangxi	44.89	7.98	48.47	−1.33	47.14	46.03	2.41%
Hainan	7.87	9.07	8.58	+0.05	8.63	8.67	0.46%
Chongqing	30.90	3.21	31.89	−1.96	29.93	28.85	3.74%
Sichuan	83.29	3.03	85.81	−1.38	84.43	80.42	4.99%
Guizhou	35.25	8.23	38.15	−2.10	36.05	34.75	3.74%
Yunnan	42.88	8.10	46.35	−1.07	45.28	45.97	1.50%
Tibet	2.62	11.17	2.91	+0.02	2.93	3.00	2.33%
Shaanxi	36.05	4.07	37.52	−0.61	36.91	37.33	1.13%
Gansu	25.62	6.38	27.26	−0.80	26.46	25.58	3.44%
Qinghai	5.18	9.76	5.69	+0.05	5.74	5.63	1.95%
Ningxia	5.62	10.52	6.21	+0.04	6.25	6.30	0.79%
Xinjiang	19.25	10.99	21.37	+0.24	21.61	21.81	0.92%

Note: ^a Projected population 2010=projected natural growth population 2010+reported migration 2000–2010 number
^b Percentage of estimated population error =|reported population 2010–projected population 2010|/reported population 2010

Data source: The 5th National Population Census, 2000, the 6th National Population Census, 2010, and China Statistical Yearbook, 2011
 2025, more and more provinces have a shrinking-population. During 2045–2050, all

provinces have a negative growth except Xinjiang. It is noteworthy that municipalities (except Chongqing) lead in reaching the peaking population, followed by other coastal provinces and some central provinces (Shanxi, Henan, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Anhui) in China. The final group comprises mostly of remote provinces of western China including Guangxi, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet (Xizang), Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and Ningxia. Xinjiang is a special case that its population becomes flat between 2045 and 2050.

3.2 Migration at national level

According to the UN’s population forecasting, the urbanization rate in China would grow at an annual rate of 1.2% from 2010 to 2020. In other words, China would experience a stable urbanization process in the 2010s but with a lower average annual growth rate than that for the 2000s. The growth rate for urbanization was projected to decrease to 0.8% during 2020–2030. Once the urbanization rate reaches 70%, the annual growth rate would decline to 0.4%. At the same time, the expansion of urban population will decrease as the growth of urbanization rate drops. Urban population will increase by 92.39 million between 2010 and 2015, as compared to the increase of 84.78 million between 2015 and 2020. Between 2045 and 2050, the growth in urban population decreases to negative value due to a sharply drop in growth rate projected for years after 2030 (Table 5).

Between 2000 and 2010, migration from rural to urban area accounts for 35% increase in urban population according to the data reported in the 6th national census. The experience of developed countries indicated that the population migrations increased first during the process of urbanization and then decreased after completion of the urbanization. China is facing a new situation where intra-provincial migration is the majority of population moving from rural to urban areas, and inter-provincial migration is minor. We assume that inter-provincial migration would reach an equilibrium when urbanization rate reaches 70%. The differences in terms of education, health, medicine, social insurance, and employment are assumed vanish between rural and urban areas and between different provinces. The contributions of rural-to-urban migration to the total growth of urban population are 30%, 30%, 20%, 10%,

Table 5 Provincial migration in China

Year	Total population (million)	Urban population (million)	Urbanization rate	Growth in urban population (million)	Migration from rural to urban area			Growth in migration of inter-province (million)
					Inter-province	Intra-province	Total	
2000	1259.95	456.35	0.36	—	—	—	—	—
2010	1339.72	669.19	0.50	212.84	34.23	40.26	74.49	46.07
2015	1369.74	761.58	0.56	92.39	12.74	14.98	27.72	17.34
2020	1387.79	846.36	0.61	84.78	11.69	13.75	25.42	15.91
2025	1395.26	911.80	0.65	65.44	6.01	7.07	13.08	8.19
2030	1393.08	957.65	0.69	45.85	2.11	2.48	4.59	2.87
2035	1381.59	984.45	0.71	26.80	0.00	1.61	1.61	0.00
2040	1360.91	998.58	0.73	14.14	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00
2045	1331.77	1004.09	0.75	5.51	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00
2050	1295.60	1001.61	0.77	−2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Data source: World Population Prospects, the 2010 and 2011 Revisions
6%, 4%, 2% and 0% during 2010–2015, 2015–2020, 2020–2025, 2025–2030, 2030–2035,

2035–2040, 2040–2045 and 2045–2050 respectively. The result shows that the growth in inter-provincial migration sharply reduces from 17 million during the period of 2010–2015 to 2 million during 2025–2030. After the year of 2030, inter-provincial migration has reached regional equilibrium and the net inter-provincial migration was considered as zero.

3.3 Migration at provincial level

As illustrated in Figure 1, the net transition probabilities for all provinces in China were ordered from the highest positive values to the lowest negative values. Zhejiang, Guangdong, Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu, Tianjin and Fujian are the major net in-migration provinces in 2010. These migration-host provinces are all located in the east coast, with high socioeconomic development level. On the other hand, Henan, Anhui, Hubei and Hunan are the migration-source provinces in 2010, with the largest net transition probabilities respectively of -12.5% , -11.0% , -6.1% and -5.8% . Nearly all the migration-source provinces are located in central or northeast China with large number of surplus rural labor force. In contrast to these two categories of provinces, which have high absolute values of net transition probability, one third of the provinces maintains a net migration balance with probabilities fluctuating within the range of -1% and 1% . In addition, most of the total populations of these provinces were relatively small, and therefore their net-migration is negligible.

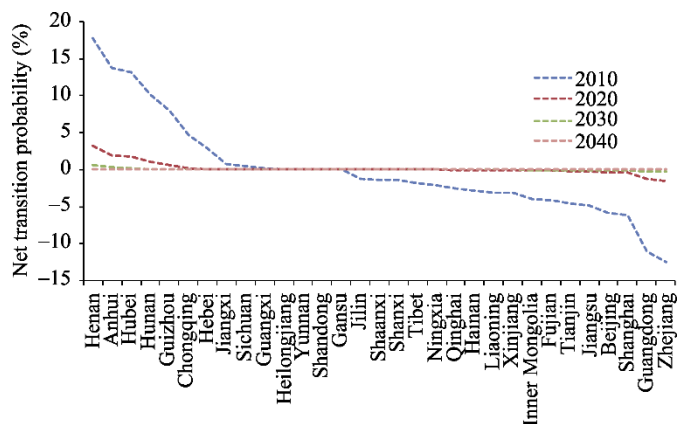


Figure 1 Net transition probability of each province

Net transition probability at provincial level for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 and 2040 were estimated using the Markov chain approach. The results indicate that net transition probability declines dramatically between 2010 and 2020, although maintaining the same migration direction. The migration probabilities for all provinces approach zero after 2030, reflecting the assumption that inter-provincial migration reaches a regional equilibrium when urbanization rate reaches 70% in 2030.

4 Spatial pattern of Chinese provincial population in 2010–2050

4.1 Evolution of provincial population density

Population density of each province for 2010, 2015, 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050 was illustrated in Figure 2. The results suggested that the distribution of population in China maintains similar spatial pattern for next four decades. East China has the highest population density and followed by central China, northeast China and west China. Four provinces in the east, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Jiangsu, will remain the top in terms of population density, with an averaged population density of 3540, 1411, 1114 and 736 persons per km², respectively; Shandong was No.5 in 2010 and will fall to No.7 in 2020, surpassed by Guangdong and Zhejiang in 2020. Hebei ranked No.10 in 2010, and No. 9 in 2020. The rank of Fujian increased from No.14 in 2010 to No.11 in 2050. As to southeast China, Hainan has the lowest population density, but it will surpass Liaoning in 2040 and Hubei in 2050, consequently reaching No.15 with an averaged population density of 269 persons per km². In central China, Henan and Anhui have kept consistent in No.8 and No.10 respectively since

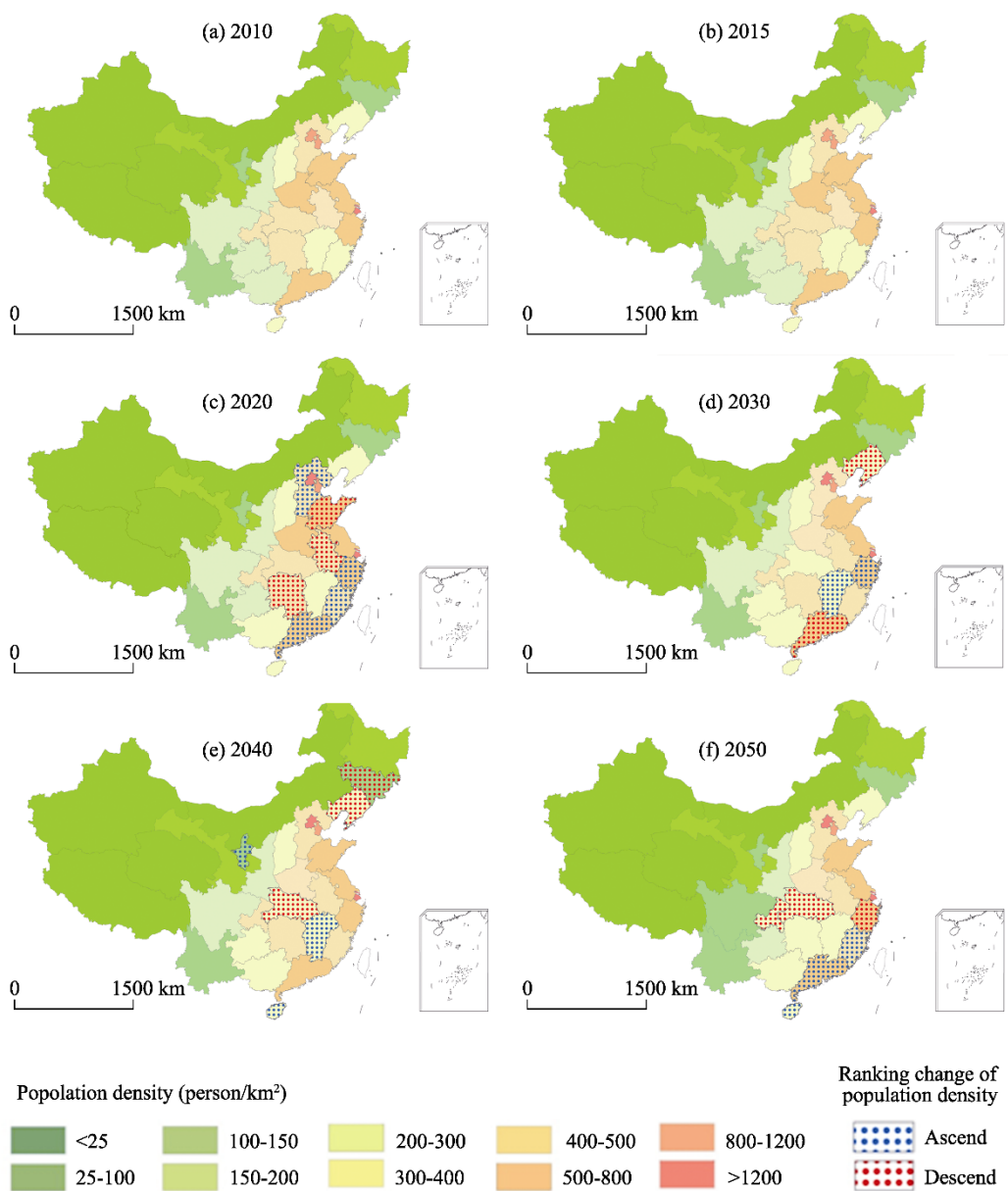


Figure 2 Provincial population density and its ranking change in 2010–2050

2015, with an averaged population density of 502 and 377 persons per km², respectively. Hunan drops from No.12 to No.13 from 2010 to 2020, over the same period Hubei moves downwards from No.13 to No.16. Jiangxi rises to No. 14 after 2030. Shanxi keeps at No.18 all the time; The averaged population densities are ranging from 200 to 300 persons per km² in Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Shanxi. In northeast China, Liaoning drops 1 position separately in 2030 and 2035 from No.15 to No.17, with an averaged population density of 278 persons per km², while Jilin would drop from No.23 to No.24 in 2035, with an averaged population density of 137 persons per km². Heilongjiang keeps at No.26 over the entire study period, with an averaged population density of 80 persons per km². In west China, almost all the provinces keep ranks below No.20 over the study period, except for Ningxia and Chongqing

with a slight change between 2040 and 2050. The last three provinces are Xinjiang, Qinghai and Tibet, where the averaged population densities are 15, 9 and 3 persons per km², respectively.

4.2 Regional characteristics

Based on evolution of population density change in each province, the ratio of new accumulated net-migration to the peaking population and new accumulated natural population growth, we divide China into three types of region: FCPR, LCPR and IPR. Furthermore, we classify FCPR into three types: NILT, NELT and NGLT. In addition, we categorize LCPR into net immigration type (NIT) and net emigration type (NET). The results are summarized in Table 6. China’s population is projected to increasingly concentrate in NILT area, which receives nearly 99% of newly accumulated immigration population. NELT area accounts for 75% of emigration population, including Henan, Anhui, Chongqing and Hubei. In LCPR, Fujian and Hainan belong to NIT, with growth in net-migration population as small as 1%. NET area will contribute 18% of emigration in future, while the percentage is significantly lower than that for NELT area in FCPR region. Population density for the majority of west provinces is likely to remain low and slightly declining.

Table 6 Regional type and its characters of spatial pattern

Regional type		Criterion			Ratio of new accumulated floating population (%)	Ratio of new accumulated natural population growth (%)	Province
Class	Sub-classes	A	B	C			
Fast Changing Populated Region	Net immigration leading type	A>10	b>5%	c>>1	99	18	Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangdong
	Net emigration leading type		B<-5%	c<<-1	-75	14	Henan, Anhui, Chongqing, Hubei
	Natural growth leading type		b≈0%	c ≈0	-1	6	Liaoning, Shandong
Low Changing Populated Region	Net immigration type	5<a<10	0<b<5%	0<c<1	1	5	Fujian, Hainan
	Net emigration type		-5%<b<0	-1<c<0	-18	31	Hebei, Shanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Sichuan, Shaanxi
Inactive Populated Region		a<5	0<b<5%	c ≈0	-6	26	Guizhou, Yunnan, Ningxia, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Tibet

Note: A represents variance of population density change; B denotes the ratio of new accumulated net-migration to maximum of total population amount; C demonstrates the ratio of new accumulated net-migration to maximum of natural growth population.

Figure 3 summarizes the evaluation of population density for the FCPR region in China. The ratio of new accumulated net-migration to the peaking population is above 10% in NELT area, with the highest number in Beijing (55%) followed by Shanghai (47%). As illustrated in Figure 3, the population densities in the six provinces in NELT first increase and then decrease reflecting the change of net immigration population amount. For Tianjin and Jiangsu, population densities reach the peak in 2020, with 1171 and 771 persons per km², respectively. For Shanghai, Beijing and Zhejiang, population densities reach the peak in 2030, with 3825,

1499 and 697 persons per km² respectively. The maximum population densities for these three provinces are 36%, 25%, and 35% higher than the corresponding values for 2010. For Guangdong, population density will reach the peak in 2035, with 684 persons per km² as compared to the value, 570 persons per km² for 2010. The ratio of accumulation emigration to the peaking population is below 15% in NELT area, with the highest ratio in Anhui (38%) and the second highest number in Henan (27%). The population densities in four provinces keep decreasing over the study period. For Henan, Anhui, Chongqing and Hubei, population densities in 2050 will decrease to 450, 348, 299 and 262 persons per km² respectively. For Liaoning and Shandong, population densities drop to 243 and 592 persons per km² in 2050, respectively.

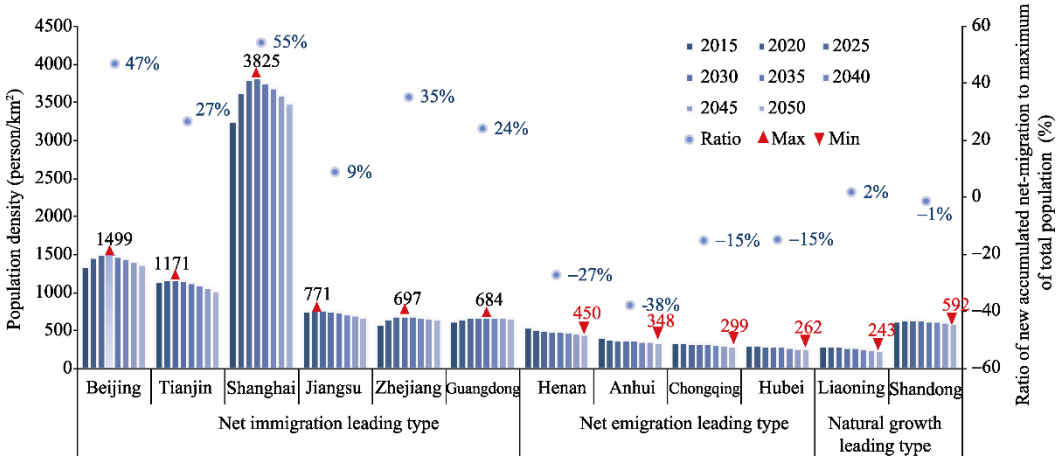


Figure 3 Population densities forecasting for fast changing populated region in 2010–2050 Note: “—” denotes there’s net emigration population

5 Conclusions

We improved the macro-level strategy for population forecasting, and applied it to estimate the future natural growth and migration of population at provincial level in China. A comparison between the estimated natural growth and reported statistics from 2000 to 2010 suggested that the method proposed in this paper is applicable to make population forecasting. The method can be easily tailored for the county-level studies. It should be noted that the method based on the averaged natural growth to forecast the natural growth of population. Inter-provincial migration is assumed to reach an equilibrium after urbanization rate reaching 70% in 2030. The results suggested that inter-provincial migration probability is deduced to be around zero after 2030 through a Markov chain approach, which is consistent with our assumption.

The results from the analysis of the spatial pattern and evolution trend of Chinese provincial population suggest that the overall spatial pattern of Chinese population will be maintained in next four decades, with the east area having the highest population density and followed by central area, northeast and west area. Four provinces in the east, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Jiangsu, will remain the top in terms of population density in China, and Xinjiang, Qinghai and Tibet will continue to have the lowest density of population. Based on the analysis of the future trends in provincial population densities, we introduced an index

system to classify the Chinese provinces into three categories: the FCPR, LCPR, and IPR regions. China's population is projected to increasingly concentrate in NILT area where receives nearly 99% of new accumulated floating population. Policy-making and planning process in China should take into account the changes of population pattern in the FCPR region.

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