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Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy

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China's TFR has been long below replace level since 1990. To address low fertility and rapid aging, the Chinese government has relaxed the strict one-child policy, to selective two-child policy in 2014 and then comprehensive two-child policy in 2016. Yet, there is no strong evidence of remarkable fertility increase. To understand the dynamics and possible changes of fertility intentions among different generations of women, we collected qualitative data in a small city in the Yangtze Delta. We found that individuals positive towards the policy change. Yet, the biggest concerns include women's work-family conflict, child raising cost, and expectation of expensive educational expense, availability of parental help with baby caring. We also discovered generational and cohort difference in fertility intentions. The grandparent generation enthusiastically embraces the idea of having two children, and those born in late 1970s feel remorseful that they cannot benefit from the policy. The post-80s are struggling about work-family conflicts and availability of parental help with child caring, considering the lack of 0-3 years old nursery services. The youngest cohort, the post-90s are more concerned about the quality of children and providing best love for the children and thus they are not enthusiastic about having two children.