

Modern Social Life of Chinese People

The basic necessities of life about the Chinese people





Chinese Family Concept, Interpersonal Relationship and Transportation Development

中国人的家庭生活，人际交往与交通发展



Modern Communication Mode, Living form and Clothing Characteristics

现代通讯与居住形式以及服饰特点



Modern Education Form, Employment of College Students and the Transformation of Consumption Form

现代教育和大学生就业形势以及消费观念的变革



PART 01

Chinese Family Concept, Interpersonal Relationship and Transportation Development

中国人的家庭生活，人际交往与交通发展



Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活



- Names
- Family Structure and Size
- Gender and Family
- Family Planning
- Universal Two-Child Policy
- Marriage
- The Marriage System in Ancient China





Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活

jiā



- 01 Chinese people attach great importance to family and blood relationship.



sì shì tóng táng
四世同堂

great-grandfather

grandfather

father

kid



02

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SIZE

In **ancient China**: pursuing of a large family population, advocating "four generations under one roof."

03

After 1949: The size of Chinese families has generally become smaller, and the number of nuclear families consisting of three or two people has gradually increased.

Family Members

daughter

女儿

nǚ ér



father/dǎ'ér

父亲、爸巴

fā'in/bà ba



Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活



CHINESE NAMES

The composition/order of Chinese names:

surname + first name **xìng míng**
姓 名

The types of Chinese surnames:

the one-character/one-syllable surname

lǐ wáng zhāng liú sūn yáng

李 王 张 刘 孙 杨

the two-character/two-syllable surname

gōng sūn xuān yuán líng hú

公孙 轩辕 令狐

The meanings contained in Chinese names:

Surnames: a symbol of blood relations

First names: express good wishes of the parents

fù
“富” : make a fortune

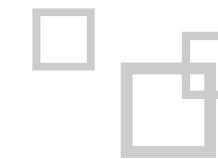
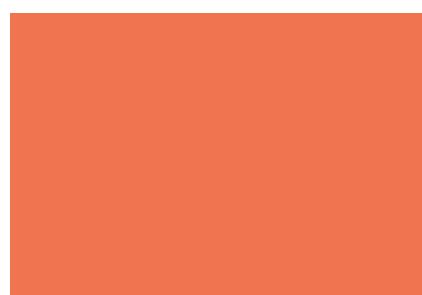
guì
“贵” : be successful

fú
“福” : joy and happiness

qiáng
“强” : health and strength

xián
“贤” : virtuous and honorable

cái
“才” : competent person





Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活



GENDER AND FAMILY

Under the influence of the historically male-dominated Chinese society, especially due to the idea of "male breadwinner and female housemaker", women still take on significantly more responsibilities in housework and looking after young children.



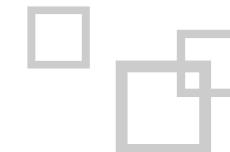
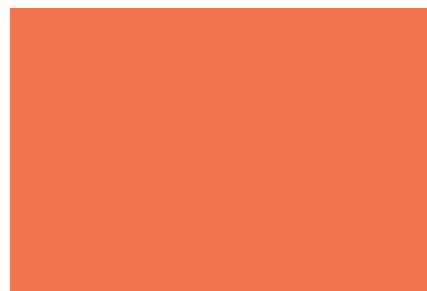
In terms of housework sharing: women > men



According to Chinese law, husband and wife share equal rights and obligations in the family and their housework is generally shared by the couple.



In terms of decision-making: men > women





Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活

jì huà shēng yù

计划生育



The family planning policy

time: at the end of the 1970s

purpose: in order to solve severe environmental and social problems.

main content: each couple were only encouraged to have one child.

1



Universal two-child policy

time: on January 1st, 2016

purpose: in an effort to improve the population strategy further

main content: allows all couples to have two children, officially bringing an end to the policy of family planning .

2



Three-child policy

time: on May 31, 2021

purpose: in order to further optimize the birth policy

main content: China implemented the policy that a couple can have three children and supporting measures.

3



Chinese Family Concept

中国人的家庭生活



lí hūn
离婚

Marriage certificate of China

jié hūn
结婚



In ancient China, a couple didn't need to register their marriage with government officials. A permission from their parents and a traditional wedding ceremony with three bows (bow to the Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other) would make them husband and wife.



The current legal age for marriage in China is 22 for men and 20 for women. However, a survey of ten major cities in China showed that the average age of marriage for Chinese was 26 years old in 2015.

Tendency: Most Chinese, especially urban residents, are getting married later and later.

The divorce rate in China used to be very low but according to statistics, 105,800 couples registered a divorce in Beijing in 2016, and that figure was 82,600 in Shanghai in the same year.

Tendency: The divorce rate in China has changed rapidly in the last twenty to thirty years.

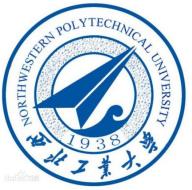


Divorce certificate of China

@老八捌

Hello 大家好 我是老八

老八捌 bilibili



DISCUSS



What is the marriage
customs in your
country?



Interpersonal Relationship

中国人的人际交往

• Nominal Age and Real Age.

Nominal Age: one year old at birth, then increase one year every Spring Festival.

add on 2 years if it is before your birthday

add on 1 year if it is after your birthday.

Real Age



• Greeting

To familiar people:

"Have you eaten?" Or "Have you had your meal? "

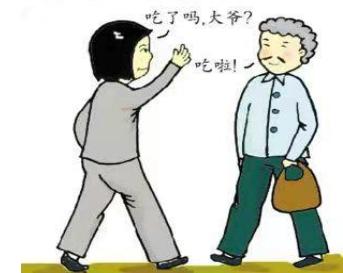
To an unfamiliar person or on a formal occasion:

"nihao" (Nice to meet you.) or "ninhao." (Nice to meet you) .

dǎ zhāo hū

打招呼

中国传统的打招呼套路是——



• Asking About Age

There different ways to ask a person's age, depending on how old they are.

To small children: " How old are you ?"

To teenagers: "I guess you're in your teens, What's your exact age? "

To those in their twenties: "I guess you're in your twenties. What is your exact age?

To those who are about forty years old: "Are you in your forties?" or "I guess you are in your thirties? What's your exact age?"

If the man is obviously over forty: "I guess you're in your forties. What's your exact age?"

In general, older people, whether men are women, don't mind being asked about their age

!!! Don't ask a woman's age easily in China!



Interpersonal Relationship

中国人的人际交往



● Giving Gifts

You have to give gifts to attend a wedding in China.

In the early years, the bride and groom were often given daily necessities, such as tea sets, bed sheets, blankets, and souvenirs. Many people now use the form of red envelopes instead of sending physical objects.

To be a guest at a friend's house,

You usually have to give a gift. I used to bring fruit or snacks. Now I also send some flowers, chocolates, crafts or wine. If the host has children , I would send them some toys.



Visiting somebody in the hospital: We are used to bring something, mostly fruits, nutritional supplements and flowers. When sending flowers, pay attention to whether the patient is allergic to flowers.



To celebrate the birthday of the elderly

we would send longevity peaches and noodles. Because in China these two things symbolize longevity, "peach" means longevity, derived from the legend of eating flat peach can live forever, and "noodles" means longevity because noodles often mean "long time".

In addition, it should be noted that noodles are generally given to family members as birthday gifts or close friends.



大众点评



Interpersonal Relationship

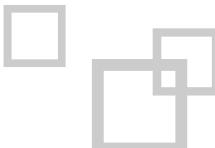
中国人的人际交往

► Some taboos when giving gifts :

Avoid giving a clock: Because "giving a clock" is the same as "giving an end", which makes people think of death and the end of life.

Avoid giving shoes: Because "shoes" are the same as "evil" in China, giving shoes is considered to be easy to bring evil to others. It is a very bad meaning and has a bad influence, so "shoes" need to be avoided.

Avoid giving umbrellas: Because the pronunciation of "umbrella" in China is similar to that of "scattering", if you give an umbrella to others, it means that your relationship will be scattered sooner or later. This situation is naturally not good.





Interpersonal Relationship

中国人的人际交往

BUSINESS CARDS

Modern business cards are usually made of paper.

The ancient Chinese business card was called "ye(谒)" or "mingtie(名帖)". It was made of bamboo sheets, high-grade paper or damask silk. It was usually sent to the higher level by the lower level, and was also used between officialdom or celebrities.

1



hóng bāo

红包



HONGBAO

2

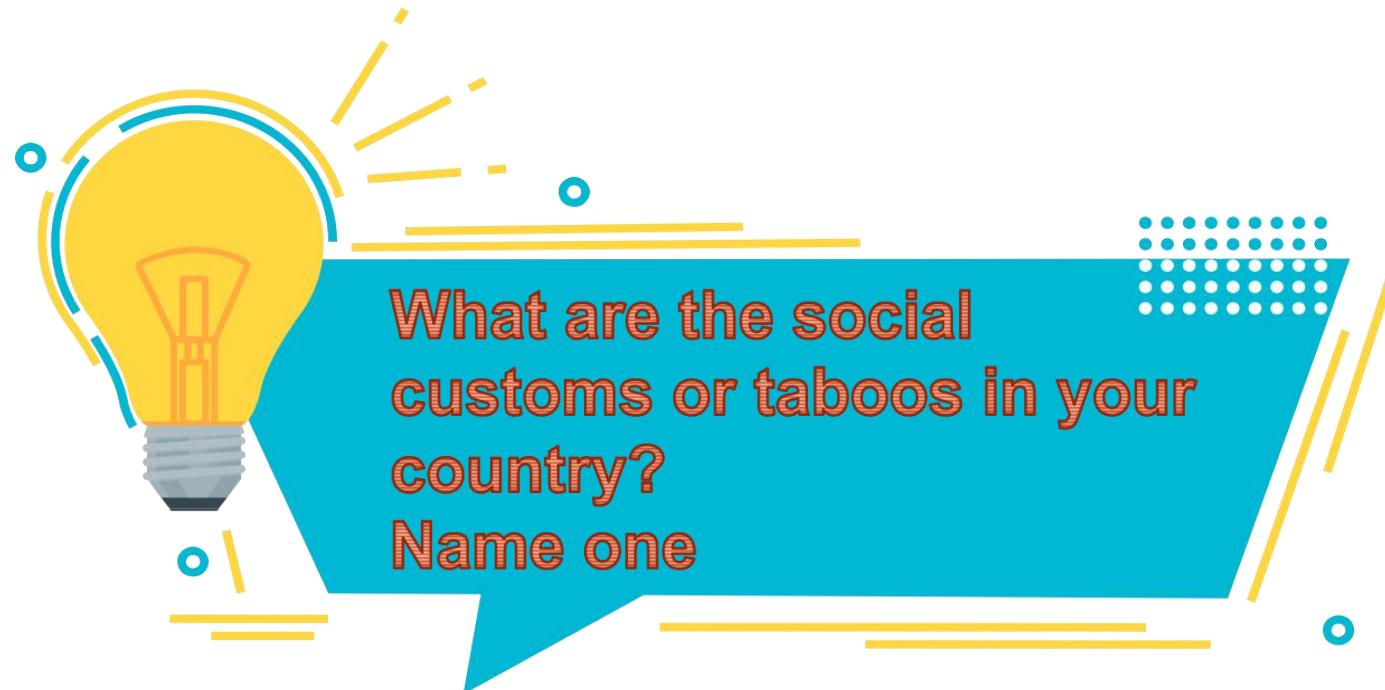
Now the gifting of hongbao means in general the gifting of money. It's usually a custom for a joyful celebration, such as an elderly person's birthday party, a wedding, or even at times, a funeral. With the development of the Internet and diversification of payment modes, it is now popular to gift someone with hongbao by means of mobile phones.







DISCUSS





Transportation Development

中国交通发展



China's transportation industry is evolving rapidly. More and more families now own a car, depending on it as an essential means of transportation. Of course, public transportation is still used by a majority of people.

1



2

More and more passengers who travel a long distance prefer to travel by air. Whether in the city or in the countryside, there are always many people riding bicycles or motorcycles for short trips.

TRANSPORTATION



腾讯视频

to a land of world-class transport,

CHINA
DAILY



Transportation Development

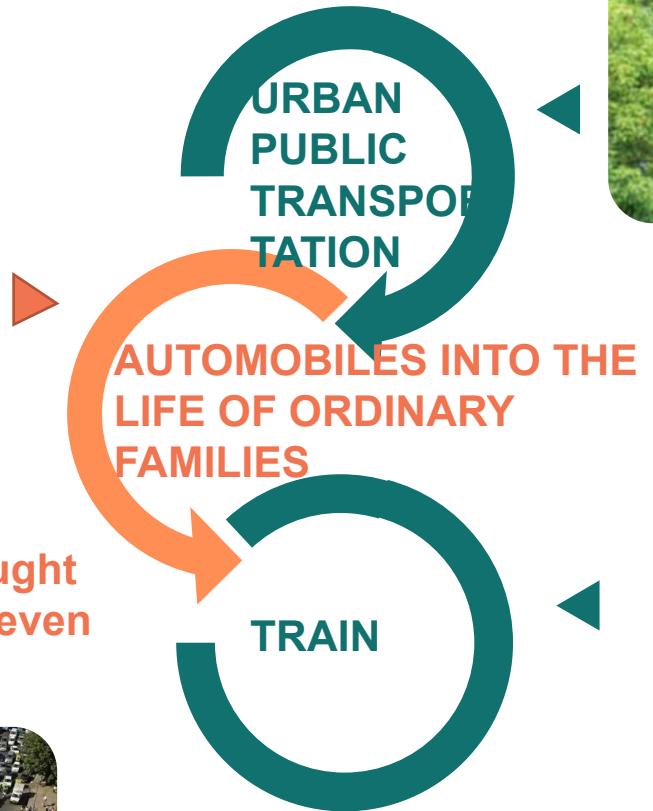
中国交通发展

As the income of residents increases, cars begin to enter households quickly.

Changes in the number of private cars owned by Chinese residents:

But!!! In 1985, 285 thousand vehicles
In 2018, **210 million** vehicles

The increase of car ownership has brought about serious traffic jams in cities and even aggravated environmental pollution.



In order to reduce pollution and traffic congestion, high priority is given to developing public transportation in every city. Besides buses, there are subways in some cities.

Trains are still one of the most commonly used long-distance vehicles in China. Therefore, the annual Spring Festival and National Day holidays are the most difficult time to get train tickets, because these two periods are the peak period for people to travel long distances.

In addition to trains, high-speed railways, referred to as "high-speed rail", are also one of the commonly used means of transportation. It is worth mentioning that as of the end of 2019, China's high-speed railway operating mileage ranks the top in the world.



高铁 gāo tiě





Transportation Development

中国交通发展

THE QINGHAI-TIBET RAILWAY

The Qinghai-Tibet railway boasts the highest altitude and longest stretch of track across a plateau in the world. With a length of 1,956 kilometers, it starts in Xining City, Qinghai Province in the east and ends in Lhasa, Xizang in the west.



THE QINGHAI-TIBET RAILWAY

The whole railway was opened to traffic in 2006. In 2014, its extension section the Lhasa-Shigatse railway was put into operation as well. More than 960 kilometers of the rails are laid over an area whose altitude is more than 4,000 meters. The highest point is in the area of Tanggula Mountains at an altitude of 5,072 meters.





抖音号: 966476254





Transportation Development

中国交通发展

► AIRCRAFT

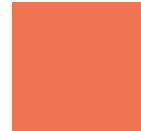
Go to distant places to visit relatives, travel, and business trips.

The three biggest airlines in China are Air China, China Southern and China Eastern.



► SHIP

Ships are not used as a means of travel, but they still play an important role when crossing the sea and crossing the river. Moreover, when people travel, ships are an important tool for sightseeing, such as the Three Gorges Tour of the Yangtze River and the Pearl River Night Tour.



► MOTOCYCLE

Motorcycle is also a common means of transportation, especially in some small cities, it has the advantages of low price, fast speed, easy to use and store.

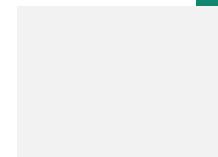


BICYCLE:

Bicycles entered China at the end of the 19th century. At present, the output and consumption of bicycles in China rank first in the world. Whether in the city or in the country, bicycles are commonly used means of transportation, but also gradually become a tool for people to exercise.

Bike sharing 共享单车 gòng xiǎng dān chē

Nowadays, more and more cities have emerged as "bike sharing ". While promoting green travel, people are encouraged to do more outdoor sports and keep fit.





Transportation Development

中国交通发展

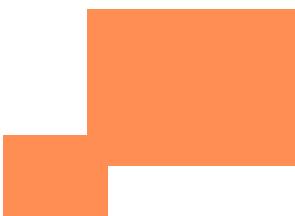


01

Between 1405 and 1433, during the Ming Dynasty, the Chinese explorer Zheng He made seven long voyages with his grand fleets under the order of Emperor Zhu Di.

02

During the seven voyages, Zheng He led his fleet from Nanjing to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean, and visited more than 30 countries and regions, including ancient Java, Sumatra, Siam, Bangara, Adan, Tianfang, Zuafar, Hurumus, Mugudushu and so on. It is known that it is as far as East Africa and the Red Sea.





PART 02

Modern Communication Mode and Living form and Clothing Characteristics

现代通讯与居住形式以及服饰特点



Modern Communication Mode

现代通讯

Telephone

Three operators:

- China Mobile Communications
- China United Telecommunications
- China Telecommunications



中国移动
China Mobile



china
unicom 中国联通



中国电信
CHINA TELECOM
世界触手可及

1

Computer

Desktop computer



Laptop/Notebook



2

Network

Network cable



Wireless internet



3

Mobile payment



Alipay



WeChat pay

微信支付

China Unionpay Quick Pass



4



Modern Communication Mode

现代通讯与

Landline Telephone

Entering China in the 1980s, it cost thousands of yuan each, but at that time, ordinary people's monthly salary was only dozens of yuan. In the 1990s, it gradually entered ordinary people's families. After the 21st century, almost every family has a telephone, but now it is no longer needed.



Pager

In 1983, Shanghai opened China's first paging station, and pagers entered China. In the late 1980s, pagers began to appear in China. Since 1990, it has entered ordinary people's homes. Since the second half of 1995, with the emergence and popularization of mobile phones, it has gradually faded out of people's sight.



Clamshell mobile phone

You can call and send text messages

Popular from 2000 to 2010



Cellular Phone

It was very expensive in the 1990s. Owning a cell phone was a symbol of success at that time..



Smartphone

Iphone Huawei

You can surf the Internet and gradually enter people's vision after 2010.

A foldable smartphone



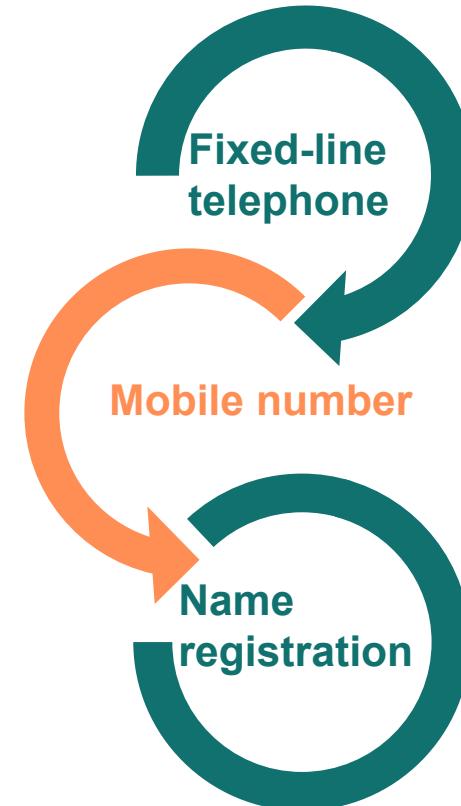


Modern Communication Mode

现代通讯与

Mobile number: an eleven-digit number. My mobile number is 17791806211.

At first, the mobile phone number started with "13" and later the phone number at the beginning of "15", "18" and "17" appeared with increasing users.



The Fixed-line phone number: an eight-digit number 87800830

Area long distance area codes: Xi'an(029), Beijing (010), Shanghai(021)

Now, all the mobile phone number needs a real-name registration.

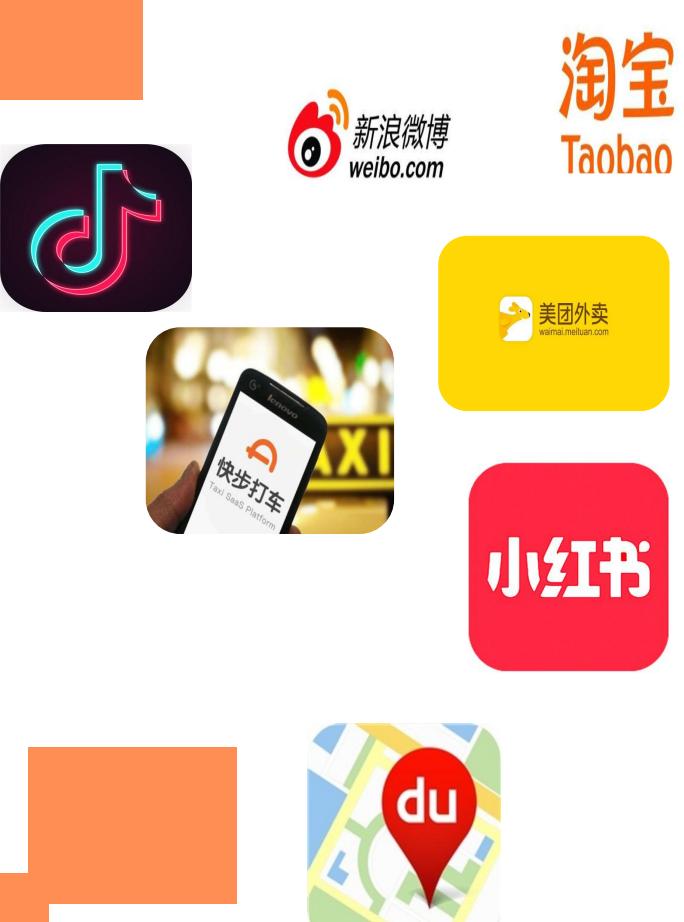




Modern Communication Mode

现代通讯与

The impact of smart phones and the Internet



01

WeChat

Moments
Voice calls
Video calls
Red envelope



02 Mobile payment

Alipay
WeChat pay
China Unionpay Quick Pass
Face-scanning payment

shǒu jī zhī fù
手机支付



Modern Communication Mode

现代通讯与

What is 5G?

Driverless vehicle

Internet of Everything (IoE)

The fifth generation mobile
networks



16:21

WIFI 34% 

< 为什么说5G是未来的趋势

1人正在看



+ 关注

12



海鸥看世界



00:04/01:46

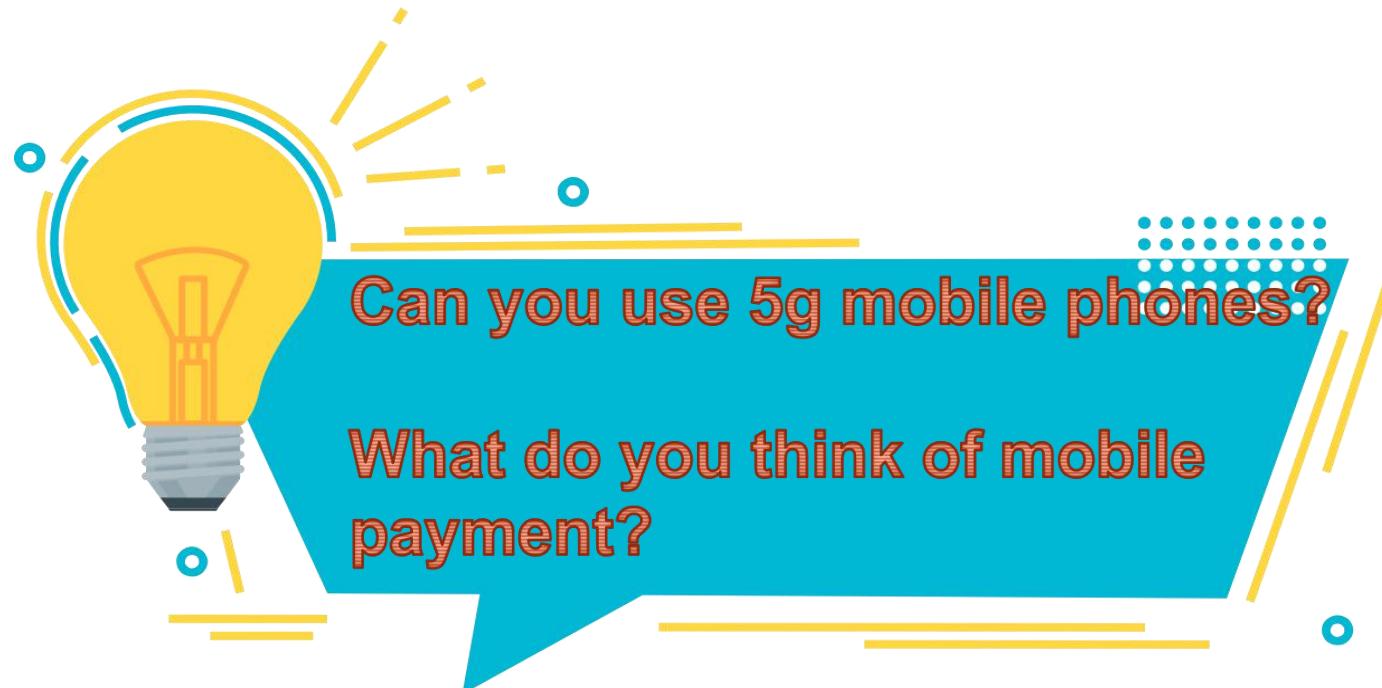


倍速

自动



DISCUSS





Clothing Characteristics

服饰特点



Dress

- Cheongsam
- Hanfu
- Chinese tunic suit
- Tang suit



Headwear

1

Hairpin
Buyao



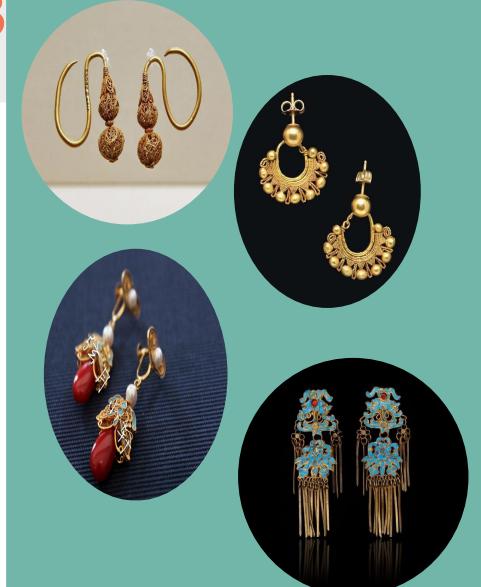
Shoe

2



Earring

3



4



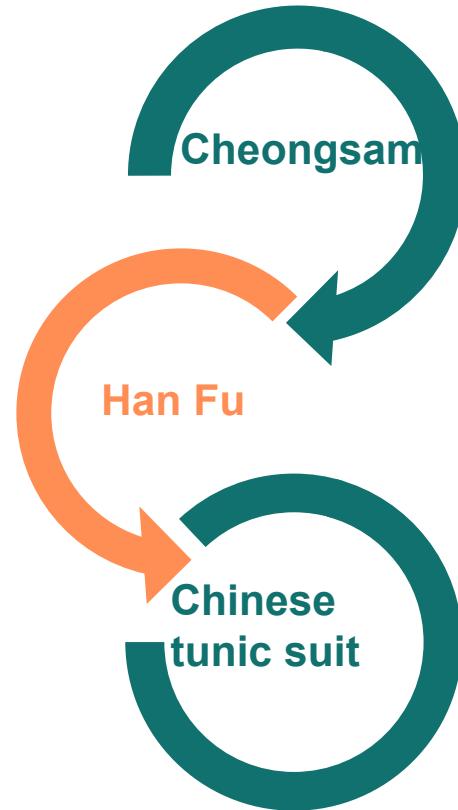
Clothing Characteristics

服饰特点

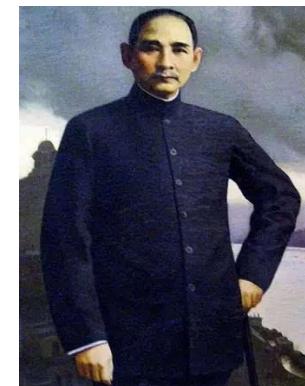


汉服 · 福裙

Traditional Chinese costume in the true sense should be Hanfu, that is, the traditional costume of the Han-Chinese. The forms of Hanfu in different periods are also different.



When it comes to Traditional Chinese costumes, many foreigners will think of cheongsam. In fact, cheongsam is only a traditional costume of an ethnic minority—the Manchu in China.



Designed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen
Now it is mostly male government officials who wear Chinese suits.

0:5人正在看



老八捌 bilibili



The house in urban

Before the 1990s, urban residential buildings were basically divided into different units with 6 or 7 floors and were small in area, where there are none of independent toilets and kitchens.



Since the 1990s, people have begun to build commercial housing in cities on a large scale, so that the living conditions have been greatly improved.

Nowadays, high-rise buildings of more than 30 stories can be seen everywhere. The houses are bigger, the living environment is better as well.

Rural Housing

Now the rural housing is not only beautiful, but also has complete facilities, including basic toilet, bath equipment, air conditioning, and some heating and parking garage.



North-south difference

Suzhou Classical Gardens:
south of the lower
reaches of the
Yangtze River
White wall grey tile



Northern Quadrangle:
The traditional residential
form in the north is
surrounded by houses and
a courtyard in the middle.

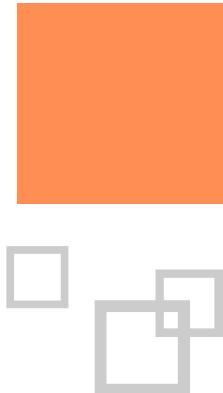




Apartment In China, the average family and working class live in an apartment.

01

Now, the types of apartment in China are mainly one room+one hall, two rooms+one hall or three rooms +one hall. Hall is the living room and room is the bedroom. In the past, the bedroom was bigger, the living room was smaller, while now people pay attention to privacy more, so the area of "hall" is bigger. Besides "hall" and "room", "Wei" and "Chu" also be indispensable in contemporary residence. Can you guess what "wei" and "chu" are?



02 Changes of furniture

In the 1950s, it was generally believed that people who had watches, bicycles, sewing machines and radios at home are rich.

By the 1980s, if there were a TV, refrigerator, washing machine and telephone, it was believed that they would be rich. In the late 1990s, these symbols of the richness were replaced by mobile phones, computers, air conditioners and cars.

03 Home decoration

People used to like decorating their houses in red and with flowers. People would choose furniture made of natural wood and even expensive mahogany more often.

Now young people prefer simple and generous decoration style.





Living form

住宅形式

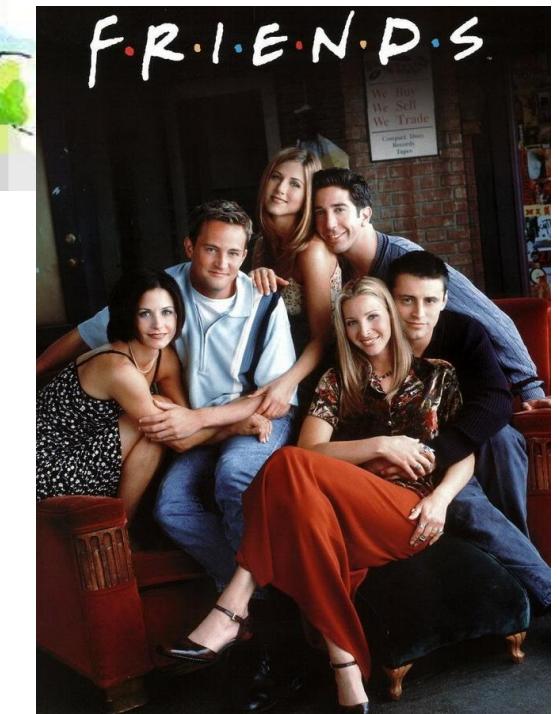
Housing loan

At present, the average price of houses in Xi'an is 15, 000 RMB per square meter. It takes 1, 500, 000 yuan to buy a house of 100 square meters.

The average salary is 5000-6000 per month.

Many young people prefer renting houses because they can't afford to buy a house.

Sharing: rent a house with friends or strangers and share the rent equally.





DISCUSS



Buying vs Renting



PART 03

- Employment of College Students
- The Transformation of Consumption form

大学生就业形势 消费观念变革



Employment of College Students

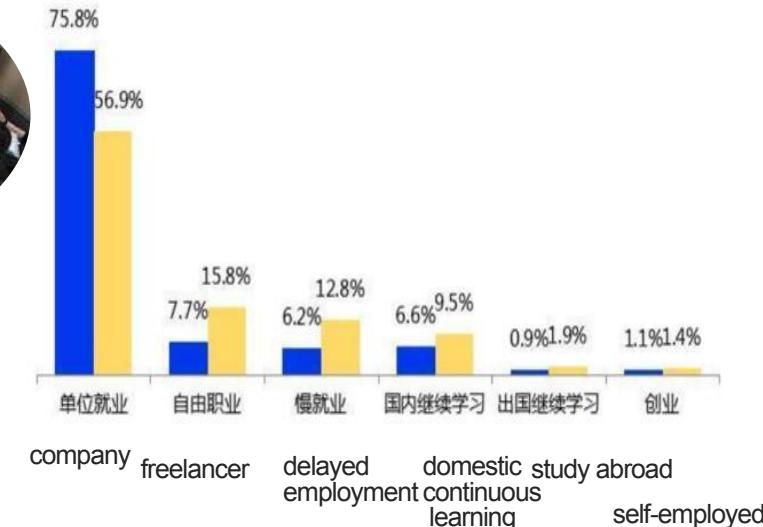
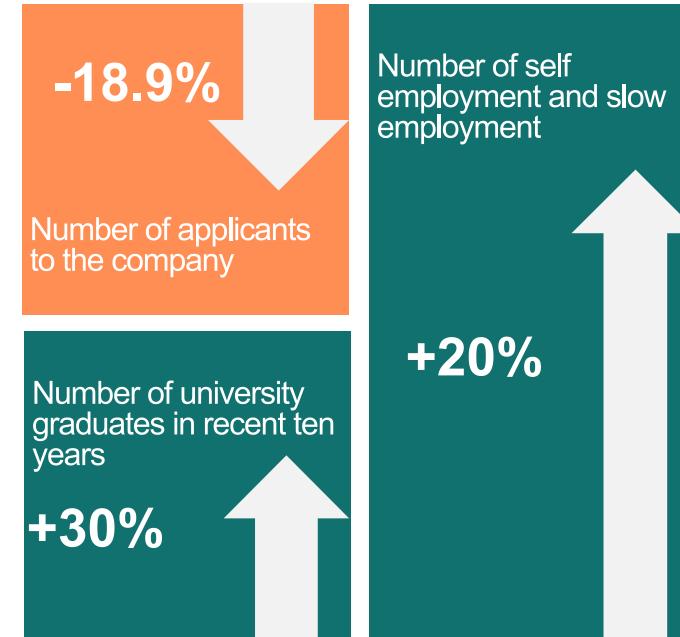
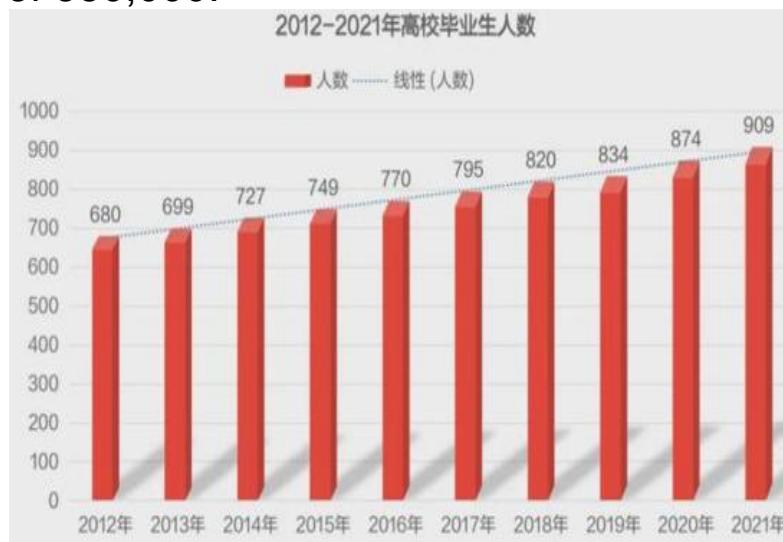
大学生就业形势

应届毕业生去向

2020年 2021年

Social employment, talent supply, and demand

After the number of college graduates exceeded 8.74 million in 2020, the number of graduates continued to exceed 9 million in 2021, with a year-on-year increase of 350,000.



The saturation of the number of traditional posts and the great employment pressure of graduates have prompted the birth of some new occupations

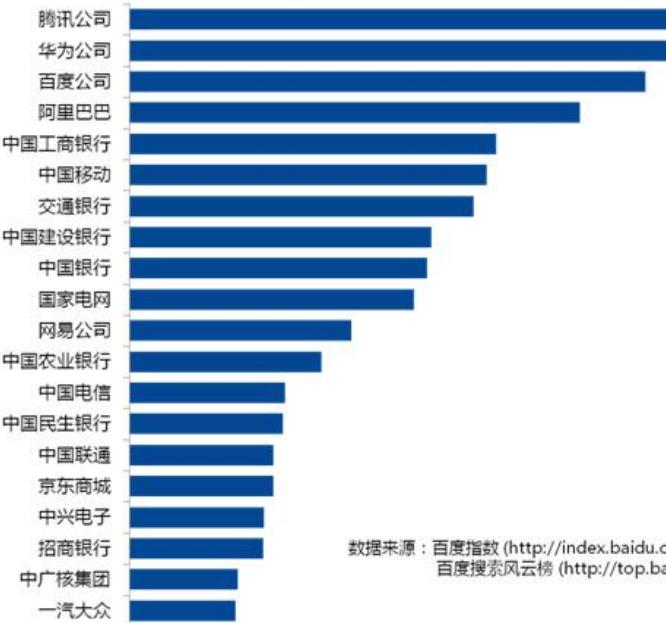


Employment of College Students

大学生就业形势

Traditional jobs

The most popular companies



Traditional jobs

The most popular industry



Traditional jobs

The most popular cities

毕业生首选的工作城市



Tencent
腾讯

HUAWEI

Baidu.com

Alibaba Group
阿里巴巴



新概念教育
NewConcept Education
新概念 教孩子更优秀



德信金融
DEXIN FINANCE





Employment of College Students

大学生就业形势

Relevant policies of the Chinese government on employment and Entrepreneurship



Encourage
graduates to find
employment at the
grass-roots level



Farm manager

1



Encourage college
students to start
their own
businesses



Vlogger

2



Flexible
employment.



Tourism experient
Hotel connoisseur

3



Enlist for military
service



Serve in the army
voluntary

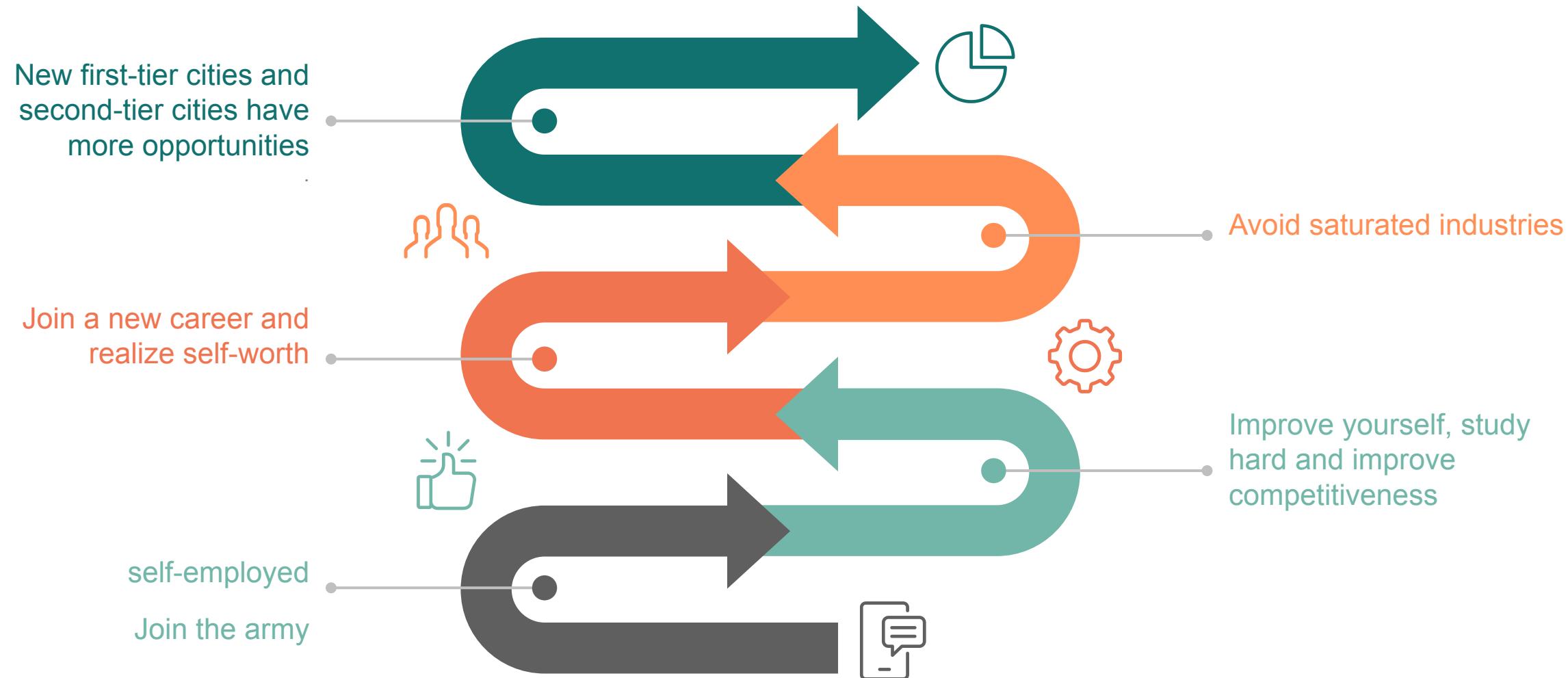
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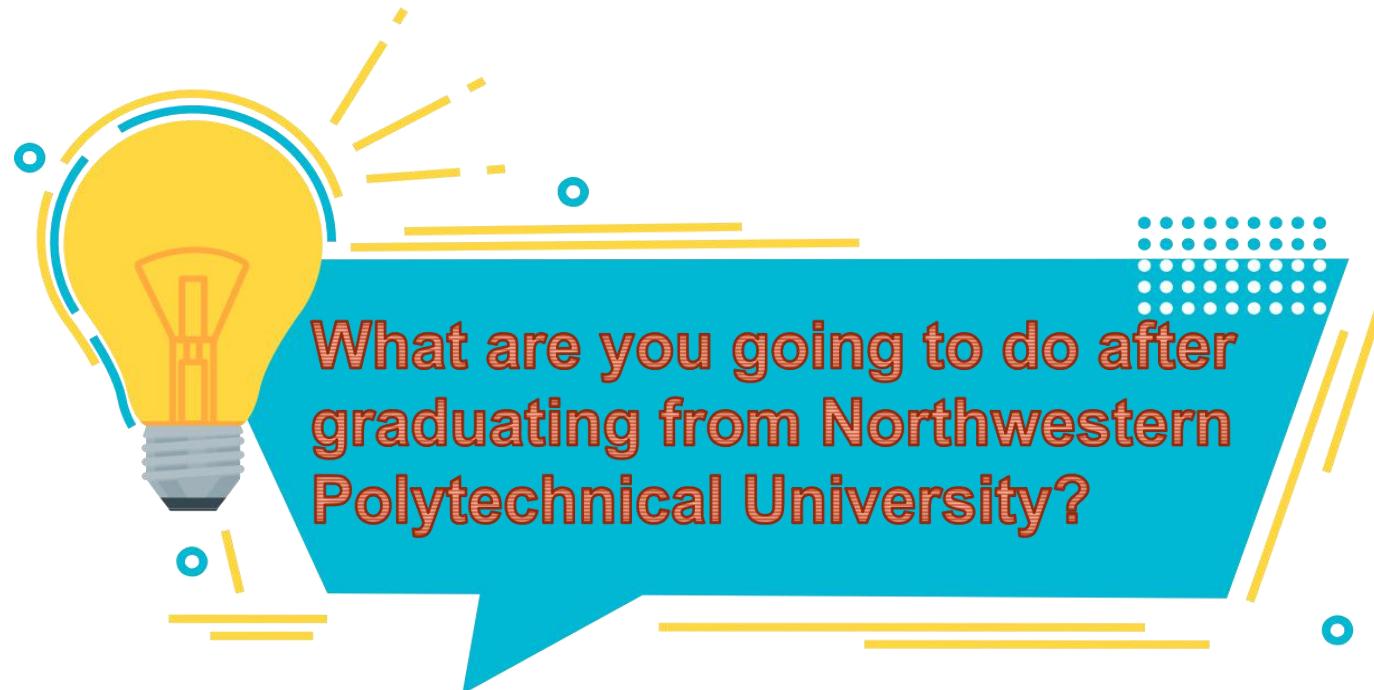
Employment of College Students

大学生就业形势





DISCUSS



What are you going to do after
graduating from Northwestern
Polytechnical University?



The Transformation of Consumption Form

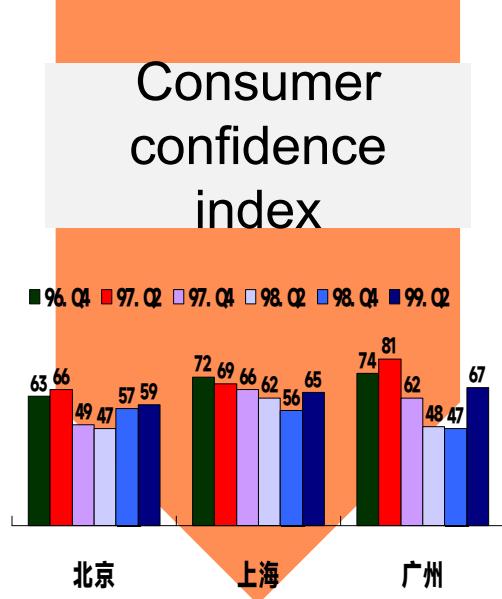
消费观念的变革

Consumption desire



Most young people like credit consumption, such as loans to buy houses, cars, home appliances or decoration. Spending "future money" increases the desire for daily consumption. Young people have fewer and fewer deposits in the bank.

Consumer confidence index



Consumer group



People in first tier cities and new first tier cities are very optimistic about consumption confidence. Because the average income is higher than that in other cities, they think they can buy a lot of things.

The consumer group of Chinese people includes every age stage and more youth are joining the group. Kids of three or four will also operate shopping on the Internet. The largest consumer group is women, who account for 72% of the total.

Consumption trend



In modern society, due to the accelerated pace of work and life, people have no time or little time to go shopping in stores. Since the rise of Taobao, more and more people choose to shop online. Tiktok or other social software can be used to shop as well.



The Transformation of Consumption form

消费观念的变革



Consumers with a monthly household income of more than 20000 yuan have bought imported goods, and 86.6% have bought or intend to buy imported goods in the recent year.

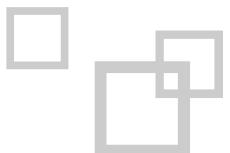
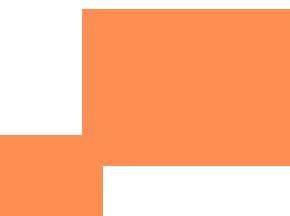


the first is imported food, which has exquisite packaging and attracts people's attention. Cosmetics and luxury goods rank the second, which have always been the pursuit and favorite of female in China. Automobile ranks third.



The Transformation of Consumption form

消费观念的变革



01

Unstable income less than 4500
25-30 years old: less busy or
unstable work. Like to go in and
out of bars or restaurants.

02

4500-10000, 30-35 years old: high
work pressure, and most places of
consumption are places of
entertainment. Some of them like
traveling and sports.

03

Over 10000, 35-40 years old: high
cultural level, and consumption is
mostly used for cultural promotion.
Some of them like reading.

04

Over 30000, 35-40 years old:
entrepreneurs or private
enterprises. Strong consumption
purpose, like luxury goods.

05

50000-100000, 40-45 years old:
enterprise executives, busy work.
Not scattered consumption, like
investment and real estate.

06

100000-300000, 45-60 years old:
own private assets and access to
high-end consumption areas.
Focus on high-quality life.

07

Housewives: they have medium or
more family assets and prefer
online shopping. Like travel,
beauty, etc



The Transformation of Consumption form

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China's GDP

- In 2019 was 99.0865 trillion yuan, an increase of 6.1% over the previous year;
 - According to the annual average exchange rate, the per capita GDP exceeded the \$10000 mark, reaching \$10276.
 - On April 17, 2020, the National Bureau of statistics released data.
 - According to preliminary accounting, due to the impact of the COVID-19, the GDP in the first quarter decreased by 6.8% year-on-year



Country (or dependent territory)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
United States	14,964,400	15,517,925	16,155,250	16,691,500	17,393,100	18,120,700	18,624,450	19,362,129
China	6,066,351	7,522,103	8,570,348	9,635,025	10,534,526	11,226,186	11,232,108	11,937,562
Japan	5,700,099	6,157,460	6,203,213	5,155,716	4,848,733	4,379,868	4,936,543	4,884,489
Germany	3,423,466	3,761,142	3,545,946	3,753,687	3,885,440	3,377,310	3,479,232	3,651,871
France	2,651,772	2,865,304	2,682,901	2,809,390	2,843,673	2,434,787	2,466,472	2,574,807
United Kingdom	2,431,169	2,611,108	2,655,458	2,721,489	3,002,394	2,863,304	2,629,188	2,565,051
India	1,708,460	1,822,992	1,828,120	1,857,237	2,033,652	2,089,867	2,263,792	2,439,008
Brazil	2,208,704	2,614,027	2,464,053	2,471,718	2,456,054	1,801,482	1,798,622	2,080,916
Italy	2,129,021	2,278,376	2,073,971	2,131,157	2,155,153	1,825,820	1,850,735	1,921,139
Canada	1,613,463	1,788,647	1,824,289	1,842,627	1,792,883	1,552,808	1,529,760	1,640,385
South Korea	1,094,499	1,202,464	1,222,807	1,305,605	1,411,334	1,382,764	1,411,042	1,529,743
Russia	1,638,463	2,031,768	2,170,145	2,230,624	2,063,663	1,365,865	1,283,162	1,469,341

China's GDP

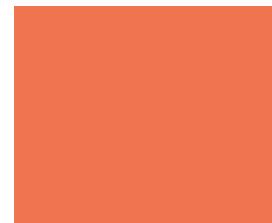
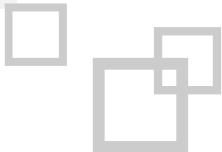
- From 2010 to 2017, only China (+ 96.78%), India (+ 42.76%) and South Korea (+ 39.77%) were able to enter the top 12 economies in the world, and the GDP growth rate ranked among the high growth countries and surpassed the United States (+ 29.39%).

- In 2010 China's GDP is about 40.54% of the US' GDP; in 2017, China's GDP is about 61.65% of the US' GDP. The GDP of former Soviet Union's was about 66.7% of the US' GDP, and Japan's reached more than 70%.



The Transformation of Consumption form

消费观念的变革



➤ The renminbi in circulation at present is mainly the fifth series of renminbi issued in 1999. The likeness on the front of the banknotes is Chairman Mao Zedong's image. The pictures on the banknotes in the fourth series of renminbi, issued in 1980, are of people from different Chinese ethnic groups, except for the pictures on the 50 yuan and 100 yuan notes. The 50 yuan note features a worker, a farmer and an intellectual; the 100 yuan note features a profile embossment of four leaders: Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De.



The abbreviation of renminbi is RMB, the ISO code for renminbi is CNY and its currency symbol is ¥. For example, 555 yuan 5 jiao and five fen can be written as ¥555.55.



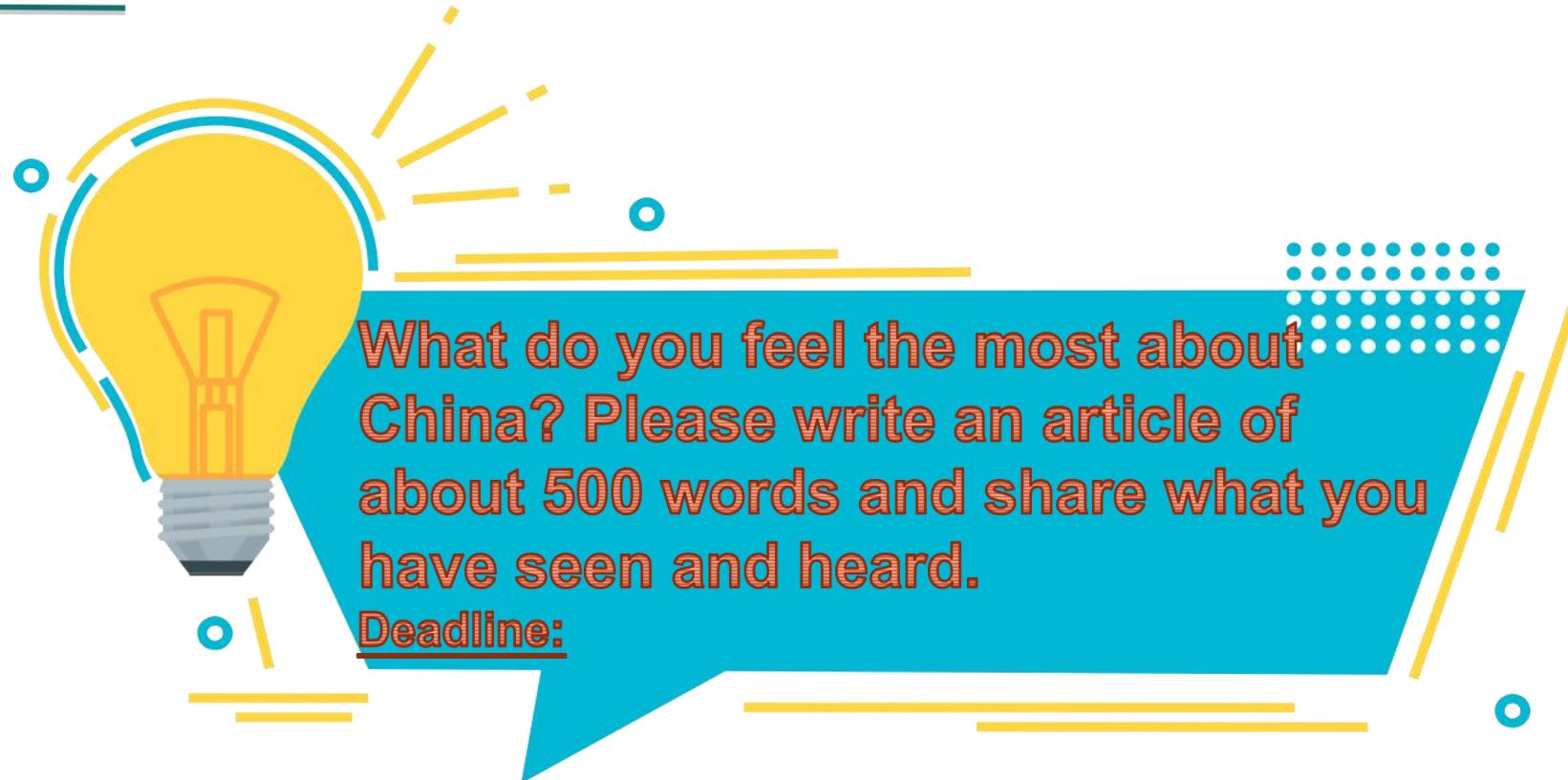
DISCUSS



Do People Have to Tip in China?
How about Your Country?



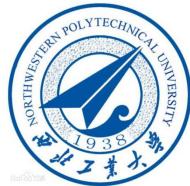
Assignment



A large yellow lightbulb with a blue outline and a grey base is positioned on the left side of a blue speech bubble. The speech bubble contains the assignment instructions. The background behind the lightbulb and the speech bubble features several small, scattered blue circles and yellow lines radiating from the top right corner.

What do you feel the most about China? Please write an article of about 500 words and share what you have seen and heard.

Deadline:



ONLINE EDUCATION

Thank You!

MPS

