# Page 2. Population (2000–2020)

## Objective

Explain population scale and growth, gender balance, age structure, employment composition, and the urban–rural transition shaping China’s demographic landscape from 2000 to 2020.

## Introduction

Migration and urban expansion reshaped China’s demographics. This section explores population levels, gender balance, age profiles, employment structure, and the urban–rural distribution to understand how demographic forces influenced long‑term development.

## Charts & Narrative

1. Birth & Death Rates

* Dual‑line chart: Birth rate vs death rate (per 1,000 people).
* Shows demographic transition with falling birth rates against stable mortality patterns.

1. Population Level & Growth

* Dual‑axis chart: total population (billions) & annual growth rate (%).
* Highlights scale and declining population growth velocity.

1. Gender Structure

* Sex ratio (male/female) & sex ratio at birth vs 1.05 benchmark.
* Gradual normalization over time with historical imbalance legacies.

1. Age Structure & Median Age

* Stacked area: 0–14, 15–64, 65+ population shares.
* Line: median age — captures aging and shrinking working‑age cohort.

1. Employment & Unemployment

* Sector‑based employment shares: agriculture → industry → services.
* Unemployment rates by gender to reveal labor‑market dynamics.

1. Urban vs Rural Distribution

* Area chart: urban vs rural population shares.
* Continuous rise in urban share, declining rural population.

1. Megacities Share

* Line chart: share of population living in megacities.
* Complements national urbanization story with concentration trends.

## Conclusion

China’s demographic pattern between 2000 and 2020 reveals declining birth rates, stable mortality, and significant aging. Urbanization accelerated markedly, employment shifted from agriculture to services, and population concentration in megacities increased — marking a transition toward a mature, urban economy.

## Design & Interaction Notes

1. Period filter (All, 2000–2010, 2011–2020) to compare demographic phases.
2. Clean legends and reference lines for interpretability.
3. Consistent axis formats and clear demographic cohort coloring.