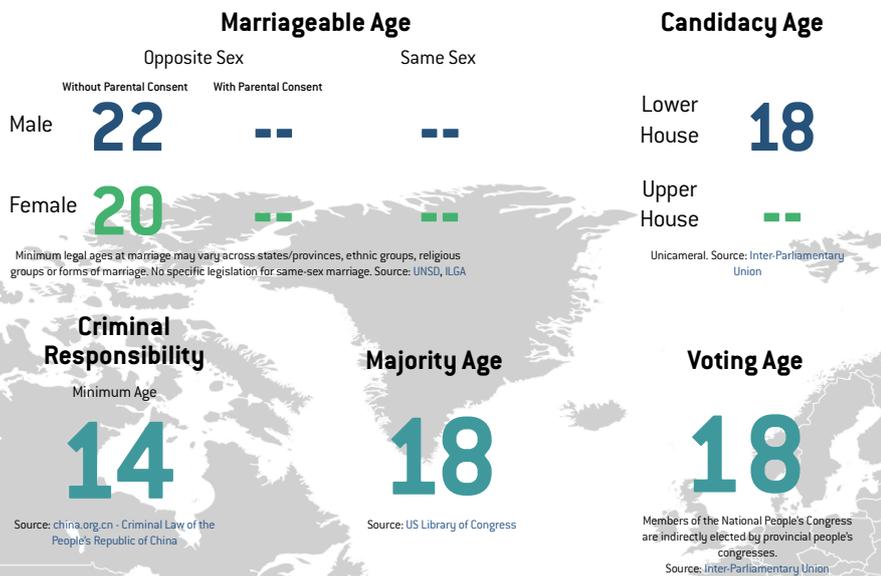


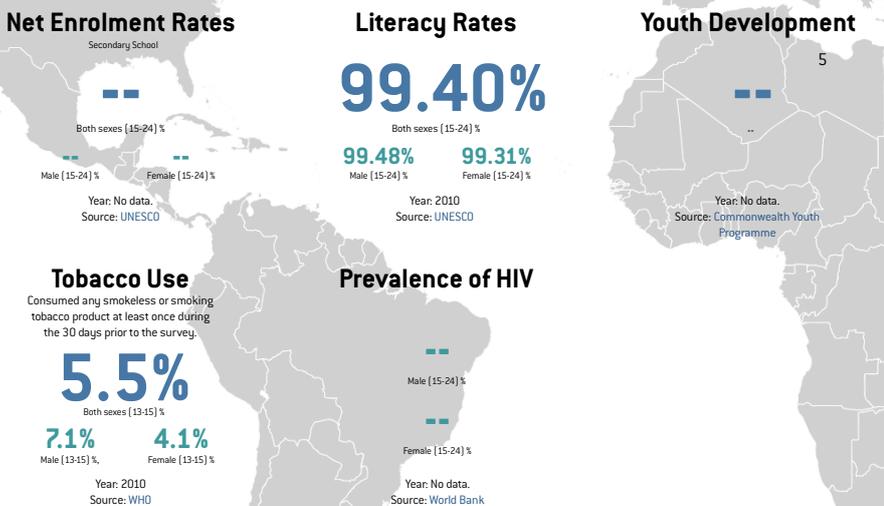
China

As described in “Revisiting China’s Youth Policy” (2011), the Communist Youth League (CYL), the sole national organisation managing youth affairs in China, focuses its efforts on young people between 14 and 28 years.

DEFINITION OF YOUTH



SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE



YOUTH POLICY & LEGISLATION

While no unified national youth policy exists, “Revisiting China’s Youth Policy” (2011) finds that there are more than 200 policies and regulations that address the welfare of young people. These focus on six general areas, which the article suggests could inform a future national youth policy:

- Promotion of communist ideology and “socialism with Chinese characteristics”
- Role of the Communist Youth League (CYL) in assisting the government with managing youth affairs
- The growing importance of Self-Organised Youth Organisations (SYOs)
- Protection of youth rights and welfare through the development of laws and legal policies
- Youth unemployment in the wake of market-oriented economic reforms
- Youth development in the areas such as education, physical and mental health, and community participation

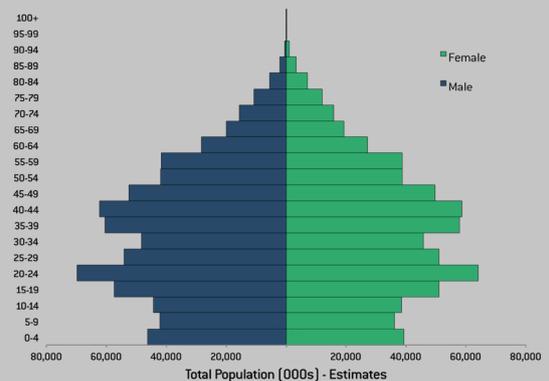
YOUTH POLICY FACT SHEET

HTTP://WWW.YOUTHPOLICY.ORG/FACTSHEETS/COUNTRY/CHINA

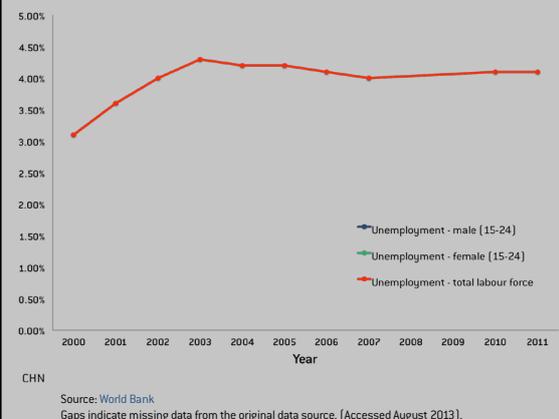
GDP PER CAPITA	HDI	GINI
USD 6091.01	0.699 ¹	42.06 ²
	101st out of 187 countries.	
<small>Year: 2012, Source: World Bank</small>	<small>Year: 2012, Source: UNDP</small>	<small>Year: 2009, Source: World Bank</small>

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION	PRESS FREEDOM
39 ³	73.07 ⁴
80th out of 176 countries.	173rd out of 179 countries.
<small>Year: 2012, Source: Transparency International</small>	<small>Year: 2013, Source: Reporters Without Borders</small>

Population by Age and Sex 2010



Youth Unemployment (share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment)



Is there a national youth policy?

No

China does not have a national youth policy. A 2011 article describes the current situation.

YOUTH & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

According to the [China Internet Information Center](#), a government-authorized web portal, the Communist Youth League of China (CYL) was established in May 1922 “to adhere to the implementation of the CPC’s basic lines and policies of the primary stage of socialism”. It is described as a “quasi-official youth work organisation under the CPC and supported by the government to lead and coordinate youth affairs” by “[Revisiting China’s Youth Policy](#)” (2011), however may lack “legitimate authority to propose or monitor youth related policies” in the interest of youth.

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

Yes

YOUTH & REPRESENTATION

[All-China Youth Federation \(ACYF\)](#), established in 1949, describes itself as a “federative body of Chinese youth organisations and excellent youth nationwide.” It has 52 member organisations, including the Communist Youth League of China (CYL), covering 89 million members. Its activities include education, voluntary service and development of the “new countryside”. ACYF “aims to represent the legitimate rights and interest of young people” however it is unclear how it does this or to what extent it is able to advocate youth interests among decision-makers.

Does the country have national and/or regional youth council(s)?

Yes

YOUTH BUDGET & SPENDING

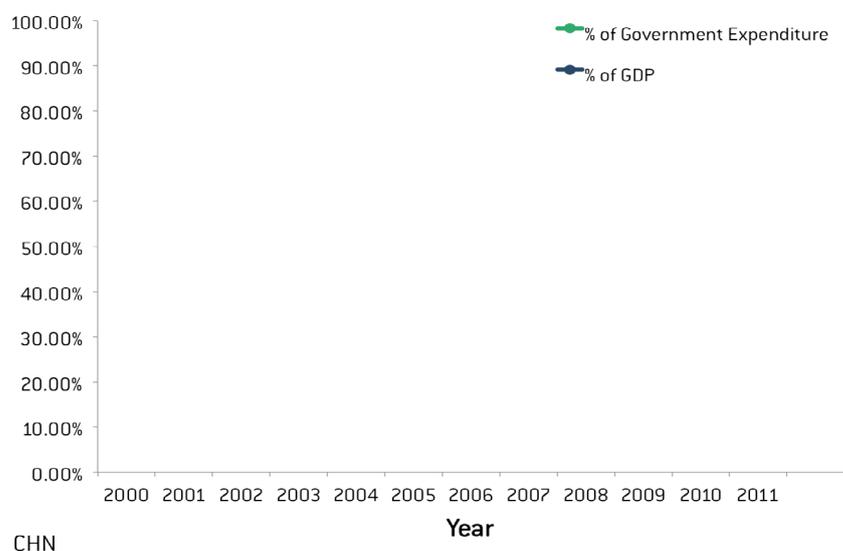
According to a [2009 audit](#), the budget expenditure of the Communist Youth League of China (CYL) Central Committee was CNY 362 million (USD 59.6 million). It is unclear if this amount includes all youth-related programming. While reports on budgets are published on the [Chinese government website](#), the [2009 audit](#) is the most recent information published on the budget of the CYL.

The [World Bank](#) lists no data on public spending on education in China for the last ten years.

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

CNY 362 million
USD 59.6 million

Total Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of Government Spending and GDP



Source: [World Bank](#)

Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China. National accounts historical data for expenditure series in constant prices have been revised based on National Statistics Bureau data not previously available. (Accessed August 2013).

Publications & Reviews

Visit our library for further reading:
<http://www.youthpolicy.org/library/china>

Footnotes

- 1) A Human Development Index (HDI) value of zero means low human development, and a value of 1 means very high human development. HDI is a composite index measuring three dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. (UNDP)
- 2) An Income Gini coefficient of zero means absolute equality, and a coefficient of 100 means absolute inequality. Note: figures multiplied by 100 for OECD data. (World Bank/OECD)
- 3) A Corruption Perception Index (CPI) value of zero means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt, and a value of 100 means it is perceived as very clean. (Transparency International)
- 4) A Press Freedom Index (PFI) value of zero means the highest degree of freedom that journalists, news organisations and netizens enjoy, and a value of 100 means the lowest. (Reporters Without Borders)
- 5) A Youth Development Index (YDI) value of zero means little or absolutely no youth development, and a value of 1 means the highest possible level of youth development attainable. YDI is a composite index measuring five domains: education, health, employment, political, and civic participation. (Commonwealth Youth Programme)

