

Taiwanese Perception Towards Chinese Policy: A Survey of Youth Opinions on China's Family Planning

Xiaolong Zou

School of International and Public Affairs,
Jilin University, China

Say Dietermar

Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies,
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Abstract:

China's official position towards Taiwan has always been "peaceful unification without giving up the possibility of military intervention." Under this meta-narrative, numerous studies of cross-border social and economic issues have been conducted. While maintaining special historical and geo-political bonds with China, Taiwan has its own political system and critical views towards China's claim and position. This paper aims to determine the attitude of younger generation Taiwanese and Chinese towards mainland China's domestic polity in respect of family planning. We asked the respondents to sample surveys for their opinions towards China's birth control policy, also known as the "One-child Policy" and its impact on China. The survey results indicate that while many of the respondents agree that this policy helped China solved some serious challenges caused by a fast growing population; social issues like gender discrimination, forced abortions, and so on were not dealt with, and this is overwhelmingly perceived by the respondents from both Taiwan and China. Furthermore, we conducted T-test between several variables and found that "gender did not affect their opinions towards the policy", but their "origin of place" did play a role in influencing their opinions.

Keywords: Youth attitude, Taiwanese' attitude towards China, One-child policy.

Introduction

China has the world's largest population and is now the second largest economy after the United States. Nearly one fifth of the people on earth are influenced by its domestic policies. Ever since the founding of the new country in 1949, several nation-wide movements have been witnessed and stunned the world, such as the "Great Leap Forward"¹, "Cultural Revolution"², "Reform

¹ Great Leap Forward: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Leap_Forward

² Culture Revolutions: <http://www.history.com/topics/cultural-revolution>

³ Reform and Opening-up: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_economic_reform

and Opening-up²². Some of these, though controversial, contributed profoundly to the prosperity as well as setbacks experienced in China. A typical example is the birth control policy adopted in China, also known as the “one-child per parent”, “one-child policy” or “family planning” policy (Howden & Zhou, 2014).

Still suffering the aftermath of the Culture Revolution that ended with the Mao's demise in 1979, China introduced a new national policy of population and family planning in response to the dire need for natural resource conservation and economic development. Back then, China had merely 7% of the world's arable lands while hosting nearly one-quarter of its population . This policy applied to the Han ethnic majority, allowing them to have only one child per couple, while minority groups are subject to their own local policies . Urban residents and government employees were particularly affected, with a few exceptions for government officials above a certain rank. Some other exceptions included families whose first child was born with disability; they might be able to have a second one. People who chose to abide by the policy received certain rewards while those who violate it are legally liable and will face corresponding penalties in accordance with the National Population and Family Planning Law (National People's Congress of the People's of China, 2002) .

The outcomes produced by the implementation of this policy were “phenomenal” in many aspects. First and foremost, it greatly contributed to the slow down in the rapid growth of Chinese population, and significantly reduced fertility. China experienced an 80% population growth rate from 1950 to 1980 and the fertility rate exceeded 6 children per woman in the mid-1950s. This had fallen to less than 3 children per woman by the late 1970s, and further. The role of social media in tourism is particularly significant and the impacts of social media use by tourists, destinations and tourism providers are manifold (Gretzel, 2018; Sigala & Gretzel, 2018). Social media have changed the way tourists search for information and plan their trips, experience and document reduced to 1.94 in women over 35, and 1.73 in women below 35 by 2001. It has been estimated that since the introduction of the policy, over 200 million births (the Chinese government claimed that up to 400 million births had been prevented as of 2011) were avoided between 1979 and 2009 , despite the controversies raging over its implementation methods, such as violation of human rights, sex discrimination, forced abortions, and so on. In 2015, the National People's Congress decided to open-up the policy, allowing a second child from January 1st, 2016.

Many studies have examined the “One-Child Policy” related issues in various aspects. Ding & Hesketh investigated family size and fertility preferences after the implantation of the policy in China. Ebenstein particularly presented the gender imbalances by analyzing the “missing girl” phenomenon in China. Rene employed different ethical perspectives to evaluate this aspect of the policy and its implementation. A number of other social issues such as elderly care, singleton behaviors have also been thoroughly studied as being results of the policy’s implementation. Economic related concerns were also addressed by different Chinese scholars like Tian, and Jang & Zhang(1994).

Through the review of literature, we spotted a gap in the perspectives of the “singleton” generation themselves, even though few studies have addressed this issue from the domestic viewpoint. For instance, a case study was conducted in Shanghai of perceptions of the “One-Child Policy”, and another survey was conducted focusing on certain groups of Chinese university students in regard to their opinions towards this policy. However, there is not yet any literature available for a comparative look at the perceptions of Taiwanese and Chinese focusing on the singleton generation, to the best of our knowledge.

This study aimed to fill this gap by conducting surveys to determine the perspectives of the two regions in regard to the “one-child policy” and related social, and economic issues, to determine the younger generation’s attitude. Furthermore, this paper examines some the factors such as “gender”, “origin” to see whether they have affected their perceptions towards this national policy of China. This would provide further information on how the younger generation of Taiwan differs in opinions compared to that of China.

Methodology

In this study, we first designed the survey questionnaires, and then we conducted sample surveys. After collecting the survey results, we conducted data analysis with regression analysis, based on which the discussion and conclusions are developed.

Questionnaire Design

We have designed and selected the questions through consulting a focus group of 8 people from both Taiwan and China who were born after 1980⁴. Their education backgrounds were from undergraduate, graduate school, and post-graduate school (PhD) levels. Then we asked about their concerns about the

⁴The “One-Child Policy” came into effect since 1980, therefore people were born thereafter are considered the singleton generation in China.

topics and issues regarding the “One-child Policy,” and its impacts on China in terms of social and economic aspects. Based on the focus group inputs, we then refined the contents of the questionnaires.

We have designed our survey to be in two parts. Part one collected the basic information of the respondents such as birth year, gender, nationality, participants and educational level. Part two surveyed the attitudes or opinions of the respondents towards this policy in terms of economic and social impacts; with the topics derived from the focus group discussions.

The questionnaires (refer to Appendix 3) adopt the Likert Scale of 1 to 5 measuring model, respondents were asked to state their opinion based on general perspective, national view, and national economic view. In consideration of respondents who may not have been familiar with the One-Child Policy even with the given summary at the beginning of part two, this survey is designed to start off with easier questions that would gradually let the respondents to pick up the controversial issues in China.

Survey Distribution and Data Collection

The data were collected during one month in the winter of 2014, through traditional hardcopy printouts combined with an online version of the survey via Google Documents. Two universities from Taiwan and Japan were chosen as the survey distribution sites. Ideally, one Chinese university would be better for collecting Chinese correspondents, however due to financial constraints and internet accessibility⁵, this was not feasible at the time.

As a result, we have chosen National Taipei University of Technology for Taiwanese respondents, and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University⁶ for Chinese respondents. By the end of collection period, a total of 270 responses were collected with 207 Taiwanese respondents and 61 Chinese respondents and 2 incomplete responses. Given the size of the survey sites, these two groups of students account for 10-15% of their total student population, and are thus considered statistically significant. And these survey results were all digitized into Microsoft excel files, and used for the following data analysis.

Data Analysis

Among the valid 268 responses, the youngest was born in 1999 and the earliest birth year was 1984. All of them are born after or during the “singleton

⁵ Many internet service providers such as Google and related services like facebook cannot be accessed in China.

⁶ Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University has proximately 50% international students, among which, the Chinese student group is the second largest with a total number of around 550.

generation" period. A total of 245 respondents were born after the 1990s, also known to many as the "post-90ers". Young people of these ages are generally in the college or late stage of high school, where their perceptions and understandings towards their livelihoods and society begin to develop and mature. Over 56% of the respondents were female (150), and 44% were male (118). "Gender" was used as a dependent variable in the regression analysis with other variables, to determine if it affects opinions towards the One-child Policy. A majority of the respondents were from Taiwan at 78% (201), and 57 respondents have Chinese nationality, accounting for the remaining 22%. "Nationality" is also considered as a key independent variable for the later regression analysis, aiming to find out if people's places of origins affect their attitudes or opinions towards China's national policy (see Figure 1).

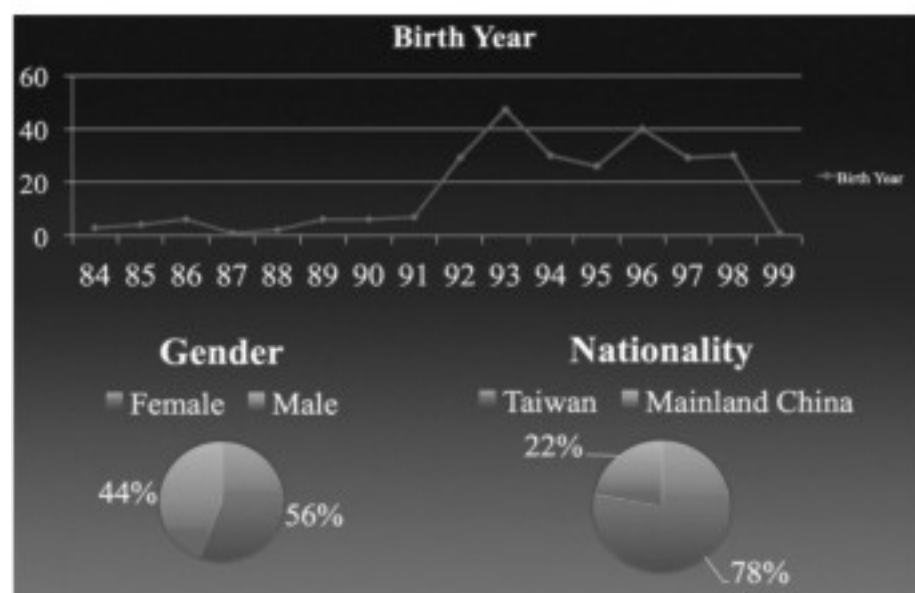


Figure 1 : Basic information of the surveyed respondents

Most of the respondents had received at least high school level of education (refer to Figure 2). The majority of the respondents were in their high school (102) and college (140) life, accounting for over 91.5% of the total surveyed respondents. A total of 26 respondents had a Master's and above education level when asked the number of their siblings in the family, and the number of their uncles and aunts in the family, about 26% of the respondents said they had no siblings. This suggests the likelihood that most of the surveyed Chinese respondents were "singletons" themselves (22% of the total respondents). About the number of uncles and aunts, the responses suggest that there are more than one in the family, suggesting that most of their parents are not single child themselves (refer to Figure2).

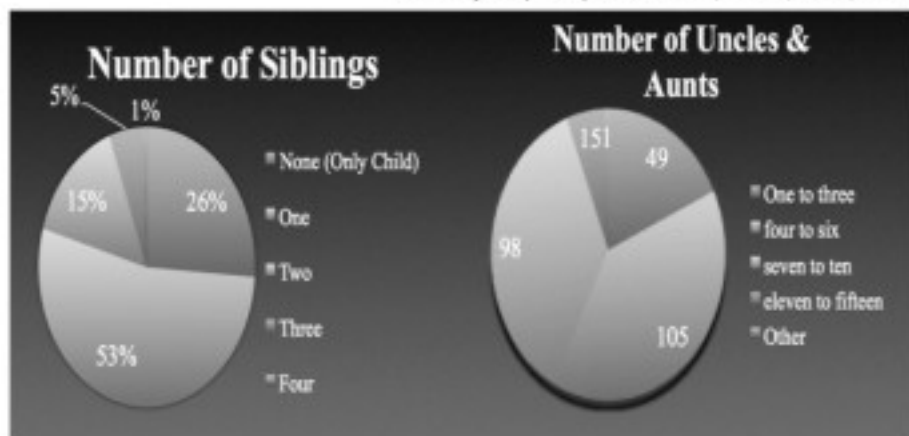


Figure 2 :Number of siblings, uncles and aunts in the respondents' families

About 88% of the respondents had prior knowledge of the "One Child Policy," thus the follow up questions regarding their perceptions towards effects of this policy are considered reliable. When asked about the respondents' opinions towards the policy and its major impacts on China's demographic development and social livelihood, more than half (64%) agreed that it helped to control China's fast growing population, and only a small share of responses negate this notion (13% Disagree and Strongly Disagree). This result suggests that the benefits of China's policy for population control are recognized in both mainland and Taiwan (refer to Table 1). When asked about whether they thought that this policy helped to reduce the household economic burden, about 47% of the respondents said yes, 34% took a neutral view, and 20% said no. However, an overwhelming 91% of the residents did not agree that this policy helped to reunite the ethnic groups in China, since it doesn't apply to them (only 9% agreed or strongly agreed with this notion).

Question Description	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
It helps stabilize China's fast growing population significantly	3	32	61	144	28
It helps reduce the parenting costs and burden for average household	6	52	91	106	14
It contributes to the unification of different ethnic groups in China since this policy doesn't apply to the minority ethnic group	43	113	87	21	4

Table 1 Survey results regarding the respondents' opinions of the policy

In the next section of the questionnaire (refer to Table 2), we asked the respondents for their specific opinions regarding the social, economic and

environmental impact of the one-child policy. In terms of health care and traffic situation, more people held a rather neutral negative view (at 75% and 79% respectively) of its impacts. When it came to education access however, more agreed with the notion that the policy created more access to education in China (72% including neutral opinions). This suggests that the overall benefits of this policy in education have been recognized by the larger part of the surveyed respondents.

However, despite the favorable opinions towards access to education, the responses suggest a slightly unfavorable attitude towards increased employment opportunities with 39% disagreement, 32% neutral, and 29% agreement rate. This might appear anti-intuitive at first, since more education should lead to better employment. However on a more careful thought, more education accessibility may not guarantee job outcomes (refer to Table 2).

In terms of social issues like "increased security and reduced crime", "reduced poverty rate", "increase pension upon retirement", and "create better genes for the next generation", most of the respondents tended to be neutral or to disagree on those notions (at 87%, 78%, 84%, 88% respectively). These responses indicate that more people think that the implementation of China's one-child policy did not produce that many social benefits as some people proclaimed it would. When it comes to the environmental benefit of having "less pollution in the natural environment", a close margin is seen between those who agree and who don't, at 39% and 34% respectively (see Table 2).

Question Description	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Better health care distribution	11	112	78	58	9
Better traffic control	13	122	77	48	8
Better education accessibility	11	64	70	108	15
Better employment opportunities	17	88	87	65	11
Increased social security and reduce crime	32	131	71	29	5
Reduced poverty rate	49	101	61	45	12
Increased amount pension upon retirement	30	112	84	36	6
Creates better genes for the next generation	86	103	48	22	9
Lessens pollution to the natural environment	22	70	70	80	26

Table 2 Opinions regarding the social, economic and environmental benefits

The 80% of the respondents agreed with the notion that this policy has created gender imbalances between male and female births particularly in the rural parts of China. It is also one of the major consequences faced in Chinese society these days due to the increasingly difficulty for marriage, partially contributed by the male-female ratio (more males than females). This causes some serious social issues like forced abortions or related violations of human rights, partially due to the preference for males over females in rural areas. The highest ratio of nearly 83% is seen regarding this notion; only 5% of the respondents disagreed. This indicates that the majority of the people have reached a consensus on the consequence of this policy (refer to Table 3).

When it comes to the potential economic and social problems such as “create a labor shortage in the coming decades,” nearly half of the respondents (48%) agreed with the notion. Over 68% of the respondents agreed that there will be more burdens in terms of elderly care when the singleton generation grow up, since they have normally four parents (two from each side) and at least one baby to raise in one family (see Table 3). These results show that the economic and social impacts or consequences have been commonly perceived and agreed upon by the people of the two regions.

Question Description	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Created gender imbalance due to preference of male births, particularly in rural area	5	12	36	104	111
It created social problems like forced abortions and violation of human rights	3	11	32	121	101
It created labor shortage in the coming decades due to population control	7	46	86	113	16
It created more burden to the elderly care when the child grow up	1	24	60	136	47

Table 3 Opinions regarding the social and economic consequences

Furthermore, we conducted T-test to examine whether the factors such as “gender” and “place of origin” would affect respondents’ opinions regarding the one-child policy. This test was used to determine the differences of two groups of variables. We used SPSS software for running the test, and the results are seen in Table 4):

Factor	Sig.	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Gender	.973	.275	-.08207
Place of origin	.087	.000	.8387

Table 4 T-test of selected factors with other variables

Note: For full test refer to Appendix 2

When we use "gender" as a factor (or variable group), the significant (2-tail) $= 0.275 > 0.05$, there is no difference between males and females regarding their attitudes towards the policy. When "place of origin" is a factor, the significance of Levene's Test $= 0.0807 < 0.05$, so the variance between the two groups are the same. In addition, significance (2-tail) $= 0.000 < 0.05$; so there is a difference between Chinese and Taiwanese perceptions of the one-child policy.

Conclusions

According to the survey results, the majority of the respondents, despite their place of origin, are aware of the national population policy adopted in China known as the "One-Child Policy". This indicates a universal acknowledgement of such nation-affecting policies implemented in China. All the respondents were born after the policy's put into effect in 1979, thus they were directly affected by this policy as "singletons" in China, or were their peer's generation in Taiwan who appear to have more than 1 sibling in their family. Nearly all the respondents' parent's generation was not affected by this policy.

Regarding the overall effect of the policy in terms of population control and the overall "benefits" such as parenting cost reduction, increases in education opportunities, and the like; most respondents hold affirmative views. However, more of them tend to disagree with some of the "benefits" that have been projected to couple with the policy; namely, ethnic group unifications (due to the fact that they were exempted from this policy) and more job opportunities for the "singleton generation". Most of them either disagreed or strongly disagreed that this policy actually helped to improve genetic conditions for the "next generation" (the singleton generation). When it comes to reducing environment pollution, their opinions were almost even, with only a slight amount (10 respondents), that were affirmative on this notion.

Indeed, from a country's point of view, Mainland China had to operate population control policy to prevent over capacity. Younglings caught in the age of "one-child policy" timeline, though have agreed with the benefits China received. But to be in their shoes, regardless of how much improvement China has made since 1979, the 'singleton' generation may not want to be a part of the policy they live in, as they will bear the burden to care for their elders and their children in the near future.

As pointed out, the majority of the surveyed respondents agreed that various social problems like forced abortion, social injustice and foreseeable nationwide problems such as a shortage of labor, as well as elderly relative care have been seen as the outcomes of this "one-child policy" in China. Needless to say

the impacts apply to rural regions of the country where labor intensive work is most needed to sustain the foundation of agriculture necessities, as well as tradition and customs. Downsizing the whole country through policies was deemed an effective way to resolve population issues, but by limiting the policy for a certain period or within districts might have brought about a better outcome.

Last but not the least, the gender of the respondents did not seem to affect their perceptions towards this national policy of China. However, their places of origin did play a role in their judgment, as indicated by the data analysis. Under the "One China-Two System" proclamation made by the Chinese government, how their policy affected the people of the two regions, and how their policies are perceived in Taiwan should also be considered by the top-level policy makers.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by grants from Jilin University's Social Science Research Grand for Cross Disciplinary Research (Nr. 451170302220; Nr. 419080500708).

References

- David, H., & Yang, Z. (2014). China's One-Child Policy: Some Unintended Consequences. *Economic Affairs*, 34(3), 353-369.
- Ding, Q. J., & Hesketh, T. (2006). Family size, fertility preferences, and sex ratio in China in the era of the one child family policy: results from national family planning and reproductive health survey. *BMJ*, 333(7564), 371-373.
- Ebenstein, A. (2010). The "Missing Girls" of China and the Unintended Consequences of the One Child Policy. *Journal of Human Resources*, 45(1), 87-115.
- ESHRE Capri Workshop Group. (2010). Europe the continent with the lowest fertility. *Human Reproduction Update*, dmq023.
- Fong, V. L. (2002). China's One-Child Policy and the Empowerment of Urban Daughters. *American Anthropologist*, 104(4), 1098-1109.
- Haskenth, T., Lu, L., et al. (2005). The effects of China's One-Child Family Policy after 25 Years. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 353(11), 1171-1176.
- Howden, D., & Zhou, Y. (2014). China's One-Child Policy: Some Unintended Consequences. *Economic Affairs*, 34(3), 353-369.
- Jiang, Z., & Zhang, L. (1994). The impacts of lower population growth on the quality of life and economic development: China's experience. *China Popul Today*, 11(1), 4-7.

- Likert, R. (1932). A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes. *Archives of Psychology*, 22(140), 1-55.
- Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China (2002).
- McAlister, C., & Baskett, T. F. (2006). Female education and maternal mortality: a worldwide survey. *JOGC-TORONTO-*, 28(11), 983.
- Retrieved from <http://www.mol.gov.tw/topic/3078/3302/3304/3311/>
- Myrskylä, M., Kohler, H. P., & Billari, F. C. (2009). Advances in development reverse fertility declines. *Nature*, 460(7256), 741-743.
- Nie, Y., & Wyman, R. J. (2005). The One-Child Policy in Shanghai: Acceptance and Internalization. *Population and Development Review, Notes and Commentary*, 313-336.
- Olesen, A. (2011, 2011-10-27). Experts challenge China's 1-child population claim. Associated Press.
- Rene, H. (2007). Ethical Perspectives on China's One-Child Policy. *Journal of the Washington Institute of China Studies*, 2(1).
- Song, Y. (2014). Losing an only child: the one-child policy and elderly care in China. *Reproductive health matters*, 22(43), 113-124.
- Tian, X. (1994). Population problems and population research in a market economy. *Chin J Popul Sci*, 6(3), 223-234.
- United Nations. (2012). *World Population Prospects*. Retrieved June 06, 2014, from United Nations <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/p2k0data.asp>
- Wang, W., Du, W., et al. (2002). Five-factor personality measures in Chinese university students: effects of one-child policy? *Psychiatry Res*, 109(1), 37-44.
- Zhang, Y., & Goza, F. W. (2006). Who will care for the elderly in China? *Journal of Aging Studies*, 20(2), 151-164.
- Zou, X., & Say D., (2015). China's Aging Population: Challenges and Implications. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 5th International Association for Asia Pacific Studies, Icheon, Korea.

About the Author

Dr. Zou, Xiaolong is an assistant professor at the School of International & Public Affairs, Jilin University in China. He obtained his Ph.D. in Asia Pacific Studies at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Japan. His research interests include public policy (urban & energy), climate & environmental governance.

SAY Dietermar is a PhD student at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, in Beppu, Japan. He is in the major of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Research interests include tourist behavior, perceived image, and destination formation.

Appendix 1 Collected Survey Results

Question Description	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
It helps stabilize China's fast growing population significantly	3	32	61	144	28
It helps reduce the parenting costs and burden for average household	6	52	91	106	14
It contributes to the unification of different ethnic groups in China since this policy doesn't apply to the minority ethnic group	43	113	87	21	4
Better health care distribution	11	112	78	58	9
Better traffic control	13	112	77	48	8
Better education accessibility	11	64	70	108	15
Better employment opportunities	17	88	87	65	11
Increase social security and reduce crime	32	131	71	29	5
Reduce poverty rate	49	101	61	45	12
Increase amount pension upon retirement	30	112	84	36	6
Creates better genes for the next generation	86	103	48	22	9
Lessen pollution to the natural environment	22	70	70	80	26
Creates gender imbalance due to preference of male births, particularly in rural area	5	12	36	104	111
It strengthens the bond of a family since less children are born within per family	3	11	32	121	101
It creates labor shortage in the coming decades due to population control	7	46	86	113	16
It creates more burden to the elderly care when the child grow up	1	24	60	136	47

Appendix 2 T-test run by SPSS

1. Male and female (Gender)

Group Statistics

Gender of respondent dimension	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
female	150	3.0422	.59239	.04837
male	118	3.1243	.63125	.05811

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means								
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference			
Equal variances assumed	.001	.973	-1.094	266	.275	-.08207	.07503	Lower	-.22981	Upper	.06566
Equal variances not assumed			-1.086	243.499	.279	-.08207	.07561	Lower	-.23100	Upper	.06686

2. Place of origin (Taiwan and China)

Independent Samples Test

X	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means								
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference			
Equal variances assumed	.060	.807	-6.404	266	.000	-.53705	.08387	Lower	-.70217	Upper	-.37192
Equal variances not assumed			-6.352	92.251	.000	-.53705	.08454	Lower	-.7049	Upper	-.36914

Appendix 3

Survey Questionnaire – One Child Policy

Disclaimer:

Thank you for agreeing to take part in our survey “One Child Policy”. The aim of this study is to observe and understand the opinion of people's respondent to this system now operating in China on behalf of Ritusmeikan Asian Pacific University, Japan. This survey should only take 3-4 minutes to complete. Be assured that all answers you provide will be kept in the strictest confidentiality.

I. Participant's background.

1. Birth year 19_____
2. Gender: Male / Female
3. Current Education Level:
 - a. High school
 - b. University degree
 - c. Masters
 - d. Others (_____)
4. Place of Origin/Nationality:
 - a. Mainland China
 - b. Taiwan
5. Number of siblings in your family:
 - a. None (Only Child)
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Three
 - e. More than four
6. Number of siblings your parents have added together:
 - a. One- Three
 - b. Four-Six
 - c. Seven- Ten
 - d. Eleven- Fifteen
 - e. Others:(specify_____)

II. One Child Policy

The “One- Child Policy” is a policy used in China to stabilize population growth. In which a family can have only one child.

1. Have you heard about this policy before taking this survey?

Yes / No

2. What are your opinions regarding the "One-Child Policy", please encircle the suitable answer:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
It helps stabilize China's fast growing population significantly:	1	2	3	4	5
It helps reduce the parenting costs and burden for average household:	1	2	3	4	5
It contributes to the unification of different ethnic groups in China since this policy doesn't apply to the minority ethnic group:	1	2	3	4	5

3. Please encircle your opinion of the implementation of the "One-Child Policy" from a nation's view:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Better health care distribution	1	2	3	4	5
Better traffic control	1	2	3	4	5
Better education accessibility	1	2	3	4	5
Better employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Increase social security and reduce crime	1	2	3	4	5
Reduce poverty rate	1	2	3	4	5
Increase amount pension upon retirement	1	2	3	4	5
Creates better genes for the next generation	1	2	3	4	5
Lessen pollution to the natural environment	1	2	3	4	5
Creates gender imbalance due to preference of male births, particularly in rural area	1	2	3	4	5

4. Please encircle your opinion of the implementation of the "One-Child Policy" in terms of national economy.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
It creates labor shortage in the coming decades due to population control:	1	2	3	4	5
It creates more burden to the elderly care when the child grow up:	1	2	3	4	5