

A literature review on the influencing factors of young people's reproductive behavior and willingness

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Abstract: 2016 is the peak year for the number of newborns in China in recent years, which means that the domestic labor force will reach its peak around 2040, and it also means that the aging level of the domestic population will intensify year by year. The main reason is the decline in the willingness of young people to have children, and the increasing number of single individuals, delayed marriages, and DINK groups. Behind this are many factors such as economic and social development, improved education levels, changes in social organizational forms, intergenerational transmission, delayed retirement, and parenting costs. Although the overall trend has not yet changed, it has had a certain impact on population policies and economic and social development. Therefore, we need to strengthen the importance of young people's reproductive behavior as an important part of population development strategies.

1. Introduction

Since the release of the seventh census data, there has been a constant discussion about population issues. According to the data, the population aged 60 and above was 264,018,766, accounting for 18.70%, among which the population aged 65 and above was 190,635,280, accounting for 13.50%. Compared with the sixth National census in 2010, the proportion of the population aged 60 and above increased by 5.44 percentage points, and the proportion of population aged 65 and above increased by 4.63 percentage points. According to the definition of the United Nations, China has entered an aging society, only one step away from moderate aging.

According to the neonatal data, from 2003 to 2010, the annual number of newborn population was basically stable at about 16 million. In November 2011, after the full implementation of the two-child policy in various regions, and the post-85 generation entered the marriage and birth period, the number of newborns increased to a peak of 17.86 million in 2016. Subsequently, the number of newborns decreased rapidly starting in 2018, with only 10.62 million newborns in 2021. The turning point of the number of newborns has had a significant impact on China's population development strategy, which is not conducive to the strategic goal of long-term balanced development of China's population.

As early as 2016, The State Council issued the National Population Development Plan (2016-2030), which stated that the inertia of total population size decreases; the working age population decreases, the aging degree increases, the proportion of children decreases; the increase

of ethnic minorities and the unbalanced population change among regions will become the main trend of future population change.

Young people are the most dynamic people in a country and society, and the most important part of the source of population growth is the birth of young people. Therefore, the research in this paper is helpful to improve the research on the influencing factors of reproductive behavior and willingness of young people in China.

From the perspective of society, population is the main body of social life. In the human society, the labor force population is the main component of the social productive forces, is the main body of the social production process, and plays a leading role in all the factors of the productive forces (Stalin anthology). As time goes by, the labor force grows old, and the new labor force population needs the new generation to fill the main force of social production. At the same time, population is also the main body of social consumption. Since the major countries in the world entered the stage of industrialized society, the family population began to get rid of the state of self-sufficiency in agricultural society, and social consumption has flourished, which has also brought great progress of social production and the original power of various technological revolutions, and social civilization can move forward. Therefore, the study on the influencing factors of young people's reproductive behavior and willingness is helpful to analyze the reasons for the decline of the labor force population, so as to promote and guarantee the further development of many social activities such as social production, consumption and technological innovation.

From the perspective of national policy, family planning is a basic national policy of China, and promoting the long-term balanced development of population is the strategic goal of China's population development, and the family planning policy is the core of the policy system of family planning. The population size has an important impact on the comprehensive strength of the country. The expansion of the aging trend of the population structure will increase the pressure on areas such as social security and public services. Therefore, the study on the influencing factors of young people's reproductive behavior and willingness will help to clarify the deep causes of the shrinking trend of population size and the aging of the population structure, so as to achieve the strategic goal of long-term balanced development of population.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Research on Population and Fertility Status

The change of population mainly depends on the annual change of the number of newborns, the number of deaths and the number of newly naturalized population. China has always adhered to the conservative immigration policy, so the growth of China's population is mainly affected by the number of newborns. Li [1] believes that with the average fertility rate below 0.5 times the predicted fertility rate, China's population will peak at 1.446 billion around 2025 and fall to 1.293 billion by 2050. Chen Wei [2] believes that since the 1990s, China has accumulated the inertia of negative population growth, and may become the country with the fastest negative population growth in the future, and the negative growth is from low age group to high age group, that is, the child population is the first to decline, and the elderly population will last decline. While Wang Jinying, Li Zhuangyuan and Wang Dongmei [3] believed that, from the perspective of improving Comprehensive National Power, ensuring national security and unblocking the domestic circulation, especially on the journey of realizing the dream of Socialism with Chinese characteristics as a modern and powerful country, we can no longer indulge or passively accept the situation that the population is about to enter a negative growth under the continuous low fertility rate. However, the research of Liu Xuyang and Wang Guangzhou [4] shows that the effect of the universal two-child policy on improving the fertility level is not obvious.

2.2. Research on the Status of Fertility Intention of Young People

Understanding the fertility intention of young people is the key to further research and analyze the influencing factors. In terms of fertility intention, Song Jian and Hu Bo [5] believe that the fertility intention of young people in China has undergone profound changes. The important reason for the current low fertility rate is that the couple have no incentive to have a second child. Zhao Feng, Chen Liwei and GUI Yong [6] analyzed the expression of the fertility willingness of young people from 2012 to 2021, and believed that during the past decade, the fertility willingness of young people decreased year by year over time. Since 2010, China has entered the stage of ultra-low fertility intention. According to the research of Wu Fan and Chen Ling [7], the fertility rate of domestic families is very weakly affected by the intergenerational transmission, and the force of the family field of fertility intention has been greatly weakened. This is the opposite of Qing Shisong[8].

2.3. Research on the Influencing Factors of Fertility Willingness of Young Population

There are many factors affecting fertility intention. According to the current research situation, the research of domestic scholars is mainly carried out from the factors such as economic conditions, educational influence, working form, and national policies.

In terms of economic conditions, Tian Zhipeng [9] think middle-income group fertility will stronger than low-income groups, at the same time the stability of family employment on family planning also has an important influence, unstable employment will reduce the possibility of middle-income families to children, but will improve the will of high and low-income groups. Hong Xiumin, Zhao Sijie [10] researches also agree with Tian Zhipeng's view. The increase in spending on children's education also significantly reduced the fertility [11] of couples of childbearing age about one, two and three children. For rural youth, Li Yongping [12] believes that the increase of fertility cost is the direct driving force for the reduction of their fertility willingness, but the deep motivation is the transformation of fertility values into the emotional value of modern society and the dominance of family fertility into the dominance of young women. In terms of educational influence, Liu Bofan and Liu Ye [13] believe that the popularization of higher education has a positive effect on the fertility intention of young men and women, but the positive impact of women is greater than that of men.

In terms of working form, the research of Han Jianyu [14] shows that the "iron rice bowl" really has an impact on the willingness to have three children, and the residents in the system are obviously stronger than the residents outside the system. Liu Chengkui, Zheng Liming [15] believes that informal employment has a positive impact on individuals' fertility intentions, mainly because informal employment needs to "raise children to prevent old age". Liu Jindong, Wang Jiahui, Tang Shi Han [16] believe that there is no connection between unemployment and fertility intention.

In terms of national policies, researches by Xiong Jingwei, Zhang Guanlan [17], Jing Tao, Zhao Xinmeng, and Luo Zhiwen [18] on the social and pension insurance policies for flexible employment personnel have shown that social and pension insurance have a negative impact on the fertility intention of flexible employment personnel. Especially, the latter researches further suggest that participating in corporate employee social pension insurance and urban resident social pension insurance has a more significant negative impact, but participating in the new rural social pension insurance has a significant positive impact on fertility willingness. However, Zhao Meijie and Yan Chengliang [19] believe that the government's sharing of the cost of childcare will have an inverted U-shaped impact on the fertility intention. The family cost effect shows that after the government shares the cost of childcare, the material cost and time cost of family childcare will decrease, which is conducive to the improvement of fertility willingness.

In other research aspects, Pu Yanping, Zhang Lanxin, Yuan Baihui [20] believe that the use of the Internet affects women's fertility intention through objective factors such as fertility opportunity cost, work and family time allocation, and subjective fertility cognition such as the change of fertility concept and fertility information exchange, and significantly reduces the level of women's fertility intention. Nie Yan, Feng Xiaotian [21] believes that the care of grandparents is not to raise the level of young women's willingness to have children, but to meet their willingness to have children.

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