One-Child Policy Fines Relative to Income Levels in China

A Report by All Girls Allowed

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Summary:

Provincial enforcers of China’s One-Child Policy impose strict fines, called “social burden fees,” on families who have out-of-quota children. In this report, we have collected the fines established by each province as listed on the websites for each provincial branch of the National Population and Family Planning Committee. We compared these minimum and maximum fines with each province’s average urban and rural incomes to examine the economic impact of family planning fines on Chinese families.
This table illustrates the economic impact of established “social burden fees” upon families of both urban and rural incomes. The lowest fines are found in Tibet, which does not generally apply the One-Child Policy. The highest fines are levied on families in wealthier cities (Shanghai and Beijing). But the areas most affected by fines are provinces like Liaoning, Guizhou, and Yunnan. In Liaoning, the maximum established fines equal 27.6 years of the average annual rural income, and the minimum fine is 9.7 years’ worth of rural income. This range of fines equals 3.9 to 11.2 years of annual income for the average urban family. In Guizhou and Yunnan, two of China’s most impoverished provinces, a rural family receiving the maximum fine would have to work for roughly 45 years to pay the maximum fine. If they received the minimum fine, they would have to work at least 4 to 6 years to pay for an out-of-quota child’s fine. For rural farming families who live hand to mouth, the minimum fine is already an impossible amount to pay.
Figure 2. Comparison Chart

Figure 3. One-Child Policy Fines: Years of Annual Urban & Rural Average Salary
Online Sources for Fine Amounts and Income Levels in China

Income information:

By Province

Inner Mongolia

Sichuan
http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/11855/11931/11948/2012/9/19/10227187.shtml

Yunnan

Guangdong

Beijing
http://www.bjdch.gov.cn/n5687274/n5723511/n5744167/n5744377/9519310.html

Zhejiang
http://cjjd.yiwu.gov.cn/cjgk/tzgg/201208/t20120821_425505.htm

Liaoning

Hunan

Jiangsu

Guangxi
http://lc.glin.cn/grfw/sysy/gxrksqgbf.htm

Ningxia
http://www ldb.com/renkouyujihuangyutiaoli/ninxiahuizuzhiqurenkouyujihuangyutiaoli.htm

Anhui

Shaanxi
http://www.sxpop.gov.cn/0/1/6/66/6828.htm

Jilin
http://jsw.jl.gov.cn/bszn/201203/t20120326_1171451.html

Shandong
http://www.szgtb.cn/Article_Show.asp?ArticleID=304
Guizhou
http://zyyq.gzrenkou.gov.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=8286

Qinghai

Hainan

Jiangxi
http://www.jiangxi.gov.cn/bmcx/gysy/xhml/200807/t20080713_27270.htm

Tianjin
http://jsw.tjbc.cn/disp.jsp?id=60

Chongqing

Henan
http://www.yapop.gov.cn/Article/ShowInfo.asp?ID=4730

Hubei

Hebei

Shanghai
http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/node2314/node3124/node3134/node3136/u6ai1140.html

Fujian
http://www.chinalawyer.cc/hunyinjiating/20100309035329_48664.html

Heilongjiang

Shanxi

Xinjiang

Gansu
http://www.ldbj.com/renkouyujihuashengyutiaoli/gansushengrenkouyujihuashengyutiaoli.htm

Tibet
http://www.cuncunle.com/VillageWeb/589623/Policy/Policy-5038.html
http://www.ldbj.com/renkouyujihuashengyutiaoli/xizangzizhiqujihuashengyuzanxingguanlibanfa.htm