#### **Recap and Look Ahead**

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slogans, but also

economic imperative

domestic political imperative

geopolitical imperative

#### China's Changing Population

#### **MUCH slower population growth**

1991-2000 ave. annual increase 1.07%

2000-2010 0.57%

2011-2016 0.45%

#### **FEWER young people**

1990 29% 14 and under

2000 23%

2010 17%

2016 17%

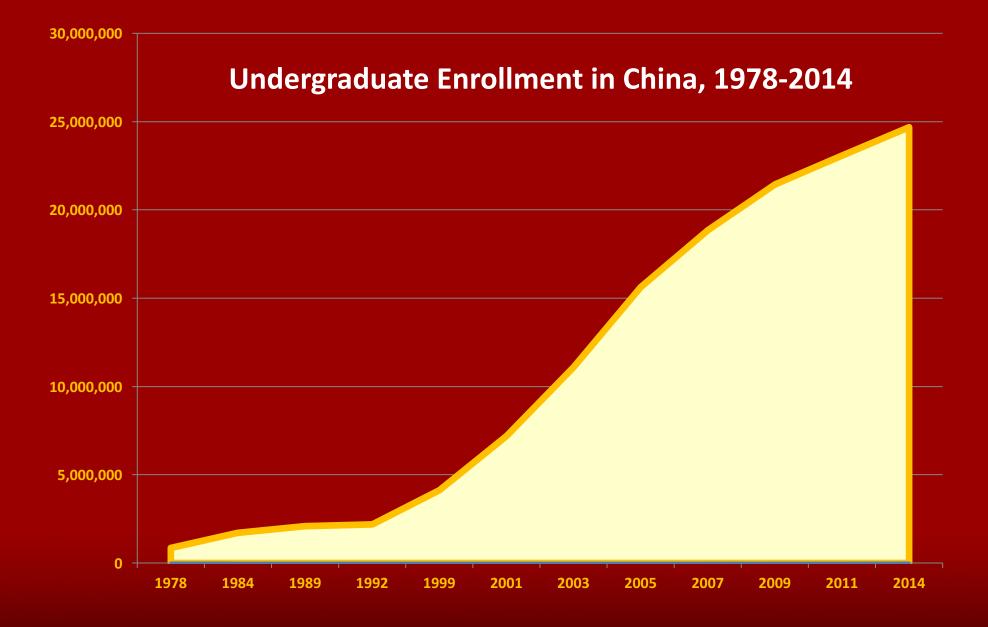
#### **MORE** older people

1990 5.6% 65 and older

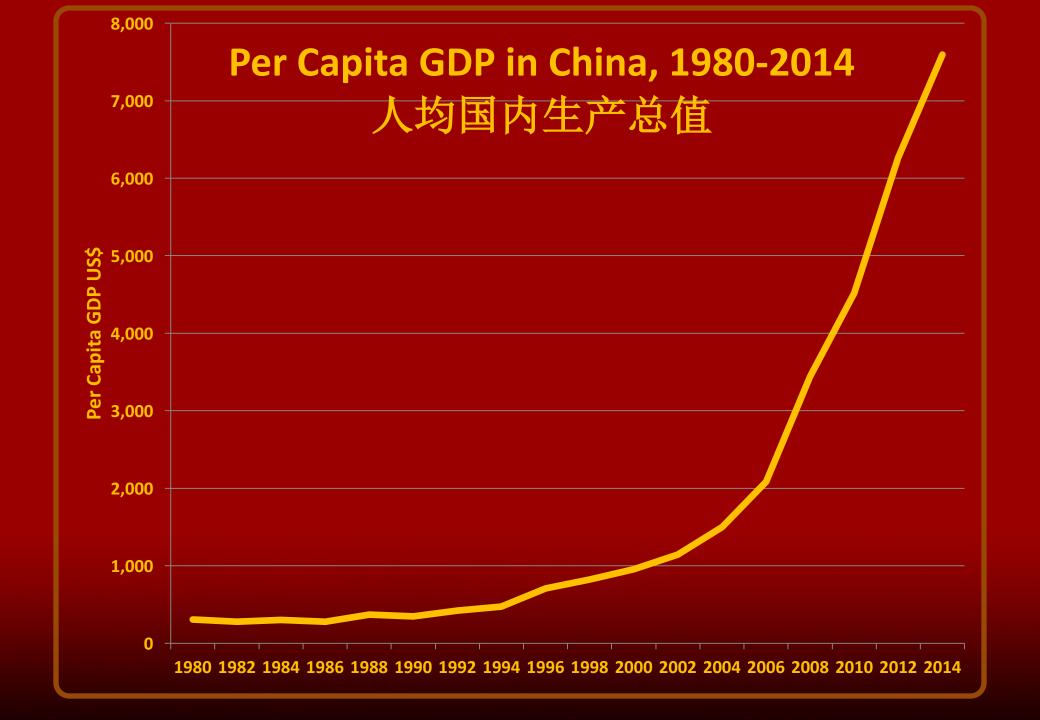
2000 7%

2010 8.9%

2016 10.3%



China National Bureau of Statistics China Ministry of Education







# Innovation Productivity Consumer/Service

WeChat

**NY Times** 

**Discovery Channel -- voice messages, stickers** 

**FinTech** 

payment systems competition among Chinese giants

Trade/Market Access
Alibaba – MoneyGram

#### **QINGWEN DONG**

- II. How does communication technology change China? (social level)
- A. Social changes
- B. Economic changes
- C. Educational changes
- D. Political changes



Communication technology and innovations greatly transform China from a poor, weak, and disconnected country into an economic better off, strong and fully connected nation.

At the social level, communication technology, e.g., helps Chinese people make tremendous changes in society, making it a highly connected society; helping China become the second largest economic power in the world. China's education is making great progress and political changes are also highly observable (major problems remain).

#### **QINGWEN DONG**

#### A. Social changes

Communication technology greatly helps people get data, information, knowledge and wisdom

A scholar described how people are involved with WeChat: "At every point of your daily contact with the world, from morning until night."

Impacts on social changes:

- 1. A highly frequent social interaction;
- 2. More people are connected through a mobile device;
- 3. People tend to be socialized by opinion leaders;
- 4. High explosion of information challenges media users reducing the differences between urban and rural areas;
- 5) Empowering minority like women, young and ethnic groups of people



10:55 AN



广西师范学院—陈洪波

这种男女之事只有圈子里的 人才懂了

11:15 AM



张欧亚湖北日排



12:35 PM



徐庆全

高华:从丁玲的命运看革命文艺 生态中的文化、权力与政治—…



高华老师是个极为认真的 人,对这篇序言做过几次 多改、斟酌。初稿完成于 2007年2月13日,其...

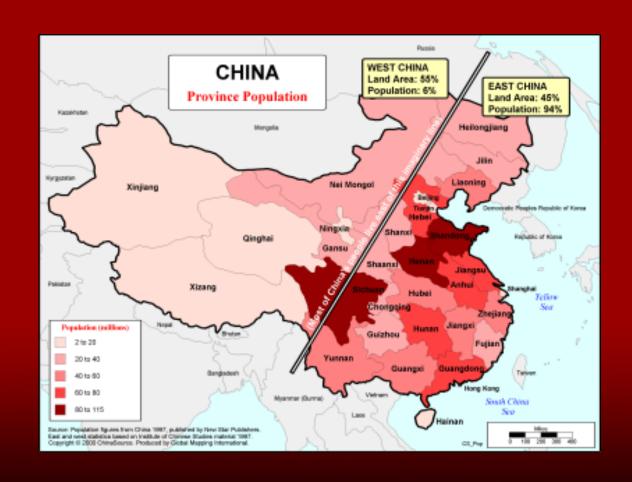






#### **Contemporary China**

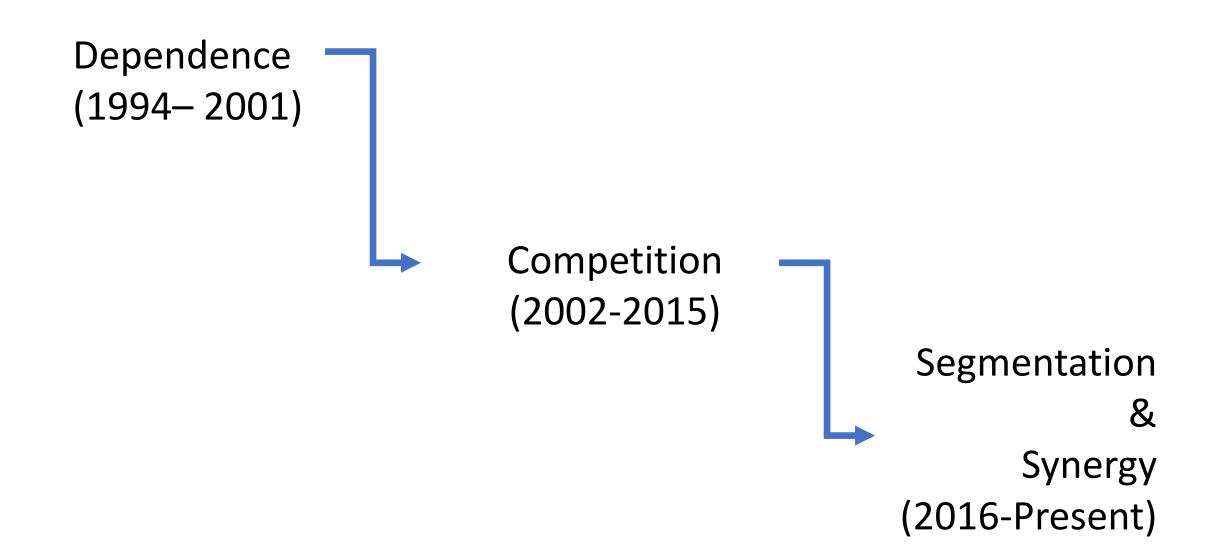
East 45% of the land, 94% of the people West 55% of the land, 6% of the people







# Phases in China-Silicon Valley Relationship



# Competition (2001-2015)



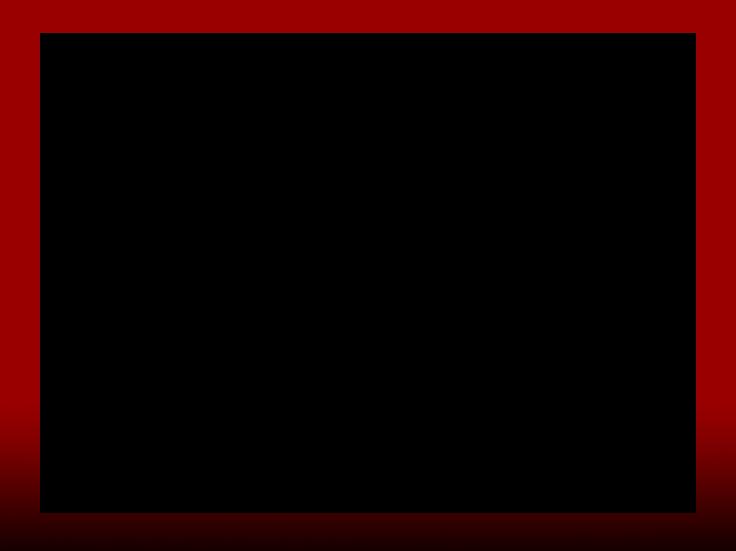




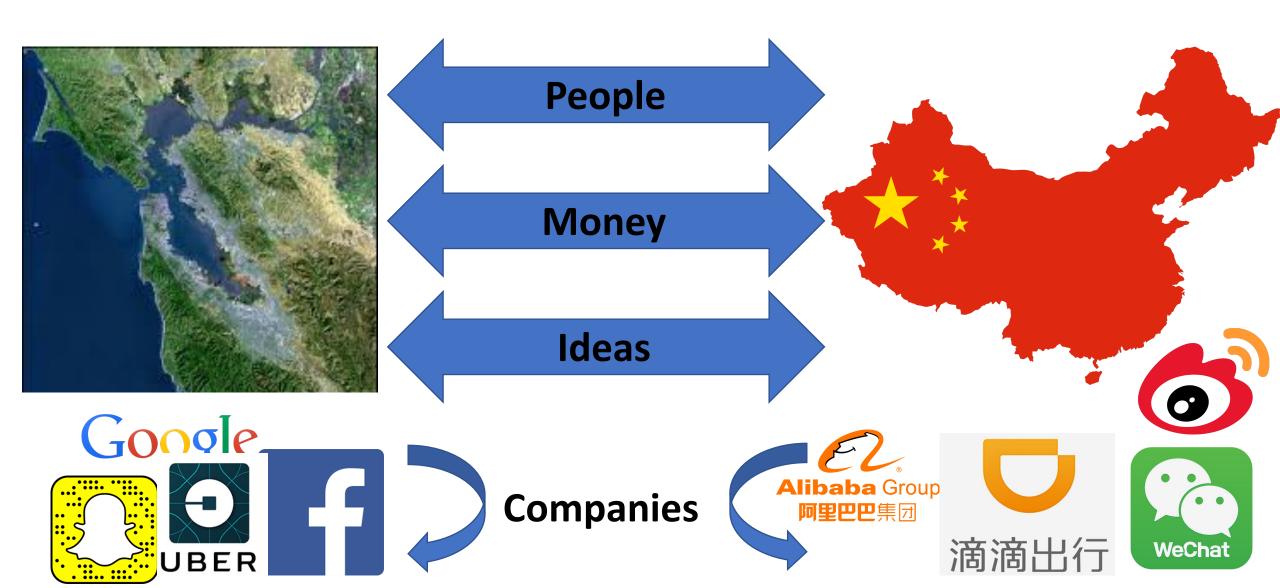


# Crocodile in the Yangtze

Porter Erisman, 2012



# The New Paradigm





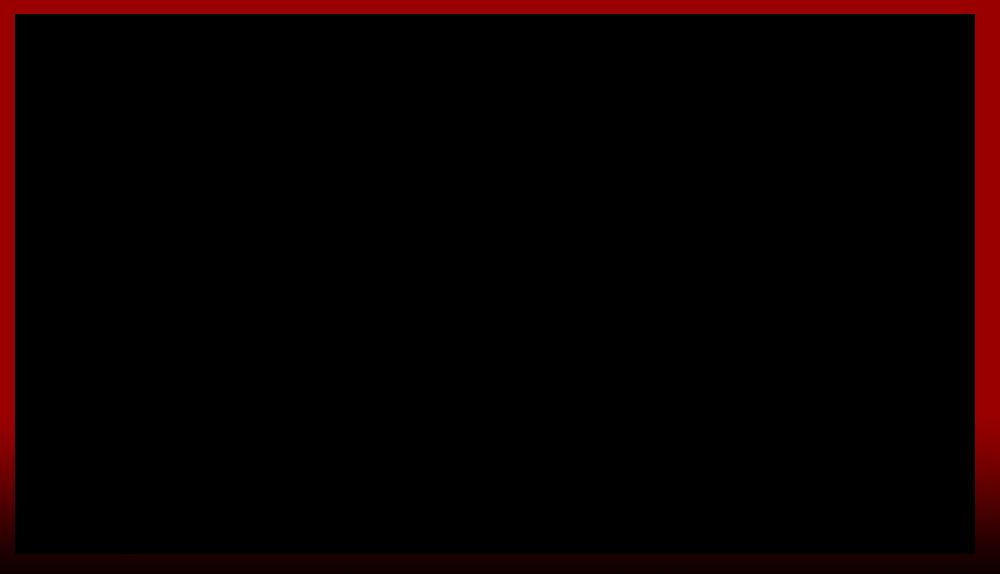
AppLovin Rhodium Group, 2017

### Committee on Foreign Investment in the US (CFIUS) 美国外资投资委员会





# **China Owns US Rick Berman**



#### **Chinese: Very big or moderately big problems**

