



Analysis of the Sustainable Development Path of Kindergartens in Guizhou Province Under the Background of Low Fertility Rate

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Abstract: In the current population development pattern of China, low fertility rate is a prominent new phenomenon. In the case of the declining birth rate year after year, the decrease in the number of newborns has directly led to the reduction of the scale of preschool education, and the development of kindergartens is also facing new requirements and challenges. Taking Guizhou Province as an example, this paper analyzes the changes in the birth population and the characteristics of the preschool education population in Guizhou Province, studies the impact of low fertility rate on the development of kindergartens in Guizhou Province from the perspectives of enrollment scale, spatial distribution and quality, and explores the countermeasures of kindergarten resource allocation under the background of low fertility rate, in order to create a replicable example for similar regions, and also provides a basis for local governments to formulate local policies for kindergarten resource optimization.

Keywords: Low Fertility Rate; Preschool Education; Kindergarten Development

1 INTRODUCTION

Population is the basic factor affecting the development of education, and the change and location distribution of the school-age population will affect the layout of schools and the allocation of educational resources, thus triggering the overall change within the education system[1]. Affected by the promotion of economic development, lifestyle transformation and change of fertility concepts, the phenomenon of low fertility has become increasingly obvious and has evolved into a common issue faced by various countries. It was promulgated at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Further Comprehensively Deepening Reform and Promoting Chinese-style Modernization clearly states that one of the tasks of deepening comprehensive education reform is to establish a basic public education service supply mechanism that is coordinated with demographic changes. At present, China's population change has entered a new era, forming a compound pattern of continuous decline in fertility rate, increase in elderly population and differentiation of regional population[2].

Preschool education is the first link affected by population increase or decrease. With the declining fertility rate, the development of kindergartens is facing severe challenges and new requirements. Therefore, it is of great significance to pay attention to the important impact of low birth rate on the development of kindergartens, carry out academic research and application of kindergarten resource allocation, and improve the forward-looking and scientific nature of kindergarten development model.

1.1 THE PROBLEM OF SHORTAGE OF KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS CAUSED BY LOW FERTILITY RATE

The decline in the birth population year by year has led to kindergartens There is a shortage of students. Judging from the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the number of children in kindergarten across the country will begin to decline from 2021 to maintain a downward trend for four years until 2024. Due to the low birth rate, the number of kindergartens in China has grown negatively. By the end of 2024, the total number of kindergartens in China was 253,300, a decrease of 21,100 kindergartens, or 7.7%, compared with the number of



274,400 kindergartens in 2023[3]. For areas where the number of newborns has decreased significantly, the contradiction between supply and demand in the allocation of preschool education resources has shown a trend of intensification, and the reduction of students has led to a reduction in the enrollment scale of some kindergartens. The number of school-age population is the main basis for the allocation of educational resources, and the peak population stage will lead to a sharp increase in education demand, and the decline in the birth rate will cause a large number of idle educational resources[4]. At present, the enrollment scale of Puhui Park is close to the maximum carrying capacity, with larger cities and counties being the most prominent, and the supply of kindergarten places exceeds the demand, resulting in some enrollment indicators being vacant. How to effectively use vacant degrees, improve the admission mechanism, and improve the efficiency of educational resource utilization has become an unavoidable issue in promoting the reform of preschool education.

1.2 THE LOW FERTILITY RATE CAUSES THE PROBLEM OF UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION RESOURCES

China's preschool education resources are generally in a low equilibrium situation, and will show the contradiction of relative excess of total educational resources and structural insufficiency for a long time in the future[5]. The low fertility rate first leads to the problem of decreasing the number of kindergarten students, which in turn leads to the uneven distribution of kindergarten resources. Based on the long-term effects of low fertility, Economically developed cities and regions Demand for kindergartens is still in the high range, However Population mobility Imbalance is easy to make The planning and construction progress of new kindergartens is lagging behind, caused certain urban areas Still exists "There is a lack of supporting kindergartens in residential buildings" or "The number of admission places is tight" phenomenon This phenomenon also reflects kindergartens The adaptation of the educational resource allocation system to the needs of the population is insufficient, and the expansion of the city is insufficient Kindergarten layout Not suitable question. On the contrary, townships and rural areas have both resource vacancy and waste problems. With the outward migration of the labor force and the decline in the birth population, a considerable number of Rural kindergartens are experiencing a loss of students The dilemma. Some kindergartens cannot enroll enough students forced Reduce classes. Although some high-quality educational resources are integrated with Practical input, however Due to infrastructure Excessive and inadequate use of resources leads to low utilization of educational resources. The declining school-age population in the context of low fertility rate objectively amplifies the contradiction of insufficient supply of educational resources. In the case of insufficient resources, while pursuing high-quality development of education, we should achieve efficient allocation of educational resources Goals, it is the main focus of resolving the conflict between educational equity and quality.

1.3 LOW FERTILITY BRINGS CHALLENGES TO

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Due to the irreversible downward trend of fertility rate, the development of preschool education in China urgently needs to complete the transition from scale effect to quality and efficiency. At this stage, the modernization of preschool education not only requires the increase in "quantity", but also the improvement of the "quality" level. Since the beginning of the 21st century, in the process of rapid popularization of higher education, the cultural literacy and educational concept of the Chinese people have undergone fundamental changes. For the post-80s and post-90s generations of parents, most of them are well-educated, and these parents focus on the overall quality cultivation of early childhood education. On the basis of attaching importance to the quantity of education, they pay more attention to the level of education and the construction of educational connotation. At present, parents pay more attention to whether the kindergarten education concept is in line with their values, whether the curriculum design follows the scientific principles of child development, whether the activity venues and equipment are updated on schedule and are safe and up to standard, and whether the kindergarten teachers have the corresponding professional level and educational ability. The increase in population quality level not only leads to an increase in the quantity and demand for preschool education resources in the case of long-term low fertility rate, but also makes the requirements for improving the quality of preschool education more urgent. At present, the level of parents' demand for preschool education has been upgraded from "learning" to "learning well". In this context, kindergartens should speed up the pace of innovation, optimize resource allocation, and improve education levels, so as to meet parents' urgent demands for high-level preschool education.

2 CHANGES IN BIRTH POPULATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION POPULATION IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE

The change of birth population not only shows a general pattern, but also shows obvious differences in different regions. Taking Guizhou Province as an example, the number of births in the region has been higher than the national average for many years, and there has been a gradual downward trend in recent years, but the decline is significantly lower than the national level, and the demand level of preschool education has remained relatively stable. However, in the process of continuous contraction of birth scale, preschool education resources are facing new allocation problems, which makes the development and optimization of kindergartens in Guizhou Province encounter urgent challenges.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF BIRTH POPULATION CHANGES

The birth population in Guizhou Province has been higher than the national average for many years. Judging from official data,



since 2017, the birth rate of Guizhou Province has remained above the national average for many years, with a maximum difference of 5.18 thousand points. Based on statistics from 2023 and 2024, the birth rate of Guizhou Province in the past two years is 10.65% and 10.74%, far exceeding the national birth rate level of 6.39% and 6.77%. However, since 2020, the fertility level in Guizhou Province has decreased slightly. About 411,000 newborns were born in the province in 2023, and the number of newborns fell by 4%. Although the change is not outstanding, it has shown a gradual decline in the number of births in Guizhou Province. Compared with the national birth rate, the decline in Guizhou is relatively small, which shows that the change in Guizhou's birth population is relatively flat.

2.2 REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BIRTH POPULATION

The distribution of the number of newborns in different regions of Guizhou has obvious spatial differences. According to the data released by the 2024 Guizhou Provincial Statistical Yearbook, there are 9.2 births per 1,000 people in Qiongnan Prefecture, of which the newborn birth rate in Jiangxian County is 12.2‰, which is 1.17 thousand points higher than the provincial average. Guiyang City, which is the provincial capital, has a birth rate of only 8.7‰, which is below the provincial average. This difference reflects the regional characteristics of the two regions in terms of economic growth, urban development and fertility intentions. The low level of urbanization combined with the traditional concept of fertility culture may be the reason for the high fertility level in Qiongnan Prefecture, and the rapid advancement of urbanization combined with high prices and fierce employment competition may become an important reason for the decline in Guiyang's fertility level.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

The preschool education age-age population in Guizhou Province is facing a certain downward trend. According to the data of the 2024 Education Yearbook of Guizhou Province, the number of preschool children in the province was 422,831, a decrease of 68,448 or 13.93% from the previous year. At the same time, the number of children in kindergarten in Guizhou Province was 1,373,443, a year-on-year decrease of 10.24%. Although the number of children in inclusive kindergartens has increased, the decline in overall preschool education resources and the downward trend of preschool-age children still pose challenges to the enrollment and resource allocation of kindergartens. The coverage rate of inclusive kindergartens has increased, but the decrease in the birth population has gradually shrunk the source of kindergarten students, especially the enrollment pressure of non-inclusive kindergartens and township kindergartens has further increased.

3 CHALLENGES FACED BY KINDERGARTENS IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE UNDER THE BACKGROUND

OF LOW FERTILITY RATE

3.1 FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ENROLLMENT SCALE, THE PROBLEM OF INSUFFICIENT STUDENT SOURCES CAUSED BY LOW FERTILITY BACKGROUND

As the number of newborns decreases year by year, kindergartens in Guizhou Province are facing the dilemma of decreasing students. According to the latest data from the 2024 Guizhou Provincial Education Yearbook, the total number of kindergarten children in the province is 1.3734 million, a decrease of 156,600 or 10.24% over the previous year. If the annual decline remains at about 10% for a long time, it is expected that the number of kindergarten admissions in Guizhou Province may drop by 729,000 by around 2030. With the decrease in preschool school-age children, kindergartens are facing increasing enrollment pressure. At present, the demand for inclusive kindergartens has been basically met, and the supply of places in kindergartens in some areas has been higher than the demand level. Kindergartens that do not fall within the scope of inclusiveness are under greater pressure on enrollment, and the problem of enrollment quotas is particularly prominent. Due to high tuition fees and varying levels of education, the enrollment of some non-inclusive kindergartens fluctuated greatly. The phenomenon of oversupply of kindergarten places is becoming more and more prominent, and how to effectively use idle places and improve admission methods to maximize resource efficiency has become a major challenge in preschool education in Guizhou Province.

3.2 IN TERMS OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF LOW FERTILITY RATE IS UNEVEN

In the process of steadily advancing the construction of new urbanization in Guizhou Province, the distribution of preschool education resources among regions in Guizhou shows a prominent unevenness. In provincial capitals with high economic levels, preschool education resources are relatively abundant, but with the trend of increasing population, they continue to face a shortage of degree resources. For areas with lagging economic development, especially in rural and remote areas with a sharp decline in population, preschool education resources are oversupplied and wasted.

Taking Guiyang City and Anshun City as examples, the total number of kindergartens in Guiyang City will be 1,163 in 2024, and there will be 637 kindergartens in Anshun City, a difference of nearly twice the number. This gap not only shows the asymmetry between provincial capitals and backward areas in terms of preschool education resources, but also shows the resource management problems faced by highly densely populated areas when the demand for educational resources expands. Although the supply of preschool education resources in Guiyang is relatively sufficient, the supporting construction



of schools in new residential areas is often delayed, resulting in the problem of "having a house without a park" or "cross-district admission" in some areas, resulting in a further expansion of the gap in the supply of degrees. Due to the decline in the permanent population and the decline in the number of newborns, Anshun City presents the problem of idle and inefficient operation of educational resources. According to the relevant data of the 2024 Anshun Education Yearbook, the number of kindergartens in Anshun City has declined from 682 to 637 in one year, which has caused some kindergartens to be forced to reduce the number of classes due to enrollment difficulties, which has further caused the idle and waste of preschool education resources. In order to solve this problem, Anshun City has tried measures such as resource integration and collective schooling, due to the oversupply of urban and rural hardware facilities and insufficient use, the utilization rate of many kindergartens continues to be low, which shows that the structural contradiction in the allocation of preschool education resources in Anshun is still prominent. How to adjust the spatial structure of preschool education resources in various places and ensure the fairness, rationality and efficiency of the distribution of educational resources is one of the main problems facing Guizhou's preschool education.

3.3 AT THE QUALITY LEVEL, LOW FERTILITY CAUSES DUAL PRESSURE OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION IMBALANCE AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Due to the decline in the number of new population and the continuous decrease in the number of students, the development of kindergartens in Guizhou Province has been hindered, but ensuring the quality of education is still the fundamental task of the development of preschool education. In particular, inclusive kindergartens, as the most important educational resource, should not only ensure that the coverage rate meets the standard, but also continuously improve the quality of education. In order to improve the quality of preschool education, Guizhou Province has taken measures in many aspects. However, the declining birth rate has further hindered the development of the quality of preschool education. Especially in some townships and rural areas, although the government has carried out a number of quality improvement work to optimize many weak kindergartens, the problems of insufficient educational resources and poor quality of education have not been eliminated.

In cities and counties with a large supply of preschool resources, due to the decrease in the demand for early childhood enrollment, some public and inclusive kindergartens may have vacant places, which will have an impact on the quality of running schools: in areas with a highly concentrated population, in the case of the increase in kindergarten resources and degree supply, they may face "operation overrun" The problem of excessive class size and insufficient activity venues will affect the basic level of education. There are a shortage of personnel and a decline in quality, and the number of short-term teachers hired has increased, resulting in an uneven distribution of teachers' professional quality. Under the situation of shrinking the

number of children entering the kindergarten, how to drive the upgrading of the quality of preschool education in various regions through the rational allocation of resources has become the main constraint on the development of education in Guizhou.

4 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATH AND COUNTERMEASURES OF KINDERGARTENS IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF LOW FERTILITY

The low birth rate has a structural impact on preschool education, especially in the context of the declining birth rate, the gap between the supply and demand of preschool education resources in Guizhou Province continues to widen. Focusing on this contradiction, Guizhou Province must accelerate the scientific allocation of preschool education resources and reasonably adjust the layout of kindergartens, so that preschool education resources can accurately adapt to the current population distribution, so as to further improve the quality and fairness of education.

4.1 OPTIMIZE POPULATION EARLY WARNING AND DATA MONITORING TO REALIZE THE SCIENTIFIC LAYOUT OF KINDERGARTEN RESOURCES

The change of population fertility directly affects the demand for education and the supply of degrees, so the evaluation of future trends of population variables constitutes a prerequisite for solving resource demand. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized the need to improve the supply layout of regional educational resources and promote the inclusive and high-quality development of preschool education. With the birth rate of the population continuing to decline, the field of preschool education is facing new problems of resources and demand. Guizhou Province should focus on monitoring the impact of the low birth rate on the ratio of educational resources, and with the help of big data analysis, track the changes and flow of the birth population in a timely manner, and ensure the data support for the rational allocation of preschool education resources. In order to cope with the challenges brought about by the low birth rate, Guizhou Province should accelerate the integration and optimization of preschool education resources and scientifically plan the distribution of kindergartens. It is necessary to establish an accurate monitoring system to dynamically track the number and distribution of preschool children. By relating to regional GDP changes and population urbanization, predict the demand trend of preschool education resources based on the data, and optimize them in a timely manner according to the forecast data to prevent the waste of resources caused by the reduction of school-age children. For areas with scattered preschool populations and traffic congestion, pilot construction of boarding public kindergartens can be piloted to radiate neighboring villages and scientifically arrange the allocation of



education personnel, so that preschool education resources can continue to benefit children. In areas with a high concentration of preschool school-age children, school bus operation and other programs can be introduced to expand the coverage of educational resources and ensure fair access. In areas with a low number of pre-school age children, the use of the kindergarten consolidation scheme can achieve good results and facilitate the rational use of resources, so that every child can receive a good education. Guizhou Province can also strengthen the integration, sharing and linkage development of urban and rural preschool education resources based on digital platforms, especially relying on Internet live teaching and other means to improve the quality of rural preschool education institutions and reduce the impact of low birth rates on educational equity and quality.

4.2 CONSOLIDATE THE BASIC LINKS OF STANDARDIZED DEVELOPMENT OF KINDERGARTENS AND IMPROVE THE INCLUSIVE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

As the trend of low fertility continues, kindergarten operations are under unprecedented pressure to survive. In order to maintain the sustainable development of kindergartens, especially to ensure the sustainable development and improvement of inclusive kindergartens under the existing conditions, a two-pronged approach should be taken from both internal and external perspectives: it is necessary to highlight the characteristics of running schools. With inclusive education as the basic policy, we will condense the characteristic advantages of kindergartens and innovate curriculum content and teaching methods to meet the diverse needs of parents and children. For example, develop kindergarten characteristic courses based on local conditions, enrich the teaching content of inclusive education, and promote the innovation of teaching methods and the diversified development of educational resources. It is necessary to adhere to the child-oriented. The top priority of kindergarten work is to pay attention to the growth needs of children, and should focus on the physical and mental development needs of children and the cultivation of independent learning awareness, so that the educational content and teaching methods can be targeted. Carry out the characteristics of children, teach them according to their aptitude, and ensure that education is fair and quality. We should pay attention to the role of games. Game teaching plays a subjective role in preschool education and is also an inseparable part of the inclusive education of education. Kindergartens should actively build complex game activity areas and material libraries, promote children's hand movement development, creative thinking and cooperative spirit through game interaction, cultivate their comprehensive ability and all-round development, and improve the implementation effectiveness of inclusive education for all. It is necessary to promote cooperation in the home. Home co-education is an indispensable part of inclusive education, and kindergartens should pay attention to the irreplaceable role of parents in the growth of their children, and maintain close home ties. Carry out parent education lectures and parent-child practice courses in an orderly manner, give full play to the complementary role of education, promote the comprehensive growth of children

covered by inclusive education, and meet the requirements of multiple subjects for education quality.

4.3 OPTIMIZE THE TEACHER TRAINING MODEL AND STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION TEACHERS

In accordance with the requirements of "building a high-quality professional teaching team" put forward in the "Outline of the Plan for Building an Educational Power (2024-2035)", the construction principle of "training-training-incentivization" integration of talents is constructed[6]Guizhou Province should improve the resource allocation of preschool education teachers according to the law of population development and educational needs: to improve the spatial layout of preschool teachers, Implement hierarchical supply of resources. In areas where the problem of declining newborns and population exodus is prominent, it is necessary to implement adaptive allocation plans to ensure the supply of necessary resources for preschool education in the area; In areas with dense preschool population, the supply of teachers can be appropriately supplemented and the quality of teachers can be ensured. at the same time, allocate resources scientifically and rationally to avoid the decline in the quality of education; Teacher recruitment should strictly implement the access system to ensure that new teachers meet the basic conditions for academic qualifications and ensure the overall ability of the teacher group. It is necessary to improve the treatment of teachers and attract outstanding talents. Improving teacher remuneration plays a key role in attracting and retaining excellent teachers. In addition to reasonable wages, it is necessary to increase job benefits, such as covering housing subsidies, medical treatment and promotion systems. In particular, efforts should be made to improve the treatment standards of rural teachers and solve the problem of inequality between urban and rural areas. encourage the government and social capital to increase investment to promote the sustainable development of preschool education; It is necessary to carry out teacher ability training and develop teaching ability. In terms of pre-service teacher training, Guizhou Province should make overall arrangements for the enrollment of preschool education majors in major schools, prevent the surplus of the job market for new teachers, and ensure that the employment rate is balanced with industry demand. Colleges and universities should strengthen the relevance of preschool education courses with social needs, improve students' ability to apply what they have learned, and exercise their practical problem-solving skills. In terms of post-employment training, we should actively carry out the professional capacity building project of "famous principals and teachers", focus on strengthening the professional ability of kindergarten leaders, front-line teachers and childcare workers, and carry out job transfer training and employment assistance for teacher diversion, so as to promote the professional development of teachers to meet the needs of education reform; It is necessary to improve teachers' professional norms and promote the cultivation of professional morality. Guizhou Province should form a system for the construction of teachers' ethics and teaching style, continuously optimize the supervision methods of teachers' ethics, solidly promote the assessment of teachers' ethics, prevent and control



behaviors that damage teachers' ethics, give full play to the exemplary and leading role of excellent teachers, vigorously advocate positive concepts, promote the enhancement of teachers' collective professional ethics, and create a more high-quality and positive educational atmosphere.

4.4 EXPLORE CROSS-BORDER INTEGRATION AND INNOVATE THE DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF KINDERGARTENS

In the current situation of low fertility rate and aging population structure, the operation of kindergartens in Guizhou Province is constrained by the decrease in the number of students and the improvement of education standards. In response to these existing problems, kindergartens can use cross-border cooperation and model innovation to improve the quality of running schools and expand the scope of radiation: First, give priority to the construction of parent-child space and infant care training institutions, and improve the comprehensive capacity of the education system. Kindergartens can establish cooperative relations with parent-child centers and infant care training institutions, establish a sharing system of parenting resources and educational services, and export a full range of childcare service solutions to parent-child families. Parent-child institutions and training centers have the functions of providing scientific parenting consultation and carrying out parent-child interaction projects, and kindergartens can establish cooperative relations with relevant institutions, carry out joint education between families and kindergartens, and improve the quality of parent services in kindergartens. The second is to carry out research on the combination of elderly and child service centers and medical and education, and promote institutional cooperation to strengthen the effectiveness of early childhood education. In the context of the continuous aging of the population structure, the needs of early childhood education and elderly care are approaching in both directions, and preschool education places can cooperate with silver service institutions to carry out children's preschool education while also creating communication places and simple health care for the elderly. Combined with the cooperation framework of community elderly and child service institutions, kindergartens can jointly carry out educational resources with community services to ensure educational fairness and resource exchange; The third is to carry out the research and development of infant products and cooperation with preschool education institutions to strengthen the synergy of education and childcare. Kindergartens can cooperate with R&D teams or technology enterprise resources in the field of mother and child to promote the exchange of resources between education and health management. Kindergartens can integrate infant research and development products into curriculum teaching, promote two-way communication in teaching, stimulate children's active participation, and give parents more professional parenting guidance. Kindergartens can effectively strengthen the construction of education quality, develop service scopes, and improve the acceptance and satisfaction of families with the level of kindergarten education. Fourth, coordinate the integration of community and educational resources to improve the sustainability of preschool education. Kindergartens can be

co-built with community service centers and cultural stations to form a localized educational resource sharing system. In some remote areas, kindergartens and community centers can form a cooperative relationship to organize dual-teacher classrooms and distance learning interactions, so that quality education can benefit remote areas and ensure that every child can receive a good education. Local governments can cooperate with kindergartens to integrate and utilize idle kindergartens and public facilities to provide diversified educational services for surrounding residents. With the help of resource exchange and multi-party cooperation, kindergartens can better deal with the dilemma of insufficient educational resources and improve the overall supply of educational services.

4.5 BREAK DOWN THE BARRIERS TO RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND STRENGTHEN THE DEEP INTEGRATION OF INTEGRATED CHILDCARE SERVICES

In the context of social transformation and changes in fertility policies, the implementation of childcare integration is an effective measure for Guizhou to cope with the lack of childcare resources and improve service levels[7]. As of 2025, infant and toddler care services in Guizhou have achieved a certain degree of development, but insufficient resource allocation and insufficient service accessibility restrict the development of their preschool education level. For kindergartens facing the problem of shortage of students, the development of childcare integration will help improve the dilemma of insufficient supply of childcare services, and can also balance the idle service capacity of kindergartens caused by insufficient enrollment. In order to optimize the construction of integrated childcare services, it can be considered to improve from the following levels: it is necessary to break the boundary between 0 to 3 years old and 3 to 6 years old, and break down management barriers. At present, childcare services are facing the separation of policy formulation and system operation, resulting in overlapping functions and low efficiency. Through multi-institutional cooperation, the continuous supply of childcare services at all stages of infant and toddler development is realized, and the continuous and synchronization of service provision is improved. It is necessary to increase the publicity intensity of childcare services, effectively connect with the needs of families for childcare, and help the formation of an inclusive service system. Guizhou Province can use online media, parent-child interaction and door-to-door promotion to enhance parents' understanding of childcare services and improve the public's understanding of the integrated development of childcare. By improving the construction of an inclusive childcare service system, more families can enjoy the rights and interests of high-quality education and childcare services; It is necessary to vigorously promote the construction of integrated curriculum for 0~6 years old, and strengthen the connection and matching of the curriculum system. In order to strengthen the coherence between childcare and early childhood education, Guizhou should promote joint actions on education and health and design an integrated education curriculum system for 0~6 years old, so as to match the development needs of children of all ages. Through the construction of a coherent curriculum system, the



quality of childcare services is continuously improved, and systematic professional knowledge and operating specifications are provided to professional practitioners and parents, so that the teaching content and childcare measures are both scientific, reasonable and practical.

5 CONCLUSION

The overall development of preschool education in Guizhou is constrained by the low birth rate, which has exacerbated the imbalance between the supply and demand of preschool education resources and further exacerbated the problems of educational equity and quality. The continuous decline in the fertility rate has had an impact on the supply of students, resulting in cold enrollment and vacant resources in some kindergartens. To solve this problem, it is necessary to start from the systematic and strategic level, systematically evaluate the impact of the declining fertility rate on the allocation of educational resources, integrate preschool education into the province's planning system, and strengthen the integration and innovation of education policies. In the context of education transformation, efficient coordination of preschool education resources is an important guarantee, and only by carrying out scientific resource planning and adaptive layout allocation can we ensure the fair, high-quality and sustainable development of preschool education in Guizhou Province.

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