

Internal Labor Migration in China: Trends, Geographical Distribution and Policies

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China's Economic Success

MADE IN CHINA



World's Factory

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You are in: **Business**
Monday, 11 November, 2002, 07:52 GMT

China: the world's factory floor



Abundant cheap and mobile labor

... is shutting two factories.

Cheap, high quality goods from China have eaten away profit margins at National Presto industries, a Wisconsin-based firm which makes pressure

“ They can use people to finish products whereas other manufacturers use tooling ”



News

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Wuhan:

Share of Migrant Workers (Non-Hukou) (2000 Census Data)

Industry	% of employment in that industry
Manufacturing	43
Construction	56
Social Services	50
Real Estate and Housing	40
Wuhan City (7 city districts)	46

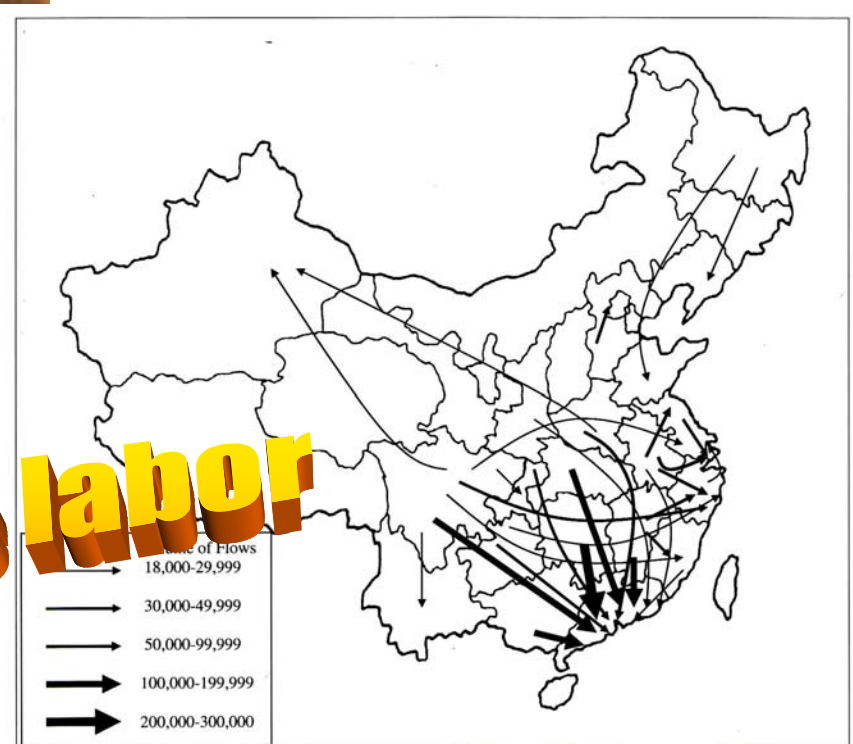


Rapid rising urban wages!

Urban recreation consumption rose at 14% p.a in 1995-2005

China Price!

cheap and mobile labor



Topics

- *Hukou* System and Migration Statistics
- Migration Trends
- Geography
- Policies

The Hukou System



(The Household Registration System, 户口制度)

- Formally set up in 1958
- Divided population/society into two major types of households: rural and urban
- Differential treatments of rural and urban residents
- Controlled by the police and other govt departments
- Basically an “internal passport system”
- Currently, the system serves as a benefit eligibility system; a tool of institutional exclusion than controlling geographical mobility
- The population of a city is divided into “local” and “outside” population.

CHAN

Cities with Invisible Walls

**Cities
with
Invisible
Walls**

REINTERPRETING

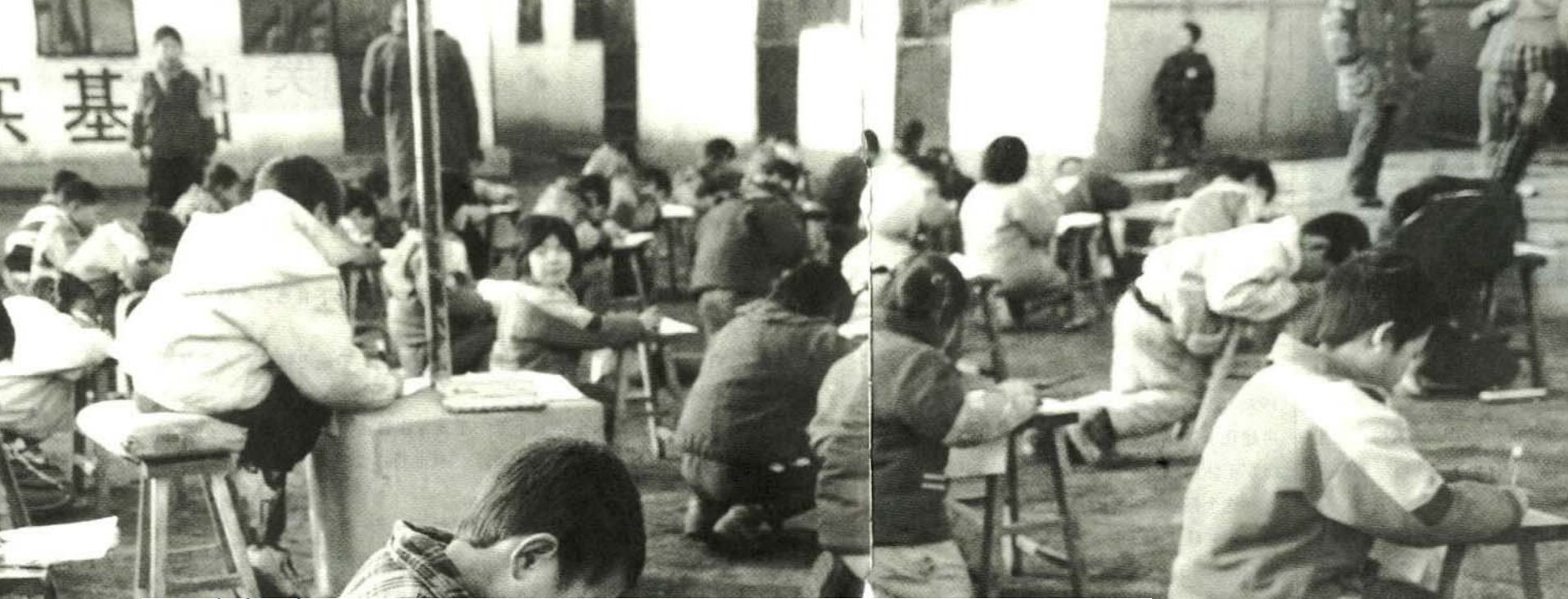
URBANIZATION

IN POST-1949 CHINA

KAM WING CHAN

OXFORD

Ad



阻止農村人口大量湧入城市

百八萬民工子女被拒入學

一個國際人權組織在正於美國紐約召開的世界兒童和青少年問題的會議上，發表最新的報告《將最貧窮、最不幸的兒童摒之教育門外——中國各大城市對外來勞動人口子女的歧視》，希望各界關注中國有多達一百八十八萬兒童的教育權利正受到政府當局有系統地剝奪的嚴重問題。

聯合國是有史以來第一次討論此類問題。該組織在本次會議上發表的報告中說，中國的城市為了阻止流動民工從農村湧入城市，正在關閉他們子女就讀的學校。

該組織在香港的一位研究員說，中國至少有六個左右的城市在過去一年裡關閉了流動民工子女就讀的學校，其中包括北京和上海。

這位研究員稱：「很難得知當局到底關閉了多少所

學校，他們說這些學校是非法的。二〇〇一年發佈的一份報告表明，北京豐台地區大約關閉了五十所流動民工開辦的學校。而豐台是大量流動民工居住的地區之一。」關閉這些學校造成的後果是，大約有一百八十八萬名中國兒童被剝奪了受教育的權力。

據瞭解，中國目前有一億多流動民工，他們大多從事著低報酬、低技能的工作，比如象建築工和清潔工等。在過去十年裡為解決流動民工的子女上學問題，中國成立了數百所私立學校。

中國的官方媒體在解釋關閉這些學校的原因時稱，是因為它們達不到安全與衛生標準，違反了中國的義務教育法。

現實情況是，政府雖然有義務為年齡介乎六至十四歲的兒童提供九年義務教育，但根據中國目前實施的戶

口制度，只有在原戶口居住地的兒童，當地政府才有義務為他們提供九年義務教育。如果要異地上學，就要付出每年幾萬元相當高昂的學費。這些政策令外來勞動人口子女被城市的公立學校拒之門外。

根據不完全統計，有多達一百八十八萬兒童的教育權利因此被剝奪，數目且有上升趨勢。究其原因之一，是各地政府以此作為一種策略，達到阻礙流動人口繼續上升的目的。在未來十年，估計將有數以百萬計的兒童會遭受同樣的命運。

該人權組織呼籲中國政府向確保外來勞動人口子女在其父母的工作地享有受教育的權利，讓所有兒童有受教育的機會；消除對外來勞動人口的歧視政策；從廢除歧視性收費走向提供完全免費教育的最終目標等等。

綜合報道

REN FALL
E CRACKS

chool in Beijing

Two types of internal migrants

- ***Hukou Migrants***: migrants **with** local residency rights
- ***Non-hukou Migrant***: migrants **without** local residency rights
 - also called: non-*hukou* population, or more generally, “floating population”

Table 3. Migrant Workers by Occupation

	Urban Employment 1990	Hukou Migrants	Non-hukou Migrants
		1985 - 90	
Professional and technical	14.0	21.0	3.3
Administrative and managerial	4.9	3.6	1.2
Clerical	5.6	7.8	1.5
Sales	8.1	4.2	10.3
Service	6.9	4.6	9.6
Industrial workers	38.1	31.9	18.3
Farm workers	22.5	26.8	55.7
Unclassifiable	0.2	-	-
	100	100	100

Source: Kam Wing Chan, "Internal Migration in China: A Dualistic Approach," in Frank Pieke and Hein Mallee, eds., *Internal and International Migration: Chinese Perspectives* (Richmond, Surrey: Curzon Press, 1999), pp. 49-72.

Wuhan:

Share of Non-*Hukou* Migrant Workers

(2000 Census Data)

Industry	% of Employment
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Trends

Table 1 Major Aggregate Migration Figures, 1982-2006 (in millions)

	<i>Hukou</i> Migrants (Yearly flow figures)		Non-hukou Population (Stock figures) or "Floating Population"				
			Accepted general estimates	"Temporary Population"		"Rural Migrant Labor"	
				Registered with MPS	National Censuses/ NBS Population Surveys	Data compiled by Lu et al (2002)	Estimates based on MOA Surveys
Geographic boundary (to cross)	City, Town, or Township		Township, Town, or Street	County, or City	Generally, township	Township	
Minimum length of stay	No minimum	Usually overnight	3 days	6 months	6 months or one year	Regularly engaged in work outside townships	
Series	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1982	17.30	30			6.6 (1 yr)		
1985	19.69	40					
1987	19.73				15.2 (6 mths)*		
1988	19.92	70				26.0	
1989	16.87					30.0	
1990	19.24				21.6 (1 yr)		
1991							
1992	18.70	60-70					52.8
1993	18.19	70				62.0	
1994	19.49	80				70.0	
1995	18.46			49.7	29.1**(6 mths)	75.0	69.0
1996	17.51			60.0			
1997	17.85	100	37.3	61.8			
1998	17.13		40.5	62.4			79.8
1999	16.87	100	40.4	63.7			
2000	19.08		44.8	144.4			
2001	17.01		55.1	NA			
2002	17.22		59.8	108.0			
2003	17.26	140	69.9	105.9			98.2
2004	19.49		78.0	103.0			102.6
2005	19.33		86.7	153.1			108.2
2006			95.3	121.6			114.9

Notes: * the geographic boundary is based on city, county or town.

** the geographic boundary is based on county- level units.

MPS = Ministry of Public Security. NBS = National Bureau of Statistics. MOA = Ministry of Agriculture

Sources: A: MPS (1988-2006a); NBS and MPS (1988)

B: compiled from various newspapers (see Chan, 2006).

C: MPS (1997-2006b)

D and E: NBS (1988), SC and NBS (1985; 1993; 2002; 2007), NPSSO (1997).

F: Lu et al (2002)

E: *Renmin ribao* (2003), MOA (2006a; 2006b).

Migration Trends: Floating Population, 1982-2003

(Estimates in Millions)

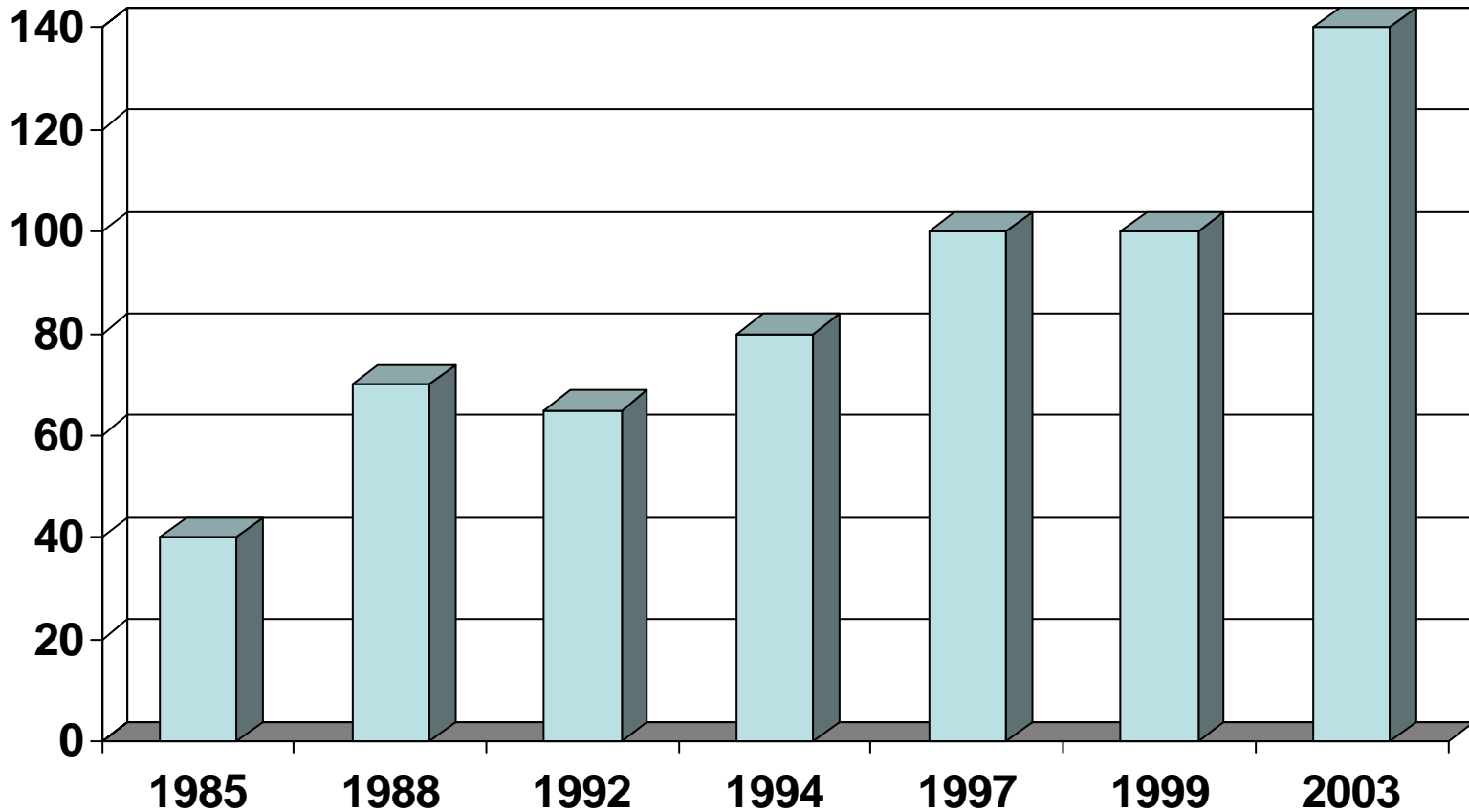
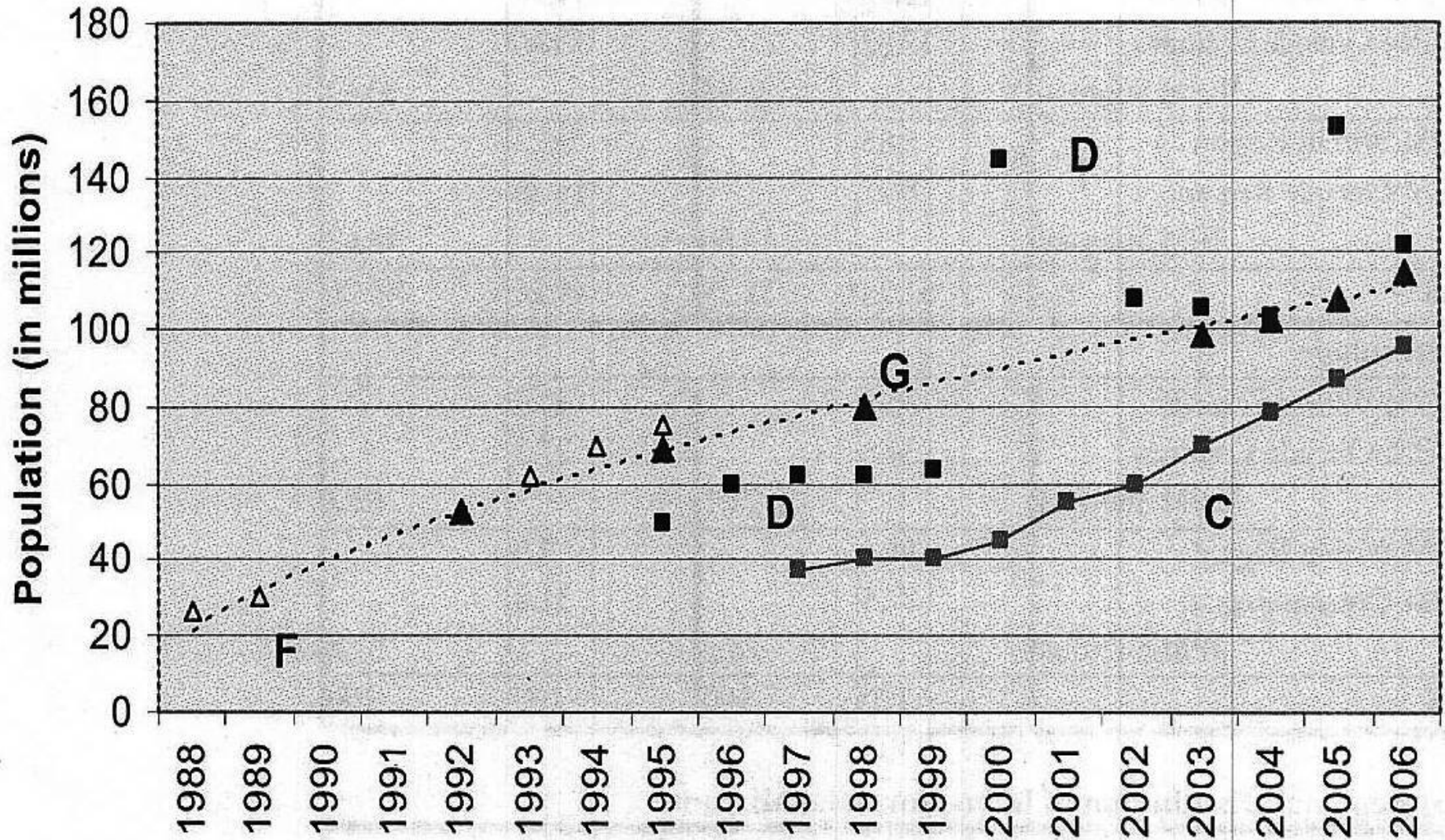


Table 1 Migration Trends, 1988-2006



Level of Urbanization, 1990-2005

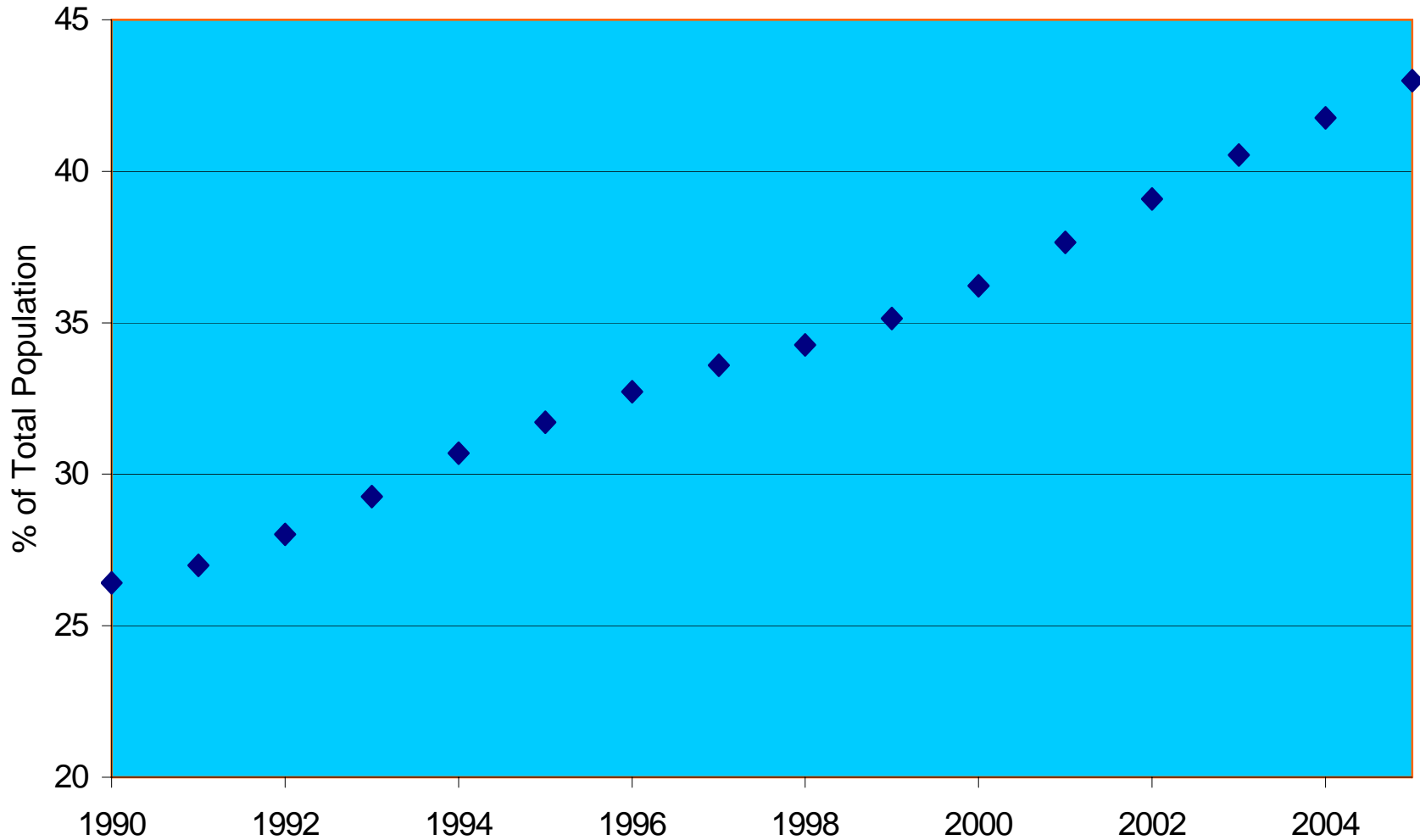
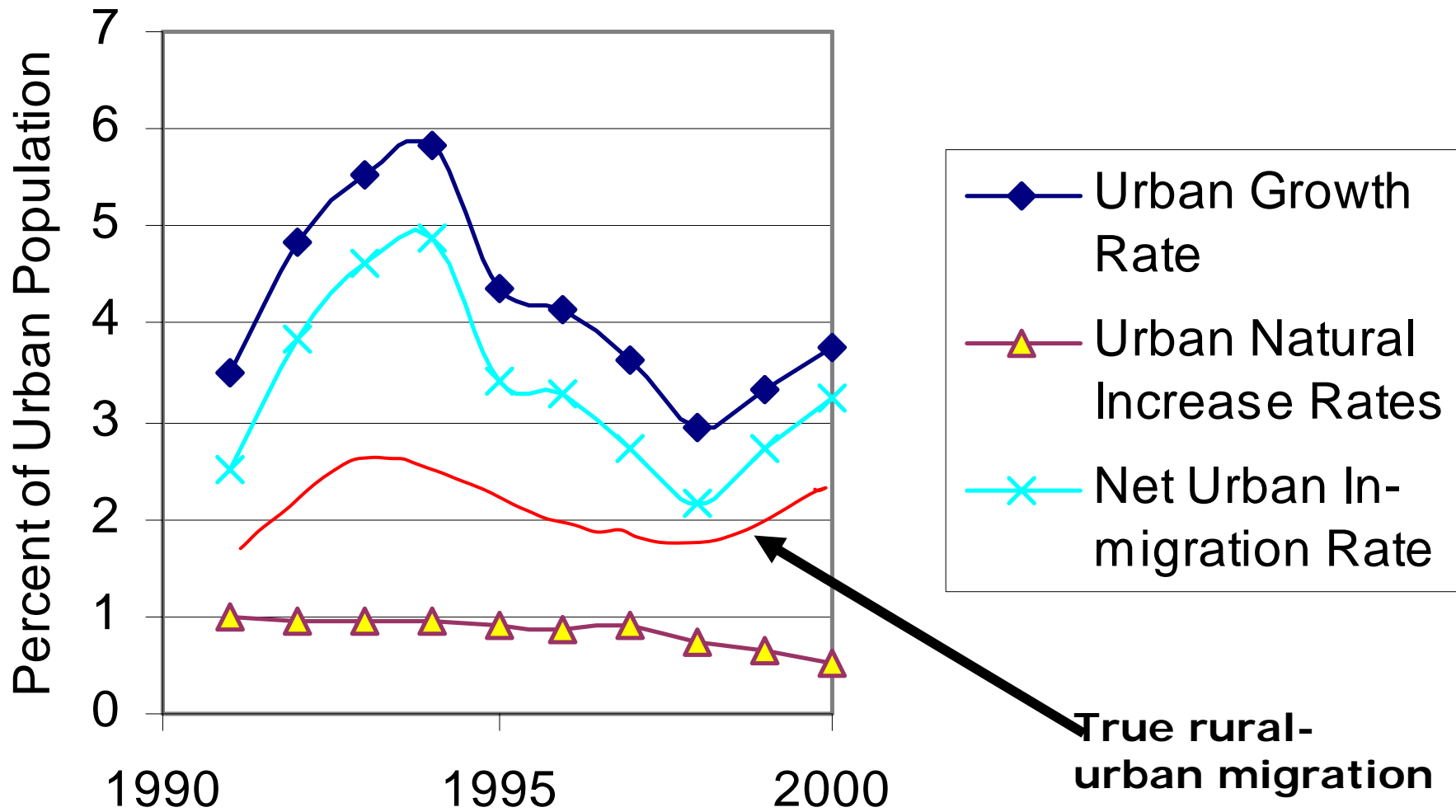


Figure 3 Urban Growth and Migration Rates



Source: Chan and Hu (2003)

Table 2 Migration Flow Figures from Census and Mini-censuses, 1982-2000 (in millions)

Year of Census or Survey	Five-year period	Minimum length of stay for non- <i>hukou</i> migrants	Geographic boundary	Total volume	<i>Hukou</i> Migrants	Non- <i>hukou</i> Migrants	
1987	1982-87	6 months	County- and town-levels	30.44	20.5*	10.0*	
1990	1985-90	1 year	County-level	33.84	18.3*	15.8*	
1995	1990-95	6 months	County-level	33.23	NA	NA	
2000	1995-2000	6 months	Township-level	124.7	43.0*	80.3*	
			Of which:				
			Rural to urban	50.32*			
			Urban to urban	45.70*	NA	NA	
			Rural to rural	22.52*			
Urban to rural	4.69*						
		6 months	County-level	69.30*	NA	NA	
2005	2000-2005	6 months	Province-level	38.0	NA	NA	

Note: * Tabulated from 1% microdata.

Sources: NBS (1988), SC and NBS (1993; 2002; 2007), NPSSO (1997), and Yan (1998).

Geography

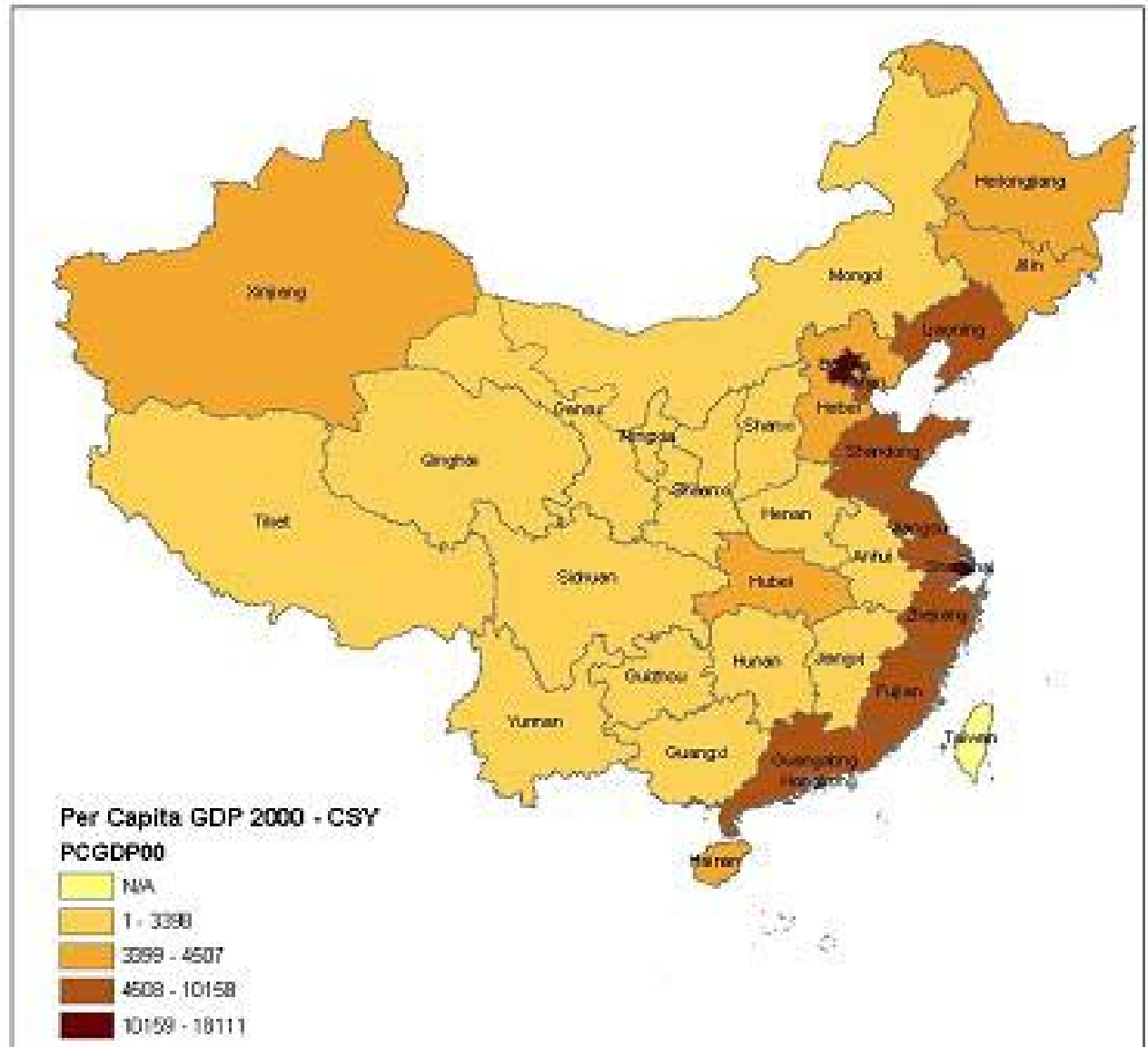


Table 3 Interprovincial Migration in China, 1990-2005 (in 1000s)

Rank	1990-1995	Migration			NET %	Rank	1995-2000	Migration			NET%	Rank	2000-2005	Migration			NET%
		In	Out	Net				In	Out	Net				In	Out	Net	
1	Guangdong	1,886	87	1,799	19.6	1	Guangdong	11,501	438	11,063	34.3	1	Guangdong	11,996	1,715	10,281	27.0
2	Shanghai	666	56	610	6.6	2	Shanghai	2,168	163	2,005	6.2	2	Zhejiang	5,062	1,041	4,021	10.6
3	Beijing	658	53	606	6.6	3	Zhejiang	2,715	970	1,745	5.4	3	Shanghai	3,025	375	2,650	7.0
4	Xinjiang	498	61	437	4.8	4	Beijing	1,890	174	1,715	5.3	4	Jiangsu	3,290	1,328	1,963	5.2
5	Jiangsu	748	430	319	3.5	5	Xinjiang	1,142	217	925	2.9	5	Beijing	2,246	330	1,916	5.0
6	Liaoning	371	122	248	2.7	6	Fujian	1,346	625	722	2.2	6	Fujian	1,934	802	1,132	3.0
7	Tianjin	206	35	171	1.9	7	Jiangsu	1,908	1,241	667	2.1	7	Tianjin	908	107	802	2.1
8	Nei Mongol	324	165	159	1.7	8	Tianjin	492	104	388	1.2	8	Xinjiang	577	182	395	1.0
9	Yunnan	231	127	104	1.1	9	Liaoning	755	380	375	1.2	9	Liaoning	674	416	257	0.7
10	Fujian	297	194	104	1.1	10	Yunnan	733	398	335	1.0	10	Hainan	191	158	33	0.1
11	Shanxi	165	79	87	0.9	11	Hainan	218	130	88	0.3	11	Ningxia	74	68	7	0.0
12	Hainan	91	54	38	0.4	12	Shanxi	383	334	49	0.2	12	Tibet	26	31	-6	0.0
13	Tibet	34	6	27	0.3	13	Ningxia	129	87	41	0.1	13	Qinghai	74	85	-12	0.0
14	Qinghai	64	47	17	0.2	14	Tibet	71	35	35	0.1	14	Nei Mongol	394	417	-23	-0.1
15	Ningxia	44	40	4	0.0	15	Shandong	904	878	26	0.1	15	Yunnan	469	601	-132	-0.3
16	Shandong	347	357	-9	-0.1	16	Qinghai	77	123	-46	-0.1	16	Shanxi	210	345	-135	-0.4
17	Shanxi	147	172	-25	-0.3	17	Hebei	770	872	-102	-0.3	17	Shandong	924	1,123	-199	-0.5
18	Hubei	246	291	-44	-0.5	18	Nei Mongol	325	441	-116	-0.4	18	Jilin	218	532	-315	-0.8
19	Hebei	354	427	-74	-0.8	19	Jilin	254	529	-275	-0.9	19	Gansu	118	494	-376	-1.0
20	Gansu	102	178	-77	-0.8	20	Shanxi	423	719	-296	-0.9	20	Hebei	612	990	-378	-1.0
21	Guizhou	181	288	-107	-1.2	21	Gansu	204	561	-357	-1.1	21	Shanxi	255	827	-572	-1.5
22	Jilin	126	260	-134	-1.5	22	Heilongjiang	301	940	-639	-2.0	22	Heilongjiang	195	1,020	-825	-2.2
23	Heilongjiang	307	495	-188	-2.0	23	Chongqing	448	1,103	-655	-2.0	23	Chongqing	427	1,437	-1,010	-2.7
24	Zhejiang	345	618	-273	-3.0	24	Guizhou	261	1,232	-970	-3.0	24	Guizhou	531	1,766	-1,235	-3.2
25	Jiangxi	96	443	-347	-3.8	25	Guangxi	287	1,838	-1,551	-4.8	25	Guangxi	397	2,123	-1,726	-4.5
26	Guangxi	82	532	-450	-4.9	26	Hubei	606	2,210	-1,604	-5.0	26	Jiangxi	499	2,476	-1,977	-5.2
27	Henan	166	680	-514	-5.6	27	Henan	470	2,309	-1,839	-5.7	27	Hubei	501	2,715	-2,214	-5.8
28	Hunan	134	666	-532	-5.8	28	Jiangxi	236	2,681	-2,445	-7.6	28	Hunan	501	3,328	-2,827	-7.4
29	Anhui	101	762	-662	-7.2	29	Anhui	313	2,893	-2,579	-8.0	29	Henan	280	3,433	-3,154	-8.3
30	Sichuan*	171	1,465	-1,294	-14.1	30	Hunan	363	3,261	-2,899	-9.0	30	Anhui	671	3,836	-3,165	-8.3
						31	Sichuan	590	4,396	-3,806	-11.8	31	Sichuan	763	3,941	-3,178	-8.4
Total		9,189	9,189	0				32,282	32,282	0				38,042	38,042	0	
IPM as % of all inter-county migration		27.6						44.2						NA			
Top 5 coastal provinces		4,329	748	3,582	39.1			19,412	1,962	17,454	54.1			25,619	4,789	20,830	54.8

Note: * including Chongqing. Sources: NPSO (1997), SC and NBS (2002, 2007)

Figure 6 In-migration and Out-migration by Province, 1995-2005

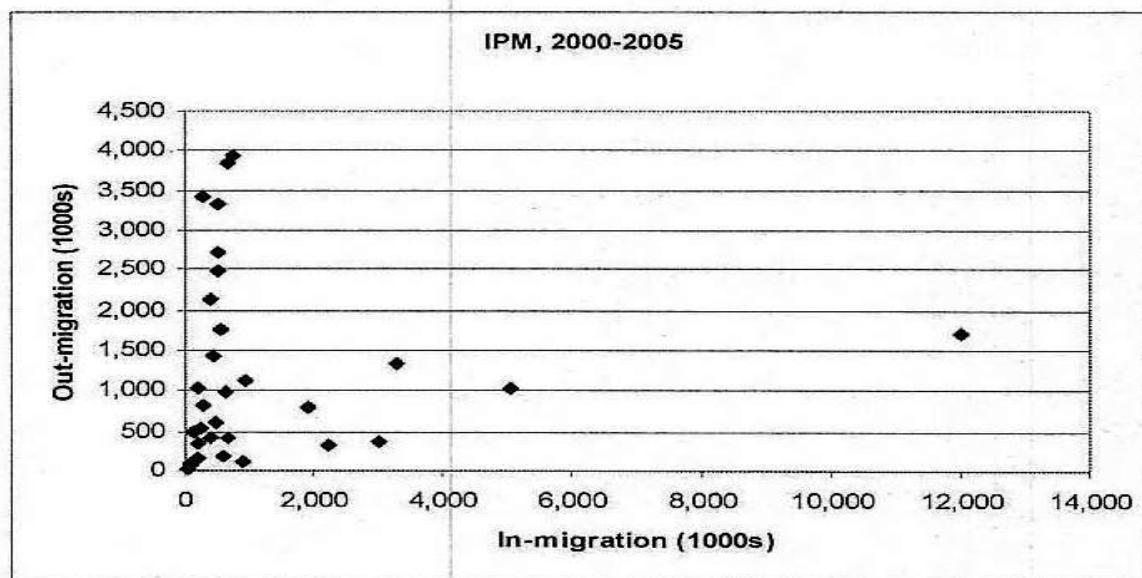
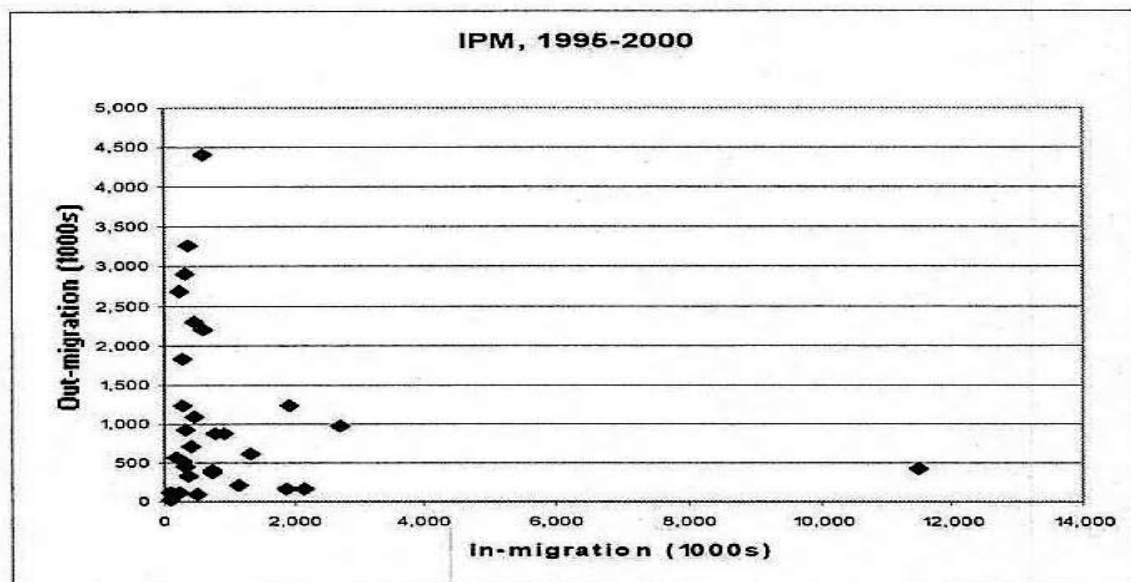
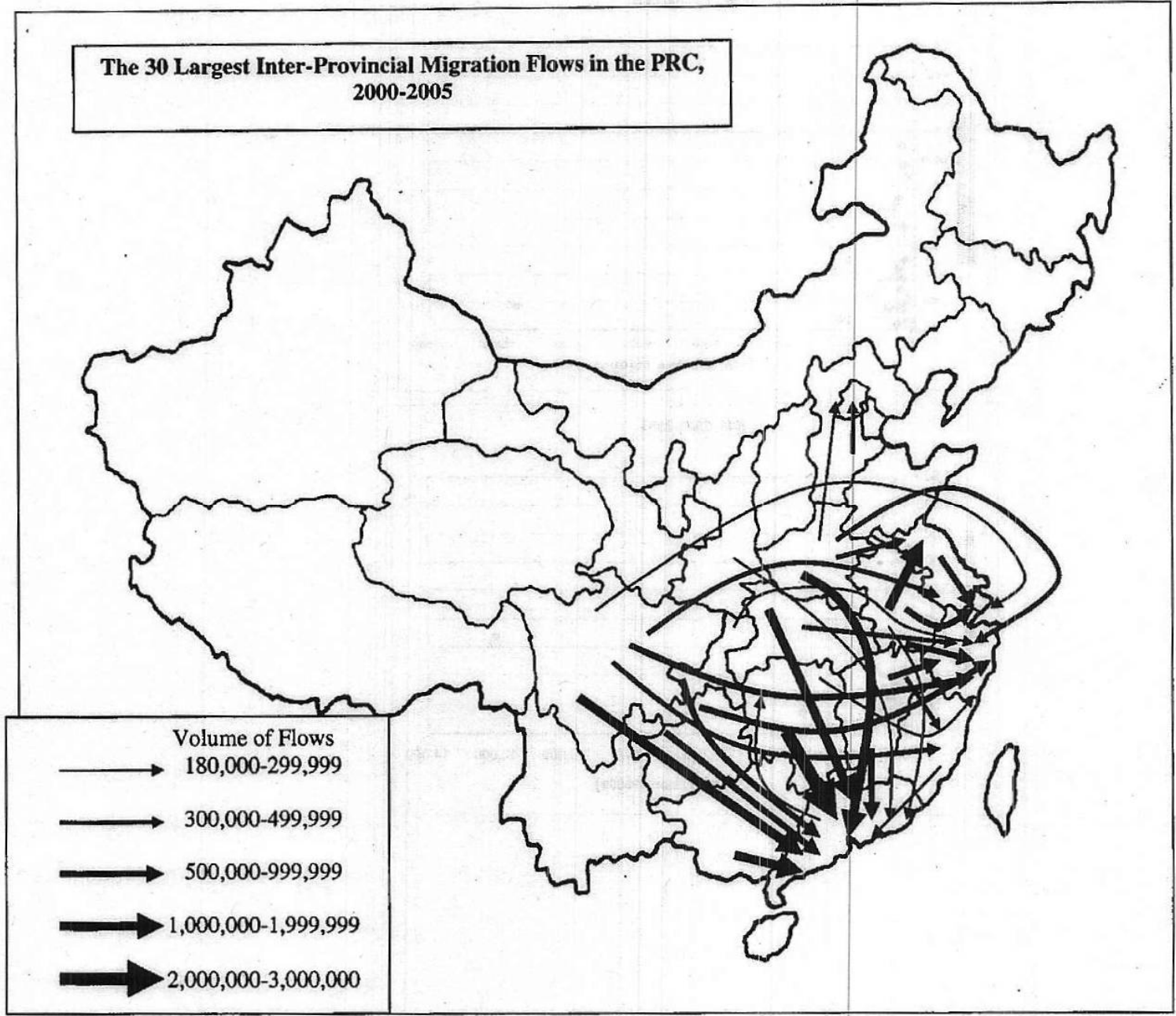


Figure 5



Source: SC and NBS (2007)

The 30 Largest Inter-provincial Migration Flows, 1995-2000

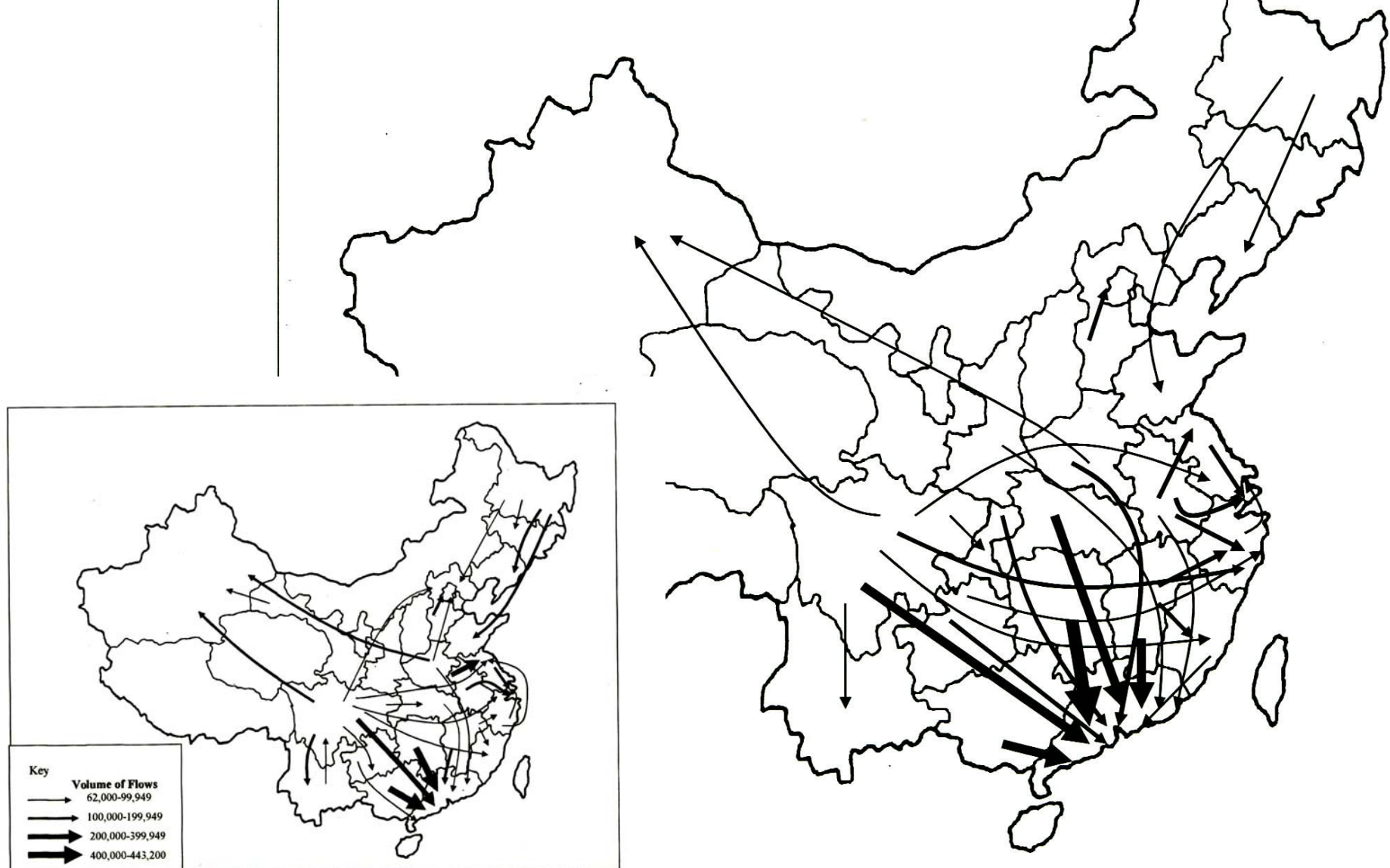


Figure 1. The Largest 30 Inter-Provincial Migration Streams, 1990-95. Source: National Population Sample Survey Office.

Table 5 Composition of Rural Migrant Labor, 1993

Region	Total Rural labor Size (in millions)	Out-migration rate %	No. of Migrants		Geographic Distribution (%)					
			Size (in millions)	%	Within Counties	Within Provinces	Toward Urban Centers	Province-level Cities and Provincial Capitals	Prefecture-level Cities	County-level Cities
1993/94										
East	154.5	8.5	13.1	25.6	28.4	66.3	82.0			
Central	143.3	15.9	22.8	44.4	40.6	70.4	83.3			
West	113.8	13.5	15.3	30.0	37.0	76.4	66.5			
TOTAL	411.6	12.5	51.2	100	36.4	71.1	77.9			
2004										
East	198.7	19.8	39.3	33.3	Province-level Cities and Provincial Capitals	Prefecture-level Cities	County-level Cities	Designated Towns	Others	
Central	173.8	27.2	47.3	40.0						
West	124.4	25.4	31.6	26.7						
TOTAL	496.8	23.8	118.2	100						28.1

Notes:

Rural migrant labor refers to rural labor who had been outside the townships for work in the

Classification of Regions:

East = Liaoning, Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan.

Central = Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Shanxi, Henan, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi.

West = Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and Tibet.



Table 6 Distribution of Rural Migrant Labor, 1993, 1998 and 2004

(a) Within-province Migration and Inter-provincial Migration

	1993		1998	
Volume (in millions)				
WPM Within Counties	18.66		17.18	
WPM Outside Counties	17.82		13.46	
WPM Subtotal		36.48		30.64
IPM Within Region	5.83		3.24	
IPM Outside Region	8.97		15.38	
IPM Subtotal		14.80		18.62
All	51.28	51.28	49.26	49.26
Percentage				
WPM Within Counties	36.4		34.9	
WPM Outside Counties	34.8		27.3	
WPM Subtotal		71.1		62.2
IPM Within Region	11.4		6.6	
IPM Outside Region	17.5		31.2	
IPM Subtotal		28.9		37.8
All	100	100	100	100

(b) Regional Distribution of Inter-provincial Migrants

Destinations		Origins			All
		East	Central	West	
1993	% of IPM	29.9	45.6	24.5	100
East		71.4	79.2	52.2	70.3
Central		21.8	18.9	9.4	17.4
West		6.8	1.9	38.4	12.3
All IPM (=14.8 million)		100	100	100	100
1998	% of IPM	11.0	55.0	34.0	100
East		72.7	87.3	79.4	83.0
Central		18.2	9.1	5.9	9.0
West		9.1	3.6	14.7	8.0
All IPM (= 18.6 million)		100	100	100	100

(c) Regional Distribution of Migrants 1998 and 2004 (%)

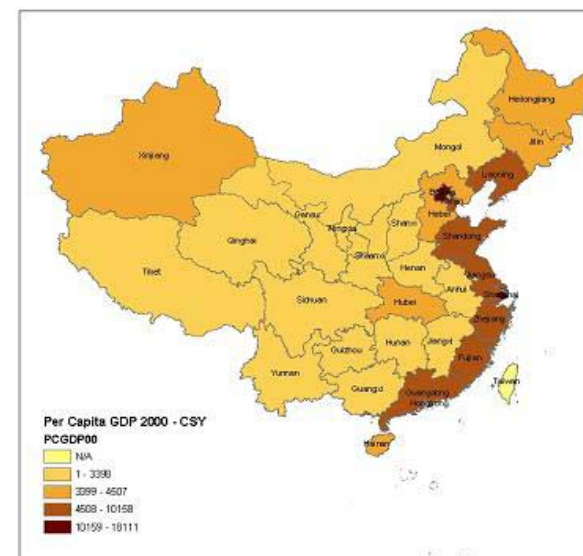
Destinations		Origins			All
		East	Central	West	
1998					
East		89.9	32.3	29.4	37.7
Central		6.7	66.3	2.2	37.9
West		3.4	1.3	68.4	24.4
All Migration (= 49.3 million)		100	100	100	100
2004					
East		96.6	65.2	41.0	70.0
Central		2.1	32.8	2.9	14.2
West		0.8	1.8	55.8	15.6
All Migration (=118.2 million)		100	100	100	100

Notes: WPM = Within-province migration; IPM = Inter-provincial Migration
See notes in Table 5 for classification of regions.

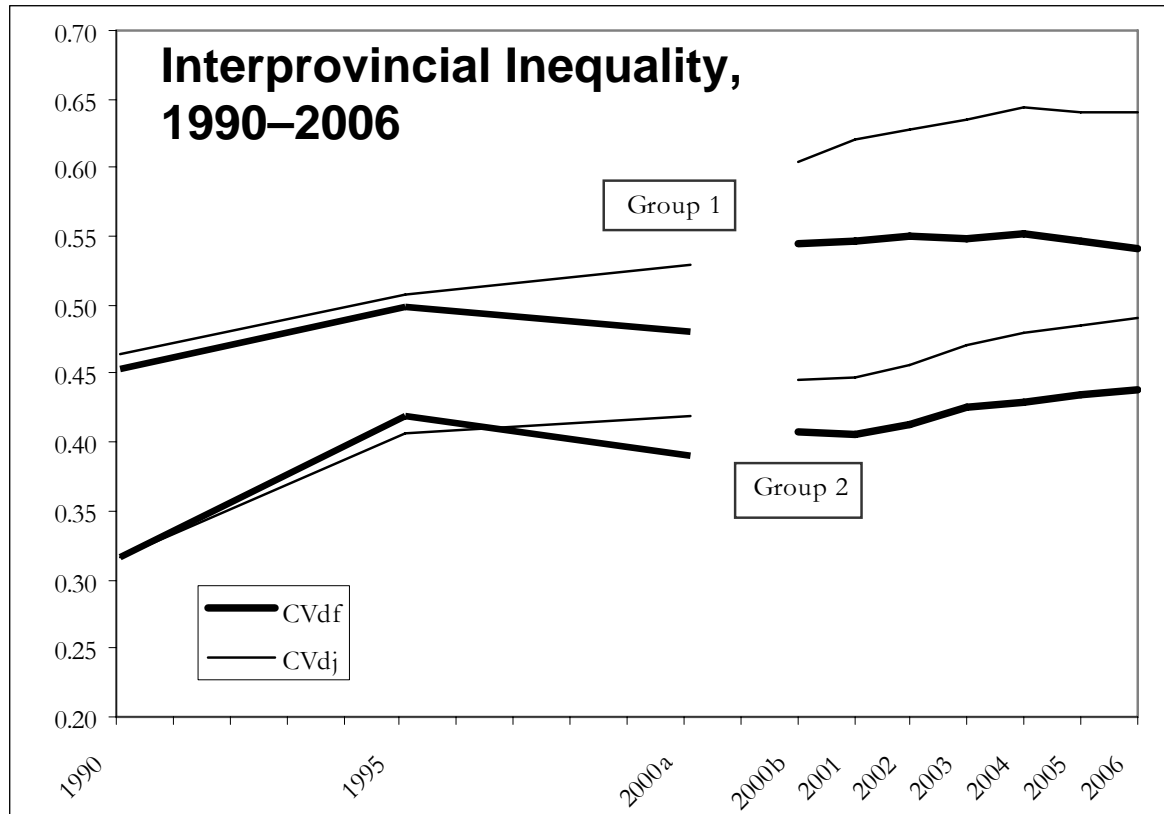
Sources: Li (1994), Liu (2000), Sheng and Pang (2006).



Tripartite regionalisation used in the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1986-90



Policies



Notes: CV's for 1990, 1995 and 2000a are based on old GDP data in 1990 constant prices; those for 2000b-2006 are based on new GDP data in 2000 constant prices. The two series are not directly comparable.

ROYAL TREATMENT



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Is China abolishing the hukou system?

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Asia Pacific

China to Drop Urbanite-Peasant Legal Differences

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E-Mail This

BEIJING, Nov. 2 - China is set to abolish legal distinctions between urban residents and peasants as the government moves to ease the country's surging wealth gap and reduce the urban-rural divide, state media said Wednesday.

NO!

Under an experimental program, local governments in those provinces will allow peasants to register as urban residents and to have the same rights to housing, education, medical care and social security that city dwellers have.

If carried out as advertised, the program would eliminate a cornerstone of the population control

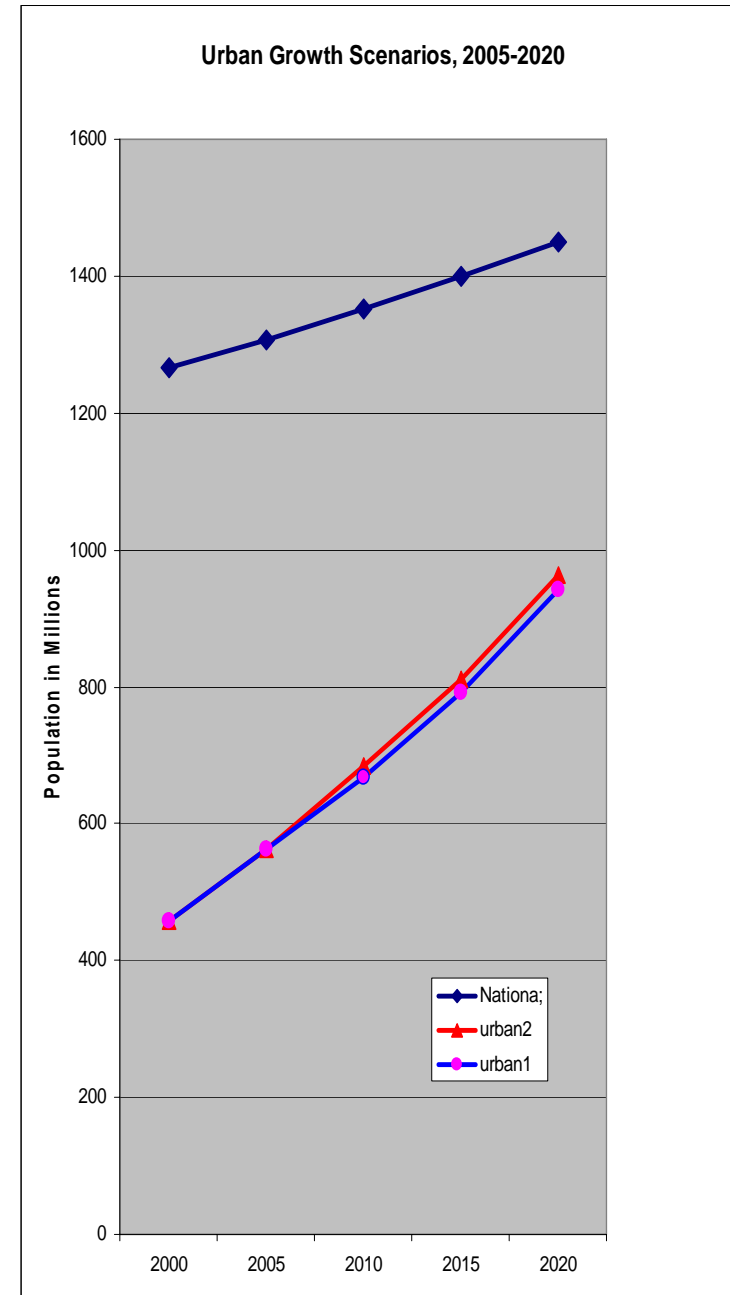
Urban Growth Scenarios

(Population in Millions)

	<u>Known</u>		<u>Forecast</u>		
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
National Population					
assuming 0.7% growth per year	1265.8	1306.3	1352.7	1400.7	1450.4
Population Increase per year		8.1	9.3	9.6	9.9
URBAN SCENARIO 1					
assuming 3.5% growth per year					
Urban Population	458.6	561.6	667.0	792.2	940.9
Urban %	36.2	43.0	49.3	56.6	64.9
Urban Population Increase per year		20.6	21.1	25.0	29.7
Urban Natural Increase (0.55%) per year		2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4
Net Rural-urban Migration per year		18.1	18.0	21.3	25.3
URBAN SCENARIO 2					
assuming 4% growth p.a. in 2005-2010, and 3.5% p.a. after					
Urban Population	458.6	561.6	683.3	811.5	963.8
Urban %	36.2	43.0	50.5	57.9	66.5
Urban Population Increase per year		20.6	24.3	25.6	30.5
Urban Natural Increase (0.55%) per year		2.5	3.1	3.8	4.5
Net Rural-urban Migration per year		18.1	21.2	21.8	25.9
RURAL SCENARIO 1					
Scenario 1					
Rural Population	807.3	744.7	685.7	608.5	509.5
Rural %	63.8	57.0	50.7	43.4	35.1
Rural Population Increase per year		-12.5	-11.8	-15.4	-19.8
RURAL SCENARIO 2					
Rural Population	807.3	744.7	669.4	589.2	486.6
Rural %	63.8	57.0	49.5	42.1	33.5
Rural Population Increase per year		-12.5	-15.1	-16.0	-20.5

Main points:

- Urban Population
 - 2005: 43% (560M);
 - 2010: 50% (675M)
 - 2020: 65% (950M)
- Increase of about 400M in the next 15 years
- 80% from net rural-urban migration and reclassification, about 20M per year → 200-250 peasant migrants by 2020



Implications of Urban Growth



- Employment?
 - Jobs for the 150 M unemployed rural labor
 - Many urban jobs currently off-limit to migrants

Implications of Urban Growth

- Infrastructure and housing
 - affordable housing?
 - education for kids?
 - who pays? financing?



Implications of Urban Growth

- Urban poverty, public safety and social stability
 - wage arrears, unfair compensation for land expropriated, etc
 - 200 M permanent urban underclass?
 - protests and riots



Thank you!