

Chinese Contemporary Internal Migration: Trends and Challenges

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Abstract

Based on the 2010 census, official figures suggest that for the first time more people in China live in cities than in the rural areas. According to estimates from the United Nations Population Division, China's urban population increased from only 64 million in 1950 to almost 636 million in 2010.

China's urbanization is driven by its economic modernization which has created millions of jobs in urban industry and service sectors. It was made possible through a relaxation in the enforcement of "hukou" rules, which had largely prevented rural to urban migration in the Mao-period.

This essay explores the trends and patterns of internal migration, the directions of the internal migration in china, and the main challenges face the rural-urban migrants on the household level. And in the last part we came out with some resolution policies implemented by the Chinese policy' makers.

Keywords: China. Internal migration. Urbanization. Challenges. Trends

1. Introduction

The urbanization and population distribution are facing new challenges due to the environment changes and the climate change. There are also some negative externalities related to the urbanization, including the environmental costs, as well as emergence of pockets of poverty and exclusion as the creation of jobs is not always commensurate to economic growth in urban areas.

In case of China; since the reform and opening up in 1978, Rural to urban migration has been a historical phenomenon in China, which drives industrialization, urbanization, and economic growth. The migration also encourages labor market development through labor mobility and labor reallocation. Migration in China is dominated by labor migration, which was caused by the rural reform that released surplus labor from agriculture. With economic development the size of migration keeps growing. Meanwhile, the productivity growth by moving labor out of low-productivity sectors to high-productivity ones has been one of the important sources driving economic growth.

The hukou system is already in a process of continuous reform. Through this reform it should be possible to reduce the inequalities between rural-urban migrants and the rest of the urban work force, and indirectly some of the inequality between the urban and rural work forces. It should also be possible to retain benefits that the hukou system has helped foster, including the benefits for the migrants home areas that come from having the migrants retain close ties. The proportion of urban population is an important mark for the development of urbanization. With the reforms, opening up and economic development, China's urbanization has been greatly improved. In 2003, the urban population reached 523.76 million and the proportion of urban population is 40.53 percent. Comparing with 1990, China's urban population rose 221.81 million, up 14.12 percentage points. Comparing with developed countries, China remains at a low level of urbanization. In 1998 the average level of urbanization in the world was 47 percent. The level of urbanization in developed countries and regions was 75 percent.

The rise of the urbanization in China is based on the expansion of the urban areas and the increase of the population. In the decade of 1990 to 2000, the cities at prefectural level in China rose from 185 to 259, rising 40 percent while the cities at county level rose from 268 to 400, up 49 percent. Meanwhile, the number of towns also rose drastically.

The last three decades have witnessed the world great migration with an estimated 200-250 million rural residents have moved to cities and towns within China (Chan 2012). The increase of cities and expansion of urban areas promoted the urbanization level in China.

The improvement of agricultural productivity and the development of secondary and tertiary industries helped rural people to transfer to the urban areas, which facilitated the development of urbanization in China.

2. Population, migration flows

Between 2011 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, passing from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion (United Nations, 2011). At the same time, the population living in urban areas is projected to gain 2.6 billion, passing from 3.6 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion 2050. Thus, the urban areas of the world are expected to absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades while at the same time drawing in some of the rural population.

As a result, the world rural population is projected to start decreasing in about a decade and there will likely be 0.3 billion fewer rural inhabitants in 2050 than today. Furthermore, most of the population growth expected in urban areas will be concentrated in the cities and towns of the less developed regions. Asia, in particular, is projected to see its urban population increase by 1.4 billion, Africa by 0.9 billion, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 0.2 billion. Population growth is therefore becoming largely an urban phenomenon concentrated in the developing world (David Satterthwaite, 2007).

In 2013 the world population reached 7.2 billion with 5.9 billion (or 82.5 per cent of the world's total) living in the less developed regions. Out of these, 898 million reside in the 49 least developed countries and account for 12.5 per cent of the world population. More developed countries, whose total population amounts to 1.25 billion inhabitants, account for 17.5 per cent of the world population. According to the medium variant, the world population is projected to reach 9.6 billion persons by 2050, that is, 2.4 billion more than in 2013, an increase slightly under the combined populations of China and India today. Most of this growth is projected to come from developing countries. Between 2013 and 2050, the population of the more developed regions will remain largely unchanged at around 1.3 billion inhabitants, but the population of the less developed regions is projected to rise from 5.9 billion in 2013 to 8.3 billion in 2050. At the same time, the population of the least developed countries is projected to double, from 902 million inhabitants in 2013 to 1.8 billion in 2050. Consequently, by 2050, 86.4 per cent of the world population is expected to live in the less developed regions, including 19.0 per cent in the least developed countries, whereas only 13.6 per cent will live in the more developed regions.

3. Trends and Patterns in Internal Migration

Rural migrant workers have become not only a new social stratum rapidly rising in China's society, but also an important driving force of urbanization and an important component of industrial workers in China. According to the data of the 5th nation-wide population census, rural migrant workers account for 57.6% of the employees in secondary industry, 52% in tertiary industry, 68% in processing and manufacturing industries, and 80% in construction industry (Feng Hua, 2006).

In last two decades, the Chinese government pursued a more positive policy towards rural-urban labor migrants, and adopted a number of approaches in support of labor migrants in urban areas. Most of the migrants go to the cities in eastern coastal areas and are from the western and central inlands. While Sichuan, Henan, Anhui, Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces have the largest number of emigrants, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Fujian provinces have the largest of number of immigrants (Wong, Li, and Song, 2007)

Hukou Migrant Series (A): This series refers to hukou migrants and is the only "flow". They represent the total number of all types officially approved changes in hukou (residence) within a particular year, from townships to cities; from cities to cities; from townships to townships, etc, most probably excluding moves within cities, towns and within townships. A portion of hukou migration is rural-to-rural migration, particularly involving marriage.

Non-Hukou Population Series(B-G) This series refers to the liudong renkou ("floating population" or mobile population), defined as the people staying in an administrative unit (usually city, town, street, or township) other than their place of hukou registration (Cai, 2000). The "floating population" is not the de jure population, the size of which in some cases (such as Shenzhen) is hugely different (smaller) than that of the de facto (Chan, 2009b).

Series B : This series refers to the broadest and most widely used definition of the floating population, which includes anyone without local hukou staying in the destination, regardless the length of the stay in a place. The stay can be just as short as overnight or for several years. As such, this series covers a very diverse group of people, such as tourists, people on business trips, traders, sojourners, and peasant migrants, both employed and unemployed.

These numbers, reported in the media, vary significantly, reflecting the rather unscientific nature of this series. Some of the national figures are simply educated guesses, others are extrapolations made from sample surveys and rail passenger volume figures, and/or other more reliable series such as Series C-E.

Table 1 presents some of the typical figures reported in the Chinese newspapers at certain points in time. These figures should be treated only as rough and broad indicators of trends.

Series C: Unlike the preceding series, this is a systematic series of "floating population" based on actual counts and a narrower definition. They are made available by the Ministry of Public Security from 1997. By law, anyone staying in places other than his/her place of household registration for three days or more is required to register with the police and apply for a zanzhu zheng (temporary resident permit). Consequently, this group is also categorized as "temporary population" (zanzhu renkou) by the police authorities. A large number of floaters fail to comply with this requirement; this helps to explain part of the large discrepancies between Series B and C.

Series D and E: These two series stem from one series published by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) that experienced some changes in definitions and coverage over time. The population is defined first on a de jure and then on a de facto basis. The de facto definition stipulates a far longer minimum residence requirement (6 months or one year) than in Series B and C. The NBS calls this group liudong renkou (Liang, 2004). Elsewhere, as in Table 1, it is termed - temporary population- or -temporary residents- by some researchers (e.g. Yang, 1996), although many in this group stay far longer than what would commonly be considered as -temporary-. These two series exclude the most temporary, such as tourists, and shorter-term migrant workers. Though calling this group -temporary-, NBS has correctly treated this group as part of the changzhu population (regular residents) in where they stay in its various recent tabulations. The numbers in Series D are larger than those in E even for the same year (such as in 1995) because D is based on migration crossing smaller geographical/ administrative units than in E. Series F: This series refers to what is generally known as -rural migrant labor- (nongmingong), which is the largest constituent group of the -floating population.- This group includes only the working population with rural-hukou and which does not have local hukou in the destination.

The figures are collected from sample surveys conducted in the rural areas. The majority of rural migrant laborers are unskilled or low-skilled workers. Some of these rural migrants are seasonal and are therefore prone to move between the city and the countryside 2-3 times in one year and, as such, they are harder to be enumerated. After rural-hukou laborers started to move to seek outside work in the early 1990s, many large-scale national sample surveys of rural migrant labor have been conducted. However, most of these surveys were only conducted once, and are often not totally comparable among each other. The F series in Table 1 consists of two separate series (1988-98, and 2002-2010), compiled from relatively authoritative sources with largely consistent definitions of migrants and geographical boundaries over time. The latest (2010) figure of rural migrant labor is 154.5 million (Cai, et al, 2011).

4. Methodology

This study is based on the mainly data and findings from the research papers, books, population censuses, migration surveys ,NBS data and the studies that discussed the phenomenon of Chinese people movement from the rural to urban areas in aim of achieving better living condition (better jobs, better education ..etc)

The main idea of the paper was relied on the researcher' observations during her PhD researches on the internal migration field to assume the phenomena of the rural-urban labor migration in China. The research will focus on the migration decision process and what motivate the rural workers to move to urban areas looking for job.

This paper explores also the trends and patterns of internal migration, the directions of the internal migration in china, and the main challenges face the rural-urban migrants on the household level. And in the last part we came out with some resolution policies implemented by the Chinese policy' makers.

5. The overall scale of the migrant workers

5.1 A general figure

According to the annual survey results projections by National Bureau of Statistics; the total migrant workers 农民工总量 in 2012 amounted to 262.61 million, which refers to an increase of 9.83 million compared with the previous year with increase percentage by 3.9%.

While the migrant workers-long distance migrants- 外出农民工 was 163.36million, increased by 4.73million (3%) which divided into;

- Households migrant workers 住户中外出农民工 129.61 million, an increase by 3.77million compared with last year, up by 3%.
- Family migrant workers 举家外出农民工 33.75million, an increase by 960,000 (2.9%)

For the local migrant workers-short distance migrants-本地农民工 in 2012, it reached 99.25million, an increase of 5.1 million (5.4%).

5.2 Different flows in different regions

From the table below we can see that both of the central and western regions was growing faster than the eastern region. The migrant workers in eastern region amounted to 111.91 million, an increase of 4.01million (3.7%) over the previous year, the eastern region accounted for 42.6% of the total migrant workers; The migrant workers in central China reached 82.56million, an increase of 3.14 million (4%), the central region migrant workers accounted for 31.4% of the total migrant workers. In case of the western region, the rural migrant workers reached 68.14million, an increase by 2.68 million (4.1%) over the previous year, in the western region the migrant workers accounted for 26% of the total migrant workers.

6. Distribution of Internal migration in China

6.1 Directions of Internal Migration

Different province, migrant workers employment areas are mainly distributed in guangdong, zhejiang, jiangsu, shandong and other provinces. Compared with the previous year, guangdong, zhejiang, jiangsu, Shanghai, hebei, the proportion of chongqing and other provinces and cities declined.

6.2 Yangtze River region

The workers in the Yangtze River Delta region amounted of 5937 million migrant workers, 109 million more than last year, an increase of 1.9%, while the workers in the Pearl River Delta region reached 5199 million migrant workers, 1.27 million more than last year, an increase of 2.5% with growth rate faster than the previous year, 1.6 and 2.4 percentage respectively. The migrant workers in the Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions accounted for 22.6% and 19.8% of the migrant workers in the country, respectively, dropped by 0.5 and 0.3 percentage compared with last year.

6.3 The proportion of inter-provincial flow of migrant workers continues to decline

The flow of migrant workers inside the province reached 86.89 million, an increase by 2.99 million over last year, increased by 3.6%, accounted as 53.2% of the total migrant workers; while the interprovincial flow of migrant workers amounted to 76.47 million, increased by 1.74 million more than last year, an increase by 2.3%, accounted as 46.8%. of the total migrant workers. The flow of migrant workers in the province reached 83.7% in the eastern region, in which 32% inside the township, 51.7% outside the county in the province, and only 16.3% interprovincial mobility. For the Central and western regions the interprovincial migrant workers flow, accounted for 66.2% and 56.6%.

7. Rural to Urban migration

Rural-urban migration is a very simple term often used to describe the complex population movements that accompany economic growth and the transition to a more urban society.

Migrants typically move to places that offer economic opportunities, and there are usually more opportunities where the economy is expanding. In a growing economy, employing conventional technologies, most expansion is likely to be in urban areas. But the rural-urban division is only one of many relevant spatial dimensions. Some regions, transport corridors, coastal locations or special economic zones may also fare better than others. Rural-urban migration itself may be seasonal (e.g. rural migrants may go to work in urban areas for the season when there is little agricultural labor demand), circular (e.g.. young migrants may move to an urban area and then return home when they marry) or sequential (e.g. migrants may move first to a small town and later to a large city).

8. Socio-Economic Impact of Migration

8.1 The main challenges

After the founding of migrant workers in thirty to forty years ago, and by the establishment of the reform and opening up policy and the market economy, the urban and rural areas have become increasingly prominent contradiction.

When the rich become the first demand and pursuit of the goal, the city' people occupy leadership of various policy choices, possession of consciousness leading dominance of the means of production into control over the currency, etc., when in two inky most closed the rural migrant workers in cities, it is natural that they would produce many policy restrictions imposed on a number of trumped-up charges, giving some of the discriminatory concepts, terminology, besides engage them in the dirty and messy work.

Migrant workers engaged in the industry's basic features are: physically demanding real construction workers, urban cleaning and environmental operations jobs, green conservation seedlings workers, residents of the home part-time or nannies, cooks, waiters and other dirty, tired, insurance, bad trades. These restrictions and discrimination occur mainly due to awareness. Because consciousness misunderstanding, leading to policy formulation dislocation.

First, in the eyes of policy makers, because there are urban residents and migrant workers competing interests, namely employment of migrant workers in cities, urban residents increased employment conflicts, so the city government's policy towards the interests of urban residents.

Second, the Government is afraid of "urban disease ", thus trying to turn peasants in the countryside.

Third, China's major cities exist "hidden super- urbanization" of rural surplus labor force is bound to make the city into "super- urbanization" further exacerbated urban governance costs significantly increased.

Fourth, The cost of urban labor unemployment brings to the city government is very huge, while the rural labors just go back home to find work in farming in case of they didn't find job in urban areas, the government against an influx of rural surplus labor force

Fifth, the people in the city discriminate against migrant workers on the one hand from cultural differences, habits, etc. Since the formation of respectable and humble origin concept; the other part is that the city' people think that migrant workers grab their jobs.

Although these causes of migrant workers into the city limits the number of jobs and the other discriminatory policies limiting the direct reason for migrant workers return home. Of course, the discrimination in employment of migrant workers has some other deep political, economic and other comprehensive factors. Problem of migrant workers urban culture rooted in the villages derived political, cultural and economic exclusion of persons arising hierarchy of discrimination. Some scholars say this is the farmers belong to the "grassroots" bottom, urban people are" flowers "top. Therefore, to solve the problem of migrant workers in cities, Even if they live down in the city, does not fundamentally solve the problem of all farmers.

8.2 Household registration and Social issues

"China will solve the long-term employment in the urban household registration of migrant workers living issue", several opinions to solve the problems of rural migrant workers. One opinion comes with the small and medium cities and small towns to be appropriate to relax the conditions of migrant workers settled; cities to actively and steadily meet the conditions of migrant workers to solve household problems of migrant workers in the model workers and advanced workers and senior technicians, technicians and Others who have made outstanding contributions, priority should be allowed to settle down.

Strengthen and improve the labor dispute mediation and arbitration work. Complaints of migrant workers labor dispute cases, to simplify procedures to expedite trials involving labor compensation, work injury treatment to give priority to trial. Draft, develop and improve the rights and interests of migrant workers maintain laws and regulations. "Opinions" of migrant workers make legal services and legal aid work. Legal aid migrant workers should be classified as a key target. Apply for legal aid for migrant workers, to simplify procedures, express check-in. Pay remuneration on the application for legal aid and workers' compensation, no review of its economic difficulties conditions. Relevant administrative authorities and industry associations should lead the legal service agencies and practitioners actively involved in litigation activities involving migrant workers, non-litigation coordination and mediation activities.

Encourage and support lawyers and legal practitioners to accept migrant workers commissioned, and indeed difficult economic conditions for legal aid but cannot reach migrant workers to reduce or waive the appropriate attorney's fees. Government according to the actual situation of certain legal aid funding arrangements, access to legal aid for migrant workers to provide the necessary financial support, that should be made to strengthen the union's role in safeguarding rights and interests of migrant workers.

At the same time, give full play to the Communist Youth League, women's organizations working in the role of Migrant Workers.

For migrant workers, now in the policy research community, academia, there are several perspectives:

First, some scholars' point of view; Let the migrant workers to live in cities. *Second,* the State Research Center research report' views; create the stability of migrant workers into urban industrial workers and the public system environment.

8.3 Resolution strategy

Sociologists (艾君 YiJun) the three rural issues “*三农问题*” –Agriculture. Rural. Farmers issues- puts forward and implement policies. In his view, to define the problem of migrant workers to solve the problem of migrant workers, must first figure out what is rural migration? If the farmer is a career defined, then what does “migrant workers” mean? Is it kind of career? Are they both workers and farmers? Then those engaged in non-agricultural labor in rural areas are still migrant workers or what? The truth is, the community of migrant workers refers agricultural accounts, but are engaged in non-agricultural laborers working. From the “migrant workers,” the word came out of the blind, have put “farmer” is defined as an identity to it. He believes that migrant workers are rooted in urban culture derived on rural political, cultural and economic exclusion of persons arising hierarchy of discrimination. Some scholars say this is the farmers belong to the “grassroots” bottom, urban people are” flowers “top.

Therefore, solving the problem of migrant workers in cities, even for those who are still living in the city, does not fundamentally solve the problem of all farmers." This theoretical perspective, actually belong to tinkering, palliatives, metaphysics, on paper. He believes that the difference between urban and rural household registration system is triggered one of the reasons. Urbanization is the essence of the residents into farmers, small producers into the main body of the modern market economy. Migrant workers in the household registration system is the root cause of the problem, a major reason is that farmers are discriminated against and treated unfairly major factor, other areas such as education, health care, employment, social security and all other fair system exists and can be executed on the premise! With the urban-rural integration process and the implementation of a unified household registration system, along with rural health, housing, social security and other benefits of the implementation of migrant workers will become history. He proposed to solve the key problem of migrant workers, that there should be steps in a planned, phased, in-depth manner and rural reform, effectively solving the three questions:

First, we should first start with the hukou system, in two years to completely abolish its agricultural accounts, the nature of non-agricultural household division, unified registration as “resident accounts” system to break the multi-institutional transformation. Eliminate differences in urban and rural household registration is the first step.

Second, differences in the elimination of rural household registration, the new institutional arrangements must quickly follow, the use of 2-3 years to build urban and rural social welfare, health care, pension, employment security integration system.

Third, starting from the Account, welfare, health care, pension, employment and support the integration of the system up, then we would begin to solve the problem of rural land ownership. Some experts suggested that to solve the problem of migrant workers there are two major obstacles. First, the urban-rural dual system of artificial barriers; Second, the low level of migrant workers and cultural history of pain. To solve these two problems, we must break down barriers. Main methods are: urban-rural dual system needs to crack. Urban-rural dual system in a specific period of history played a huge role in promoting the development of China. Behind the system does not keep up with the rapid development of society. With the improvement of agricultural technology, along with the accelerated pace of urbanization, a large number of surplus rural labor to cities began. 30 years of the consequences of the transfer of a large part of the city are in the broad sense of migrant workers. The root of the tragedy is the urban-rural dual system. Binary system of urban and rural migrant workers into the city to enjoy the city's various benefits and entitlements. After the injury, the insurance loss; the migrant got unemployed, they still farmers; and their children' hope to enter the school disappointed. Nevertheless, part of the urban people also see that this system have to continue to be used. Because, after elimination of urban-rural dual system they will face the expansion in the urban population and urbanization problems, that can also cause a shortage of agricultural population.

Today no farmer will be willing to stay in rural areas- people always want to live better- , because the city's public facilities and convenient living conditions enviable. The Director of The Social Development and Public Policy department in Fudan University Professor Peng Xizhe said that "Chinese migrant workers survey" pointed out: "migrant workers in the city have been able to compare the low price engaged in economic activities, which are in their amphibious identity.

China Human Resources and Social Security Vice Minister Yang Zhiming on November 12, 2012 in Beijing, said the Chinese government in ten aspects of safeguarding the interests of migrant workers, Yang Zhiming said that to protect their interests primarily strive to " ten points " : first, the city has a job ; Second, there is labor contract ; Third, there is induction training ; fourth , remunerative work ; Fifth , the insurance' existence; sixth , accommodation has improved ; seventh , activists have channels ; eighth , living culture ; ninth , children's educational ; tenth , development goals. He stressed that upgrading, innovation, development, can achieve most of migrant workers into the general industrial mechanic, in line with the conditions of migrant workers in the city - place settled into a new part of the public. The State Council has made arrangements in this regard; those will actively and steadily push forward migrant workers into the city settled. "For example, the county seat of migrant workers in stable employment more than six months can apply for settled; stable employment in the small city for more than three years , and meet other conditions , can also apply for settled ; settled in big cities need to meet certain conditions.

9. Conclusion and recommendations

A majority of people in China probably agree that the household registration system is archaic and unfair and that rural hukou holders working in the cities should be given greater access to schooling, social and medical welfare benefits. However, there is also considerable resistance from urban residents to relaxation of restrictions. Urban governments often do not have the financial resources to expand provision of social services to include all migrant workers and their families. There is also resistance from the police to wholesale *hukou* reform, at least until an alternative system of national identity cards can be put in place that can ensure effective surveillance and tracking of criminals. At present, hukou reform has been limited to piecemeal reform at the local level, with individual regions relaxing restrictions for certain rural migrant workers, in most cases those from the same province and those who have already made a demonstrable contribution to the local economy. That approach seems destined to continue for the foreseeable future.

Finally we come with some recommendations of the central government in Beijing which develops the political to push through *hukou* reform; China Labor Bulletin recommends it takes the following action:

- Decouple the link between the *hukou* and the provision of social services. All children living in the same city should have the same rights to health and education services, social advancement and social participation.
- Make urban governments solely responsible for welfare provision in the cities. China's cities are the clear beneficiaries of rural-urban migration and should no longer pass the costs of welfare provision on to poorer rural governments.

- Make greater efforts towards urban integration. Social acceptance by the resident urban population is the key to the smooth progress of hukou reform.
- Invest more in rural education and healthcare. As well as building new schools and health clinics, better qualified teachers and medical staff should be recruited. Salaries should be increased and paid on time.

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Table 1: The Average annual rate of population change in China and other world (Unit %)

Major area, region, country or area	Average annual rate of population change (percentage)							
	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
WORLD	1.959	1.776	1.782	1.797	1.523	1.301	1.223	1.198
More developed regions	0.776	0.656	0.600	0.569	0.434	0.336	0.362	0.420
Less developed regions	2.386	2.150	2.148	2.149	1.813	1.541	1.426	1.372
Less developed regions, excluding China	2.429	2.433	2.405	2.275	2.054	1.858	1.722	1.623
China	2.299	1.486	1.531	1.853	1.201	0.682	0.581	0.622

Major area, region, country or area	Total population, both sexes combined, as of 1 July (thousands)									
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
WORLD	3 691 173	4 071 020	4 449 049	4 863 602	5 320 817	5 741 822	6 127 700	6 514 095	6 916 183	
More developed regions	1 008 230	1 048 126	1 083 077	1 116 068	1 148 278	1 173 484	1 193 355	1 215 149	1 240 935	
Less developed regions	2 682 943	3 022 894	3 365 971	3 747 533	4 172 538	4 568 339	4 934 346	5 298 945	5 675 249	
Less developed regions, excluding China	1 849 797	2 088 640	2 358 846	2 660 297	2 980 723	3 303 109	3 624 715	3 950 676	4 284 697	
China	814 378	913 570	984 016	1 062 299	1 165 429	1 237 531	1 280 429	1 318 177	1 359 821	

Source: Made by Author depends on UN data, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects.2012 Revision.

Table 2: Aggregate Migration Figures, 1982-2011 (Unit: millions)

	Hukou Migrants (Yearly flow figures)	Non-hukou Population (Stock figures) or "Floating Population"				
		Accepted general estimates	"Temporary Population"		"Rural Migrant Labor"	
			Registered with MPS (mid-year)	National Censuses/ NBS Population Surveys	Estimates	
Geographic boundary (to cross)	City, Town, or Township	Township, Town, or Street	County, or City	Township		
Minimum length of stay	No minimum	Usually overnight	3 days	6 months	6 months or one year	Regularly engaged in work outside
Series	A	B	C	D	E	F
1982	17.30	30			6.6(1yr)	
1985	19.69	40				
1987	19.73				15.2(6mths)	
1988	19.92	70				26.0
1989	16.87					30.0
1990	19.24				21.6 (1yr)	
1991						
1992	18.70	60-70				
1993	18.19	70				62.0
1994	19.49	80				70.0
1995	18.46			49.7	29.1(6mths)	75.0
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			
2002	17.22		59.8	108.0		104.7
2003	17.26	140	69.9	105.9		113.9
2004	19.49		78	103.0		118.2
2005	19.33		86.7	153.1		125.8
2006	20.60	200	95.3	121.6		132.1
2007	20.84		104.4	120.7		137.0
2008	18.92		116.6	124.3		140.4
2009				123.7		145.3
2010	17.01		131.4	261.4		153.4
2011			155.4			158.6

Source: prepared by author depends on Chan Studies.

A: MPS (1988-2010); NBS and MPS (1988) B: compiled from various newspapers (see Chan, 2006).

C: MPS (1997-2011) D and E: NBS (1988), SC and NBS (1985; 1993; 2002; 2007;2012), NPSSO (1997).

F: Data for 1988-1995, are from Lu et al (2002); 1998 is from MOA (2006). Those for 2002-2010 are NBS data (2008 and 2009 figures are in NBS(2010); earlier figures are compiled by Cai and Chan (2010, Table 1))

Table 3: The number of migrant workers in China 2008-2012
(Unit Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total migrant workers	225.42	229.78	242.23	252.78	262.61
1. Migrant workers(long distance)	140.41	145.33	153.35	158.63	163.36
Household migrant workers	111.82	115.67	122.64	125.84	129.61
Family migrant workers	28.59	29.66	30.71	32.79	33.75
2. Local migrant workers (short distance)	85.01	84.45	88.88	94.15	99.25

Source: prepared by Author depends on NBS data

The migrant workers (外出农民工) Refers to the investigation of annual, outside the town area more than 6 months and the rural labor force.

The households migrant workers 住户中外出农民工 refers to a household members who are engaged in the production and business operation activities .

Family migrant workers 举家外出: refers to the rural labor force and their families to leave their original place to live, to live in the villages and towns outside area.

Local migrant workers (本地农民工) Refers to survey year, engaged in non-agricultural activities in their own town (including local nonfarm workers and non-agricultural proprietary activities) 6 months or more of the rural labor force.

Table 4: The distribution of migrant workers in China 2011-2012
(Unit %)

	2011			2012		
	East	central	West	East	central	West
Total migrant workers	42.6	31.4	26.0	42.7	31.4	25.9
1. Long distance migrants	31.5	36.7	31.8	31.6	36.6	31.8
2. Short distance migrants	60.8	22.9	16.3	61.4	22.7	15.9

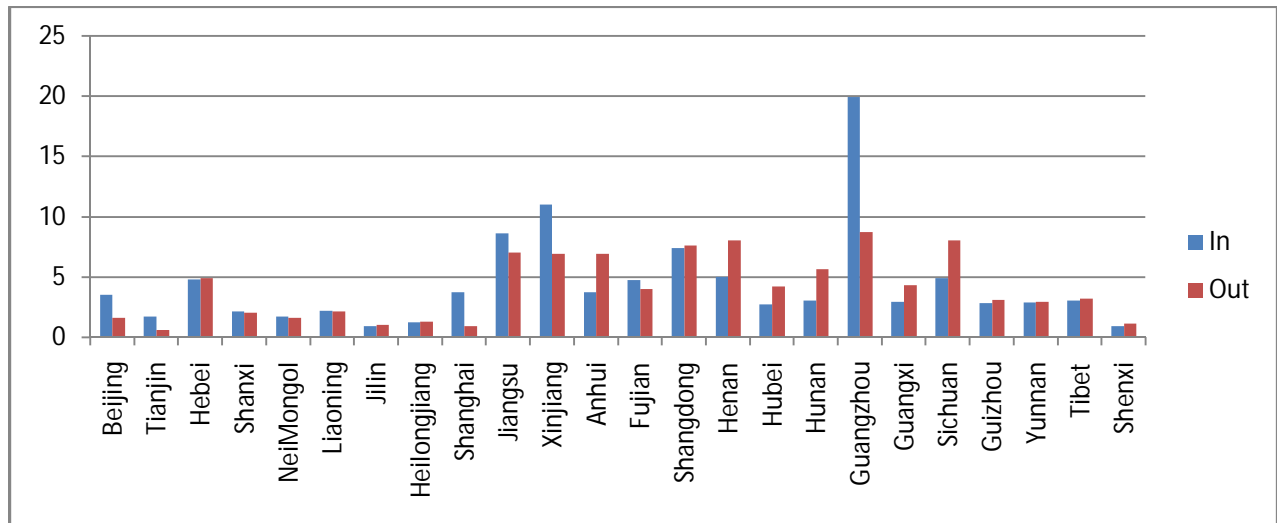
Source: NBS. The national monitoring report of migrant workers 2012.

Table 5: The distribution of migrant workers in different areas
(Unit %)

Area	2011			2012		
	Inside the township	Outside the county in the province	Interprovincial	Inside the township	Outside the county in the province	Interprovincial
East	32.1	51.3	16.6	32.0	51.7	16.3
Central	13.0	19.8	67.2	13.1	20.7	66.2
West	15.4	27.6	57.0	15.4	28.0	56.6

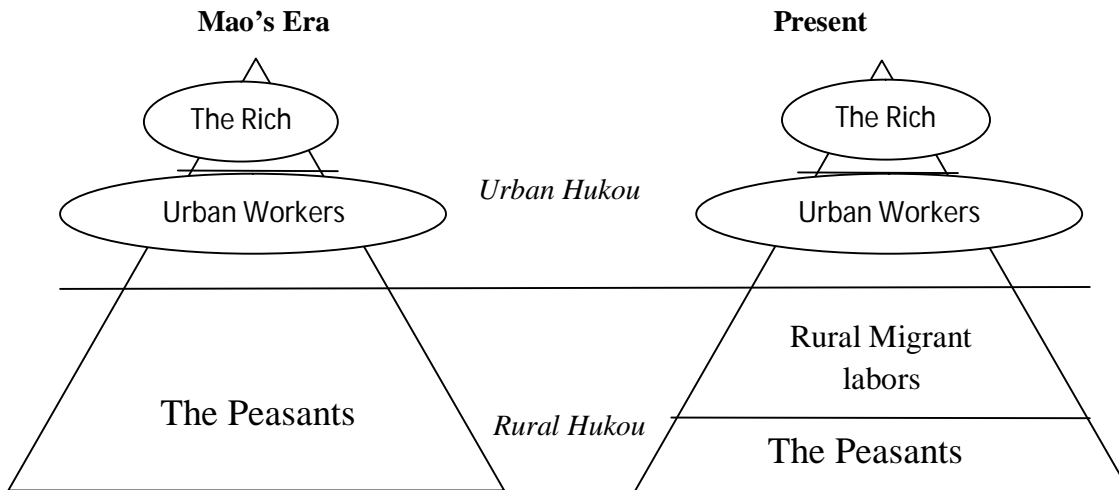
Source: NBS. The national monitoring report of migrant workers2012.

Figure 1 : In Out migration in Chinese provinces 2012
(Unit:%)



Source: NBS. The national monitoring report of migrant workers2012.

Figure 2: Main Components of Chinese Society in Mao’s Era and Present



Source: Made by Author depends on Chan (2012a)