

# 中国流动人口发展报告(英文)

国家卫生计生委家庭司编著



人口出版社





# **2011 Report on China's Migrant Population Development**

**The Department of Services and Management of Migrant Population  
National Population and Family Planning Commission of China**

# Preface

Large-scale population migration is the most significant demographic phenomenon in the process of industrialization and urbanization in China. According to data from the sixth national census, the number of migrant population in China already reached 221 million in 2010, accounting for 16.5% of the total population. Service and management on migrant population has become an important issue concerning the in-depth institutional reform in key areas and the rapid socioeconomic development in a long term during the 12th Five-year Plan period in China. It has great strategic significance for promoting the comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development between population and economy, society, resources and environment in China.

Along with the rapid socioeconomic development in China, population migration has become increasingly active and some new changing trends have emerged. Firstly, the total number of migrant population continues to grow and the new generation of migrant population has gradually become a main part. During the last 3 years, China's migrant population increased at an annual growth of 10 million. In the next 30 years, 300 million rural people will enter cities and towns. The new generation of migrant population born after 1980 has become the main part of the working-age population. Secondly, migrant population continue to congregate in coastal areas, regions along the major Chinese rivers and the main railways, and urban agglomeration has become the main form of urbanization. Currently, the five axis regions of coastal area axis, Eurasia Land Bridge and Yellow River axis, Yan-

gtze River axis, Zhujiang River axis, and Jingha Railway and Jingguang Railway axis have covered more than 85% of the cities in China and congregated one billion population, which accounts for over 70% of the total population in China. The 13 large urban agglomerations in China have congregated about 65% of the total migrant population in China. Lastly, the trend of whole-family migration and long-term residence is significant and population migration gradually changes from the individual pendulous movement to the movement of a whole core family. Average time of residence of migrant population in places of destination is nearly 5 years and those moving together with their spouses, children and parents already account for 66% of the total migrant population. These families are eagerly looking forward to integrating themselves into urban life and improving their treatments in education, housing, social security, medical care and so on.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of China have attached great significance to the work of migrant population. At the Opening Ceremony of the Symposium on Social Management and Innovation for Major Provincial and Ministerial Leaders in early 2011 and the 28th CPC Central Committee Politburo Collective Study on April 26, 2011, General Secretary of CPC Central Committee Hu Jintao clearly set forth the plan for strengthening and innovating service and management on migrant population under the new situation. He pointed out that China would further strengthen and improve service and management on migrant population and special groups of population, set up national population information databases covering the entire population, and establish and perfect a dynamic management mechanism for the real population. China would also guide towards orderly migration and rational distribution of population, earnestly strengthen service and management on migrant population, formulate policies to guide towards rational movement and orderly migration of population, actively and steadily promote urbani-

zation, comprehensively coordinate the relationship between population distribution and economic layout as well as land use, and include service and management on migrant population in the overall planning of places of destination for their economic and social development, so as to create a favorable policy and institutional environment for population movement. General Secretary Hu Jintao's important speeches have charted a clear direction for service and management on migrant population in the new period of time. We must earnestly act in the spirit of the speeches by General Secretary Hu Jintao and, in view of the overall situation of promoting coordinated and sustainable development of population, economy and society, comprehensively address the issues concerning population quantity, quality, structure and distribution, carry out population work in an all-around way, and promote the long-term and balanced population development. We should scientifically master the changing and developing rule of migrant population, further increase our understanding of strengthening and innovating service and management on migrant population, and improve service and management on migrant population.

During recent years, in compliance with the demand and arrangement of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council, the population and family planning system has conducted in-depth researches on policies concerning population movement and migration, promoted family planning service and management on migrant population, and achieved certain effects. Firstly, by focusing on "finding out the real situation, grasping trends and clarifying thinking", we have constructed a system of overall statistics and dynamic monitoring for all the migrant population and conducted researches on policies to guide the population towards orderly migration and rational distribution. Secondly, we have taken the implementation of *the Regulation on Family Planning Work among Migrant Population* as the core, energetically promoted the construction the new mechanism of

“integrated management, equal service to all, information sharing, regional cooperation and dual assessment” and accelerated the establishment of “overall service and management on migrant population throughout China”. Lastly, by focusing on the pilot project of equalization of basic family planning service on migration population jointly carried out by National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), General Office of Central Committee for Comprehensive Management of Public Security, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, we have pushed forward the innovation of population service and management system, so that the coverage of service and management on migrant population continues to expand.

In June 2010, National Population and Family Planning Commission released for the first time the *Report on China's Migrant Population Development 2010*, which has gained extensive attention from all sectors of society. In 2011, on the basis of the research work last year, we have carefully chosen the latest research findings and compiled them into the *Report on China's Migrant Population Development 2011*. This report consists of 5 parts. Part One, on the basis of data from two migrant population monitoring surveys conducted in 2010, analyzes the livelihood and development of migrant population and, by integrating the focus and hot issues concerned by the society, discusses in depth such issues as labor shortage, development of manufacturing industry and development of the new generation of farmer workers. Aiming at promoting social integration of migrant population, Part Two builds the social integration index of migrant population and comprehensively analyzes the social integration status of migrant population and related policy affecting factors. By closely focusing on implementing *National Major Function Areas Plan* and promoting the healthy development of urbanization, Part Three predicts the population migration trend and urban population distribution patterns

in the medium-to-long term and proposes the thinking and policy suggestions for comprehensively promoting the reform of service and management system of migrant population. Part Four sums up the theories and practices of equalization of basic public service on migrant population and introduces the patterns and experiences of Jiangsu, Chengdu and other places in promoting equal services for all. Part Five explores the relationship between population migration and regional economic development, analyzes the population migration trend in some representative areas, such as coastal area around Bohai Sea, Yangtze River delta area, Pan-Pearl River delta area and Wuhan megapolis, and makes policy proposals for promoting the integrated service and management on migrant population. These findings not only derived the wisdom of experts in the fields of population, economy, society, resources and environment, but also contained the exploration and thoughts of family planning departments in their practical service and management on migrant population. It is hoped this report could be beneficial to relevant departments and academic circles and advocate the whole society to pay attention to the issue of migrant population, to offer advices and suggestions for promoting service and management on migrant population and to contribute to safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of migrant population and building a harmonious society.

**The Department of Services and Management of Migrant Population  
National Population and Family Planning Commission of China  
July, 2011**

# Contents

**Part One. Living and Development Situation of Migrant Population**

General Report	Report on Living and Development Situation of China's Migrant Population .....	3
----------------	--	---

**Part Two. Social Integration of Migrant Population**

General Report	Research Report on Social Integration of Migrant Population .....	23
----------------	---	----

**Part Three. Population Migration and Urbanization**

General Report	Population Strategy, Mechanism and Policy Study for Promoting Healthy Urbanization .....	39
----------------	--	----

**Part Four. Equalization of Basic Public Services for Migrant Population**

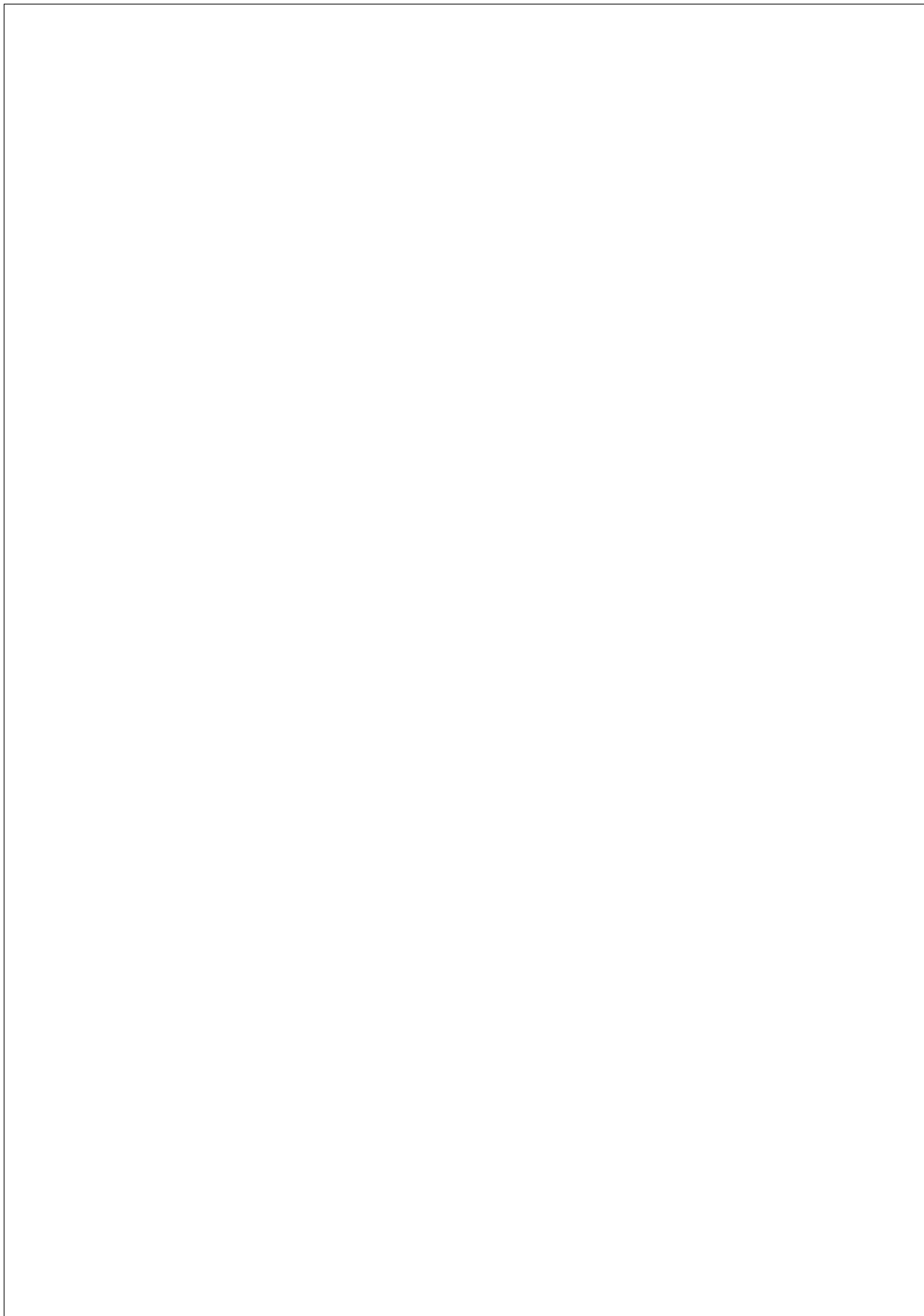
General Report	Theory and Practice Exploration on Equalization of Basic Public Services for Migrant Population ...	63
----------------	---	----

**Part Five. Coordinated Development of Regional Population, Economy and Society**

General Report	Research Report on Population Migration and Coordinated Development of Regional Economy and Society .....	81
----------------	---	----



Part One.Living and Development Situation of Migrant Population



## General Report

# Report on Living and Development Situation of China's Migrant Population

According to China's sixth national census, China has a migrant population of 221 million. Mass migration has become a major issue not to be overlooked in the course of promoting scientific development, transforming growth patterns and ensuring and improving people's well-being. In 2010, China's National Population and Family Planning Commission performed a dynamic monitoring survey in 106 cities of destination and a comparable survey of registered permanent residents in 6 cities in an effort to understand in depth the survival and development situation of China's migrant population and to get a better idea of its structure, movement and migration trends, as well as to inform the implementation of public service policies. Questionnaires designed for this survey included questions on migrants' living conditions, work, future plans and public services they enjoy such as employment service, social security, health care and family planning. This report is based on the data consolidation and analysis of the survey's results.

## I . Basic Facts on the Survival and Development of the Migrant Population

### 1. Basic facts.

(1) Average age 27.9 with the new generation<sup>①</sup> of migrants accounting for 43.8% of the working-age migrant population.

---

① Defined for use in this report as those born between the years 1980 and 1994.

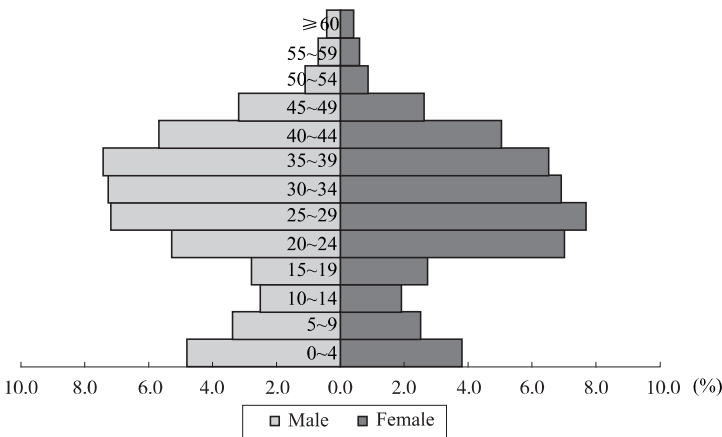
Of the entire migrant population, 51.8% is male while 48.2% is female. The average age of a migrant is 27.9 years, with 18.8% aged 0 ~ 14 years, 80.4% aged 15 ~ 59 years and 0.8% aged over 60 years. Among the working-age migrants aged 16 ~ 59 years, the new generation constitutes 43.8%. See figure 1 for an age pyramid of migrants.

Among the migrant population, 86.7% hold an agricultural residency permit ( hukou) ,highlighting a rural-urban migration pattern, while 13.3% is non-agricultural registered permanent residences featuring an urban-urban migration pattern.

Among the migrant population, 95.4% is Han and the other 4.6% are ethnic minorities.

(2) 21.9% migrants have received a high school and above education.

The per capita average years of schooling of migrants aged 16 years and above has reached 9.5 years. Among them, that of rural-urban migrants has reached 9.0 years while that of urban-urban migrants has reached 12.2 years. 18.4% of the rural-urban migrants have received a high school or vocational education, while 3.5% have received a college or higher education. The percentages for urban-urban migrants are 33.9% and 36.8% respectively.



**Figure 1** Age Pyramid of Migrant Population

(3) Migrant couples have become the norm, with more children migrating with their parents than being left behind in rural areas.

In places of destination, migrant families have on average of 2.3 people per household. 84.5% of married migrants age 16 ~ 59 migrate with their spouse. Furthermore, 58.2% of migrants' children are migrant children and 41.8% are left behind by migrant parents.

(4) Inter-provincial migration is the predominant pattern in China's eastern region, and intra-provincial migration is predominant in the Central and Western regions.

Inter-provincial movement is the most common across China, with 69.6% of all migrants moving across provincial borders. Inter-city migrants within a province and inter-county migrants within a city represent 24.8% and 5.7% of all migrants respectively. The proportion of inter-province migrants in China's eastern provinces account for 76.6% of all in that region, featuring the highest among other provinces and is far higher than that of the central (20.3%) and western provinces (32.8%).

(5) Long-term stay at places of destination has become the trend, with half of the migrant population staying for at least 3 years.

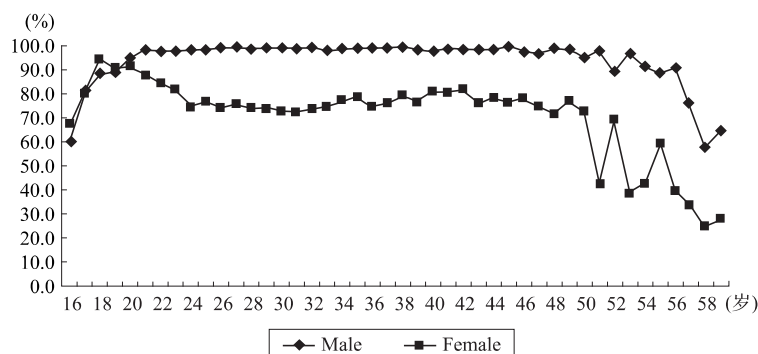
The average length of stay for migrants in places of destination has reached about 5 years (58.1 months). 79.5% of the total migrant population live in their places of destination for over a year, 53.2% stay for over 3 years, 36.7% over 5 years and 14.1% over 10 years.

## **2. Employment and income.**

(1) The employment rate of migrant population is 87.1%, with the men's employment rate falling 20 percentage points above women's.

The employment and unemployment rates of working-age migrants are 87.1% and 1.6% respectively. And 10.2% of them are homemakers. The men's employment rate reaches 97.2%, 19.7 percentage points higher than that of the women's. 19.4% migrant women are homemakers while only 0.3% men act as the homemaker. Men's and women's unemployment rates

are 1.3% and 1.8% respectively. The men's employment rate changes as age increases, following an "up-steady-down" pattern (inverted-U shape) while the female employment rate shows no directional relationship with age (See figure 2).



**Figure 2** Curves of male and female employment rates by age

(2) Migrants are primarily employed in five major industries with private enterprises providing the highest percentage of jobs.

The five major industries for migrant workers are manufacturing, whole-sale and retail, hospitality, social services and construction, with each employing 39.6%, 17.9%, 10.0%, 8.8% and 5.8% of the total migrant population. The above five industries employ 82.1% of the entire migrant population.

Private enterprises employ 40.4% of the migrant population, followed by individual businesses and three kinds of foreign-investment enterprises (Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises and exclusively foreign-funded enterprises) employing 33.5% and 12.4% of all migrants respectively.

70.5% of the migrant population is an employee, with 24.3% self-employed, 3.7% employers and 1.5% working as a family helper.

(3) Incomes differ by industry and an increase in income is witnessed in the second half of the year.

The average monthly income of the migrant population is RMB 2554

yuan, with half earning less than 2000 yuan a month.

The average monthly incomes of migrant workers employed in the top five migrant-employing industries, namely manufacturing, wholesale and retail, hospitality, social services and construction, are 2196 yuan, 3274 yuan, 2356 yuan, 2240 yuan and 2847 yuan respectively. The top three industries in terms of salary are the R&D and technology service industry ( 4103 yuan) , financial/insurance/real estate industry ( 3889 yuan) and education/culture and sports/entertainment industry ( 3321 yuan) . Industries offering the lowest salary are forestry and animal husbandry ( 1821 yuan) , the manufacturing industry ( 2196 yuan) and social services ( 2240 yuan) .

Compared with the first half of the year 2010, the second half showed a 436 yuan increase in the average monthly income of the migrant population, an increase of 20.6% . The three industries that experienced the highest income increase are wholesale and retail ( 43.3% , 990 yuan) , hospitality ( 35.5% , 617 yuan) and government ( 31.9% , 725 yuan) .

The average monthly incomes of male and female migrants are 2833 yuan and 2224 yuan respectively. In most industries, the average monthly income of women is lower than that of men.

( 4) The average length of time that a migrant remains at one job is 41.2 months.

The three industries where migrants had the longest tenure are forestry and animal husbandry, energy and government, with an average of 63.3 months, 63.3 months and 62.1 months respectively. On the other hand, migrants have the shortest median tenure in hospitality, financial/insurance/real estate and manufacturing at an average of 32.2 months, 33.4 months and 34.9 months respectively. 16.8% employed migrants signaled their intent to change their job within the next year. Among the five industries employing the highest number of migrants, hospitality ( 20.3% ) has the highest percentage of employed migrants who wish to change their job, while wholesale and retail have the lowest rate ( 12.0% ) .

### **3. Labor rights and security.**

(1) The migrant population works on average 60.4 hours a week with roughly one third working without a contract.

The migrant population works 6.3 days per week and 9.6 hours per day on average. The three industries with the longest average weekly hours are wholesale and retail, hospitality and forestry and animal husbandry, at 69.8 hours, 64.5 hours and 61.2 hours respectively.

Among employed migrants, 53.2% worked under contracts with a fixed term of employment, 8.9% work under contracts with no fixed term of employment and 32.7% work without any contract. In terms of the rate of employed migrants without a labor contract, forestry and animal husbandry ranks the highest (64.7%), followed by the construction industry (56.6%) and the wholesale and retail industry (49.7%). The industry with the lowest rate of un-contracted migrant workers is the R&D and technology industry (11.3%)

98.1% of employed migrants are paid on time while the wages of the rest 1.9% have been delayed. The highest level of wage delay is found in forestry and animal husbandry at 5.2%, followed by the construction industry at 4.1%.

(2) Half of the employed migrants think they have a relatively good relationship with their employers.

Of all the employed migrants, 50.5% described their relationship with employers as good, 46.7% as average and 2.8% had a bad relationship with their employers.

### **4. Housing and living.**

(1) Compared with the first half of 2010, the ratio of food expenditure to per capita household incomes increased.



The average monthly per capita income of a migrant household<sup>①</sup> is 1847 yuan, while the average monthly per capita household expenditure is 896 yuan. Compared with the first half of 2010, income per family member increased by 254 yuan ( an increase of 13.8% ). The per capita expenditure stayed more or less the same, however food expenditure increased by 116 yuan, or 51% of total expenditure and 11.5 percentage points higher than the first half year.

( 2 ) Around 50% of migrants live in rural-urban fringe areas and under poor living conditions.

Migrants live under a range of housing arrangements, but most ( 75.3% ) rent, 16.3% get free accommodation from their employers, 6.8% have purchased their own properties and 22.3% are planning to purchase their own properties in their places of destination.

Migrants live primarily in three areas with 47.5% in the urban-rural fringe zone, 31.5% in suburb villages and 21% in downtown areas. 64.4% of migrants live without individual bathing facilities, 50.7% have no personal kitchen, 45.4% have to share toilets with others and 28.9% have to share water faucets.

## **5. Social security.**

( 1 ) Over half of China's migrant population haven't subscribed to any social security scheme.

Of all the surveyed migrants, 43.8% has subscribed to at least one social security scheme in the place of destination while 56.2% have not subscribed to even one. Of the migrants who have subscribed to social security schemes, 22.5% have subscribed to at least three. Few migrants have subscribed to the Insurance & Housing Fund, namely endowment insurance, medical insurance,

---

<sup>①</sup> This survey only takes into account migrants working in cities when it comes to per capita household income of rural-urban migrants; only family members living in the places of destination and their expenditure in those places of destination are taken into account.