

Rural-urban migration in gender and development perspectives: a case of China

从性别和发展的视角看乡城流动

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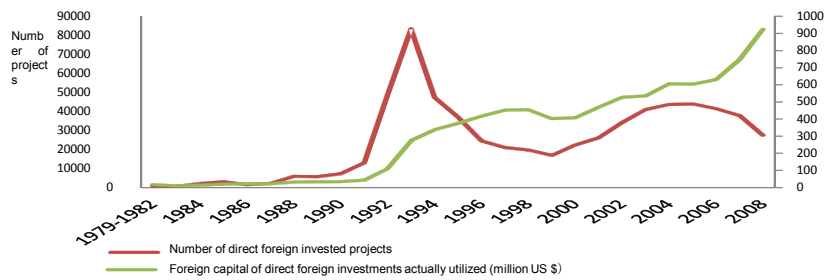
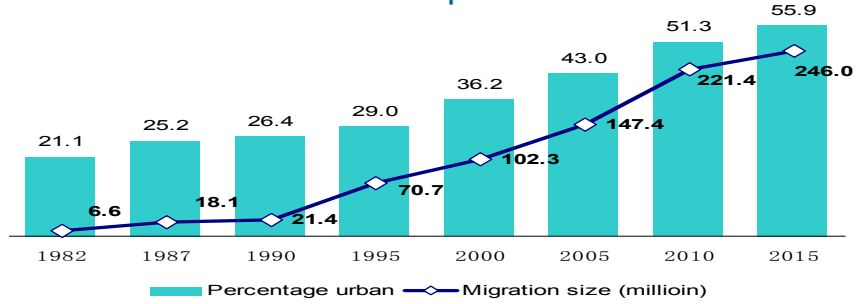
 IPLE 中国社会科学院 人口与劳动经济研究所
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Background: women's mobility in different periods

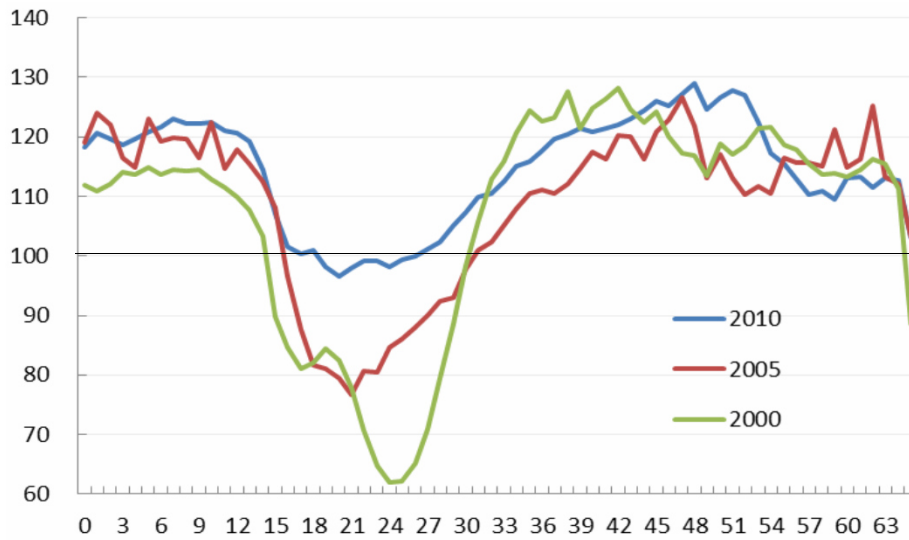
研究背景：不同时期的妇女流动

- 1950s-70s: administrative control of migration, women in China migrated mainly because of marriage or follow husband/family
大部分时期对流动限制，妇女流动主要是婚迁和随迁
- 1980s: control relaxed with requirement of temporary residence registration, increased single women migrate workers
对人口迁移流动的限制逐渐宽松，以单身农村妇女外出打工为主
- 1989-1990s: mainly managerial policies, but changed from discourage to encourage (after 1992), more married women joined labor migration, some with their children
人口流动政策以管理为主，从限制转向鼓励，“打工妹”的称呼不再适用（更多已婚妇女外出打工，有些带着子女）
- 21st century: more social policies address discrimination elimination and equal public service (26 state issued documents in 10 years)
更多政策强调消除歧视和公共服务均等化
- Women make more than 40% share of labor migrants in the last decade
21世纪以来妇女占流动劳动力的40%以上

Background: migration, urbanization, and economic development

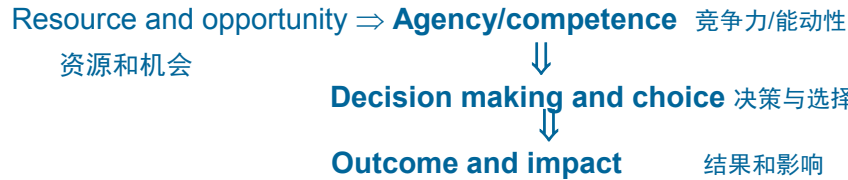


Background: changes in sex ratio of migrants 背景：流动人口性别构成的变化



Framework and indicators 研究框架与主要指标

- Framework:



- Indicators 指标

- Migration decision making, motivation of migration and return, satisfaction about current job 流动决策, 流动和返乡原因, 对工作满意度
- Employment, social welfare, marriage and family 就业, 社会保障, 家庭

- Focus: rural women migrants working in cities

研究对象: 在城市工作的农村户籍流动妇女

- Reference group: other sub-groups of women and migrant men

对照人群: 其他状态的妇女和流动男性

- Changes over time: compare different cohorts (women in their 20s, 30s, and 40s) 比较不同出生队列的妇女, 反映时代变迁

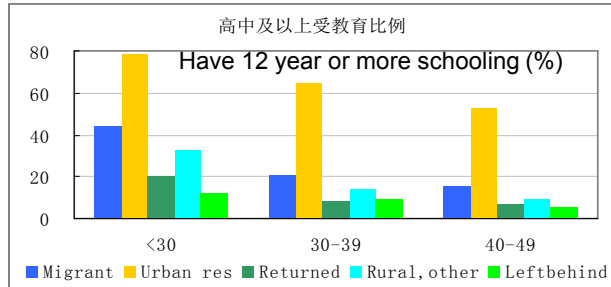
Data source 数据来源

- The Third Wave Survey on the Social Status of Women in China (Dec. 2010) 第三期中国妇女社会地位调查
 - National representative sample: 29698 (age 18-64, women 51.6 %)
 - Additional sample: migrants in 43 urban districts of 36 cities (in 18 provinces/municipalities) by purposive quota sampling method; the age structure of migrants by sex is consistent with that of 2010 census 在18省中的36市进行流动人口补充抽样: 流动样本的年龄性别结构与2010年普查一致
 - Additional questionnaire for respondents related to migration: (1) current rural-urban migrants; (2) returned migrants in rural; and (3) rural residents whose spouse migrated 受流动影响附加问卷调查对象: 乡城流动者, 曾经流动已返乡者, 配偶流动的农村居民
 - Total sample related to migration: 9422 men and women 与流动相关总样本
- Other migration related surveys since 2000 其他相关调查结果
- Publications of related studies 现有研究成果

Opportunity and choice 机会与选择

- The selectivity of migration: more migrant women had senior high or higher education than other rural women 教育因素

Women in different groups: migrants, urban non-migrant residents, returned migrants in rural, never migrated in rural, husband migrated women in rural



- Migration decision making: more than 90% women made the decision by her self, but a lower percentage for older women 流动决策: 90%以上妇女“完全”或“基本”可以自己做主, 40-49岁自主比例最低
- More women (relative to men) migrated for reasons related to individual development rather than make money 其他研究发现, 相对男性而言, 更多女性为个人发展外出打工

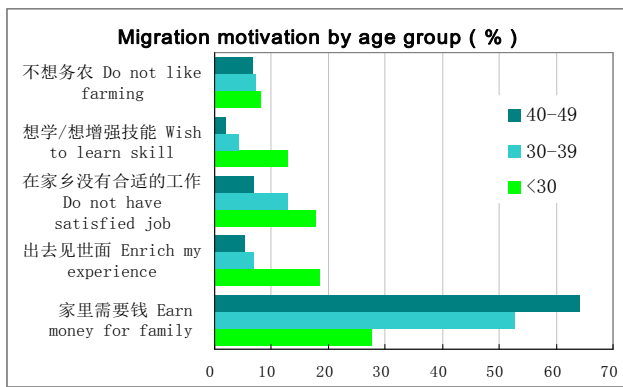
Why do women migrate? 妇女外出动因

- Percentage of women migrate for work has been increasing in a decade: 59.9%(2000), 67.0%(2005), 69.7% (2010) of inter-provincial migrate women (from pop. census or inter-census survey)

普查结果: 逐渐有更多妇女因经济原因跨省流动

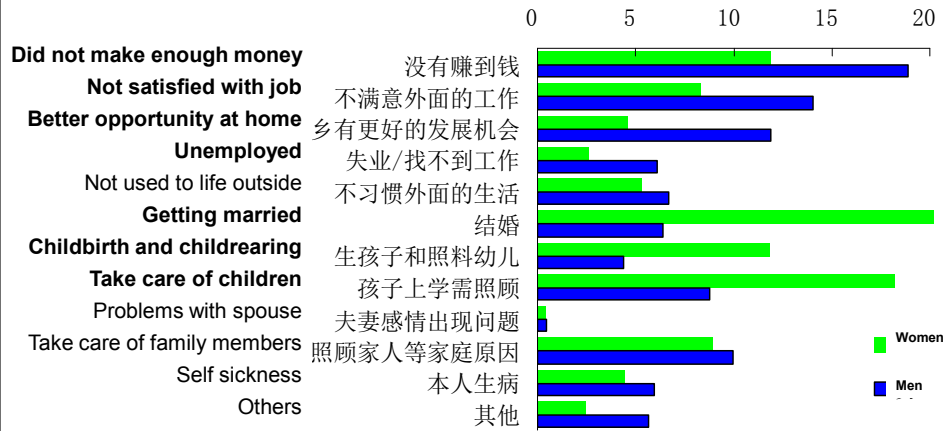
Migration motivation of the last trip (2010 survey, 76.5% in their first trip)

2010年妇女社会地位调查: 有流动经历妇女的最近一次外出原因



Different reasons for returning home 不同的返乡原因

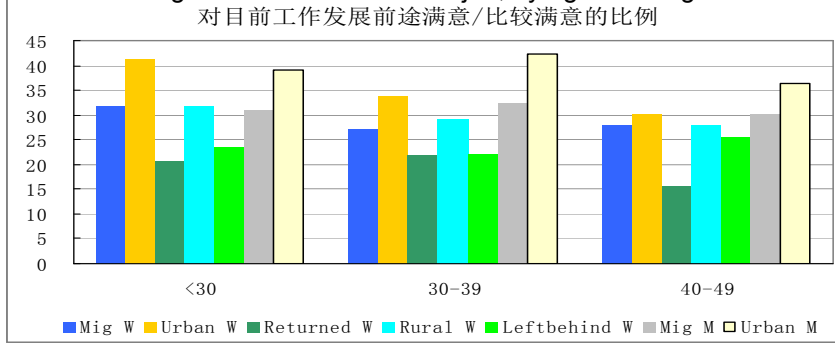
- No significant difference between men and women migrants about their future plan (47% expected settling in city) 未来打算：无男女差别
- A significant gender gap in reasons for returning home in the last trip 返乡原因存在显著男女差别



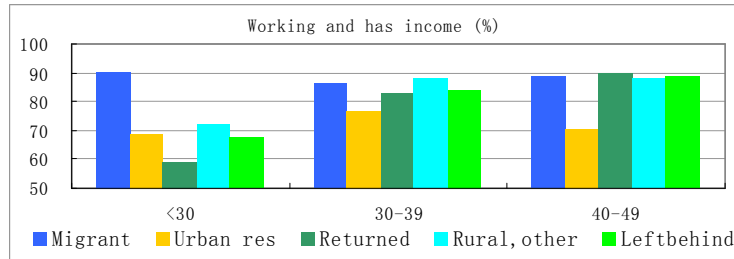
Opportunity and choice: the current job 当前工作

- Among women migrants who have a job, 44.8% find the job by self, 29.8% introduce/recommended by friend/relative 多数妇女的求职途径为自己应聘和亲友介绍
- Personal feeling about current job regarding career development differ by different groups (assumption: those who do not satisfied would shift to a "better" one if capable) 对工作不满意而又未能转换工作，间接反映了缺乏竞争优势或选择的主动性

Percentage Satisfied with current job, by age and migration status



Outcome/impact: labor participation 结果/影响: 劳动参与

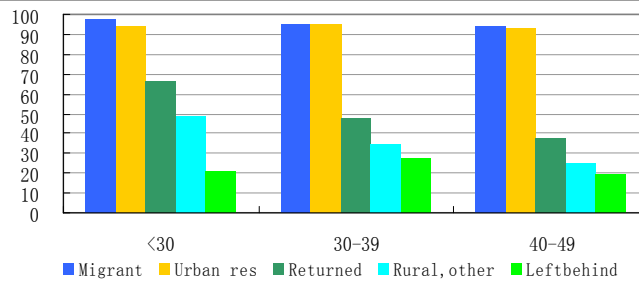


从事有收入工作的比例

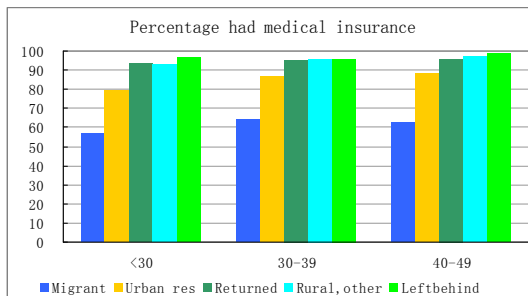
Non-agriculture work with an income among working women

Although more returned migrants under age 30 work in non-agriculture sector, 46.5% of them plan to go out work again

30岁以下返乡妇女特点



Outcome/impact: social insurance 社会保障

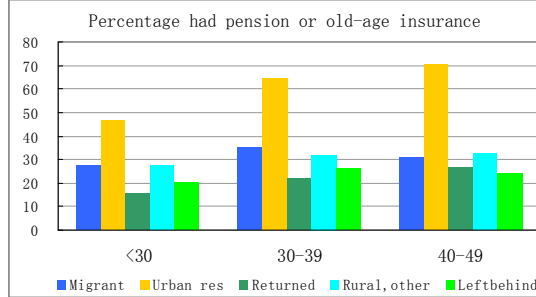


- A significant improvement (for example, compare to a survey result among rural women migrants in Beijing and Chengdu in 2005: only 9% had medical insurance)

社会医疗保障的明显改善和差距

- Although there have been improvement in recent years, old-age insurance coverage remains to be a problem in rural and among migrants

养老保障问题最大 (与城市差距)

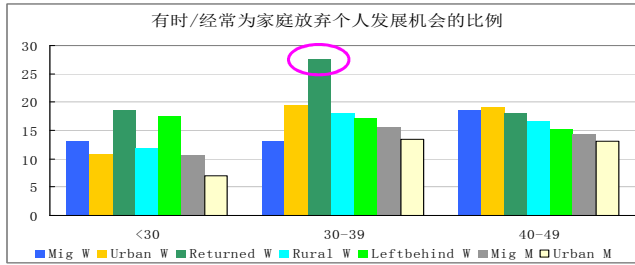


Outcome/impact: marriage and childbearing 婚姻与生育

- Comments about migration experience: increase family income, improve housing condition (in hometown) and benefit children's education 流动对家庭的影响（主观评价）：增加收入和有利于子女教育
- More choice when looking for a boyfriend: more than 20% married migrants found their husband in their migration trip, 40.1% for women migrants age 30 and younger 扩大了流动女性的择偶圈
- Migration delayed marriage age of men and women 流动推迟了男女婚龄
- Migrants have lower fertility and prefer to have less children (compare to their counterparts in origin) 流动减少了期望和实际生育的子女数量
- They sometimes were caught between work and family demand

Sometimes/often give up opportunity for family reasons

有时会陷于家庭和工作必选其一的困境

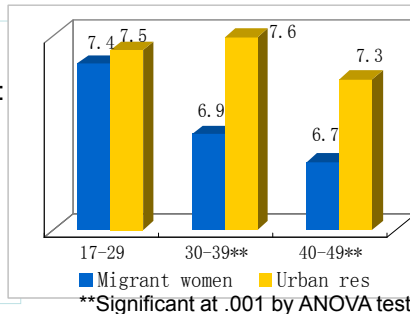


Impact: opinions on gender equality 男女平等价值观

- Most migrant women are aware of gender discrimination in employment or promotion and equal pay, and 流动妇女对工作场所的性别歧视有更高意识（相对男性而言）
- Almost all agree that men should also do house chore, but 绝大多数认为男性影响分担家务劳动
- Nearly half of them agree with traditional gender role in family 不过除了30岁以下流动妇女，对于家庭中的传统性别角色有更高认同（与城市同龄妇女相比）
 - More young migrant women disagree with traditional gender roles in family, much similar with urban young women
 - Migration experience is not correlated to gender equality opinions about family role

Opinion about gender roles in family

Higher score means more disagree with:
 (1)men mainly take social responsibility and women take family responsibility,
 (2)husband is mainly responsible for support family by making income,
 (3)husband's career is more important than wife's



Summary and discussion

- The impact of migration: equal opportunities to men and women brought by opening up and social-economic development — “social experiment” 中国的改革开放为农村妇女提供了机会：“社会实验”
 - First time in history, rural women migrate by self decision, not only a follower 有史以来妇女可以自主迁移流动，而不是“随迁”
 - More positive impacts on women’s individual development and to their family, but negative impact and problems remain 流动影响以积极为主，但也有负面
 - Changes brought by migrate out and non-agriculture employment 流动带来变化
- The negative factors caused mainly by 主要的负面影响源于
 - Institutional constrain, public system reform lagged behind 制度限制
 - women’s traditional role in family not easy to change, difficult in change opinion (“moving patriarchy”) 妇女在家庭中的传统角色并未随流动改变“移动的父权”
- Future trend 未来趋势：新型城镇化的推动和新生代“农民工”的特点
 - Development goals by 2020 in national new strategy of urbanization
 - New generation of “migrants” in a new era: better educated, never worked in farm, high competence, more aware of their rights,

Thank you
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