



a portrait of the floating population in China

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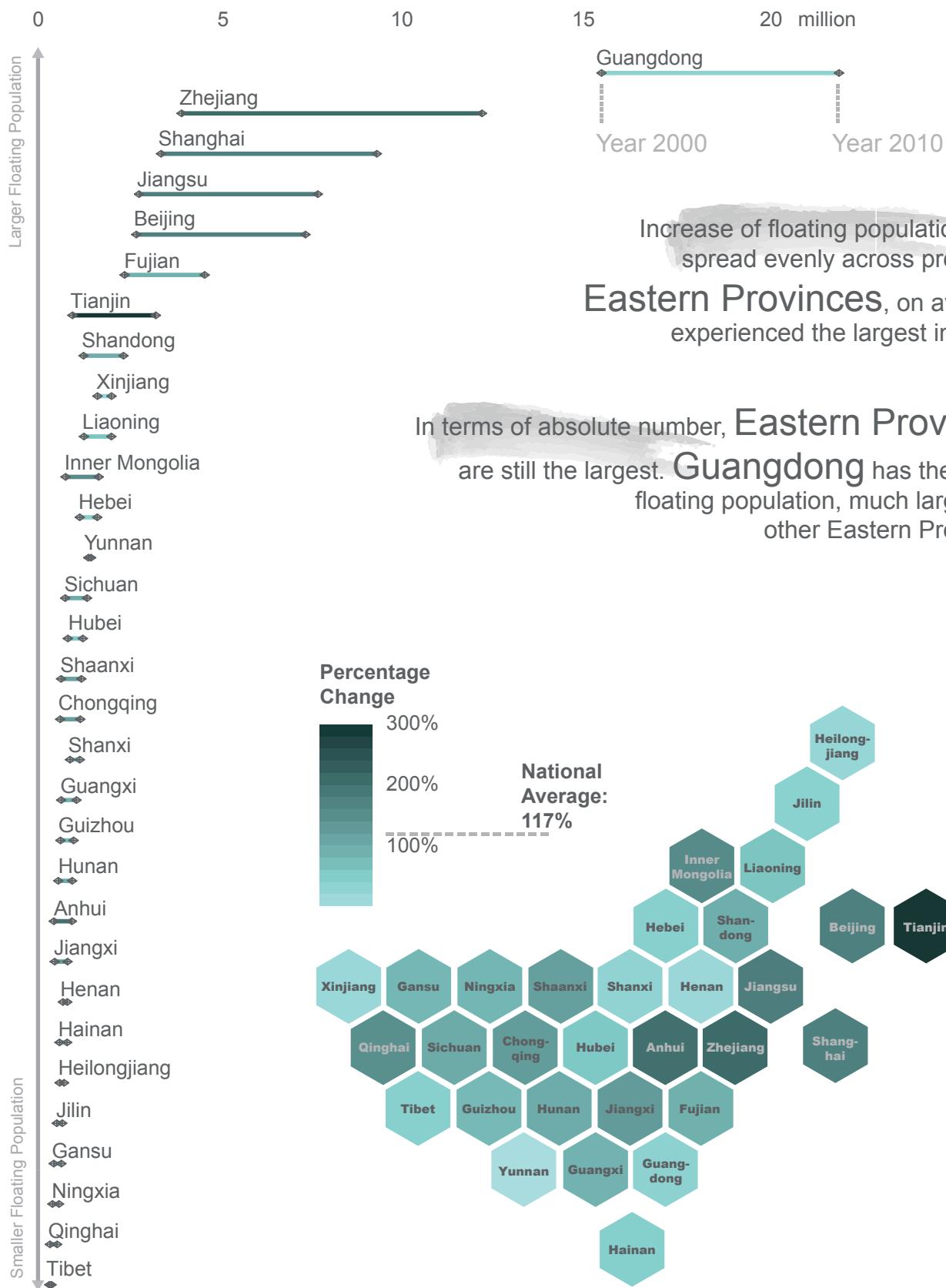
After Reform and Open Up in China, geographic mobility increased greatly. However, Hukou (household registration) system, which separates people with different origins, makes domestic migrants essentially "aliens" in their own country - they are treated differently like "outsiders" from locals.

Who are they? How are they doing?  
What are they experiencing?  
And in general, what is their life like?

These are the questions this project is trying to answer. It might act only as a peephole on the heavy door, but hopefully the door will be removed someday and there will be no "insiders" or "outsiders".

# OVERVIEW

## SIZE OF FLOATING POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE: COMPARISON OF 2000 AND 2010

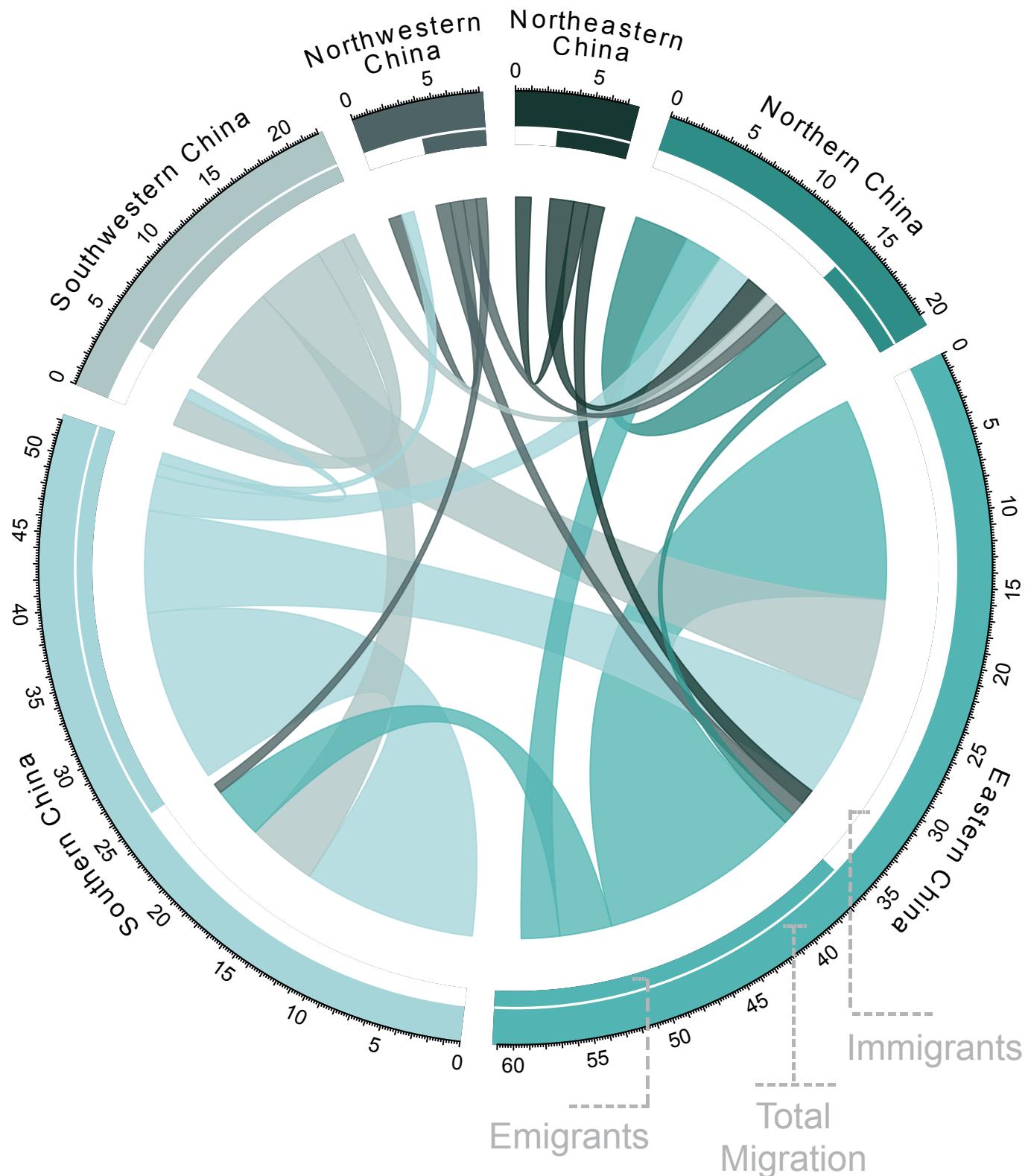


Source: 2000 & 2010 Census

# ORIGINS & DESTINATIONS

MAJOR INTER-PROVINCE MIGRATION BY REGION (IN MILLIONS)

Most inter-province migration flows happen **within region**,  
but this is less so with less developed regions,  
like **Southwestern and Northwestern China**.



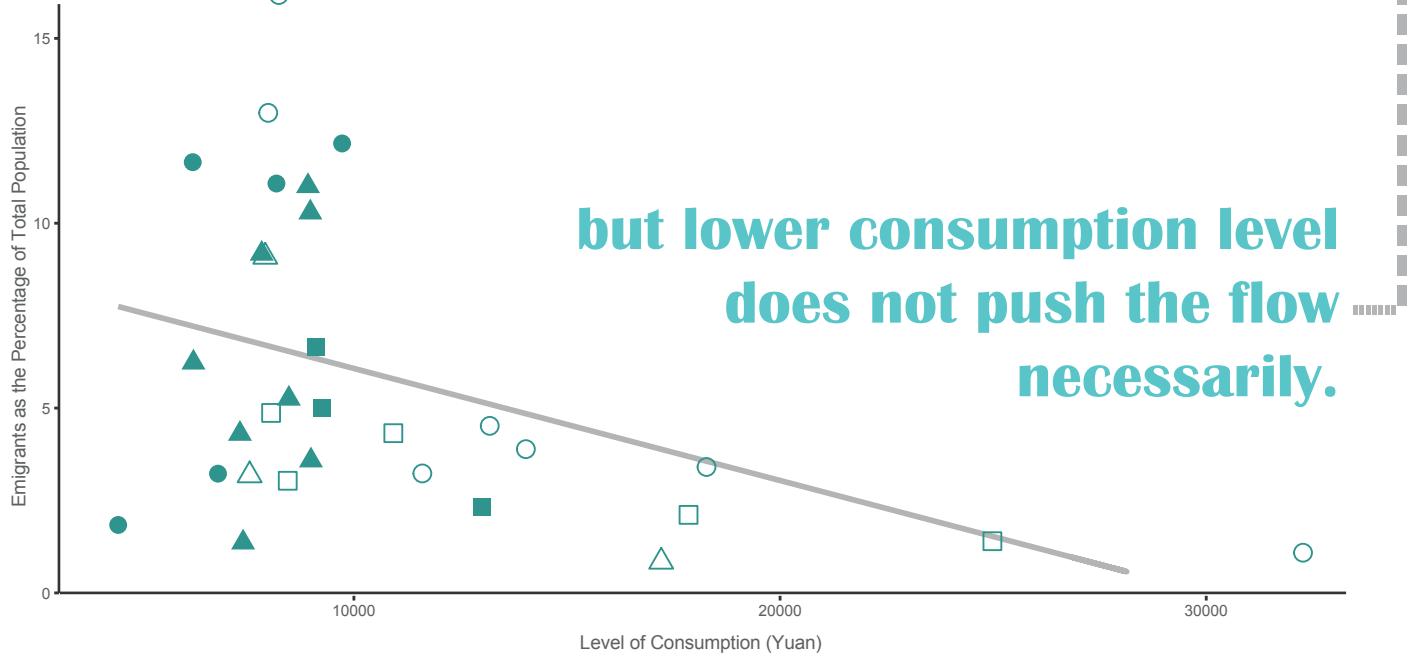
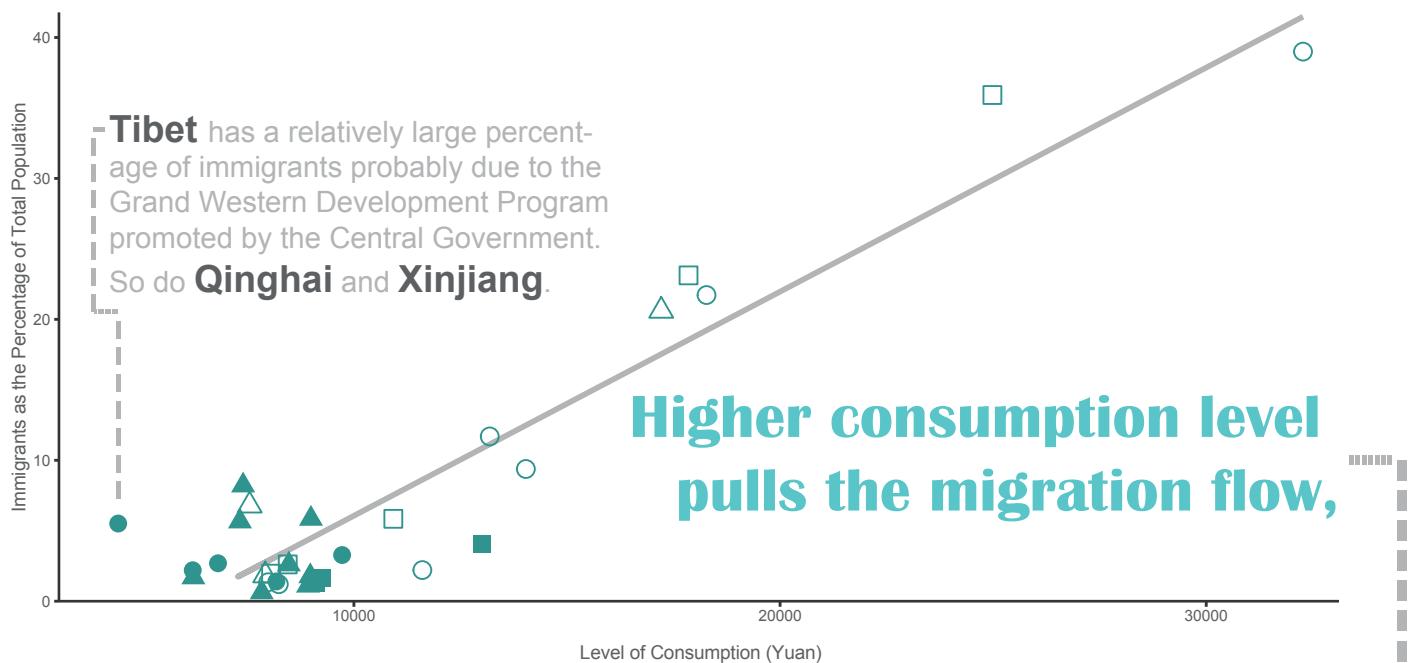
Source: 2010 Census

Notes: Minor migration flows are omitted.

# IN & OUT

CONSUMPTION LEVEL AND PERSONTAGES OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS

□ Northern China    ○ Eastern China    △ Southern China  
■ Northeastern China    ● Southwestern China    ▲ Northwestern China

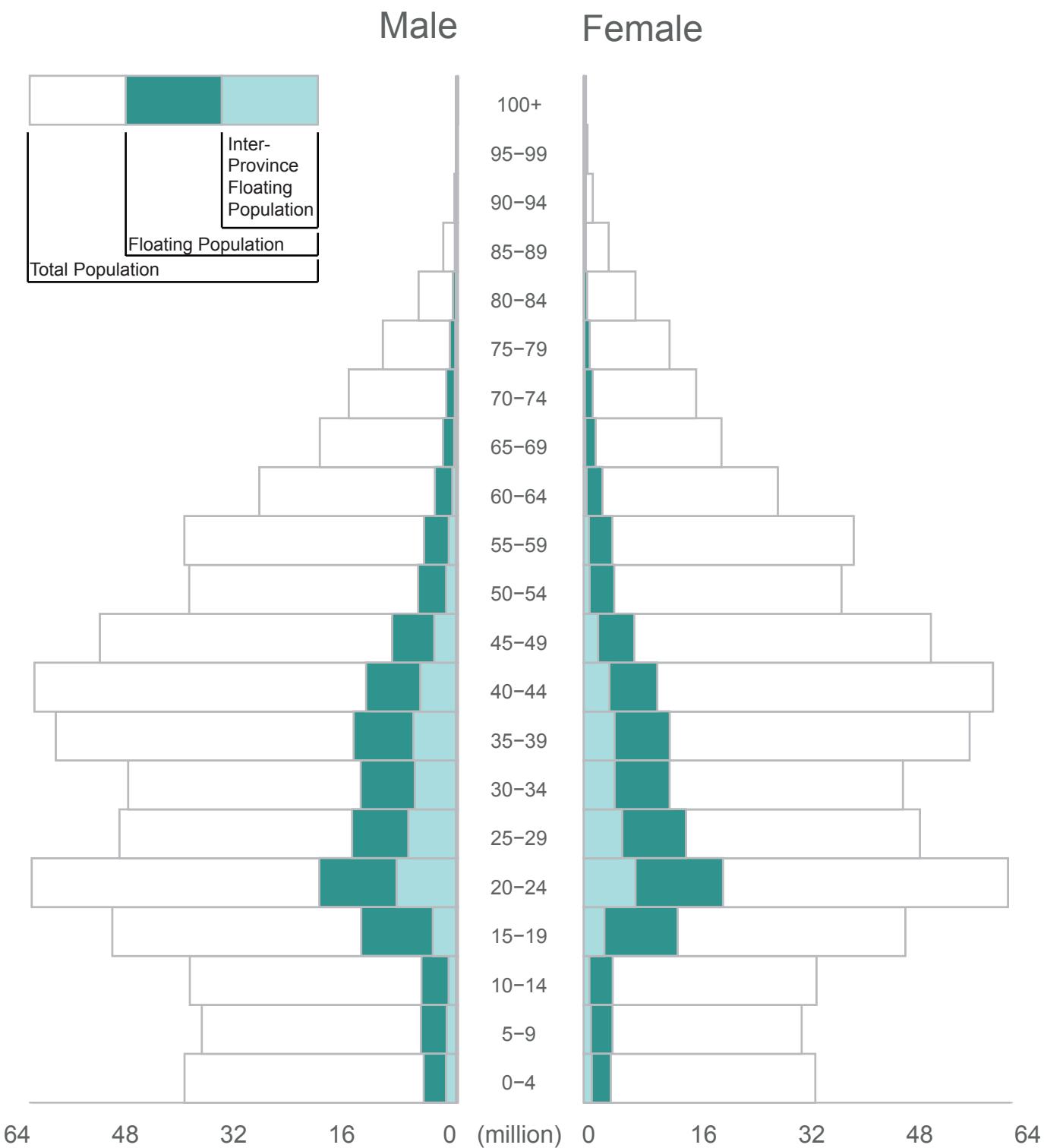


Source: 2010 Census & National Bureau of Statistics of China



# DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION PYRAMID OF TOTAL POPULATION, FLOATING POPULATION AND INTER-PROVINCE FLOATING POPULATION



Source: 2010 Census

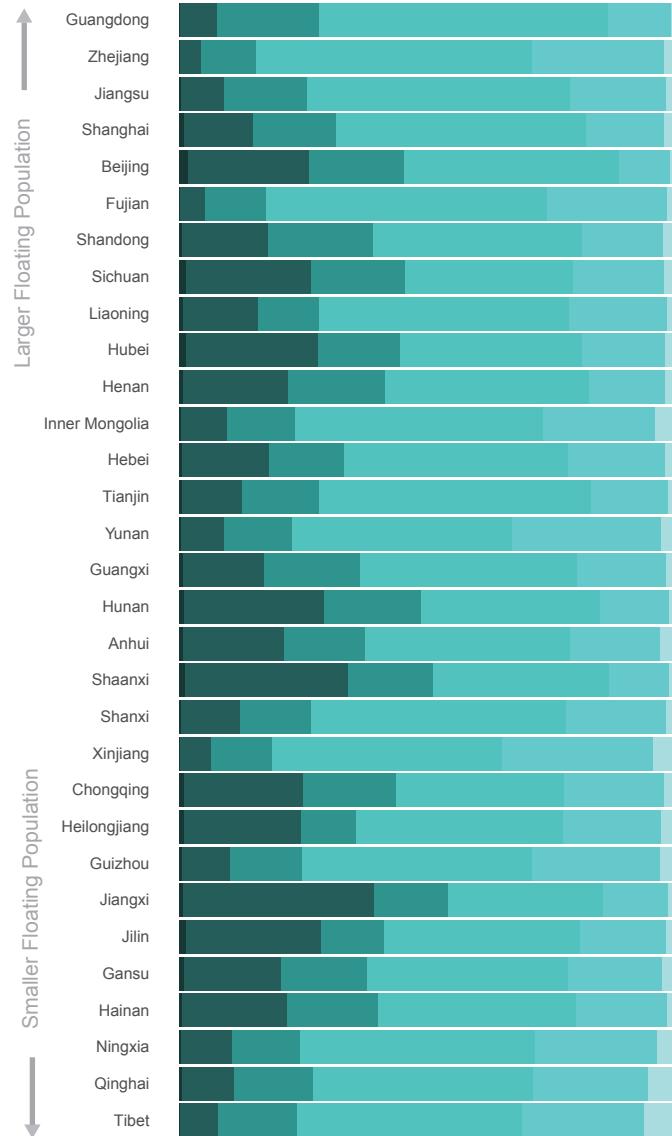
# EDUCATION

## EDUCATION LEVELS OF INTER- AND INTRA-PROVINCE FLOATING POPULATION

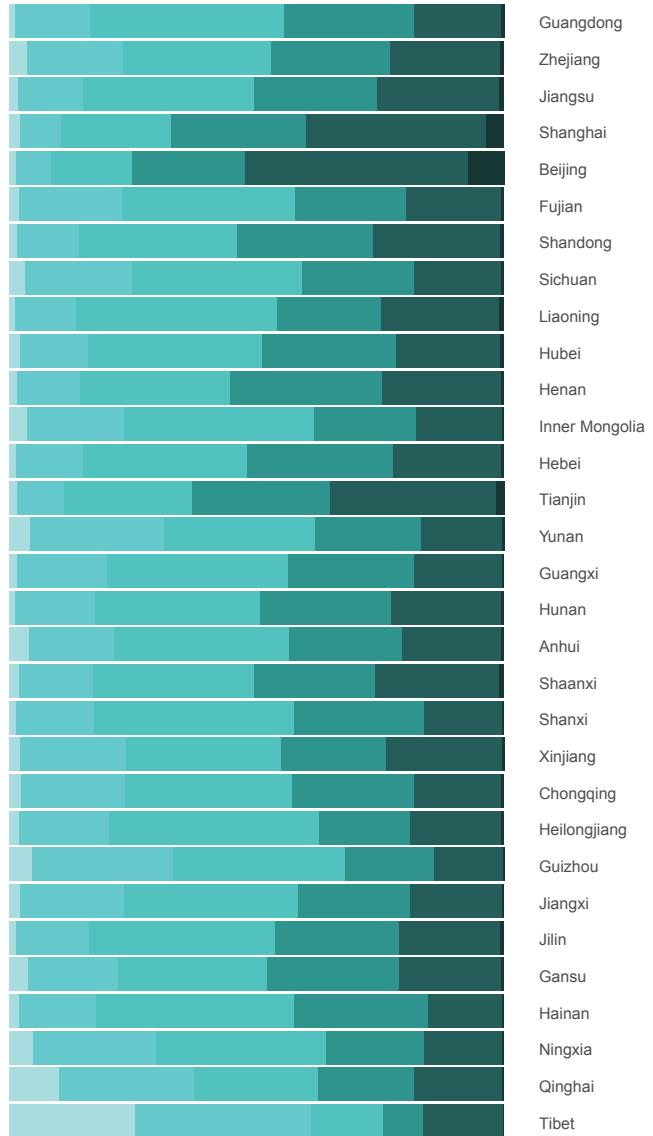
Beijing and Shanghai attract the most well education floating population from other provinces, probably because of their concentration of universities.



### Inter-Province

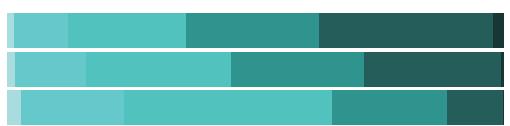
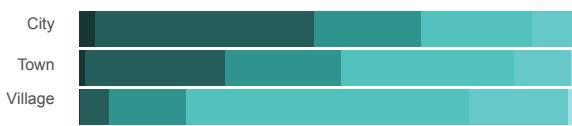


### Intra-Province



Province of Residence

Level of Residence

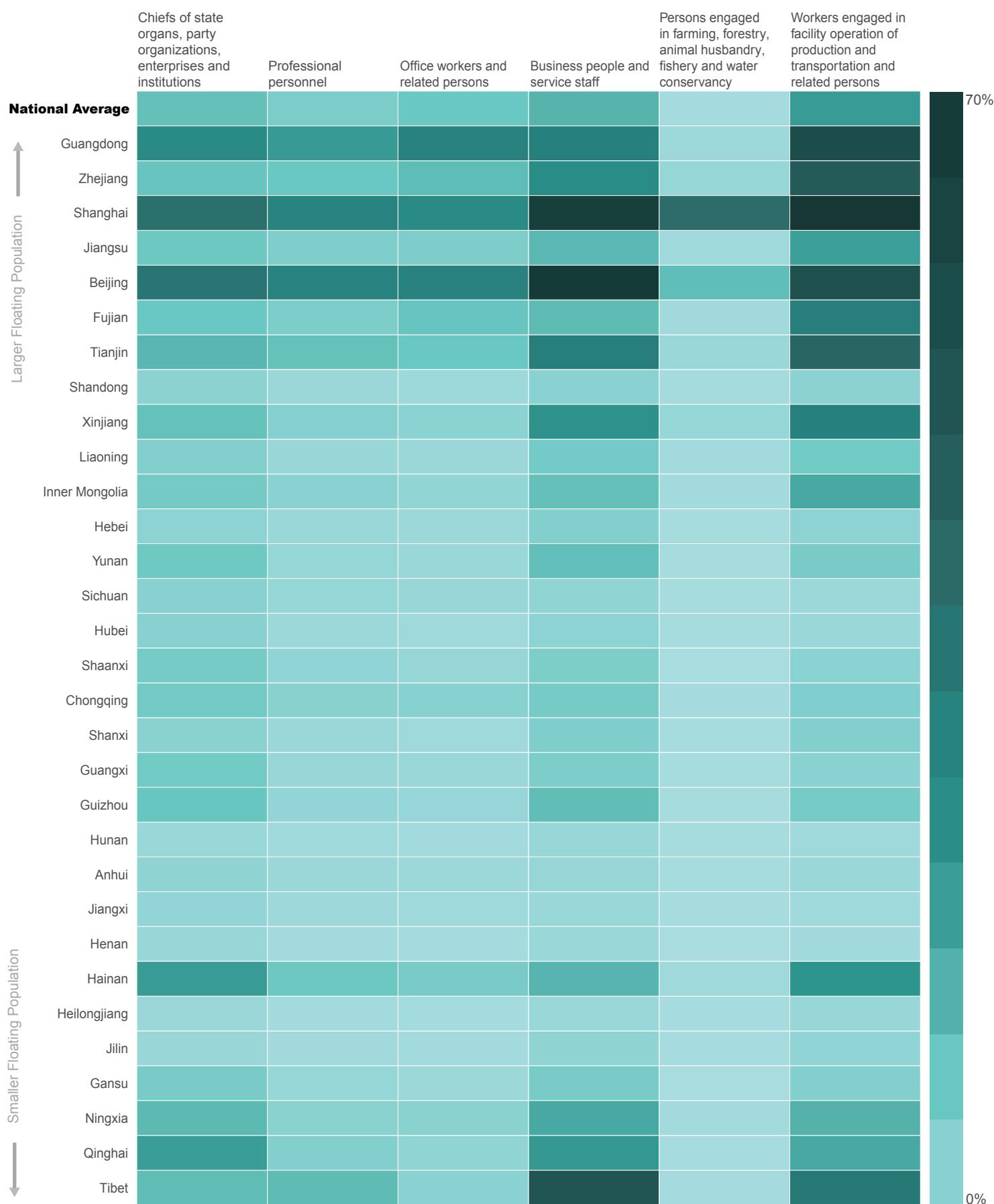


Source: 2010 Census

Notes: "Some college" includes both three-year college education (*zhuanke*) and four-year university education (*benke*); "village" includes both residents in villages and residents in rural areas of towns.

# OCCUPATION

PROPORTION OF INTER-PROVINCE FLOATING POPULATION IN EACH SECTOR BY PROVINCE

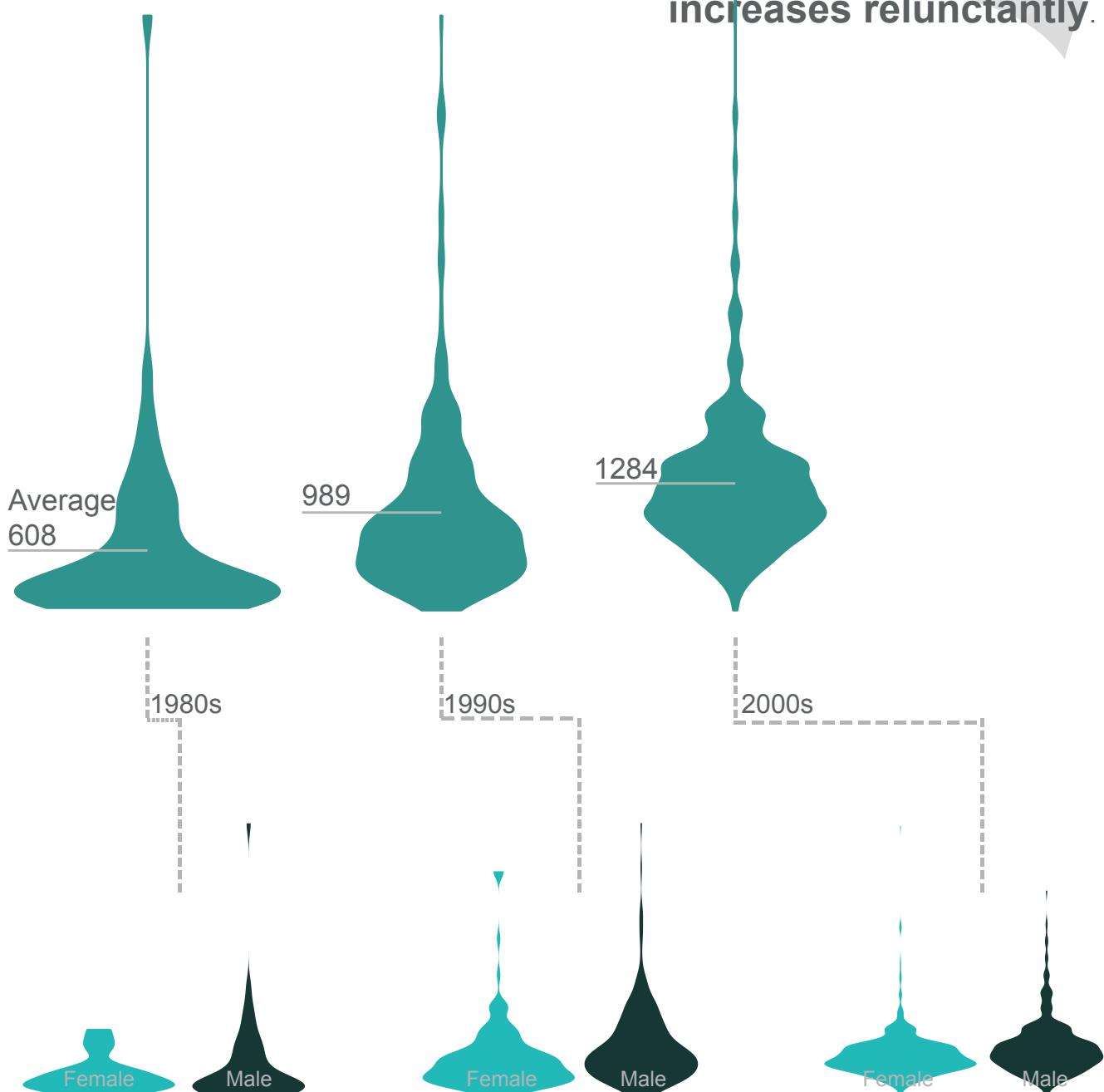


Source: 2010 Census

# SALARY

SALARY OF MIGRANT WORKERS' FIRST JOB OVER TIME (NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

The population with the lowest salary is shrinking quickly; however, **the population with higher salary increases reluctantly.**

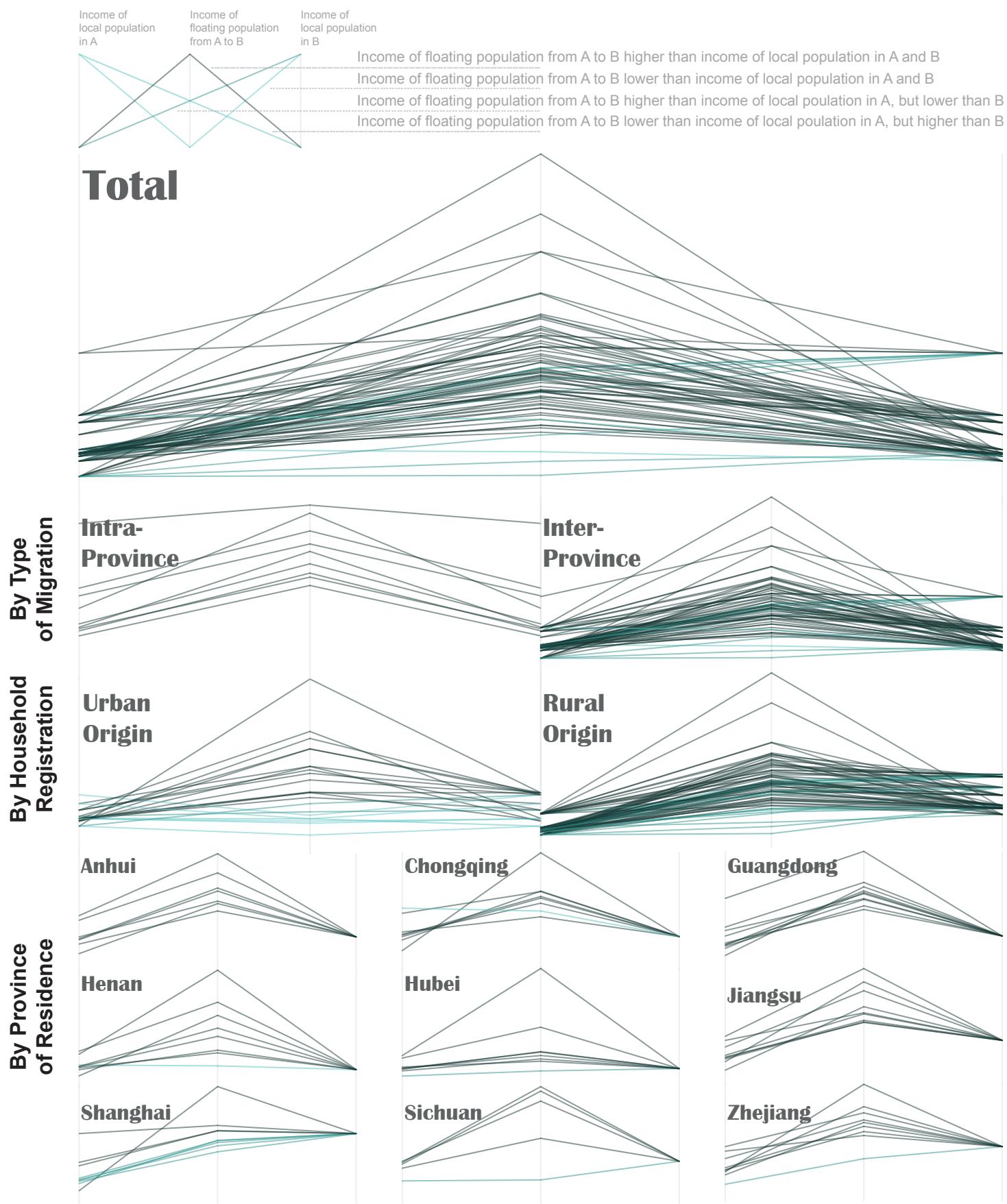


Source: Rural Migrant Worker Survey 2009

Note: This sample only include migrant workers with an Associate's Degree at most in Guangdong province.

# INCOME

## MONTHLY INCOME COMPARISON BETWEEN FLOATING POPULATION AND LOCAL POPULATION

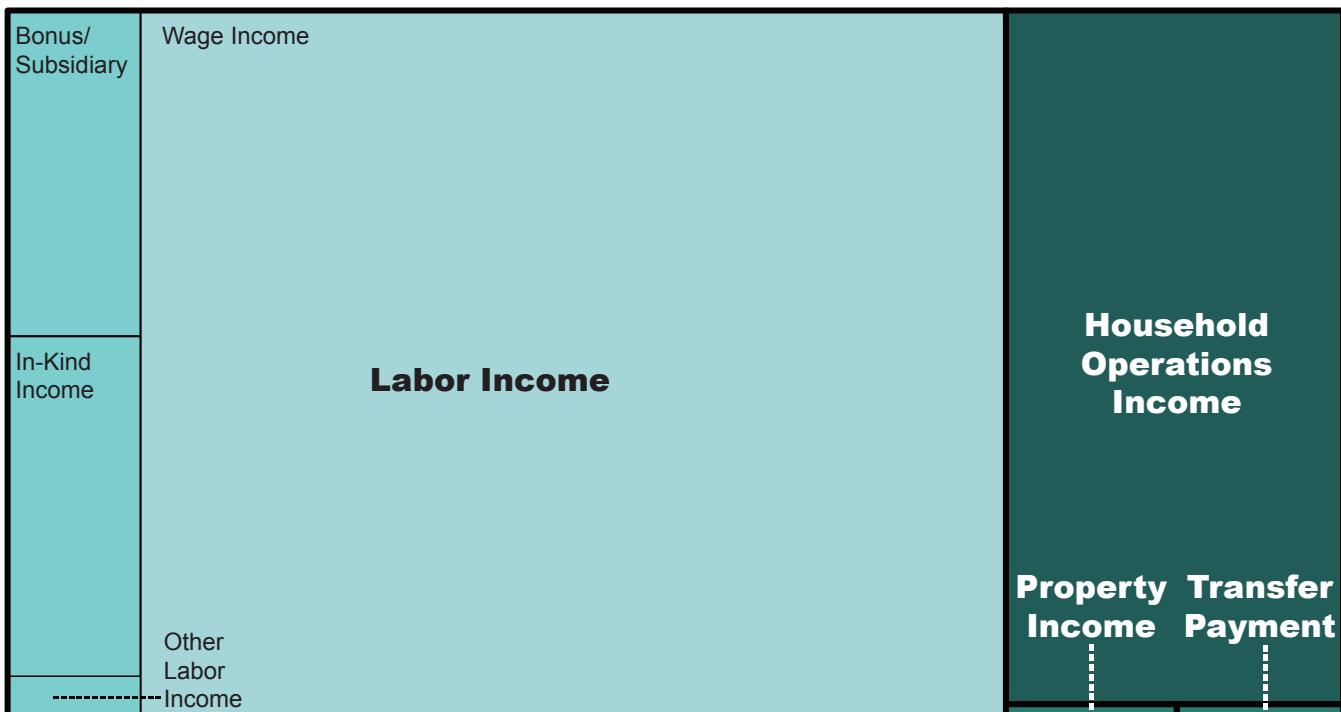


Source: Chinese Household Income Project 2008

Notes: "Floating population" is defined by city-level inconsistency of household registration and residence (or county-level inconsistency in the cases of municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government).

# CONSUMPTION

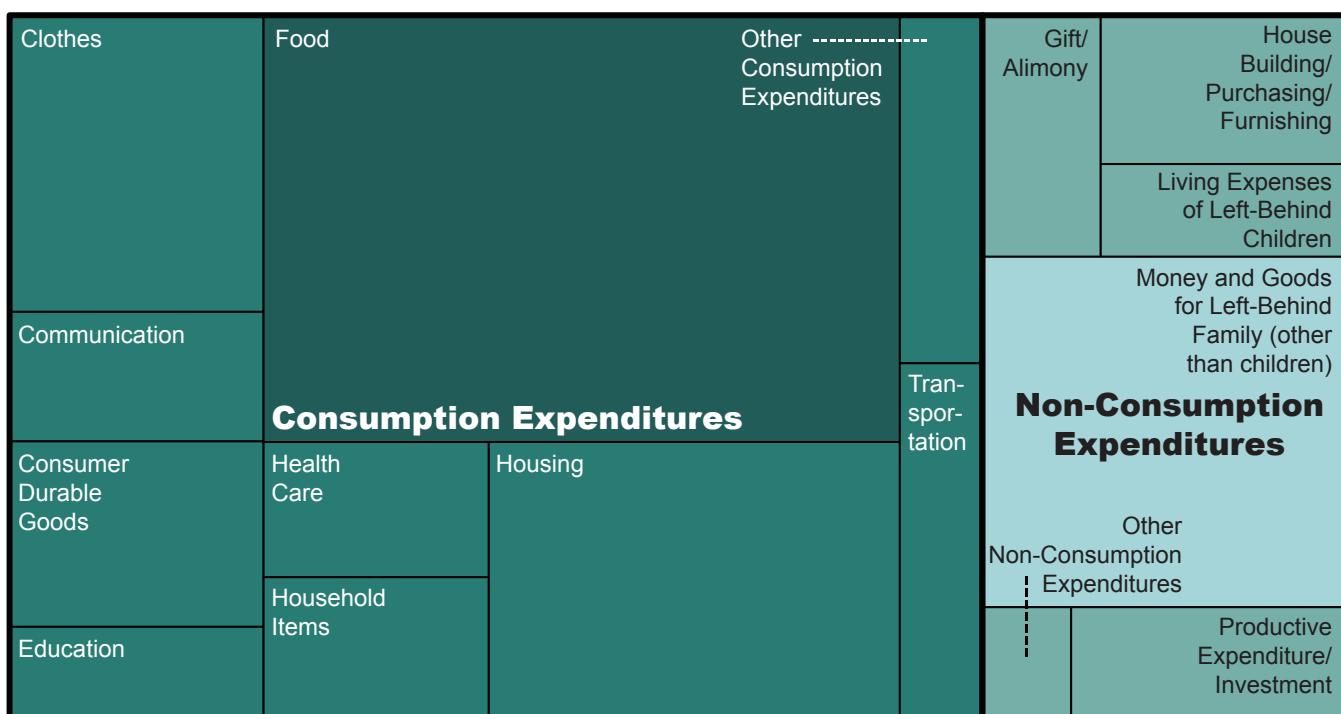
AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR MIGRANT FAMILIES



## Savings

In 2008, average total income is ¥29174.3 and average total expenditure is ¥26482.7.

What is left is **¥2691.6**, about **\$414** ( $\$1 \approx ¥6.5$ ).

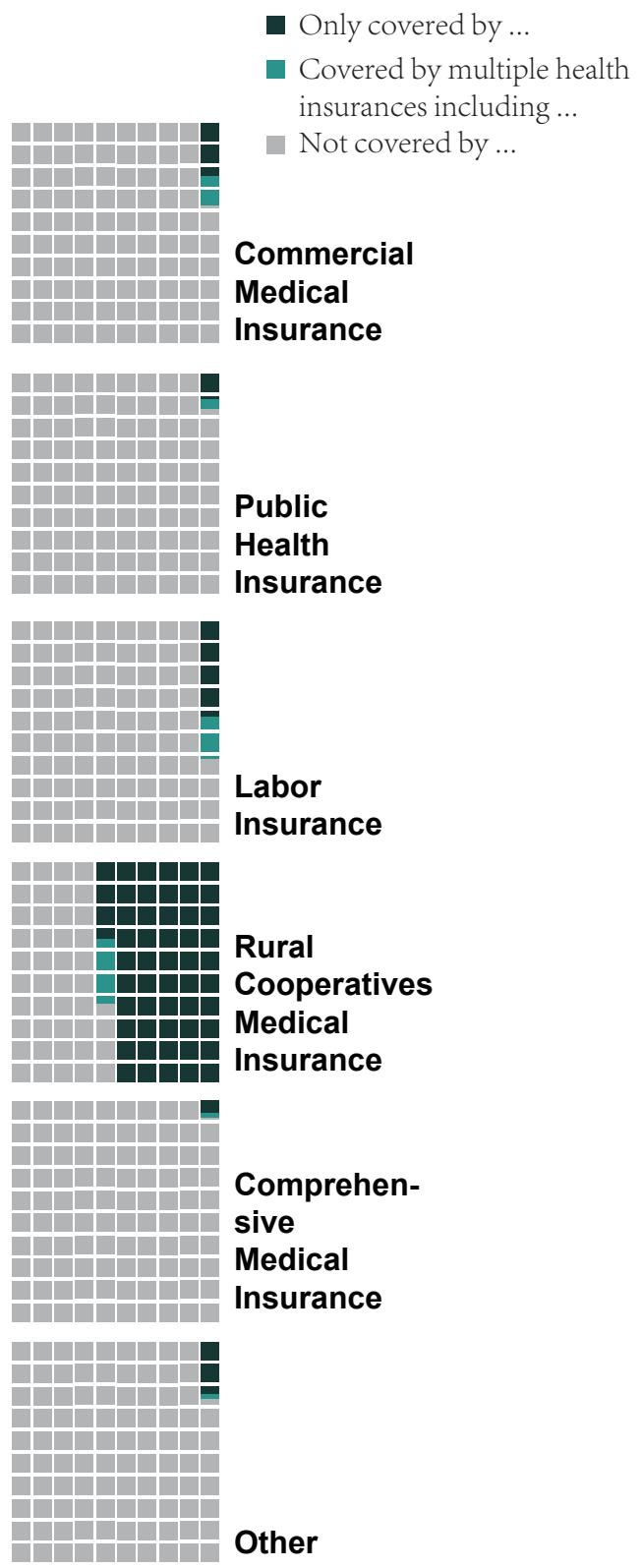


Source: Chinese Household Income Project 2008

# HEALTH INSURANCE

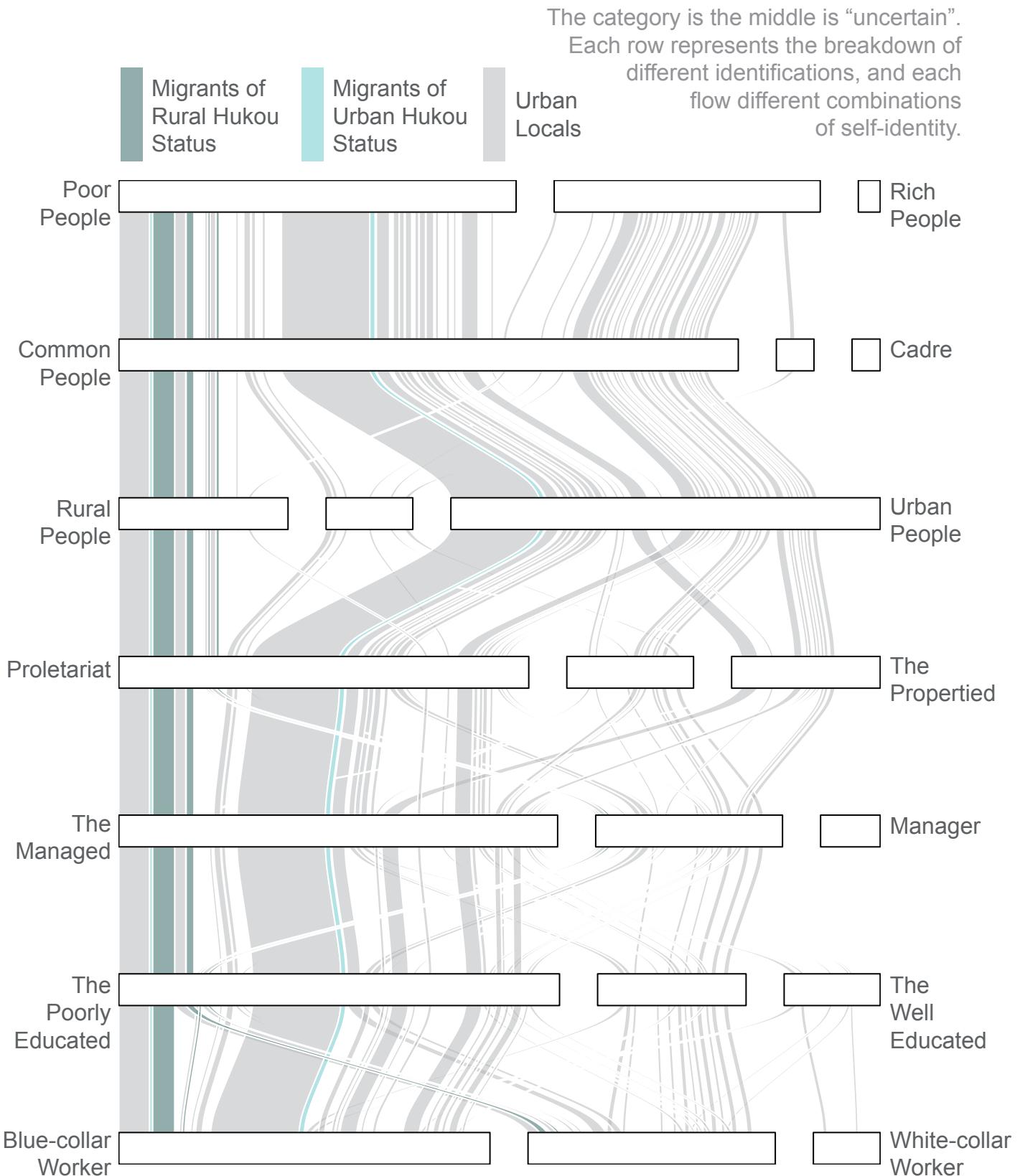
RURAL-TO-URBAN FLOATING MIGRANTS WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

## Reasons for Not Having Any Health Insurance



# SELF-IDENTIFICATION

SELF-IDENTIFICATION BY MIGRATION STATUS AND HUKOU STATUS



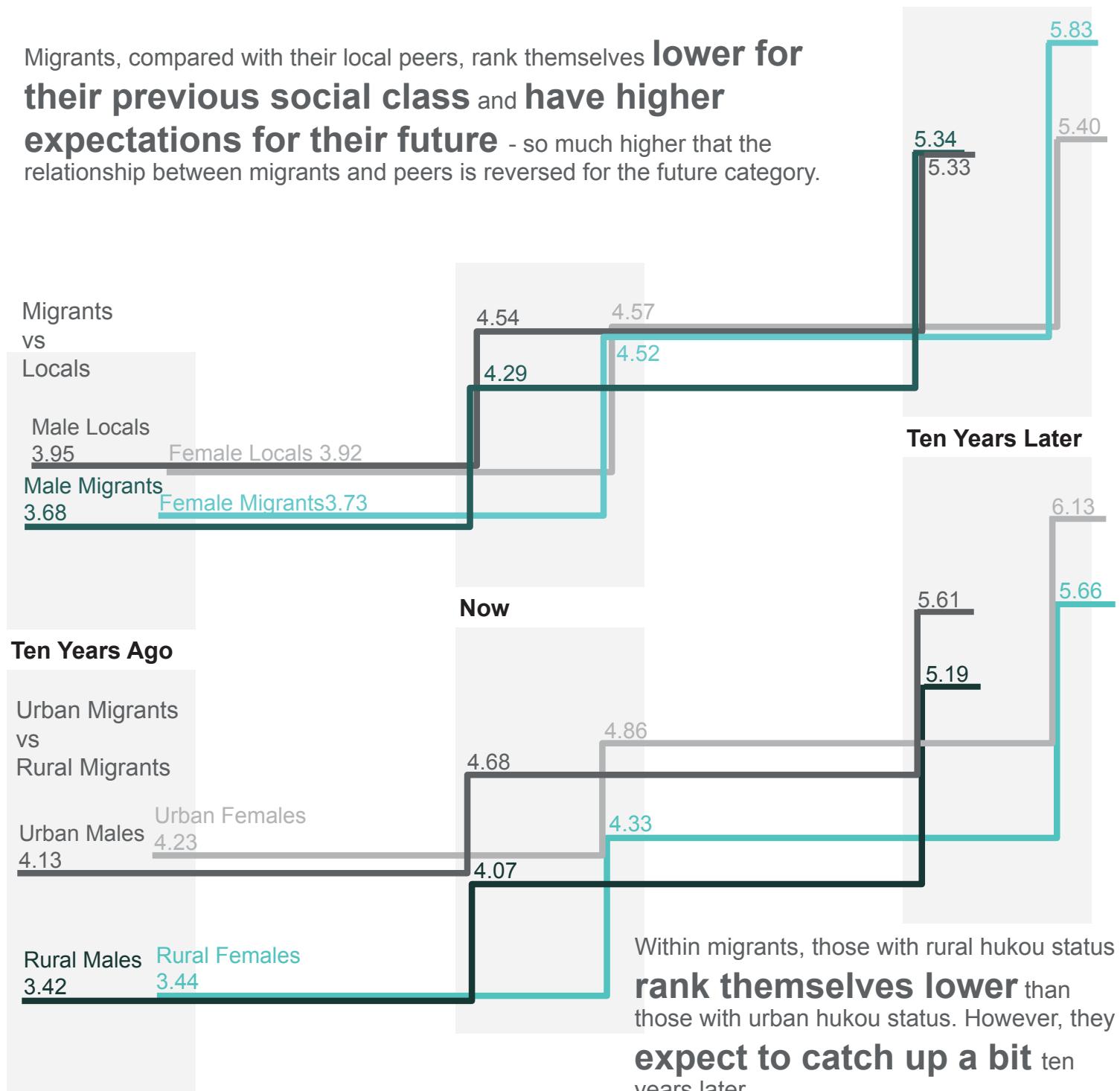
Source: China General Social Survey 2013  
Notes: Some uncommon combinations are omitted.

# SOCIAL CLASS

SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL CLASS FOR TEN YEARS AGO, NOW, AND TEN YEARS LATER

Respondents were asked to rank their social class on a 10-point scale - 10 being belonging to the highest social class and 1 the lowest.

Migrants, compared with their local peers, rank themselves **lower for their previous social class** and **have higher expectations for their future** - so much higher that the relationship between migrants and peers is reversed for the future category.



# LEFT-BEHIND CHILDREN

## LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF LEFT-BEHIND CHILDREN BY AGE

Although left-behind children that live alone account for only **3.37%** of all these children, because there are **61 million** left-behind children, **2 million** of them live by themselves.

