1Personal Background. Academic training so far

To start with, I would like to briefly introduce

2 An Outline of Research

1)Historical contexts of the underway internal migration in China

The internal migration in China has a long history along with the dynastic change of the country. Historically, the factors motivating migration usually contain wars, famine, military service, official assignment, engagement in business, or study tours. Yet in terms of the migration scale, these population mobility events are incomparable to the one that is going on today. It is estimated that 247 million population left their original registered place and moved to somewhere else in the year of 2015 [1]. Such huge size of internal migration in modern China is unprecedented in human history. It has profound influence not only on every aspect of the Chinese society, but also on the economy of the whole world.

The mass internal migration in China only happened after the rigorous command economy time. Following the model of the Soviet Union, the term “command” suggests the state largely controls everything with absolute authority. In the early decades after the establishment of the People’s Republic of China, the young country tried to build a socialist social order. Part of the endeavors was embodied by the establishment of the Hukou system. The Hukou system is a way to get people registered in a certain place, and it has its root from

Since the far-reaching economic reform took place in 1978, China’s economy has been growing at an astonishing speed. In this reform stage, China adopted the tactic “socialism with Chinese characteristics”, wherein some form of planning was put into place to control the anarchy of capitalist markets in preparing the blueprints for a socialist society ([2]P81). By putting forward the view that China was in the primary stage of socialism, the “Sinification” of Marxism at this period was aimed at opening a new era of development and achieving modernization ([4]). Naughton (2007) argues that China is experiencing two far-rom-complete transitions now. One is the “transition away from bureaucratic socialism and toward a market economy”, and the other is the industrialization process marked by “transformation from a rural to an urban society” ([3] p4).

2)The Hukou system and migration control policies

Crack down on

…

The economic reform starting from 1978 blazes the trail in the easing of migration policy.

…

Compared to other countries, the internal migration in China has many unique features that make it stand out from the rest of the world. Firstly, the migration is temporary, annually back-and-forth rather than long-time and permanent. Secondly, due to the special urban ladder in China, the magnets of migration concentrate in a few first-tier metropolises and provincial capitals. Huge amount of financial, medical, educational, and human resources pack at a few cities, making these places over-crowded yet the rest of the country under-developed. Both the two features are tightly linked to the two-sector economy in the pre-reform or the socialist period, in which cities were given priorities in all levels’ development plans and countryside was heavily exploited. Above the countryside, there is strict administrative hierarchy of cities that dominates the ration of national resources. In other words, in a succession from county level, prefectural level, provincial level, to the central level, cities get exponentially more priority. Despite the hierarchical imbalance, the prosperity of export-oriented economy at coastal urban areas draws a myriad of migrant workers. Hence the politically higher ranked cities and the vibrant coastal cities become the major migration destinations, and for many cases these two types coincide.

.…The complexity

3)Spatial pattern of migration/Age structure of the population/Core research question: age structure

Make contribution to…

The “population dividend” resulted from decline of birth and death rate of China plays a prominent role in this stunning growth process. Since 2008, the growth momentum has been continuously slowing down, which can be attributed to both the global economic crisis and the gradual fade-out of the population dividend. (Cai Fang’s book <http://ebookcentral.proquest.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/lib/washington/reader.action?docID=1611961>

)

In 1978 China introduced the One

4) Research gap and potential questions

3Plan

Time schedule; Data sources; methods

P55 vast population: labor-intensive sectors

[1]China. Guo jia ren kou he ji hua sheng yu wei yuan hui. Liu dong ren kou fu wu guan li si. (2016). *Zhongguo Liu Dong Ren Kou Fa Zhan Bao Gao.*

中国流动人口发展报告（东亚图书馆）

[2] Gregory, P., & Stuart, Robert C. (1981). *Soviet economic structure and performance* (2d ed.). New York: Harper & Row.

[3] Naughton, B. (2007). *The Chinese economy : Transitions and growth*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

[4] Choi, Y. (2011). The Evolution of “Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”: Its Elliptical Structure of Socialist Principles and China's Realities\*. *Pacific Focus,* *26*(3), 385-404.

2014户口和城市化改革？

Metropolitan area and gdp per capita