

Study on Spatial Distribution of Migrants with Different Education Levels in Shanghai

Ziqi Liu, Professor Bev Wilson, Professor Wei Zhu

Research Background

According to 2010 Shanghai population census, among the total population of 23.02 million, there're 8.98 million of migrants, making up 39% of the total.

Why migrants?

“Shanghai speed”
Social conflict and bias

Why education level?

Industry transformation and upgrade
Economic development

Why distribution?

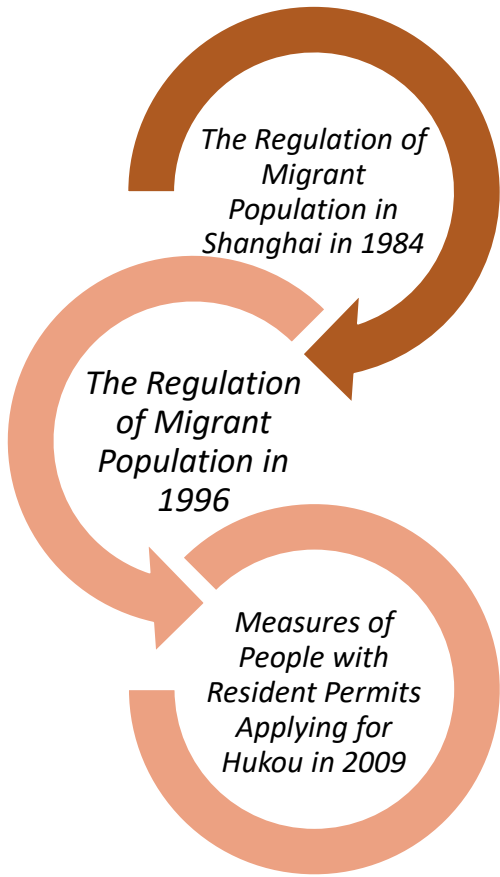
Infrastructure arrangement
utility allocation

How can the result contributes to planning?

Population prediction
Education investment



Household Registration Policy



First document outlining the legal framework for peasants and undocumented migrants living in Shanghai
First migration wave in 1980s

A comprehensive regulatory framework addressing birth control, housing rents, and the labor market as well as insurance;
More governmental departments involved in the administration of migrants, and a special group was set up to coordinate migrant issues

Resident permit and Shanghai Hukou
Regulation on Shanghai Residence Permit Management, 2013
Talent introduction plan

Housing Policy

| Housing Type | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Lilong Housing | New Estate for Workers (gongrenxincun) | Commercial Housing | Comfortable Housing Project (anjugongcheng) |
| 1900s to 1940s | 1950s to 1970s | after the 1980s | after the 1980s |
| Affordable and Welfare Housing | | | |
| Before 1999 | | After 1999 | |
| allocated apartment by working unit (danwei) or government | | Security housing Low rent housing | |
| Purchasing Restriction | | | |
| Local | | Migrant | |
| Higher down payment for second housing | | Married; Paid at least 60 months social security fund | |

Data and Study Area

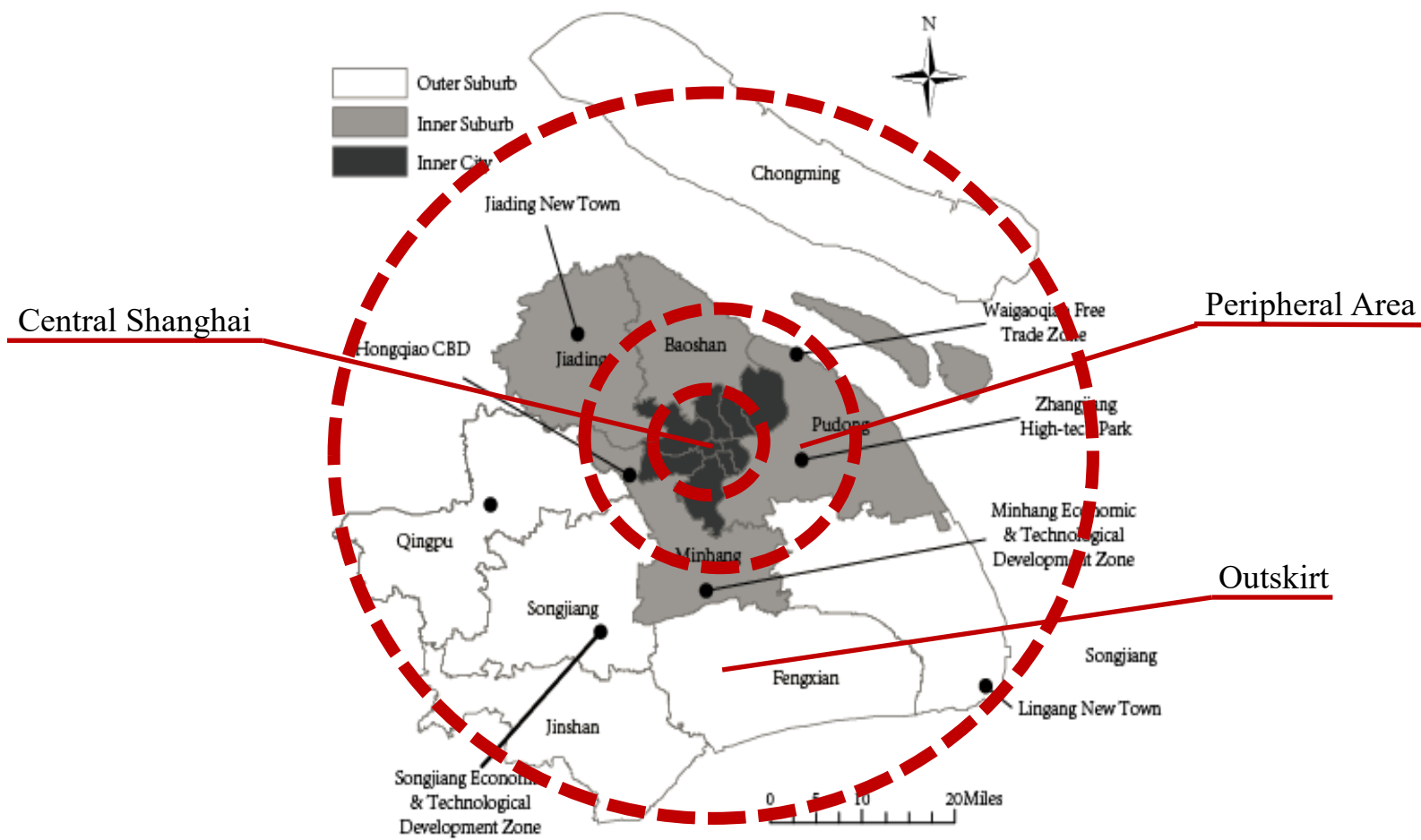
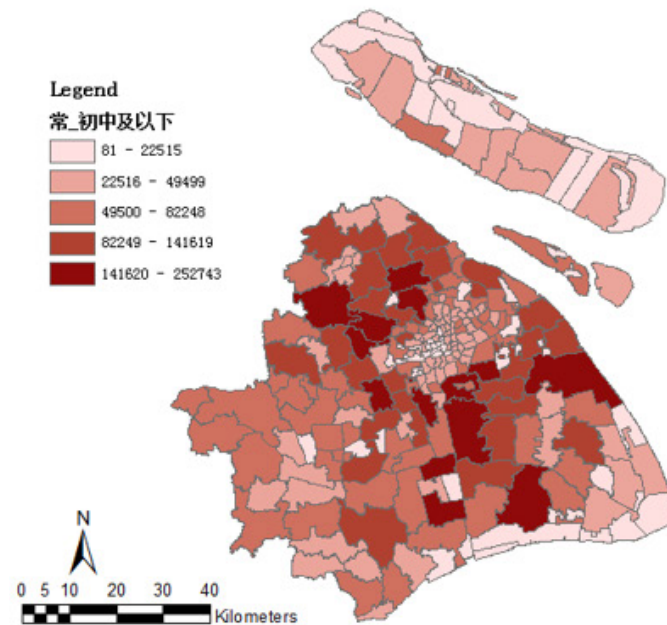


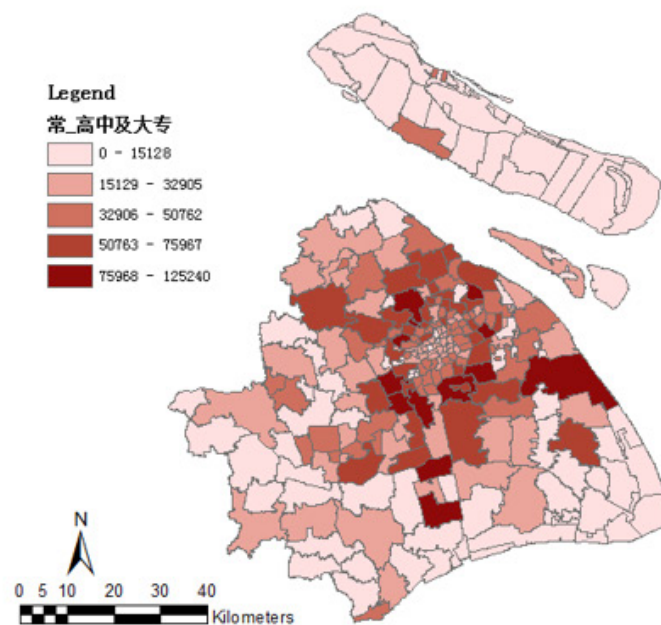
Figure 01 Shanghai district divisions and special development zones

Results

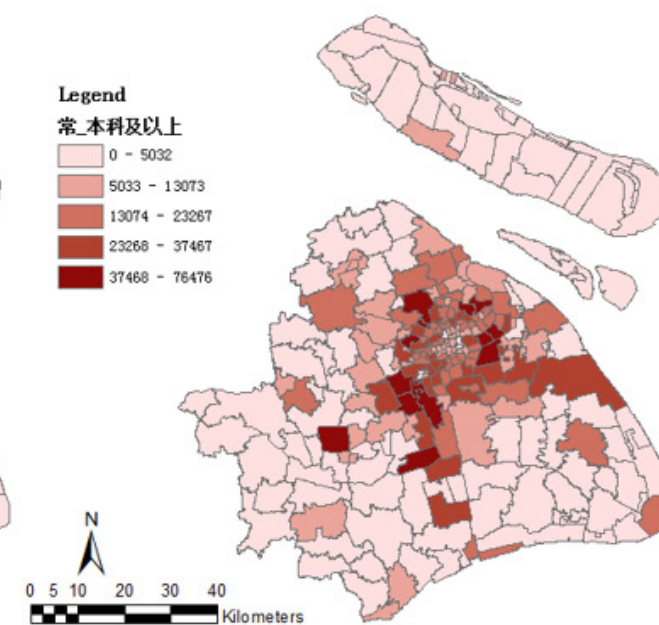
The Amount of People Who Only Have Primary Education



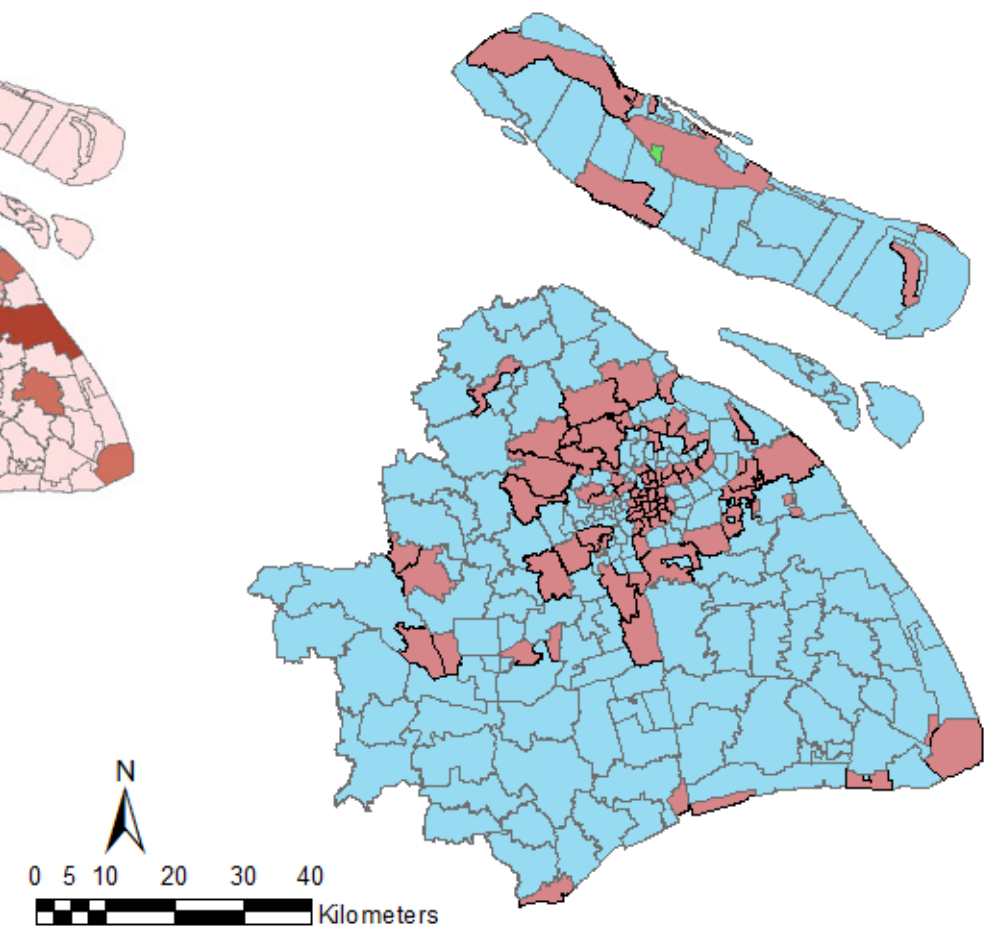
The Amount of People Who Have Secondary Education



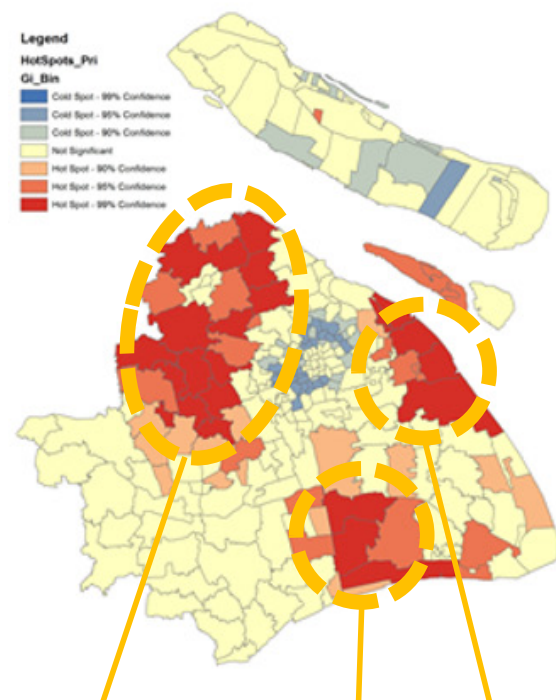
The Amount of People Who Have Tertiary Education



The Significance of the differences Between Education Levels of Locals and Migrants

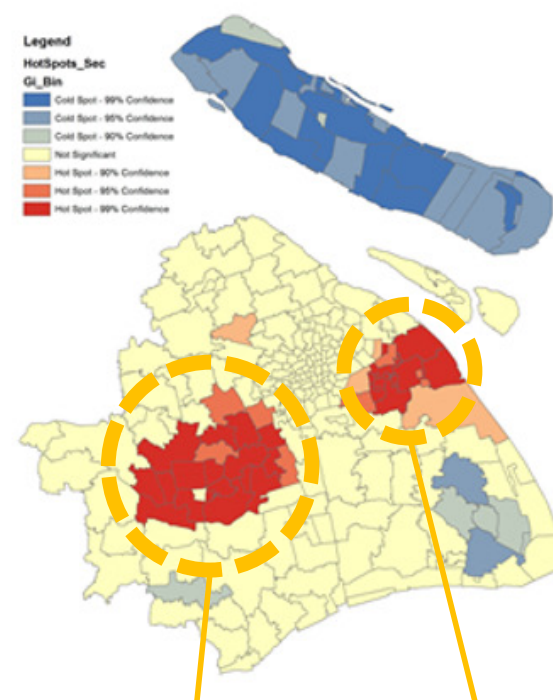


a) Hotspot Analysis on LQ of migrants with primary education



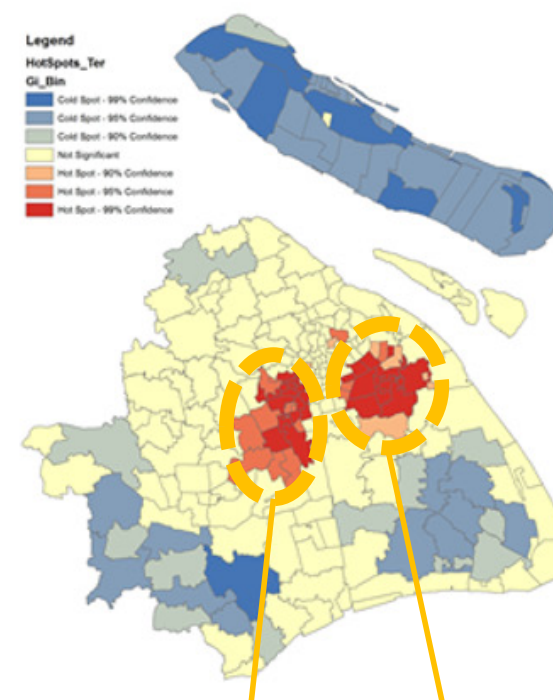
Anting Car manufacturing and Qingpu Industry Park
Nanqiao, Fengxian
Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone

b) Hotspot Analysis on LQ of migrants with secondary education



Minhang and Songjiang ETDZs
Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone and Zhangjiang High-tech Park

c) Hotspot Analysis on LQ of migrants with tertiary education



Caohejing High-tech Park
Zhangjiang High-tech Park

Conclusions and Limitations

Compared with the local, migrants have a relatively lower level of education and those with lower education level tend to have a decentralized distribution.

The distribution of migrants in Shanghai by different education levels exhibits a significant spatial correlation pattern. The clusters are highly related to economic and technology development zones (ETDZs). Migrants with lower education concentrated around manufacturing and chemical industry while those with higher education level gathered around technology oriented zones.

The spatial distribution shows that job opportunity is still the main driver of migrant settlement and there is a significant scale effect of industrial zones in the inner suburbs, indicating the success of ETDZs since 1990s.