

# WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2015



Migrants and Cities:  
New Partnerships  
to Manage Mobility

## INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF MIGRANTS IN DEVELOPING CITIES

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)



## The importance of internal migration and the contribution of 2015 WMR

- Dominance of international migration / neglect of internal migration in academic discussion and policy making in recent decades
- **Volume of internal migration (800 million) far outweighs that of international migration flows (232 million)**
- **China's 'floating population' (221 million):** almost the size of international migrants in the whole world
- 2015 World Migration Report:  
An important contribution by highlighting internal migration in developing countries



## Internal migration and urban development: the highlight of 2015 WMR and the case of China (1)

- 87% of China's floating population in cities and towns (2010 census)
- in 2000-2010, 57-65% of China's urban population growth could be attributed to rural-urban migration
- The growth of [Shanghai](#), China's largest city (24 million):  
Inflow of nearly 10 million migrants
- The emergence and development of [Shenzhen](#), the first special economic zone and one of the most vibrant cities in China:  
unimaginable without the inflow of migrants





# The volume of Shanghai's migrants: 9.96 million, 41% of the total population







# Shenzhen



82年的深南大道

From a small rural county in 1979 with a population of 314.1 thousand...



深港在线

...to a megacity with a population of more than 10 million.




## Internal migration and urban development: The highlight of 2015 WMR and the case of China (2)

- Migrants: important driving force for socioeconomic and infrastructure development in urban China
  - main labour source for labour intensive manufacturing and service industries
  - increasingly important in IT and cultural development
  - The case of [Beijing](#)
- Migrants in China contributed 125-250 billion US\$ p.a. to the growth of cities' GDP (estimate 2006 )



## The proportion of migrants in selected industries, Beijing (%)

	Service to households and other services	Hotels and catering services	Construction	Whole sale and retail trades	Information transmission, computer services and software	Leasing and business services	Manufacturing	Real estate	Culture, Sport and entertainment
 2010	<b>74.85</b>	<b>72.58</b>	<b>62.53</b>	<b>68.05</b>	47.83	45.65	<b>52.11</b>	44.23	40.27
2005	61.59	56.74	52.45	50.93	36.57	30.26	30.05	29.16	29.08
Source: Data from 2005 Beijing 1% population survey and 2010 Census									





# Migrants constitute the backbone of cities and cities will cease to operate without migrants





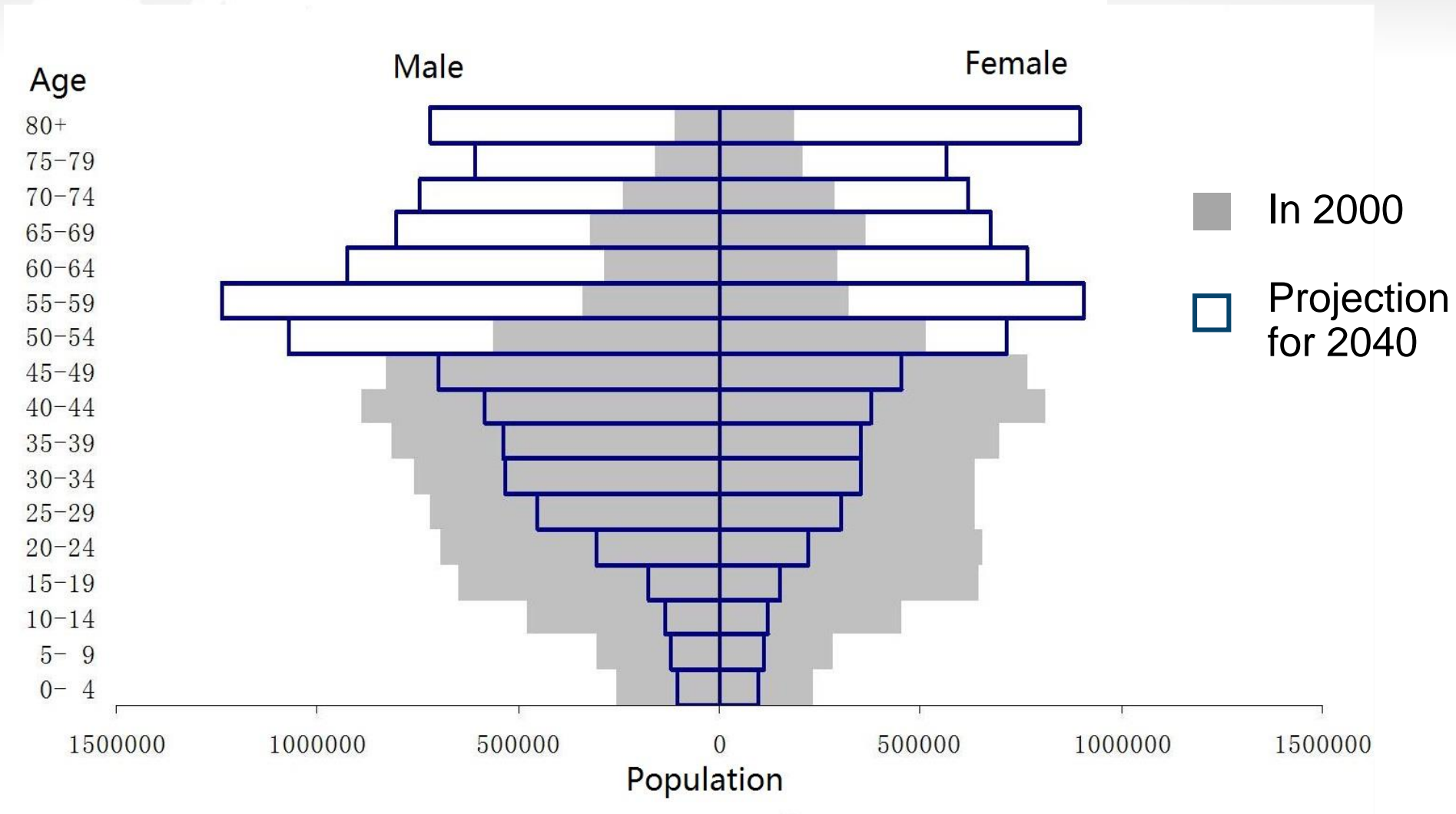


## Internal migration and urban development: The highlight of 2015 WMR and the case of China (3)

- Migrants younger age structure in destination cities
- 14.94% of Shanghai's population 60+ (2010 census)
  - increased by 7.75%,
  - Without migration would have reached 22.69%
- Shanghai without migrants: grey, loss of vitality



# Age and sex structure of Shanghai (not considering migration)







## Internal migration and urban development: The highlight of 2015 WMR and the case of China (4)

- Migrants contribute 62-75 billion US\$ p.a. to rural places of origin (estimate 2006)
- Return migrants' potential to contribute to *in situ* urbanization of their rural places of origin
  - Fujian Province migrant survey (2009) on potential return migrants:
    - 28% would settle down in cities and towns
    - 65.2% would work in non-agricultural sectors
- Migrants bring back
  - new skills and ideas,
  - capital and managerial experience,
  - market connections,
  - risk-taking mentalities

→ essential for rural–urban transformation of their hometowns



# Migrants' roles in urban development and their social protection and integration: the need for 'migrant-inclusive urban governance'

- Uncertainty / risks in migrating and migrants' vulnerability to discrimination
- Efforts in China:
  - local governments and migrant employers → main responsibility
  - central and provincial governments → financial support
- Various documents released and measures taken to:
  - Promote equal treatment of migrants in urban employment, abolish all the discriminatory regulations and unreasonable fees
  - Promote equal access of migrants' children to education opportunities and equal treatment in schools
  - Extend coverage of existing urban social insurance programs to migrants
  - Incorporate migrants into urban housing security system





# Addressing the need of social protection for the increasingly mobile and diverse migrant population: The need for further efforts

- Migrant **conditions improved** significantly, however: **problems and challenges remain**
- Difficulties that migrants are still facing, such as:
  - Low coverage by urban social security and housing security programs
  - Separation from family members, especially children left behind (61 million)
- More efforts needed, including:
  - Promoting migrants' equal access to public services
  - Speeding up reform in household registration system
  - Paying particular attention to migrants' distinctive needs
  - Addressing portability issue of various social security programs for migrants
- 2015 World Migration Report:  
Cities now have 'increasingly mobile and diverse population to manage'



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**  
感谢您的关注！