Introduction to 2006 Survey on Migrant Workers in Chinese Five Cities

Wang Zhen
Institute of Economics, CASS
1. Sample survey in collaboration with State Family Planning Committee in 5 cities during Jun-Jul. 2006: Dalian, Wuhan, Shenzhen, Chongqing, Shanghai
   - About 25 migrant workers from each of the 20 enterprises in a studied city except Shanghai where 31 communities were studied. (these self-employed are not included)

2. Follow up fieldwork in provinces/metropolitans of Jiangsu, Shanghai, Beijing and Fujian in 2007.

3. Gender balance sampling: total obvs. 2398, in which 48.02% are male.
Questionnaire: Part I Personal and family information

- Gender,
- marital status,
- Sons & daughters
- type of Hukou,
- education,
- CCP,
- Official and soldier experience before migrating,
- working experience before migrating
Age distribution

- Age distribution: most of them are younger person
- Age distribution (kernel density)
Human capital accumulation

Human capital accumulation of migrant workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schooling years (mean)</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>9.55</td>
<td>9.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience (non-agriculture; year)</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained before migration (%)</td>
<td>19.97</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained after migration (%)</td>
<td>64.10</td>
<td>65.67</td>
<td>62.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-evaluated health score</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(higher score with worse health status)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marriage Status

Total of Sample Workers
2,398 person =100.0%

Single (41.5%)
996 person = 100%

Married (58.5%)
1402 person = 100%

Male
479 (48.1%)

Female
516 (51.8%)

Migrated without spouse
683 (48.7%)

Male
364 (53.3%)

Female
319 (46.7%)

Migrated with spouse
719 (51.3%)
Questionnaire: Part II Health status

- Self-evaluated health status: six questions including difficult to raise hand, to walk for 1 km., to climb stairs, whether got headache in the past 3 months, feel tired and weak in the past month
- Days lost because of illness in the past year
- Hospital choice
- Health knowledge:
- Health questions for women: maternal illness, birthing experience, abortion experience, maternity security, impact of birth on their employment
Health Status

- Self-reported health status of the sample workers: around one fifth of them often feel infirm and fatigue; about two fifth frequently suffer from fidgets. The female marks lower on their own health status than the male.
Hospital choice

- With vs. without health insurance

![Bar chart showing hospital choice with and without health insurance.](chart.png)
Questionnaire: Part III Health Security

- Whether be covered by health security, and if being covered, which types of health security
- Types of health security that migrant workers can access to: basic health insurance for urban workers, health insurance for migrant workers, basic health insurance for urban residents, commercial health insurance, New Corporative Medical Scheme in rural hometown, others
- Medical expenditure
Coverage of Health Insurance

One third of the sample workers are under the coverage of urban health insurance (33.32%).

The results from the calculations with Probit Model show that the skilled workers, secretarial workers, and those employed in large sized enterprises are more likely to be covered.

Coverage rate of social insurances of migrant workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Obv.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>23.46</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>65.44</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>34.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>33.32</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work injury</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>46.69</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>53.48</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>46.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unemployment</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>66.13</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>33.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical expenditure

- **With vs. without health insurance**

![Bar chart showing medical expenditure with and without health insurance](chart.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Payment</th>
<th>Without Health Insurance</th>
<th>With Health Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>461.7</td>
<td>433.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Pay</td>
<td>402.4</td>
<td>290.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questionnaire: Part IV Employment and income

- Experience of migration
- Job searching paths:
- Occupations and sectors:
- Training before and after migration
- Working time and wage
- Remittance last year
- Social networks: how many friends and town-fellows connected tightly in urban areas
- When such risks happen, where do you find help: parents, friends, relatives, banks, governments, others, and nothing to do.
- Coverage of old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance
- Working environment
## Income of migrant workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Earnings of female workers compared with that of male (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current monthly earnings (Yuan)</td>
<td>1127.6</td>
<td>935.0</td>
<td>1029.6</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected annual income at home village (Yuan)</td>
<td>5309.9</td>
<td>4469.7</td>
<td>4893.4</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Occupational distribution

- Re-classified into four occupations: white collar: managerial and secretarial jobs; blue collar: unskilled and skilled jobs
- Gender occupational segregation
Consumption expenditure: food, cigar and alcohol, clothes, daily goods and services, health, communication and transportation, education, housing

Durable goods of the household

Housing types and areas of housing

Types of toilet

Water condition

Household debts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumption expenditure</th>
<th>516</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption expenditure/income (CE/IN)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In which:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CE/IN ≥50% (%)</th>
<th>52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE/IN ≥60% (%)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE/IN ≥70% (%)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questionnaire: Part IV Linkage with Rural Hometown

- Distance from village to county town
- Transportation fees from hometown to places working
- How many children (-14) and older (60+) left behind in hometown
- Phone call communication with left behind in rural hometown
- Aims to migrate
- How many migrants in your village
- Geographical features of rural hometown
- Land of your household in rural hometown
Questionnaire: Part VII Subjective questions

- Do you think your living standard advanced after migration?
- Do you feel happy before and after migration?
- Are you willing to settle down in urban areas?
Thank you!