A Spatial Comparison of Short and Long Term Migration Trends in China

Created by Steve Kasperski
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Abstract

China’s floating population has been doubling every ten years over the period of 1980 to 2000 according to the Chinese Bureau of Statistics. In 2000, there were 261 million temporary migrants, 171 million of which were short term migrants. This study compares the geographical differences in short and long term migration using CHNS data to manipulate the spatial DEP data. The study found that short and long-term migrants are more likely to move to coastal regions and cities respectively. In general, short-term migration is more likely to occur in a developing area while long-term migration occurs in more established areas. The study also compared the rate of migration by provincial location. The number of short and long-term migrants is larger in coastal provinces.

Definitions

Short-term migrants: These individuals who are moving to a new location but live less than six months. They have not yet established a permanent residence in their new location.

Long-term or permanent migrants: These individuals who have lived in a new location for more than six months, but their place of permanent residence is still unknown.

Introduction

This study uses data from the 2000 CHNS carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics of China and compiled on a county level with grouped data. The study is the first to evaluate the geographical comparison using statistical software. All figures were grouped separately into 20% quintiles. More than one million individuals have been analyzed in this study. A total of 25 million short-term migrants and 171 million long-term migrants have been observed in this study. The study was designed to evaluate the number of individuals who have maintained a permanent residence or moved from re gion to region searching for work. The 2000 Census data was then used to create the two variables that are used in this study. The second variable is a measure of long term or permanent migration. The study focuses on the provinces of China. In addition, the study evaluated the provinces where short-term migration is more frequent than long-term migration and vice versa. The study found that there are significant differences between the provinces of China. The results are significant in that there is a large disparity between the provinces of China. The distribution of short and long-term migration is relatively equal throughout the country. However, the results of the study can be extremely important for understanding China’s migration patterns.

Methods

For the short-term migration, a variable was constructed which enumerated all individuals who moved from one place of residence to another during the course of the year. This variable was divided into quintiles to evaluate the geographical distribution of short-term migration. In addition, the study evaluated the provinces where short-term migration is more frequent than long-term migration and vice versa. The study found that there are significant differences between the provinces of China. The results are significant in that there is a large disparity between the provinces of China. The distribution of short and long-term migration is relatively equal throughout the country. However, the results of the study can be extremely important for understanding China’s migration patterns.

Results

The study begins by evaluating the provinces of China. The study evaluated the provinces where short-term migration is more frequent than long-term migration and vice versa. The study found that there are significant differences between the provinces of China. The results are significant in that there is a large disparity between the provinces of China. The distribution of short and long-term migration is relatively equal throughout the country. However, the results of the study can be extremely important for understanding China’s migration patterns.

Discussion

In conclusion, the study found that there are significant differences between the provinces of China. The results are significant in that there is a large disparity between the provinces of China. The distribution of short and long-term migration is relatively equal throughout the country. However, the results of the study can be extremely important for understanding China’s migration patterns.

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