

# New Urbanization and Social Policy Creativity

---

Institute of Sociology, CASS

Wang Chunguang






## Research Questions

What kind of urbanization will be need in China?

What conditions will the urbanization be dependent on ?

In the process of the urbanization, Who will enter the cities or not? Who will be asked to enter by cities?

Is Now the urbanization strategy efficient or not?  
What kind of social policy will be needed for the strategy?



# The Population, Resource and Opportunity Structure between Small Cities or Towns, Middle Cities and Super-big Cities



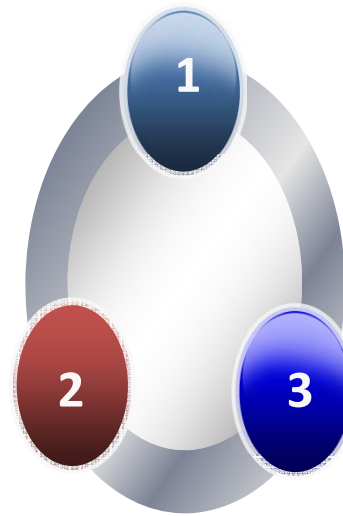
In China, the cities are more big, and have more resources and opportunities. Now the urbanization strategy tries to change this structure. The floating population in the 15 super-big cities accounts for over 50% of all floating population who live in 287 cities .



## Three Problems for the Super-big Cities

First problem: the floating population should be included into the five millions population? If not, do the super-big cities have capability to integrate them?

Second problem: if the floating population can't become urban residents, they can immigrate to the small and middle cities? Impossible.



Third problem: Can the super-big cities do well without the floating population? The answer is no.

# The Population , Resources and Opportunities Structure between Different Regions



**The structure  
between  
different regions**

There are 101 cities that receive the floating population among 287 cities

In the 51 cities that locate in the eastern china among 101 cities, there is 73 million floating population, account for 80.92% of total floating population in 287 cities. It means most of the floating population live and work in eastern region.

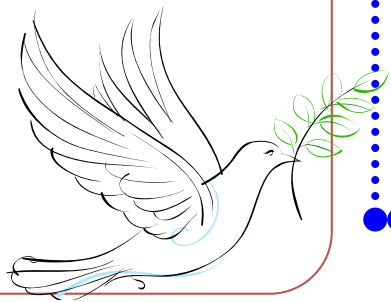


# Urbanization Demand and Level



## The Survey Results in 8 Cities Including

Shanghai, Wuxi,  
Suzhou,  
Quanzhou, Wuhan,  
Changsha, Xian,  
Xianyang.



54.84% of the  
floating population  
are willing to live  
for a long time in  
cities.

90.69% of the  
floating population  
have a strong  
identity with the  
cities.

The following  
table shows



There are different scales in different dimensions of integration for the floating population: 67.6 scale for the cultural integration, 65.2 scale for the economic integration, 62.2 scale for identity, and 58.2 scale for the social integration. The scale of the social integration is lowest.

## 8个城市流动人口的社会融合指数分布情况

维度与指标	松江区	无锡市	苏州市	泉州市	武汉市	长沙市	西安市	咸阳市
经济立足								
就业稳定	5.08	5.86	5.39	5.49	4.90	3.01	4.05	3.51
职业类型	68.76	65.05	68.25	65.98	73.02	72.91	73.11	72.24
收入水平	3575.89	3180.74	3476.32	3092.48	3337.99	3366.52	3165.48	3129.86
社会接纳								
交往对象	44.22	44.55	44.84	44.36	46.04	51.00	43.99	47.59
求助对象	53.16	52.57	53.14	53.03	53.64	54.59	53.44	54.02
社区参与	29.55	37.99	31.51	33.89	79.79	92.33	51.33	67.77
组织参与	28.46	25.53	33.71	32.73	25.26	35.49	25.70	45.98
文化交融								
语言实践	66.87	77.15	70.06	54.73	98.95	96.67	99.63	98.79
居住融合	70.95	78.30	73.38	69.93	83.52	84.99	78.82	87.25
文化接纳	71.04	73.93	73.27	69.92	85.49	89.42	84.60	80.34
身份认同								
居留打算	58.25	60.50	53.69	35.54	73.95	50.83	58.45	49.50
团聚意愿	68.20	75.75	68.26	59.26	78.74	63.20	68.36	53.14

# Urbanization Cost and Its Share

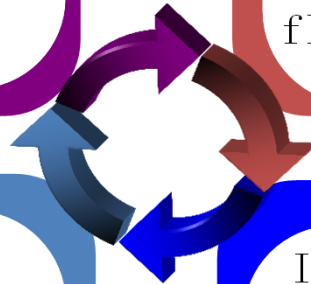


If the floating population's per capita gross domestic product 30015yuan in 2010, when in urban private sector wage employment is 20795 Yuan that is equal to migrant wage. So every floating people create 9220 surplus value at least once a year.

If the urbanization of the floating population will be finished over the next 5 years, then each year a city's urbanization cost is greatly reduced. If the Central Government adjusted costs of urbanization in some payments, the city can fully digest the citizenship issue of floating population.

Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, borne by the urbanization costs, over the next five years, they take out of GDP, respectively, 23.62%, 22.96%, 36.72%, and 66.98% is used to absorb migrant citizens. Dongguan's burden is heavier, but if the Central Government to give financial support, should not be a problem.

In fact, urbanization costs in part, not a net increase, a considerable part of which are already paid, and the local government are pure benefits, such as pensions and health insurance, as rural migrants are young and middle-aged groups, they don't get sick, nor instant pension, so they pay the costs for the use of the local government.



## Conclusion

(1) China's floating population favour large, ultra concentrated in major cities and coastal areas of the city, was brought about by chance, concentration of resources, and to change this distribution pattern of the floating population, first of all to changing opportunities and resources change, the possibility is not what can be achieved in the short term. Reason is, the market is not short change; large cities and megacities, coastal development has a strong base; they also have better conditions of life and social well-being; they are also inseparable from the contribution of migrants.

(2) Change the pattern of the existing population, opportunities and resources, rather than conform to this pattern, so as to improve the quality of China's urbanization. The issue here is, who will bear the cost of the urbanization? although the cost is not high, and urbanization is even more good than harm, however, different levels of Government prefer to charge the maximum bonus, and are unwilling to pay more in costs, this is the urbanization of China's tight restrictions on large cities, to implement in-place main causes of urbanization strategy.

# Thank You !

