



In the past 30 years of reform and opening-up, large-scale domestic migration has promoted the rapid development of China's economy. It has also caused major social changes, and will further influence the development of China's society and economy in the future.

改革开放30年来，人口的大规模流动推动了中国的高速发展，也引发了深刻的社会变革，还将进一步影响中国社会和经济的未来发展。

Definitions

Internationally, migration indicates geographical or spatial moves between two regions, which usually involves the change of permanent residence from a place of origin to a different destination¹. People involved in such moves are called migrants and migration might happen either within or across national borders. This brochure only deals with domestic migrants in China.

In China, due to the unique Household Registration System² (Hukou), geographical moves of people can be further divided into migration with and without Household Registration. People who have changed both their permanent residence and their Household Registration are migrants with Household Registration; those who have changed their permanent residence but not their Household Registration are often referred to as the "floating population". Those of the working-age, defined as between the ages of 15 and 64, are called "migrant workers" and those below 17 years of age are called "migrant children".

From a statistical perspective, migrants should be defined by both time and space. The spatial dimension can be further divided into migration across townships, across counties (districts), and across provinces. The time dimension can be further divided by duration of residence outside of the migrants place of registration; more than three months, more than six months, and more than one year. In this document, migrants refers to those who migrate across townships for more than six months³.

Data source

The data used was all obtained from official sources, predominantly the National Bureau of Statistics of China, National Population and Family Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and other related departments.

释义

国际上，人口迁移是指人口在两个地区之间的地理流动或者空间流动，这种流动通常会涉及到永久性居住地由迁出地到迁入地的变化¹。发生迁移的人被称为迁移人口。迁移行为既可能发生在一国之间也可能超越国界，本报告只涉及中国国内的人口迁移。

中国由于实行独特的户籍管理制度²，其人口流动不同于人口迁移，流动人口也不同于迁移人口。那些改变了常住地同时也改变了户籍登记地的人口被称为迁移人口。而那些改变了常住地但没有改变户籍登记地的人口被称为流动人口。其中，15-64周岁的劳动年龄流动人口称为流动劳动力，0-17周岁流动人口称为流动儿童。

统计意义上的流动人口包括时间和空间两方面的含义。空间分为在跨乡（镇、街道）、跨县（区）、跨省流动等，时间分为在户籍所在地以外的地区居住时间3个月以上、6个月以上、1年以上等。本文中的流动人口指跨乡（镇、街道）流动6个月以上的人口³。

数据来源

以下内容的数据均为官方数据，主要来自中国国家统计局、国家人口和计划生育委员会、农业部等相关部门。

World

Internal migration is very common in all countries. For instance, between 1995 and 2000, internal migration in the USA was 65.435 million, approximately 25 percent of the national population aged five and above⁴. According to India's 2001 Population Census, the inter-census internal migration was 309.3 million, accounting for 30 percent of the total Indian population⁵. In 2008, Japan's internal migration reached 5.357 million, accounting for 4.25 percent of the total Japanese population⁶.

世界

世界各国的国内迁移都很普遍。如1995–2000年，美国的国内迁移人数为6543.5万人，约占全国五岁以上人口的四分之一⁴。根据2001年印度的人口普查，普查间国内迁移人数为30930万人，占印度总人口的30%⁵。2008年，日本的国内迁移人数为535.7万人，占日本总人口的4.25%⁶。

China

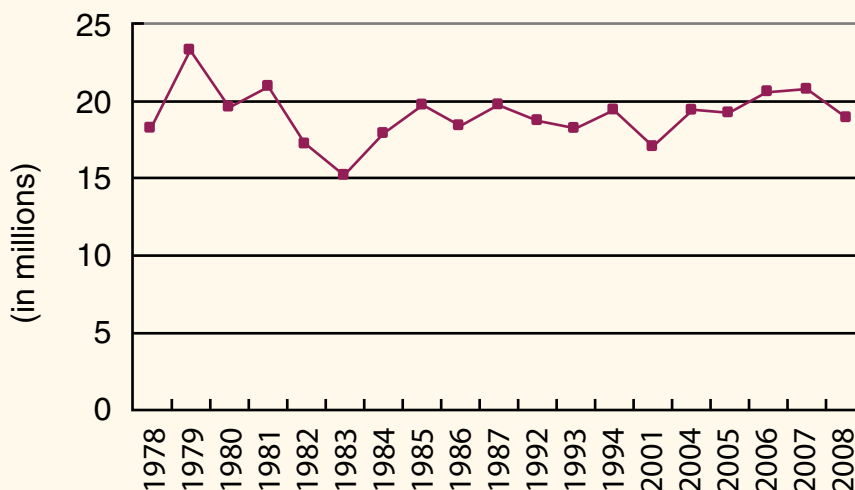
In recent years, the size of internal migration of those with Household Registration has remained stable at around 20 million per year (Figure 1).

中国

近年来，中国每年的户籍迁移人口稳定在2000万人左右（见图1）。

Figure 1: Annual figures for internal migration with household registration (1978-2008)

图1 中国每年户籍迁移人口的规模（1978–2008）



Source: Data for 1978-1987 and 1992-1994 is from Migration Data of China, edited by Zhuang Yaer, China Population Publishing House, Beijing, 1995⁷;

Data for other years is from China Population Statistical Yearbook 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008⁸.

数据来源：1978–1987、1992–1994年来自庄亚儿编《中国人口迁移数据集》，北京，中国人口出版社，1995年⁷；

其余年份数据来自2002、2005、2006、2007、2008年《中国人口年鉴》⁸。



Trends in China's Domestic Migrant Population

A rapid expansion in the number of migrants

中国流动人口的变动趋势

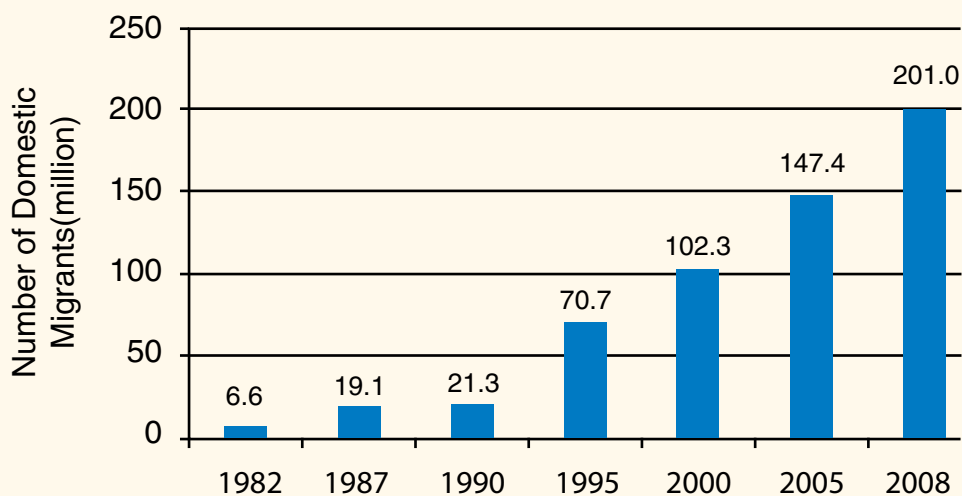
流动人口规模急剧增长

In China, migrant numbers have increased sharply since the 1980s, and this has raised a lot of attention. There were only 6.6 million domestic migrants in China in 1982. Powered by urbanization and industrialization, that figure increased by 29.45 times, an average annual increase of 14 percent for more than two decades. By 2008, the number of migrants reached 201 million, constituting 15 percent of China's total population (Figure 2).

20世纪八十年代以来，中国的流动人口急剧增长，备受关注。1982年，中国的流动人口数量仅为660万人。20世纪80年代中期以来，受到城镇化、工业化的影响，流动人口急剧增长，在20多年间，增长了29.45倍，年增长14%。到2008年，全国流动人口规模达到2.01亿，占全国总人口的15%（见图2）。

Figure 2: Scale of domestic migration in China (1982-2008)

中国流动人口的规模（1982-2008）



Source: China Population censuses and one percent population sample surveys⁹. Data from 2008 is estimated according to related information of migrant registration obtained from the National Population and Family Planning Commission of China.

数据来源：历次中国人口普查和1%人口抽样调查⁹，2008年的数据根据国家计生委流动人口登记的有关资料估算。

(1) Migrants are on average getting older

The age structure of China's domestic migrants indicates an apparent rise in the proportion of adult population. The proportion of working-age (15-64 years) migrants is rising continuously, while that of children and elderly people declines. Youths aged 15-24 have always constituted a high proportion of total migrants, and their numbers increased from 18.94 percent in 1982 to 36.42 percent in 1990, and then declined to 25.48 percent in 2005. Meanwhile, the average and median ages of migrants is also rising steadily (Table 1). This ageing migrant population is related to the longer time spent as migrants in destination cities.

(1) 年龄结构成年化

中国流动人口的年龄结构突出地表现为向成年人口集中的趋势。劳动年龄人口（15-64岁）比重不断上升，而少年儿童及老年人口比重则不断下降。15-24岁的青年人口始终占据重要位置，其比重从18.94%（1982年）增长到36.42%（1990年），之后回落到2005年的25.48%。同时，流动人口的平均年龄和年龄中位数也在不断上升（见表1）。流动人口年龄结构的成年化和流动人口在城市滞留时间越来越长有关。

Table 1: Age composition of China's domestic migrants (1982-2005)
(as a percentage of total migrant population)

表1 中国流动人口年龄构成指标（1982-2005）（%）

年龄 (Age)	1982	1987	1990	2000	2005
0-14	33.60	21.60	16.15	13.78	12.45
15-64	57.91	72.72	80.42	82.88	84.03
Of which, 15-24 其中:	18.94	29.62	36.42	27.66	25.48
65 +	8.50	5.67	3.43	3.34	3.52
Total 合计	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average age (year) 平均年龄 (年)	28.22	28.17	27.17	29.01	30.36
Age median (year) 中位年龄 (年)	23.00	24.00	24.00	27.00	29.00

Source: China Population censuses and one percent population sample surveys⁹

数据来源：中国人口普查和1%人口抽样调查⁹

(2) More women have become migrants and a family-based migration model has emerged

More females have joined the migrant population and their total number amongst migrants is approaching the number of males. The percentage of women among migrants was 54.3 percent in 1982, declined to 44.4 percent in 1990 and then rose to 49.8 percent in 2005.

(2) 更多女性加入流动，流动方式出现家庭化

女性参与流动人口的比例越来越高，目前基本达到了两性平衡。流动人口中女性的比例从1982年的54.3%下降到1990年的44.4%，后又上升到2005年的49.8%。



Trends in China's Domestic Migrant Population

The structure of domestic migrants continues to change

中国流动人口的变动趋势

流动人口结构不断变动

China's domestic migrants are moving to a "family-based" model, from the initial phase of one person moving to make a fortune. From 1990 to 2000, the ratio of migrants who migrated together with their family increased from 7.44 percent to 46.06 percent¹⁰. In big cities, migrant families are more common. In 2006, 75.3 percent of the married migrants in Beijing had been joined by their spouses¹¹.

(3) Rapid increase in educational attainment

The education level of migrants is increasing rapidly. From 1982 to 2005, junior middle school graduates have replaced primary school graduates to become the largest group among China's migrants. The rate of illiteracy amongst migrants has declined continuously and the average number of schooling years completed has constantly risen (Table 2). Meanwhile, the number of migrants with a Bachelors Degree or even a Masters Degree are also on the rise.

随着时间的推移，中国流动人口由最初的“单身闯天下”阶段进入到了“家庭化”阶段。从1990年到2000年，流动人口举家迁移的比例由7.44%上升到46.06%¹⁰。在大城市，举家迁移的流动人口更为常见。2006年，北京市75.3%的已婚流动人口与配偶同时在京流动¹¹。

(3) 中国流动人口的受教育水平提高迅速

流动人口的受教育水平迅速提高，呈现出不断知识化的特点。从1982年到2005年，初中毕业生取代小学毕业生成为中国流动人口中比例最大的群体，文盲的比例持续下降，平均受教育年限持续升高（见表2）。同时，拥有本科学历，甚至拥有研究生学历的流动人口不断增多。

**Table 2: Composition by educational degree of migrants
ages 6 and above (1982-2005) %**

表2 六周岁以上流动人口的受教育程度构成（1982-2005）%

Educated Degree 受教育程度	1982	1987	1990	2000	2005
Illiterate 文盲	28.56	16.10	12.54	4.76	4.81
Primary school 小学	39.30	35.23	32.53	26.26	23.33
Junior middle school 初中	22.69	33.95	41.35	45.43	47.41
Senior middle school 高中	8.41	12.73	11.58	18.81	17.21
Junior college and above 大专及以上	1.04	1.98	2.00	4.75	7.24
Total 合计	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average Years of Schooling amongst Migrants 平均受教育年限（年）	5.58	7.01	7.38	8.66	8.89
Average Years of Schooling amongst National Population 全国人口平均受教育年限（年）	5.50	5.86	6.26	7.62	8.30

Source: China Population censuses and one percent population sample surveys⁹

数据来源：中国人口普查和1%人口抽样调查⁹

(1) More concentrated in certain destinations

Migrants tend to concentrate in the southeastern coastal region. In the early 1980s, the traditional industrial heartland of the northeast and areas rich in resources attracted more migrants, such as the three northeastern provinces (Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang), as well as Henan, Anhui, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Shanxi. However, since 1990, the economies of Guangdong, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and other developed coastal provinces have been growing rapidly, and more and more migrants have gathered in their cities (Table 3 and Figure 3).

(1) 流入地分布集中趋势

流动人口向东南沿海集中。20世纪80年代初，东北老工业基地和资源丰富的地区吸引了较多的流动人口，如东北三省、河南、安徽、新疆、内蒙、山西等。进入20世纪90年代后，广东、上海、江苏、浙江、福建等沿海发达省（市）经济增长很快，集聚了越来越多的流动人口（见表3及图3）。

Table 3: Percentage of total migrants in the five most popular provinces for incoming migrants (1982-2005) %

表3 流入人口最多的前五省（市）占全国流动人口的百分比（1982-2005）%

Rank	1982		1990		2000		2005	
1	Heilongjiang 黑龙江	8.60	Guangdong 广东	13.23	Guangdong 广东	20.87	Guangdong 广东	22.37
2	Henan 河南	6.31	Heilongjiang 黑龙江	5.82	Zhejiang 浙江	6.37	Zhejiang 浙江	8.53
3	Shandong 山东	5.39	Anhui 安徽	5.12	Jiangsu 江苏	6.36	Jiangsu 江苏	7.60
4	Guangdong 广东	5.23	Shanghai 上海	5.06	Shandong 山东	4.89	Fujian 福建	5.76
5	Jiangsu 江苏	5.06	Jiangsu 江苏	4.97	Sichuan 四川	4.20	Shandong 山东	4.81
	Total 合计	30.59	Total 合计	34.2	Total 合计	42.69	Total 合计	49.07

Source: China Population censuses and one percent population sample surveys⁹

数据来源：中国人口普查和1%人口抽样调查⁹



Trends in China's Domestic Migrant Population

Trends in migrants' destination

中国流动人口的变动趋势

流动人口流向变化趋势

Figure 3: Destinations of China's Domestic migrants in 2005

图3 2005年中国流动人口的分布



Source: China one percent population sample survey in 2005⁹

数据来源：2005年全国1%人口抽样调查⁹

Domestic migrants mainly come from agricultural provinces in central China. Most of these provinces have large populations, limited land resources and less developed industries (Table 4)⁹.

流动人口主要来自中部农业省份。这些地区多数人口多、土地资源有限、工业有欠发达（见表4）⁹。

Table 4: Percentage of total outgoing migrants in the five provinces with most out-going migrants (2000-2005)

表4 按来源地分的跨省流动人口构成%（2000-2005）

Rank	2000		2005	
1	Sichuan 四川	14.93	Sichuan四川	11.77
2	Hunan 湖南	10.19	Anhui 安徽	11.73
3	Anhui 安徽	9.41	Hunan 湖南	9.40
4	Jiangxi 江西	8.11	Henan 河南	9.20
5	Henan 河南	7.58	Hubei 湖北	7.13
	Total 合计	50.22	Total 合计	49.23

Source: China Population census in 2000 and China one percent population sample survey in 2005⁹

数据来源：中国2000年人口普查和2005年全国1%人口抽样调查⁹

Trends in China's Domestic Migrant Population

Increasingly driven by economic considerations

中国流动人口的变动趋势 流动原因的经济化

Migration, when based on motivation, can be divided into economic migration and social migration. The former can be due to job transfers, job assignments, doing business, study and training, and the latter is usually for joining relatives or friends, accompanying dependents, immigration for the purposes of marriage, removal and relocation. Economic motivation is the major driver of China's domestic migrants and 53.1 percent of the migrants in China are working or doing business (Table 5)⁹.

China has a large rural population and limited land resources. With the increase in agricultural productivity, there is a large surplus in the number of agricultural workers in rural areas. Migration then becomes the main way for the surplus rural workforce to find employment. In 2005, 14.3 percent⁹ of the total agricultural workforce aged between 20 and 45 years were economic migrants.

The income obtained by working outside of ones' hometown has become increasingly important as a source of income for farmers. In 2007, the average per capita net income for China's farmers passed 4,000 Yuan. Salaried work has become the major source for farmer's income increase, exceeding 40 percent of farmers' average incomes, and contributing more than 60 percent towards total average income growth¹².

依据流动原因，可以将流动人口划分为经济型流动人口和社会型流动人口两类，经济型流动人口是因为工作调动、分配工作、务工经商和学习培训而流动的流动人口；社会型流动人口是因为投亲靠友、家属随迁、婚姻迁入和拆迁搬家而流动的流动人口。中国流动人口以经济型流动人口为主，其中53.1%的流动人口是务工经商者（见表5）⁹。

中国农村人口众多，土地资源有限，随着农业生产率的提高，农村存在着大量农业剩余劳动力，流动成为农村剩余劳动力实现就业的主要途径。2005年，20-45岁外出务工的农业劳动力占该年龄段全部农业劳动力的14.3%⁹。

农民外出务工所获得的收入逐渐成为农民收入的重要来源。2007年，我国农民人均纯收入突破4000元，其中工资性收入已成为农民增收的主要来源，在农民人均纯收入中的比重已超过四成，对农民增收的贡献率超过60%¹²。

Table 5: Composition of reasons for domestic migrants' move in 2005 (%)

表5 2005年的流动人口流动原因构成（%）

Reasons for move 流动原因		Percentage 百分比
Economic reasons 经济型流动	Job transfer 工作调动	2.6
	Work assignment 分配工作	0.6
	Doing business 务工经商	53.1
	Study and training 学习培训	3.7

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