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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

As an important social phenomenon, rural-to-urban migration in China has attracted much attention from both policy makers and academics. By reviewing the policy changes and related studies, this dissertation provides basic understanding on migration in the country. Furthermore, utilizing a new household survey data, we challenge to shed empirical light on two important and interesting issues as mentioned in migration literature but which are lack of empirical findings, and, never have been discussed in Chinese case: first, we examine the effect of relative income position on migration; and second, we discuss the self-selection in migration, in terms of both observable characteristics and unobservable characteristics.

Chapter 2 gives an overview of rural migration in China. It focuses on three aspects: (1) the hukou system and the history of the institutional arrangements relating to migration; (2) the migration profile;

and (3) the major factors affect migration decision and empirical findings in literature.

Chapter 3 highlights the effect of relative income positions on internal migration behavior. Migration may be used as a strategy to improve a household's comparative income position in residential areas. Previous studies have found empirical evidence that relative incomes affect emigration decisions. However, no effect is detected for internal migration. Using panel data from a rural household survey in the Sichuan and Anhui provinces, we fill the gap. Our empirical results indicate that, motives based on relative income play an important role in households' internal migration decisions. When all else is equal, a household that is poor relative to its home village reference group is more likely to increase migration than is a household in the upper end of the village income distribution. This effect is particularly apparent in households with pioneer migrants.

Chapter 4 addresses the question of self-selection in migration and how it affects migratory earnings results. Although the rural-to-urban migration is generally thought to be selective in terms of the types of people who are most likely to shift to non-agricultural employment in other locations, the nature of this selection is not well understood. Based on the same data set as used in Chapter 3, we explore the link between employment choice (nonworking, local farm work, local nonfarm work and migratory work) and migrant earnings. We find significant self-selection in migration. Youths, males, better-educated individuals and those in good health are more likely to migrate. In terms of unobserved characteristics, we find positive selection in migration as related to the alternatives of not working and local farm work, and insignificant self-selection as related to local nonfarm work. Controlling for self-selection, the wage returns to gender (male), education and health are lower than those obtained from simple ordinary least squares, and the returns to experience are higher. More importantly, we find different self-selection between individuals who have moved as pioneers and migrants from households in which other members have already migrated.

論文審査の結果の要旨

This dissertation "Empirical Studies on Labor Migration in Rural China" is comprised of four chapters. The first chapter contains an introduction and a summary of the entire dissertation. Chapter 2 gives an overview of rural migration in China. It focuses on three aspects: (1) the *hukou* system and the history of the institutional arrangements relating to migration; (2) the migration profile; and (3) the major factors affect migration decision and empirical findings in literature.

Chapter 3 reexamines the effect of relative income positions on internal migration behavior. Using data from a rural household panel survey of the Sichuan and Anhui provinces, this chapter provides evidence that motives based on relative income play an important role in households' internal migration decisions. When all else is equal, a household that is poor relative to its home village reference group is more likely to increase migration than is a household in the upper end of the village income distribution. This effect is particularly strong in households with pioneer migrants. This chapter's contribution to the existing literature on internal migration is substantial. It contrasts with previous studies that have been unable to detect significant effect of relative incomes on internal migration decisions.

Chapter 4 addresses the question of self-selection in migration and how it affects migratory earnings results. Using individual data from the same data set as used in Chapter 3 and utilizing the two-step selection bias correction method, this chapter shows that migrants are significantly self-selected. Youths, males, better-educated individuals and those in good health are more likely to migrate. In terms

of unobserved characteristics, self-selection in migration is found to be positive against the alternatives of not working and local farm work, but it is insignificant against local nonfarm work. In addition to the direction of self-selection, the important findings of this chapter include the lower wage returns to gender (male), education and health, and the higher wage returns to experience when self-selection is controlled. Its further contribution includes identification of difference in self-selection between individuals who have moved as pioneers and migrants from households in which other members have already migrated.

This dissertation has advanced understandings of the mechanism of country-scale rural-to-urban migration in China supported by the sophisticated and deliberate empirical analyses. The dissertation committee thus decided that this dissertation should be qualified for doctorate of international public policy.