

How Migrant Labor is Changing Rural China / 9780521005302 / 286 pages / Cambridge University Press, 2002 / 2002 / Rachel Murphy

Published: Vol. 20: China's Rural Labor Migration and Its Economic Development by Liu Xiaoguang. Vol. 19: Environmental Economics Research and China's Green Development Strategy by Zhang Youguo translated by Xu Hao, Xie Linlin. Vol. 18: The Transformation of China's Economic Development: Perspectives of Sino-US Economists by Yang Wandong, Zhang Jianjun, Huang Shudong and Zhu Andong. Vol. 13: Social Integration of Rural-Urban Migrants in China: Current Status, Determinants and Consequences by Yue Zhongshan, Li Shuzhuo and Marcus W Feldman. Vol. 12: Game: The Segmentation, Implementation and Protection of Land Rights in China by Zhang Shuguang. *For the complete list of volumes in this series, please visit www.worldscientific.com/series/scer. Labor migration in the PRC, like anywhere else in the world, is the result of rational decision making by individuals or households after weighing costs and benefits. Comprehending this decision making is the key to understanding the phenomenon of migration. This working paper begins with an examination of the institutions related to rural-urban migration. Further, Zhou and He (2009) found that the attraction of urban regions to rural migrant labor is closely related to the ownership structure of the urban economy. After the 1990s, rural labor that migrated to the cities tended to work outside of the traditional system, and few could squeeze into state-owned enterprises. 2002. Topics. Migrant labor -- China. Publisher. Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press. Collection. inlibrary; printdisabled; trent_university; internetarchivebooks. Digitizing sponsor. Kahle/Austin Foundation. Books to Borrow. Books for People with Print Disabilities. Trent University Library Donation. Internet Archive Books. Uploaded by station01.cebu on January 30, 2019. SIMILAR ITEMS (based on metadata). Terms of Service (last updated 12/31/2014). Internal migration in the People's Republic of China is one of the most extensive in the world according to the International Labour Organization. This is because migrants in China are commonly members of a floating population, which refers primarily to migrants in China without local household registration status through the Chinese Hukou system. In general, rural-urban migrant workers are most excluded from local educational resources, citywide social welfare programs and many jobs because of their A Solution to the Migrant Labor Shortage and Rural Labor Surplus in China. Guifu Chen, Shigeyuki Hamori. Pages 23-38. This book studies some important issues in China's labor market, such as rural labor migration, employment and wage discrimination, the new dual labor market, and economic returns on schooling, using the newer and representative data and advanced estimation models. This approach has yielded many interesting results, including a solution to the dilemma of two ongoing crises since 2004: the rural labor surplus and severe shortage of migrant labor.