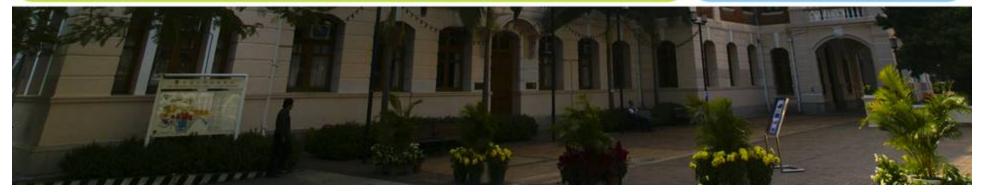


A Conceptual Framework of Local Government and Third Sector Responses to Labor Migration in the PRC

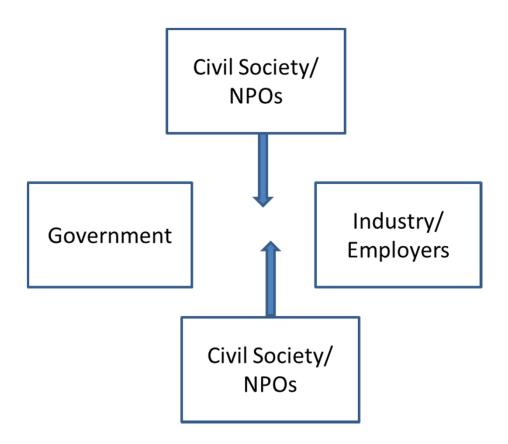
Dr Lucy P Jordan

26-27 May 2013

International Conference on Collaboration among Government, Market, and Society: Forging Partnerships and Encouraging Competition, Shanghai, PRC



# Social protection & migration



# Population changes

- Increased life expectancy
- Below replacement fertility
- Rising inequality
- Urbanization

(Peng, 2011)

# An (im)mobile population

- Migration is one of the important drivers of transformation in economic and social conditions in 21<sup>st</sup> century China
- Over 260 million Chinese people are migrants living in an area that is different from their Hukou registration
- Disruption of family and local social protection structures

### Social protection in China

- The logic of place based protection
  - -Hukou
  - -Work unit
  - -Harmonization?

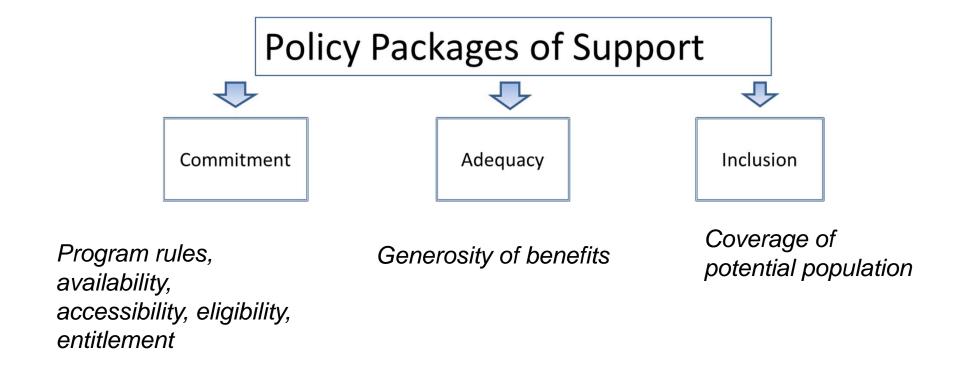
- Impacts of economic reform
- Local government responsibility

#### Local variation

- MLSS (Minimum Living Standards Schemes)
  - Experimentation from 1993 to national legislation in 1999 based on 'best practices'
- Experimentation with migrant populations
  - Including healthcare, pension, unemployment insurance, occupational injury insurance and maternity benefit
  - Wide variation >> economics, inequality (Shi 2012b)

# Productivist-developmental state?

- Subordination of social policy to economic policy (Holliday, <u>2000</u>)
- Reliance on family
- "disappearing of productivist elements and the rapid rising of the universal features of a modern welfare state... [with] ... civil society emerg[ing] as a strong competitor to the state in determining the path of welfare reform" (author emphasis added) (Kim, 2008:120).



(Meyers et al., 2002:96-97)

