

IUSSP Scientific Panel on the Impact of Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries

Chair: Yu Zhu (Fujian Normal University, China).

Members: Martin Bell (University of Queensland, Australia), Sabine Henry (Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium), Michael White (Brown University, USA).

International Seminar on

**Internal Migration and Urbanization and Their Socioeconomic Impacts in
Developing Countries: Challenges and Policy Responses**

Fuzhou, China, 10-12 December 2011

Organized by the IUSSP Scientific Panel on the Impact of Internal Migration and
Urbanization in Developing Countries and Fujian Normal University

Report

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on the Impact of Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, in collaboration with Fujian Normal University and the University's School of Geography and Center for Population and Development Research, held a seminar on 'Internal Migration and Urbanization and Their Socioeconomic Impacts in Developing Countries: Challenges and Policy Responses', in Fuzhou, China, 10-12 December 2011. The seminar was funded by the International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Fujian Normal University. Some 40 participants and 10 observers from 16 countries and 3 major international organizations attended the seminar.

The seminar provided a forum for demographers, sociologists, geographers, economists, and public health specialists from both academic and policy fields to discuss cutting-edge issues concerning internal migration and urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts in developing countries. Some 36 papers were presented at the seminar, covering a wide range of themes, including trends and patterns of internal migration and urbanization in developing countries; the diversity of migration streams and their socioeconomic consequences; the impacts of internal migration and urbanization on individuals, households, communities and regions at both origin and destination; the linkages between places of origin and destination; the impacts of internal migration and urbanization on social and spatial disparities; data considerations; and policy issues in relation to the socioeconomic impacts of internal migration and urbanization. Presentations and discussions at the seminar highlighted the increasingly important roles of internal migration and urbanization in the population and socioeconomic changes being experienced in developing countries, the diversity and complexity of their patterns and consequences, and their roles in individual and household livelihoods, and in connecting people and places of origin and destination. Seminar discussion also called for greater efforts to accurately measure and conceptualize migration and urbanization processes, to generalize relevant findings from different contexts and spatial settings, to build theory and to translate research results into effective policies. Details of the papers and discussion are summarized in the following pages by seminar session.

Session 1 Internal migration and urbanization in developing countries: Trends and projections

This session provided a broad contextual focus for the seminar, with three papers that endeavored to scope the scale of urbanization and urban growth, classify city types and identify growth correlates, and forecast future trends. The role of migration per se was generally more implicit than explicit, underlining the difficulties of systematically measuring the components of urbanization and regional population change. **Leiwen Jiang** presented a jointly authored paper that examines urbanization trends across world regions over a 50 year time span, and uses historical experience to generate projections of urbanization for Asian sub-regions and selected countries to 2100 under various scenarios. More specific rural-urban migration scenarios are also presented for China and India. Overall the authors anticipate rapid urbanization across Asia over coming decades. **Deborah Balk** presented a coauthored paper that reports work in progress to include migration in a model predicting city growth, building on earlier work using regression to identify the correlates of urban expansion for a large range of cities across the developing world. **Danan Gu** presented a multi-authored paper examining the growth of Chinese cities between 1950 and 2010, and the evolution of city size distribution using the Pareto distribution. Results show that city size distribution became more even after 1980, especially for larger cities and those on the coast. The paper also analyzed geographic centroids and their shifts in social welfare provision, economic activity and population concentration.

Session 2: Patterns and determinants of migration streams

Session 2 brought together three papers that examined the patterns and determinants of migration in three widely differing spatial settings, using quite different datasets and employing different conceptualizations and analytical approaches. **Jianfa Shen** applied multi-level poisson regression models to Census data to examine changes in the structure of migration between 29 provinces of China, comparing the periods 1985-90 with 1995-2000. The decomposition modeling shows that changes in gravity model parameters (distance friction, origin and destination populations, constant) explained 32% of the change in migration outcomes between the two periods, while shifts in explanatory variables (GDP, education, population density, agricultural employment) accounted for 68%. **Kunal Keshri** presented a coauthored paper using data from the 2006 National Sample Survey of India to examine temporary migration (stays away from home of 30 days or more) across the 30 States of India. The analysis estimates that there were more than 13 million temporary migrants of working age, and identifies seasonal moves as an essential livelihood strategy, particularly among the poor. While there are clear regional variations in the propensity for temporary migration, it is socio-economic deprivation, rather than spatial setting, that predominantly explains temporary movements. **Sabine Henry** presented a paper jointly authored with Dick Bilsborrow which applied event history and logistic regression models to retrospective life history survey data to examine the factors that determine destination choice among migrants in Burkina Faso. Findings show that a favorable natural environment and economic diversification exerted mixed and surprisingly weak effects as magnets for migrants, and the authors offer a series of pointers to more nuanced analyses.

Session 3: Diversified migration streams and their diversified socioeconomic impacts

Session 3 examined different migration streams under different socioeconomic contexts, which in turn produced different socioeconomic impacts. **Kailash Chandra Das** presented a descriptive paper based on available 2001 Indian data. Tabulations of in-migration and out-migration for Indian states give evidence of the relationship between level of economic development and attraction of migrants. Some gendered patterns are in evidence, as seen in the sex ratio of migrant populations by state. **Carol Camlin** presented initial results from a pilot study that used qualitative data techniques (participant observational and in-depth interviews) to characterize the nature of the relationship between migration and gender. These sources of data provided evidence of the way the migrant status of women (short term mobility or longer term migration) intersects with their poverty or lack of resources to produce behaviors involving transactional or commercial sex. In turn, these women and their actions are likely to place them at higher risk for HIV. **Socorro Gultiano** used 2000 Philippines census data (most recent available) to compare and contrast the demographic characteristics and impacts of migration in two large metropolitan areas: Metro Manilla and Metro Cebu. Demographic comparisons indicated that migrants are somewhat younger and slightly more female in these migrant streams, when compared to the Philippines overall population. A multivariate analysis showed that overall predictors of migration to Metro Manilla and Cebu are roughly similar, with the most notable distinction being the stronger relationships of education to migrant status for Cebu.

Session 4: Internal migration, remittances and rural-urban linkage

The three papers in Session 4 highlighted the importance of remittances and rural-urban linkage in the development of migrant source areas. **Zai Liang**'s coauthored paper examined patterns of remittances among migrants from rural China and tested three major theories on migration, namely new economics of migration, remittances and development and the culture of remittances. Based on the China Rural Household Survey, the paper produced several interesting results, such as the important linkage between remittances behavior and entrepreneurial activities. The paper also drew on some relevant policy implications from the findings. Based on the Viet Nam Migration Survey, **Quang Lam Tram**'s paper described the main characteristics of migrants and the main determinants of their remittances. Factors having significant impact on remittance include migrants' characteristics, economic conditions at destinations, migration processes/networks as well as types of destination places and migration streams. These results suggest that remittances contribute to developing the human capital of migrant origin areas. **Augustine Tanle**'s paper was focused on the linkages between the home and the host places and illustrated how these linkages may mitigate poverty and contribute to the human resource development at the origin. Based on a quantitative survey and in-depth interviews, the paper highlighted the nature of the interactions between the migrants and their close relations at the places of origin.

Session 5: Internal migration and its impacts on the left-behind elderly and children

The three papers in session 5 examined the impacts of internal migration on the left-behind elderly and children at the places of origin, who are among those most affected but often neglected in the existing research. Based on the “Children Living apart from Parents due to Internal Migration” survey conducted in 2010-2011, **Aree Jampaklay** and her colleagues’ paper, which was accepted by the seminar but not presented due to the author’s absence, explored the effects of parental internal migration on the left-behind children’s life satisfaction in Thailand. Life satisfaction included six indicators: family, school, self, friendship, residence, and life in general. The results show that having migrant parents, both or one parent, is associated with low level of life satisfaction. Moreover, the results also suggest that only father’s absence from the child since birth has an adverse effect on children’s life satisfaction, while mother’s having ever been away from the child does not. **Zachary Zimmer** and his colleagues’ paper highlighted the impact of adult children migration on the older age parents in rural northwestern Cambodia. Contrary to the view that the migration of adult children in Cambodia has negative social consequences on elderly parents, this interesting paper views the impact of migration in a positive light. A key result is that many older parents benefit by way of receipt of monetary support when they have migrant children, but they are not disadvantaged with respect to other types of support. **Archana K. Roy** and her colleagues attempted to understand the impact of distress-led labor migration on education of migrants’ children by collecting data for two different migration situations in India. The paper uses both qualitative and quantitative techniques, and the results suggest that remittances play a positive role on school attendance of left-behind children, although indiscipline and disobedience of children are common problems reported by parents. In contrast, the majority of migrant children are out of school mainly due to poverty, unstable nature of parents’ work and unavailability of child-care facilities at the construction sites. To replace the absent Aree Jampaklay, **Li Yu** presented a co-authored paper entitled “Escaping the neon glamour: return migrants in China”, which uses data from a sample survey of 3,011 migrants in Fujian Province of China. The results suggest that a large proportion of current rural-urban migrants might return to their places of origin, and potential returnees are older than the general migrants, married, and less educated than those who want to settle in the host city. Family, connection with places of origin, social networks and self-esteem are dominant factors affecting return intention for female migrants, while demographic characteristics, work, connection with places of origin, and self-esteem play a significant role in shaping the return intention of male migrants.

Session 6: Internal migration and its socioeconomic impacts: Perspectives of rural households and communities

The three papers in session 6 looked at socioeconomic impacts of internal migration in rural place of origin at the levels of households and communities. **Chukwoedozi Ajaero** presented preliminary results of a survey-based study of rural-urban migration in Southwestern Nigeria. The paper emphasized the impact on the rural communities of origin, and drew attention to the importance of origin destination (rural-urban) linkages in the migration process, and the importance of migration for socioeconomic development of regions. **Yaqiong Gong** presented

a coauthored paper on the effects of labor migration on firewood consumption in rural, Western China. The basic concept of the paper is that rising standards of living may induce a shift away from firewood and toward alternative fuels. Such a circumstance could have a beneficial result in terms of lessening deforestation. The authors' initial empirical work suggests further that outmigration and an attendant increase in living standard can move behavior in this direction. At the same time, reducing uncertainty due to vulnerability and perceived poverty gap is also important. **Teke Takwa** presented a paper on rural-urban linkages in English-speaking Cameroon. After some introduction to the political, geographic and linguistic history of Cameroon, the author gave initial results for a selected sample of migrants and their links. Most migrants regard their stay in Yaoundé as temporary and hope to return to live permanently in their area of origin after pursuing their economic livelihoods in the urban area. The paper also pointed out repeated migrant visits to their home places and the importance of remittances.

Session 7: Internal migration and urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts: Perspectives of urban communities

Surprisingly, there were relatively few submissions to the seminar on the impacts of internal migration and urbanization on the urban places of destination, and only two papers in this regard were presented to the seminar. Using the policy documents and data collected from 45 Chinese cities and by applying the city's entry barrier index, **Li Zhang** and his coauthor examined the working criteria for the granting of urban *hukou* permit at the local level in China, compared the barriers to local *hukou* across the country, and explored quantitatively key factors determining local regulations pertaining to the assessment of a migrant's qualification for local urban *hukou*. The analysis shows that the barriers to local urban *hukou* commonly exist nationwide, only different in degree but homogenous in kind. The paper argues that the function of selectivity in local citizenship has become an essential part of China's urban development and the notion of local citizenship in the Chinese context is far from a status of equality. For city governments, local citizenship is employed not only to exclude some members of society from accessing urban social goods but also to make the local economy more competitive by seizing and exploiting mobile capital and human resources as embodied in migrants. Using the 2000 Mexican Population Census, **Itayetzy Velez's** coauthored paper identifies differences in the social position of migrants and natives in 124 Mexican cities for the year 2000 and explored the contribution of individual and contextual characteristics in the explanation of these differences. The results demonstrate that while individual characteristics can sufficiently explain the better or worse social position that the migrants have with respect to the natives for some cities, there are cities where the advantage or disadvantage of being a migrant is not completely explained by the selectivity variables, and this makes it important to rely on the different economic, demographic, geographical, and labor market attributes of the place of destination to explain the differences between natives and migrants.

Session 8: Internal migration and urbanization and thier socioeconomic impacts: An approach of regional development

Internal migration is closely connected to regional economic performance in a reflexive relationship: migration may drive economic growth, but it also responds to spatial differentials. The three papers in this session explored various aspects of this relationship and collectively demonstrate the difficulties of disentangling cause and effect. **Enkh-Amgalan Byambajav** used econometric modeling to examine the role of inter-regional migration in economic convergence among the 22 regions of Mongolia over 21 years. The data themselves and patterns of movement are not explained, but results are taken to indicate that migrants are responsive to income differentials, that migration contributes to convergence and that level of education accelerates this convergence, especially at lower levels of educational attainment. **Ernesto de Lima Amaral** presented a coauthored paper concerned with the transition in age structures on the Brazilian labor market. To control for the effects of migration at the regional level, the authors couple a gravity model with Rogers-Castro model schedules to estimate migration for regions using data from the 1991 and 2000 Brazilian Censuses. Applied to the age structure analysis, the results confirm that migration acts to reduce the labor market impacts of age structure differentials. **Salut Muhidin** presented a more descriptive paper analyzing trends in migration between the 26+ provinces of Indonesia from 1975 to 2000. Results show a sharp rise then a fall in the intensity of migration, but this was largely offset by more balanced flows, so that the overall spatial impact in terms of redistribution remained steady over the 25-year period. At the same time, the outwards movement from java appears to have reversed.

Session 9: Internal migration, urbanization and social and spatial disparities

The processes of internal migration and urbanization bring many benefits to both people and regions concerned, but also some problems, among which social and spatial disparities are the most prominent ones. Papers in this session address three very different dimensions of the disparities dilemma. **Michael White**'s paper draws attention to the fact that the process of urbanization is often accompanied by increasing disparities in socio-economic well-being, both between and within cities, and argues for these effects to receive more systematic attention to establish trends and differentials across space and through time. Illustrative data indicate growing disparities in income distribution between 200+ cities across China, and wide disparities in wealth according to level of urbanization across regions of Ghana. **Wei Xu** and his coauthors explored what they termed 'unexpected factors' in determining the labor market outcomes in urban migrant labor market. They found that while in China's economic transition, human capital and market power have become important in shaping the labor market outcome, individual factors and meso- scale factors, such as motivation, decision making power, aspiration and intention, market knowledge, and social network have also played important roles, and it is the interaction between structure and agency that produce the local labor market. **Jianlin Niu**'s paper focused directly on the question of disparities in health and test competing hypotheses to account for the healthy migrant effect. Using survey data and a range of health indicators in a nested logit model framework, they find that rural to urban migrants are healthier than both non-migrants and return migrants, and show little difference in health status from urban residents.

Session 10: Internal migration, urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts: data and policy issues

The three papers in session 10 looked at data and policy issues relating to internal migration, urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts. **Martin Bell** presented an overview of the **IMAGE** project. This is a large project of world-wide scale, with the objective of establishing a comprehensive global inventory of internal migration data. This in turn can be used by the research team itself and others to compare and analyze mobility and its determinants cross-nationally. The presentation called attention to the particularly challenging goal of obtaining comparable data for migration and geographic mobility. **Mahmood Moshfegh** presented work in progress regarding a synopsis and synthesis of internal migration and redistribution policies for Asia and the Pacific region. The presentation included a country-by-country compendium of the key features of the policies themselves, the year of initiation of the policy, and some relevant features of national population growth for each country. **Yu Zhu** presented a coauthored paper on the issue of social protection of migrants in China. Because of the unique and special position of migrants in relation to the *hukou* system, social protection for rural-urban migrants is a particularly important issue in China. The paper examines the complexity of mobility patterns of rural-urban migrants and the emergence of their multi-local identities, and their implications for their social protection in China. The paper also explores the conceptual and policy implications of the above analysis, focusing on the limitations of the conceptual framework of urban integration and exclusion in guiding the discussion of social protection for rural-urban migrants, and on some practical issues such as the portability of social protection programmes and their institutional basis and financing mechanism.

Session 11 and 12: IDRC project report ‘The differentiation of women migrants in the migration process and their rights issues: Case studies from Fujian Province of China’

In the last two sessions of the seminar, the project team from Center for population and Development Research, Fujian Normal University in China presented seven papers reporting the research results from the project ‘The differentiation of women migrants in the migration process and their rights issues: Case studies from Fujian Province of China’, which was supported by International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC).

The project addresses the rights issues of women migrants in China (especially its Fujian Province) from two perspectives, i.e. a gender perspective that takes into account of the migration process and incorporates institutional analysis; and a perspective to consider women migrants as heterogeneous social groups and examine the rights issues of women migrant groups accordingly. Papers presented to the seminar first examined the characteristics of women migrants and their migration processes, and their roles in and contribution to the destination society, suggesting that the conventional conceptualization of rural-urban migration as a one-way flow is over-simplified, and that women migrants’ rights issues should be examined in the context of their diverse migration flows and multi-local status. They then examined the rights issues of women migrants based on the above understanding of women migrants’ migration process. The results show that great efforts have been made to address rights issues of women migrants by using urban- and residence-based approaches in the last a

few years, and that significant progress has been achieved, especially in terms of their equal access to employment opportunities and increasing income. However, the results also demonstrate that some major rights issues of women migrants still exist. These include their low educational attainment and unequal access to educational opportunities, their vulnerability in employment, their low social insurance coverage, their unequal access to urban public services, and their lack of awareness and channels for rights protection. The project examines the above rights issues of women migrants in the context of their complex, lengthy, unstable and diversified mobility process, suggesting that the current urban- and residence-based approach in addressing women migrants' rights issues is not adequate, and a non-urban-centered and non-residence-based approach should be adopted to achieve further progress. The project put forward a series of policy suggestions, including the promotion of women migrants' 'social integration' instead of 'urban integration', and the adoption of a more gender sensitive approach, in addressing rights' issues of women migrants. These project results have been widely disseminated in both China and abroad, adopted by relevant government departments in Fujian Province, and produced significant impacts on their policy making.

Concluding notes

To conclude, the panel identified the following key themes and issues that arose from the seminar, which can serve as a guide for future efforts in advancing the field of internal migration and urbanization:

1. Heterogeneity of experience in different countries, both with respect to the level and patterns of movement: During the seminar there was discussion as to whether there is actually a convergence dynamic of internal migration and urbanization underway. Papers presented to the seminar seem to suggest the opposite; in fact, even if this is indeed true, the current experience of countries around the world suggests considerable context dependence. Thus it is important to recognize the diversity of internal migration and urbanization in developing countries, and to promote context-based research concerning both their patterns and their impacts. In addition, gendered aspects of migration are also an issue for the future.
2. Complexity of the processes of internal migration and urbanization: many papers in the seminar pointed to the fact that mobility is not simply a one-way process of movement from rural to urban areas in a long term process of transformation to an urban society. Rather, it is a means for livelihood – an integral part of the social and economic life of people and places that has value in and of itself, and therefore needs to be facilitated. In this context, there is a need to look at the process of internal migration in a more detailed way, disintegrating it into different stages, and to examine migrant decision-making processes using qualitative approaches.
3. The scale dependence of internal migration and urbanization and their impacts: There is a need to maintain awareness that the impacts of internal migration and urbanization can and should be measured at various different scales – on the nation as a whole

(system-wide indicators), on individual regions/towns, etc., and on individuals/households.

4. The importance of spatial differentiation within countries: Spatial inequalities are a fundamental trigger for migration, and the trajectory of spatial differentiation within countries with respect to socio-economic well-being is poorly understood. These are complex issues, related to policy settings and intent.
5. Data and their comparability issues: In the seminar the papers employ a range of data at various scales, from micro-data and small samples to broad census-based analyses. However, data issues loom large and differences in the definition, collection procedures and measurement severely prejudice comparability. There is a strong case to be made that in the 21st century DHS surveys should switch their attention to collecting solid residential life history/mobility data in place of/or to complement fertility histories. Migration scholars need to push this harder. This is especially crucial given the fact mobility is inherently a dynamic spatio-temporal process: cross-sectional data, however, comparable and rigorously analyzed, will never capture the life course dimension of mobility which is crucial to its understanding.
6. Mobility and linkages: Mobility plays a critical role connecting people and places across space and we need better recognition of the linkages between the flows of migrants, goods, remittances, etc., between cities, and between rural and urban areas.
7. Implications of Balkanization of space: It's intriguing that at the very time that globalization is a catchcry of modern society, there is a steady fragmentation of political entities at the regional and local level, tied to a desire for more autonomy in self-determination for individual communities. In reality there may well be more barriers to movement now than 100 years ago, and an increasing awareness of spatial identity. What does this portend for mobility and for spatial disparities?



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Challenges and Policy Responses**

**“发展中国家的国内迁移和城市化及其社会经济影响：
挑战与政策回应”国际研讨会**

10-12 December 2011

2011 年 12 月 10-12 日

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Seminar Program

10 December 2011 Day 1

9:00 am – 9:40 am

Opening Ceremony

Chair: Professor **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China

Address by Professor **Ming Xu**, Vice-President of Fujian Normal University (5 minutes)

Address by Mr. **Paul Monet**, Deputy Executive Director, IUSSP (5 minutes)

Address by Dr. **Guanghua Wan**, Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank (5 minutes)

9:40 am– 11:10 am

Session 1: Internal migration and urbanization in developing countries: Trends and projections (ADB session) (3 X 20-minute presentations plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Guanghua Wan**, Asian Development Bank

1. ‘Alternative Urbanization Scenarios and Rural-Urban Migration in Developing Countries’, **Leiwen Jiang**, Climate and Global Dynamics Division, and Integrated Sciences Program, National Center for Atmospheric Research, USA;
2. ‘How Much Does Migration and Other Demographic Factors Contribute to City Growth in Poor Countries?’, **Mark Montgomery**, Population Council, USA; and **Deborah Balk**, The City University of New York, USA ;
3. ‘Growth Pattern Of Chinese Cities Since 1950’, **Danan Gu**, **Nan Li**, **Patrick Gerland**, **Kirill Andreev**; **Thomas Spoorenberg**; United Nations Population Division; **Junshan Zhou**, People's Public Security University of China; **Chandra Sekhar Yamathy**; **Gerhard Heilig**, United Nations Population Division ;
4. Discussion.

11:10 am– 11:30 am

Coffee/Tea break

11:30 am – 1:00 pm

Session 2: Patterns and determinants of migration streams (3 X 20-minute presentations plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Martin Bell**, University of Queensland, Australia

1. ‘Decomposition of Interregional Migration Changes in China 1985-2000’, **Jianfa Shen**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China (HK);
2. ‘Examining the Socio-Economic Determinants of Temporary Migration in India: A Regional Analysis’, **Kunal Keshri**; **R. B. Bhagat**, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India;
3. ‘Migrant Destination Choice: A Place Utility Approach in Burkina Faso’, **Sabine Henry**, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium; and **Richard Bilsborrow**, Carolina Population Center, NC, USA;
4. Discussion.

1:00 pm– 2:15 pm Lunch

2:15 pm– 3:45 pm

Session 3: Diversified migration streams and their diversified socioeconomic impacts (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Michael White**, Brown University, USA

1. ‘Female Migration to Mega Cities and Development in India’, **Kailash Chandra Das**, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India;
2. ‘Typologies of Migration and Mobility and Associated Contexts of HIV Risk Among Women in Western Kenya’, **Carol Camlin**, University of California at San Francisco, USA;
3. ‘Immigrants in 2 Metropolitan Areas of the Philippines: Origin, Demographics and Socioeconomic Characteristics’, **Socorro A. Gultiano**, University of San Carlos, Philippines;
4. Discussion.

3:45 pm -4:15 pm Coffee/Tea break

4:15 pm– 5:45 pm

Session 4: Internal migration, remittances and rural-urban linkage (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Sabine Henry**, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium

1. ‘Migration and Remittances: Evidence from a Poor Province in China’, **Zai Liang, Jiejin Li**, State University of New York at Albany, USA; **Zhongdong Ma**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology;
2. ‘Remittance by Internal Migrants in Vietnam: Situation and Affecting Factors’, **Quang Lam Tran**, independent consultant, Vietnam;
3. ‘Forward and Backward Linkages as Poverty Reduction Strategy in Northern Ghana: A Case Study of Migrants’ Resident at Both the Obuasi and Techiman Municipalities’, **Augustine Tanle**, Albert Machistey Abane University of Cape Coast, Ghana;
4. Discussion.

11 December 2011 Day 2

9:00 am– 10:30 am

Session 5: Internal migration and its impacts on the Left-behind elderly and children (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Sabine Henry**, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium

1. ‘Exploring Effects of Parents’ Internal Migration on Life Satisfaction of Children Left behind in Thailand’, **Aree Jampaklay, Kerry Richter, Kanchana Tangchonlatip, Pattama Vapanawong, Nipat Ponphai**, Mahidol University, Thailand;
2. ‘Older Age Parents in Rural Cambodia and Migration of Adult Children: A Case Study of Two Communes in Battambang Province’, **Zachary Zimmer**, University of California, San Francisco, USA; **John Knodel**, University of Michigan, USA;
3. ‘Rural-urban Migration and Education of Children: Studying the Left-behind and ‘Migrant’ Children in India’, **Archana K. Roy, Pappu Singh**, Banaras Hindu University, India;
4. Discussion.

10:30 am – 11:00 am Coffee/Tea break

11:00 am– 12:30 am

Session 6: Internal migration and its socioeconomic impacts: Perspectives of rural households and communities (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Michael White**, Brown University, USA

1. ‘Appraisal of the Socioeconomic Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration in Rural Communities of Southeastern Nigeria.’, **Chukwuedozie Ajaero**, University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN), Nigeria;
2. ‘Does Labor Out-migration Reduce Firewood Consumption by Rural Households in Western China?’, **Xiujun Tai**, Shanxi Normal University, China; **Shuzhuo Li**, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China; **Marcus W. Feldman**, Stanford University, USA; **Yaqiong Gong**, Shanxi Normal University, China;
3. ‘Socio-economic Links between Out-migrants from Some Rural Areas of English-Speaking Cameroon to the Capital City, Yaoundé, and their Areas of Origin’, **Teke Johnson Takwa**, Central Bureau for the Census and Population Studies, Yaoundé, Cameroon;
4. Discussion.

12:30 am– 2:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm– 3:30 pm

Session 7: Internal migration and urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts: Perspectives of urban communities (3 X 20 minutes presentation plus 30 minutes discussion)

Chair: **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China

1. ‘In but Not of the City: Political Economy of Local Citizenship in Post-reform Urban China’, **Li Zhang**, Fudan University, China;
2. ‘An Analysis of the Social Position of Migrants and Natives and Its Contextual Determinants in Mexico’, **Estela Rivero** and **Itayetzy Velez**, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico;
3. ‘The Effect of Migration on Urban Poverty: The Case of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia’, **Abdulaziz A. Alghannam** and **Rshood Khraif**, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia;
4. Discussion.

3:30 pm – 4:00 pm Coffee/Tea break

4:00 pm– 5:30 pm

Session 8: Internal migration and urbanization and thier socioeconomic impacts: An approach of regional development (3 X 20 minutes presentation plus 30 minutes discussion)

Chair: **Martin Bell**, University of Queensland, Australia

1. ‘The Analysis of Interregional Migration and Regional Growth in Mongolia: Theory and Empirical Evidence’, **Enkh-Amgalan Byambajav**, National University of Mongolia, Mongolia;
2. ‘Influences of Transition in Age-Education Structure and Internal Migration on the Labour Market in Brazil’, **Ernesto Amaral**, **Eduardo Luiz Gonçalves Rios-Neto**, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil; **Joseph E. Potter**, University of Texas at Austin, USA;

3. 'Internal Migration and Regional Development in Indonesia: A Thirty-Year Review', **Salahudin Muhidin**, Macquarie University, Australia;
4. Discussion.

12 December 2011 Day 3

9:00 am– 10:30 am

Session 9: Internal migration, urbanization and social and spatial disparities (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Martin Bell**, University of Queensland, Australia

1. 'Urbanization and Developing Spatial Inequality', **Michael White**, Brown University, USA;
2. 'Labor market outcomes in urban migrant labor market: exploring the unexpected factors', **Wei Xu** and **Li Yu**, University of Lethbridge, Canada; **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China;
3. 'Migrants' Health Selection Effect and the Salmon Bias: Evidence from China's Internal Migration', **Jianlin Niu**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China;
4. Discussion.

10:30 am – 11:00 am Coffee/Tea break

11:00 am– 12:30 am

Session 10: Internal migration, urbanization and their socioeconomic impacts: data and policy issues (3 X 20-minute presentation plus 30-minute discussion)

Chair: **Michael White**, Brown University, USA

1. 'A Global Inventory of Internal Migration Data', **Martin Bell**, University of Queensland, Australia; **Elin Charles-Edwards**, **Marek Kupiszewski**; **John Stillwell**. and **Yu Zhu**;
2. 'A Comparative Study on Internal Migration and Population Redistribution Policies in Selected Countries of Asia and the Pacific Region', **Mahmood Moshfegh**, **Mohammad Javad Mahmoudi**; **Ghorban Hossini**, Population Studies and Research Center for the Asian and Pacific Region, Iran;
3. 'Social Protection for Rural-urban Migrants in China: The Challenge of Mobility and Multi-local Identities', **Yu Zhu** and **Liyue Lin**, Fujian Normal University, China;
4. Discussion.

12:30 am– 2:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm– 3:30 pm

Session 11: IDRC project report: 'The differentiation of women migrants in the migration process and their rights issues: Case studies from Fujian Province of China' (1) (4 X 20 minutes presentation)

Chair: **Jianfa Shen**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China (HK);

1. 'Outline of the project : Objectives, implementation and outcomes', **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China;
2. 'Characteristics of Women Migrants and Their Migration Processes', **Liyue Lin**, **Li Yu**, and **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China; **Wei Xu**, University of Lethbridge, Canada;

3. ‘The Effect of Labor Market Intermediaries on Female Migrant Workers: A Case Study of Shanghai’, **Xuefeng Niu**, East China Normal University, China and **Wei Xu**, University of Lethbridge, Canada;
4. ‘Women Migrants’ Contribution to the Destination Cities: The Case of Fujian Province’, **Liyue Lin, Li Yu** and **Yu Zhu**, Fujian Normal University, China; **Wei Xu**, University of Lethbridge, Canada.

3:30 pm – 4:00 pm Coffee/Tea break

4:00 pm– 5:30 pm

Session 12: IDRC project report: ‘The differentiation of women migrants in the migration process and their rights issues: Case studies from Fujian Province of China’ (2) (3 X 20 minutes presentation plus 30 minutes discussion)

Chair: **Jianfa Shen**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China (HK);

1. ‘Impacts of female migrant workers on local economic development in host cities: A case of Shanghai’, **Qingyuan Tang** , East China Normal University, China and **Wei Xu**, University of Lethbridge, Canada;
2. ‘Women Migrants’ Rights issues and Rights Protection: Facts and Assessments’, **Yu Zhu** and **Liyue Lin**, Fujian Normal University, China;
3. ‘Seeking New Approaches in Women Migrants’ Rights Protection: Some Policy Suggestions’, **Yu Zhu** et al., Fujian Normal University;
4. Discussion.

13 December:

9:00 am–11:30 am

Meeting of members of IUSSP Scientific Panel on the Impact of Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries



**International Seminar on Internal Migration and Urbanization
and their Socioeconomic Impacts in Developing Countries:
Challenges and Policy Responses**

10-12 December 2011
Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, Fujian, China

List of Participants

Panel Members

Yu	ZHU	Center for Population and Development Research, School of Geographical Science, Fujian Normal University
Martin	BELL	Queensland Centre for Population Research, Queensland University
Sabine	HENRY	Geography Department, Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Belgium
Michael	WHITE	Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University.

Participants

Chukwuedozie	AJAERO	Department of Geography, University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN)
Ernesto	AMARAL	Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil
Deborah	BALK	CUNY Institute for Demographic Research, Baruch College, City University of New York (CUNY)
Enkh-Amgalan	BYAMBAJAV	National University of Mongolia
Carol	CAMLIN	University of California at San Francisco
Kailash	CHANDRA DAS	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai
Yaqiong	GONG	Shanxi Normal University
Danan	GU	Section of Estimates and Projections Population Division/DESA United Nations
Socorro A	GULTIANO	USC Office of Population Studies, University of San Carlos, Philippines
Leiwen	JIANG	National Center for Atmospheric Research
Teke	JOHNSON TAKWA	Central Bureau for the Census and Population Studies, Yaoundé, Cameroon
Archana	K. ROY	Banaras Hindu University
Kunal	KESHRI	International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai
Quang	LAM TRAN	Pathfinder International Viet Nam
Zai	LIANG	Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany
Liyue	LIN	Fujian Normal University
Mohammad Javad	MAHMOUDI	Population Studies and Research Center for the Asian and Pacific Region, Tehran

Mahmood	MOSHFEGH	Population Studies and Research Center for the Asian and Pacific Region, Tehran
Salahudin	MUHIDIN	Macquarie University
Jianlin	NIU	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Xuefeng	NIU	East China Normal University
Jianfa	SHEN	Department of Geography and Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Qingyuan	TANG	East China Normal University
Augustine	TANLE	University of Cape Coast
Itayetzy	VELEZ TORRES	El Colegio de Mexico
Guanghua	WAN	Asian Development Bank
Wei	XU	University of Lethbridge, Canada
Li	YU	Fujian Normal University
Li	ZHANG	School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University
Zachary	ZIMMER	University of California, San Francisco

Observers

Jinmei	CHEN	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Xiaowen	LIN	Fuzhou University
Xinhua	QI	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Panpan	TIAN	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Guodong	WANG	Minjiang University
Jiankang	WANG	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Yanjun	WU	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Baoyu	XIAO	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Subei	ZHANG	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Yu	ZHANG	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University
Hengmi	ZHENG	School of Geographical Science,Fujian Normal University

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Paul	MONET	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)
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