



中国与全球化智库
CENTER FOR CHINA & GLOBALIZATION
国际化 影响力 建设性

RECENT TRENDS IN MIGRATION BETWEEN CHINA AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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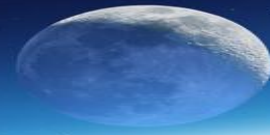
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- Dr. Wang is a Director General of Center of China and Globalization, a Senior Fellow at Harvard Kennedy School and Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada. He was also a Visiting Fellow at Brookings Institution. He has taught at Peking University, Tsinghua University in China and University of Western Ontario in Canada. He has been a senior advisor to the Chinese government at both central and local levels and has served as a Task Force Leader for Global Talents Strategy Study Group of Department of Organization of Central Government. He also participated in drafting China's National Talent Development Plan 2010-2020. Dr. Wang is also the Vice Chairman of China Talent Research Society and the President of China Global Talents Society as well as an Economic Team Leader for Overseas Experts Advisory Committee of China State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office.
- Dr. Wang has researched extensively on China's talent issues and published over 30 books and 100 papers and articles on the subject, including his recent English book *Globalizing China, Strategy, Influence and Success of Chinese Returnee Entrepreneurs* and also *Entrepreneurial and Business Elites of China: The Chinese Returnees Who Have Shaped Modern China*.
- Dr. Wang is a Steering Committee Member of Metropolis, a Board Member of Richard Ivey Business School in Asia and also a Board Adviser of Association of Executive Search Consultants, which is a worldwide headhunters association based in New York.

OUTLINE



- Review overall **Chinese international migration trends** in recent years
- Present current trends in **migration from China to Africa** and other developing countries (and vice versa)
- Present current **Chinese global talent movement**

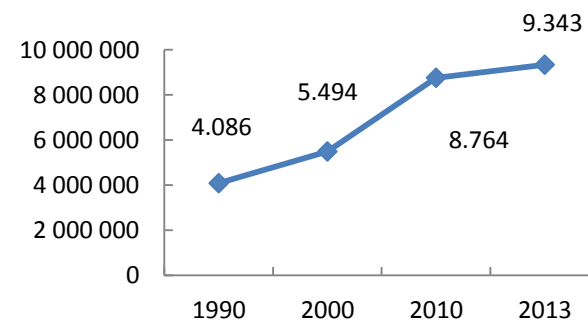
Chinese International Migration Trends in Recent Years

In 2013, China ranked **the fourth largest** migrant-sending country in the world.

Rank	Origin	1990 (in millions)	Origin	2013 (in millions)
1	Russian Fed.	12.7	India	14.2
2	Afghanistan	7.3	Mexico	13.2
3	India	6.8	Russian Fed.	10.8
4	Bangladesh	5.6	China	9.3
5	Ukraine	5.6	Bangladesh	7.8
6	Mexico	5	Pakistan	5.7
7	China	4.1	Ukraine	5.6
8	United Kingdom	4.1	Philippines	5.5
9	Pakistan	3.6	Afghanistan	5.1
10	Italy	3.5	United Kingdom	5

Core Statements:

- The stock of Chinese emigrants has increased by **128.6%** between 1990 and 2013 – from around 4,086,000 in 1990 to 9,343,000 in 2013.

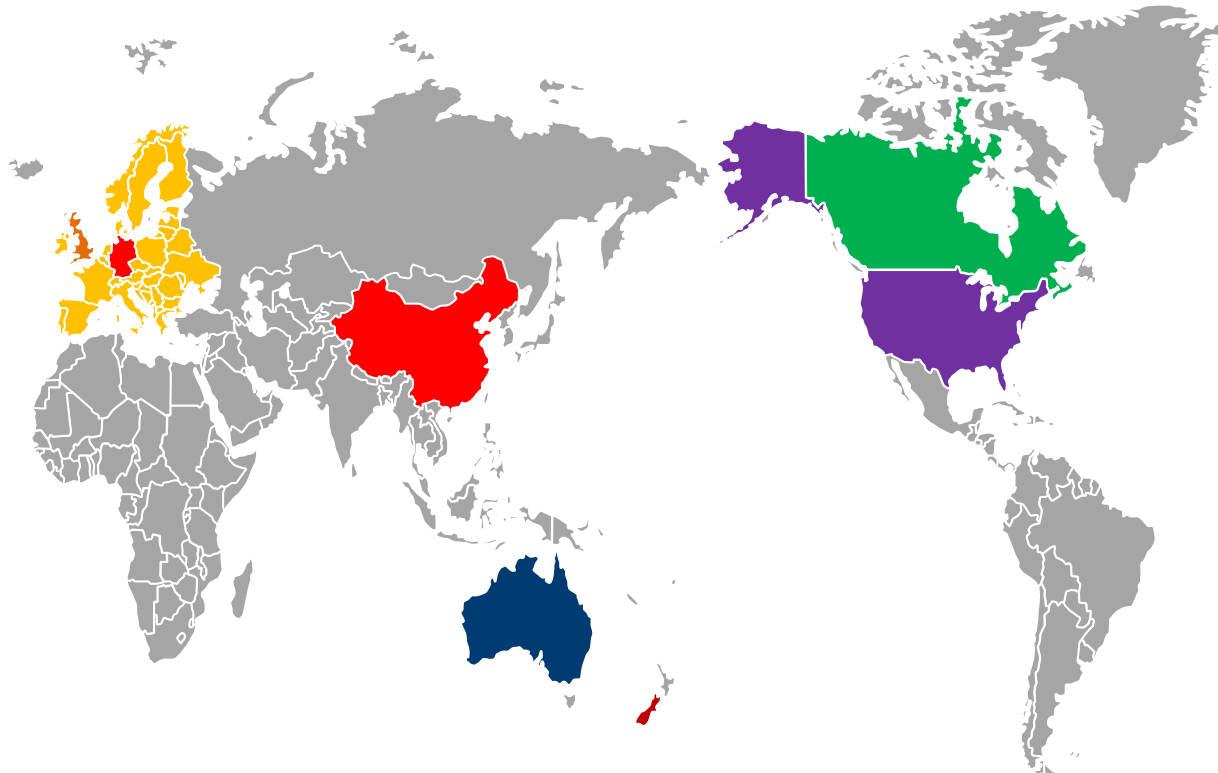


Stock of Chinese emigrants (in millions), 1990-2013

Source: UN DESA

Chinese International Migration Trends in Recent Years

- Most emigrants from China tend to go to countries in the North. Not surprisingly, the most popular destination is **the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand**.
- **Europe** is an increasingly attractive destination for Chinese.

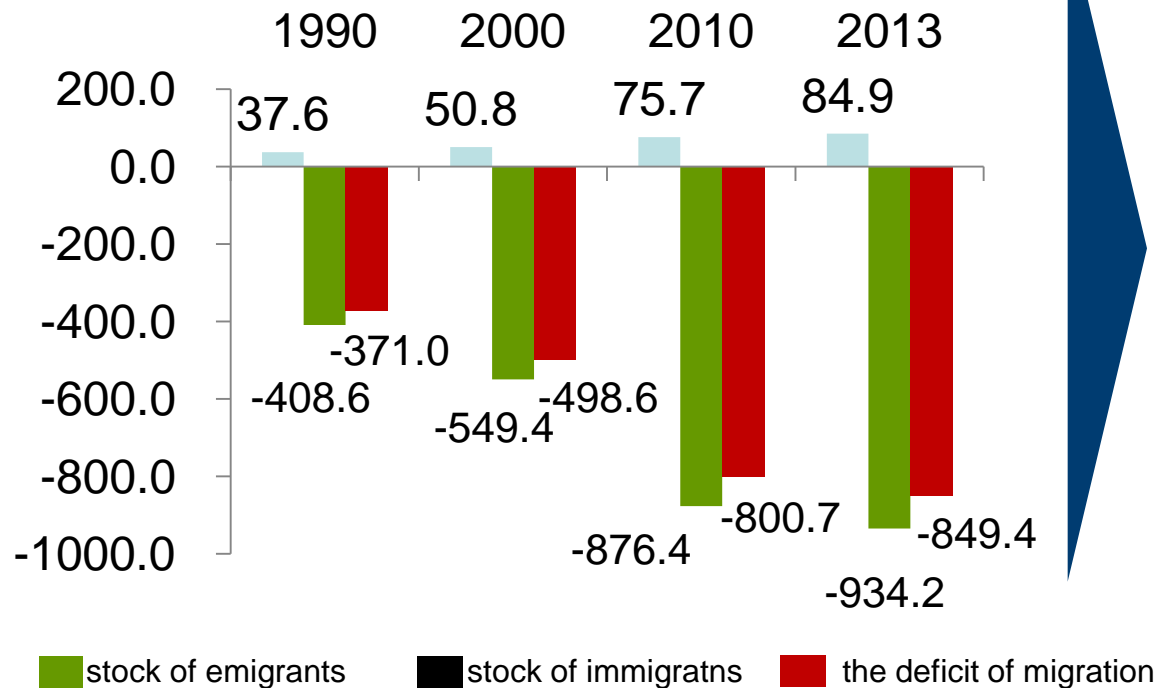


- China to **United States**:
- The **top2** source country
- China to **Canada**:
- The **top1** source country
- China to **Australia**:
- The **top1** skilled migrant-sending country
- China to **New Zealand**:
- The **top1** source country
- China to **United Kingdom**:
- The **top1** source country
- China to **Germany**:
- The **top1** student-sending country

Chinese International Migration Trends in Recent Years

Numbers of immigrants to China are increasing. **However, it remained extremely low.**

The deficit of migration



- The gap between the number of emigrants and immigrants has been enlarged.

- In 2013, the deficit increased up to 8,494,000

Source: UN DESA

'The deficit of migration' is defined by CCG's *Annual Report on Chinese International Migration* (2014)

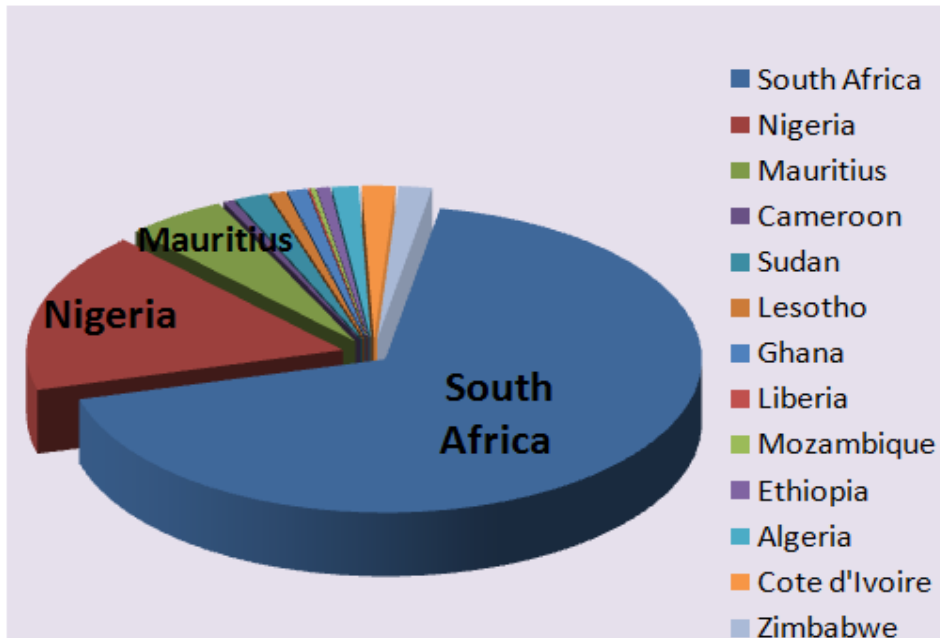


New Migration Patterns

- A remarkable feature of Chinese emigration has been the growth of **skilled migrants**, including students-turned-migrants, emigrating professionals, academics and chain migrants.
- **Student migrants**: China has seen the world's largest student-sending country.
- There has been an increasing number of new migrant categories, including **investor and entrepreneur migrants** and migrating in search of a better education for their children.
- **Labor migrants** continue to form an important share of Chinese emigrants.
- **Environmental pollution** became another driver for Chinese emigration.
- In 2013, China became **the biggest tourism source market** in the world.

Current Trends in Migration from China to Africa(South-South)

- Reliable data on Chinese migrants in Africa is **scarce**. (mainly due to the weakness in official data collection both embassy of china and African countries)
- Official estimates of the number of Chinese in Africa **vary** significantly.
- In 2013, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) estimated the current number of Chinese migrants in Africa as **1 million**.



Estimates for Chinese in selected African Countries

Estimates for Chinese in selected African Countries
Source: Sautman and Hairong, 2007

•By far the largest number of Chinese can be found in **South Africa**, followed by **Nigeria**.

•By the end of 2010, the number of Chinese immigrants in South Africa is about 300,000.

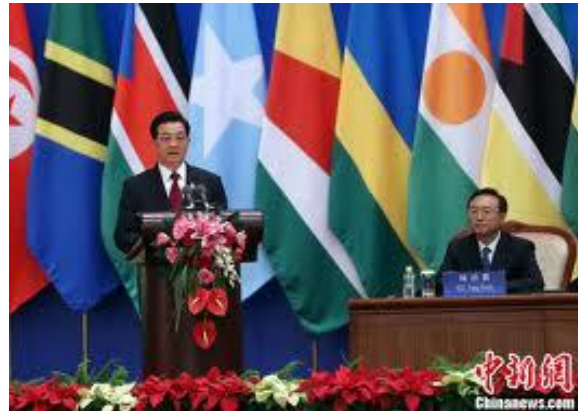
•Chinese in Africa still account for a particular small share of the total population.

•Only in three countries, the percentage of Chinese migrants is higher than 1%: Reunion (3.94%), Mauritius (3.3%) and Namibia (2.07%).

Types of Migrants from China to Africa (South-South)

a) Most Chinese in Africa today are *temporary labor migrants*.

- They are mainly employees of Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs).
- On contracts (typically one to three years)
- Semi-skilled migrants (majority) and skilled migrants (minority)
- In government-run projects in construction, infrastructure, mines and oil fields projects etc.



• Forum on China-Africa cooperation (FOCAC) in Beijing

• 1st-5th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Beijing

• Members: China and 50 African states that have established diplomatic relations with China and the Commission of the African Union.



Types of Migrants from China to Africa (South-South)

b) However, there are increasingly larger numbers of ***independent entrepreneurial migrants*** arriving in Africa seeking economic opportunities.

- Small business owners
- Most commonly in retail or wholesale trade of China-made goods, Chinese restaurants or Chinese traditional medicine clinics.
- Low-cost china-made products exported from manufacturers in China
- Often to the lowest end of the consumer market
- Kinship networks, workers include relatives, family friend or people from the same village/town in China

c) ***Transitory migrants***

- Use Africa as a jumping off point for Europe or North America or Western Europe

d) ***Student migrants*** and other diplomats(such as journalists)

- There are increasing numbers of Chinese students attending tertiary institutions in Africa, mostly in South Africa.

e) ***Illegal migrants***

Current Trends in Migration from China to Other Asian Countries (South-South)

- 73.5% of total international overseas Chinese are concentrated in **Southeast Asia**.
- Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia accounts for about 6% of the total population. They are concentrated **in the ASEAN countries** (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines).
- In early 2000s, the scale of ethnic Chinese capital has increased up to \$ 1.35 trillion in Southeast Asia, while more than 95% in the ASEAN countries.
- Southern and Western Asia, Central Asia are **the main destinations for Chinese labor migrants**.
- There has been an increasing number of Chinese emigrants to **Latin America**.
- **South Pacific Island Nations and the Caribbean** has become new attractive destinations for Chinese emigrants.

Current Trends in Migration from Developing Countries to China (South-South)

- China is becoming an emerging destination for economic migration from other countries.
- According to UN DESA, there are **over 800,000 foreigners** living in China in 2013.
- They are mainly from 5 countries: **South Korea, the United States, Japan, Burma and Vietnam.**
- Following the growing economic cooperation between China-Africa countries, many **African traders and businesspeople** moved to China.
- Official estimate of the number of **African in China is about 100,000** in 2010.
- The major destinations for African traders are **Guangzhou** and **Yiwu** in the coastal areas of China.
- Inflow of international immigrants **challenges China's Migration Policy.**

Current Chinese Global Talent Movement

- **Three waves of globalization---*Global Talent Movement***
- Chinese global talent movement speeds up: the number of outgoing students, returning students and emigrants have increased substantially.

top1
student source country

outgoing students

413,900

**stock of students
studying abroad**

3,058,600

top1
returnee country

returnees

353,500

stock of returnees

1,444,800

top4
migrant-sending country

emigrants

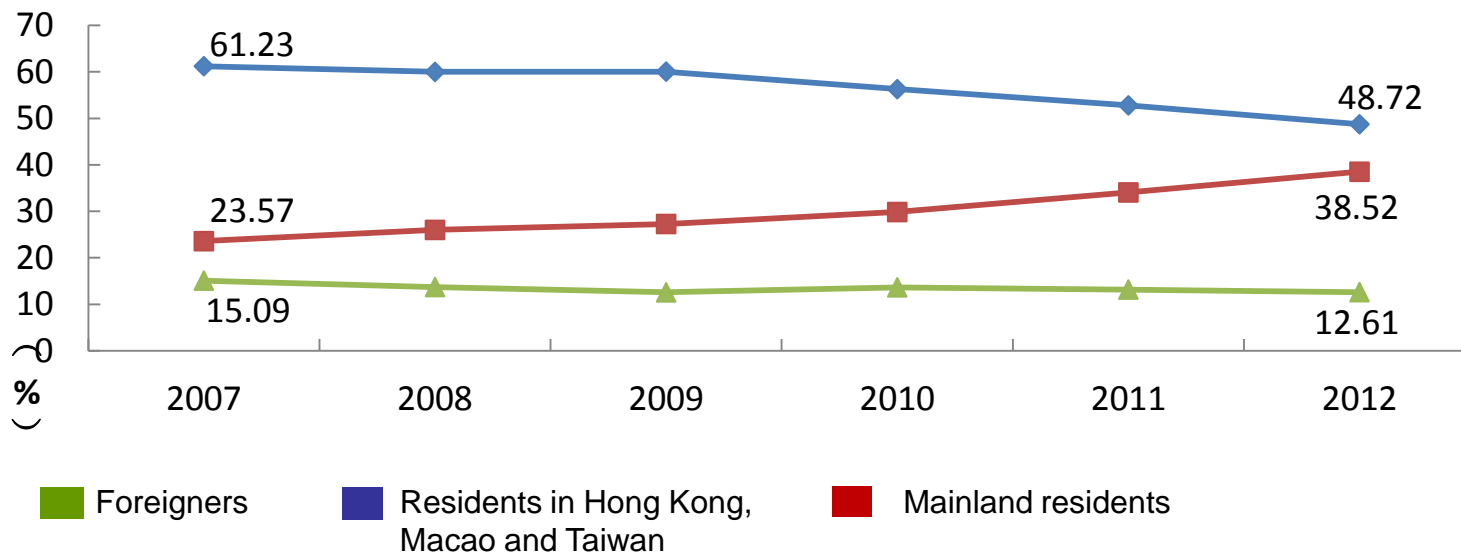
200,000

stock of emigrants

9,000,000

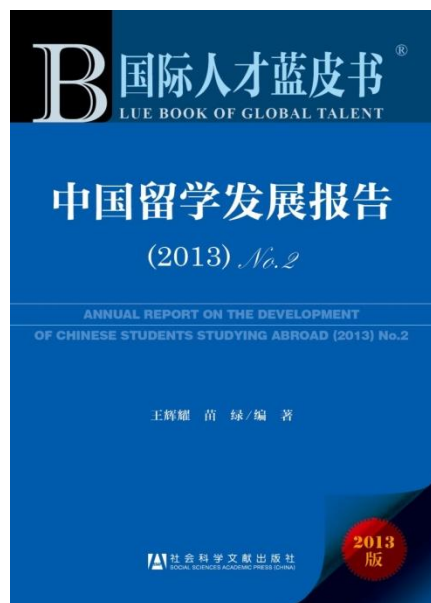
Current Chinese Global Talent Movement

- The imbalance between the outflow and inflow of talents in China(see below).
- **National Medium- and Long-term Talent Development Plan (2010-2020)**
- Thousand Talents Program
- Breakthrough of China's Migration Policy (CCG's recommendations)
- 'talent visa' and 'green card'

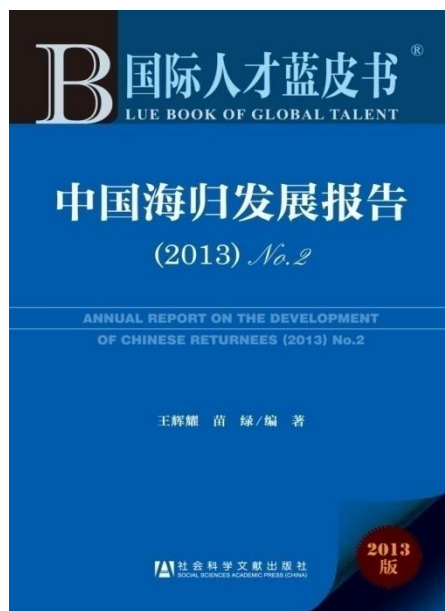


Our Annual Reports

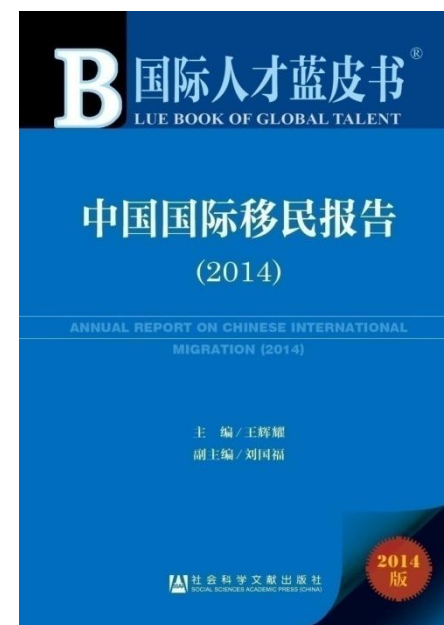
Annual Report on Chinese Students Studying Abroad



Annual Report on Chinese Returnees



Annual Report on Chinese International Migration



Establish a New WTO

-- World Talent Organization



Summary

- China is one of the world's largest emigration source, with **over 9.3 million** Chinese emigrants living outside China.
- Most Chinese emigrants tend to go to countries in the North. The most popular destination is **the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Europe**.
- About 1 million Chinese emigrants in **Africa** and they are mainly temporary labor migrants. **Southeast Asia** is another destination in the South.
- Numbers of immigrants to China are increasing. **However, it remained extremely low**, with over 800,000 foreigners living in China in 2013.
- Both the number of **outgoing students** and **returning students** have increased substantially.
- The imbalance between **the outflow and inflow of talents** in China.

中国与全球化智库

CENTER FOR CHINA & GLOBALIZATION

As a Chinese international think tank, Center for China & Globalization (CCG) is supported by the Committee of International Talents in China, the Policy Advisory Committee of China Western Returned Scholars Association (WRSA) and Distinguished Expert Committee of All-china federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

CCG has undertaken many studies and research from Chinese government. It has established close ties with both central and local government and has had an impact on the policy-maker. Some recommendations have been adopted by the government.

CCG keeps close relationship with institutions such as National People's Congress (NPC), Chinese People's Political consultative Conference (CPPCC), Organization Department of CPC Central Committee, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, etc.



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Thank you!



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