

# Inclusive Urbanization in the 21st Century China

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# Background: rapid urbanization

**Table 1: Urbanization and increase of urban population**

Year	1950	1980	1982	2011
Urbanization level (urban pop. as % of total)	12.5	19.4	21.4	51.3
net increase of urban population (million)	93.4		475.0	

Sources: NBSC, 2012a; Shen, 2005

# 0.4% of the country's land area

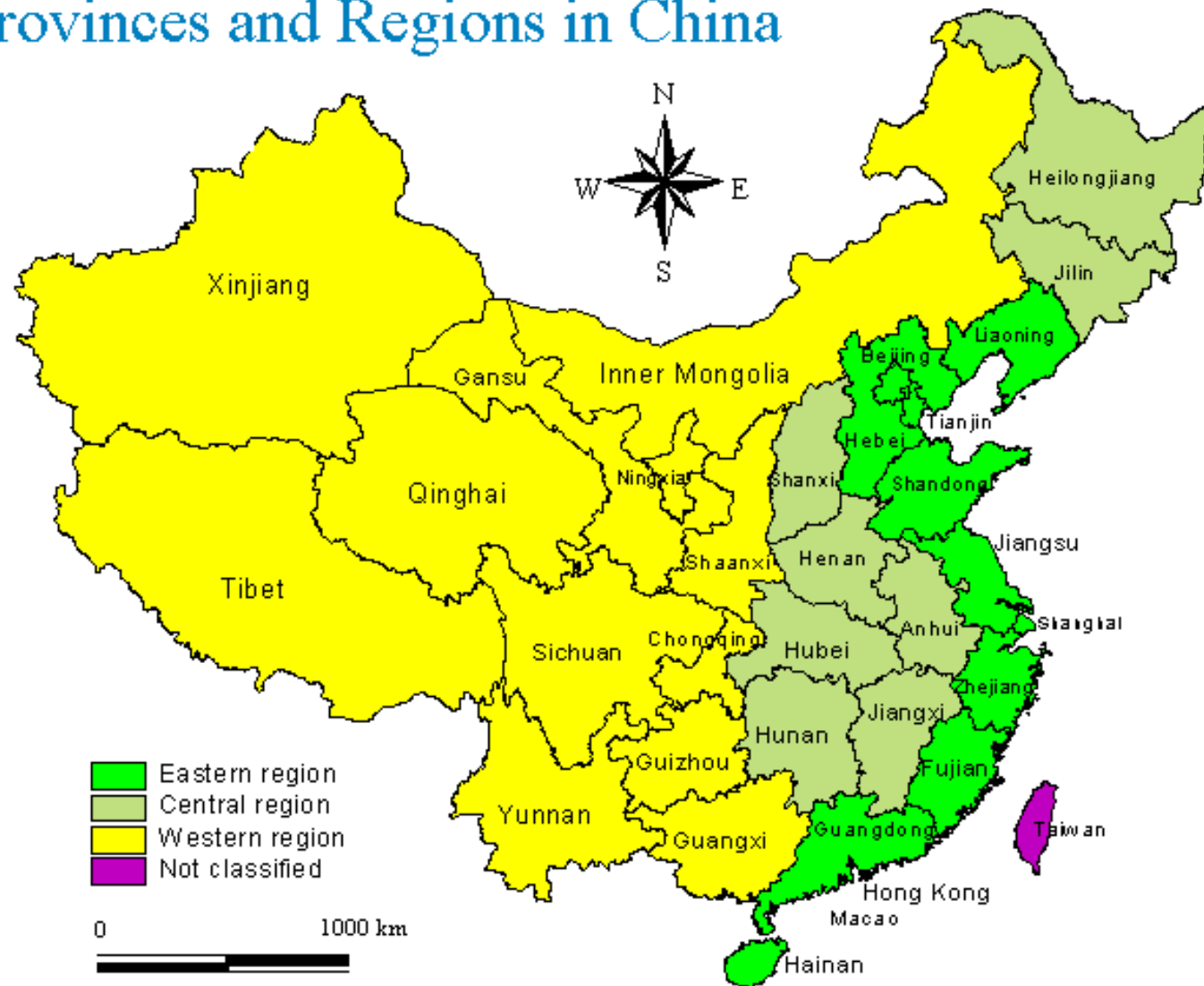
**Table 2: Urban physical expansion in regions** (urban built-up area, sqkm)

Year	1981	1991	2001	2011	Increment
Mainland China	7,438.0	14,011.1	24,026.6	43,603.2	36,165.2*
East Region	-	6,200.4	11,987.0	23,579.4	17,379.0
Central Region	-	5,666.7	8,244.8	12,918.8	7,252.1
West Region	-	2,143.0	3,794.8	7,105.0	4,962.0

Notes: \* It refers to the increment during the period 1981 – 2011; others are during the period 1991 - 2011

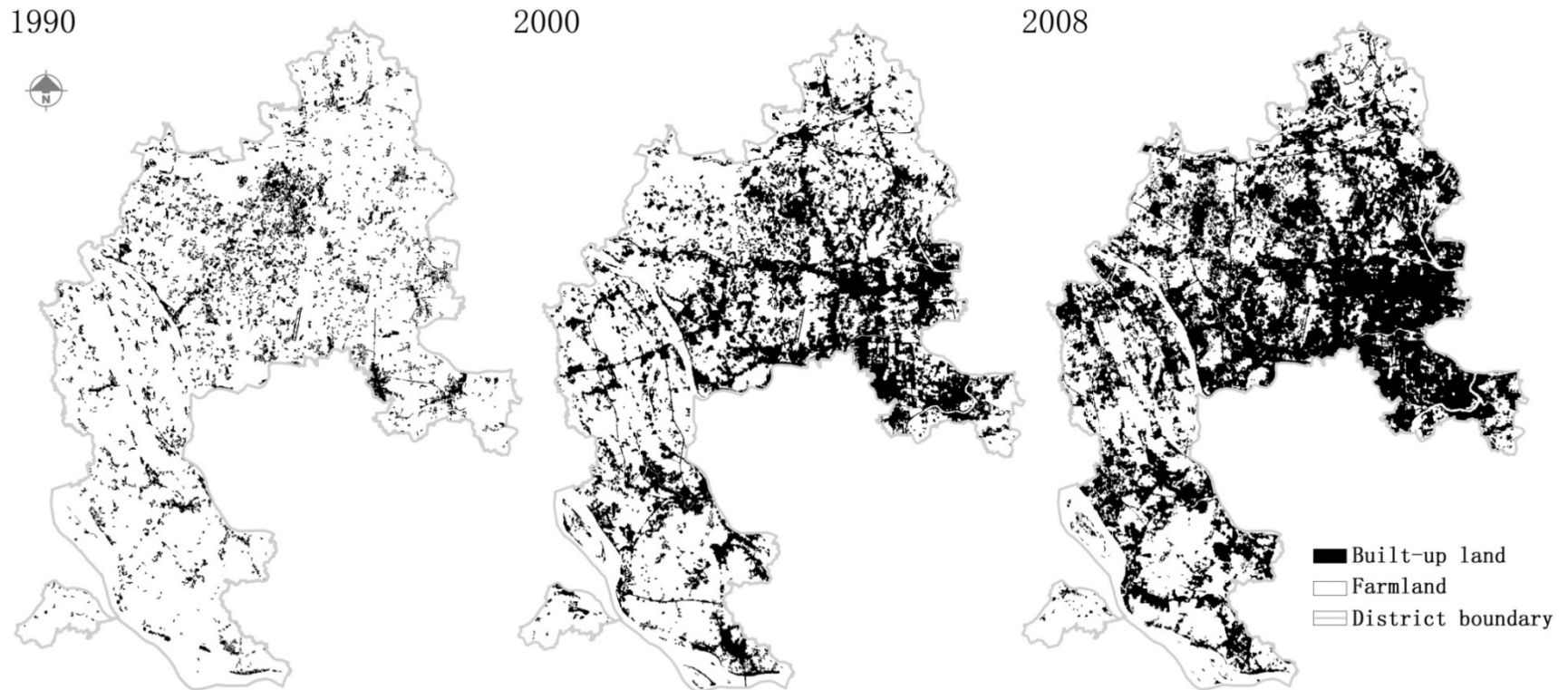
Sources: NBSC, 1982b; 1992b; 2002b; 2012b

# Provinces and Regions in China



What has happened to the rural  
areas and villagers during  
urbanization?

# Fragmentation in rural non-agricultural development in the dynamically urbanizing regions



# The plight of rural-urban migrants from the less dynamic regions

- Rural-urban migrant population accounted for **18.0%** of the total national population in 2013; 9.6% in 2000.
- Among the rural non-agricultural workers, 61.8% (166.1 million) were migrating out of hometown.
- Rural-urban migrants should have become better-off economically than they were in the countryside. Nevertheless, the hardship and misery associated with migration are overwhelmingly reported by both the conventional and social media.
- There were 61.0 million left-behind children in 2010, representing **28.5%** of the rural cohort.

# From urban-centered urbanization to inclusive urbanization

- From efficiency to equality
- Integrated urban-rural development



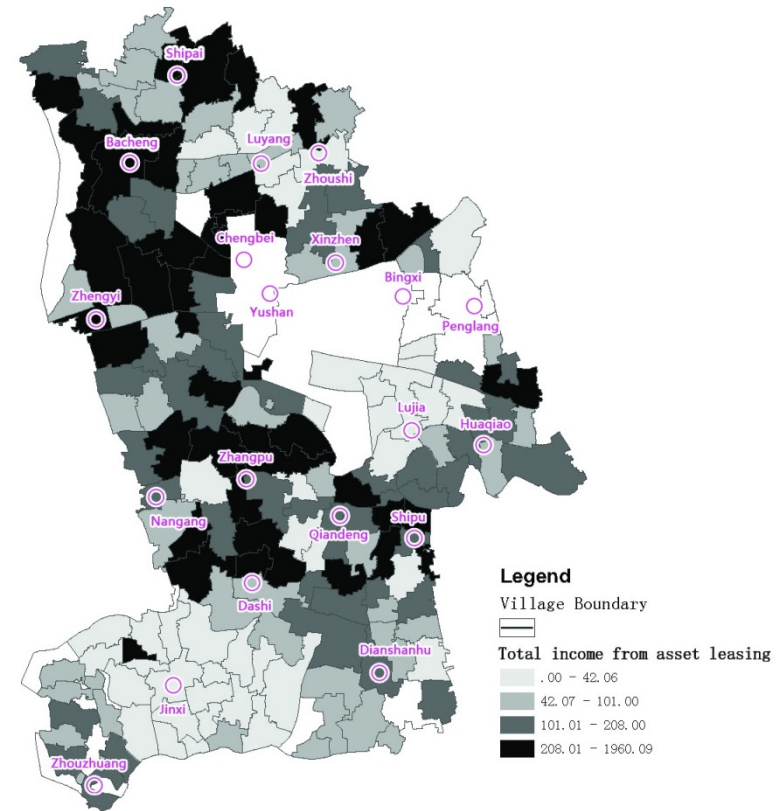
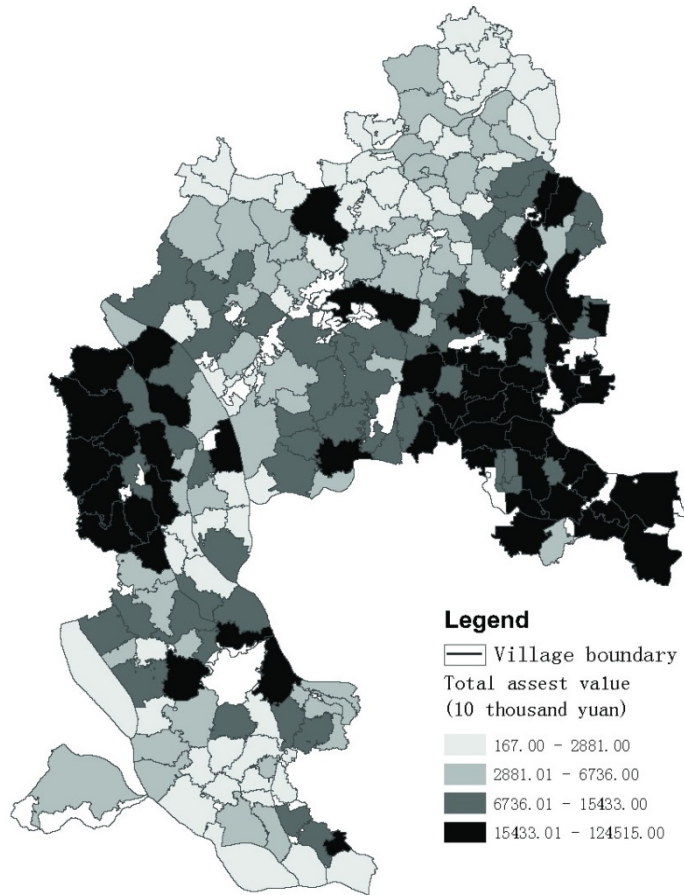
# Policies and governance

- 1) Clarify the rights of village collective and peasant households to their rural land
- 2) Equal distribution of landed benefits derived from urbanization
- 3) Municipal provision of rural social facilities and infrastructure
- 4) Compact cities to save scarce land resources

# Clarify the rights of village collective and peasant households to their rural land

- Collective land ownership in the countryside is ambiguous
- Clarification = ongoing land reform

# Equal distribution of landed benefits derived from urbanization



**Statistical characteristics of the total collective income and land rental income of 162 villages, Kunshan, 2012 (¥ thousand)**

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Gini coefficient
Land rental income	1,665	20	16,530	0.593
Total collective income	3,780	526	41,710	0.420
Total collective income with municipal fiscal transfers	5,791	1,577	42,909	0.303

Note: Gini coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion of a set of data. It is between one and zero. Zero stands for perfect equality, while one denotes absolute inequality.

Source: ORW/KMG, 2013

# Municipal provision of rural social facilities and infrastructure

- Villages are autonomous, responsible for their own infrastructure.
- It is suggested that municipal governments should be responsible for the provision of social facilities and infrastructure within the municipality.







# Compact cities to save scarce land resources

- Planning power to the township and municipal governments in terms of land use planning, to curb fragmentation and wasteful land utilization.
- Transforming village autonomy to urban coordination.

Thank you