

Migration: my paper, who/where

challenge that (1) probability and (2) look at all destinations? nest?

Zhao, Liqiu, Shouying Liu, and Wei Zhang. 2018. "New Trends in Internal Migration in China: Profiles of the New-Generation Migrants." *China & World Economy* 26 (1): 18–41. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cwe.12227>.

Su, Yaqin, Petros Tesfazion, and Zhong Zhao. 2018. "Where Are Migrants From? Inter- vs. Intra-Provincial Rural-Urban Migration in China." Working Paper 2018–003. Human Capital and Economic Opportunity Working Group. <https://econpapers.repec.org/paper/hkawpaper/2018-003.htm>.

from first, patterns across time: cohort analysis.

more, better educated, longer in cities (but circular/seasonal still dominant), construction ↓

differences in means, regressions for confidence intervals of trends

remittance shares ↓ ⇒ remittance income crucial for old generation? (Tab 7)

movement to East ↑ and 2/3 total but still intraprovincial major

interprovincial marriage still rare. household migration ↑ but not norm, change small.

border effect: moving to another province requires bigger wage differential. ditto language group. limitation that looks only at select major cities. men (57%), older, married with 1 child, average education, \$250/month = \$3,000 / year but 1/5 self-employed and do 60% better

most intraprovincial: Guangdong Province farmers moving to Shenzhen and Dongguan are 68%. in Chengdu 62% from Sichuan. Shanghai a bit wider, 54% with 2 neighboring provinces. Beijing not in sample.

also intra longer, more likely be household head, etc: **local migration will fuel urbanization**. also more women, better educated, female.

by 2015 growth rate migration small: largely over. early was interprovincial, not now.