Health Service and Social Integration for Migrant Population: lessons from China

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Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

Migrant Population in China
245 million at the end of 2016

18%

Migrate from the rural area to urban.

70%~80%
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

migrant population size (100 million)

- 1982: 7
- 1987: 18
- 1990: 21
- 1995: 71
- 2000: 121
- 2005: 147
- 2010: 221
- 2011: 230
- 2012: 236
- 2013: 245
- 2014: 253
- 2015: 247
- 2016: 245
The trend of migrating with the family is getting obvious
Migrating with family members: 81.9%
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

- The percentage of long-term residency is going up
  - The average living time of migrants at residence place is 6.1 years.
  - About half of the migrant population live more than 4.3 years.
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

The migration of population is becoming one of the most important motive force of urbanization.

The key factors of China's population development trend in the future will not be the natural growth of the population, but the migration of population.
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

The total population of China at the end of the year(2000/2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Growth Rate(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>126743</td>
<td>134091</td>
<td>5.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>1357</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>44.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tianjin</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1299</td>
<td>29.80</td>
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<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>2303</td>
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<td>Zhejiang</td>
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<td>5447</td>
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<td>Anhui</td>
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<td>Henan</td>
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<td>9405</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xinjiang</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>2185</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population
Characteristics of China's Migrant Population

- High fertility, High mortality, Low growth rate
- High fertility, Low mortality, High growth rate
- Low fertility, Low mortality, Low growth rate

Mortality dominates in the 1950's-1960's
Fertility dominates in the 1970's-1990's
Characteristic of China's Migrant Population

Focus on population issues:
Geographical Distribution instead of the Total Size

Regional population changes:
Migration Dominant instead of Fertility Dominant
China’s migrant-sensitive policy and programs

National Documents for Migration

《National Plan on New Urbanization (2014—2020)》

《Opinions on Further Promoting the Reform of the Household Registration System》
The Chinese government is committed to pushing forward people-oriented urbanization, and to providing primary public services to all permanent residents, especially for the population from rural to urban.
The National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) developed migrant-sensitive policies and programs to ensure equal access to primary public healthcare services for all migrants.
China’s migrant-sensitive policy and programs

- Promote the primary public health service for all migrants
- Strengthen the work of disease prevention and control for migrant population
- Improve the level of medical security for migrants
- Conduct health education and promotion among migrants
1. Promotion of the primary public healthcare services for all migrants
1. Promotion of the primary public healthcare service for all migrants

12 items of Services

- Establishment of health records
- Chronic disease health management
- Traditional Chinese Medicine health management
- Sanitation supervision & sub-cooperation
- Health education
- Maternal health care
- Child health care
- Vaccination
- Elderly health care
- Health management for TB Patients
- Health management for patients with serious mental disorders
- Infectious diseases & public health emergencies reporting & handling
1. Promotion of the primary public healthcare service for all migrants

- Health Education
- Maternal Health Care
- Child Health Care
- Vaccination
Promotion of the primary public healthcare service for all migrants

Screening for Cervical Cancer and Breast Cancer

Primary Public Health Service for pregnant woman
Strengthen disease prevention and control for migrant population

Carry out **health education** on HIV/AIDS

Make sure migrant workers are entitled to **equality and continuous access** to HIV/AIDS services

Free access to TB diagnosis and treatment.

the proportion of migrant workers with successful treatment in TB keeps higher than 80%.
91.4% of the migrant population participated in at least one type of medical insurance.
Improve the level of medical security for migrants

The measures we are taking—
Health education and promotion among migrants

- Develop core messages for migrants’ health
- Promote health literacy of young migrant workers
Experience and perception

- Health is the cornerstone of all-round human development and happiness.
- Primary Public Healthcare Services are indispensable to all people.
- Social Integration should start from where it is most needed.
Social Integration of Migrant Population

Work in cities

Integrate into the city life

Become urban residents
Sample size: 170,000 respondents (2017)
- Questionnaire: About 260 questions
  - Family Members Information,
  - Income and Expense
  - Employment and Mobility
  - Residency and Settlement Willingness
  - Health and Family Planning Services
  - Health Literacy
Outcomes based on the data

• New trends of population migration
• Migration and urbanization
• Equalization of basic public health service
• Population migration in border areas
• Left-behind population
Social Integration of Migrant Population

- Economic Integration
- Cultural communication
- Social Acceptance
- Identification Assimilation
Social Integration of Migrant Population
Social Integration of Migrant Population —— Chinese Experiences

Multi-sector government linkage --- Zhongshan as an example

• Established the joint conference system on health work.

• Putting more attention on occupational health education and pre-service training.
Promote family harmony —— Dalian as an example

• well-designed service projects, passing "home" concept.
• Provide comprehensive health and family planning services
• Concerned about the migrant families and provide needed services of different ages.
Internet + new ways of working ----- Guiyang as an example

• A net:
  database for demand and service

• Two Lines:
  Online and Offline

• Three circles:
  the grid members, communities, neighborhood committees
Population Development

- **High fertility, High mortality, Low growth rate**
- **High fertility, Low mortality, High growth rate**
- **Low fertility, Low mortality, Low growth rate**

- Mortality dominates
- Fertility dominates
- Migration dominates

New eta
THANK YOU