

农业转移人口市民化

作者：肖金成, 中国宏观经济研究院国土开发与地区经济研究所

农业转移人口是指到城市务工经商的农民，俗称为“农民工”。我们说的市民化，就是指农民工这一群体享受和城市居民相同的权益，即社会福利、社会保障以及政府提供的其他公共服务。农民工还不是完完全全的市民，虽然在城市工作、居住、生活，但是他们不完全是市民。和市民有哪些不同？第一，没有市民户籍；第二，还不能享受和市民相同的或者同等的基本公共服务（这个基本公共服务实际上是社会福利）以及社会保障。比如说他们中有一部分在城市已经交纳了五险一金，有一部分还没有缴纳。再比如说医疗保障，也称医疗保险，他们还是在原籍交新农合基金，也就是参加农村合作医疗，这一部分没有参加城市的社会保险。所以总结起来就是两个方面：一是公共福利，政府给市民提供的公共福利，他们享受不到；二是社会保障，社会保障和市民还不同。第三，在子女就学这方面，有的城市可以让农民工子弟进入当地的基础教育体系，可以就近入学，也享受市民的待遇。有的城市，尤其是大城市，这方面还有一些障碍，更多的情况是农民工的家属，子女和老人，难以进入城市，留在农村，家庭是分离的。不是全家进城，而是一个人进城，或者夫妻两个进城，把孩子留在家里，农村存在着一些留守儿童，还有一些留守妇女、留守老人，这就是这个群体的一些特点。

Agriculture-transfer-population and citizenisation

Author: Jincheng Xiao, China Academy of Macroeconomics Research

We use the term “agriculture-transfer-population” to call migrant workers in official documents. The “citizenization” we are talking about refers to this social group. They are not yet full citizens. Although they work and live in the city, they are not exactly local citizens. So, what is the difference? Firstly, they have no local household registration. Secondly, they cannot enjoy the same basic public services as the local. The basic public service is social welfare and social security. For example, some of them have already subscribed to “five insurances and one fund” in the urban system, but others have not. In terms of medical insurance, some migrant workers may still pay for the “new rural cooperatives for medical care” in their rural hometown. It is not part of social insurance in urban areas. So there are two aspects, one is public welfare, and the public services provided by the government to the public. Another is social security, and migrant workers do not have the same social security programme as those with local household registration. Third, for example, in the aspect of children's education, some cities are able to allow migrant workers to send their children to local schools, the same as local citizens. In some cities, especially in big cities, there are still some obstacles. Therefore, family members of migrant workers, such as children and the elderly, have not entered the city but staying in the countryside. The family is separated and not the case in which the whole family lives in the city. Often, it is one person entering the city, or a couple entering the city, leaving the children at home. There are some left-behind children, and some left-behind women; this is a feature of this group.