

# Allow farmers to decide whether to seek jobs in cities or stay in their home villages

## The situation of migrant workers' problem solving in Jiangsu Province

**Disclaimer:**

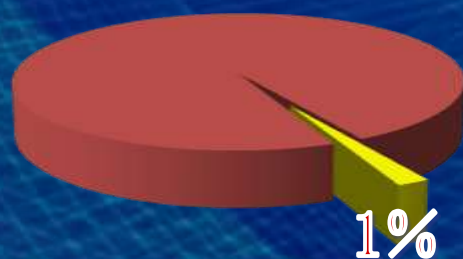
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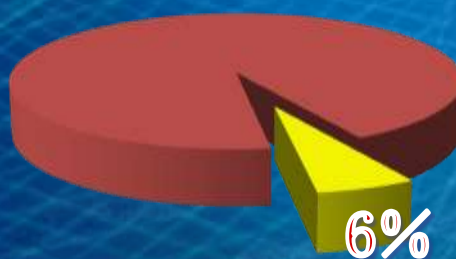
Officially established in the sixth year (1667) of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty, with name derived from the first word of Jiangning and Suzhou, Jiangsu Province covers a land area of 102600 square kilometers, accounting for 1.06% of the total in China, and has a population of 79.1998 million and the highest population density among the provinces and autonomous regions in China. It has now 13 provincial cities and 100 counties (cities, districts), including 23 county-level cities, 22 counties and 55 municipal districts.



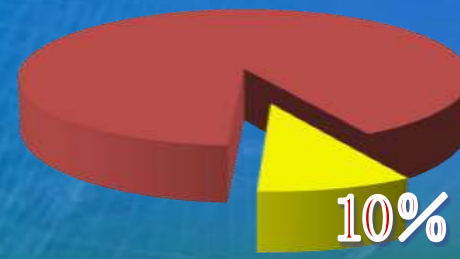
With 1.06% of the land area and 6% of the population of the country, Jiangsu Province has created about one tenth of the country's total economic output.



Land area



Resident population

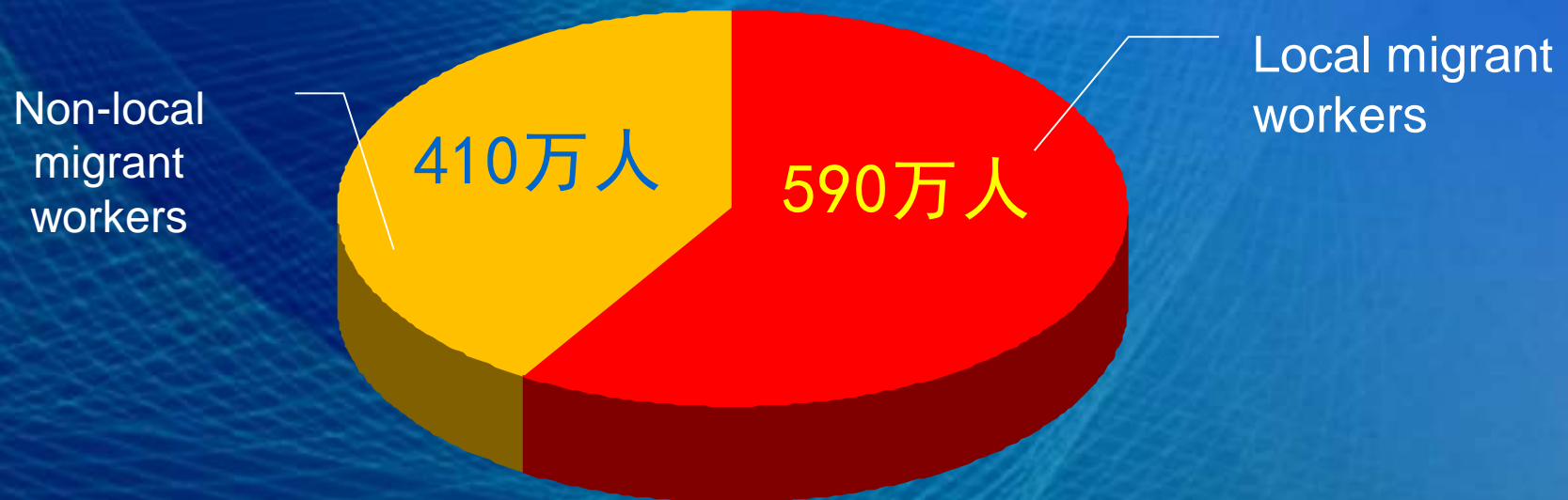


Aggregate economic volume

In recent years, Jiangsu Province conscientiously implemented the central government's deployments and arrangements to adapt to the synchronous development of industrialization, information technology, urbanization and agricultural modernization, vigorously promoted the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, and steadily solved farmers' problem of working in the city or staying in the countryside by improving relevant policy and systems to explored a new way to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and promote the integration of urban and rural development, effectively preventing the transformation of the urban-rural dual structure into the new urban internal dual structure.



By the end of 2012, the province had about 10 million migrant workers serving in the city for more than half a year, accounting for 34.8% of the total urban employees, of whom, about 5.9 million were local peasant workers of Jiangsu Province and 4.1 million were from other provinces.



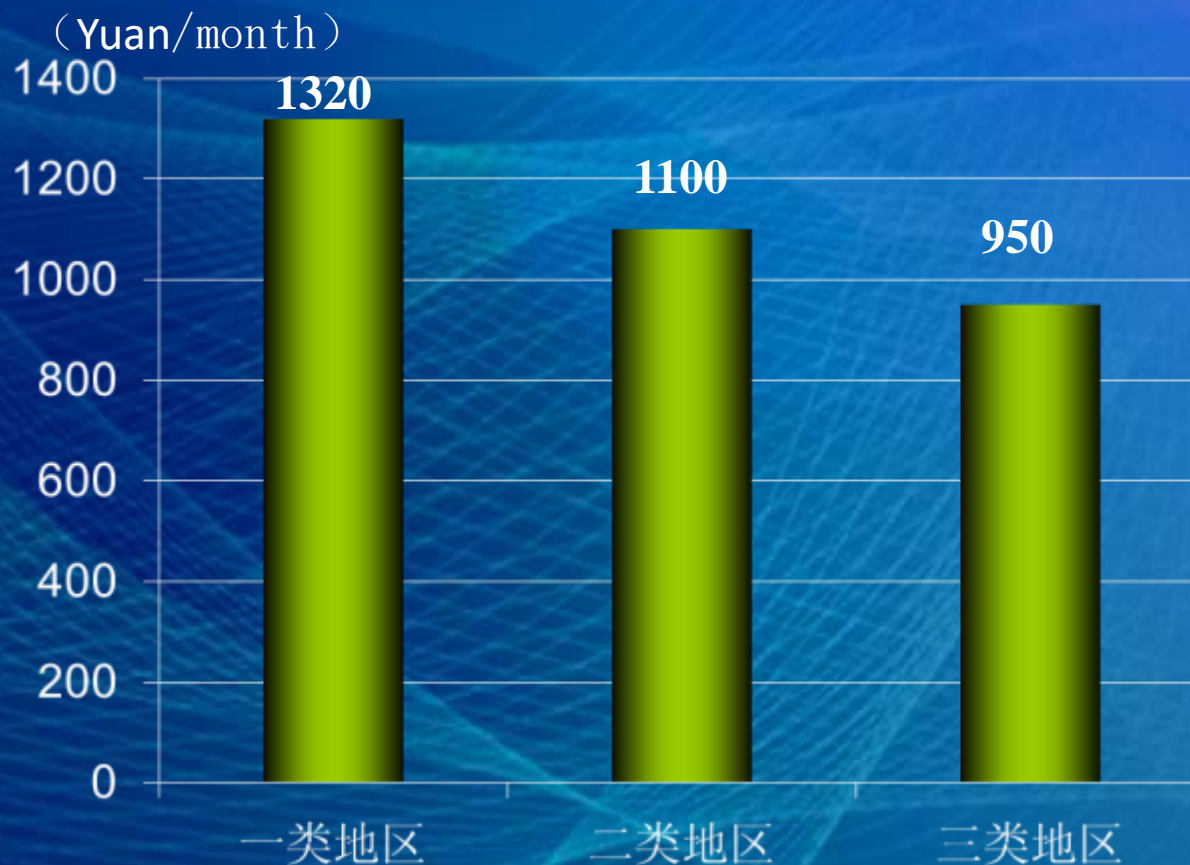
Continue to include the migrant workers' issues into the economic and social development planning, the annual plan and the practical projects for the masses, deploy and implement the project of the immigration of 5 million farmers and the training of one million farmers, and vigorously solve the employment income, children's education, interest and right protection as well as other problems of migrant workers related to their vital interests to gradually help migrant workers achieve comprehensive development by decent work.

# ( I ) Continue to improve the income levels of migrant workers

Actively expand the channels for employment, entrepreneurship, investment, social security and assistance (known as the "five channels") to ensure the income growth rate of migrant workers is higher than that of urban residents. Actively promote the collective wage consultation system. At present, in the enterprises with trade unions in the province, the wage contract signing rate exceeds 95%. The province carries out regular special inspection on the payment of migrant workers' wages. Since 2008, the province has issued withheld wages of 2.23 billion Yuan for 1.232 million migrant workers.

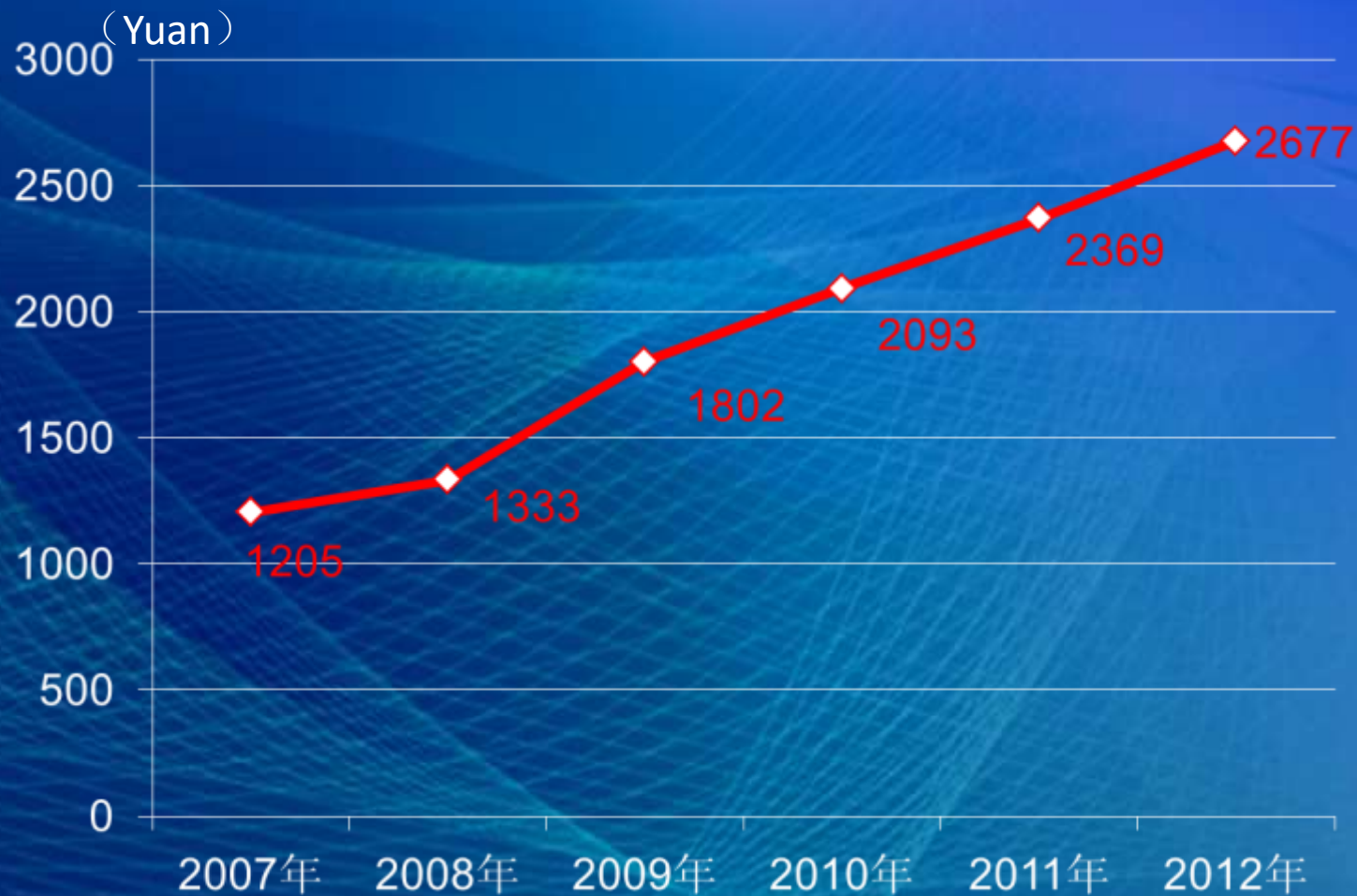


Current minimum wage of Class I, Class II and Class III regions in the province





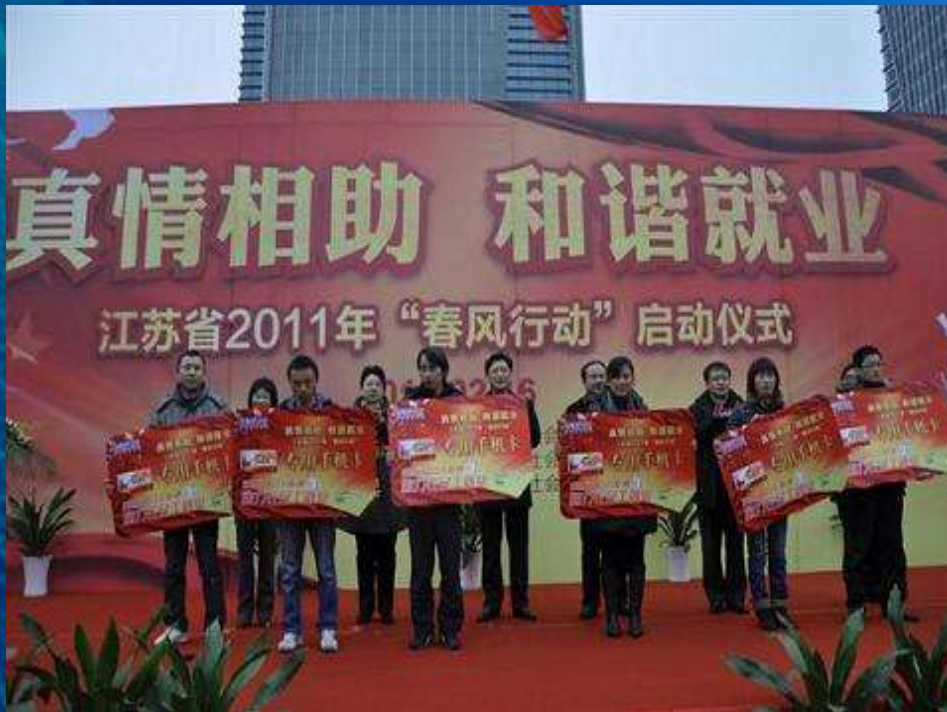
## Monthly income of migrant workers in Jiangsu Province since 2007



## (II) Continue to promote the employment and entrepreneurship of migrant workers

Continue to benefit the people by providing employments and enrich the people by encouraging entrepreneurship, establish the system for farmers' registration of job application, employment and unemployment registration system, business service system and the system for employment assistance to needy families in rural areas, known as the "four systems" to further promote farmers' employment and entrepreneurship and the integration of urban and rural employment.





**Kick-off Ceremony of Jiangsu Province's "Spring Action" 2011**



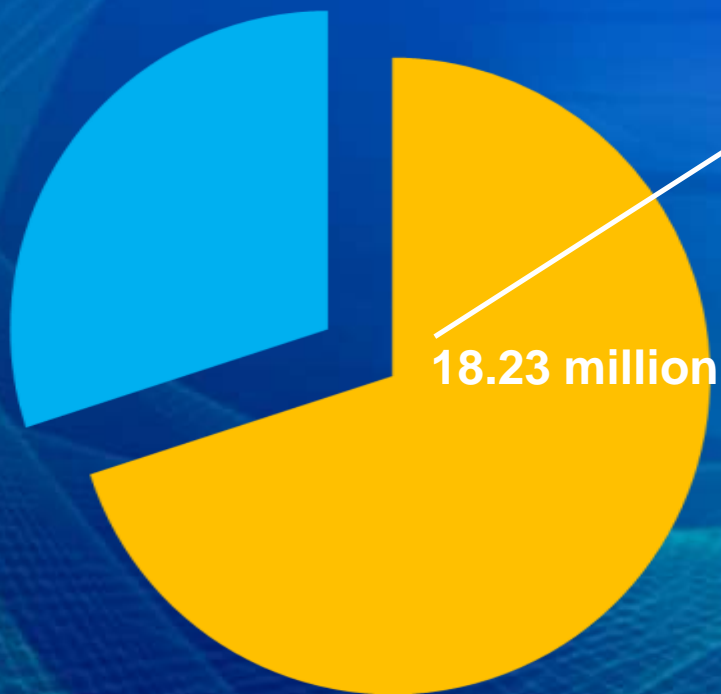
**The first large-scale crowded job fair of Suzhou's "Spring Action"**



**The employment training and job fairs for migrant workers conducted by Yangzhou Federation of Trade Unions**



By the end of 2012, 18.23 million rural labors of the province had achieved employment transfer, accounting for 68.5% of the total.



**Migrant workers who  
returned home to launch  
businesses**

142, 000

Various businesses  
launched

46, 000

**Investment**

66.86  
billion  
Yuan

**Promote employment of  
farmers**

711, 000  
people

### **(III) Continue to strengthen the skills training of migrant workers**

**In 2003, it began to establish the provincial rural labor training fund. Currently, the fund has increased to 160 million Yuan. Implement the voucher reimbursement and direct subsidy policy for skill training identification certificate winners to encourage more farmers to embark on the path of getting jobs with high quality and achieving development by skills.**



The migrant workers of the province receiving training subsidies from the government since 2008	3.66 million
The migrant workers receiving standardized trainings in 2012	4.5 million
Safety training rate of the migrant workers in high-risk industries in 2012	Over 95%



**Embroidery skills training conducted by Baimi Town, Jiangyan District, Taizhou**



**Computer skills training carried out by Wujin District of Changzhou City**



## (IV) Continue to improve the social security of migrant workers

**Promulgated the "Measures of Jiangsu Province on Protection of the Rights and Interests of Rural Migrant Workers" in 2008**

**Implemented the "Opinions on the Comprehensive Promotion of Migrant Workers' Participation in the Industrial Injury Insurance System" in 2008**

**Introduced the "Opinions of Jiangsu Province on the Implementation of the Transfer and Continuation of the Basic Pension Insurance Relations of Migrant Workers" in 2010**

**Promote insurance participation of the migrant workers in the enterprises of development zones concentrated with migrant workers, non-public economic organizations, high-risk industries, commerce and trade as well as catering service industry to continuously improve the insurance participation rate of migrant workers.**

# 江苏省人民政府令

第42号

《江苏省农民工权益保护办法》已于2008年2月29日经省人民政府第2次常务会议讨论通过，现予发布，自2008年5月1日起施行。

罗志军

省长

二〇〇八年三月二十日

Promulgated the "Measures of Jiangsu Province on Protection of the Rights and Interests of Rural Migrant Workers" in 2008

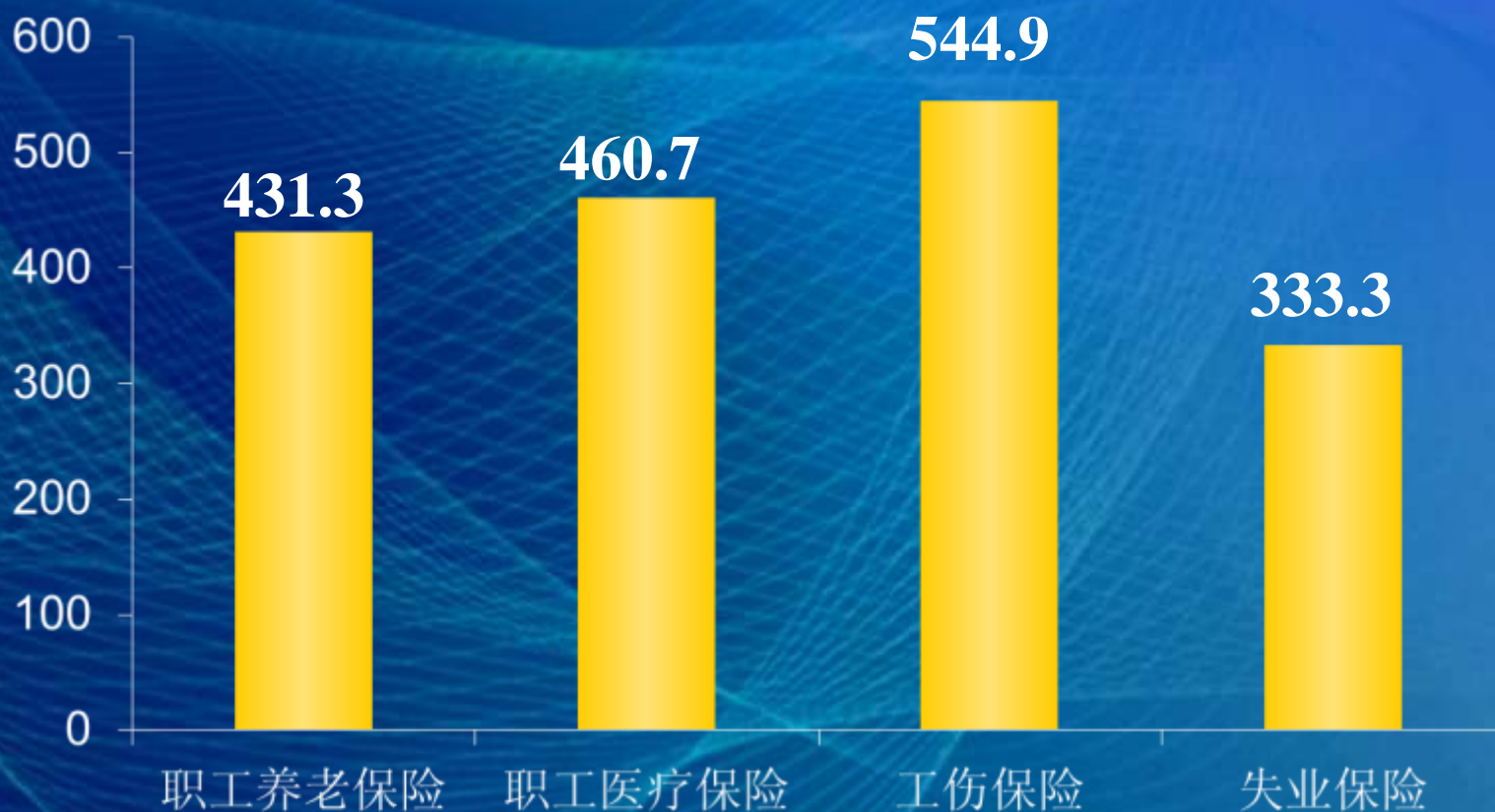


Work meeting on social security platform construction for the employment of rural labor force



As of the end of 2012, the number of the province's migrant workers who participated in the employee pension insurance system, the medical insurance system, the industrial injury insurance system and the unemployment insurance was respectively 4.313 million, 4.607 million, 5.449 million and 3.333 million.

(Ten thousand)



(V) Continue to strengthen the basic public services for migrant workers

Item	Achievement rate
<b>Free family planning services' coverage of married female migrant workers of childbearing age</b>	Over 90%
<b>Coverage of migrant workers' children of the free vaccine inoculation of the national immunization program</b>	Over 95%
<b>Proportion of the migrant workers' children enrolled in public schools in the city where their parents work</b>	Over 80%
<b>Legal aids provided for migrant workers (2012)</b>	36, 300 person-times





**Xuzhou Quanshan Migrant  
Children Guard Station**

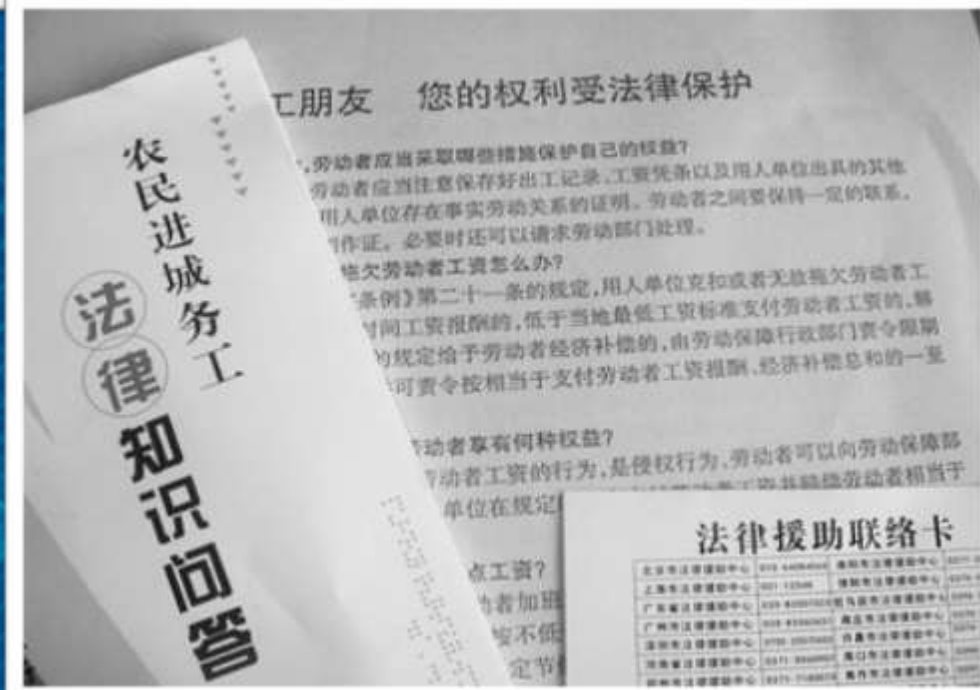


**Talent Show of Wuxi New  
Citizens' Children**



## Legal knowledge quiz for migrant workers

## New Nanjing People Service Center of Nanyuan Street, Jianye District, Nanjing



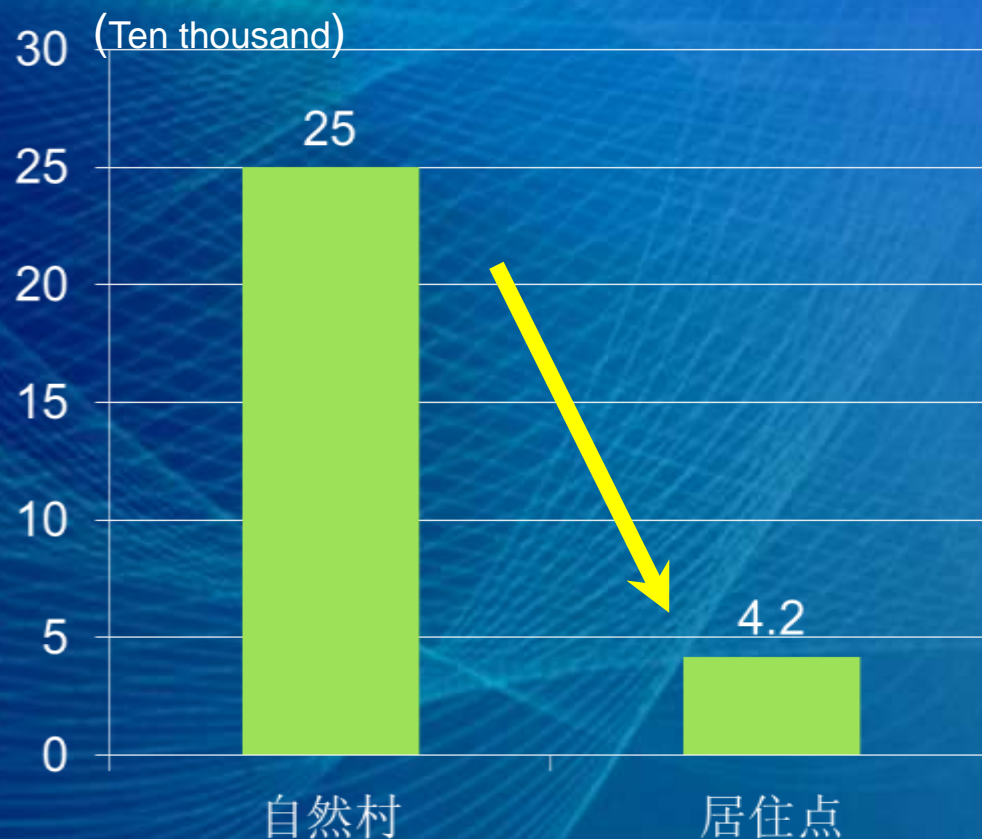


While serving migrant workers, taking the integration of urban and rural development as the fundamental solution to the "three rural" issues, Jiangsu Province increased efforts on coordinating the development of urban and rural areas in the planning layout, industrial development, public services, employment, social security, infrastructure and social management and achieved positive results in the integration of urban and rural development.



# Coordinate urban and rural planning layout

Changed more than 250,000 natural villages into over 42,000 places of residence for farmers and on this basis, completed the planning preparation for 42,000 villages.





## Balance urban and rural industrial development

Promote agricultural modernization in the development of industrialization and urbanization, effective protect basic farmland and accelerate innovation and promotion of agricultural science and technology, the construction of agricultural infrastructure and the establishment of a modern agricultural industrial system, effectively promoting the increase in agricultural production and efficiency.

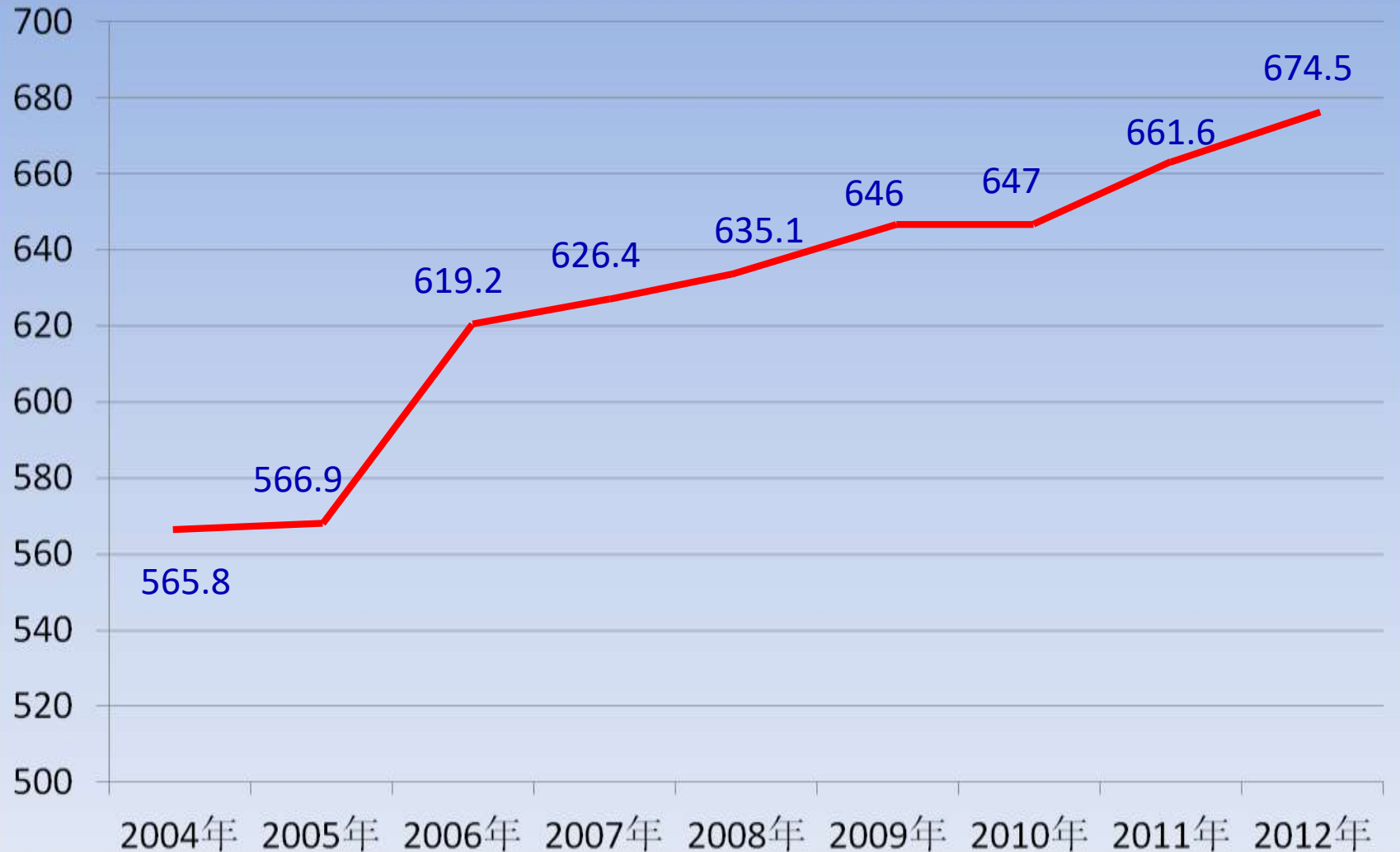
Proportion of Jiangsu's agricultural production in the country's total.

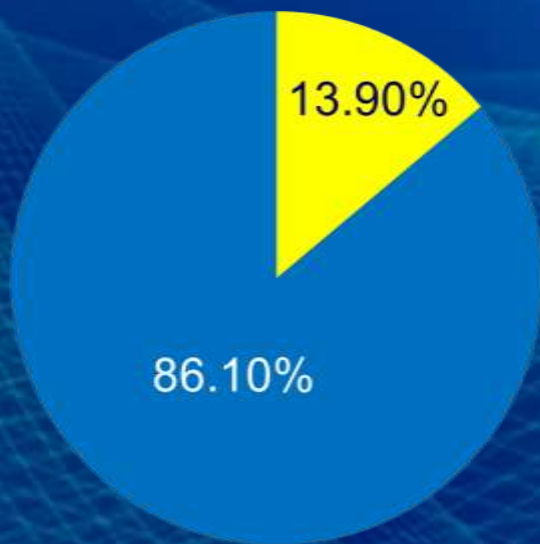
Item	Proportion
Farmland	3.9%
Food	5.7%
Meat	4.6%
Eggs	6.9%
Vegetables	6.8%
Aquatic products	8.4%
Added value of agriculture	6.5%



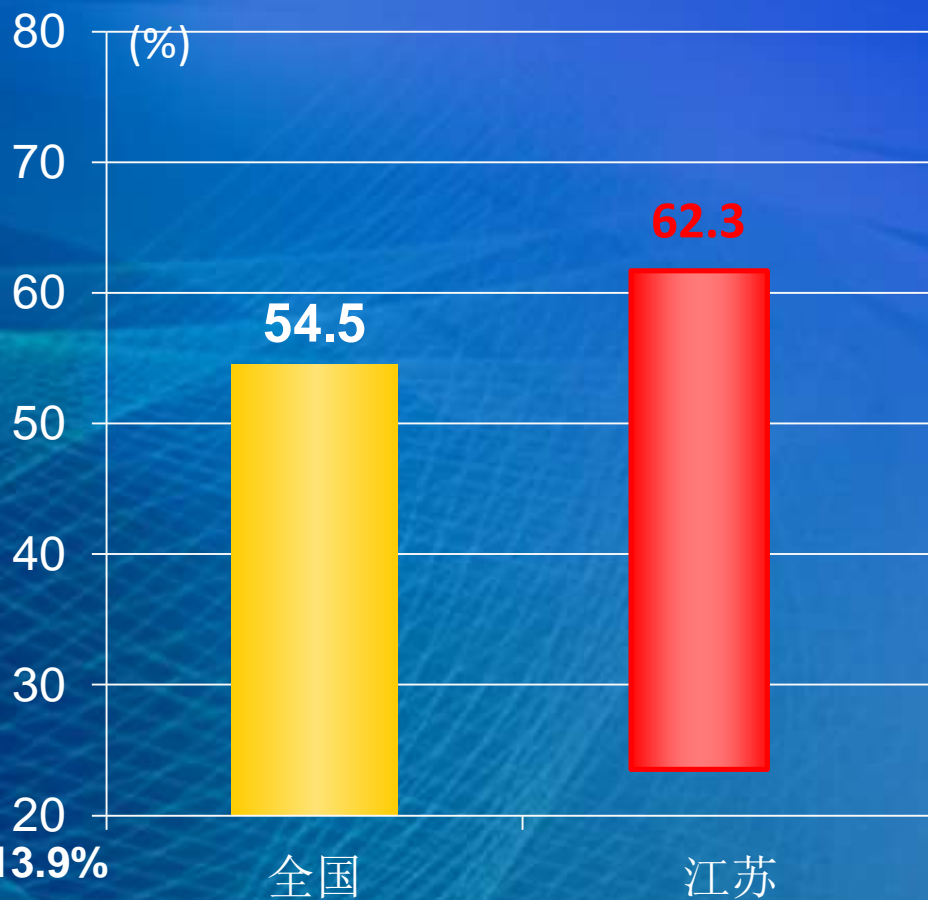
# China has achieved nine consecutive years of increase in grain production since 2004

(Hundred million jin)





The proportion of the area for efficient facility agriculture is up to 13.9%



Agricultural science and technology contribution rate is 62.3%, 7.8 percentage points higher than the national average



## Balance urban and rural basic public services

**Since 2003, the provincial government has invested a total of more than 80 billion Yuan in the implementation of three rounds of practical projects in rural areas and the construction of eight practical projects from 2013 to 2015. In 2011, it launched the comprehensive village environmental remediation project and planned to invest 110 billion Yuan to improve the village environment with 3 to 5 years. So far, it has completed the environmental improvement of 64,000 villages.**

# 全省农村环境连片整治目标责任书 签 订 仪 式

江苏省人民政府

高淳县 宜兴市 锡山区 丰 县 金坛市 武进区 吴江市 吴中区  
海安县 东海县 金湖县 盐都区 江都市 丹阳市 姜堰市 沭阳县

南 京

二〇一〇年八月二十五日

2010 annual target responsibility documents signing ceremony for  
the province's contiguous rural environment remediation





**New look of Wangshan Village, Wuzhong District, Suzhou after the environmental remediation**



# Coordinate urban and rural social security for employment

**Build a unified labor job market for urban and rural areas and promote the mergence of the rural minimum living security system and the urban minimum living security system, the linkage of the new rural cooperative medical system and the medical system for urban residents, and the combination of rural endowment insurance and the old-age insurance for urban residents. The province's urban and rural subsistence allowance ratio was reduced to 1.21:1 and 28 counties (cities, districts) achieved the unification of urban and rural subsistence allowance. In the second half of this year, the urban and rural social pension insurance systems will be merged for unified implementation.**





In the second half of this year, the urban and rural social pension insurance systems will be merged for unified implementation.

Promote the convergence of the new rural cooperative medical system and the medical insurance for urban residents

# Coordinate urban and rural infrastructure construction

<b>Item</b>	<b>Achieved in the past decade</b>
Newly built and renovated rural roads	87, 000 km
Renovated rural roads and bridges	Over 11, 000
Passenger buses' village reaching rate	98%
The province's towns achieving regional centralized water supply	79%
Counties (cities) achieving living garbage treatment	2/3 of the counties (cities)
Sewage treatment rate of administrative towns	65%



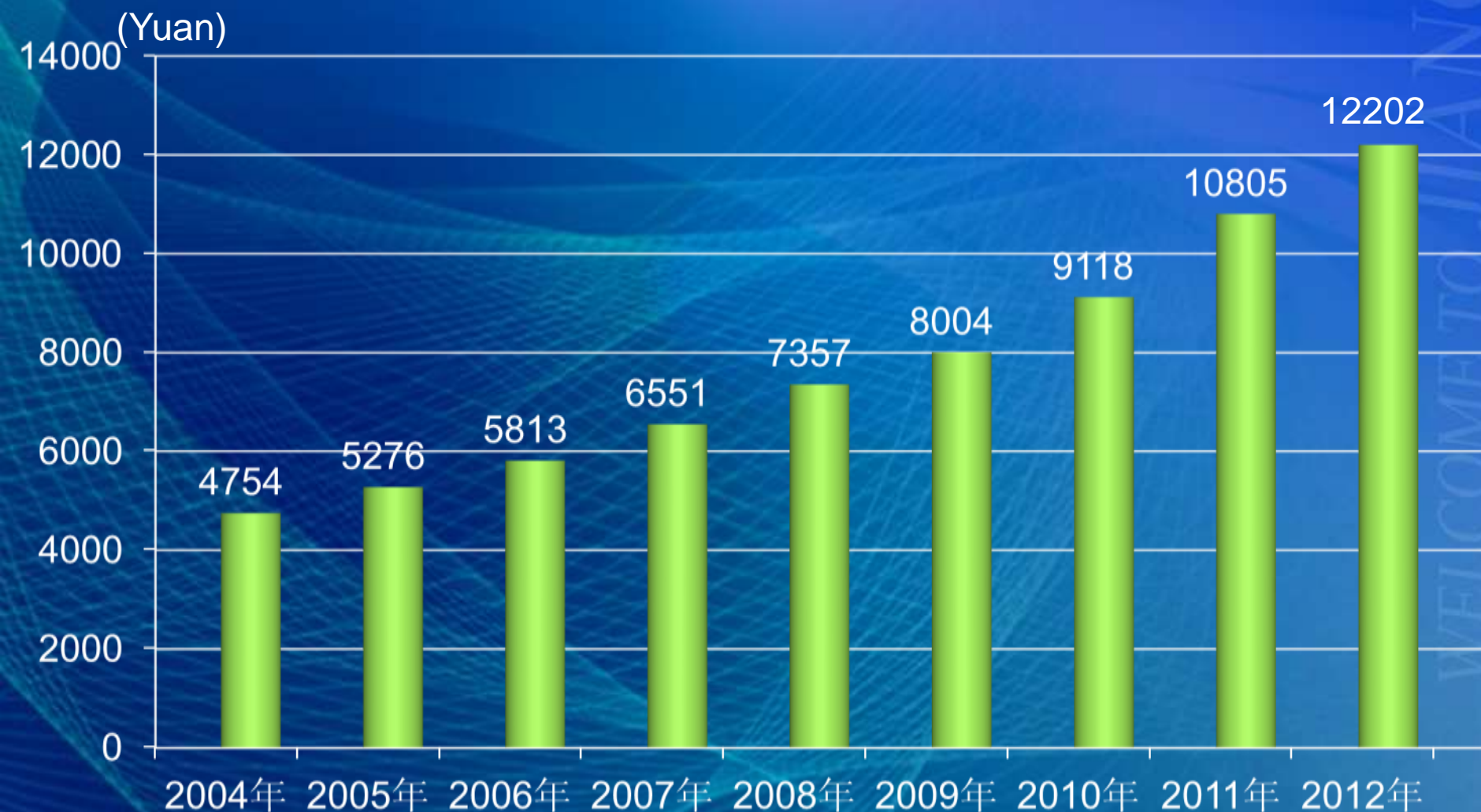
# Coordinate urban and rural social management

**Promote urban management's extension to and coverage of rural areas and introduce urban community management model into rural areas. The coverage of the service model of "one committee for one village and one office for one station" reaches 45% in rural areas.**

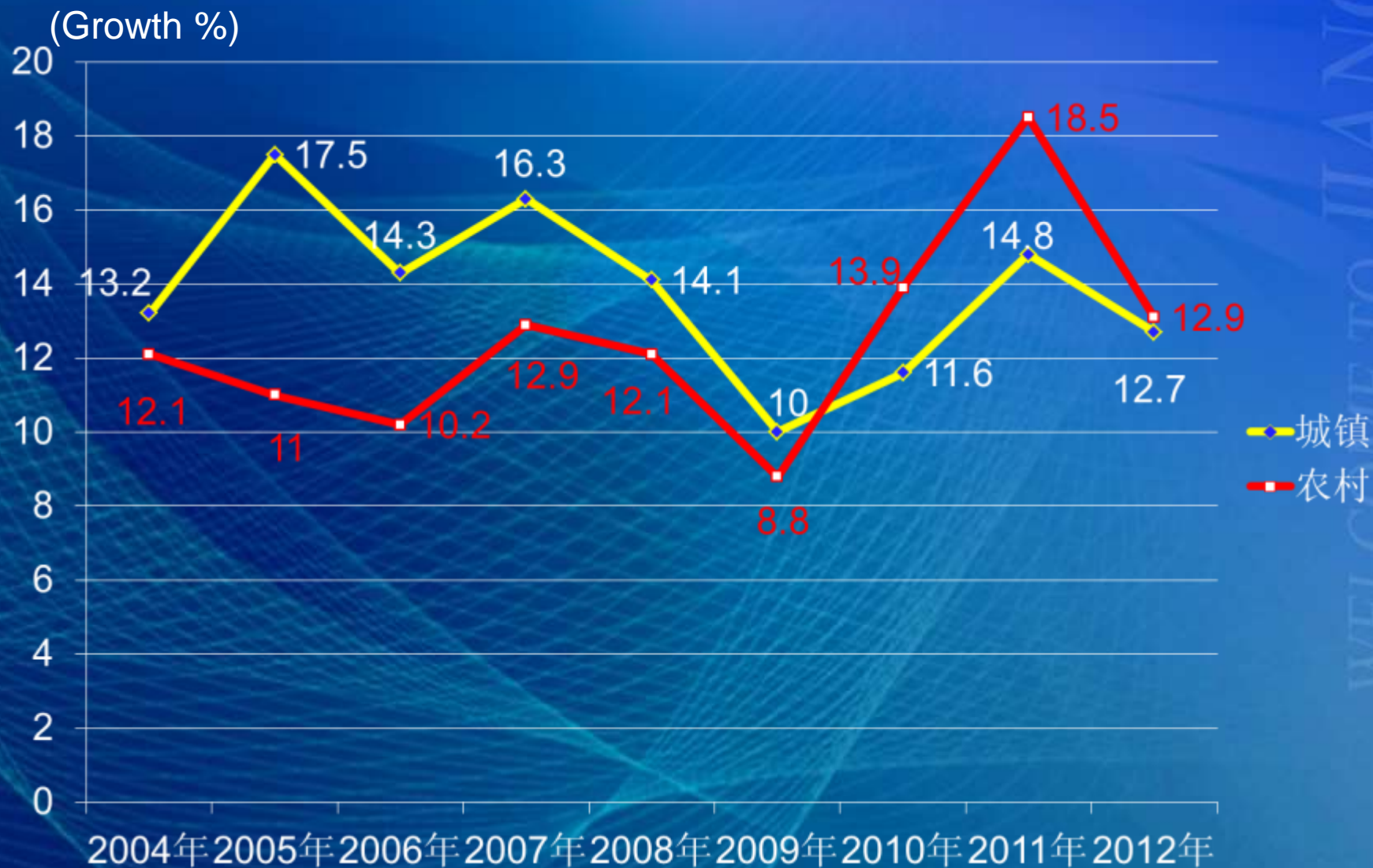
**In 2012, Jiangsu Province's rural per capita net income reached 12,202 Yuan, achieving nine consecutive years of rapid growth, with an average annual increase of 12.5%, and its urban-rural residents' income ratio declined from 2.52:1 in 2010 to 2.43:1 in 2012, one of the lowest ratios of the provinces and autonomous regions in China.**



Jiangsu Province achieved nine consecutive years of rapid growth in rural per capita net income



The income growth rate of farmers is higher than that of urban residents for three consecutive years





Thank you!