Urbanisation, migration and social policy: Asian perspectives

Sarah Cook

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- How do rapid urbanization and migration impact on social policy needs and financing for women informal workers and their families?
- What are the big conceptual and empirical issues for WIEGO?

- Asian perspectives China as key reference
 - Concepts, definition, data and interpretation
 - Informality largely viewed as phenomenon of migrant worker

Migration, urbanization, informality

- Diverse patterns
- Domestic and international mobility
- Huge numbers...
- Megacities, small towns, periurban...
- Ecology and hierarchies of informality

Migrants face informality of ...

- employment / work
- housing, space
- access to public/private goods and services
- security, status, rights

In contexts of staggering inequality – wealth and power

Implications for social policy

Needs?

- Security legal status and protection, physical
- Access to public goods / space
- Reproduction, care
- Work, income
- Housing, transport
- Social services health, education

- Informal social protection
 - Family, community and networks
- Wide range of economic, social, other policies can provide or undermine social protection – 'functional equivalents' and institutional complementarities
- Functions of social policy: need/protection, promotion, reproduction, distribution, cohesion
- Formal social protection in absence of other forms of security?

Access to social protection

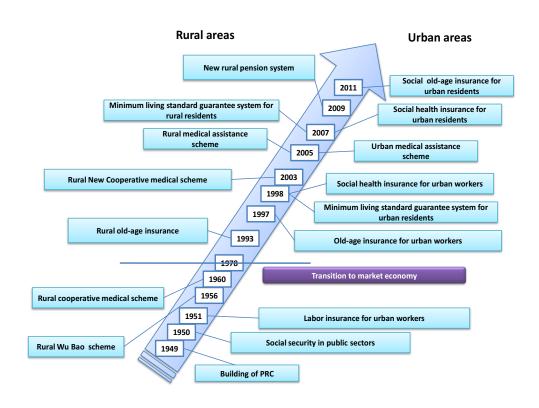
- Work
- Residence

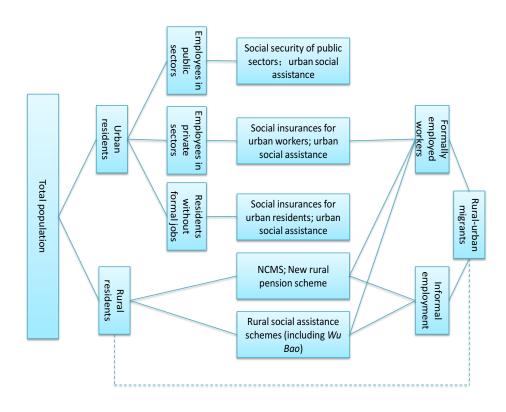
- Need (targeted)
- Right / citizenship (universal)
- Contributory
- Non-contributory

- Dual/multiple exclusions for migrants in situations of informality
- Barriers to formal SP:
 - Access, identification, design,
 - Portability, finance contributions, cost (health, pensions)
 - Administrative boundaries, jurisdictions
 - Trust in system
 - Gaps maternity, care...

Expansion of social protection in China

(Wang Zhen 2013)





Logic of social policy expansion in China

- Social stability (inclusion)
- Developmental / productivist (E Asia)
 - State sector restructuring
 - Economic restructuring demand/consumption
- Crisis management 2008 migrant worker as 'shock absorber'
- Newer trends
 - End of labour surplus facilitate migration
 - Integration of second generation migrants
 - Social investment?
- Demographic aging: care and reproduction?
- (Diverse forms of provision non-state actors)

(Some) Issues and challenges...

- Double vulnerability what does protection look like? What kind of risks need to be covered?
- Protection legal, social, other...
- Promotion:
 - removal of obstacles relationships with K, state (local, central, different parts of..) and other citizens... (stigma/discrimination)
 - Investments public goods, social infrastructure, individual
- Social security systems rethinking needs and risks for 21C economies work, aging, health, reproduction/demographic, environmental...
- EA developmental SP: land, housing, education ... failed to address demography/gender ... in context of 'national capital'
- Struggles for inclusion

Future research

1. Links between (macro) production and social reproduction systems

• Reconceptualise critical links between social and economic systems/policies.. Including the hh economy and system of social reproduction as central part of the economy (engage with the right economists!) – potential and pitfalls of 'delinking'?

2. Understanding emerging Asian social welfare/security/informality regimes...

- Learning from variations, alternative pathways / trajectories, construction, state project and role of capital, negotiated over time creation or institutionalization of forms of inclusion/exclusion...; New and emerging risks, constraints
- Current problem with SP evaluation methods, programmes vs historical/institutional analysis

3. Who pays for what?

- Social investment and (more inclusive) development...
- Financing of public and social goods and services; reproduction
- Contribution (tax/contribution or hidden) of informal/migrant workers to state construction, capital..