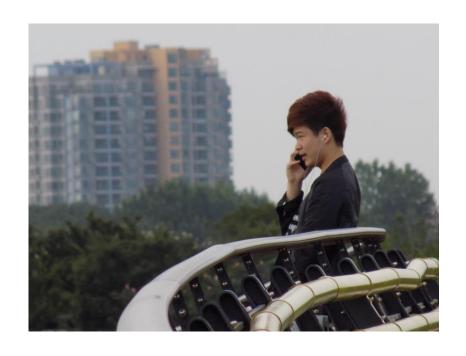
CHINESE HOUSING REGISTRATION (HUKOU): BRIDGE OR WALL?

ANDREW KRYSHAK



WHAT IS HUKOU?

- Created in 1958.
- Internal Passport system
- Three main reasons for its creation
 - I. Promote Urban Development
 - 2. Resource Allocation
 - 3. Control Urban Development
- Assigned at birth
- Benefits



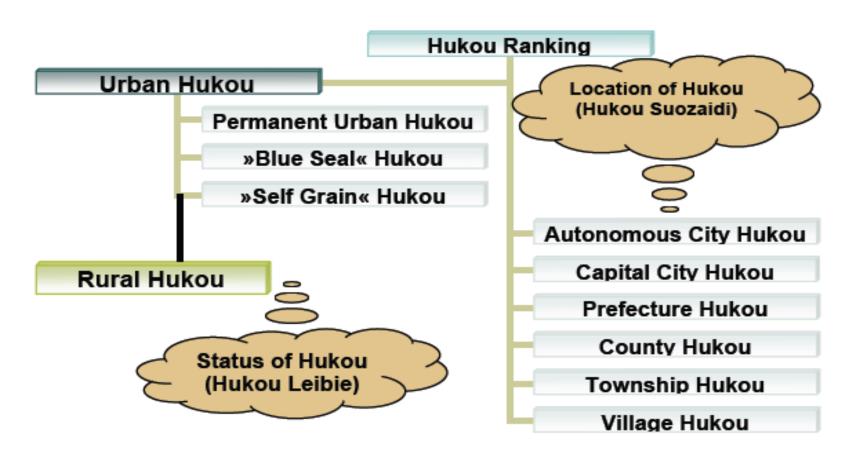


Figure 1: Ranking of Hukou Status and Location

LUO, THE HUKOU SYSTEM IN CHINA

RESEARCH TOPIC

Research Question:

 Does the Chinese housing registration system (Hukou) act as a bridge encouraging socioeconomic growth, or as a wall preventing such growth?

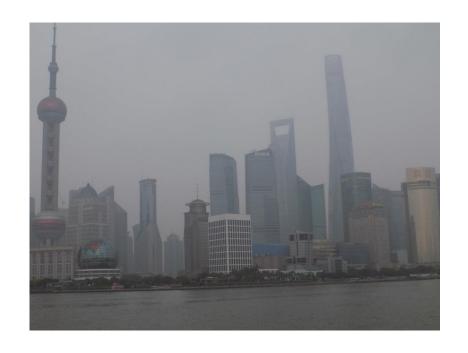
Goal

• If the hukou system is indeed a bridge for an individual's socioeconomic growth, it could be possible to provide a guideline to help migrants increase their success in receiving an urban hukou.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Primary Focus

- Internal migration within China.
- Different ways of obtaining an urban hukou.
- Who converts?
- Difference between Provinces.



LITERATURE REVIEW

- Rumin, L. (2012). Across the Institutional Passage of Migration: The Hukou System in China. Inter Disciplines, 120-147.
 - History of the hukou system.
 - Different provinces use different methods.
- Zang, Z., & Treiman, D. J. (2011). Social Origins, Hukou Conversion, and the Wellbeing of Urban Residents in Contemporary China. California Center for Population Research, 1-52.
 - Who is most likely to convert their hukou.
 - Challenges converters face.

HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis I

Men are more likely than women to obtain an urban hukou through means other than buying a hukou.

Hypothesis II

Those who are members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) are more likely to obtain an urban hukou through means other than buying a hukou.

Hypothesis III

Those who are college educated are more likely to obtain an urban hukou through school rather than other means.

DATA AND VARIABLES

Data

Chinese Household Income Project, 2002

Independent Variable

Year someone obtained their urban hukou

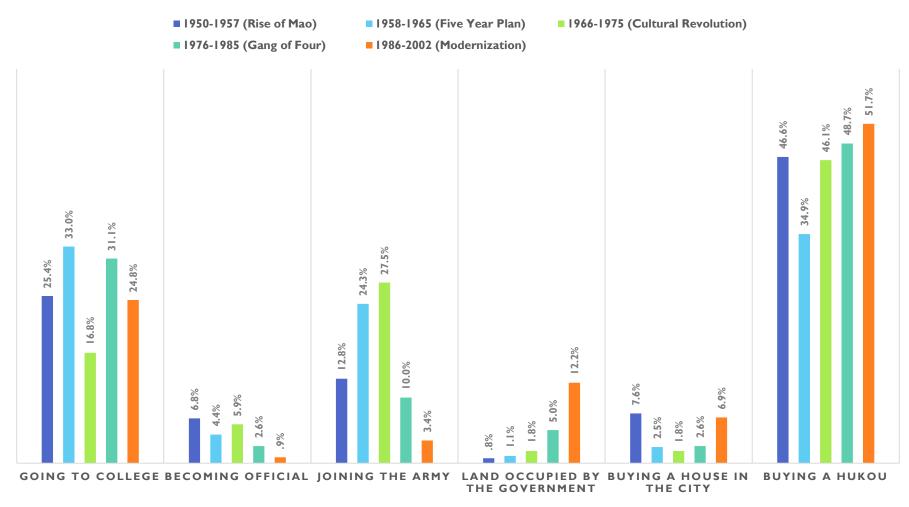
Dependent Variable

How someone obtained their urban hukou

Control Variables

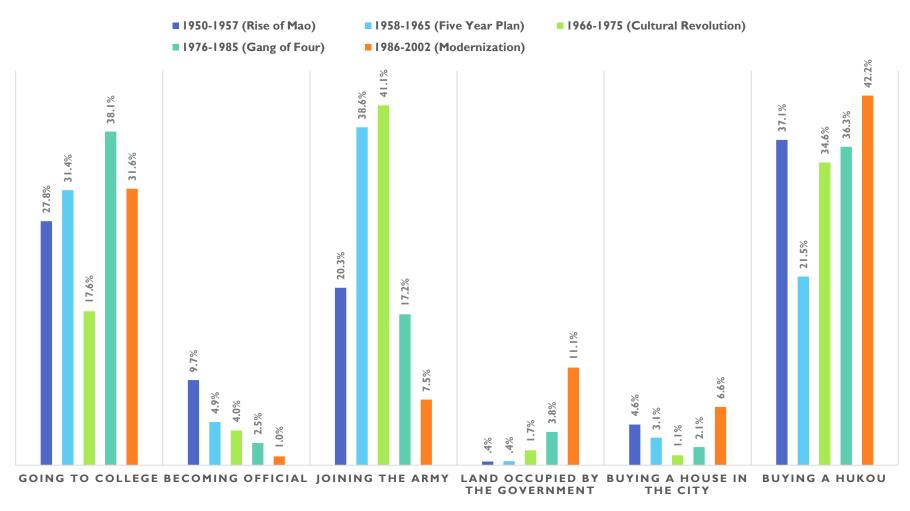
- Gender
- Party Membership
- Education

HOW SOMEONE OBTAINED THEIR HUKOU



Chi-Square=548.384 P=.000 Cramer's V=.187





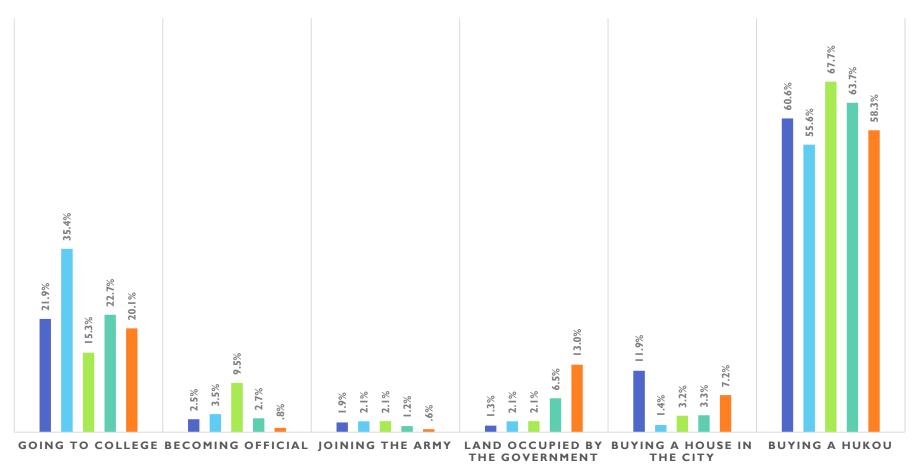
Chi-Square- 351.055

P=.000

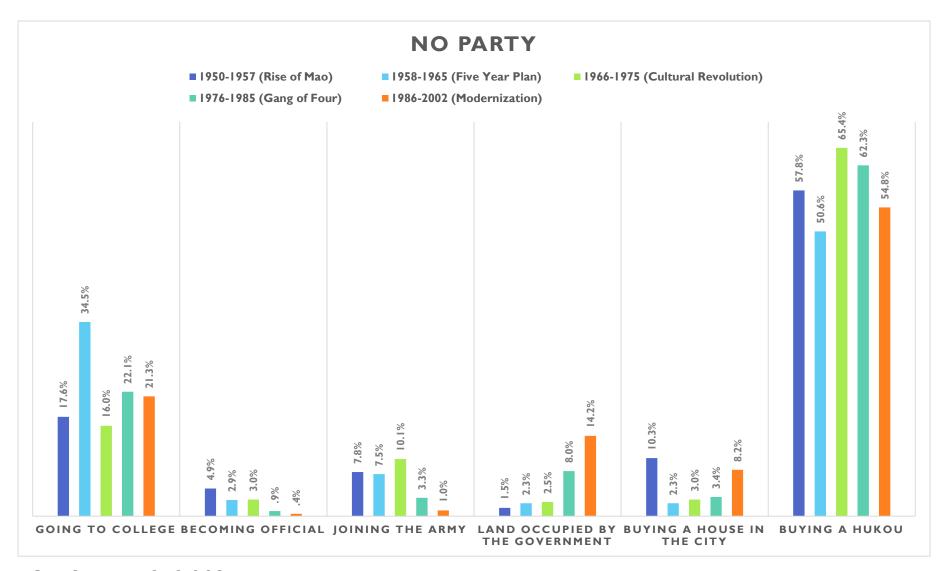
Cramer's V=.207

WOMEN

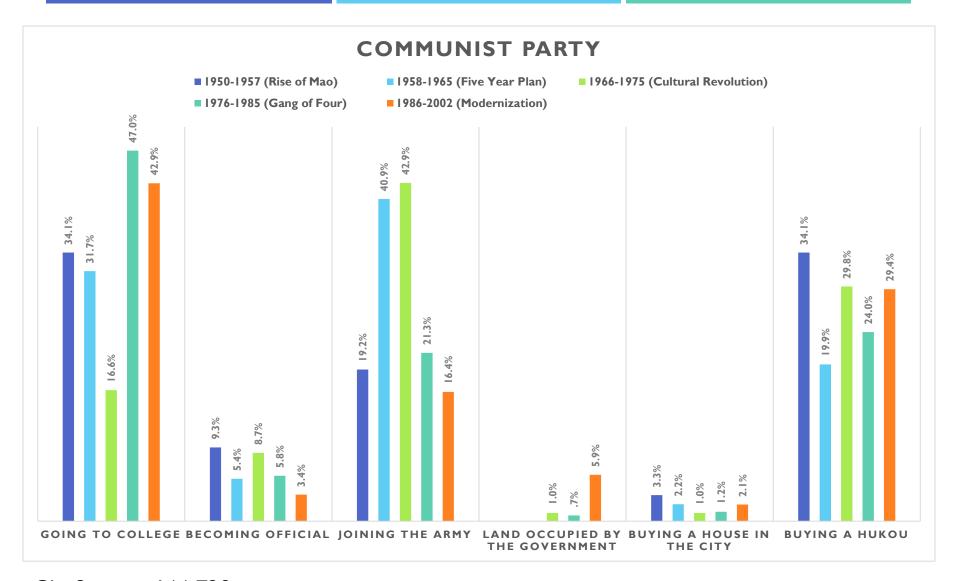
■ 1950-1957 (Rise of Mao) ■ 1958-1965 (Five Year Plan) ■ 1966-1975 (Cultural Revolution) ■ 1976-1985 (Gang of Four) ■ 1986-2002 (Modernization)



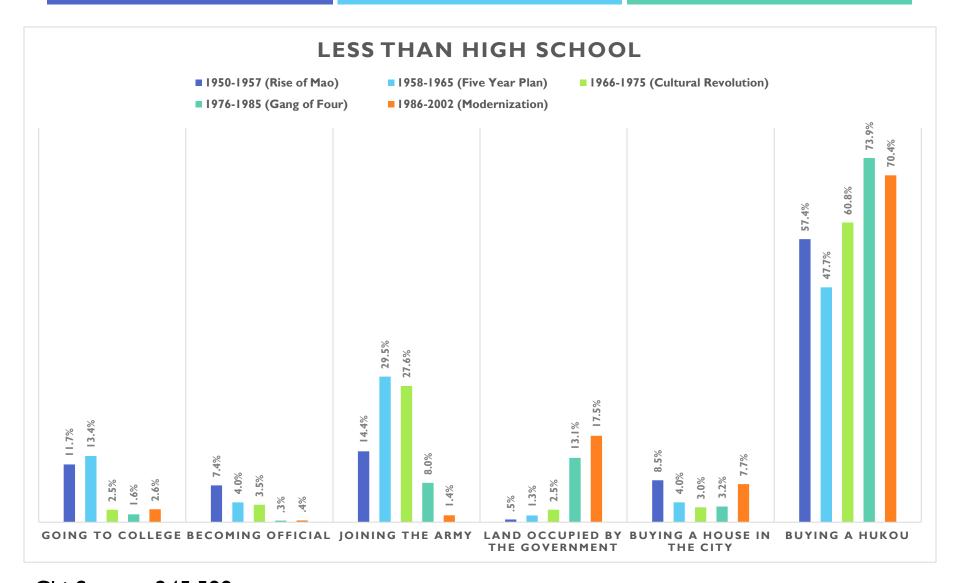
Chi-Square=149.48 P=.000 Cramer's V=.142



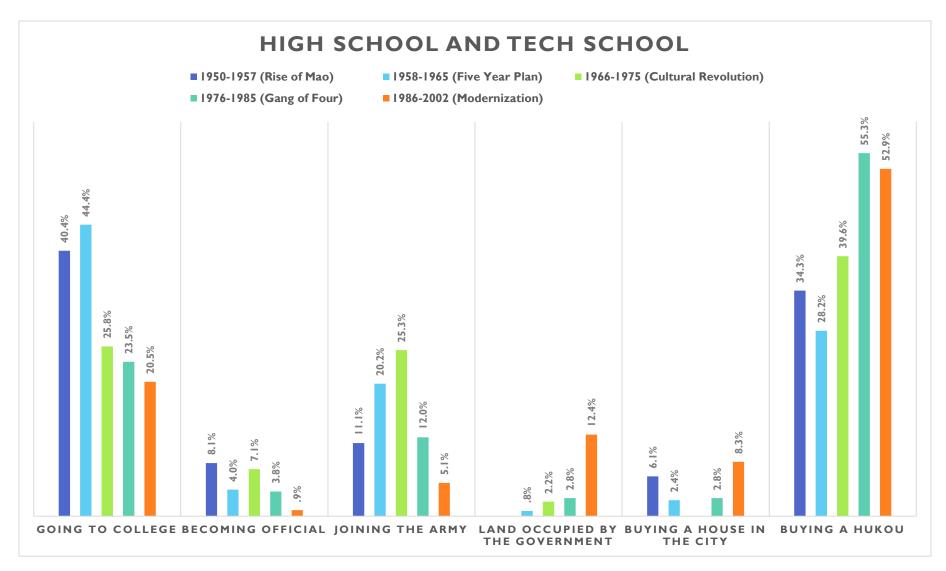
Chi-Square=212.293 P=.000 Cramer's V=.153



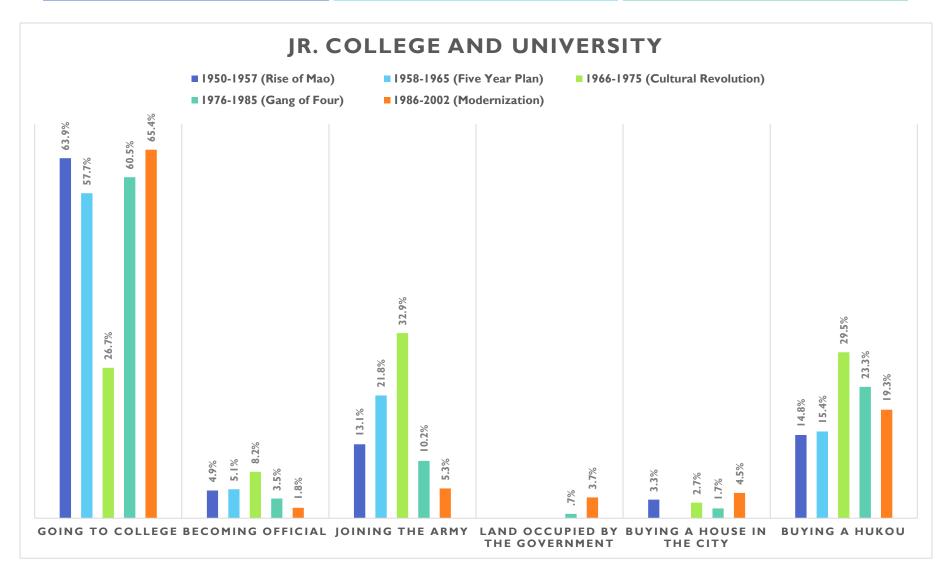
Chi-Square=166.729 P=.000 Cramer's V=.178



Chi-Square=245.599 P=.000 Cramer's V=.247



Chi-Square=205.7 P=.000 Cramer's V=.204



Chi-Square=145.423 P=.000 Cramer's V=.185

FINDINGS

- Social mobilization varies across different political regimes throughout Chinese history.
- Men were more likely to obtain a hukou through means other than buying a hukou.
- Being a member of the Communist Party makes other methods of receiving an urban hukou more accessible.
- Those with a Jr. College or University level of education are more likely to have obtained their urban hukou through attending college than other means.