

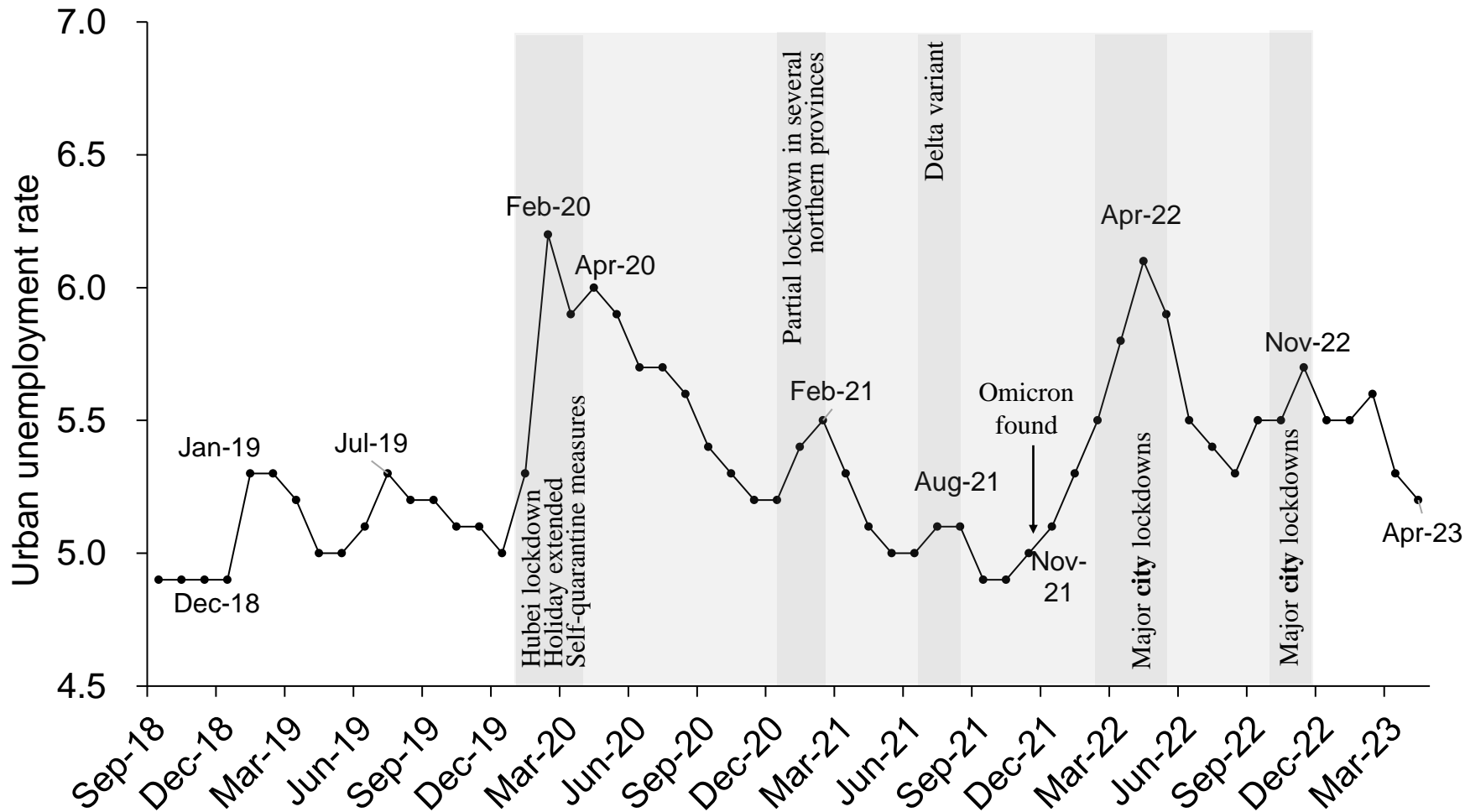
# **Multiple vulnerabilities: Migrant-local disparities in China's urban labour market during the zero-COVID era**

Qiujie Shi, in collaboration with Tao Liu (Peking University, China)

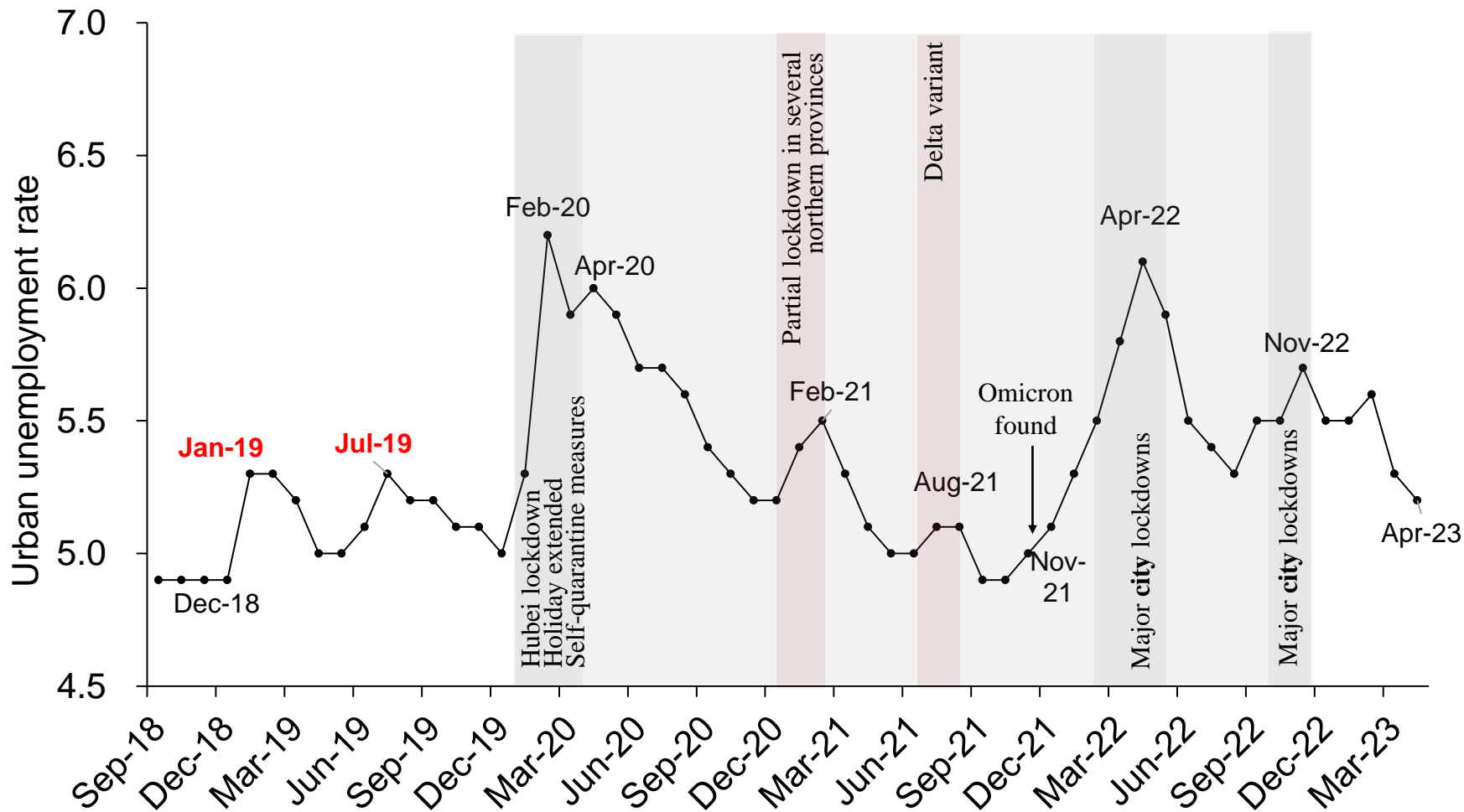
# Outline

- Urban labour market in zero-Covid era
- Job losses
- Income reductions
- Responses to job losses

# URBAN LABOUR MARKET IN ZERO-COVID ERA

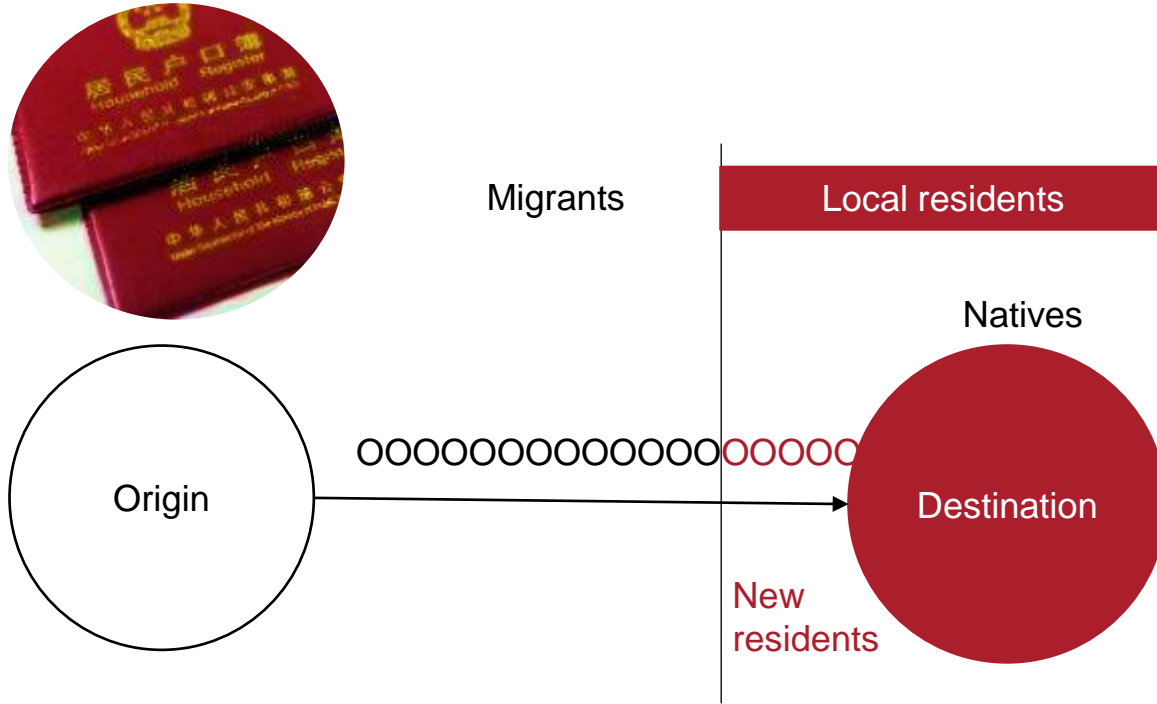


Source: National Statistical Bureau of China, Monthly Urban Household Survey.

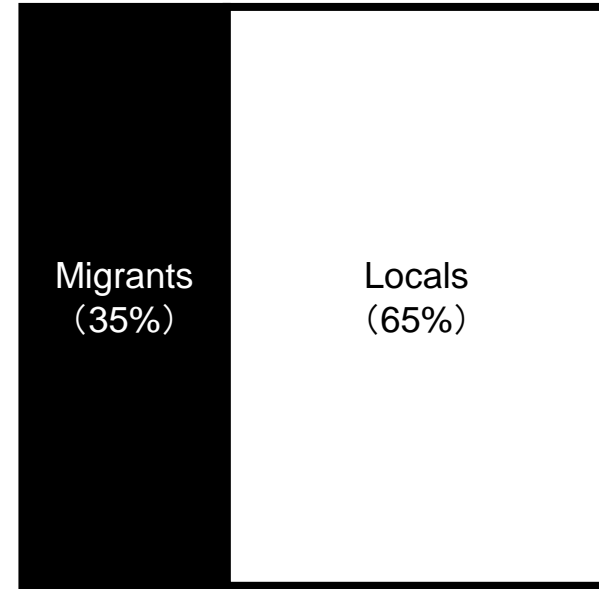


Source: National Statistical Bureau of China, Monthly Urban Household Survey.

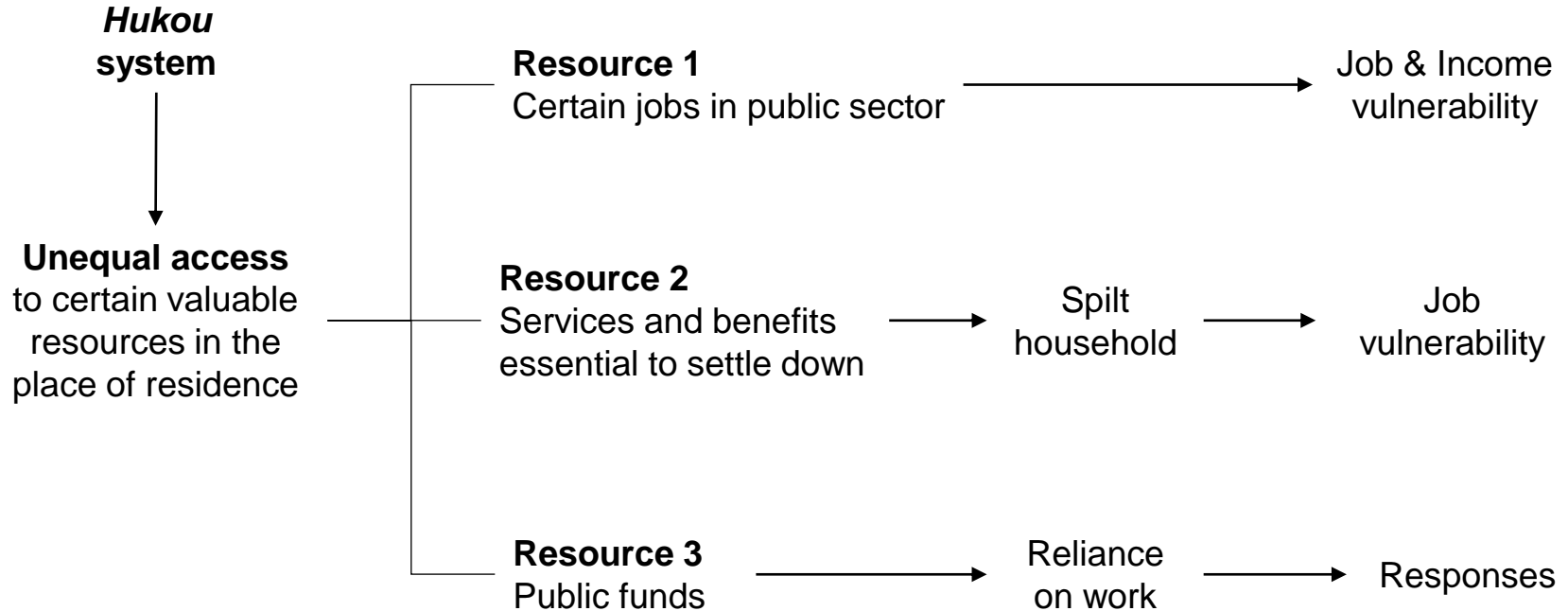
# Migrants in urban China



Urban labour market (2021)



# Migrants in urban China



# MULTIPLE VULNERABILITIES

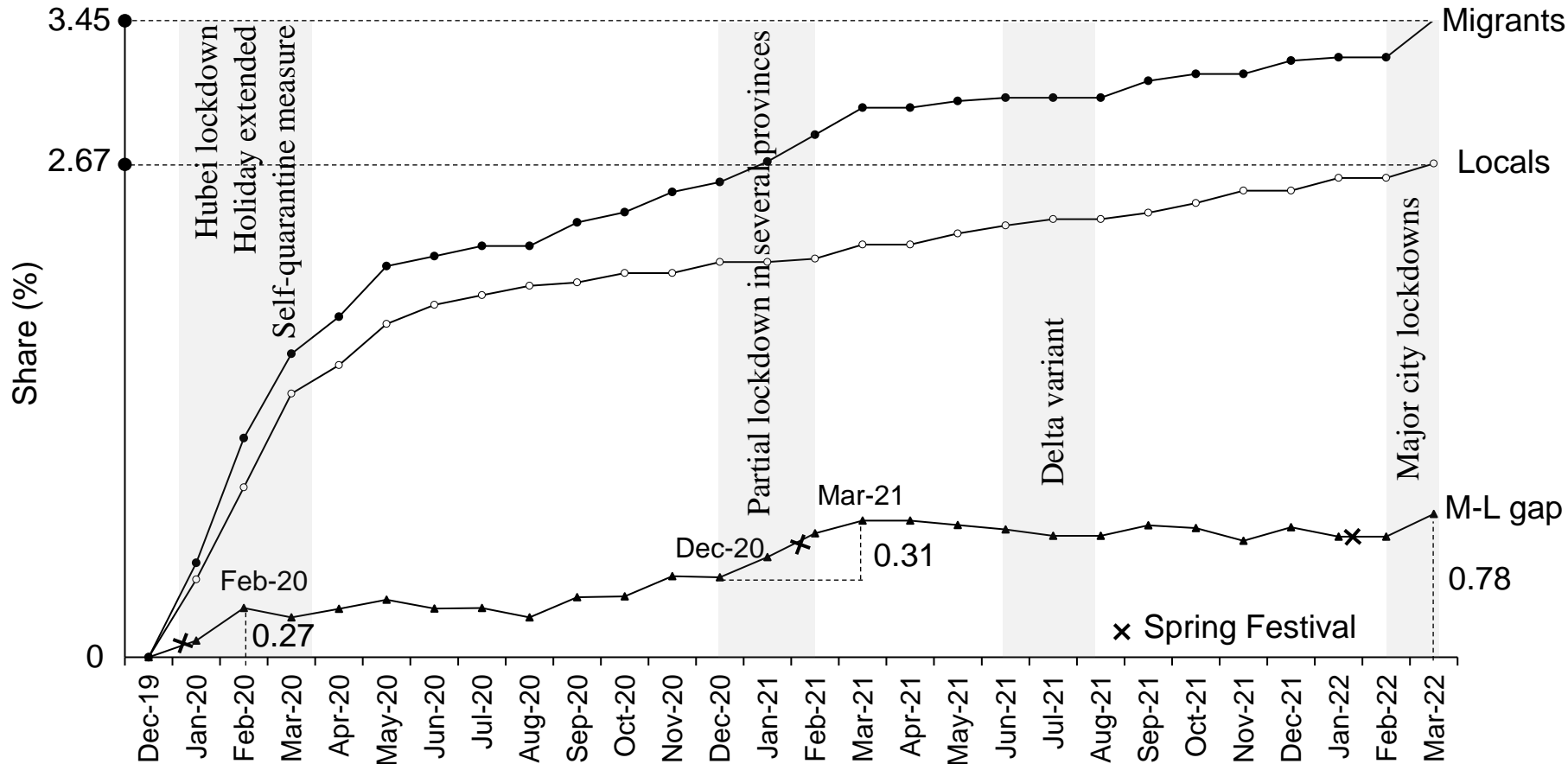


# Data

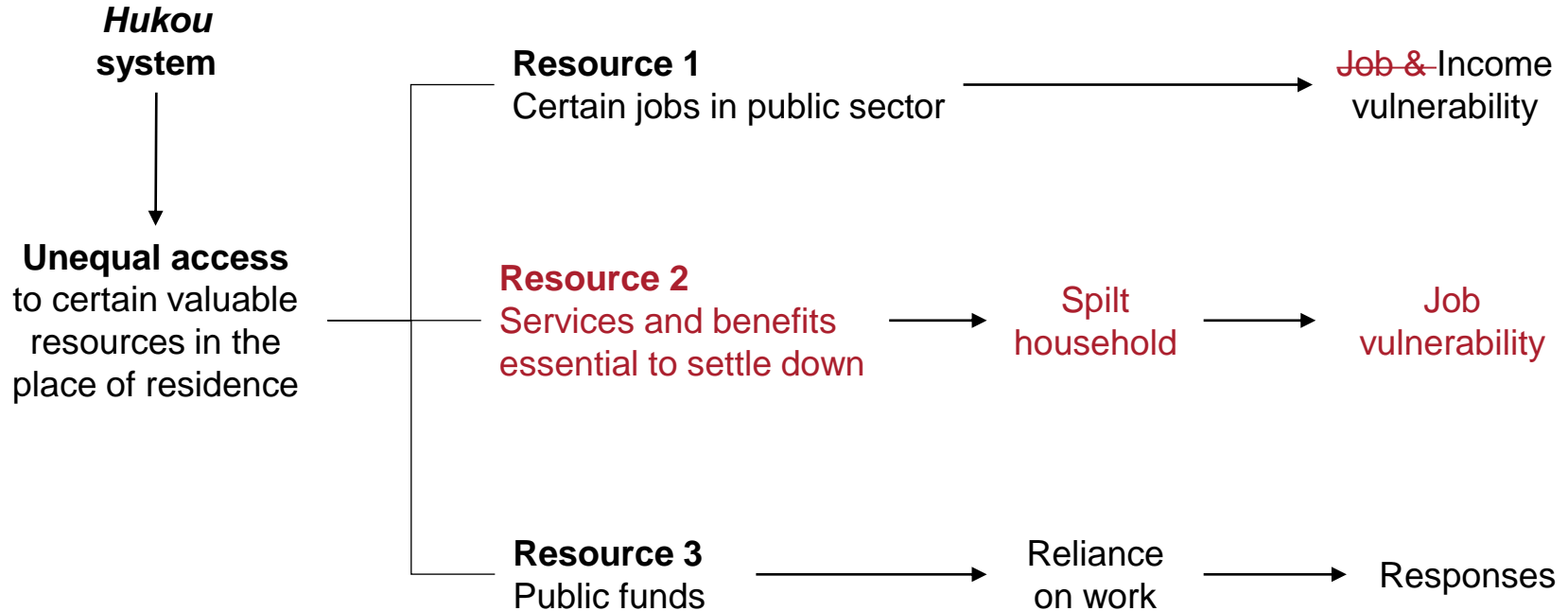
- 2022 China-CGHS
  - Centre for Urban Future Research at PKU
  - Stratified multi-stage
    - 32 cities
    - 25 thousand hhs
  - Info on the impact of COVID-19



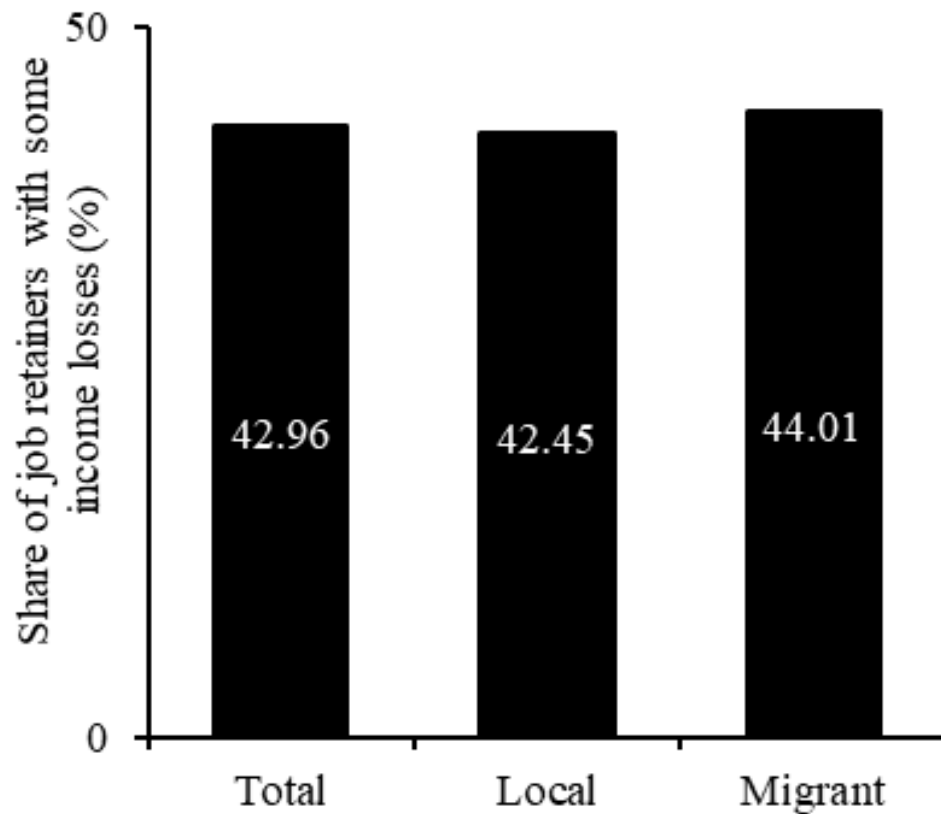
# Job losses



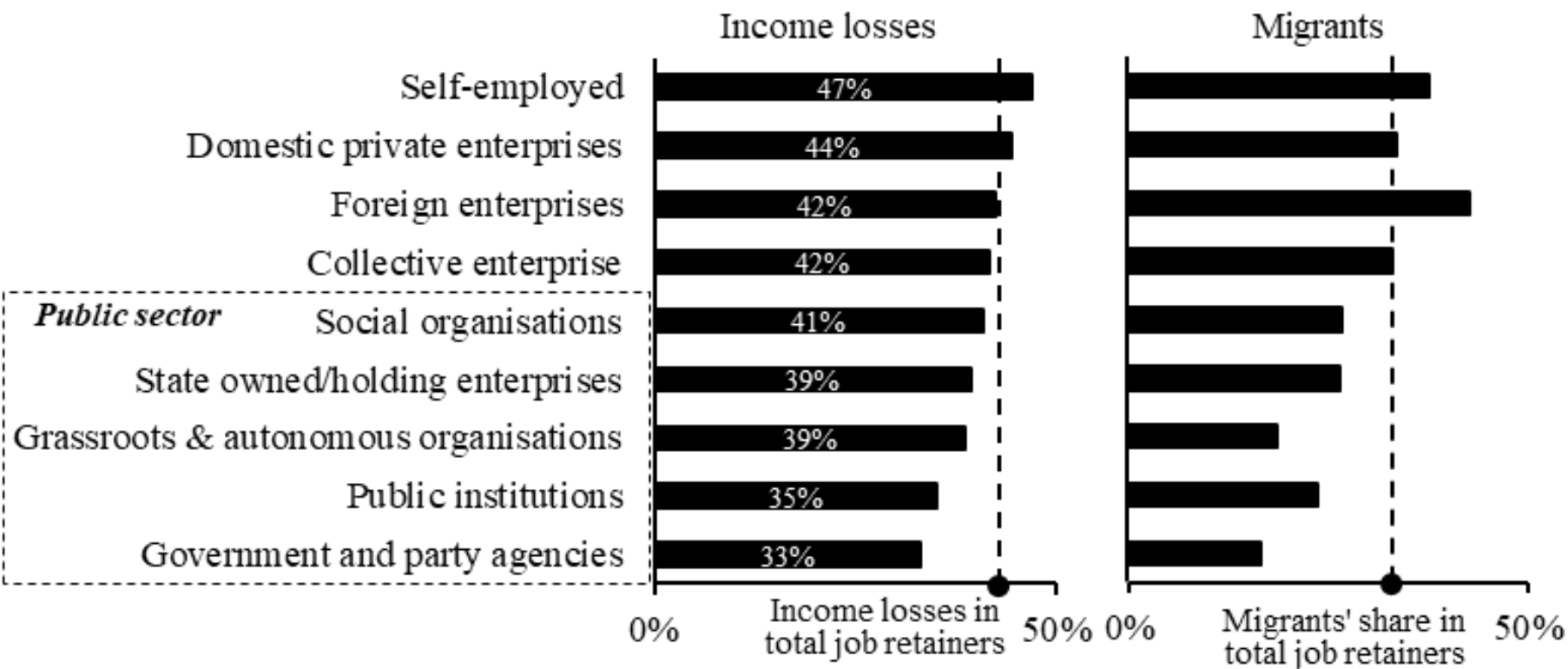
# Job losses



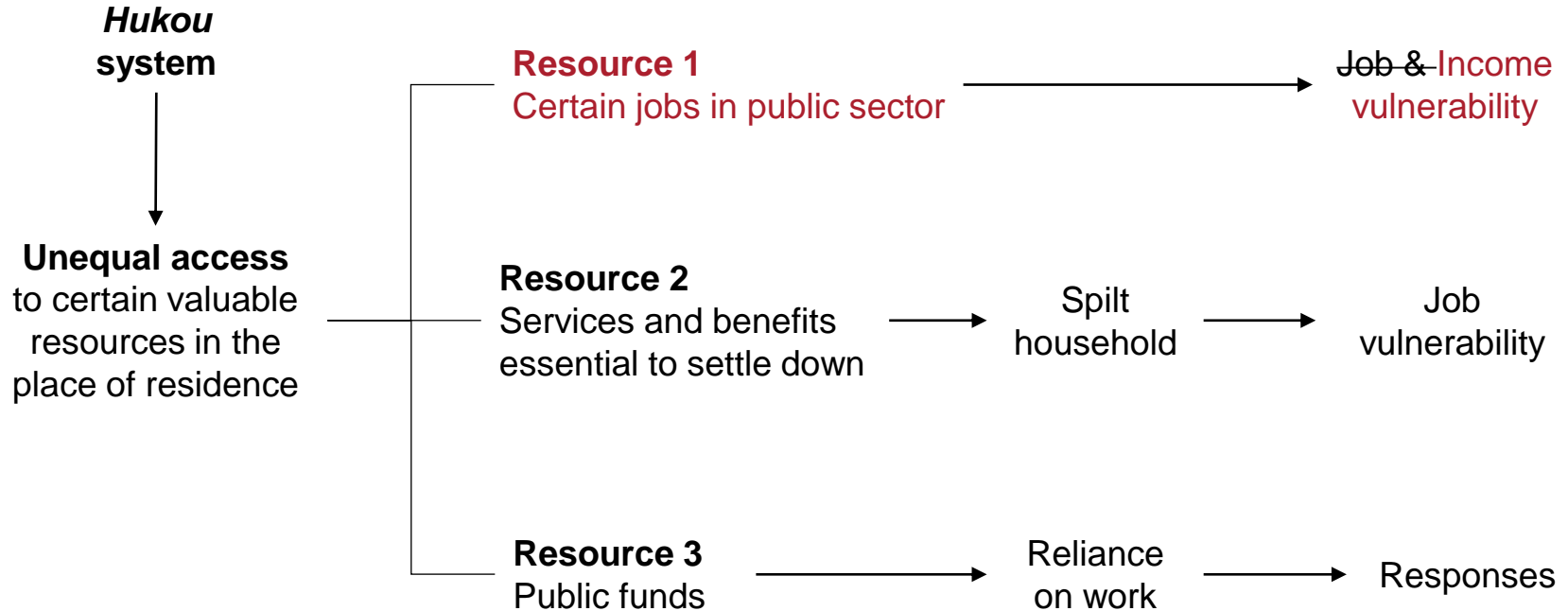
# Income losses



# Income losses

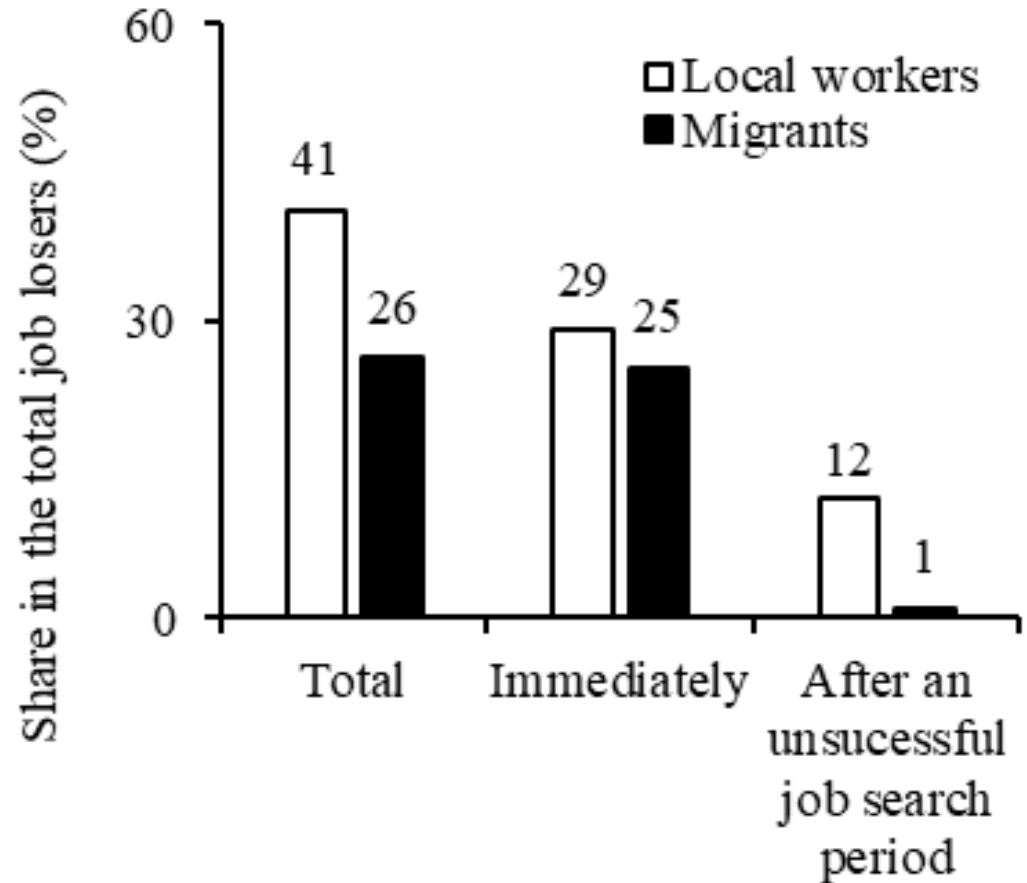


# Income losses



# Responses to job losses

- Lower tendency
- May not be a choice but a necessity



# Take-home messages

- Over 50% of urban labour force in China was affected
  - Although the impact was manifested primarily as minor income decline
- Circular nature of migration + synchronisation of family re-union and travel restrictions → Job losses (*policy temporalities*)
- Underrepresentation in more resilient sectors → Income losses (*dual labour market*)
- Heavy reliance on work income / limited saving → Compelled to find a job asap → Working poverty?
- Multiplicity of vulnerabilities in economic downturns!