香港教育大學
The Education University of Hong Kong

2017 全球城市圓桌會議 Global City Roundtable

全球城市的移民政策
Migration Policy in Global Cities

3. 11. 2017
09:30 - 17:30

地點・Venue： 香港教育大學曹貴子基金會大樓(A座)4樓校董會會議廳
Council Chamber, 4/F, Cho Kwai Chee Foundation Building (Block A),
The Education University of Hong Kong

語言・Language：粵語 / 英語 [設有即時傳譯]
Cantonese / English (with simultaneous interpretation)

香港研究學院 The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

大中華研究中心 Centre for Greater China Studies

此文件只供參閱，未經作者同意，
不得作其他用途，謝謝。

This file is for reading purposes only.
Please do not use for other purposes unless
authorized by the author(s).
Thank you.

Mainland Immigrants in Hong Kong: Social Mobility Over Twenty Years

Eric Fong (Sociology Department and Research Centre on Migration and Mobility,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Hua Guo （Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong）

Paper prepared for 2017 Global City Roundtable, The Education University of Hong Kong

Research Question

Are there any differences in the income attainments of local-born residents and migrants before and after the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997?

Importance

Local Concern:

The government of Hong Kong has made deliberate efforts to support the economic integration of Hong Kong with the mainland

vs

Segments of the local Hong Kong community have shown a negative reaction to this rapid economic and social integration with China

Importance

- Theoretical Concern:
  - economic integration is a key indicator of migrant adaptation. However, the case in Hong Kong is complicated by its post-colonial context.
    - The topic on income attainment before and after the return of Hong Kong to China provides a good linkage to integrate colonial literature with the literature on economic attainment among migrants.
  - the study allows us to explore whether findings related to migrant adaptation can apply to migrants in a post-colonial environment

What are we going to do?

- Our study is based on four decades of Hong Kong census data. We explore the income differences between local-born residents and migrants from mainland China over the years.
- We used Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique of the income differences between local born and migrants

Literature Review

- proposed a framework to link three sets of well established literature: post-colonial society, identity, and migration
- The emergence and nature of local identity in a post-colonial society has been the central theme of post-colonial literature
  - Said's Orientalism
  - current identity of a post-colonial society is shaped by the past experience of the colony, the current power relationship with its former colonizer, and the collective memory of post-colonial experience
  - post-colonial identity emphasizes hybridity, ambivalence, or mimicry.
  - the emphasis on "cultural difference" rather than "cultural diversity" through the process of "enunciation." (Homi Bhabha)

Literature Review

- post-colonial identity to the comparison of income attainment between local residents and migrants- >the work of Wimmer on group boundaries
  - group boundaries are created and maintained by individuals in the group
  - They can be rigid or flexible.
  - Members of other groups have difficulty crossing the boundary, and are denied access to resources.
  - The labor market discriminates against members of other groups. Membership in other groups is discounted in the labor market and the translation of their human capital to income is less efficient.

Literature Review

- Assimilation is the process by which migrants, treated as outsiders, cross the group boundary and are accepted as members of the local group (Alba and Nee).
- Group boundaries between migrants and locals can be rigid.
  - local identity is strong and it is difficult for migrants to integrate.
  - local residents may emphasize the importance of their local values and identity.
  - Migrants thus suffer in every aspect of their lives, including their labor market experience.
  - Migrants can be penalized in the labor market, and their ability to translate their human capital to economic outcomes is diminished

Literature Review

- the literature on post-colonialism also emphasizes the process of “decolonization.”
  - decolonization is a conscious political process of rejecting and minimizing the influence of a former colonizer
- the current post-colonial government is actively “undoing” the the former colonial government’s organizational and administrative arrangements that continue a cultural inheritance favorable to colonizers and their trained local elites

Literature Review

- to reduce the advantaged positon in the labor market of people associated with the colonizer.
- the labor market deliberately elevates the importance of individual background associated with the original culture and institutions that existed before annexation by the colonizer.
- we would expect migrants from the home country to be penalized less, and their human capital to be appreciated more in the labor market.

Hong Kong as a Post-Colonial Society

- Under the “one country, two systems” mandate, Hong Kong has its own migration policies. Individuals from mainland China are required to apply to visit or stay in Hong Kong.
  - One Way Permit
  - Mainland Talents Admission Scheme
  - Investment Migrant
- the government of Hong Kong has made deliberate efforts to promote the linkage with mainland China, from encouraging business partnerships to professional exchanges in different industries
- “super-connector” or gateway between China and the world

Hong Kong as a Post-Colonial Society

- Given the rapid economic integration of Hong Kong and mainland China, more companies in Hong Kong, whether owned by mainland Chinese or by local businessmen, have steadily increased the share of their business in mainland China.
- In this context, individuals who have connections with mainland China are at an advantage in the labor market and are highly valued. As employees, they are able to help their companies develop, maintain, and extend business ties in China.

Hong Kong as a Post-Colonial Society

- With the increased presence of migrants from mainland China in Hong Kong, local residents gradually developed strong negative sentiments towards the group.
- Compounded by the gradual development over the years of a local Hong Kong identity, a strong group boundary between local residents and mainland migrants emerged.
- The growing social force of recognizing the importance in the labor market of individuals with background in mainland China is in conflict with the increasingly rigid group boundaries between migrants and local residents in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong as a Post-Colonial Society

- This conflict sets the context for understanding the change in the significance of migration status and human capital before and after the return of Hong Kong to China, a topic to which we now turn.

VS

Data and Methods

- HK Census: 1981、1991、2001、2011
- HK by-census” 1986、1996、2006、2016
- migrants：
  - Age 18-60、ethnicity- Chinese、not born in Hong Kong
  - recent migrants：7 years or less (81, 86 – five year or less)
  - early migrants: more than 7 years（8,86 – more than seven years）

Data and Methods

- Dependent variable
  - Monthly income
  - World Bank CPI，adjusted to 2010 amount
- Independent variables
  - Age：18-30，31-50，51-60
  - Gender
  - Education: Less than primary school, completed secondary school, post-secondary education (except university), university of above

Data and Methods

- Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition for linear regression model
  - Endowments （E）
  - Coefficients （C）
  - Interaction （EC）
- Local vs. recent migrants
- Local vs. early migrants
- Early migrants vs. recent migrants

Table 1. Means of Monthly Income, Percentage Completed University, Pecentage Female, and Age of the Employed, 1981-2016, by Nativity												
	Adjusted Monthly Income			Completed University or above %			Female %			Age		
Year	Local	Earlier	Recent	Local	Earlier	Recent	Local	Earlier	Recent	Local	Earlier	Recent
1981	6539.59	6552.78	4916.93	3.52	3.04	4.72	41.77	28.83	31.33	27.74	41.75	28.93
1986	8652.76	7887.28	5030.63	5.21	3.70	5.62	41.70	30.02	52.90	29.19	41.66	35.14
1991	12261.23	9591.98	6221.93	7.11	3.79	6.28	41.30	27.23	61.37	31.18	42.48	34.37
1996	14356.47	16783.92	9591.83	11.76	15.52	10.56	40.86	42.46	58.08	33.47	40.12	35.53
2001	18421.13	13664.66	9500.58	16.87	7.79	11.98	43.25	34.81	70.46	35.51	43.17	36.56
2006	18251.37	13188.66	10012.42	21.53	10.50	10.06	43.86	41.36	70.95	37.43	43.20	36.06
2011	18912.22	12919.27	12078.86	27.22	11.31	20.70	44.63	47.95	62.38	39.25	42.88	35.59
2016	19565.20	14187.12	14036.81	34.36	17.38	29.43	44.35	50.64	59.70	40.41	42.77	36.11

Figure 1. Adjusted Income by Nativity, 1981-2016

Table 2: Blinder-Oaxaca Regression Decomposition of Local Born and Recent Migrants, 1981-2016

Year	Differences	Endowments	Coefficients	Interaction	% Difference in Endowments	% Difference in Return of Endowments	% Difference in Simultaneous Effects of Endowments and Return
1981	1622.67	-192.81	1940.24	-124.77	9%	86%	6%
1986	3622.13	-47.19	4445.22	-775.90	1%	84%	15%
1991	6039.30	666.06	5205.88	167.36	11%	86%	3%
1996	4764.64	1200.91	3611.10	-47.37	25%	74%	1%
2001	8920.56	2417.11	5398.78	1104.67	27%	61%	12%
2006	8246.65	3353.23	4397.40	496.03	41%	53%	6%
2011	6772.69	2779.84	3088.54	904.31	41%	46%	13%
2016	5488.27	3243.76	1502.96	741.55	59%	27%	14%

Figure 2 Contributions of Differences in Endlowments, Differences in Return of Endowments, and Differences in Simultaneous Effects of Endowments and Return Between Local Born and Recent Migrants, 1981-2016

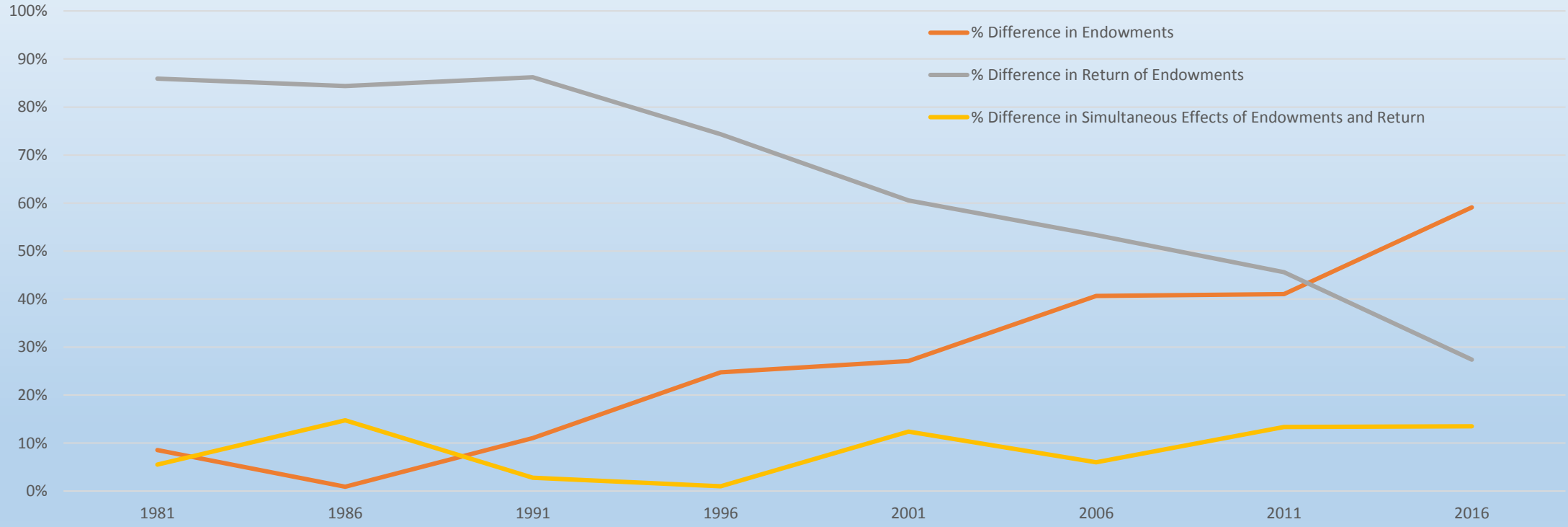


Table 3: OLS Regression Analysis of Income by Local Born, Recent Migrants, and Year, 1981-2016

	1981		1986		1991		1996		2001		2006		2011		2016	
	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant	Local Born	Recent Migrant
Intercept	4364.14 ***	4840.81 ***	4088.96 ***	4665.89 ***	3963.65 ***	6218.80 ***	4194.64 ***	7417.86 ***	1060.28 ***	6733.05 ***	-104.33	8158.11 ***	-2255.33 ***	5025.61 ***	-2769.54 ***	4118.18 ***
Education: Completed Univeristy	13762.84 ***	8822.29 ***	18587.46 ***	3034.37 ***	24097.68 ***	5919.76 ***	20798.32 ***	16227.28 ***	30231.36 ***	18804.14 ***	26362.20 ***	19977.99 ***	28532.27 ***	23207.55 ***	25823.20 ***	22202.97 ***
Education: Completed Post-Secondary (except University)	6472.81 ***	1105.66	8242.54 ***	599.50	12236.70 ***	2961.38 ***	13102.51 ***	6982.34 ***	18215.07 ***	8558.41 ***	15446.24 ***	6678.03 ***	15418.74 ***	7522.45 ***	14710.75 ***	7937.52 ***
Education: Completed High School	2100.71 ***	461.67	3429.76 ***	732.88 **	5630.26 ***	1034.82 ***	5895.02 ***	2428.64 ***	8179.68 ***	1891.65 ***	7783.11 ***	929.97 *	7949.12 ***	1479.88 *	7585.00 ***	1926.27 **
Education: No Formal Education or Completed Primary Education (ref)																
Age: 51-60	3678.52 ***	2971.80 ***	6026.17 ***	812.36	6309.78 ***	76.44	6548.41 ***	3661.45 ***	12518.94 ***	3022.77 ***	13446.29 ***	949.96	13859.99 ***	4777.43 ***	14626.86 ***	8140.26 ***
Age: 31-50	3516.85 ***	-638.44	4848.74 ***	876.08 **	6288.20 ***	614.04 **	6298.08 ***	1907.05 ***	10275.80 ***	2486.08 ***	10744.05 ***	1424.08 **	10893.49 ***	4914.77 ***	10949.84 ***	8064.00 ***
Age: 18-30 (ref)																
Female	-1753.20 ***	-1716.70 ***	-2193.91 ***	-1535.53 ***	-2790.75 ***	-2339.64 ***	-2353.29 ***	-4610.58 ***	-3328.75 ***	-3705.41 ***	-2941.29 ***	-2837.63 ***	-2861.88 ***	-3874.00 ***	-2948.92 ***	-5656.97 ***
N	9873	1532	13378	569	73229	2881	84004	2641	96969	4682	105618	4146	111378	3583	105182	4370
R^2	0.23	0.11	0.27	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.31

* p<0.5, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 4: Blinder-Oaxaca Regression Decomposition of Local Born and Early Migrants, 1981-2016

Year	Differences	Endowments	Coefficients	Interaction	% Difference in Endowments	% Difference in Return of Endowments	% Difference in Simultaneous Effects of Endowments and Return
1981	-13.19	-134.55	1431.74	-1310.38	5%	50%	46%
1986	765.48	59.99	2057.96	-1352.48	2%	59%	39%
1991	2669.26	364.21	2930.24	-625.19	9%	75%	16%
1996	-2427.45	-1571.19	-907.39	51.12	62%	36%	2%
2001	4756.47	1747.37	3389.06	-379.96	32%	61%	7%
2006	5062.36	1626.02	3604.27	-167.93	30%	67%	3%
2011	5969.80	3519.23	2584.50	-133.92	56%	41%	2%
2016	5356.08	3414.21	1577.02	364.85	64%	29%	7%

Table 5: OLS Regression Analysis of Income by Local Born, Early Migrants, and Year, 1981-2016

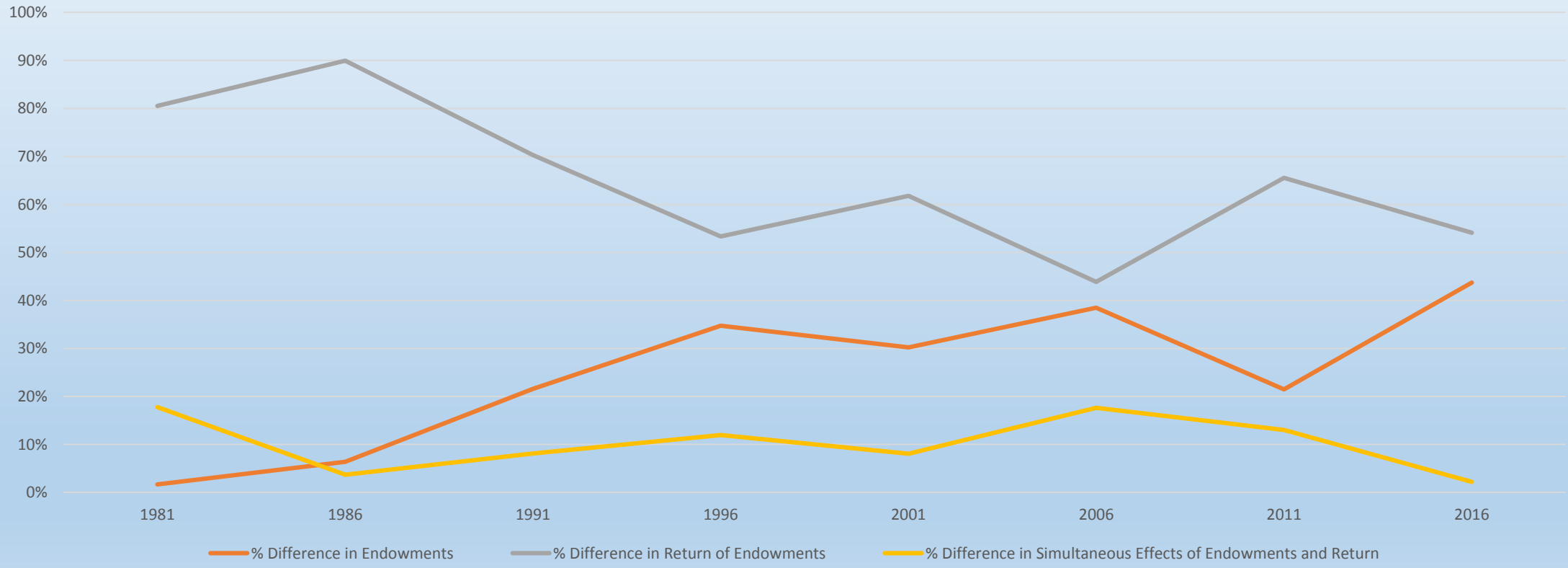
	1981		1986		1991		1996		2001		2006		2011		2016	
	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant	Local Born	Early Migrant
Intercept	4364.14 ***	5426.47 ***	4088.96 ***	4967.38 ***	3963.65 ***	6417.14 ***	4194.64 ***	4566.03 ***	1060.28 ***	6754.48 ***	-104.33	5698.49 ***	-2255.33 ***	4425.65 ***	-2769.54 ***	4743.33 ***
Education: Completed Univeristy	13762.84 ***	10874.50 ***	18587.46 ***	15387.80 ***	24097.68 ***	14289.48 ***	20798.32 ***	22659.88 ***	30231.36 ***	22825.54 ***	26362.20 ***	19411.94 ***	28532.27 ***	23589.27 ***	25823.20 ***	19558.81 ***
Education: Completed Post-Secondary (except University)	6472.81 ***	9192.49 ***	8242.54 ***	11677.53 ***	12236.70 ***	10776.30 ***	13102.51 ***	17569.43 ***	18215.07 ***	14544.30 ***	15446.24 ***	9994.89 ***	15418.74 ***	9476.13 ***	14710.75 ***	8067.53 ***
Education: Completed High School	2100.71 ***	2100.57 ***	3429.76 ***	2638.77 ***	5630.26 ***	2820.62 ***	5895.02 ***	6260.07 ***	8179.68 ***	3887.02 ***	7783.11 ***	3365.97 ***	7949.12 ***	3079.77 ***	7585.00 ***	2729.82 ***
Education: No Formal Education or Completed Primary Education (ref)																
Age: 51-60	3678.52 ***	829.01 ***	6026.17 ***	1904.85 ***	6309.78 ***	1476.49 ***	6548.41 ***	6832.67 ***	12518.94 ***	4505.93 ***	13446.29 ***	5823.50 ***	13859.99 ***	6521.19 ***	14626.86 ***	7126.14 ***
Age: 31-50	3516.85 ***	1108.05 ***	4848.74 ***	2548.93 ***	6288.20 ***	2720.69 ***	6298.08 ***	7244.54 ***	10275.80 ***	4611.07 ***	10744.05 ***	5307.52 ***	10893.49 ***	6145.49 ***	10949.84 ***	7704.88 ***
Age: 18-30																
Female	-1753.20 ***	-3127.56 ***	-2193.91 ***	-3070.72 ***	-2790.75 ***	-3704.21 ***	-2353.29 ***	-4458.36 ***	-3328.75 ***	-4519.79 ***	-2941.29 ***	-4139.27 ***	-2861.88 ***	-3987.36 ***	-2948.92 ***	-4232.93 ***
N	9873	8537	13378	8721	73229	36299	84004	2475	96969	35397	105618	34294	111378	36473	105182	35199
R^2	0.23	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.29	0.18	0.24	0.16	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.25

* p<0.5, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 6: Blinder-Oaxaca Regression Decomposition of Recent Migrants and Early Migrants, 1981-2016

Year	Differences	Endowments	Coefficents	Interaction	% Difference in Endowments	% Difference in Return of Endowments	% Difference in Simultaneous Effects of Endowments and Return
1981	-1635.85	28.50	-1363.24	-301.11	2%	81%	18%
1986	-2856.64	-181.96	-2569.69	-105.00	6%	90%	4%
1991	-3370.05	-868.22	-2828.63	326.80	22%	70%	8%
1996	-7192.09	-3282.14	-5041.30	1131.35	35%	53%	12%
2001	-4164.09	-1498.15	-3064.99	399.06	30%	62%	8%
2006	-3184.29	-1894.69	-2157.95	868.35	39%	44%	18%
2011	-802.88	553.90	-1692.30	335.52	21%	66%	13%
2016	-132.19	704.98	-872.77	35.61	44%	54%	2%

Figure 4 Contributions of Differences in Endowments, Differences in Return of Endowmentsm and Differences in Simultaneous Effects of Endowments and Return between Recent and Early Migrants, 1981-2016



Conclusion

- After 1997:
  - Decline in income differences: Local vs. recent migrants, local vs. early migrants, recent vs. early migrants
  - Contribution from endowment increases
  - Contribution from the return of endowment decreases
  - Income return of education decreases

香港教育大學
The Education University of Hong Kong

2017 全球城市圓桌會議 Global City Roundtable

全球城市的移民政策
Migration Policy in Global Cities

3. 11. 2017
09:30 - 17:30

地點 · Venue： 香港教育大學曹貴子基金會大樓(A座)4樓校董會會議廳
Council Chamber, 4/F, Cho Kwai Chee Foundation Building (Block A),
The Education University of Hong Kong

語言 · Language：粵語 / 英語 [設有即時傳譯]
Cantonese / English (with simultaneous interpretation)

香港研究學院 The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

大中華研究中心 Centre for Greater China Studies