



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

學術對話：如何應對移民帶來的政策挑戰？香港、廣州、台北、新加坡和東京的經驗

Academic Dialogue: HOW to address the policy challenges arising from migrants? The experiences of Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Taipei, Singapore and Tokyo

社會對話：香港需要怎樣的移民政策？

Social Dialogue: What kind of migration policy does Hong Kong need?

政策對話：從全球城市脈絡反思香港移民政策

Policy Dialogue: Reflecting Hong Kong's migration policy in global context

地點：香港教育大學曹貴子基金會大樓(A座)4樓演講廳
Venue: Council Chamber, 4/F, Cho Kwai Chee Foundation Building (Block A),
The Education University of Hong Kong

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



目錄 Contents



會議程序 Conference Programme	3
歡迎詞 Welcome Message	5
關於香港研究學院 About The Academy of Hong Kong Studies	7
講者簡介 Speaker Profiles	12
主題背景 Background of the Topic	18
論文摘要 Abstracts of Papers	21
校園地圖 Campus Map	27



會議程序

[09:30]	登記
第一節 [09:45–13:00]	學術對話：全球城市如何應對移民帶來的政策挑戰？ 香港、廣州、新加坡和東京的經驗
	<p>主講： 方偉晶教授 (香港中文大學社會學系系主任) 黃玉博士 (廣州市社會科學院社會學與社會政策研究所所長) 楊淑愛教授 (新加坡國立大學地理系教授) Stephen R Nagy 博士 (日本國際基督教大學政治及國際關係學系高級副教授)</p> <p>主持： 趙永佳教授 (香港教育大學香港研究學院聯席總監)</p> <p>語言： 英語 [設有粵語即時傳譯]</p>
[13:00–14:30]	午餐時間 (參加者自理)
第二節 [14:30–16:15]	社會對話：香港需要怎樣的移民政策？
	<p>主講： 黎廣德先生 (公共專業聯盟政策召集人) 馮可強先生 (香港願景香港願景計劃執行及研究總監) 程燕芳小姐 (智經研究中心副總監 (研究))</p> <p>主持： 方志恒博士 (香港教育大學香港研究學院副總監)</p> <p>語言： 粵語 [設有英語即時傳譯]</p>
第三節 [16:30–17:30]	圓桌對話：從全球城市脈絡反思香港移民政策
	<p>主講： 全體講者</p> <p>主持： 呂大樂教授 (香港教育大學香港研究學院總監)</p> <p>語言： 英語 [設有粵語即時傳譯]</p>



Conference Programme

[09:30]	Registration
Panel 1 [09:45–13:00]	Academic Dialogue: How do Global Cities address the policy challenges arising from migrants? The experiences of Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Singapore and Tokyo
	<p>Speakers: Prof. Eric Fong (Department Chair, Department of Sociology, Chinese University of Hong Kong)</p> <p>Dr. Huang, Yu (Director of the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy Studies, Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences)</p> <p>Prof. Brenda S.A. Yeoh (Professor, Department of Geography, National University of Singapore)</p> <p>Dr. Stephen R Nagy (Senior Associate Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations, International Christian University, Japan)</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Chiu Wing-kai, Stephen (Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong)</p> <p>Language: English (with simultaneous Cantonese interpretation)</p>
[13:00–14:30]	Lunch Time
Panel 2 [14:30–16:15]	Social Dialogue: What kind of migration policy does Hong Kong need?
	<p>Speakers: Mr. Albert Lai (Policy Convenor, The Professional Commons)</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Fung (Executive & Research Director, Hong Kong Vision Project)</p> <p>Miss Agnes Ching (Deputy Director (Research), Bauhinia Foundation Research Centre)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Fong Chi-hang, Brian (Associate Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong)</p> <p>Language: Cantonese (with simultaneous English interpretation)</p>
Panel 3 [16:30–17:30]	Roundtable Discussion: Reflecting Hong Kong's migration policy in global context
	<p>Speaker: All speakers</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Lui Tai-lok (Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong)</p> <p>Language: English (with simultaneous Cantonese interpretation)</p>



歡迎詞

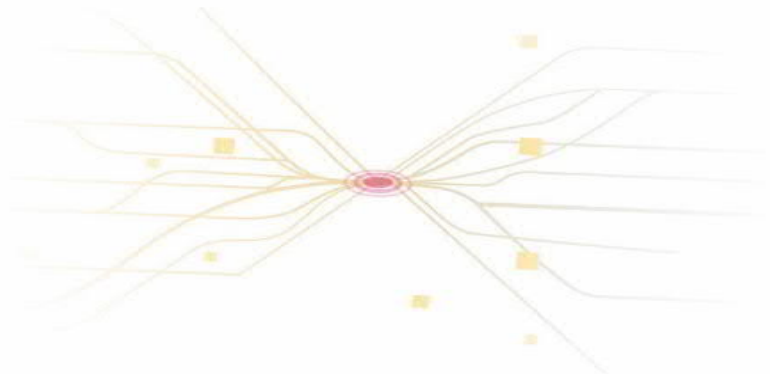
香港研究學院提出以「世界香港」為發展香港研究的方向，是因為香港長久以來都是一個面向世界的全球城市；因此推動香港研究的一個重要方向，就是把香港放置在全球城市的比較研究脈絡中，從而一方面將香港經驗貢獻予國際學術文獻，另一方面也將國際經驗轉移到香港以豐富本地社會討論。「全球城市圓桌會議」，就是我們推動「以香港為中心的全球城市研究」的策略性項目。

「全球城市圓桌會議」旨在建立一個對話平台，讓來自不同全球城市的學者專家和政策持份者聚首一堂，進行公共政策討論和學術研究。今年會議將以「全球城市的移民政策」為主題，透過「學術對話」、「社會對話」、「圓桌對話」三場討論，讓學術界、政界、商界及公民社會的領袖，在全球城市研究的脈絡下，多角度地探討移民政策。

我們熱切期待透過今次會議，與您建立各種合作機會。

呂大樂教授

香港研究學院總監





Welcome Message

The Academy of Hong Kong Studies (AHKS) adopted the strategic direction of “Hong Kong in the World” in driving the development of Hong Kong Studies. Hong Kong is always a global city facing the whole world and therefore one of the effective ways to pursue Hong Kong Studies is to position Hong Kong within the context of inter-global city studies; by doing so, on the one hand we could make a contribution to international scholarly literature by theorizing Hong Kong as a case study of global city, while on the other hand we could enrich local discussion by transferring international experiences to Hong Kong. The Global City Roundtable is a strategic initiative which aims at fulfilling our mission to examine Hong Kong-centric subjects within the context of inter-global city studies.

The Global City Roundtable aims at providing a platform for informed discussions for academics, experts and policy stakeholders from different global cities. The Roundtable this year will be divided into three sessions including “Academic Dialogue”, “Social Dialogue” and “Roundtable Discussion” with a view to foster multi-stakeholder discussions on the topic of “Migration Policy in Global Cities”.

We look forward to exchanging ideas and developing collaboration with you through this conference.

Professor Lui Tai-lok
Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies



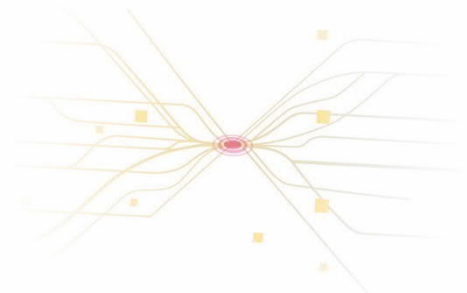
關於香港研究學院

香港研究是以「香港」作為中心分析對象的跨學科區域研究，而香港研究學院成立於 2015 年 7 月，是目前香港大專院校中唯一專門推動香港研究的學院。香港研究學院以「**世界香港**」為策略方向，從事以香港為中心的知識創造和傳遞，致力於建立跨地域的香港研究社群。

願景 —— 學院矢志成為一所世界級的研究學院，推動以香港為研究對象之學術研究、政策研究及相關教育活動。

使命 —— 學院以「世界香港」為發展策略，並將推動多學科取向的、注重跨地區比較的、以至全球城市之未來發展為研究議題下的香港研究及相關教育活動，以提高市民生活質素、改善政府管治及提升公眾議論水平為工作目標。

價值 —— 溝通與介入（在不同的持份者之間、於不同領域之間建構對話平台與溝通橋樑）、協力（將社會問題轉化為研究議題，再把研究成果推展至社區以及促進不同持份者之間的交流）、前瞻（推動有關長遠發展策略之研究及教育活動）





About The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

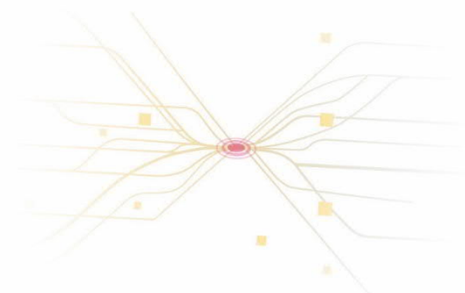
Hong Kong Studies is an interdisciplinary field of area studies that takes “Hong Kong” as a central subject of analysis, and The Academy of Hong Kong Studies (AHKS), established in July 2015, is the first academy dedicated to fostering Hong Kong Studies within local tertiary institutions. Adopting the strategic direction of “Hong Kong in the World”, the AHKS drives interdisciplinary knowledge creation and transfer initiatives on Hong Kong-centric subjects and fosters the development of a cross-regional Hong Kong Studies research community.

Vision: The vision of The AHKS is to become a world-class academy that synergizes Hong Kong-focused knowledge creation and transfer activities.

Mission: Adopting the strategic direction of “Hong Kong in the World” the mission of The AHKS is to drive interdisciplinary knowledge creation and transfer initiatives on Hong Kong-centric subjects within the context of inter-global city studies with a view to raising the standards of governance and public policy-making in Hong Kong and improving the quality of life of Hong Kong people.

Values: Our values are:

- Engaging: building bridges among stakeholders including government, political parties, business, universities and schools, civil society;
- Energizing: stimulating social discussions by communicating research findings to a wider community; and
- Envisioning: fostering research and education activities with a long-term strategic focus.





呂大樂教授

香港教育大學

香港社會研究講座教授

香港研究學院總監

Prof. Lui Tai-lok

Chair Professor of Hong Kong Studies

Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

The Education University of Hong Kong

呂大樂教授現為香港教育大學（教大）香港社會研究講座教授、香港研究學院總監、大中華研究中心總監及副校長（研究與發展）。

加入教大（前身香港教育學院）前，呂教授曾任香港大學社會學系教授，期間並出任社會科學院副院長（2010-2011）及社會學系系主任（2011-2014）。他亦曾任教於香港城市理工學院（1986-1988）及香港中文大學（1988-2009）。呂教授早年畢業於香港大學，取得文學學士及社會學哲學碩士學位，期後於英國牛津大學取得哲學碩士及博士學位。

呂教授的研究範疇廣泛，涵蓋階級分析、經濟社會學、城市社會學和香港社會研究等領域。他一直熱心參與社會事務，除擔任多個與社會服務有關的志願機構的委員外，亦有出任政府及專業團體的委員會的工作。

Professor Lui Tai-lok is the Vice President (Research and Development), Chair Professor of Hong Kong Studies and Director of The Academy of Hong Kong Studies at The Education University of Hong Kong.

Prior to joining the University (the then Hong Kong Institute of Education), he was Professor at The University of Hong Kong (HKU) where he also took up the position of Associate Dean at the Faculty of Social Sciences (2010-2011) and the headship of the Department of Sociology (2011-2014). He has taught at Hong Kong City Polytechnic (1986-88) and The Chinese University of Hong Kong (1988-2009). Professor Lui obtained his B.A. and M.Phil. in Sociology at the HKU and then a Master of Philosophy and a Doctor of Philosophy from Oxford University.

Professor Lui has widely researched and published in topics including class analysis, economic sociology, urban sociology, and Hong Kong society. He also actively contributes to the Hong Kong community by serving on various committees in governmental and professional bodies as well as those related to social services over the years.



趙永佳教授

香港教育大學
社會學講座教授
香港研究學院聯席總監

Prof. Chiu Wing-kai, Stephen

Chair Professor of Sociology
Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies
The Education University of Hong Kong

趙永佳於美國普林斯頓大學取得博士資格，現為香港教育大學社會科學系社會學講座教授、香港教育大學香港研究學院聯席總監。趙教授在加入香港教育大學前，是香港中文大學社會學系教授、香港中文大學香港亞太研究所聯席所長及公共政策研究中心主任。

研究方向主要是以比較及歷史視野對香港進行社會學研究。其近期研究項目包括教育、社會分層與不平等、社會運動、文化產業、青年研究、中國傳統醫學等等，當中許多項目對公共政策有所影響。趙教授也活躍於媒體上政策議題的公共討論。

自 2009 年起擔任香港教育局及考評局通識科聯合課程委員會主席，負責編寫及修訂高中通識科課程。近年開展多項青年與教育議題研究，包括高中生畢業後的生涯發展，職業及專業教育，家庭社經背景對學生高中通識科成績的影響。

Professor Stephen Chiu got his doctorate from Princeton University and is currently Chair Professor in the Department of Social Sciences, and Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong.

Before joining The Education University of Hong Kong, he was Professor in the Department of Sociology, and Co-Director, The Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He was also the Director of the Public Policy Research Centre and the Co-Convenor of the Global China Studies Programme under the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies.

His research interests include development studies, industrial relations, social movements, youth studies, and the comparative study of the East Asian region. His research also covered many different public policy issues under commission by various public and governmental bodies. He is also active in the community through his public services. He is currently the Chair of the Curriculum Committee on Liberal Studies (Senior Secondary), and had served as the Part-time Member of the Central Policy Unit, HKSAR Government, and a member of the Strategic Development Commission, HKSAR Government.



方志恒博士

香港教育大學

香港研究學院副總監

Dr. Fong, Chi-hang, Brian

Associate Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

The Education University of Hong Kong

方志恒博士現為香港教育大學（教大）香港研究學院副總監。

加入教大（前身香港教育學院）前，方博士曾任香港城市大學專上學院社會科學部講師。而方博士在投身學術界之前，曾於 2001 年至 2007 年間在香港政府任行政主任。

方博士研究範疇包括中心-邊陲關係、民主化、立法研究、預算政治和政治經濟學。他曾於多份國際學術期刊發表論文，例如《中國季刊》、《近代中國》、《亞洲調查》、《民主化》和《國際行政科學評論》等等。2014 年，方博士的論文〈The Partnership between the Chinese Government and Hong Kong's Capitalist Class: Implications for HKSAR Governance, 1997–2012〉，獲《中國季刊》頒發 Gordon White Prize 獎項，以表揚該論文的原創性及學術價值。

方博士是公共知識份子，經常於媒體發表卓見和撰寫評論。他同時熱心參與社會服務，領導多個民間團體的工作。

Dr. Fong Chi-hang, Brian is Associate Director of The Academy of Hong Kong Studies at The Education University of Hong Kong.

Prior to joining the University (the then Hong Kong Institute of Education), Dr. Fong was previously Lecturer in the Division of Social Sciences of the City University of Hong Kong. Before joining the academia, Dr. Fong was an Executive Officer of the HKSAR Government from 2001 to 2007.

Dr. Fong's research interests include center-periphery relations, democratization, legislative studies, budgetary politics and political economy. He has published extensively in international peer-reviewed journals such as China Quarterly, Modern China, Asian Survey, Democratization, and International Review of Administrative Sciences. Dr. Fong was awarded the 2014 Gordon White Prize by China Quarterly for his article entitled "The Partnership between the Chinese Government and Hong Kong's Capitalist Class: Implications for HKSAR Governance, 1997–2012".

Dr. Fong is a public intellectual. He is an active commentator for various media and regularly publishes commentaries. He is also very active in community services leading the work of several civil society organizations.



講者簡介

Speaker Profiles



方偉晶教授

香港中文大學

社會系主任

人口遷移及流動研究中心總監

Prof. Eric Fong

Head, Department of Sociology

Director, The Research Center on Migration and Mobility

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

方偉晶教授於 2016 年從多倫多大學加入香港中文大學社會系，並擔任人口遷移及流動研究中心之首任總監。方教授亦為西安交通大學之長江學者講座教授，還曾擔任加拿大人口學會會長、北美華人社會學會會長和美國社會學協會國際移民部主席。方教授廣泛出版於種族及族裔居住模式與移民課題。他與 Brent Berry 的英文書籍《移民與城市》剛於 2017 年 4 月由 Polity Press 出版。

Prof. Eric Fong joined the Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong in July 2016 from the University of Toronto where he was a Professor of Sociology. He is the inaugural Director of the Research Center on Migration and Mobility at CUHK. He is also Changjiang Chair Professor at Xi'an Jiaotong University. Fong formerly served as President of the Canadian Population Society and the North America Chinese Sociologist Association, as well as Chair of the International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association. Fong publishes widely on race and ethnic residential patterns and immigration. His latest book with Brent Berry, *Immigration and the City*, was published by Polity Press in April 2017.



黃玉博士

廣州市社會科學院
社會學與社會政策研究所所長

Dr. Huang, Yu

Director, The Institute of Sociology and Social Policy Studies
Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences

黃博士畢業於香港中文大學社會學系（社會學博士、社會學碩士）、中山大學社會學系（法學學士），任職廣州市社會科學院社會學與社會政策研究所所長，兼任廣州市社會學人類學學會副會長、秘書長。近年來，主持與主要參與研究課題有三十多項。目前主要主持的研究課題包括，廣東省“優長學科特色學科建設”課題“廣州市社會服務管理創新研究”；廣東省社科規劃委託課題“城鎮化進程中珠三角‘村改居’治理體系及其路徑選擇：番禺研究”；“廣州南沙社會管理服務創新規劃研究”；“廣州市社會保障發展研究”；“廣州台資企業研究”；“廣州幸福社區研究”；廣州市社會科學院重點項目“廣州社會狀況綜合調查”；廣州市社會科學院重大課題“廣州公共服務研究”等。

Dr. Huang obtained her MPhil and PhD from the Department of Sociology in The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and graduated from the Department of Sociology in The Sun Yat-Sen University for her Bachelor's degree. She is currently the Director of the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy Studies in the Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences, and the General Secretary of the Guangzhou Sociology and Anthropology Association. In recent years, she led or played a major part in over 30 research projects. Currently she is leading a number of research projects, including “Guangzhou Social Services Management Innovation Study” (Guangdong Province “Speciality Discipline Building” project), “Guangzhou Labour Protection Reform Report” (Guangzhou Social Sciences Planning Topic), “Social Management Services Innovation Planning Study of Nansha, Guangzhou”, “Guangzhou Social Protection Development Study”, “Guangzhou Minimum Social Protection Policy Study”, “Guangzhou Peasant Livelihood Satisfactory Level Study”, “A Study of Taiwanese-owned Enterprise in Guangzhou”, and “Guangzhou Well-being Community Study”.





楊淑愛教授

新加坡國立大學

地理系教授

副教務長(研究生教育)

Prof. Brenda S.A. Yeoh

Professor, Department of Geography

Vice Provost (Graduate Education)

National University of Singapore

楊淑愛教授是新加坡國立大學副教務長（研究生教育），同時為文學院地理系教授，也是國大亞洲研究所亞洲移民研究集群的領導人。她為 Asian Population Studies (亞洲人口研究叢刊) 擔任主編，也受委為多份學術期刊的國際顧問團編務團成員。地理系裏，楊教授是人文 / 文化地理學小組成員，研究興趣包括殖民地時代和後殖民地時代城市的政治空間。對於亞洲移民研究，楊教授也頗有經驗與心得，尤其關注都市化、高端人才遷徙、性別、社會再制與移民關懷、移民潮、國家認同和公民身份問題、大學國際化與海外學生流動、文化政治、家庭結構動態及移民國際通婚現象，並在這些領域中廣為發表觀點與見解。

Professor Yeoh is Vice Provost (Graduate Education) at the National University of Singapore. She is concurrently Professor (Provost's Chair) in the Department of Geography, as well as Research Leader of the Asian Migration Cluster at the Asia Research Institute, NUS. She is Editor of Asian Population Studies and has been appointed to the International Advisory/Editorial Boards of a number of academic journals. Within the Department of Geography, Prof Yeoh is a member of the Critical Social/Cultural Geographies Group. Her research interests include the politics of space in colonial and postcolonial cities. She also has considerable experience working on a wide range of migration research in Asia, including key themes such as cosmopolitanism and highly skilled talent migration; gender, social reproduction and care migration; migration, national identity and citizenship issues; globalising universities and international student mobilities; and cultural politics, family dynamics and international marriage migrants. She has published widely in these fields.



Stephen R Nagy 博士

日本國際基督教大學
政治及國際關係學系
高級副教授

Dr. Stephen R Nagy

Senior Associate Professor
Department of Politics and International Relations
International Christian University, Japan

Nagy 博士自 2014 年 9 月加入日本國際基督教大學政治及國際關係學系，現為高級副教授。2009 年 12 月至 2014 年 1 月間，他在香港中文大學日本研究學系任助理教授。他於 2008 年 12 月在日本早稻田大學獲得國際關係之哲學博士學位。他的研究興趣包括東北亞國際關係、中日關係、亞洲區域融合及亞洲的區域主義、非傳統安全、人類安全及人口遷徙 / 移民相關議題。因其研究聚焦於亞洲區域融合，他於 2010 年 3 月獲日本早稻田大學亞洲區域統合全球學院委任為高級研究員。他亦為香港中文大學亞太研究所國際事務研究中心成員。

Dr. Nagy has joined the Department of Politics and International Studies at the International Christian University since September 2014, and is currently a Senior Associate Professor. Previously he was an Assistant Professor at the Department of Japanese Studies, CUHK from December 2009 to January 2014. He obtained his PhD from Waseda University, Japan in International Relations in December 2008.

His research interests include international relations of Northeast Asia, Sino-Japanese relations, Asian regional integration and regionalism in Asia, non-traditional security, human security and migration/ immigration related issues. In conjunction with his research focus on Asian regional integration, in March 2010 he was appointed a Senior Fellow with the Global Institute of Asian Regional Integration (GIARI), Waseda University. He is also a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia Pacific Studies' International Affairs Research Centre (IARC) at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.



黎廣德先生

公共專業聯盟政策召集人

Mr. Albert Lai

Policy Convenor, The Professional Commons

黎先生為資深工程師，現為公共專業聯盟政策召集人。他曾任公共專業聯盟創會主席、長春社主席、公民黨創黨副主席、香港可持續發展公民議會創會主席，及香港無國界工程師創會主席。

Mr. Lai is currently the Policy Committee Convenor of the Professional Commons, and is a senior engineer. He was the founding Chairman of the Professional Commons, former Chairman of Conservancy Association, founding vice-Chairman of the Civic Party, founding Chairman of the Hong Kong People's Council for Sustainable Development and that of the Engineers Without Borders (Hong Kong).



馮可強先生

香港願景計劃執行及研究總監

Mr. Andrew Fung

Executive & Research Director, Hong Kong Vision Project

馮先生為香港願景計劃執行及研究總監，與及香港政策研究所董事暨行政總裁。八十年代中英談判期間曾就香港制度各個領域進行大型研究。他亦曾服務多個公共諮詢組織，包括基本法諮詢委員會、中央政策組、教育局等。

Mr. Fung is the Executive and Research Director of the Hong Kong Vision Project, and the Director and CEO of the Hong Kong Policy Research Institute. In the 1980s, during Sino-British negotiations, he conducted large-scale research on the various institutions of Hong Kong. He also served in advisory and statutory bodies, including the Basic Law Consultative Committee, the Central Policy Unit and the Education Bureau of HKSAR Government.





程燕芳小姐

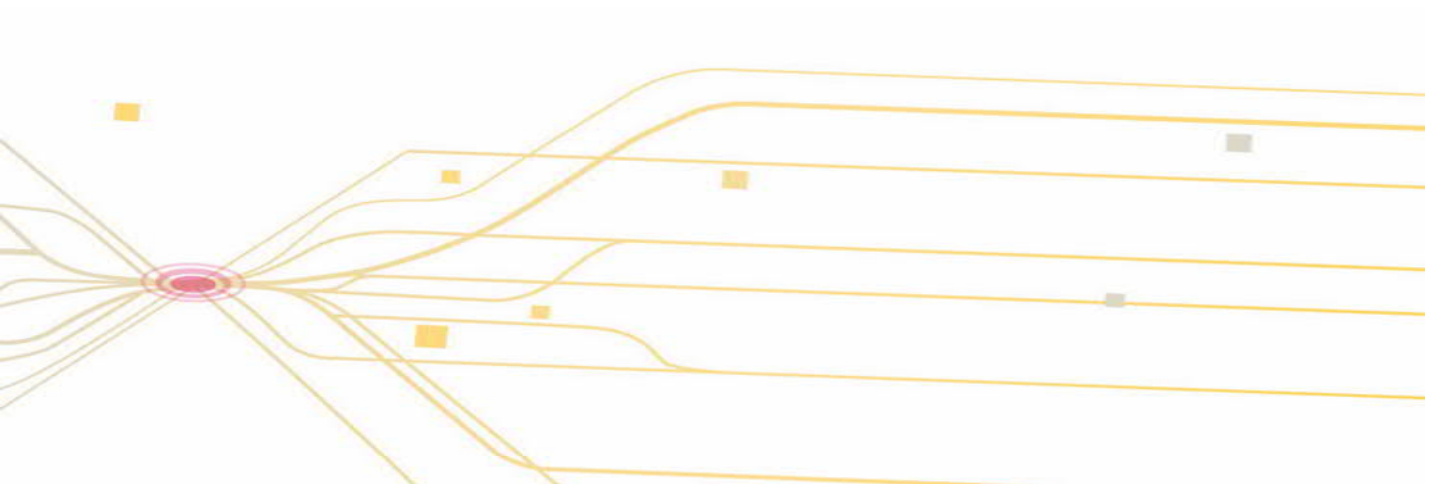
智經研究中心副總監（研究）

Miss Agnes Ching

Deputy Director (Research), Bauhinia Foundation Research Centre

程小姐為獨立民間智庫智經研究中心之研究部副總監。該中心主要探討本港長遠競爭力和社會民生等重大課題。程小姐一直為中心之政策研究擔當重要角色，曾提出政策建議之範疇包括社會流動、教育和青年發展、扶貧助弱、工作生活平衡、幼兒服務及公營房屋資源。程小姐持有社會學碩士及普通法碩士學位，現正修讀公共行政學博士課程。她致力於社會政策、人力資源及協作管治等領域的研究。

Miss Ching is the Deputy Director (Research) of an independent policy think tank, Bauhinia Foundation Research Centre. The Centre focuses on Hong Kong's long-term competitiveness and socioeconomic well-being. Miss Ching has been in a leading role in producing policy proposals on various areas such as social mobility, education and youth development, poverty alleviation and support for the disadvantaged, work-life balance, child care services and public housing resources. Miss Ching holds a Master of Sociology degree and a Master of Common Law degree and is studying a Doctoral degree programme in Public Administration. She has devoted to conducting research on social policy, manpower resources and collaborative governance.



主題背景

現時有關移民的文獻中，多集中討論移民從原居國遷至移居國後的情況；而這些討論集中於國家層面，常忽略了大多數移民都聚居於移居國的主要城市。Sassen (2001) 在討論全球城市概念時，就指出移民的工作機會，主要都集中在大城市。

全球城市是指揮和控制全球經濟的後工業中心，這些城市是跨國企業發揮其「中央功能」(central functions)的地方，也就是管理和指揮全球經濟的地方。全球城市中，不但有跨國企業的總部，還有許多為企業提供的專業服務行業，包括金融、會計、廣告、公共關係、法律、資訊科技、人力資源管理與其他商業服務等等(Sassen, 2001)。不少高技術專業人士移民到全球城市，就承擔起執行跨國企業中央功能的責任；而由於這些工作往往牽涉與其他國家的聯繫，外來移民的角色就更加重要。(Meier, 2015; Beaverstock, 2005; de Mello, 2009)

誠然，有不少高技術移民在移居國過著中產生活，但同時亦有不少低技術移民在移居後，只能從事勞動密集的服務行業，例如奢侈品零售店、服務式公寓、高級餐廳等等，長期處於低薪、零散、短期合約、非正式的工作崗位。Sassen (2001) 的研究就顯示，全球城市有著兩極化社會結構，而在高收入和低收入的工作裏都找到移民的身影。

本次圓桌會議之講者，將與我們分享香港、廣州、新加坡及東京等亞洲的全球城市的移民政策。移民比較本地人的發展機會相差多遠？政府應否制定政策吸引專業人士移入，以推動全球城市進一步發展嗎？政府又應該如何應對低技術移民，長期處於社會底層的情況？這些都是值得詳細探討的問題。



Background of the Topic

The existing literature on migration has often focused on the life of migrants after moving from their home countries to the host countries; Focusing on examining the issues on the national level, the fact that most migrants stay in the major cities of the host countries has usually been under-discussed. Sassen (2001), when discussing the concept of global cities, pointed out that job opportunities for migrants are mainly found in big cities.

Global cities are post-industrial centres responsible for commanding and controlling the global economy. They are the locations where multinational corporations perform their 'central functions', or in other words, where the global economy is managed and commanded. Not only are these cities the choices to locate the headquarters of multinational corporations, but they are also homes to many professional services – financial, accounting, advertising, public relations, legal, information technology, human resources, and other business services (Sassen, 2001). Many high-skill professionals migrate to global cities so as to perform these central functions for multinational corporations; and because many of these central functions involve close linkages with other countries, the role of migrants is therefore particularly important. (Meier, 2015; Beaverstock, 2005; de Mello, 2009)

While many high-skill professionals are enjoying their middle-class life style after migration, concurrently there are many low-skill migrants who can only manage to find jobs in labour intensive services – luxurious retail stores, service apartments, high-end restaurants, etc. – struggling to earn a living through low-paid, short-term, informal and unstable jobs. Sassen (2001) showed that, in socially-polarized global cities, migrants are found in both high-income and low-income jobs.

In this Roundtable we will examine the migration policy of Asian global cities – Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Singapore and Tokyo. Are migrants disadvantaged when compared to the locals? What should the government do to attract migrant professionals in order to foster the development of global cities? What should the government do to help low-skill migrants who are struggling at the bottom of the society? These are all important questions to investigate into.

參考文獻 References:

Beaverstock, J. V. (2005). "Transnational elites in the city: British highly-skilled inter-company transferees in New York City's financial district". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 31(2), 245–268.

de Mello, L. F. (2009). "Who are the Knowledge Workers of Campinas, SP, Brazil and how do they Live? Local Impacts of Global Trends". In H. Lange & L. Meier. (Eds). *The New Middle Classes Globalizing Lifestyles, Consumerism and Environmental Concern*. Springer.

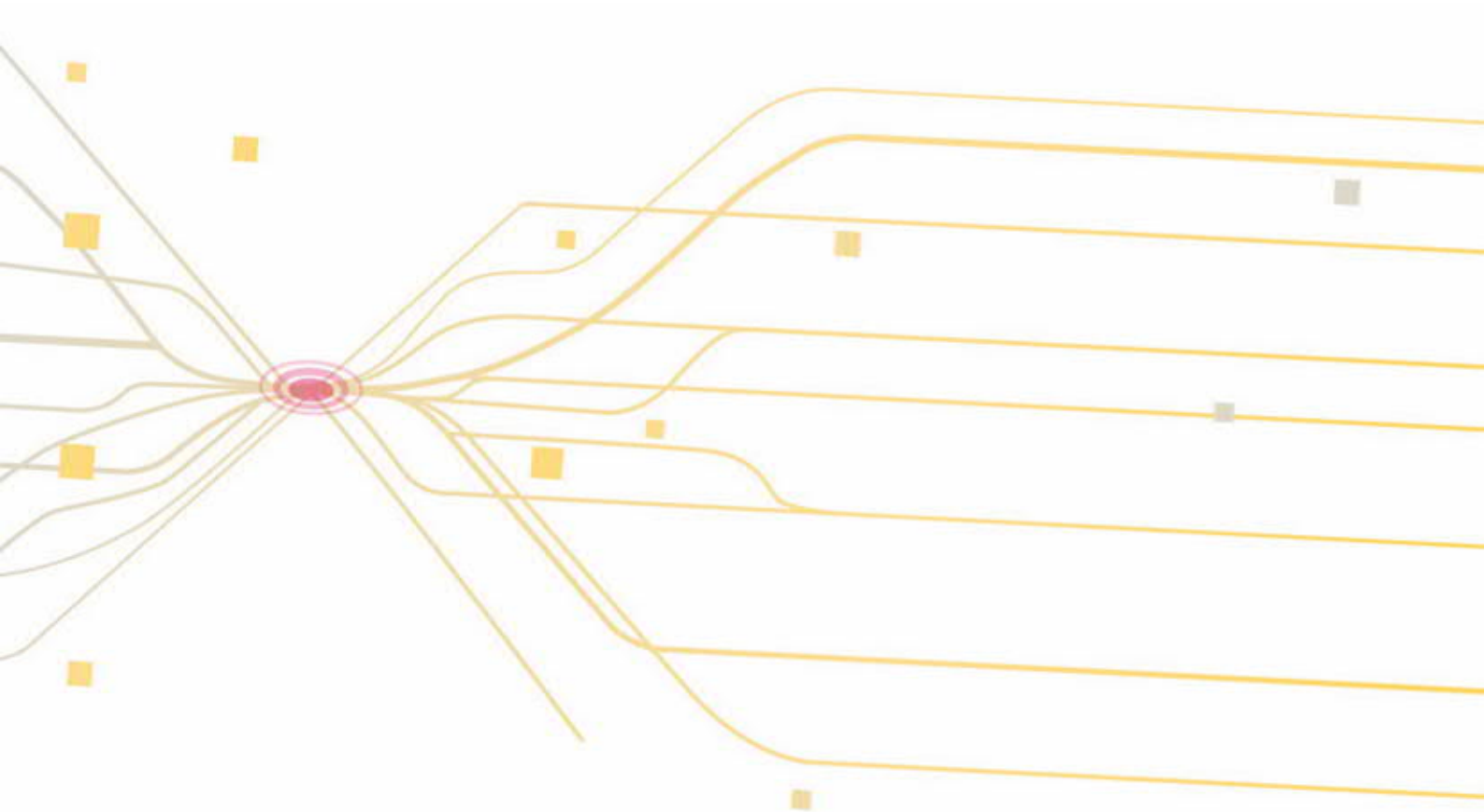
Meier, L. (Ed.). (2016). *Migrant professionals in the city: local encounters, identities and inequalities*. Routledge.

Sassen, S. (2001). *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo, Second Edition*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.



論文摘要

Abstracts of Papers



1997 年前後 35 年間來港大陸移民與本地出生居民之入息差別變化

方偉晶教授 (香港中文大學)

本論文探討過去 35 年間來港大陸移民與本地出生居民之入息差別。從 1981 至 2016 年之人口普查數據所見，兩者之入息差距有所收窄。利用 Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition 分析，我們發現大陸來港移民身份的拖累正在減少，而人力資本 (human capital) 的經濟回報正在增加，此規律在 1997 年後尤其明顯。我們將會探討有關發現的可能影響及啟示。

Income Difference between Mainland Migrants and Local Born Residents over 35 years in Hong Kong: Before and After 1997

Prof. Eric Fong (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

This paper addresses the income difference between mainland migrants and local born residents in the last 35 years in Hong Kong. Based on census data from 1981 to 2016, we show that income gap between the two groups have narrowed. Using the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition analysis, we found that the penalty of being a mainland migrant has been declining, while the economic return of human capital has been increasing. This pattern became especially prominent after 1997. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

移民研究範式下的城市融合問題：廣州的城市治理

黃玉博士

(廣州市社會科學院社)

廣州的城市發展和向全球城市邁進都不能回避移民問題。本文從廣義上使用移民概念，包括跨國移民和國內移民。從廣州人口增長走勢來看，廣州人口規模的增長主要是移民的因素。除了來自國內其它城鎮的外來人口，廣州外國人的出入境人次以及登記數量也居中國前列。

廣州跨國移民的來源地是來自日韓、歐美、非洲、中東、東南亞和南亞的地區,主要是以工作和求學為主，家庭居住型的跨國移民特點還不突出。與發達移民國家跨國移民相似的是，廣州的跨國移民也形成了“族裔聚居區經濟”，在這個聚集區形成了他們的經濟商貿網路和消費網路，以及跨國移民的社會支持。基於跨國移民的特徵及其經濟社會活動，廣州的國際化呈現顯性全球化與隱性全球化交織並存的現狀。

國內移民是指廣州的城市新移民，與城市本土居民相比較，城市新移民在經濟領域呈現分割，社會保護存在差異，居住空間形成分異：廣州新移民在城市非正規經濟中就業規模大，職業分佈密集集中於個體工商戶和私營企業部門。新移民的勞動合同簽訂比例、社會保障的覆蓋率相對較低。此外，新移民在居住空間上也與本土居民形成一定的隔離。

在廣州城市治理中，迫切需要認識與重視移民的必然性，需要建立一個更開放、完善以及全方位的移民管理體系。培育包容性文化理念，重視移民的利益表達、和參與權，在基本保障和公共服務體系中，消除分離性和隔離狀態，實現包容治理和有機治理。

The Urban Integration Problem under the Paradigm of Migration Studies: the urban governance of Guangzhou

Dr. Huang, Yu
(Guangzhou Academy of Social Sciences)

One can hardly avoid discussing the question of migration when we look at Guangzhou's urban development and its growth into a global city. In this paper, the concept of migration is understood in a broad sense as it includes both the international immigrant and the domestic migration. When we examine the demographic trends of Guangzhou, it is found that migration is an important factor leading to population growth in Guangzhou. In terms of number of entry/departure and related registration, Guangzhou is the leading city in China.

The origins of Guangzhou's international immigrants include Japan, Korea, Europe, America, Africa, Middle East, Southeast Asia and South Asia. The purposes for these international immigrants to come to Guangzhou are employment and education. Family migrants for residential purpose are few. Like what has happened in many developed countries, the international immigrants in Guangzhou have formed 'Ethnic Enclave Economy'. Through these ethnic enclaves, the international immigrants develop their economic, trading and consumption networks as well as those carrying the function of social support. The internationalization of Guangzhou shows the intertwining trait of both the explicit and implicit globalization, as shown in the characteristics of the international immigrants and their economic and social activities.

The domestic migration refers to the new migrants to Guangzhou. When compared to the local residents, the new migrants show differences in different aspects of economic field, social protection and living space. A very large proportion of the new migrations work in informal economy. Many of them work in the units of privately or individually-owned business. The extent of employment under formal contract and social insurance coverage among the new migrations are relatively low. At the same time, the new migrations and local residents are spatially segregated in terms of living space.

It is important to recognize that immigration is inevitable in managing Guangzhou's urban development. An open, integral and all-round migration management system should be established in Guangzhou. To achieve inclusive and organic governance, the city should attach great importance to inclusive culture, the expression of their concerns and the rights of participation among the migrations. It is also crucial to eliminate segregation that exists in social protection and the public service system.

在移民時代管治多樣性：新加坡面對的挑戰與政策回應

楊淑愛教授、林翠鳳博士(新加坡國立大學)

當代移民是一股強大的力量，正在使新加坡的人口更多樣，並為這個本來就多元的後殖民城市帶來新型而複雜的多樣性。本文討論新加坡最近的政策回應，當中包括調整公民身份的權利與待遇，使對不同移民類別人士有不同的吸納；以及鼓勵選擇性的文化適應、融和整合及族群聚居。本文亦指出公民社會的作用，在於找出政策缺口，以及產生移民主導多樣化的不同論述與進路。

Governing Diversity in the Age of Migration: Challenges and Policy Responses in Singapore

Prof. Brenda S.A. Yeoh and Dr. Theodora Lam (National University of Singapore)

Contemporary migration is a compelling force that has increased population diversity in Singapore, introducing new and complex forms of diversity into an already plural postcolonial city. This paper discusses recent policy responses including the recalibration of the privileges and entitlements of citizenship to manage differential incorporation of diverse categories of migrants into the nation-state, as well as mechanisms encouraging selective acculturation, integration and enclavement. The paper also highlights the role of civil society in identifying policy gaps and generating different discourses and approaches to migrant-led diversification in the city-state.

東京作為亞洲金融首都？：移民制度資本，向香港與新加坡學習

Stephen R Nagy 博士 (日本國際基督教大學)

中國的經濟崛起令東京作為亞洲金融首都的角色減弱。同時，新加坡與香港則成為東亞地區協同的雙生金融首都，它們的華裔根源非常重要之餘，它們的移民制度資本 (migration institutional capital, MIC) 亦同等重要。它們的移民制度資本與東京的比較有何分別？東京可以透過增加移民制度資本以奪回亞洲金融首都的地位嗎？本文會探討這些問題，以比較方式研究移民制度資本如何影響高技術移民的流動。論文以網絡式抽樣 (networked sampling) 研究新加坡、香港與東京三個全球城市的高技術移民，發現移民制度資本對高技術移民的流動有重要影響。

東京如要提升相較於香港與新加坡的地位，則需於未來認真投資於移民制度資本。

Tokyo as Asia's Financial Capital?: Migration Institutional Capital, Lessons from Hong Kong And Singapore

Dr. Stephen R Nagy (International Christian University, Japan)

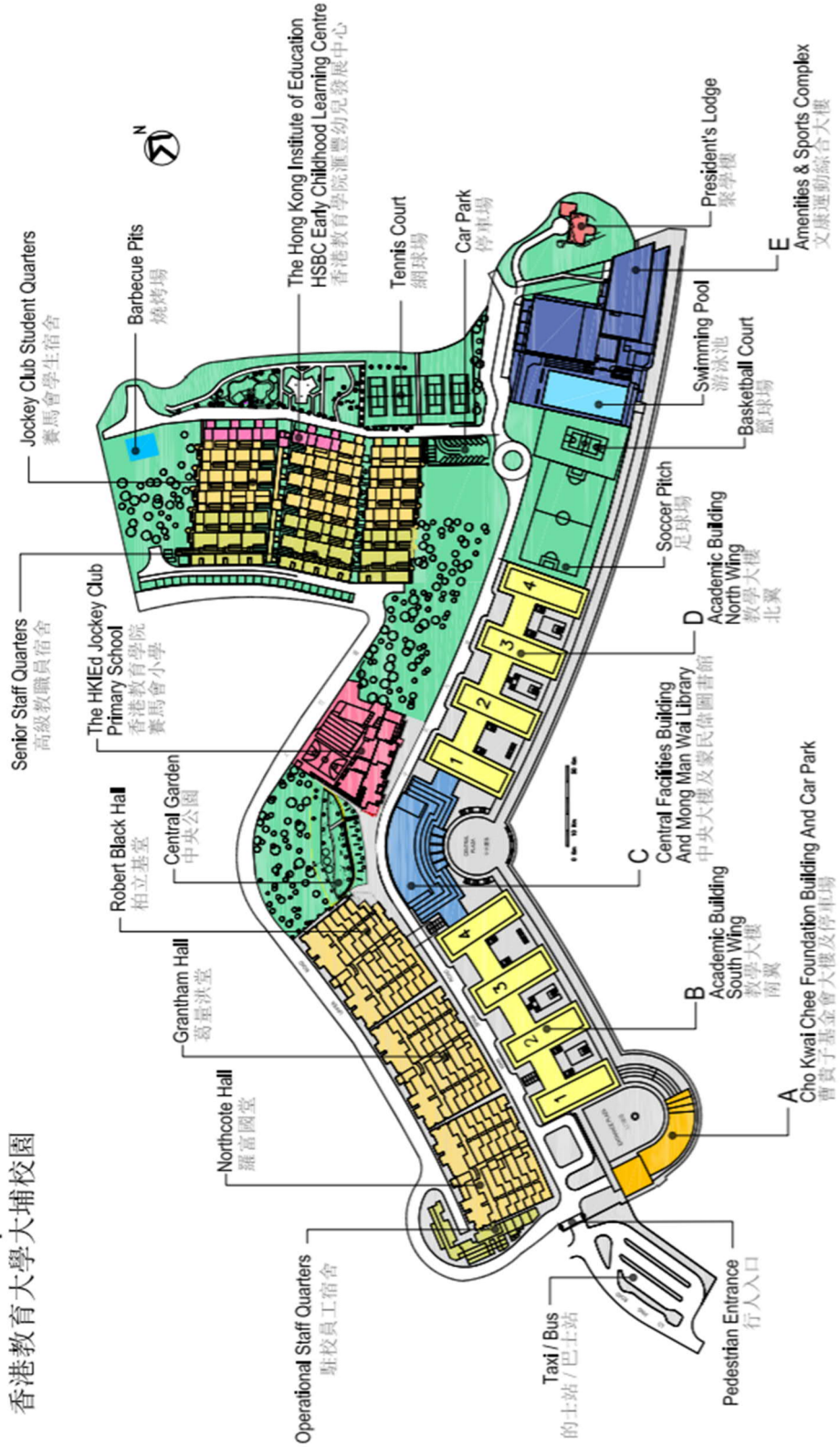
China's economic rise has come at expense of Tokyo's role as Asia's financial capital. With that rise, Singapore and Hong Kong became East Asia's synergistic twin financial capitals. Their ethnic Chinese roots have played a central role in acting as crucial financial hubs. So has their migration institutional capital (MIC). What distinguishes these cities' MIC from Tokyo? Can Tokyo reclaim its role as a financial capital through deepening its MIC? This paper explores these questions through investigating the role of MIC in influencing the flow of highly skilled migrants with a comparative focus. Through networked sampling of highly skilled migrants in Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo, this paper finds that MIC plays a significant role in highly skilled migrant flows to these three global cities.

Ameliorating Tokyo's position vis-à-vis Hong Kong and Singapore will require important MIC investment going forward.





校園地圖 Campus Map

The Education University of Hong Kong Tai Po Campus 香港教育大學大埔校園



香港教育大學 香港研究學院
The Academy of Hong Kong Studies
The Education University of Hong Kong

 (852) 2948 8944

 (852) 2948 8559

 ahks@eduhk.hk

 <https://www.eduhk.hk/ahks/view.php?secid=50188>

 新界大埔露屏路10號香港教育大學E座LP2樓24室
E-LP2-24, The Education University of Hong Kong,
10 Lo Ping Road, Tai Po, New Territories



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