

Research on the Urban Settlement Decision of the New Generation of Migrant Workers in China

zhang Fujian

(School of Economics, Anyang Normal University, Henan Anyang 455000)

Abstract: Empirical surveys have shown that the new generation of migrant workers in China have a strong sense of identity with cities and a strong willingness to settle in cities. Their settlement decisions are affected by factors such as individual characteristics, family status, industry distribution, and income level. The choice of the new generation of migrant workers to settle down should not only be considered in conjunction with personal ideals and career development, but also have a clear understanding of their own conditions and realistic environment, and after comprehensive consideration, make a settlement choice suitable for themselves and their families.

Key words: New generation of migrant workers; Urban settlement; Settlement place

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The reform and opening up opened a new era of China's industrial development. Demand for labor in the secondary and tertiary industries in cities and towns has increased sharply. At the same time, rural labor has begun to work in cities, which has lasted for more than 40 years. A large number of rural laborers leave the land and enter the factories, forming a labor force with Chinese characteristics—migrant workers. Over time, there has also been a generational differentiation among migrant workers. That is, the two generations of migrant workers were born before and after 1980 as the dividing point. The first generation of migrant workers refers to those born before 1980 and was born in the 1980s and 1990s. Migrant workers who began to flow out of agriculture and rural areas to work in cities in the 1980s; the second generation of peasant workers refer to those who were born after 1980 and began to work in cities in the late 1990s. In recent years, the new generation of migrant workers has gradually become the main force, accounting for about 60% of migrant workers. Compared with the first generation of migrant workers, the new generation of migrant workers have stronger willingness and conditions to settle in the city, and the new generation of migrant workers has become a key group in China to promote the urbanization of migrant workers. This research aims to comprehensively display the urban settlement tendency of the new generation of migrant workers in China through the collation and analysis of survey data, and to explore their settlement decisions in the city.

1. Brief description of the investigation

This survey selected the new generation of migrant workers in Henan Province as the survey object. The definition criteria are as follows: one is the labor force who has a rural hukou but is engaged in non-agricultural industries; the second is the second generation of migrant workers who were born after 1980, and the age is between 16-35; the third is the research subject Including the new generation of migrant workers employed in Henan Province also includes the new generation of migrant workers employed outside the province. The most distinguishing feature of the new generation of migrant workers is that they have a rural household registration and are young. Therefore, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the research, when the questionnaire is issued, each survey object is screened, and only those who meet the survey object of this research Conditions, the questionnaire survey is issued.

The survey process was based on questionnaire surveys, and 21 villages in Henan Province were selected as survey locations, and household surveys were conducted at the time when migrant workers returned home during the Spring Festival. Approximately 10-15 samples were obtained in each village, a total of 256 samples were obtained, of which 239 were valid samples, and the effective recovery rate was 93%. In the research process, considering the limitations of the questionnaire survey method, a structured interview method was supplemented, and some typical cases were further understood in order to understand deeper problems.

The total number of valid samples for this survey is 239 people. In terms of gender, the ratio of men to women is basically equal. In terms of age, migrant workers born in the 80s, 90s and 00s each account for about one-third. In terms of educational level, samples with a high school or technical secondary school or above

accounted for 56.9% of the total. Compared with the average education level of the rural population and the average education level of the national migrant workers, the education level of the new generation of migrant workers is significantly higher.

2. The overall settlement trend of the new generation of migrant workers

Settlement decision-making refers to the long-term future choice of migrant workers as their main place of residence, including settlement willingness, settlement decision and settlement behavior. Due to the existence of China's urban-rural dual system, most migrant workers are employed in cities but their families are in the countryside. This determines that migrant workers have two settlement decisions, namely, settle in the city and not settle in the city. For the new generation of farmers, they have a strong sense of identity with cities, and between rural-urban mobility and settled cities, they are more inclined to choose the latter. The settlement decision of the new generation of migrant workers referred to in this article has two meanings. One is that migrant workers choose to permanently move from the countryside to the city and are willing to engage in long-term and stable activities in the secondary and tertiary industries and live in the city; In the choice of city type, individual migrant workers choose the type of city suitable for their settlement from large and medium cities and small towns according to their own actual conditions.

Since the new generation of migrant workers entered the city as soon as they graduated, they have a strong sense of identity with the city and a strong desire to become a citizen. The data in this survey fully confirms this point. The new generation of migrant workers are willing to settle in the city as a percentage of 63.6%. However, due to differences in individuals, industries, places of employment, and income levels, the new generation of migrant workers has differentiated in the choice of future settlements. The new generation of migrant workers who chose to stay in the cities where they were working accounted for the majority, accounting for 72.4%. Especially in the medium-sized cities where they were working, they were the most attractive to the new generation of migrant workers, reaching 30.1%; only 28.6 chose to settle in their home towns or small towns. %. This shows that the new generation of migrant workers have a strong sense of identity with the city where they are working for a long time and are willing to choose this place as their place of settlement. There may be fewer reasons for choosing hometowns or small towns as settlement destinations: First, most of the cities where you work are located in the economically developed areas of the southeast coast, and the degree of urban development is higher than that of home cities, and the urban environment and culture are better. Attractiveness; the second is that their hometowns or small towns cannot provide stable jobs with relatively high income levels. For example, when asked "what is the biggest difference between hometown and the city", 67.4% of the new generation of migrant workers chose "Economic income and living standards"; third, the long-term working life has enabled the new generation of migrant workers to accept and adapt to the work mode, life rhythm, and even urban culture of the city where they work, and have a strong sense of identity.

3. Analysis of the settlement tendency of the new generation of migrant workers

The survey data shows that 72.4% of the respondents chose to stay in the "city where they work" to settle. In order to further investigate the factors that influence the long-term settlement decision of the new generation of farmers, this article tries to analyze individual characteristics, family status, industry distribution, and income level. The new generation of migrant workers' settlement choices are further investigated and analyzed.

First, from the perspective of individual characteristics, individual characteristics such as gender and education level have a significant impact on the settlement choices of the new generation of migrant workers. From a gender perspective, women are more likely to stay and settle in the city where they work than men. This may be because women hope to find a target in the city where they work and settle in the city, or because the cost of living in the city is lower than that of men. Considering the factors of house purchase, they are more likely to make the choice to settle in the city. From the perspective of education level, the education level of the new generation of migrant workers is positively related to their willingness to settle in the city where they work. This is because the level of education will directly affect the ability of the new generation of migrant workers to obtain employment information and grasp their career development. Ability, in turn, determines their income level and job status. In addition, the new generation of migrant workers with a relatively high level of education have a stronger adaptability to urban working lifestyles, they are more likely to accept urban culture, and are more willing to settle in cities where they work.

Second, from the perspective of family status, factors such as marriage and children affect the choice of the new generation of migrant workers to settle in the city. In terms of marriage, the new generation of unmarried migrant workers have less family burdens and concerns, and they have more freedom of choice and are more likely to stay in the city. For married people, they are more likely to be affected by the situation of their spouse and children. Those with their spouse and children tend to stay in the city, while those with their spouse and children in their hometown are more likely to return to their hometown to settle in the city.

Third, from the perspective of work and income, occupational distribution, position and income are all

factors that affect the new generation of migrant workers to settle in cities. In terms of occupational distribution, business and service personnel and self-employed workers tend to stay in working cities with a higher proportion of workers, while manufacturing and construction workers have relatively low willingness to settle. This may be due to business and service personnel and self-employed workers. Due to the nature of work, they have more contact with urban residents, and they feel and accept the living habits of the city more and are willing to stay in the city. However, the working environment of general manufacturing and construction workers is relatively closed, and their contacts are relatively single, which makes it difficult To truly integrate into urban life, the proportion of staying in the city is relatively low. In terms of job distribution and income levels, the new generation of migrant workers with relatively high income levels such as managers and skilled workers are more inclined to stay in cities, which fully shows that the material basis is a prerequisite for the new generation of migrant workers to settle in cities.

Fourth, from the perspective of the types of cities and the characteristics of the source region, the survey shows that the proportion of the new generation of migrant workers working in small and medium-sized cities staying in the city is significantly higher than that of the new generation of migrant workers working in large cities. The proportion is higher than those working outside the province. This shows that the new generation of migrant workers' settlement choice is a rational choice. The settlement cost of small and medium-sized cities is lower than that of large cities, while the settlement cost of cities in Henan Province is also lower than that of similar cities in economically developed areas, plus cities in the province. Closer to home, living habits and cultural traditions are similar, and the new generation of migrant workers are more willing to stay in cities in the province to settle.

4. An Analysis of the New Generation Migrant Workers' Urban Settlement Decision

The choice of the new generation of peasants' tool body should adhere to the long-term, within-capacity, and rational choice principles. Taking a long-term view is to combine the choice of settlement location with personal ideals and career development; to do what you can is to recognize your own conditions and the actual environment, to be down-to-earth rather than to be far-sighted; rational choice requires the new generation of migrant workers to comprehensively consider the individual Various factors such as ideals, own abilities, development potential, family status, etc., make a settlement choice that suits you and your family. The specific recommendations are as follows:

4.1 The distribution of industries and the choice of settlement locations for the new generation of migrant workers. Workers in the construction and manufacturing industries are recommended to settle in the county town of their hometown, and commercial and service personnel, self-employed personnel and management personnel are recommended to settle in the city where they work. The reason is that workers in the construction and manufacturing industries have high job mobility, and it is difficult to find stable employment in a city, and they can settle their hometowns and counties in their destinations; while business and service personnel, self-employed personnel, and management personnel work relatively stable, and work with urban citizens. They have frequent contacts and have a high degree of integration in the city where they work and are easy to settle in the local area.

4.2 Family status and choice of new generation of migrant workers to settle down. The new generation of migrant workers who go out of home and work in the same city are recommended to settle in the city where they are working; the new generation of migrant workers whose spouses work elsewhere are recommended to settle in the county; Settle in small towns.

4.3 The choice of the place of employment and the settlement of the new generation of migrant workers. The new generation of migrant workers who work in large cities outside the province are recommended to settle in their hometowns; the new generation of migrant workers who work in small and medium-sized cities outside the province can choose to settle there; the new generation of migrant workers who work in cities within the province are recommended to settle locally.

4.4 Income level and the choice of settlement location for the new generation of migrant workers. The new generation of migrant workers with higher income levels are recommended to settle in the city where they work; the new generation of migrant workers with lower income levels are recommended to settle in their home towns or small towns.

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