Occupational Information Acquisition, Occupational Mobility and Urbanization of New Generation Migrant Workers in China

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INTRODUCTION

1) According to Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security PRC, the total amount of migrant workers in China has reached 253 million in 2011, about 60% of them are new generation migrant workers (NGMW) who were born in rural China after 1980, have degree of high school and below and have experience of working in cities but no experience of farming. With industrialization quickening in China, NGMW have already become the important part of industrial workers and new citizens in city.

The purpose of this paper is to reveal the influence mechanism of information acquisition and occupational mobility on urbanization of NGMW. Specifically, we seek to address the following questions: 1) How to define the information acquisition mechanism, the occupational mobility and urbanization of NGMW? 2) How about the information acquisition mechanism, the occupational mobility status quo of NGMW? 3) What is the interaction mechanism between information acquisition, occupational mobility and urbanization of NGMW?

METHOD

A field survey was conducted in July, 2012 throughout the Liaoning, China, to investigate NGMW employment history and 651 valid questionnaires were collected.

In the sample, about 70.35% of respondents were male. The average age of respondents was 23.76. The majority (72.04%) of respondents had junior school degree. Their working time in cities is mostly about 4 years.

RESULTS

In the sample, about 70.35% of respondents were male. The average age of respondents was 23.76. The majority (72.04%) of respondents had junior school degree. Their working time in cities is mostly about 4 years.

CONCLUSIONS

[1] NGMW with frequent occupational mobility and UM are more likely to achieve urbanization, more information demand, information access and advanced methods improve their urbanization by promoting the occupational mobility.

[2] Strong information acquisition ability help NGMW achieve UM.


[4] We should increase their occupational mobility frequency rationally and promote their upward mobility all by improving their information demand, information access and information acquisition methods.

REFERENCES


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