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The Rural Households in the Process of Rapid Urbanization: Unwilling to Move, Floating and Migratory

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Abstract I divide the rural households into three types: the rural households unwilling to move; the floating rural households; the migratory rural households. Through questionnaire survey of the married housewives in Anhui Province and Zhejiang Province, I conduct comparative analysis of income and expenditure, change in the status of family members, the couple's housework time, the wives' will to settle in the city and attitude towards life, related to these three types of rural households. Results show that promoting wives' educational level and monthly family income will significantly make the wives in households unwilling to move, have stronger desire to make their children settle in the city; the housework time of the wives in the floating households is 3.4 times that of their husbands, the monthly income of the husbands in the floating households is significantly lower than that of the husbands in the migratory households, with heavy family burden assessed by themselves; the age of the wives in the migratory households is the smallest, and the educational level and income of them are the highest, but the monthly expenditure has not yet significantly expanded, and at the same time, the migratory households have the weakest desire to settle in the city. The recommendations concerning these three types of rural households are put forward as follows: promoting the skills of the members in the households unwilling to move, in agricultural cultivation, development of agricultural products and circulation of agricultural products; paying close attention to the floating rural households; promoting the government, enterprise, households to work together to stabilize the migratory households.

Key words Urbanization, Unwilling to move households, Floating households, Migratory households

China is in a period of rapid development of urbanization, and some studies have shown that in the period 1995 – 2003, the level of urbanization in China increased by 1.44 percentage points annually; in the period 2003 – 2010, it increased by nearly 1.5 percentage points annually; in the period 2011 – 2020, it increased by 1.6 percentage points. At this rate, the level of urbanization in China in 2020, will reach 67%, or even higher^[1]. The great driving force of urbanization is the development of secondary and tertiary industries, making large-scale rural population swarm into the city. The rapid development of China's urbanization has also led to large-scale population mobility, but such population mobility does not form large-scale population migration, so that China's urbanization is "pseudo-urbanization"^[2]. To make the development of China's urbanization more stable and enduring, it is bound to promote the transformation of population mobility to population migration, but the ultimate manifestation of population migration is household migration. Based on sample survey of married women in Anhui Province and Zhejiang Province, this article discusses how the rural households choose in face of three modes (unwilling to move, single person mobility and household migra-

tion) in the process of rapid urbanization, as well as rural households' future expectations and concerns in China's existing urban-rural split political and economic environment; finally, puts forth corresponding countermeasures and recommendations.

1 Overview of the survey sample

In the process of urbanization, the rural population flows into urban areas, Duan Chenghua *et al.* divide this kind of population migration roughly into four stages: at the first stage, the farmers work elsewhere in slack season, focusing on short-distance migration, never being divorced from the family life; at the second stage, with the expansion of the migration, in many households, the husbands and wives both work outside their home or engage in trade, leaving their children at home to be taken care of by the grandparents or other relatives; at the third stage, after the floating population gains a firm foothold in other places, they arrange their children to move with them; at the fourth stage, after the core households stabilize in their working places, they will further consider the migration of their parents along with them^[3]. This questionnaire does not touch upon issues concerning flow of children and the elderly, so I divide the rural households into three types: the rural households unwilling to move (both spouses at home); the floating rural households (one side of the couple going out, often the husband); the migratory rural households (both sides of the couple going out).

On the basis of sampling survey of the women staying at

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home and going out in Anhui Province and Zhejiang Province in February 2011, 300 copies of questionnaires were distributed and 245 copies of questionnaires were called back, with response rate of 81.7%. There were 223 copies of valid questionnaires, with validity rate of 91%. In valid questionnaires, 118 were related to the women going out and 105 were related to the women stay at home. In order to research unwillingness

to move, mobility or migration of rural households in the process of urbanization, this study is based on the data on married rural women, with 170 married samples in total, including 63 samples of rural households unwilling to move, 39 samples of floating rural households, and 68 samples of migratory rural households. The basic statistical description of three types of households can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Statistical description of three types of households

Item	The rural households unwilling to move				The floating rural households				The migratory rural households			
	Min- imum	Max- imum	Mean	Devia- tion	Min- imum	Max- imum	Mean	Devia- tion	Min- imum	Max- imum	Mean	Devia- tion
Wife's age	24	55	39.56	7.80	24	50	38.23	6.22	21	48	35.25	8.46
Wife's years of schooling	0	15	7.46	3.05	0	12	7.38	2.65	6	12	8.07	2.02
Wife's age at first marriage	18	28	22.29	1.91	19	28	22.59	2.14	1	27	21.49	3.33
The number of family members	2	7	4.08	1.09	3	6	4.05	0.94	2	6	3.79	0.99
The number of children in the family	0	4	1.76	0.78	1	3	1.77	0.74	0	4	1.53	0.85
The number of the elderly supported by the family	0	4	2.37	1.18	0	4	2.79	1.03	1	5	2.75	1.04
Family burden assessed by the wives	0	2	1.37	0.55	0	2	1.41	0.60	0	4	1.40	0.76

Note: Assigning value to family burden assessed by the wives (Heavy =2; Average =1; Not heavy =0).

From Table 1, we can find the following aspects.

(i) The wife's age in three types of households gradually decreases. The average age of the rural households unwilling to move is 39.56 years old; the average age of the floating rural households is 38.23 years old; the average age of the migratory rural households is 35.25 years old; the average age of the rural households unwilling to move is 4.31 years older than that of the migratory rural households; the average age of the floating rural households is nearly 3 years older than that of the migratory rural households.

(ii) The wife's educational level in the migratory rural households is significantly higher than that in the rural households unwilling to move and the floating rural households. The wife's educational level in the migratory rural households is 8.07 years old, 0.61 years higher than that in the rural households unwilling to move, 0.69 years higher than that in the floating rural households.

(iii) The number of family members in the migratory rural households is significantly less than that in the rural households unwilling to move and the floating rural households. The average number of family members in the migratory rural households is 3.79, 0.29 less than that in the rural households unwilling to move, 0.26 less than that in the floating rural households.

(iv) In terms of wife's age at first marriage, number of children, the number of the elderly supported by the family, and family burden assessed by the wives, there is little difference. The family burden assessed by themselves is very heavy.

2 Survey results and analysis

2.1 Income and expenditure comparative analysis among three types of households

2.1.1 Statistical description of income and expenditure of three types of households.

(i) The average wife's monthly income in the migratory rural households is significantly higher than that in the rural households unwilling to move and the floating rural households. The average wife's monthly income in the migratory rural households is 2235 yuan, 1.93 times that in the rural house-

holds unwilling to move, 1.66 times that in the floating rural households. The gap in wife's monthly income among three types of households is gradually expanding, indicating that the income gap widens incessantly.

(ii) The average husband's monthly income in the migratory rural households is significantly higher than that in the rural households unwilling to move and the floating rural households. The average husband's monthly income in the migratory rural households is 3014 yuan, 1.6 times that in the rural households unwilling to move, and 1.27 times that in the floating rural households. The gap in husband's monthly income among three types of households is also gradually expanding. The husbands in the migratory rural households and husbands in the floating rural households nearly all go out (except for two samples), but there is a great difference in income between the two. To analyze the reason for this phenomenon, I use two independent samples to conduct Mann – Whitney U test, to get $z = -3.05$, $p = 0.002$, rejecting the null hypothesis, indicating that there is really a significant difference between the two. As far as I'm concerned, the members in the migratory rural households have more job skills, having higher income and status in the city, so they choose family migration; the floating rural households do not choose migration, just because the migrants' work is difficult to bear the expenses of the entire family.

(iii) The average monthly income of the migratory rural households is the highest. The average monthly income in the migratory rural households is 1.59 times that in the rural households unwilling to move, 1.34 times that in the floating rural households. The monthly income in these three types of households tends to increase gradually, in line with the reality. But in terms of the income gap, the income gap in the floating rural households is higher than the other two, which is yet to be researched.

(iv) The monthly expenditure gap among the three types of households is not big. The highest mean is the migratory rural households' 1902 yuan, and the lowest mean is the floating rural households' 1499 yuan. The income of the migratory rural households is significantly higher than that of the other two kinds of households, but the same thing does not happen in ex-

penditure, possibly because the level of consumption in the city is high, or because the migratory rural households show greater propensity to save due to the lack of protection in the city.

2.1.2 Regression analysis of the impact on income and expenditure of households.

2.1.2.1 Regression analysis of factors influencing monthly income of three types of households. Due to the limitations of survey data, there are no data on husbands in households, so

I have no choice but to use the wife's age, education, training and health self-assessment, combined with the number of children in the family, the number of the elderly supported by the family and family burden assessed by the wives, to conduct linear regression analysis. Using forced regression method, I conduct regression analysis of the monthly income of three types of households, and the results can be shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Regression analysis results of factors influencing monthly income of three types of households

Influencing factors	The rural households unwilling to move			The floating rural households			The migratory rural households		
	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.
Constant	-175.426	-0.093	0.927	8 362.239	1.196	0.242	-1 481.909	-0.516	0.608
Wife's age	44.960	1.508	0.137	-10.553	-0.089	0.930	30.915	0.788	0.434
Wife's years of schooling	110.213	1.497	0.140	-288.569	-1.134	0.266	637.597 ***	4.005	0.000
Wife's training	433.696	0.883	0.381	686.293	0.755	0.456	-244.197	-0.562	0.576
Wife's self-assessment of health	731.892 ***	2.791	0.007	739.483	0.965	0.343	100.436	0.280	0.780
The number of children in the family	-402.948	-1.458	0.151	-815.096	-0.960	0.345	504.838	1.465	0.148
The number of the elderly supported by the family	-9.195	-0.060	0.952	-697.561	-1.246	0.223	135.304	0.514	0.609
Family burden assessed by the wives	-697.316 **	-2.168	0.035	-763.238	-0.823	0.417	-617.205	-1.593	0.116

Note: * means significant at the level of 10%; ** means significant at the level of 5%; *** means significant at the level of 1%.

Table 2 shows that wife's self-assessment of health and family burden in the rural households unwilling to move has the most significant impact on income of the households. When wife's self-assessment of health increases by 1 unit, the income of households will increase by 731.892 yuan; when wife's self-assessment of family burden increases by 1 unit, the income of households will decrease by 697.316 yuan. The impact of these factors on income of the floating rural households is not significant, not passing the test. The wife's educational level in

the migratory rural households has significant impact on household income. When the wives increase by 1 year of education, the household income will increase by 637.597 yuan.

2.1.2.2 Regression analysis of overall household income and expenditure. Using the similar method in the foregoing, three types of households are combined to explore the factors influencing income and expenditure of the rural households, and the regression results can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 Regression analysis results of factors influencing overall household income and expenditure

Influencing factors	Overall household income			Overall household expenditure		
	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.
Constant	2 663.761	1.313	0.191	1201.815	1.579	0.116
Wife's age	-2.667	-0.081	0.936	-15.601	-1.250	0.213
Wife's years of schooling	140.673 *	1.683	0.094	57.131 *	1.777	0.078
Wife's training	535.191	1.547	0.124	-51.825	-0.369	0.713
Wife's self-assessment of health	358.563	1.342	0.182	180.392	1.809	0.072 *
The number of children in the family	-176.453	-0.556	0.579	166.093	1.393	0.166
The number of the elderly supported by the family	1.550	0.009	0.993	14.667	0.227	0.821
Family burden assessed by the wives	-348.457	-1.137	0.257	-195.128 *	-1.712	0.089

Note: * means significant at the level of 10%; ** means significant at the level of 5%; *** means significant at the level of 1%.

Table 3 shows that for the rural households, the factors having the most significant impact on household income are the wife's education. For each additional year in the wife's education, the household income will increase by 140.673 yuan. The factors with the most significant impact on household expenditure are the wife's education, wife's self-assessment of health and family burden. For each additional year in the wife's education, the household expenditure will increase by 57.131 yuan; when wife's self-assessment of health increases by one unit, the household expenditure will increase by 180.392 yuan; when wife's self-assessment of family burden increases by one unit, the household expenditure will decrease by 195.128 yuan.

2.2 Status change of members in three types of households

2.2.1 Statistical description of status of members in three types of households. Based on the wife in households, I re-

search the wife's attitudes toward work, leisure, housework and village affairs, and then analyze the wife's status in the family.

(i) The wife's working hours per day in three types of households increase gradually. The wife's working hours per day in the rural households unwilling to move is 7.79 h; the wife's working hours per day in the floating rural households is 0.63 h more than that in the rural households unwilling to move; the wife's working hours per day in the migratory rural households is 0.98 h more than that in the rural households unwilling to move. In the floating rural households, because two sides of couple are not in one place, the wives have to assume the responsibility of farming (mostly husbands working elsewhere, wives staying at home), reflecting the status quo of feminization of agriculture in China; the wife's working hours in the migratory rural households are too long, because China's

rural floating population is mostly engaged in the low-tech work in the city with long working hours.

(ii) The wife's daily housework time in three types of households gradually decreases, and in the migratory rural households, the gap between wife's labor time and husband's labor time is the smallest. From the ratio of wife's labor time to husband's labor time, the ratio in three types of households is 1.9:1, 3.4:1 and 1.6:1, respectively; the gap is the largest in the floating rural households, and the wives bear most of the housework, thus the status quo of China's women staying at home is noteworthy, while the gap is the smallest in the migratory rural households, because the wives also go to work, thus the concept that two sides of couple share housework prevails.

(iii) In the rural households unwilling to move, the wives have the most time to rest up, while in the floating rural households, the wives have the least time to rest up. The wife's daily rest period in the rural households unwilling to move is 1.5 times that in the floating rural households, 1.4 times that in the migratory rural households.

2.2.2 Regression analysis of factors influencing couple's housework time. In order to research the factors determining role orientation of two sides of the couple in three types of households, this article adopts the ratio of wife's housework time to husband's housework time as dependent variable, using backward filtering with multiple regression. The results can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Regression analysis results of factors influencing couple's housework time

Influencing factors	The rural households unwilling to move			The floating rural households			The migratory rural households		
	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.
Constant	7.453 **	2.755	0.015	-1.264	-0.479	0.637	-3.464 **	-2.489	0.017
Wife's age	-0.141 **	-2.433	0.029	0.096 *	1.911	0.070			
Wife's educational level				0.164 *	1.737	0.097	0.001 *	1.864	0.070
Wife's monthly income	0.000	-0.928	0.369	-0.002 **	-2.787	0.011	0.000	-1.234	0.225
Husband's monthly income	-0.001 ***	-3.179	0.007	0.001 **	2.593	0.017			
The ratio of husband's monthly income to wife's monthly income				-1.028 **	-2.222	0.037	1.926 **	2.504	0.017
Monthly family income	0.000 *	-2.114	0.053				0.000	-1.489	0.145
Monthly family expenditure	0.002 ***	3.957	0.001	0.001 **	2.250	0.035	0.000 *	1.885	0.067
Wife's working hours per day	0.396 **	2.727	0.016						
Whether the wives receive training or not	-0.724	-1.197	0.251	-0.784	-1.084	0.290			
Wife's self-assessment of health							0.807 ***	3.960	0.000
The number of children in the family	0.592	1.025	0.323	-0.617	-1.630	0.118			
The number of the elderly supported by the family				0.537 **	2.236	0.036			
The wife's gender preferences on children	-1.584 **	-2.457	0.028				-0.459 *	-1.821	0.076
Whether or not to wish to become village cadres	0.152	0.360	0.724						
Whether in favor of female village head or not							1.223 ***	3.355	0.002
Whether the wives can surf the Internet or not	1.268	1.318	0.209				-0.569 **	-2.199	0.034
The time the wives spend on the Internet weekly							-0.023 **	-2.432	0.020

Note: * means significant at the level of 10%; ** means significant at the level of 5%; *** means significant at the level of 1%. Assigning value to the wife's gender preferences on children (Both are good =1; Boy is good =2; Girl is good =3); assigning value to whether the wives can surf the Internet or not (No =0; Yes =1).

(i) There are six variables having significant impact on the rural households unwilling to move: wife's age, husband's monthly income, monthly family income, monthly family expenditure, wife's working hours, and wife's gender preferences on children. When wife's age, husband's monthly income and wife's gender preferences on children increase by 1 percentage point, the ratio of wife's housework time to husband's housework time will decrease by 0.141, 0.01, 1.584 percentage points, respectively; the older the wife's age, the greater the wife's gender preferences on children, the more likely for two sides of couple to share the housework; the higher the husband's income, the more likely for two sides of couple to share the housework, but with little impact.

(ii) There are 7 variables having significant impact on the floating rural households; they are wife's age, educational level, wife's monthly income, husband's monthly income, the ratio of husband's monthly income to wife's monthly income, monthly family expenditure and the number of the elderly supported by the family. Among them, wife's monthly income, and the ratio of husband's monthly income to wife's monthly income, have negative impact on dependent variable; increase in wife's age, educational level, husband's monthly income, monthly family expenditure, and the number of the elderly supported by the

family, will significantly increase the wife's housework time.

(iii) There are 7 variables having significant impact on the migratory rural households; they are the wife's educational level, the ratio of husband's monthly income to wife's monthly income, monthly family expenditure, wife's self-assessment of health, wife's gender preferences on children, whether in favor of female village head or not, whether the wives can surf the Internet or not, and the time the wives spend on the Internet weekly. Among them, wife's gender preferences on children, whether the wives can surf the Internet or not, and the time the wives spend on the Internet weekly, have negative impact on dependent variable; other variables have positive impact on dependent variable.

Overall, the impact of wife's educational level on the floating rural households and the migratory rural households is positive. If the wives have high educational level, it will increase the wives' housework, which may be caused by generally low educational level of total samples. The ratio of husband's monthly income to wife's monthly income has positive impact on the floating rural households, negative impact on the migratory rural households. The more the income of husbands than that of wives, the more likely the two sides of the couple in the floating rural households share the housework, the more likely the

wives in the migratory rural households share the housework. The more the monthly family expenditure, the more likely the wives in three types of households take on more housework. Whether the wives can surf the Internet or not and the time the wives spend on the Internet weekly, have no significant impact on both the rural households unwilling to move and the floating rural households, but significant impact on the migratory rural households, making the two sides of the couple in the migratory rural households share the housework, therefore, in the migratory rural households, the greater the wife's ability to accept fresh things, the more likely the two sides of the couple share the housework.

2.3 The wife's will to settle in the city and attitude towards life in three types of households

2.3.1 Statistical description of the wife's will to settle in the city and attitude towards life in three types of households

(i) In terms of the will to settle in the city, the parents in three types of households have strong desire to make their children settle in the city. As against the other two types of households, the rural households unwilling to move have stronger desire to settle in the city, followed by the migratory rural households and the floating rural households. These defy my conjecture. I guessed that the migratory rural households were the group with strongest desire, but this is not true. The reason may be that they have caught a glimpse of high real estate prices and high consumption in the city, and it is really difficult for them to settle in the city by virtue of their income.

(ii) In terms of the expectations on children, the ideal fertility status of three types of households is less than 2; there is

no gender preference on children; the boy's educational level is expected to be undergraduate college and above, while the girl's educational level is expected to be high school and university, showing gender differences in education tendency; with increasing difficulty for the graduate to find job, the migratory rural households have the strongest tendency to reduce their children's education.

(iii) In terms of surfing the net and entertainment, only one third of wives in three types of households can surf the net. The proportion of wives who can surf the net in the migratory rural households is the highest, while the proportion of wives who can surf the net in the floating rural households is the lowest. The wives in the rural households unwilling to move have the most time spent on the Internet weekly, while the wives in the migratory rural households have the least time spent on the Internet weekly. For perception of whether lacking rural entertainment, the proportion of wives, who hold that there is a shortage of entertainment, is all high in three types of households (highest in the rural households unwilling to move; lowest in the floating rural households).

2.3.2 Analysis of factors influencing three types of households' will to settle in the city. In the questionnaire design, when the wives are asked whether they want their children to settle in the city in the future, the answers are as follows: I do not want = 0; It does not matter = 1; I want = 2. I conduct analysis of three types of households' will to want their children to settle in the city, using backward filtering with multiple regression, and the analysis results can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 Regression analysis results of factors influencing three types of households' will to settle in the city

Influencing factors	The rural households unwilling to move			The floating rural households			The migratory rural households		
	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.	B	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1.895 ***	4.721	0.001	0.992 **	2.192	0.039	2.708 ***	6.487	0.000
Wife's years of schooling	0.086 ***	3.511	0.006						
Wife's monthly income							5.566E -5	0.597	0.554
Monthly family income	0.000 ***	-3.671	0.004						
Monthly family expenditure	0.000 **	3.012	0.013	0.000 **	2.229	0.036			
Husband's monthly income				0.000 ***	-3.110	0.005			
Wife's self-assessment of health	0.464 ***	5.104	0.000				-0.140	-1.253	0.217
Whether or not to wish to become village cadres	-0.490 ***	-5.425	0.000	-0.161	-1.121	0.274			
Whether in favor of female village head or not	-1.380 ***	-6.778	0.000						
The self-assessment of status in the village							-0.161 **	-2.147	0.038
The number of children in the family	0.664 ***	5.370	0.000	0.150	1.109	0.279	-0.262 ***	-3.182	0.003
The number of the elderly supported by the family	-0.154 ***	-3.570	0.005						
The wife's ideal fertility status	-0.463 ***	-4.035	0.002						
The wife's gender preferences on children	-0.383 **	-2.768	0.020	0.366 **	2.323	0.029	0.122	0.868	0.390
The time the wives spend on the Internet weekly	-0.007 *	-2.033	0.069				0.009 *	1.705	0.096

Note: * means significant at the level of 10%; ** means significant at the level of 5%.

2.3.2.1 Analysis of factors influencing the will to settle in the city of the rural households unwilling to move. The wife's education, monthly family income, monthly family expenditure, wife's self-assessment of health, and the number of children, have significant positive impact on the will to make children settle in the city. This is consistent with the hypothesis. The higher the wife's educational level, the healthier the wife, the higher the households' income and expenditure, the greater the desire of the rural households unwilling to move to make their children settle in the city in the future. Whether or not to wish to become village cadres, whether in favor of female village head or not, the number of the elderly supported by the family, deal fertility

status, the wife's gender preferences on children, and the time the wives spend on the Internet weekly, have significant negative impact on the will to make children settle in the city. This result is very consistent with my hypothesis. If the wives participate in village affairs more actively, choose to give birth to more children, have gender preferences on children, and have heavier family burden, it will more significantly abate households' will to make their children settle in the city.

2.3.2.2 Analysis of factors influencing the floating rural households' will to settle in the city. Three variables, monthly family expenditure, husband's monthly income and wife's gender preferences on children, have positive impact on the will of

the floating rural households to make their children settle in the city. The wife's desire to become village cadres has negative impact on the will of the floating rural households to make their children settle in the city, but the regression results are not significant.

2.3.2.3 Analysis of factors influencing the migratory rural households' will to settle in the city. The time the wives spend on the Internet weekly and the wife's monthly income have positive impact on the will of the migratory rural households to make their children settle in the city, but the regression results of the former are significant, the regression results of the latter are not significant. The wife's health self-assessment, the wife's self-assessment of status in the village, and the number of children, have negative impact on the will of the migratory rural households to make their children settle in the city.

3 Conclusions and policy recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

(i) In the three types of households, there are some problems that we must pay attention to: the wife's educational level is low; the wife's monthly income is significantly lower than the husband's monthly income; the wife's housework time is significantly more than the husband's housework time; the family burdens are heavy; there is a shortage of recreational activities. The ideal fertility status of three types of households is less than two children, and the three types of households all have the stronger will to make their children and family settle in the city.

(ii) Promoting the wife's educational level and monthly family income will promote the wives in households unwilling to move to have desire to make their children settle in the city. In the floating rural households, the wife's housework time is 3.4 times that of the husband. And in this household, husbands' monthly income is also significantly lower than the monthly income of husbands in the migratory rural households, and the family burden assessed by themselves is heavy. These issues should draw attention. Relative to the other two types of households, in the migratory rural households, wife's age is the smallest; wife's educational level is the highest; wife's income is the highest; the number of family members is the smallest, but the monthly expenditure is not significantly expanded; the migratory rural households have the weakest desire to settle in the city. The reason for these phenomena lies in the city's high real estate prices, high consumption and "negative welfare".

3.2 Policy recommendations for promoting positive interaction between urban and rural human resources Taking explore the basic situation of the mobile and the migratory rural households, and rural households unwilling to move as a starting point, this article aims to put forth the path to positive interaction between urban and rural human resources, in order to provide stable high-quality talents for the development of urban areas, and at the same time, store talented person for the scientific and rational development of rural land.

3.2.1 Promoting the skills of the members in the households unwilling to move, in agricultural cultivation, development of agricultural products and circulation of agricultural products,

strengthening talent reserve for agricultural production and circulation of agricultural products.

The farmers unwilling to move are important human resources for China's agricultural development, so we should carry out rational human resource development. But at the same time we should also see that the rural households unwilling to move have the strongest will to make their children and family settle in the city. So if we do not adopt reward and comfort measures, with the rapid development of urbanization and the gradual expansion of urban-rural gap, China's agriculture will face the crisis of lack of farmers like Europe and the United States.

3.2.2 Paying close attention to the floating rural households. Once the work in the city is not satisfactory, the floating rural households will turn into the rural households unwilling to move. But once the work in the city gets more attractive and agriculture loses its appeal, the floating rural households may turn into the migratory rural households. Therefore, for the floating rural households, we should carry out rational human resources development, according to the demand of the urban and rural human resources. When the city needs talent, we should promote the family members' work skills, and strengthen skills training, to propel migration; when the village lacks talent, we should adopt positive incentive measures, to promote the floating rural households to stay in rural areas. At the same time, we should also focus on the wife's real difficulties in the floating rural households, such as heavy burden and long housework time; promote the floating rural households to translate into other two types of households.

3.2.3 Promoting the government, enterprise, households to work together to stabilize the migratory households. The government should change the "negative welfare system" in urban areas that excludes the floating population; include the floating population into the government's social security system, security housing system, provident fund system and other systems; encourage enterprises to build houses for the floating population. The enterprises should provide houses for couples in the migratory rural households; provide jobs suitable for the floating women; create people-oriented management mode in the enterprise. The migratory rural households should focus on the improvement of their skills, to meet the society's escalating skill requirements.

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