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

Yuan Yao, Guangsheng Zhang\*

College of Economics & Management  
Shenyang Agricultural University

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\*Corresponding author. Contact:gshzhang@163.com.



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

Yuan Yao, Guangsheng Zhang

College of Economics & Management, Shenyang Agricultural University



## INTRODUCTION

•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.

•However, NGMW change their jobs frequently , if mass of them are only in horizontal mobility, their settle in cities will be hard to realize which will hinder the urbanization of China.

•NGMW have limited occupational information (Lina 2001) , wether they can acquire information directly influences their employment.



Photos Resource: <http://image.baidu.com/>

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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.

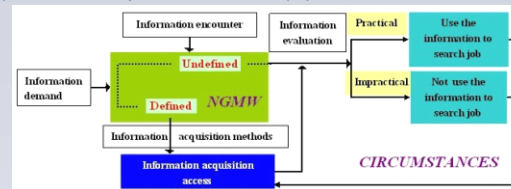
### Index selection

1)Occupational mobility(OM)

•Occupational mobility frequency (OMF) : times of changing jobs after NGMW were first employed in the city.

•Upward mobility(UM): If the first wages they earned in cities are higher than current wages it means the upward mobility(Mitra, 2010).

- Occupational mobility type(OMT) :we divide the types to: job change, city unchanged; job unchanged,city change;job and city are both unchanged; job and city are both change(McConnell,1999).
- 2) information acquisition mechanism(IA)



3) urbanization (U)

We define the urbanization of NGMW as homogeneity degree of NGMW with urban residents, namely the integration of economic, social and psychological (Lau J C Y, 2013, Chen, 2011)

### Estimation method: SEM model

$$\eta = B\eta + \Gamma\xi + \zeta$$

$$y = Ay + \eta + \epsilon$$

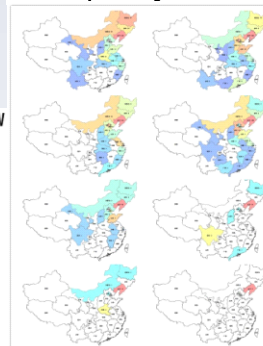
$$\xi = Ax + \zeta + \delta$$

$\eta$  is a vector of urbanization,  $\xi$  is a vector of information acquisition and Occupational mobility,  $\zeta$  is a vector of random error.

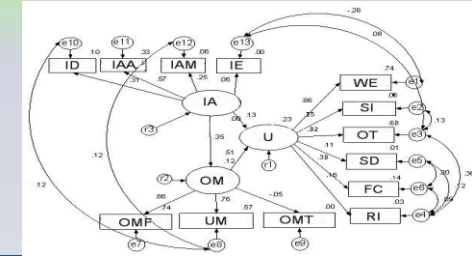
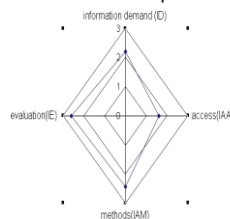
## RESULTS

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.

### Occupational mobility frequency and space change of NGMW



### Radar chart of information acquisition of NGMW



## 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.
- (3)The UM enhance the information demand and method.
- (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 .

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### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Please contact [canning-10@163.com](mailto:canning-10@163.com) or [gshzhang@163.com](mailto:gshzhang@163.com) for more information. The views expressed are those of the authors, all errors are our own. Results are preliminary, do not cite without permission.