

# Management Analysis on the Living Quality of Floating Population in Xi'an

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**Abstract**—The famous economic growth models, Harold Doma economic model and Luca economic model, are often used in the economic analysis. And both models are related to one factor, population. The population is a complex factor, which is effected by the floating population in many unstable aspects. The government should pay great attention to the quality of life of the floating population. The government can pay less attention and focus on more important issues if the quality of life of these people is improved. To understand the quality of life of the floating population in Xi'an, the author and the team visit and investigate in several urban villages (Xujiazhuang and Shajing villages, etc.), where the floating population is concentrated. The results show that the floating population has low educational level, most of the living environment sanitation is not up to standard, and the health and hygiene habits are not correct. At the same time, the management of the floating population is simple and direct. The health problems are ignored by the management while the safety issue is being paid attention to. The author analyzes the main factors that affecting the quality of life of the floating population from three perspectives: the occurrence and development of infectious diseases, economic conditions and management policies. The author suggests paying attention to community health education, improving the quality of public service, improving the information collection system and establishing the social insurance system for the floating population.

**Keywords**—floating population; quality of life; influencing factors; countermeasures

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the deepening of China's reform and opening up and the advancement of urbanization, the original household registration system has been gradually broken, and a large number of surplus labor force has emerged in rural areas, in addition, the labor demand of foreign labor personnel in cities have led to the influx of a large number of floating population in China's first-tier and second-tier cities. So far, the scientific definition of the floating population is missing [1]. GuiShixun defined "floating population" as "the population that has left the permanent residence and crossed a certain jurisdiction and lived in other places for more than one day"[2]. According to Wei Jinsheng, urban floating population refers to the temporary population living in cities outside the scope of towns where the permanent residence is located, as well as the temporary population from Hong Kong, Taiwan and foreign countries in cities without

changing their registered permanent residence. The floating population in this paper is defined as: firstly, the floating population refers to the one who leaves the place of his/her household registration and moves across the administrative areas above district and county, and secondly, the one who has to live in one place for more than 30 days. According to the survey, Xi'an had a floating population of more than 440,000 in 2001, 780,000 in 2005, 1.21 million in 2008 and nearly 2.5 million in 2017. It is increasing year by year, and experts predict that the floating population will exceed 3.1 million in 2020. In order to understand the quality of life of the floating population in Xi'an, the author led a team to visit and investigate the villages in the city where the floating population is concentrated, such as Xujiazhuang and Shajing villages.

## II. CONTENTS AND METHODS OF THE INVESTIGATION

### A. Survey Objects

The objects of the survey are floating population in urban villages.

### B. Investigation Contents

The investigation contents include the basic information of the respondents (i.e. age, gender, education level, and economic income), etc.

11 hygiene habits: smoking; alcohol abuse; whether to brush teeth; whether to wash hands before meals and after going to the toilet; whether the fruits are washed and eaten; whether the food is stored in facilities; whether the towels are used separately; whether the children are vaccinated on time; know how to give first aid in case of accidental injury; whether the drinking water is sanitary; whether rats are often killed.

1) *Survey method*: Unified training before the survey. The investigator came to the house for a question and answer face to face and took it back on the spot.

#### 2) *Research methods*

a) *Combination of normative analysis and empirical analysis*: This paper uses the method of normative analysis to determine what the floating population is and what population migration is. And determine the important role of population factors by the famous economic growth model Harold Doma economic model and Luca model.

b) *Literature analysis*: For the research purpose of this paper, relevant books, academic papers and journals are collected and searched on Wanfang, CNKI and other retrieval platforms, so as to sort out domestic literature about floating population in the past decade and understand the current situation of floating population.

c) *Historical analysis*: Aiming at the research purpose of this paper, starting from the time dimension, this paper reviews the situation of floating population in China and strengthens the research background.

d) *Comparative analysis*: Classify the floating population and compare their current status. This paper compares the floating population by age, gender, educational level and economic income.

### III. XI'AN FLOATING POPULATION LIVING QUALITY STATUS ANALYSIS AND COUNTERMEASURES

#### A. *The Living Quality Status of Floating Population in Xi'an*

1) *Basic information*: Among the 320 questionnaires collected, 7% were illiterate, 15% had primary school education, 46% had junior high school education, 24% had senior high school education, and 8% had high school education. The main floating population is over 40 years old, accounting for 55% of all the population. The main occupations include workers, logistics and business services.

2) *Living environment*: The floating population all live in the rented rooms in the villages of the city, and their living conditions are relatively poor, especially the indoor environment. There are many problems in the living environment, including over-populated, poor sanitation and lack of awareness of environmental sanitation.

3) *Health and hygiene*: The overall smoking rate of the floating population was 41.5%. The correct rate of health behaviors above RMB1000 income was 73%, the correct rate of behavior between RMB500 to RMB1000 income was 72.1%, and the correct rate of health behaviors below RMB500 income was 66.1%. The correct rate of illiteracy hygiene behavior was 37.8%, that of primary school culture hygiene behavior was 45.6%, and that of middle school culture hygiene behavior was 68.7%, that of high school culture hygiene behavior was 76.5%, and that of high school culture hygiene behavior was 81.2%.

4) *Management and mechanism*: The management way was simple and direct. Great attention is paid to the management of security problems, but health questions are ignored. Most of the floating population to management is low, and there is even resistance behavior of the individual. This is because our city management of the floating population demand is poorly understood and services are limited, plus there is something wrong with the service attitude.

#### B. *The Main Factors that Influence the Living Quality of Floating Population*

1) *The occurrence and development of infectious diseases*: The floating population is mostly young and middle-aged people with good physical quality but limited educational level and poor personal health awareness. And lack of correct habits and self-protection awareness. Coupled with limited economic conditions, unsanitary diet and drinking water, before the meal washing consciousness is not strong, and all these will lead to the occurrence of infectious diseases. The most important point is that the floating population often clusters activities, such as group work or travel. And most of them are engaged in service work with more contacting with people, which enhance the transmission way and cause the rapid spread of infectious diseases. If carriers of infectious diseases move around frequently without knowing that they have infectious diseases, the scope of infectious diseases will be expanded and the public health will be affected. This will not only increase the difficulty of management, but also increase the difficulty of treatment and control.

2) *Economic conditions*: Most of the floating population is migrant workers with low income. They have neither health care awareness nor enough money to invest in health care in daily life. They are subjectively unwilling to go to hospital for treatment after falling ill. The treatment of infectious diseases requires early detection, early treatment, early isolation and cure. However, once the floating population is infected with infectious diseases, it is often difficult to achieve isolation and complete cure, which will lead to repeated attacks, cause the outbreak of infectious diseases, and affect social and public health security.

3) *Management policy*: Many countries have preferential policies for foreign population, such as capital subsidies and housing subsidies. In China, the policy is mainly from two aspects. On one hand to prevent a large number of rural population outflow, on the other provide housing subsidies to urban migrant workers. At the same time, local governments have also formulated management methods for the floating population. First, identity recognition. All local governments are reforming the household registration system, absorbing a large number of floating population and giving care to the floating population. Second, economic assistance and affordable housing should be provided.

#### C. *The Method to Promote the Living Quality of Floating Population*

1) *Attaching importance to health education to improve the living quality of floating population community*: Due to the limitations of economic condition and education level, the floating population has poor common sense in most communities. A lack of understanding of basic medical and health knowledge, and even the prevention and treatment of common diseases and infectious diseases. More community

public welfare should be encouraged, and make use of community health publicity activities (such as distributing health knowledge and infectious disease knowledge brochures, accompanied by easy-to-understand posters) to publicize and educate the floating population about the basic knowledge of popularize medical and health, strengthen their awareness of health and safety, and help them to carry out infectious disease vaccination.

2) *Increasing the frequency of collecting information about the floating population:* It is difficult to collect and register personal information due to the uncertainty of floating population living area. Therefore, relevant departments should strengthen the information collection and management of the floating population, and coordinate with the community, public security, health, women's federation, human resources and social security departments to conduct regular census of the floating population, strengthen the census and improve the frequency of information collection.

3) *Improving the health systems of the community:* According to the instability of the floating population and the lack of basic medical knowledge, the community should give full play to its own advantages and combine the resources of other departments to establish a community-based three-level infectious disease prevention system. First of all, as the first stop for the prevention and control of infectious diseases of the floating population, community health and medical staff should have regular training for professional knowledge and technical skills. They do not only need to understand the characteristic of common contagion, but also need to keep pace and study the main symptom of new hair contagion to accomplish seasonable discovery processing. Secondly, improve the health environment of floating population gathering areas, monitor the environment, and focus on garbage treatment and environmental pollution. Actively create a safe and healthy community environment. Thirdly, community management and service staff should adhere to the people-oriented concept, and treat all community residents in the same level and improve service quality.

4) *Improving the quality of public services for the floating population:* At present, the migrant population has become an indispensable force for urban development. In large cities, communities with a large floating population have a surging demand for social public services, welfare, basic social security and other livelihood. Relevant government or community management departments should not only focus on their basic survival problems, but also actively cooperate with public security, education, health, human resources and social security departments, so as to achieve people-oriented information sharing. According to the existing residence permit system and relevant regional characteristics, improve the quality of public services for the floating population, improve the social security system, and provide equal services for all residents. The guarantee of

public services and public welfare for the floating population should be provided without differentiation.

5) *Establishing a social insurance system for work-related injuries for the floating population:* Occupational injuries are common in floating population because of their working conditions. Therefore it is very necessary to establish the system of occupational injury insurance. First, it is important to assure they can get corresponding compensation once occupational injury accident happened. Secondly, due to the establishment of the industrial injury compensation system, employers will put safety in the first step and pay more attention to the safety protection measures. As a result, occupational injury accidents will be greatly reduced.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In view of the floating population, especially the urban diseases related to the increase of the floating population, the urgent task is to improve the ability and level of urban public services and social security, especially to ensure the basic needs of the floating population and the basic rights and interests of education, medical care and old-age care. On this basis, centering on the "population service" oriented residence permit system, and the urban public service and social security system that meet the development needs of all permanent residents should be established to improve the service and management level with welfare as the guide. The key to realize the reasonable flow of population lies in the relatively undifferentiated supply of public welfare among regions, which is supported by the fiscal and tax system. It is necessary to deepen the tax distribution reform, so that the floating population can increase the fiscal revenue of local governments, rather than additional burden, and realize the balanced supply of public services.

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