

Research on Occupational Present Investigation of New Generation Migrant Workers

Qinglan Luo^{1, a}, Yifen Kuang^{1, b} and Chunyan Wang^{1, c}

¹ College of Business Administration, Jilin Engineering Normal University, Changchun, China
^asunny203@126.com, ^b 1120595326@qq.com, ^c 541012329@qq.com

Keywords: New generation migrant workers; Occupational development; Present investigation; Vocational training

Abstract. With the accelerating of urbanization process, the new generation migrant workers have become an important part of the labor market. The problem of their employment has been paid more and more attention. In order to better grasp the occupational development current situation of the new generation migrant workers, we carried out the investigation research about industry types and working time, income and expenditure, job satisfaction, vocational training, legal consciousness, labor security on the new generation of migrant workers in 2016. It would help to solve to the employment problem of the new generation of migrant workers.

Introduction

The governmental file explicitly put forward that it must strengthen the vocational training, social security and rights protection of the migrant workers who enjoy the equal rights of the labor remuneration, children education, public health, family planning, house purchasing, cultural services and others in 2013 [1]. According to “the 2015 migrant workers monitor survey report” released by the national bureau of statistics shows that, the new generation migrant workers have accounted for more than 50% of the total migrant population [2]. Thus, the vocational training of the new generation migrant workers is directly related to the implementation of governmental policies. Therefore, researching on occupation present position and vocational training of new generation migrant workers has the vital significance.

The concept of new generation migrant workers comes from sociology. Wang Chun-guang working in the Chinese academy of social sciences is one of the scholars who put forward the concept of new generation migrant workers in our country [3]. In the latest edition of “the dictionary of modern Chinese language” does not have the entry of “the new generation of migrant workers”, only the interpretations of “migrant workers” who are the peasants going out to the cities [4]. “China youth daily” divided migrant workers into three generations by time. The 60s migrant workers named the first generation, 70s’ named the second generation, the 80s’ named the third generation [5]. So we define the new generation migrant workers as the groups who are born in the 80s and 90s with rural household registration and work in the city as the main source of income.

Investigation Subjects and Data Sources

In order to make clear the career development present of the new generation migrant workers, we conducted the investigation about their occupational skill levels, training needs and willing in April to September 2016. The survey questionnaires were distributed to the 300 new generation migrant workers of 80s and 90s. We recycled effective questionnaire 266 recovering rate about 88.7%. The main investigation areas include Changchun, Jilin, SongYuan, Baishan, Tonghua which labor input are relatively large in Jilin province. The age and education level of respondents are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. To make up for inadequate number of questionnaires, we interviewed with the 6 new generations migrant workers about their occupational development current situation.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents age

Classification	18—21 years old	22—25 years old	26—29 years old
New generation migrant workers	60	138	68
female new generation migrant workers	16	42	26
male new generation migrant workers	44	96	42

Table 2 Distribution of respondents educational level

Educational level	18—21 years old	22—25 years old	26—29 years old
Primary school or below	6	15	18
Junior high school	18	27	23
High school and vocational school	19	58	11
College graduate or above	17	38	16
total	60	138	68

Occupational Present Investigation of New Generation Migrant Workers

Industry types and working time. Through the survey of 266 new generation migrant workers, most of them mainly engaged in service industry, manufacturing industry and building industry, respectively for 41.5%, 29.3% and 19.4%, other industry for 9.8%. The industry types are shown in Fig.1.

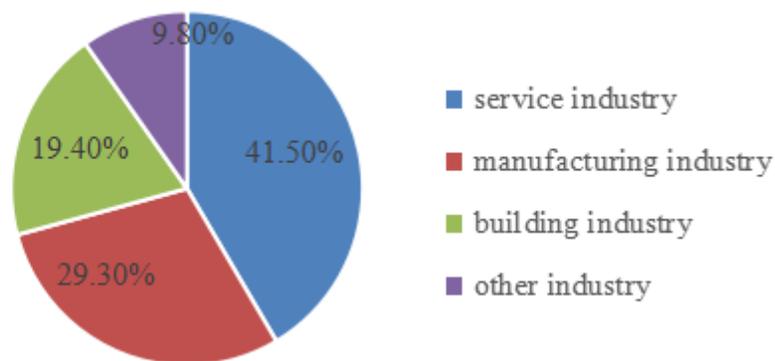


Figure 1. New generation migrant workers in industry

From the survey of the 266 new generation migrant workers, their working time is generally long. Forty-five percent of respondents worked nine hours a day and six days a week on average. Some new generation migrant workers have an average of 10 hours of work per day. There are some new generations migrant workers volunteered to work longer hours in order to obtain more income.

Income and expenditure. For 266 new generation migrant workers, the monthly salary is mainly between RMB 800 and 2500 yuan. Forty-five migrant workers' monthly incomes are below RMB 1500 yuan, accounting for 16.9%. Monthly incomes of 118 migrant workers are between RMB 1500 and 2000 yuan, accounting for 44.3%. There are 81 migrant workers' monthly incomes about 2000-3000 yuan, accounting for 30.5%. Only 22 migrant workers' monthly incomes are more than RMB 3000 yuan, accounting for 8.3%. They are all showed in Table 3.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents monthly income

Income	Below RMB 1500	RMB 1500-2000	RMB 2000-3000	More than RMB 3000
Number	45	118	81	22
Percentage	16.9%	44.3%	30.5%	8.3%

New generation migrant workers' monthly expenditures are priority to daily life consumption [6]. Because the price of commodities and house are high, the new generation migrant workers spend on the rent accounted for 21.1%, followed by the entertainment activities and daily use, respectively 19.8% and 19.2%. They spend on study accounted for 14.7%. Unlike their parents, only 4.9% new generation migrant workers send money home, showed in Table 4.

Table 4 Distribution of respondents monthly expenditure

Expenditure	Study	Food and clothes	Rent	Traffic	Entertainment	Deposits	Send money home
Number	39	51	56	34	53	20	13
Percentage	14.7%	19.2%	21.1%	12.8%	19.8%	7.5%	4.9%

Job satisfaction. According to the results of questionnaire, the 75.4% new generation migrant workers don't like their current job, only 3.5% workers said they were satisfied with their present job, which are shown in Fig. 2. The figure demonstrated that the new generation migrant workers need to improve vocational skills to find satisfying job.

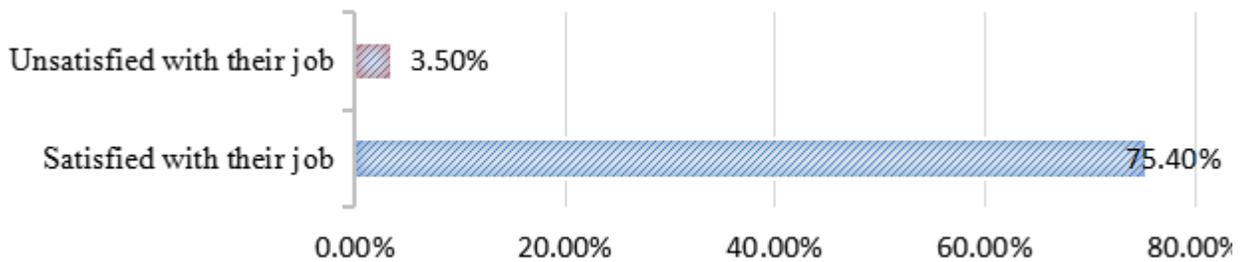


Figure 2. Job satisfaction of new generation migrant workers

Vocational training. The investigation showed that the new generation migrant workers mainly accepted vocational training about electrical appliances, machinery and secretary, respectively accounting for 19.2%, 19.1%, and 16.9%, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Distribution of respondents vocational training

Vocational training	Electrical appliances	Housekeeping	Secretary	Cosmetology & hairdressing	catering	Machinery	Others
Number	51	35	45	31	20	51	33
Percentage	19.2%	13.2%	16.9%	11.7%	7.5%	19.1%	12.4%

Legal consciousness. Compared with their parents, the new generation migrant workers have relatively stronger legal consciousness [7]. The survey showed that 41% of the new generation migrant workers understand the labor law, 30.8% of them understanding the contract law, 19.9% understanding the regulations of compensation insurance, 8.3% understanding the consumer rights and interests law, which are showed in Fig. 3.

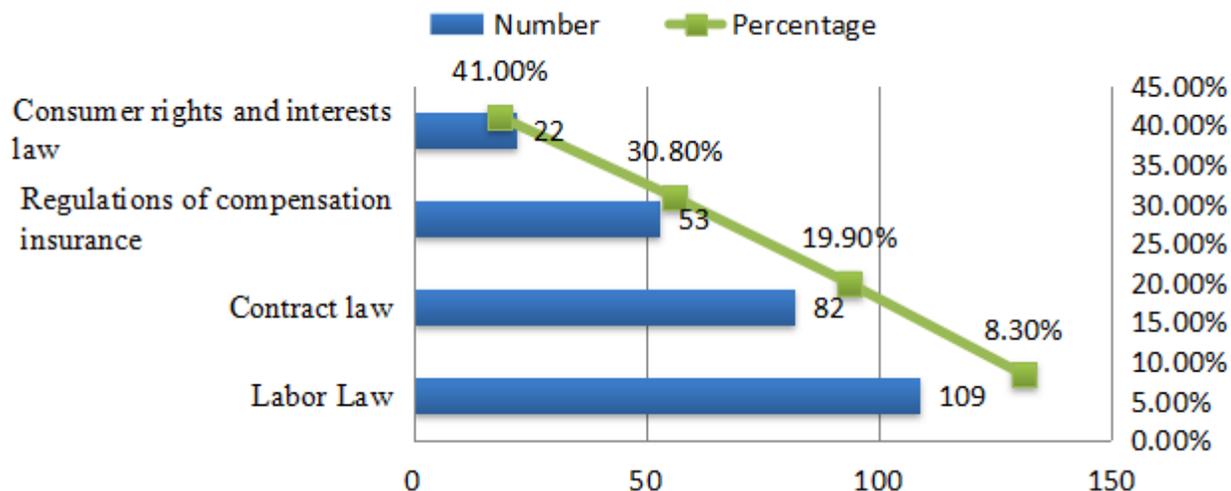


Figure 3. Legal consciousness of new generation migrant workers

Labor security. It found that the enterprises mainly deal with medical and pension insurance for the new generation migrant workers, the proportion respectively of 33.1% and 30.1%. In addition the new generation of migrant workers also pays attention to compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and other social security. The survey showed there are 67 new generation migrant workers dealing with compensation insurance, accounted for 25.2%, 14 workers dealing with the maternity insurance, accounted for 5.3%, 17 workers dealing with the unemployment insurance, accounted for 6.4%, which are showed in Fig. 4.

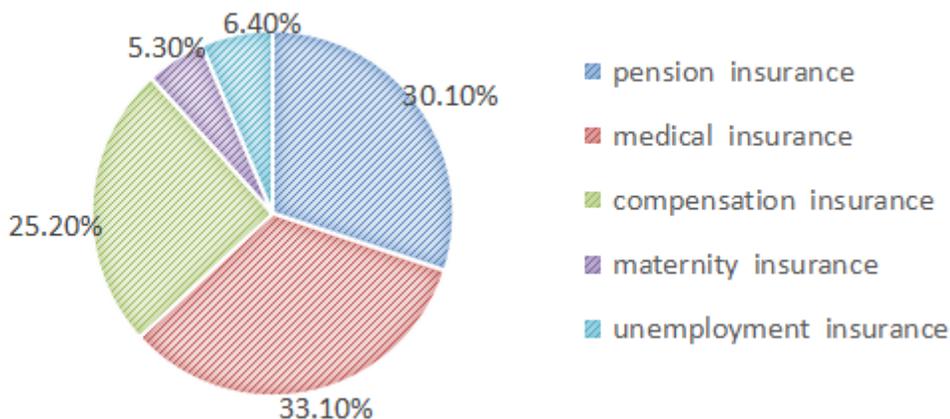


Figure 4. Labor security of new generation migrant workers

Conclusion

The new generation migrant workers are the main force of labor market. Generally, they have higher education level than previous generations. With the development of social economy, the idea of the new generation migrants is more active. They are willing to accept new things and improve their vocational skills through learning. Therefore, occupational present investigation of the new generation peasant workers is not only beneficial to strengthen their vocational training, but also to adapt and integrate into city life for them. It is helpful to accelerate the process of rural surplus labor transfer.

Acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of Jilin Provincial Educational Science Planning Office (Contract NO. GH16386).

References

- [1] The state council of the communist party of China. The central number one files, 2013-2-3.
- [2] Information on http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/201604/t20160428_1349713.html
- [3] C.G. Wang: Sociological Research, Vol. 16 (2001) No.3, p.63-76.
- [4] Research Center of Commercial Press Dictionaries: *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (Trans Commercial Press, Beijing 2010).
- [5] Information on <http://www.rednet.cn>
- [6] B.H. Huang: Sociological Studies, Vol. 29 (2014) No.2, p.170-188+245.
- [7] F.W. Xu and Y.S. Deng: Dongyue Tribune, Vol. 36 (2015) No.1, p.128-132.