

Evaluation on the Citizenization of Migrant Workers and Its Spatial Differences in Hangzhou

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Abstract—China is undergoing a period of rapid industrialization and urbanization and a great number of migrant workers are moving into the city. However, their transformation is not complete with the geographical move. The paper is focused on two stages of migrant workers, which are geographical migration and identity transformation, to establish new evaluation indicators. Research was conducted in 22 settlements of migrant workers in Hangzhou to evaluate the degree of citizenization of migrant workers and its regularities in urban space.

Keywords- migrant workers; citizenship; “rugby” mode

I. INTRODUCTION

China is undergoing a rapid period of industrialization and urbanization. According to international experience, during this period it transformed from a society with a majority of peasants to a citizen-oriented economic society. A great number of migrant workers are going through citizenization process after their migration into the city. However, their transformation is not complete at present. The peasants are transformed into migrant workers and they are identified as peasants rather than citizens. An invisible wall is erected between citizens and migrant workers. The two elements are not integrated into one, instead they are forming into a new one. The members of research group analyze the key factors which affect the degree of citizenization based on geographical migration and identity transformation of migrant workers. Meanwhile, they establish new evaluation indicators. They carried out studies on 22 settlements of migrant workers in different areas in Hangzhou to evaluate citizenization degree of migrant workers and its regularities in urban space.

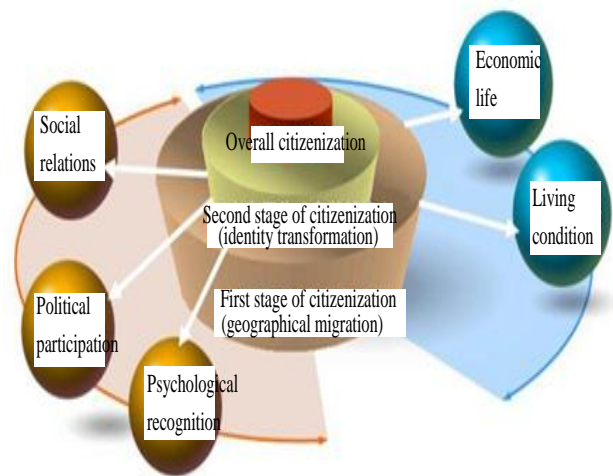


Figure 1. The Schematic Diagram of Citizenization of Migrant Workers Indicator System

II. TWO STAGES OF CITIZENIZATION

According to the characteristics of migrant workers' citizenization in an urban-rural dual social system based on household registration system, this paper presents an innovative concept of “two stages” of citizenization. The first stage of citizenization refers to geographical migration of migrant workers. After migrating to the city, their external situation has been citizenized, which means migrant workers enjoy the equal rights with local citizens in aspects of habitation environment, economic life and living conditions. The second stage refers to identity transformation, which means the migrant workers enjoy the equal rights with local citizens in aspects of social relations, political participation and psychological recognition.

III. EVALUATION ON THE CITIZENIZATION DEGREE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Taking Hangzhou as an example, this paper provides a relatively comprehensive investigation of citizenization characteristics of migrant workers in China's urbanization progress from five dimensions, i.e., living condition, economic life, social relations, political participation and psychological recognition. On this basis, this chapter intends to select a number of appropriate indicators by literature

search and learning from international and domestic experience to make a quantitative evaluation on citizenization degree of migrant workers. Moreover, the situation and degree of citizenization of migrant workers in current urbanization progress can be explored and analyzed.

A. Evaluation System Based on “two Stages” of Citizenization

Overall evaluation dimensions of the “two stages” .In respond of the above-mentioned 5 dimensions, the paper selects 19 basic research indicators as four levels of the citizenization evaluation system to meet the comprehensive, systematic, scientific and representative requirements of evaluation as well as to relate to the representativeness and significance of indicators in this sampling survey.

After the research of domestic and international literature, comparison with weight definition methods such as AHP and Delphi method and consultation with experts in related fields, this study reached a basically consistent conclusion. It is that 1st and 2nd stage of citizenization are both significant and material life is closely related to identity transformation and neither can be neglected. Therefore, to have relatively objective results, in the weight definition of evaluating

indicator system, the two transformations in the first level of indicator are consistent while, the second and third level of indicator has been adjusted accordingly with the opinions of experts and the analysis of primary research. The detailed indicator system is established as shown in Figure 1.

B. Evaluation Results: The Migrant Workers are Fundamentally Semi-Citizenized and the Degree of Citizenization in the First Stage is Higher Than That in the Second Stage

- The migrant workers are fundamentally semi-citizenized. As for the Hangzhou case, the citizenization degree of migrant workers has generally reached 0.57 in the current stage, which means migrant workers are semi-citizenized compared to urban residents. As Table 1 shows, migrant workers whose evaluating value is above 0.6 account for 22.7%. Migrant workers whose evaluating value is between 0.5 and 0.6 account for 68.20%, and whose evaluating value is below 0.5 account for about 9.10%.

TABLE I. EVALUATION RESULTS OF CITIZENIZATION DEGREE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Dimensions of Citizenization	Evaluating Value	> 0.6	0.5- 0.6	< 0.5	Sample Size
Overall Citizenization I	0.574	22.70%	68.20%	9.10%	1058
1st Stage Citizenization H	0.762	95.50%	0	4.50%	1058
2nd Stage Citizenization R	0.386	4.50%	0	95.50%	1058
Citizenization of Living Condition C	0.541	22.70%	50.00%	27.30%	1058
Citizenization of Economic Life E	0.973	95.50%	4.50%	0	1058
Citizenization of Social Relations S	0.484	9.10%	18.10%	72.80%	1058
Citizenization of Political Participation D	0.156	0	0	100.00%	1058
Citizenization of Psychological Recognition F	0.467	9.10%	22.70%	68.20%	1058

- The degree of citizenization in the first stage is higher than that in the second stage. The degree of citizenization is 0.762 in the first stage and it is only 0.386 in the second stage, which means migrant workers in Hangzhou have been highly citizenized in the aspect of geographical migration and less citizenized in identity transformation.
- Significant difference exists in five dimensions of citizenization.The degree of citizenization in economic life is 0.973, the highest one in five dimensions, which means that the income and consumption of migrant workers after they migrate to the city has reached a high level. The citizenization of living conditions is the second highest, which has reached 0.5 and is approaching 0.55. The citizenization of social relations and psychological recognition is above 0.4 and that of political participation is only 0.156.
- The degree of citizenization of political participation is the lowest.The citizenization of political participation of migrant workers is relatively low, falling far behind the overall degree of citizenization. To some extent, it is a long and arduous process to promote a balanced development of citizenization and the citizenization of political participation of migrant workers.

IV. REGULARITIES OF CITIZENIZATION IN URBAN SPACE --THE CITIZENIZATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS’ SETTLEMENTS IN DIFFERENT CITY AREAS PRESENTS A RUGBY MODEG

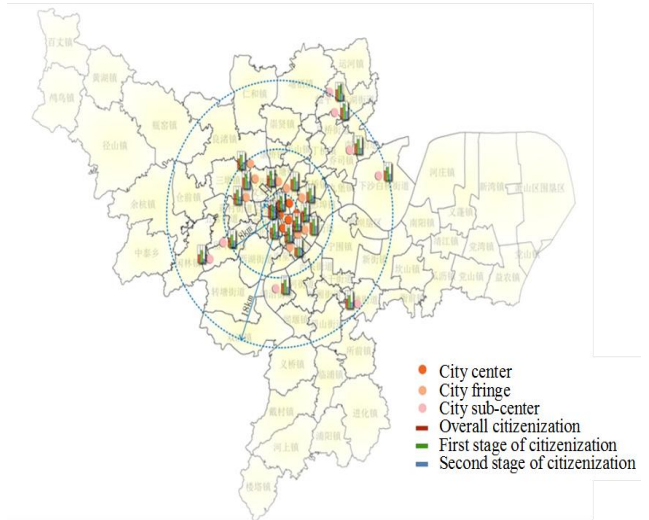


Figure 2. The Differences of the Citizenization Degree in the Settlements of Three spheres in Hangzhou

A. The Overall Citizenization of Migrant Workers' Settlements Differs from Area to Area in City.

Settlements of migrant workers in 5 communities in the city center, whose overall citizenization is not more than 0.574, account for 60%. The overall citizenization in more than 50% settlements is relatively low, which presents that high qualified life and good living environment in the city center don't necessarily bring about high degree of citizenization. Life in the city center is quite complicated which creates certain psychological gap for migrant workers. Besides, the high level of consumption makes it not a good place for them to live. Settlements of migrant workers in 9 communities in the city fringe, whose overall citizenization is more than 0.574, account for 77.8%, which is higher than that in most communities. To some extent, the living costs in city fringe are low, which makes it a suitable place for migrant workers to live. Settlements of migrant workers in 8 communities in the periphery area of city, whose overall citizenization is less than 0.574, account for 75%. The overall citizenization in those settlements is lower than the average. The main reason for this is that those areas are still in preliminary development and service system is deficient.

B. the first stage of citizenization (geographical migration) of migrant workers' settlements differs from area to area in city .

Settlements of migrant workers in 5 communities in the city center, whose 1st stage of citizenization (geographical migration) is more than 0.762, account for 60%, those in 9 communities in the city fringe account for 66.7% and those in 8 communities in the city sub-center account for 66.7%. From this group of statistics, it is seen that citizenization (living conditions and economic life) of 1st stage in city center and city edge is relatively high. The citizenization of more than 60% migrant workers is higher than the average level. However, only 50% of migrant workers in sub-center city, whose citizenization degree is higher than the average.

C. The Second Stage of Citizenization (Identity Transformation) of Migrant Workers' Settlements Differs From Area to Area in City .

Settlements of migrant workers in 5 communities in the city center, whose 2nd stage of citizenization (identity transformation) is more than 0.386, account for 80%, those in 9 communities in the city fringe account for 55.6% and those in 8 communities in the city sub-center account for 50%. From this group of statistics, preliminary results can be concluded that in the 2nd stage of citizenization (social

relations, political participation and psychological recognition), the citizenization of 70%-80% settlements in city center and city sub-center is less than the average degree while that of 50% settlements in city fringe is more than the average. It shows that in aspect of identity transformation, the citizenization in city fringe is higher than that in other city areas, which furthermore demonstrates its suitability for living. Migrant workers, who live in city fringes, enjoy a relatively high sense of happiness.

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