

A New Perspective On The Special Characteristics Of The Urbanization Of China's Agricultural Transfer Population An Interdisciplinary Theory Based On Psychology: Identity

Hanbing Li^{1,2}, Zhitao Wang², Brian Sheng-Xian Teo^{3*}, Siti Khalidah Md Yoff¹

1. Graduate School of Management, Management and Science University, Selangor, Sha Anan 40100, Malaysia

2. School of Management, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, Henan 450000, China

3. International Academic Affairs Department, Management and Science University, Selangor, Malaysia

Corresponding author: Brian Sheng-Xian Teo

Abstract: The urbanization problem of China's agricultural transfer population has its own specificity, which is closely related to China's household registration system. This paper focuses on reviewing the historical causes of the citizenship of China's agricultural transfer population, and tries to find a suitable theoretical basis for solving this problem from the perspective of psychology and by combining relevant contents from other disciplines. Identity theory eventually becomes a suitable perspective to explain the urbanization process of China's agricultural transfer population.

Keywords: urban identity , China's Agricultural Transfer Population , Urbanization , Psychology

Introduction

With the development of economy and society, the urbanization process is gradually accelerated. The agricultural surplus labor force has also begun to transfer to cities, and the Urbanization of the agricultural transfer population has become a problem that we have to face. The transfer of agricultural population from rural to urban areas is an inevitable law of social development and an inevitable part of the dualistic economic and social structure. Economists have changed the economy from a monistic society completely dependent on agricultural products to a dualistic state in which traditional agriculture and modern industry coexist, and the dualistic economy generally appears in the early development stage of developing countries. When the economy continues to develop, the process of industrialization, urbanization and upgrading the functions of urban agglomerations advances steadily, and the dual structure will gradually transform into a modern unitary society. In this

process, a large number of agricultural laborers will flow into cities, providing necessary human capital for urbanization. This transfer endows urbanization with two important characteristics: first, the non-agricultural population is rapidly transformed into non-agricultural population; Second, the number and scale of cities are gradually expanding. At the same time, the transferred population will face the change of identity, that is, the farmer's identity will gradually change into the citizen's identity, and the most basic manifestation of this change of identity is the improvement of consumption level and self-quality. It can be seen that peasant Urbanization is the result of dual economic and social transformation and one of the essential characteristics of modernization. In the world, China is the largest developing country and it also facing the same problem.

Unlike the developed countries in Europe and the United States, the urbanization of China's population is largely separate from, or not

synchronized with, the urbanization of the migrant agricultural population. As a result, China's agricultural migrant population is rapidly concentrating in urban areas, while the process of urbanization is seriously lagging, and the conflict between the agricultural migrant population and the original residents of urban areas has intensified. Therefore, objective analysis and assessment of the current growth of China's agricultural migrant population and the process of urbanization is an important prerequisite and basis for choosing a practical and feasible path of urbanization.

This research considers that urbanization of the agricultural migrant population is not only the change of agricultural hukou to urban hukou but also the process of people who have moved from rural to urban areas, while undergoing urban-rural migration and occupational change, acquiring permanent residence status in urban areas, enjoying all social benefits and political rights of urban residents equally, becoming urban residents and fully integrating into urban society. The main signs can be summarized as follows: change in social status. At present, although a large number of agricultural migrants are counted as permanent urban residents, their household registration is still agricultural and their status as "peasants" remains unchanged. Even though they were employed or even lived in the towns, they were still referred to as "peasant workers", which was discriminatory. Equality of political rights. For a long time, the political rights of China's urban and rural residents have been closely tied to household registration. At present, a large number of migrant agricultural workers in urban areas do not have the right to vote, be elected, or manage their communities, and they are seriously unequal to urban residents in terms of political rights. Full coverage of public services. The urban migrant population often does not enjoy equal rights to public services and social security. Improved economic living conditions. Due to limitations in workability, education level, capital

accumulation, policy discrimination, etc., the income level and quality of life of the migrant agricultural population are often lower, and the gap between them and urban residents in terms of economic living conditions is larger. The overall cultural quality has improved. The agricultural migrant population has a low level of education, lacks vocational training, and has a low level of overall cultural quality, which is a big gap with urban residents. Broad social recognition. Agricultural migrants to the city lack a sense of belonging to the city and often do not see themselves as part of the urban population, and some urban residents have prejudices against them.

I. The Urbanization of China's Agricultural Transfer Population

The Urbanization of agricultural transfer population in China is mainly divided into four periods.

The first period is the period of planned economy system (1949-1978). Planned economy is a special economic system implemented by China in order to quickly change the backward appearance in a special period. During this period, due to the restriction of institutional factors, the transfer of surplus labor basically stagnated, which also caused the stagnation of urbanization and urbanization of agricultural transfer population. After a short period of relatively free movement in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China began to carry out economic construction on a large scale. Because of its poor industrial foundation, the Chinese government issued relevant policies to restrict the movement of rural labor, land and other factors of production in order to ensure industrialization. In 1956, due to the food crisis caused by natural disasters, a large number of rural people flowed into cities, and the government issued notices one after another to restrict the flow of rural people to cities. In addition, the employment policy of transferring

urban labor to rural areas can alleviate the population pressure in cities. It is precisely because of the above measures that China has begun to establish a dual household registration system with urban-rural division, and the dual structure of urban and rural areas has initially taken shape. On January 9, 1958, the Chinese government promulgated the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Household Registration, which marked the formal establishment of the dual household registration system of urban-rural division. The household registration system not only distinguishes agricultural registered permanent residence from non-agricultural registered permanent residence, but also divides urban and rural residents into two different interest groups. Farmers basically have no chance to flow into cities. The household registration system not only restricts the flow of population, but also favors non-agricultural population in the basic social security system. Although the essence of the household registration system is not to restrict citizens' freedom of normal migration, but to ensure the smooth progress of China's socialist construction, artificially restricting the free migration of population has gradually widened the gap between urban and rural development and caused rural poverty. Developing countries will have a certain degree of dual economic structure in the process of development, and China's dual structure is more obvious. This is because in the 1950s and 1960s, China's economic development strategy of giving priority to heavy industry was based on sacrificing agriculture, and this planned economic system deformed the relationship between industrialization and urbanization. Due to the limited mobility, the surplus labor force in the agricultural sector keeps accumulating, and the agricultural labor productivity stagnates for a long time.

The second period is the period of economic system reform (1979-1992). Because the agricultural sector accumulated a large number of

surplus labor in the previous period, the period of economic system reform is actually a period of dual economic transformation under the infinite supply of labor. During this period, the "migrant workers" group began to appear as a special manifestation of the Urbanization of China's agricultural transfer population. First of all, the rural reform liberated the productive forces, and the overstocked internal surplus labor force began to be digested, and the urban-rural dual structure began to loosen. In fact, the rural reform adjusted the distribution relationship between urban and rural areas, and the labor relations formed during the planned economy period began to be broken, which made it possible for farmers to participate in market economic activities and for farmers to flow normally throughout the country. Subsequently, the government also issued relevant policies to ensure free market transactions to gradually replace planned supply and free flow of agricultural labor. In 1984, China's economic system reform started in an all-around way. The focus of the reform shifted from rural areas to cities, and the urban reform accelerated. The gap between urban and rural areas was further widened, the dual structure was further strengthened, and the willingness of agricultural population to migrate to cities was enhanced. In addition, the system of restricting migration was gradually abolished, and a large number of agricultural population moved to cities, forming a group of "migrant workers". The Chinese government began to improve the social security system like the United States and Japan. In order to better manage the floating population, China promulgated the Interim Provisions on Urban Population Management in 1985, which made it clear that every year, 2/10000 of the agricultural population was converted into urban residents. At the same time, the resident identity card system, as an important measure of population modernization management, was also implemented in the same year. These policies promoted the process of agricultural population

transfer to cities and towns. In 1986, China initially established an unemployment insurance system. In 1988, China began to reform the medical insurance system to further improve the medical insurance system. In 1992, China further defined the market-oriented reform and accelerated the urbanization process, which improved the policy basis for the transfer of agricultural surplus labor to cities. However, with the influx of a large number of rural population, urban public services began to be stretched, and the country began to strictly manage and control the transfer of agricultural population.

The third period is the market economy period (1992-2010). In the period of market economy, labor mobility mainly depends on market regulation, but China's household registration system hinders the urbanization process of agricultural transfer population. In 1993, the Chinese government promulgated the Orderly Flow of Rural Labor Force across Regions, and began to guide the flow of agricultural population in an orderly manner. In 1994, China began to divide the agricultural population and non-agricultural population by residence and occupation, and gradually formed a registration system of permanent residence, temporary residence and lodging residence. These measures promoted the orderly flow of agricultural surplus labor from township to city. In 2002, the Chinese government explicitly proposed to coordinate urban and rural development, and gradually removed the restrictions on the transfer of agricultural population into cities, so that the transfer of agricultural population in China really began to become citizens. In order to break the dual structure of urban and rural areas, in 2004, the Chinese government proposed to build a new socialist countryside to eliminate the imbalance between urban and rural areas. Nevertheless, due to the great differences in income, education, medical care, social security and many other aspects between the agricultural transfer population and the citizens, the institutional

structure of urban-rural dual division has not been broken. In some areas, there is even a shortage of labor. The shortage of labor marks the end of the previous unlimited supply of labor, and the "demographic dividend" disappears. The Urbanization of the rural migrant population is imminent.

The fourth period is the precise poverty alleviation period (2010-2020). During this period, the Chinese government continued to deepen the reform of the household registration system. At the same time, the comprehensive implementation of the strategy of "precise poverty alleviation" further narrowed the gap between urban and rural areas, accelerated the urbanization process, accelerated the Urbanization process of the floating population, and the trend of local Urbanization of the agricultural population appeared. Since 2010, China's urban-rural dual household registration system has entered a new historical period. In 2011, the government promulgated the Notice on Steadily Promoting the Reform of the Household Registration System Management System, which stipulated that the legal and stable employment and residence should be the core, and the settlement standards of major cities should be formulated with reference to the participation of social insurance. In 2014, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Further Promoting the Reform of Household Registration System", which clearly pointed out that the restrictions on settlement in small cities should be fully liberalized, with the legal stability of residence and employment as the core, and the settlement standards of major cities should be formulated with reference to the participation of social insurance. It can be seen that the Chinese government has made great efforts to reform the dual household registration system in urban and rural areas. Two consecutive household registration system reforms can effectively lower the threshold for Chinese cities to settle down and further meet the needs of rural migrants to settle

down in cities. In this context, in 2015, a total of 17 provinces in China issued household registration reform policies, and all provinces emphasized the comprehensive liberalization of restrictions on settlement in small cities, and established a settlement system with legally stable employment and legally stable residence, with reference to participation in urban social insurance as the core. However, for cities with an urban population of over 3 million, they generally set a higher period of participation in social insurance, stable employment and stable residence. It can be seen that the household registration reform system introduced by all provinces in 2015 explicitly relaxed the settlement restrictions of small and medium-sized cities, while the settlement conditions of big cities are still relatively high. While lowering the threshold of urban settlement, the Chinese government is committed to eliminating absolute poverty in the whole country. In 2013, the policy of "precise poverty alleviation" was fully implemented. Governments at all levels targeted multiple poverty alleviation resources at poverty-stricken areas, and social capital also actively participated in industrial poverty alleviation. While the income of rural poor people increased significantly, many aspects such as public infrastructure, medical care and education in rural areas were greatly improved, and the gap between urban and rural areas was greatly reduced. On November 23, 2020, with the announcement that 9 counties in Guizhou Province had withdrawn from poverty-stricken counties, all 832 poverty-stricken counties in China were lifted out of poverty, and the national goal of getting rid of poverty was successfully completed, and the problem of absolute poverty was completely solved in China. The elimination of absolute poverty is very important for the transformation of rural poor people's identity. After the poor people enjoy more and more rights, the identity between urban and rural residents is gradually equalized. In addition, the improvement of

resource endowment and the increase of employment opportunities in rural areas make the rural people's willingness to become local citizens stronger. This period is a new stage in which the Urbanization of China's agricultural population has entered a rapid development.

2. Research status of China's Agricultural Transfer Population

Early domestic research on the identity of agricultural migrants mainly focused on the theoretical level, which is an in-depth analysis of some conceptual issues. As the research gradually deepened, researchers began to focus on the influence mechanisms of identity at the macro level and the micro-level.

At the macro-system level. On the one hand, the loosening of the urban-rural dual structure provides the basis for the identity transformation of the agricultural transfer population from farmers to workers; on the other hand, the urban-rural dual structure has not been eliminated, which also makes the agricultural population prone to identity dilemmas after flowing into cities. Zhu Li (2000) classifies migrant workers into returning, wandering, and staying types, and summarizes the factors hindering the identity of migrant workers' citizenship as institutional barriers, land-holding, interaction limitations, and social discrimination. 8 Wang Chunguang (2001) examined the social identity of the rural migrant population from the perspective of the interaction of urban-rural social space and group social memory and found that the blurring of recognition of peasant identity and the weakening of hometown vernacular identity began to appear among the new generation of migrant workers. After observing the urbanization process for many years, scholars have recognized that the citizenship of the migrant population is a two-way interaction and a long and arduous process, which needs to be promoted gradually. Identity is a subjective intention, but whether this intention can be realized requires not only the efforts of the

mobile population itself but also the acceptance of locals and the support of the policy system (Yang Juhua et al., 2016).

At the micro-level, the inflow of agricultural migrants into cities has enriched the labor market, and the employment of this group has become the focus of scholars' research. Some studies point out that identity helps increase the labor supply of migrant workers (Lu, H. Yang, and Liang, H. Bing, 2016) and has positive incentives for the career orientation and planning of migrant workers (Liu, X. Li, and Zheng, J., 2013). The identity of "urbanite" helps migrant workers better integrate into the organizational work environment, and the existence of cohort pressure will effectively guide and improve the work attitude and labor behavior of migrant workers (Wang, Chunchao, et al., 2015), forming a stable intra-group transfer effect of productivity, which in turn helps improve their employment quality. Self-employment is also one of the employment paths for agricultural migrants after their inflow into cities and compared with those who work part-time, those who start their businesses have an advantage in terms of integration at the economic, cultural, and psychological levels. At the economic level, entrepreneurial migrant workers tend to have higher incomes compared to part-time workers. Entrepreneurship facilitates migrant workers to improve their economic conditions, enhance their position in the social structure, and lay the material foundation for them to achieve higher levels of integration. At the cultural level, entrepreneurship can give migrant workers identity symbols that manifest their social status and reduce the cultural discrimination to which they are subjected. In the market, customers used to call entrepreneurs "boss". This change in status not only brings great face and satisfaction to migrant workers but also helps to reduce the cultural discrimination faced by migrant workers. At the psychological level, entrepreneurial activities are more likely to realize migrant workers' right to self-

management and enhance the expectations of their future life. The significance of entrepreneurship for migrant workers is not only to "earn big money", but also to draw their "career blueprint", which will undoubtedly stimulate their career spirit and make them think that they can become a member of the city through their efforts. Migrant workers are less likely to be employed in the public and formal sectors and have a higher proportion of informal and flexible employment in cities; due to industry characteristics and occupational attributes, the return to education and wage income of migrant workers are significantly lower than those of locals. At the same time, informal job seekers in general not only have lower employment conditions and wage levels, but also have difficulties in enjoying social insurance for urban employees, and the existence of huge social welfare differences between formal and informal job seekers can hinder the process of population urbanization. In recent years, with the arrival of the Lewis inflection point, the migrant worker group has shown a trend of employment formalization and rapid wage growth, but the phenomenon of household registration discrimination is still very significant.

However, as the size of the agricultural transfer population group grows, the government has also started to address some inequalities in their citizenship process. Yang Juhua et al. (2016) argue that the higher urban identity of migrant workers helps to push the governments of inflowing areas to make necessary adjustments in labor and employment, rights and benefits protection, and public services, so that migrant workers can receive more equal treatment as citizens. This implies that the higher identity of the migrant population has a positive effect on their labor intentions, career planning, and reasonable career choices, and motivates the government to introduce corresponding policies to protect the basic rights of the migrant population. These are important guarantees for

the citizenship of the mobile population, whose willingness to stay will increase after they enjoy equal citizenship treatment. A fair external environment and higher willingness to work help migrant workers gain a rich experience of working and help them complete savings accumulation, human capital cultivation, and social network relationship construction.

3.Identity: A New Perspective on Solving the Citizenship of China's Agricultural Transfer Population

With the development of the economy and society, the urbanization process is gradually accelerated, and the surplus agricultural labor force also begins to transfer to the cities, so the citizenship of the agricultural migrant population becomes a problem we have to face. The transfer of agricultural population from rural to urban areas is an inevitable law of social development and an inevitable content of the dualistic economic and social structure. Economists have transformed the economy from a mono-society that is completely dependent on agricultural products to a dualistic state where traditional agriculture and modern industry coexist to become a dualistic economy, which generally appears in the early development stage of developing countries. As the economy continues to develop and the process of industrialization, urbanization, and upgrading the functions of urban agglomerations steadily advances, the dual structure will gradually transform into a modern one-dimensional society. During this process, there will be a large inflow of agricultural labor to cities, providing the necessary human capital for urbanization (Wang et al.,2022a) . This transfer gives urbanization two important characteristics: first, the rapid transformation of the agricultural population into a non-agricultural population; second, the gradual expansion of the number and size of cities. At the same time, the transferred population will face a change of identity, from peasant status to citizenship

gradually, and the most basic manifestation of this change of identity is the improvement of consumption level and quality (Wang et al.,2022b) . Thus, it can be seen that the citizenship of the transferred agricultural population is the result of the dualistic economic and social transformation, which is also one of the essential features of modernization. China, as the largest developing country in the world, is also facing the same problem.

"Immigrant identity" has been one of the core issues of interest in sociology, political science, and psychology (Burke & Stets, 2014; Rubin et al., 2016; Hogg et al., 2017; Wang et al.,2022c). The conceptual definition of "identity" in academia as a whole is divided into two orientations: ontological and constructivist. The former views identity as an ontological awareness of an individual's uniqueness, emphasizing the "inner" and "deep" kernel view and the perception of the "true self" and "deep self." "The identity of the "self" is determined by individual factors such as genetics, personality, and cognitive ability (Taifel & Turner, 2004; Lawler, 2008). Thus, identity in the ontological sense focuses on a primordial identity that is self-sustaining across time and space, but this self-identity is not a static knowledge but is also characterized by the dynamics of self-subjectivity and individual action strategies. Constructivism, on the other hand, emphasizes the constructive and processual nature of identity in the sociological sense, arguing that social identity is constructed based on membership in the social group to which an individual belongs and that social identity is an individual's perception of the particular social group to which he or she belongs, a characteristic or attribute of human existence as a social being and a characteristic or attribute of what "we" and "they" are. It is an understanding of what "we" and "they" are (Jenkins, 1996). Constructivists also argue that the emotional and value significance of group membership for oneself consists of three main processes: social

categorization, social comparison, and positive distinctiveness (Tajfel, 1978; Hogg & Abrams, 1988; Knippenberg, 1991), which also implies the subject's legitimation of his or her identity or role and his or her acceptance and positioning of social relations (Zhang et al., 2012). This paper argues that, along with the urban-rural spatial migration, identity should be understood as a dynamic interactive process that occurs continuously in the flow of social life under the constant reflective monitoring of ontology and society, a psychological process of overall perception, classification, construction and legitimacy confirmation of self-identity under the inner construction of multiple structural forces and subjective action strategies, with the consistency of group homogeneity and self-identity, group The differentiation of group and individual differences is a continuous reorganization process.

Starting from the theory of immigrants' identity construction, identity can be considered as a dynamic process that continues in contextual evolution, evolves, and reproduces in continuity (Fornäs, 1995; Qian, 2000). The evolution of immigrant identity involves three main topics: first, the construction of initial identity and the formation of self-identity. This includes both the subjective construction of the group's self-identity and the objective social construction external to the group; both the micro-construction of the daily life world and the macro-level institutional construction (Zhao, 2013). Second, the migrant's self-consciousness of the original identity and the identity crisis in the new environment during the migration process. The migration of physical space changes the habitual life field and opens up a new world of meaning, which brings a sense of identity anxiety during the social adaptation period (Wang, 2001). The third is the differentiation of identity. Different actors will adopt different identity negotiation strategies in the face of an identity crisis, thus producing the initial differentiation of identity in

the process of urban-rural spatial migration. For the agricultural transfer population, identity differentiation occurs not only in the process of urban-rural spatial replacement, but also in the redifferentiation stage within urban society, where people with higher power status tend to have a stable identity more easily, and those with lower status have more difficulty in maintaining a stable meaning of identity (Davis & Love, 2016). Of course, the factors affecting identity are multifaceted, and individuals with different autonomy often present different evolutionary logics for the organization and integration of identity complexity in different spatio-temporal contexts (Legault et al., 2017).

Based on this, combing through the origin and development of identity and reviewing the related literature has the following two implications: first, it can provide an in-depth analysis of the development of identity theories and a comprehensive understanding of the identity status of the migrant population (especially the agricultural transfer population) at home and abroad, which can provide a reference for consolidating the achievements of poverty eradication and promoting the social integration of the agricultural transfer population and realizing new urbanization (Li et al, 2022). On the other hand, a review of previous studies can identify the shortcomings of relevant research and provide an outlook on future research directions in the light of the actual situation in China.

REFERENCE

1. BASU K. (2013). Group identity , productivity and well-being policy implications for promoting development [J] . Journal of Human Development and Capabilities, 14(3) : 323—340.
2. Cai Fang. (2020). How to Maintain Adequate Social Mobility in the Stage of High-Quality Development. Economic

- Vertical (01), 1-8+2.
doi:10.16528/j.cnki.22-1054/f.202001001.
3. Chen, Yunsong, Zhang, Y. & Zhu, Guozhen.(2016). Inequality effects of urbanization and social integration (in English). *Social Sciences in China*(04),117-135.
 4. Chien-Wen Lu & Yi-Wu Yang. (2022). Whether the reform of rural collective property rights system has grown the rural collective economy-an empirical test based on data from the China Rural Revitalization Survey. *China Rural Economy* (03), 84-103.
 5. EVANS D S , LEIGHTON L S. (1989). Some empirical aspects of entrepreneurship. *American Economic Review*, 79 (3):519—535.
 6. Gan, Y. & Hu, S.. (2019). Household livelihood strategy transformation of migrant workers who return to their hometown to start a business. *Journal of South China Agricultural University (Social Science Edition)* (05), 70-82.
 7. HAN L , DENISE H. (2013). The link between credit markets and self-employment choice among households in rural China . *Journal of Asian Economics*, 26: 52—64
 8. Hou Yajie & Yao Hong. (2016). Patterns and differences of identity among migrant populations-an approach based on latent category analysis. *Population Studies* (02), 38-49.
 9. Hu, Hongyu & Chen, Zheng. (2018). Residential space, social interaction and subjective status perceptions - A study of migrant workers' identity. *Rural Economy and Technology*(20),189+172.
 10. Hu, J. Y. & Zhang, B.. (2014). Social networks, private financing and household entrepreneurship-an empirical analysis based on urban-rural differences in China. *Financial Studies* (10), 148-163.
 11. Huang, Z. F.. (2018). Forty years of reform and opening up:Changes and foresight of China's agricultural industrial organization. *Issues in Agricultural Economics* (11), 61-69. doi:10.13246/j.cnki.iae.2018.11.007.
 12. Li C. G., Liang Q. & Lin S. N.. (2020). Identity, characteristics and mechanisms of migrant population in China's large cities during transition. *Geoscience* (01), 40-49. doi:10.13249/j.cnki.sgs.2020.01.006.
 13. Li, H., Wang , Z., Sheng-Xian Teo , B., & Khalidah Md Yusoff , S. (2022). Urban identity as a factor in increasing the urbanization efficiency in China. *Journal of Eastern European and Central Asian Research (JEECAR)*, 9(4), 581-592. <https://doi.org/10.15549/jeeecar.v9i4.1037>
 14. Liu Shouying & Wang Yige. (2018). From rural China to urban-rural China - A rural change perspective of China's transformation. *Management World* (10), 128-146+232. doi:10.19744/j.cnki.11-1235/f.2018.10.012.
 15. Liu, Shou-Ying & Long, Ting-Yu. (2020). The political economy of urban-rural transition. *Review of Political Economy* (01), 97-115.
 16. Lu, Haiyang & Liang, Haibing. (2016). The impact of "urbanite" identity on labor supply of migrant workers--Based on the perspective of identity economics. *Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University (Social Science Edition)* (03), 66-76+158.
 17. Niu, J. L.. (2015). Study on the relationship between migrant workers' decision to return home and human capital in the context of urban "labor shortage". *Population Studies* (02), 17-31.
 18. Shi, Z.L., Tan, Y. & Wu, H.T.. (2010). A

- study on household income structure and entrepreneurial intentions of returning migrant workers. *Agricultural Technology and Economics* (11), 13-23. doi:10.13246/j.cnki.jae.2010.11.011.
19. Wang, Chun-Rui, Yang, Jiang-Lan & Liu, Jia-Qiang. (2015). Endowment heterogeneity, preference integration and stability analysis of migrant workers' residence. *Population Studies* (04), 66-77.
 20. Wang, Dai Li. (2014). Foreign firm work experience and entrepreneurial activity: Evidence from a Chinese national household survey. *Management World* (10), 136-148. doi:10.19744/j.cnki.11-1235/f.2014.10.011.
 21. Wang, Y., Deng, J., Teo, B. S.-X., & Jaharadak, A. A. (2022). Health poverty, educational capital and industrial integration of rural households: An empirical study based on micro-data. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(3), 1452–1467. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6n3.13031>
 22. Wang, Y., Li, H., Teo, B. S.-X., & Jaharadak, A. A. (2022). Correlation Analysis between Residents' Income Satisfaction and Mental Health Based on Big Data. *Occupational Therapy International*, 2022, e8199824. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8199824>
 23. Wang, Y., Li, H., Teo, B. S.-X., & Jaharadak, A. A. (2022). Image Detection System Based on Smart Sensor Network and Ecological Economy in the Context of Fine Agriculture. *Journal of Sensors*, 2022, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8953914>
- Wei, Dongxia & Chen, Xinmin. (2018). Household settlement threshold, skill bias and child retention - An empirical Journal of Positive School Psychology
<http://journalppw.com>
- 2022, Vol. 6, No. 5, 000 – 000
 24. study based on 2014 national migrant population monitoring data. *Economics (Quarterly)* (02), 549-578. doi:10.13821/j.cnki.ceq.2018.01.05.
 25. Wu, K. Y., T. & Chen, S.. (2010). Barriers to the household registration reform process: An analysis based on the urban settlement threshold. *Chinese Population Science* (01), 66-74+112.
 26. Xia Yiran & Lu M. (2019). Urban human capital footprints across centuries-historical legacies, policy shocks, and labor mobility. *Economic Research* (01), 132-149.
 27. Xu, Hui, Liang, Jie & Lai, D.S.. (2019). A study on the happiness of returning migrant workers - the potential impact of outworking experience. *Finance and Economics Research* (03), 20-33. doi:10.16538/j.cnki.jfe.2019.03.002.
 28. Yang Juhua, Zhang Jiaojiao & Wu Min. (2016). This heart is my hometown - A study of regional differences in the identity of the migrant population. *Population and Economy* (04), 21-33.
 29. Zhang Zhanxin. (2007). From urban-rural division to regional division: A new perspective on urban migrant population. *Population Research* (06), 16-24.
 30. Zhang, J.P., Jin, Wang, J.F. & Huang, X.Y.. (2020). Urban settlement threshold and labor force return. *Economic Research* (07), 175-190.
 31. Zhao, J. & Zhou, D. S.. (2019). Educational human capital, Internet use and career choice of new generation migrant workers. *Issues in Agricultural Economics* (06), 117-127. doi:10.13246/j.cnki.iae.2019.06.010.
 32. Zheng Songtai. (2010). The survival and identity of migrant workers in the context of "information dominance". *Sociological Research* (02), 106-124+244-245. doi:10.19934/j.cnki.shxyj.2010.02.006.

33. Zhong, Yuejun, Lu, Ming & Xi, Xican. (2020). Agglomeration and service industry development - A perspective based on the spatial distribution of population. *Management World* (11), 35-49. doi:10.19744/j.cnki.11-1235/f.2020.0167.
34. Zhou Chuanbao. (2020). Characteristics and trends of regional reallocation of rural migrant labor in China. *Journal of Zhejiang Shurian University (Humanities and Social Sciences)* (02), 44-50.
35. Zhou, Guangsu, Xie, Gorgeous & Li, Lixing. (2015). Exploring the impact and mechanism of trust on family entrepreneurial decision making. *Management World* (12), 121-129+171. doi:10.19744/j.cnki.11-1235/f.2015.12.011.
36. Zhu Zhongkun & Leng Chenxin. (2018). Housing status, social status and urban identity of migrant workers - An empirical analysis based on social integration survey data. *China Rural Observation* (01), 96-110.