

Research on Inclination of Migrant workers For Urbanization in China from 1989 to 2010

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Between 1989 and 2010, a period of more than two decades the researchers were very actively studying the Rural “Migrant” Workers’ urbanization phenomena as this period was the most active period in history of Chinese urbanization. In this paper, the researchers analyze the main factors that motivating Chinese migrant workers for urbanization based on a logistic model, in this model the authors have explored the specific roles of the main influencing factors during this period. The research shows that: 1. The willingness for urbanization was associated with the level of education. The higher the educational level one has, the more likely that this person will have more willingness for urbanization. 2. Despite the fact that the big gap in the income between the urban and the rural, the registered residency was not transferred at the same time which reflects the status of migrant workers in China. 3. The automation of the agriculture production was and still is gradually replacing the labor forces, this has a big impact on decreasing the needs of labor and accordingly pushing farmers to migrate to a more urbanized areas. 4 The existing gap in the social welfare and social security benefits between urban residents and migrant workers hinders the process of migrant workers' urbanization. 5. The burgeoning of non-agricultural industry and private enterprises triggering an enormous demand for labor, which is the main strength for cities to attract migrant workers.

Keywords: Logistic Model, Urbanization of Migrant Workers, Willingness Analysis