

Research on the Influence of the New Generation of Migrant Workers' Sense of Acquisition on Subjective Well-being Based on SEM Analysis

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Abstract: The new generation of migrant workers is the backbone of my country's modernization drive, and the happiness of this group is of great significance to the balanced development of society. Based on social comparison theory and social support theory, this research constructs a subjective socio-economic status with occupational values as the mediating variable and gender as the moderating variable and comprehends the influence mechanism model of social support on the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers. Through CLDS2016 data, using SPSS26.0 and MPLUS7.4 software to construct a structural equation model to conduct an empirical analysis on the data, the results show: (1) Subjective socioeconomic status and understanding of social support will positively affect the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers. Among them, the professional values of this group will play an intermediary role in the process; (2) Gender plays a significant positive role in social understanding of the impact of social support on professional values; (3) Gender positive adjustment comprehend social support and professional values And the indirect relationship between subjective well-being. According to the research conclusions, the establishment of correct values can improve the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers, and this influence process is more significant among female groups.

1. Introduction

For a long time, happiness has been the eternal pursuit of people. The term well-being itself has a strong subjective consciousness and belongs to a broad category of phenomena. Researchers also usually call it subjective well-being, which is an individual's emotional response and overall evaluation of life satisfaction ^[1]. At the current stage, my country's economy is in a transitional period, and the new generation of migrant workers is an important support group to promote economic growth and industrial development. Compared with the older generation of migrant workers, they have a strong individualism and are participating in urban construction. In the process, compared with the previous migrant workers, pay more attention to the dual realization of

material life needs and spiritual needs. Therefore, improving the subjective well-being of this group will greatly promote my country's economic construction and the goal of building a well-off life in an all-around way.

A review of the related literature on subjective well-being shows that researchers have documented support for the key factors and measurement methods of well-being in multiple disciplines and at multiple levels, which can be attributed to a group of factors with happiness as the dependent variable, work factors, interpersonal Relationship factors, demographic factors, emotional factors, and economic factors are functions of the main independent variables [2]. The sense of acquisition has a predictive effect on the sense of happiness. This "sense of acquisition" can be transformed into a sense of happiness to a certain extent [3]. In this transformation process, some demographic factors are generally rarely studied as adjusting factors. Gender differences will significantly affect the acquisition of subjective well-being [4]. Since subjective socioeconomic status and comprehension of social support are important components of the sense of gain, this article will focus on the relationship between the two and subjective well-being. Related research has found that under the current social background, work as a basic activity for individuals to survive has the functions of harvesting material resources, realizing self-positioning, and enhancing self-worth. It determines the individual's cognition, emotion, and choice of career. It is an important factor affecting happiness [5]. Therefore, depending on the gender, the mechanism of acquisition on subjective well-being may be different [6]. Through in-depth discussion of the moderating effect of gender differences, it will reveal the internal mechanism of the new generation of migrant workers' sense of gain through professional values to influence subjective well-being from a theoretical level.

This article is based on the individual survey data of the "China Labor Force Dynamics Survey" conducted by the Social Science Survey Center of Sun Yat-Sen University in 2016 (CLDS2016), and conducts related research from the following two aspects: First, pay attention to the impact on the sense of acquisition on the well-being of the new generation of migrant workers. Second, analyze whether professional values play an intermediary role in the influence process, whether there are gender differences in the impact results, and make relevant recommendations based on the research results.

2. Research Hypothesis and Analysis Framework

2.1. Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: The subjective socio-economic status of the new generation of migrant workers has a positive impact on subjective well-being.

Hypothesis 2: The perception of social support of the new generation of migrant workers has a positive impact on subjective well-being.

Hypothesis 3: The sense of acquisition can affect the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers through the intermediary effect of professional values.

Hypothesis 4: Professional values have a positive effect on the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers.

Hypothesis 5: Comprehend that gender plays a moderating role in the influence of social support on professional values.

2.2. Analysis Framework

This study investigates the impact of the new generation of migrant workers' sense of acquisition on subjective well-being by constructing a structural equation model and making comparisons by gender. First, take the subjective socioeconomic status and comprehension of social support as

independent variables, subjective well-being as dependent variables, occupational values as mediating variables, and gender as a moderating variable for confirmatory factor analysis and correlation regression, etc., to construct a structural equation model. Draw conclusions and make relevant suggestions, see the theoretical framework (Figure 1).

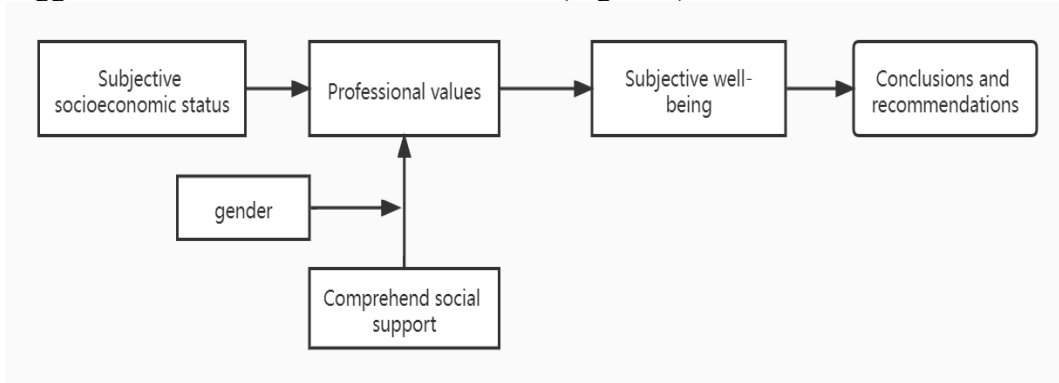


Figure 1: Theoretical framework

3. Research and Design

3.1. Data Sources

The data used in this article comes from the individual survey data (CLDS2016) of the "China Labor Force Dynamics Survey" conducted by the Social Science Survey Center of Sun Yat-Sen University in 2016, and 21,086 questionnaires for individual labor force populations aged 15-64. The survey covers 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country (except Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and Hainan), using a multi-stage, multi-level, and probability sampling method proportional to the size of the labor force, because the research object of this article is the new generation of migrant workers. Therefore, the selected sample is set as the labor force of 16-36 years old who has registered in the rural areas and entered the city for non-agricultural production for 6 months or more. Excluding invalid questionnaires and missing key variable data, 10243 groups of valid samples are obtained.

3.2. Variable Design

The main variables involved in this research include subjective socioeconomic status, perceived social support, professional values, and subjective well-being. This study uses the likert5 rating method. The higher the score, the more positive the answer. 1=Completely disagree, 5=Completely agree. The measurement question type of each variable is shown in Table 1. This paper uses the most commonly used ALpha coefficient to measure the reliability of the questionnaires involved in the research.

Table 1: Variable measurement items

Variable	Item	Cronbach's α
Subjective socioeconomic status (SSS)	J1: Do you think your current social standard of living is better than that of your relatives?	0.816
	J2: Do you think your current social living standard is better than that of your old classmates (with the same education level as you)?	
	J3: Do you think your current social living	

	standard is better than that of your neighbors? J4: Do you think your current social living standard is better than that of other residents in the district (or county) of your city?	
Comprehend social support (CSS)	C1: What is your level of trust in your family? C2: What is the level of trust between you and your relatives and friends? C3: Do you and your neighborhood (village) neighbors, neighborhoods, and other residents help each other? C4: Do you trust the neighbors, neighborhoods, and other residents of this community (village)? C5: What is the level of familiarity between you and the neighborhood, neighborhood, and other residents of this community (village)?	0.839
Professional values (PV)	P1: Make a living P2: Make yourself feel at ease P3: Any more people P4: Get respect P5: Interest P6: Give full play to your abilities	0.785
Subjective well-being (SWB)	S1: Generally speaking, do you think your life is happy? S2: Generally speaking, are you satisfied with your current financial situation? S3: Generally speaking, are you satisfied with your current life?	0.821

Note: SSS means subjective socioeconomic status, CSS means comprehension of social support, PV means professional values, and SWB means subjective well-being. Same below

4. Empirical Research

4.1. Data Analysis

1) Model building

The structural equation model describes the relationship between the latent variables. From Table 1, the Alpha coefficients of the scale are all above 0.78, which proves that the measurement of the questionnaire variables is more scientific and reliable, and the reliability is good. Therefore, this paper builds a model of the influencing factors of subjective well-being based on the five hypotheses and variable measurement tables proposed, as shown in Figure 2.

The following regression equation can be used to express causality:

$$SSS = \alpha_1 J_1 + \alpha_2 J_2 + \alpha_3 J_3 + \alpha_4 J_4 + \xi_1 \quad (1)$$

$$CSS = \beta_1 C_1 + \beta_2 C_2 + \beta_3 C_3 + \beta_4 C_4 + \xi_2 \quad (2)$$

$$PV = \gamma_1 P_1 + \gamma_2 P_2 + \gamma_3 P_3 + \gamma_4 P_4 + \gamma_5 P_5 + \gamma_6 P_6 + \xi_3 \quad (3)$$

$$SWB = \lambda_1 S_1 + \lambda_2 S_2 + \lambda_3 S_3 + \xi_4 \quad (4)$$

Explain the parameters in the formula: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ are the degree of influence of J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4

on the latent variable SSS, β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , and β_4 are C1, C2, C3, C4 on the latent variable CSS. The degree of influence produced, γ_1 , γ_2 , γ_3 , γ_4 , γ_5 , γ_6 are the degree of influence of P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 on the latent variable PV, and the pairs of λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 , and λ_4 are S1, S2, S3, S4, the degree of influence produced by the latent variable SWB. ξ_1 , ξ_2 , ξ_3 , and ξ_4 are the residual terms of the four equations.

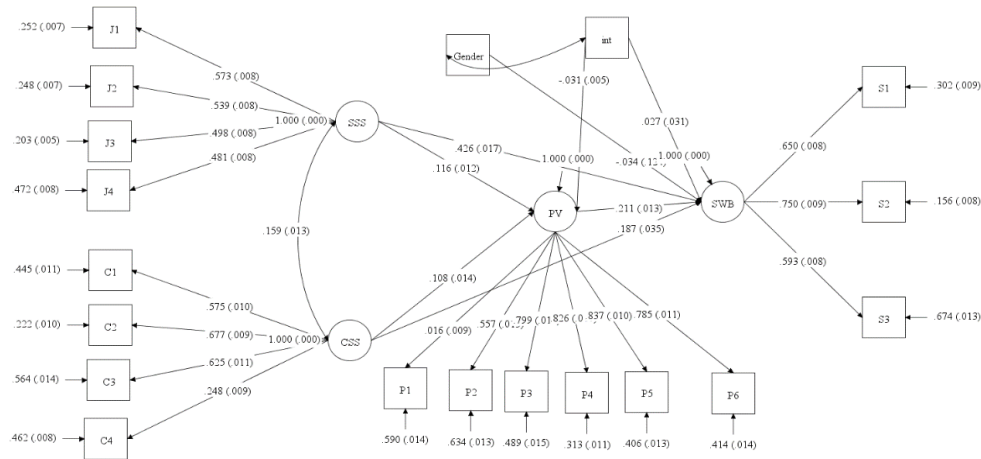


Figure 2: Structural model diagram of subjective well-being

2) Confirmatory factor analysis

Table 2: Confirmatory factor analysis results

Model	X ²	df	x ² /df	CFI	TLI	SRMR
Five-factor model(SSS,CSS,PV,Gender,SWB)	818.740	340	2.408	0.908	0.897	0.055
Four-factor model(SSS+CSS,PV,Gender,SWB)	1061.567	344	3.086	0.862	0.848	0.061
Three-factor mode(SSS+CSS+PV,Gender,SWB)	1259.991	347	3.631	0.824	0.808	0.081
Two-factor model(SSS+CSS+PV+ Gender,SWB)	1794.417	349	5.142	0.721	0.698	0.098
Single factor mode(SSS+CSS+PV+ Gender +SWB)	2193.002	350	6.837	0.606	0.575	0.119

To test the degree of discrimination among the five variables of subjective socioeconomic status, perceived social support, sense of acquisition, gender, and subjective well-being, this study used MPLUS7.4 software to perform a confirmatory factor analysis of the above variables. The running results are shown in Table 2, and comparing the fitting indexes of other models, the five-factor model (SSS, CSS, PV, Gender, SWB) has the best fitting index ($\chi^2=768.06$, $\chi^2/df=2.386$, CFI=0.926, TLI=0.916, SRMR=0.050), the discriminating validity between the variables is better. Subsequent analysis will be based on the five-factor model combined with the proposed theoretical model.

3) Correlation analysis

The average value, the variance of each key variable in this study, and the correlation coefficient between variables are shown in Table 3 below. It can be seen from the table that subjective socioeconomic status and subjective well-being are significantly positively correlated ($r=0.397$), and it is understood that there is a significant positive correlation between social support and the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrants workers ($p=0.223$). These results are preliminary, which support the relevant hypotheses of this study and provide necessary prerequisites for subsequent analysis.

Table 3: Mean value, variance and correlation coefficient of main variables

variable	Mean	variance	1	2	3	4	5
1. Subjective socioeconomic status	2.60	0.34	1				
2. Comprehend social support	3.90	0.39	0.138***	1			
3. Gender	1.51	0.25	0.002	-0.080***	1		
4. Professional values	3.61	0.50	0.088***	0.106***	-0.061***	1	
5. Subjective well-being	3.50	0.71	0.397***	0.224***	-0.001	0.226***	1

Note: *** means $p < 0.001$, ** means $p < 0.01$, * means $p < 0.05$ (the same in the table below), and the values on the diagonal line are the reliability coefficients of each scale.

4) Common method deviation test

To avoid the occurrence of common method bias, this study used Harman's single factor method to construct a single-factor model and a five-factor model in the data analysis process to test whether the data is affected by the same source variance. The results in Table 2 prove that the five-factor model in this paper has the best fit. It can be seen that the simulation degree of the five factors is significantly better than the single factor, which proves that there is no serious common method deviation in this paper.

4.2. Hypothesis Test

1) Regression analysis between subjective socioeconomic status, comprehension of social support, professional values, and subjective well-being

The multi-level regression method was used to analyze the relationship between the four variables of subjective socioeconomic status, perceived social support, professional values, and subjective well-being. The results are shown in Table 4. The results show that the subjective socioeconomic status positively affects the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers ($\beta = 0.397$), and the understanding of social support also has a positive predictive effect on the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers ($\beta = 0.224$), which proves hypothesis 1 and 2. Subjective socioeconomic status and perception of social support have a significant positive impact on professional values ($\beta = 0.088$, $p < 0.001$; $\beta = 0.106$, $p < 0.001$), and professional values positively affect subjective well-being ($\beta = 0.226$, $p < 0.001$), which proves that hypothesis 4 in this paper is supported.

Table 4: Regression analysis of variables

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Non-standardized coefficient		Standard coefficient	T	Adjusted R side
		B	Standard error			
Subjective socioeconomic status	subjective well-being	0.569	0.013	0.397***	43.823	0.158
Comprehend social support	subjective well-being	0.303	0.013	0.224***	23.206	0.050
Professional values	subjective well-being	0.270	0.011	0.226***	23.482	0.051
Subjective socioeconomic status	Professional values	0.105	0.012	0.088***	8.896	0.008
Comprehend social support	Professional values	0.120	0.011	0.106***	10.744	0.011

2) Analysis of the mediating effect of occupational values and gender

This study uses the mixed model-based testing program proposed by Ye Baojuan and uses mplus7.4 to process the data to verify the hypothesis of this article. First, test the direct effects and indirect (mediation) effects between variables. It can be seen from Table 5 that the subjective socioeconomic status and perceived social support have a significant positive effect on the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers ($\beta=0.426$; $\beta=0.187$), indicating that the sense of acquisition will positively affect the subjective perception of the new generation of migrant workers. Well-being, hypotheses 1 and 2 have been verified. After that, occupational values were incorporated into the equation, subjective socioeconomic status ($\beta=0.116$) and perceived social support ($\beta=0.108$) both had a significant positive impact on occupational values. Similarly, taking subjective well-being as the dependent variable, professional values ($\beta=0.221$) significantly positively affect the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers. Hypothesis 4 has been verified.

Table 5: The mediation effect test of professional values

		Mediating variable Professional values		Outcome variable Subjective well-being	
		β	SE	β	SE
Predictor variable	Subjective socioeconomic status	0.116***	0.012	0.426***	0.017
	Comprehend social support	0.108***	0.014	0.187***	0.035
	Professional values			0.211***	0.013
Moderator	Gender	-0.153	0.111	-0.016	0.895
Control variable	Education	0.062***	0.007	0.033***	0.008
	age	-0.005**	0.001	-0.001	0.001
	marital status	0.029	0.036	0.058	0.041
		Effect size	SE	Confidence interval	
	Bootstrap mediation effect	0.129	0.011	[0.109,0.152]	

1000 sampling results using Bootstrap based on the original sample show that professional values are between subjective socioeconomic status, comprehension of social support, and subjective well-being (mediating effect value is 0.129, SE=0.011, 95% confidence interval is 0.109~0.152) Both played a part in the intermediary role and supported Hypothesis 3.

Secondly, it examines the moderating effect of gender. Using the PROCESS plug-in of SPSS will comprehend the relationship between social support, gender, professional values, and subjective well-being. The results shown in Table 6 show that gender is comprehending social support and mediating variables (professional values) the moderating effect is more significant, and the interaction term of gender and comprehension of social support also has a significant role in predicting occupational values. Gender is further divided into male and female groups, and the regression equation is calculated respectively, and the adjustment effect is drawn in Figure 3. The effect of gender adjustment can be further visually observed. It can be seen from the graph that compared with men, comprehension of social support has a greater positive impact on women's professional values. Therefore, Hypothesis 5 is verified.

Finally, the mediation effect of the adjustment is tested. The results in Table 7 show that when different genders are put into the model when the gender is found to be male, the indirect effect value is 0.133, and the 95% confidence interval is [0.108, 0.150], excluding 0, the mediating effect is significant. When the gender is female, the indirect effect value is 0.136, the confidence interval is [0.111, 0.153], excluding 0, the mediating effect is significant. And the difference between the two is significant, the indirect effect difference is 0.003, and the confidence interval is [0.002, 0.005], excluding 0. The above results show that with the change of gender, the mediating effect of

comprehension of social support on subjective well-being through professional values increases significantly, that is, gender significantly regulates the size of the mediating effect.

Table 6: Analysis of the moderating effect of gender in comprehending social support and professional values

variable	Professional values		Subjective well-being	
	step1	step2	step1	step2
age	-0.0014	-0.0017	-0.0026	-0.0022
Education	0.0420	0.0380	0.0413	0.0448
marital status	0.0503	0.0576	0.0781	0.0639
Professional values			0.2327***	0.2341***
Comprehend social support	0.1288***	0.1819***	0.2874***	0.3815***
Gender		0.0870***		0.2961***
Comprehend social support X gender		-0.0372		-0.0593
R2	0.1425	0.1538	0.3169	0.3198
Adjusted R2	0.0218	0.0236	0.1004	0.1023

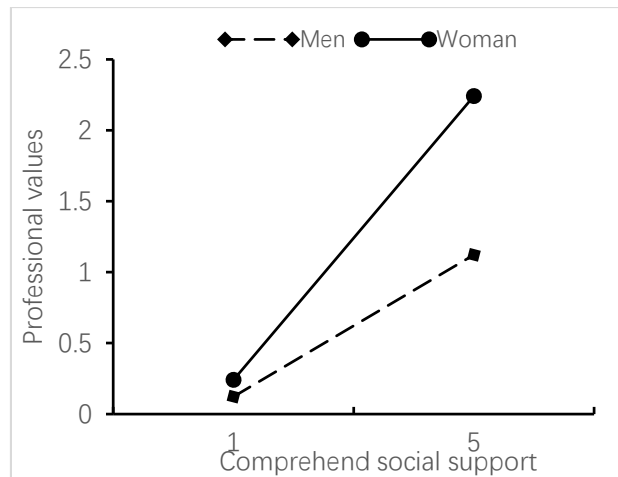


Figure 3: The moderating effect of gender in social perception, social support, and professional values

Table 7: Intermediary effects of different genders in comprehending social support

	Independent variable → intermediary (adjusting) variable → outcome variable			
	estimate	SE	P	Confidence interval
Moderator	0.250	0.000	1.000	
male	0.133	0.011	0.000	[0.108,0.150]
female	0.136	0.011	0.000	[0.111,0.153]

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1. The Relationship between Sense of Gain and the New Generation of Migrant Workers

Based on the theory of social comparison and social support, this study constructed a model of the influence mechanism of sense of acquisition on subjective well-being with occupational values as the mediating variable and gender as the moderating variable and positioned the research object on the new generation of migrant workers. The empirical research results show that: from the

perspective of sense of acquisition, subjective socioeconomic status and comprehension of social support have a positive impact on the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers, which is similar to previous related research results. The subjective socioeconomic status is more able to reflect the economic and social status of the group than the content covered by the objective socioeconomic status. This is consistent with the concept expressed by the social comparison theory. In social life, when a single individual is compared with others, the selected objects are basically in the same class. Bottom-up comparison will produce relative deprivation, thus affecting the happiness of the new generation of migrant workers. According to the social support theory, we know that the social network perceived by the individual is greater. Stronger, the better able to deal with various challenges brought about by the environment. Spiritual support is an important aspect of social support. When social support is less, the new generation of migrant workers becomes negative in their evaluation of themselves. Which hurts its subjective well-being? The results of this research suggest that society should give the new generation of migrant workers the correct value guidance and construct a social support network that conforms to the migrant worker group, such as improving the policy system for migrant workers' citizenship, building migrant workers' ability training mechanisms, etc. Correct value guidance will enhance the fair guarantee for the new generation of migrant workers and promote the social integration of this group, thereby enhancing the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers.

5.2. The Mediating Role of Professional Values

Mediation analysis shows that professional values are the mediating variable between the sense of gain and the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers, and that sense of gain influences subjective well-being through professional values. This result extends the mediating role of professional values in subjective socioeconomic status, comprehension of social support, and subjective well-being to the field of subjective social status, and provides new ideas for future exploration of the new generation of migrant workers' subjective social status and comprehension of the relationship between social support and their well-being. High subjective social status and social understanding. Social support is not only feedback of objective resources for the new generation of migrant workers, but also an important reflection of their internal resources. It provides support for the development of the value-oriented development of the professional values of the new generation of migrant workers and improves One's sense of value needs, thereby producing a sense of satisfaction and happiness. On the contrary, when the new generation of migrant workers has a negative perception of their sense of acquisition, they cannot promote the development of their professional values. According to the hierarchy of needs theory, individuals will focus on scarce resources when resources are scarce, and the material basis does not match their values. This will lead to a decrease in subjective well-being, which also confirms that professional values play a key role in the development of individual behavior. This reminds us that sense of gain and professional values are very important to the subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers. Focusing on improving the sense of gain of the new generation of migrant workers and conducting correct professional value guidance can effectively improve the sense of happiness.

5.3. Gender's Moderating Effect

This study found that the new generation of migrant workers' perception of the impact of social support on professional values will be adjusted by gender. In contrast, the amount of social support women receive has a greater impact on professional values. It can be seen from the concept of gender roles that society's requirements for men and women are different from the division of labor.

Women are seen as roles in society that are more likely to seek social help from others. Women's ability to recognize themselves through contact with others will produce professional values. Influence, and then affect the formation of subjective well-being. Therefore, based on the understanding of the gender differences in the professional values of the new generation of migrant workers from social support, the society must provide equal gender education to the residents in the society, pay attention to the physical and mental changes of the new generation of migrant workers in time, and strengthen the guidance of women, especially for those with For women who are dependent on nature, it is undoubtedly very important to develop independent traits.

This article constructs a moderated mediation model to explore the influence of independent variables (subjective socioeconomic status, perceived social support) on dependent variables (subjective well-being of the new generation of migrant workers) and its mechanism of action, to improve and improve the group in the future His subjective well-being provides a valuable reference.

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