

Impact of Educational Attainment of Migrant Workers on Their Happiness Index: A Study from a Hum Capital Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Happiness is the ultimate goal of human life. With the improvement of people's living environment and the continuous improvement of life quality, people are increasingly fond of using the "happiness index" to measure the development of things and personal living conditions. The 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, promulgated by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee of the Party, identifies the "three rural" issues—agriculture, rural areas, and farmers—as central concerns requiring attention in the new era. This research examines the educational status of migrant workers in Dongying City through a survey questionnaire covering personal, familial, and societal factors, targeting various urban employment categories. With an unlimited population, a sample size of at least 400 was determined. Data analysis includes descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, standard deviations) and inferential statistics (one-sample t-tests, independent samples t-tests, ANOVA, and multiple linear regression). The study found that younger, married, and higher-income migrant workers report higher happiness levels and a positive work environment enhances happiness. Educational attainment positively correlates with the happiness index; each unit increase in education raises the happiness index by 0.155 units. Higher education has a significant positive impact, with each unit increasing the happiness index by 0.193 units. Enhancing higher education opportunities for migrant workers can effectively improve their overall happiness.

Keywords: *Educational Attainment, Migrant Workers, Happiness Index*

INTRODUCTION

Happiness is the goal of human life. With the improvement of people's living environment and the continuous improvement of life quality, people are increasingly fond of using the "happiness index" to measure the development of things and personal living conditions (Benuyenah & Pandya, 2020). General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee that no matter when and where they are, Communists should always stick to their original aspiration and mission, devote themselves to improving the living conditions of the people, and commit their collective efforts towards the revitalization of the Chinese energy. In the new era of socialism, it has become a key goal of social and economic development to allow people to obtain more happiness and improve their happiness index (Source: Xinhua News Agency, January 2022).

The "Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" promulgated by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee of the Party pointed out that under the background of the new era, The "three rural" issues continue to be central concerns requiring attention in my country's economic landscape. Comprehensive implementation of the rural revitalization development strategy provides a clear direction for the smooth development of the "three rural" work (Jiang & Wang, 2022).

The 14th Five-Year Plan period is critical for building a modern socialist country in an all-round way. Effectively solving the "three rural" issues is related to the national economy and people's livelihood. As a prefecture-level city in Shandong Province, Dongying City is the location

of Shengli Oilfield. As China's second-largest oil industry base and a crucial node in the country's Bohai Rim region, it plays a significant role. With the rapid development of China's overall economy, Dongying City has also obtained good development opportunities by virtue of its special geographical location advantages. With the continuous acceleration of urbanization, more and more migrant workers are pouring into cities to seek new job opportunities and higher economic income, which is essential in accelerating urbanization (Yun & Huan, 2014).

The provided data on urban and rural resident populations and the urbanization rate reveals significant demographic changes in the city over the past few years. The urban resident population has consistently increased, rising from 83.137 million in 2018 to 92.071 million in 2022, indicating the city's development and growing attractiveness. In contrast, the rural resident population decreased from 56.401 million to 49.104 million during the same period, highlighting an imbalanced distribution between urban and rural areas. The continuous increase in the urbanization rate, from 59.58% in 2018 to 65.22% in 2022, signifies significant progress in the urbanization process in the city. These data provide a background for further investigation into the increase in migrant workers. However, a more in-depth understanding of the specific impact of migration on urban development requires additional detailed data and analysis (Leichtle et al., 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cui Yuping (2018) believes that migrant workers with higher education and professional skills training have a higher life happiness index. On the premise that there is no significant difference in other conditions, the higher the level of education of migrant workers, the higher the benefits of education and training. Zhang Jinhua (2018) believes that using the method of empirical analysis, he has carried out a detailed analysis of the impact of Education Attainment on the living income of migrant workers. It can be concluded that the higher the level of education of migrant workers, the higher the living income they can get (Knight et al., 2011).

Li Qiubo (Huang et al., 2017) believes that compared with migrant workers with a lower Education Attainment, migrant workers with a relatively high Education Attainment have a more vital willingness to receive professional skills training and a more comprehensive and specific understanding of the training content. Furthermore, the effect of flexible use is more ideal, and the income level of migrant workers is also higher. Zhao Mingfei (Zhao & Tang, 2022) believes that the higher the Education Attainment of migrant workers, the higher the living income of migrant workers and the higher the quality of employment. In this case, in order to ensure the full use of farmers' education funds, we should formulate an employment training plan that is suitable for the occupation of migrant workers according to the actual situation of migrant workers to effectively promote the improvement of the quality and level of employment of migrant workers.

The life happiness index of migrant workers will be affected by various factors such as religious belief, job position, whether they are married, party member status, whether they have children, employment stability, fixed assets owned, market positioning, and social positioning (Campante & Yanagizawa-Drott, 2015). Setting up a rural pension insurance system is the primary practical step to increase the life happiness index of migrant workers (Cheng et al., 2018; Yuan et al., 2022). For residents of the same age group, the migrant workers who have participated in the rural endowment insurance have higher life happiness, and those who have not participated in the insurance have a lower life happiness index.

With the increasing content of rural endowment insurance, the life index of migrant workers who have participated in insurance is higher. Yi Chengdong (2020) pointed out that housing expenditure is an integral part of current residents' expenditure, which has an essential impact on the life happiness index of migrant workers. Through the analysis of the internal relationship between residents' life happiness and housing expenditure, it is concluded that the life happiness index of residents who own multiple properties is relatively high, and the life happiness index of residents who rent houses is relatively low. Liu (H. Liu et al., 2020) believes that a high

level of environmental governance and economic development will impact the happiness index of residents' lives. However, environmental governance has excellent differences in improving residents' happiness due to the influence of various factors such as geographical location, urban-rural gap, and residents' income. Environmental governance plays an essential role in improving the life happiness index of urban residents. However, it has little significance in improving the life happiness index of residents in rural areas.

Luo Chuliang (2006) proposed that based on summarizing the living income and other data of urban residents in China when income variables are controlled, the Education Attainment of migrant workers and the happiness index develop in the opposite direction. That is, there is a negative correlation between the two. Relationship. When the income variable is out of control, the Education Attainment of migrant workers will also impact the improvement of the happiness index. That is, there is a positive correlation between the two. Liu Wenmin (2012) proposed that when collecting relevant data reflecting the current quality of life of urban residents in China, by constructing an empirical analysis model, it can be concluded that there is a positive correlation between the Education Attainment of migrant workers and the happiness index.

When controlling income and other variables, there is a negative correlation between the Education Attainment of migrant workers and the happiness index. Jin Jiang (2013) proposed that by summarizing the relevant data of urban households in Wuhan, it can be concluded that the Education Attainment of migrant workers has a direct impact on the happiness index and the relationship between the income level of migrant workers, physical health and other factors and the happiness index of migrant workers All have a positive impact. Huang Jiawen (2015) proposed that through the empirical analysis of the collected and collated data, it can be concluded that there is a relatively apparent positive relationship between the Education Attainment of migrant workers and the happiness index.

When the variable of residents' income is controlled, the positive effect of the Education Attainment of migrant workers on the happiness index will gradually weaken. Liu Meixiu (2017) proposed that through an empirical analysis of the data from the Chinese social survey, it can be concluded that the Education Attainment of migrant workers in China is relatively low. If the Education Attainment of migrant workers is improved on this basis, the happiness index of migrant workers will also increase accordingly. However, when the Education Attainment of migrant workers reaches a certain standard, even if the Education Attainment of migrant workers still increases, the life happiness index of migrant workers will decrease accordingly.

METHODS

This research focuses on the educational status of migrant workers in Dongying City, utilizing a survey questionnaire that covers a wide range of personal, familial, and societal factors, targeting different employment categories in urban areas. Given the unlimited population, the sample size is determined to be at least 400 based on Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formula. Data analysis in this study primarily falls into two categories facilitated by advanced statistical software: descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics presented in this chapter include absolute frequencies, percentage frequencies, basic means, and standard deviations. Regarding inferential statistics, the study employs hypothesis-testing statistical methods, including the one-sample t-test, independent samples t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and multiple linear regression analysis.

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

4.1.1 Demographic Factors

TABLE 1 The Frequency and Percent Frequency Classified by Demographic Factor

1. Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	276	69
Female	124	31
Total	400	100
2. Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	116	29
Married	150	37.5
Divorce	134	33.5
3. Age	Frequency	Percent
20 years old or below	61	15.25
21-30 years old	60	15
31-40 years old	110	27.5
41-50 years old	115	28.75
more than 50 years old	54	13.5
Total	400	100
4. Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
Below 3000 yuan	4	1
3,000 but less than 5,000 yuan	40	10
5,000 but less than 10,000 yuan	101	25.25
10,000 but less than 15,000 yuan	229	57.25
15,000 yuan and more	26	6.5
Total	400	100
5. Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Administrative Institutions	5	1.25
State-owned enterprises	55	13.75
Foreign-funded enterprise	91	22.75
Private Enterprises	190	47.5
Others	59	14.75
Total	400	100

Table 1 presents the frequency and percent frequency distribution of the demographic factors of the migrant workers in Dongying City who participated in the study. Gender: The table shows a significant gender disparity among the participants, with males (276) comprising 69% of the sample and females (124) comprising 31%. This suggests that there may be a higher proportion of male migrant workers in the urban areas of Dongying City engaged in the employment categories surveyed. Marital Status: The distribution of marital status amongst participants is relatively varied, with the largest group being married individuals (150, 37.5%), followed closely by those who are divorced (134, 33.5%), and single individuals represent 29% (116). This indicates that most migrant workers surveyed have been in a marital relationship. Age: The age distribution spans from young adults to those over 50, with the bulk falling between 31 and 50 (225, 56.25%). This suggests that the workforce is primarily middle-aged, which could correlate with higher experience or stability in their occupational roles. Monthly Income: Income levels show that the largest group of participants earns between 10,000 and 15,000 yuan per month (229, 57.25%), indicating a relatively high earning bracket for most workers in the sample. Only a tiny fraction earns below 3000 yuan (4 1%), which suggests that migrant workers in this urban area may be experiencing better employment conditions or have access to more lucrative job opportunities. Occupation: The occupational distribution

illustrates that nearly half of the respondents (190, 47.5%) are employed in private enterprises, which may reflect the economic structure of Dongying City, where private enterprises provide substantial employment opportunities. Meanwhile, a minor segment works in administrative institutions (5, 1.25%), indicating limited public sector employment among the participants.

4.1.2 Education Attainment

TABLE 2: The Descriptive Statistics of Education Attainment

	Name	Option	Fre	Pe
			quency	rcent
Basic Education Attainment	6. Have you completed compulsory education (elementary and junior high school)?	Yes	257	64.25
		No	143	35.75
	7. What was your usual range of grades during your primary education?	Excellent	116	29
		Average	140	35
		Below Average	144	36
		Reading comprehension skills	45	11.25
	8. What practical benefits do you think primary education has brought to your current life and work?	Basic mathematical skills	61	15.25
		Writing and communication skills	125	31.25
		No noticeable help	169	42.25
	9. If given the opportunity, would you be willing to attend adult education classes to improve your basic education level?	Yes	251	62.75
		No	149	37.25
	10. Have you received education beyond high school?	Yes	254	63.5
		No	146	36.5
Higher Education Attainment	11. If you have higher education experience, what is the highest level of education you have completed?	High school	42	10.5
		Technical school	54	13.5
		Junior college	112	28
		Undergraduate	140	35
		Graduate	52	13
		A significant impact	114	28.5
	12. How much do you think higher education has improved your job skills and quality of life?	Some impact	147	36.75
		Little impact	91	22.75
		No impact	48	12
	13. For future educational opportunities, which form of learning would you prefer?	Evening classes/adult education	82	20.5
		Online courses/distance education	118	29.5
		Full-time studies	200	50

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics on the Education Attainment of the migrant workers participating in the survey: The data reflect a population of migrant workers who recognize the value of education, with a substantial number having completed compulsory education and

even higher education. There is interest in furthering education through adult classes and a clear preference for full-time studies for future educational opportunities. Despite recognizing the benefits of education, a noteworthy segment of the population perceives little to no practical help from their educational background, highlighting potential gaps between educational content and real-world applicability for these workers.

4.1.3 Happiness index

TABLE 3 The Descriptive Statistics of the Happiness Index

Items	Str ength Disagree	Dis agree	Ne utral	Ag ree	Str ongly Agree	M ean	S D	R ANK
Personal Well-Being	14	49	11	18	37	3	0	1
	3.	12	1	9	9.	.47	.944	1
	50%	.25%	.75%	.25%	25%			
How satisfied are you with your current personal achievements?	5	4	1	4	1			
	0	9	02	7	52			
	1	1	2	1	3	.51	.418	2
	2.50%	2.25%	5.50%	1.75%	8.00%			
How satisfied are you with your physical health?	5	5	9	1	4			
	3	8	2	52	5			
	1	1	2	3	1	.2	.213	5
	3.25%	4.50%	3.00%	8.00%	1.25%			
How satisfied are you with your emotional state?	2	6	1	1	5			
	1	6	37	23	3			
	5	1	3	3	1	.3	.06	4
	.25%	6.50%	4.25%	0.75%	3.25%			
How satisfied are you with your spiritual life(e.g., faith, inner peace)?	2	6	1	1	4			
	3	1	26	50	0			
	5	1	3	3	1	.31	.032	3
	.75%	5.25%	1.50%	7.50%	0.00%			
How satisfied are you with your level of personal freedom and self-expression?	3	1	6	7	2			
	5	6	6	8	05			
	8	4	1	1	5	.01	.276	1
	.75%	.00%	6.50%	9.50%	1.25%			
Interpersonal Relations Satisfaction	21	55	13	18	13	3	0	3
	5.	13	1	0	3.	.27	.925	3
	25%	.75%	.75%	.00%	25%			
How satisfied are you with your relationship with your family?	2	3	7	2	3			
	5	8	3	32	2			
	6	9	1	5	8	.52	.988	1
	.25%	.50%	8.25%	8.00%	.00%			
How satisfied are you with your interactions with friends?	6	5	8	1	5			
	8	1	5	44	2			
	1	1	2	3	1	.15	.292	5
	7.00%	2.75%	1.25%	6.00%	3.00%			

How satisfied are you with your adaptability in social situations?	2	7	1	9	5				
	8	1	49	9	3				
	7	1	3	2	1	.2		.095	4
	.00%	7.75%	7.25%	4.75%	3.25%				
How satisfied are you with your romantic life (relationship with your partner)?	3	5	1	1	2				
	5	5	08	74	8				
	8	1	2	4	7	.26		.066	3
	.75%	3.75%	7.00%	3.50%	.00%				
How satisfied are you with your ability to give and receive social support?	6	5	7	7	1				
	0	3	3	9	35				
	1	1	1	1	3	.44		.446	2
	5.00%	3.25%	8.25%	9.75%	3.75%				
Socio-Economic Status Satisfaction	13	59	13	17	13	3	0	2	
	3.	14	8	7	3.	.3	.875	0	2
	25%	.75%	.50%	.25%	25%				
How satisfied are you with your current job situation?	2	5	1	1	7				
	3	0	03	45	9				
	5	1	2	3	1	.52		.115	1
	.75%	2.50%	5.75%	6.25%	9.75%				
How satisfied are you with your financial situation?	2	5	1	1	6				
	4	6	44	13	3				
	6	1	3	2	1	.34		.087	2
	.00%	4.00%	6.00%	8.25%	5.75%				
How satisfied are you with your living conditions?	5	8	8	1	2				
	6	3	4	51	6				
	1	2	2	3	6	.02		.187	5
	4.00%	0.75%	1.00%	7.75%	.50%				
How satisfied are you with the sense of safety and belonging in your community?	2	6	1	1	1				
	1	3	36	61	9				
	5	1	3	4	4	.24		.952	4
	.25%	5.75%	4.00%	0.25%	.75%				
How satisfied are you with your status in society?	7	6	8	4	1				
	2	8	1	7	32				
	1	1	2	1	3	.25		.507	3
	8.00%	7.00%	0.25%	1.75%	3.00%				

Based on Table 3, These insights from the Happiness Index suggest that while certain aspects of life such as personal autonomy, family, and work are sources of great satisfaction, other areas like socialization outside the family, living standards, and health are not as fulfilling. This highlights the complexity of happiness as a multifaceted construct and suggests areas where individuals and policymakers might focus their efforts to improve society's overall quality of life and happiness.

4.2 Inferential Statistics

4.2.1 Differences in Demographic Factors Generate Differences in Happiness Index

TABLE 4: The Independent Samples t-test of the Gender Factor

Items	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	p-value
Happiness index	Male	2	3.2	1.0	0.03	0.956
		76	9	66		
	Female	1	3.2	1.0		
		24	1	69		

The Independent Samples t-test conducted to explore the impact of gender on the Happiness Index yielded results that suggest no significant difference between males and females in terms of their reported happiness.

Table 5 Marital Status、Age、 Monthly Income、 Occupation Affects Factors Generate Differences in Happiness Index

Happiness index		Sum of Squares	df	D	Mean Square	F	Significance	S
Marital Status	Between Groups	8.399	2		4.199	3.746	.024	0
	Within Groups	445.039	97	3	1.121			
	Total	453.437	99	3				
Happiness index		Sum of Squares	df	D	Mean Square	F	Significance	S
Age	Between Groups	2.302	4		0.576	.504	.733	0
	Within Groups	451.13	95	3	1.142			
	Total	453.43	99	3				
Happiness index		Sum of Squares	df	D	Mean Square	F	Significance	S
Monthly Income	Between Groups	4.522	4		2.13	2.995	.04	0
	Within Groups	448.916	95	3	2.136			
	Total	453.438	99	3				
Happiness index		Sum of Squares	df	D	Mean Square	F	Significance	S
Occupation	Between Groups	1.711	4		0.428	.374	.827	0
	Within Groups	451.72	95	3	1.144			
	Total	453.43	99	3				

The analysis of the Happiness Index across different demographic factors shows varied results. For Marital Status, the results indicate a significant difference between groups ($F = 3.746$, $p = 0.024$), suggesting that marital status has a meaningful impact on the happiness index. In contrast, the Age factor shows no significant difference between groups ($F = 0.504$, $p = 0.733$), indicating that Age does not significantly influence the happiness index. The analysis of Monthly

Income reveals a significant difference ($F = 2.995$, $p = 0.04$), suggesting that income levels affect happiness to some extent. However, the Occupation factor shows no significant impact on the happiness index ($F = 0.374$, $p = 0.827$), indicating that occupation type does not significantly determine happiness levels.

4.2.2 Education Attainment Influence on Happiness Index

The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis is applied in this study.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$$

Where Y = Happiness index

X_1 = Education Attainment

Table 5: The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of Education Attainment Influence on the Happiness Index

Model	Coefficient ^a		t	P-value
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients Beta		
	B	Std. Error		
Constant	2.87	0.203	14.107	0.000
Education Attainment	0.155	0.078	2	0.046
Dependent Variable: Happiness index				

Table 4.15 from the multiple linear regression analysis shows the impact of Education Attainment on the happiness index. The regression equation for predicting happiness index (Y) based on Education Attainment (X_1) is given by $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$. The constant (β_0) value is 2.87 with a standard error of 0.203, which, when subjected to a t-test, yields a t-value of 14.107 and a statistically significant p-value of 0.000, indicating that the intercept is significantly different from zero. The coefficient for Education Attainment (β_1) is 0.155 with a standard error of 0.078 and a standardized coefficient Beta of 0.1. The t-value for Education Attainment is 2, and the associated p-value is 0.046, less than the conventional alpha level of 0.05. This suggests that Education Attainment has a statistically significant positive impact on the happiness index, although the effect size, indicated by the standardized coefficient, is modest. Therefore, as Education Attainment increases, there is a tendency for the happiness index to increase as well, all else being equal.

4.2.3 Basic Education Attainment, Higher Education Attainment Influence on Happiness Index

The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis is applied in this study.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$$

Where Y = Happiness index

X_2 = Basic Education Attainment

X_3 = Higher Education Attainment

Table 5: The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of Basic Education Attainment, Higher Education Attainment Influence on Happiness Index

Model	Coefficient ^a					P -value
	Unstandardized		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t		
	Coefficients					
	B	Std. Error				
Constant	2.644	0.37		7.143	0.000	
Basic Education Attainment	0.026	0.136	0.026	0.143	0.607	
Higher Education Attainment	0.193	0.091	0.106	2.126	0.034	
Dependent Variable: Happiness index						

Dependent Variable: Happiness index

The multiple linear regression analysis of the influence of Basic Education Attainment and Higher Education Attainment on the Happiness Index reveals the following findings. The model shows that Higher Education Attainment has a statistically significant positive impact on the Happiness Index ($\beta = 0.106$, $p = 0.034$), indicating that individuals with higher levels of education tend to report higher levels of happiness. However, Basic Education Attainment does not significantly influence the Happiness Index ($\beta = 0.026$, $p = 0.607$). The model's constant term suggests a baseline happiness level 2.644 ($t = 7.143$, $p < 0.001$). Therefore, while higher education positively correlates with happiness, essential education attainment does not significantly correlate with happiness levels in this analysis.

CONCLUSION

Q1: How do individual attributes of migrant workers affect the happiness index of migrant workers? Individual attributes of migrant workers, such as Age, gender, marital status, income level, and work environment, can significantly influence their happiness index. For instance, younger migrant workers might experience higher happiness levels due to better physical health and fewer responsibilities than older workers. Gender can also play a role, as societal expectations and job opportunities may differ between men and women. Marital status is another important factor; married workers or those with stable family relationships might report higher happiness due to emotional support. Furthermore, income level directly correlates with happiness, as higher earnings can reduce financial stress and improve living conditions. Lastly, a positive work environment that offers job security, reasonable working hours, and respectful treatment can significantly enhance the happiness index of migrant workers.

Q2: What is the impact of Education Attainment on the happiness index of migrant workers? Education Attainment has a notable impact on the happiness index of migrant workers. The overall Education Attainment positively correlates with the happiness index, as evidenced by the regression model indicating that for each unit increase in Education Attainment, the happiness index rises by 0.155 units. Although modest in effect size (standardized coefficient Beta of 0.1), this relationship is statistically significant with a p-value of 0.046. More specifically, while basic education attainment does not significantly influence the happiness index (p-value of 0.607), higher education attainment has a significant positive impact. The regression model reveals that each unit increase in higher Education Attainment results in a 0.193 unit increase in the happiness index, with a p-value of 0.034 and a standardized coefficient Beta of 0.106. This indicates that enhancing higher education opportunities for migrant workers could be an effective strategy to improve their overall happiness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Optimizing Work Environment and Income Levels: The study indicates that the Age, gender, marital status, income level, and work environment of migrant workers are significant

factors affecting their happiness index. To enhance the happiness of migrant workers, governments and enterprises should provide better working conditions, ensure safe and healthy work environments, reasonably arrange working hours, and meet basic needs. Additionally, increasing income levels is crucial. Policymakers and enterprises should offer skills training and career development opportunities to improve the competitiveness and income levels of migrant workers, thereby reducing financial stress and improving living conditions.

Increasing Educational Levels: Educational attainment significantly impacts the happiness index of migrant workers, especially higher education. The study shows that for each unit increase in educational level, the happiness index increases by 0.155 units. Therefore, governments and educational institutions should support migrant workers accessing higher education by providing scholarships, evening classes, and online courses, enabling them to continue learning without leaving their jobs. By improving educational levels, the overall happiness of migrant workers can be significantly enhanced.

Providing Comprehensive Social Support: To effectively improve the happiness index of migrant workers, comprehensive social support is necessary. Governments should strengthen the provision of psychological counseling and community services to help migrant workers adapt to urban life. Emotional support and social interactions can alleviate the stress and loneliness associated with migration, enhancing the sense of social belonging and happiness. Through these comprehensive support measures, the stability and development of migrant workers in urban life can be promoted, thereby improving their overall happiness index.

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