

Research on living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities - Take some universities in Wuhan as an example

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ABSTRACT: The issue of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is very worthy of research. Based on the survey data of some colleges and universities in Wuhan City, this paper carries out research on the living quality of migrant workers in colleges and universities, uses the empirical analysis method to construct a research model, analyzes the current situation of the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, situation of life satisfaction and its influencing factors, and puts forward reference for the influencing factors of life satisfaction for migrant workers, and provides the reference basis for the colleges and universities to further improve the living quality of migrant workers in logistics.

Keywords: logistics in colleges and universities, migrant workers, living quality

1 INTRODUCTION

The issue of migrant workers is always a hot issue widely concerned by the sociologists, which is also the key to realize the strategic goals of fully building a moderately prosperous society. To solve the issue of migrant workers, there is not only a need to solve their work and wages, but also pay attention to the living quality of migrant workers. Only when the living quality of migrant workers has improved, and the migrant workers' satisfaction with the living quality has improved, do they really enter a moderately prosperous society. According to the website data of the National Bureau of Statistics, "the total number of migrant workers in 2016 is 281.71 million, with an increase of 4.24 million over the previous year, and the increase rate of 1.5%."¹ However, the living standard and living quality of the migrant workers are still unable to be guaranteed. They have made a great contribution to urban construction, but they live in the edge of city, and their political, economic, cultural and other legitimate rights and interests are unable to be guaranteed. To focus on and research the issue of

migrant workers and provide effective countermeasures and suggestions for their living quality has a great theoretical and practical significance for realizing the strategic goals of fully building a moderately prosperous society.

In nowadays society, the institutions of higher learning are further promoting the reform of "letting go, administering and serving" in the field of higher education, and enhancing the level of comprehensive education in the institutions of higher learning. The construction and development of colleges and universities also produce a large demand for migrant workers. The school property, construction, sanitation, greening, catering and other posts also have a certain demand for migrant workers.

In university campus, everyone always pays attention to the excellent college students, but less attention to the migrant workers in logistics who have made contribution to the school development. Therefore, it is necessary to research the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, which is related to the guarantee level of the university logistics, and the safety and stability of university campus, but also is of great significance on solving the problems of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities in the life.

The research on the living quality of migrant workers has always been favored by academic researchers.

¹ National Bureau of Statistics. Steady growth of national residents and further improvement of resident consumption in 2016. http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/sjjd/201701/t20170120_1456174.html. January 20, 2017/ February 14, 2017.

Many scholars have researched this issue from different angles. In 2006 and 2007, the National Bureau of Statistics^[1] conducted a special survey on the living quality of migrant workers in the country, and also conducted research on the evaluation of the living quality index of Chinese migrant workers, and believed that the living and working conditions of migrant workers were generally poor. Liu Yulin (2014), Liu Yulin, Liu Ming (2009)^[2], Pan Ju, et al. (2013), Yang Guoqiang, Wang Xingdong, Liang Zhimin, Xiao Fangwen (2014)^[3], Guo Zhiyin (2015), et al. also researched the living quality of migrant workers, and analyzed the status quo of the living quality of migrant workers. Wang Li (2010), Wang Hongying (2013), Lin Lin, et al. (2013), Chang Tao, Xu Ping, Zhang Lijun (2013)^[4], et al. used different methods to analyze the living quality of migrant workers, and researched the influencing factors of living quality of migrant workers.

There are still some relevant theoretical literatures for the research of migrant workers in colleges and universities. For example, Lei Zhifeng (2004)^[5] researched the characteristics of workers not covered by the plan in logistics of colleges and universities. Here, the workers not covered by the plan are mostly the migrant workers; Xu Jiawang (2004), Zhu Chuanyun (2006), Zhou Riqi (2007), et al. researched the problems in the life and management of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities; Wang Xiushan, Wen Jinjun (2005), Wang Yanli (2008), et al. researched the living status of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. However, there are few researches on the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. Zhang Youchang (2006), Yao Huanli (2008)^[6], et al. conducted little research.

With the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities as the research objects, this paper researches the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, and researches the basic status of life, life satisfaction and influencing factors of life satisfaction, so as to have a more comprehensive understanding of the living conditions of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, thus providing suggestions and reference for the managers and researchers to better manage and research the migrant workers in logistics. It has a great theoretical and practical significance for helping the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities better realize a well-off life.

2 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Definition of living quality concept

With the continuous growth of the international economy, people's living standard is also constantly improving, and people pay more and more attention to

living quality, so the researchers pay more and more attention to the research on the living quality. The American scholar – Galbraith first researched the living quality, who first proposed the concept of living quality in 1958, and later Bauer (1964) and Rostow (1971) repeatedly researched the living quality of multinational people. In the country, the research of living quality began in the 1970s, but the large-scale research really began in the late 1980s. In 2007, the Professor, Feng Xiaotian - a sociologist in Nanjing University divided the research of living quality in China for nearly three decades into three stages. The first stage (1980-1990) is the starting stage; the second stage (1991-2000) is the forming stage; the third stage (2001-2007) is the rapid development stage.

For the definition of living quality, the domestic and foreign scholars have different understanding and definition. Li Yining (1986)^[7], Rostow (1971), Feng Litian (1992), et al. understood and defined the living quality from the objective conditions, such as people's living material and spiritual life; Gu Rui (1957), Lin Nan (1989)^[8], Yang Guoqiang (2014), et al. defined the living quality from the subjective feelings, such as people's living comfort and convenience; Jin Ziyong (1987), Lu Shuhua (1992), et al. defined the living quality from the overall quality of people's life.

In this paper, the research of the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is to research the living quality of migrant workers from subjective and objective aspects by reference to the research of Mu Guibin, Shen Xiangying (2013)^[9], Kang Shaoxia (2014), et al. The author believes that the living quality is a comprehensive reflection of the level of people's material and spiritual life, including the merits and demerits of people's material living conditions, as well as comprehensive satisfaction degree in people's real life.

2.2 Data collection

(1) Literature collection: by reference to the literatures related to the living quality of migrant workers, to summarize the relevant research theory and research practice, understand the status quo of the living quality of migrant workers, and design questionnaires, and make preparations for questionnaires.

(2) Questionnaire survey: this paper takes the migrant workers in logistics in 13 colleges and universities in Wuhan as respondents. In this paper, the migrant workers refer to the peasants who are engaged in non-agricultural work in the city, but with rural registered permanent residence. The survey methods are mainly questionnaire survey and random sampling for one-to-one interview, in order to acquire data. The survey is mainly specific to the following content: basic information, personal income and consumption, living conditions, medical health, work security and subjective satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities.

2.3 Research methods

The paper mainly uses SPSS17.0 software to analyze the collected data, and conducts statistical data analysis for the status quo of the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, thus analyzing the status quo of the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities; this paper carries out multiple regression analysis for the influencing factors of satisfaction with the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities and draws research conclusions, and also proposes the corresponding policy suggestions.

2.4 Features of sample structure

In this survey, 220 questionnaires are distributed, and 200 questionnaires are collected. Among them, 188 questionnaires are valid, with the effective recovery rate of 85.5%, which is in line with the relevant requirements of statistical analysis. In this survey, a total of 188 migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are surveyed, of which the male workers account for 51.6%, the married workers account for 76.1%, the average age of migrant workers is 36.3 years old, 50% of migrant workers graduate from junior high school, 46.3% of migrant workers are from outside city in Hubei Province, and working time in colleges and universities is one to three years. The specific features of sample structure are shown in Table 1.

3 STATUS QUO OF LIVING QUALITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

3.1 Income and expenditure conditions of migrant workers

(1) The average monthly income of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is RMB

2,950. According to 2014 *National Peasant Workers Monitoring Survey Report* of the National Bureau of Statistics, per capita monthly income of the migrant workers is RMB 2,864; per capita monthly income of the migrant workers in the central region is RMB 2,761. If the income level represented by such data continues to be effective, considering the household's consumer price index in 2015 and 2016 (101.6 and 102.1 respectively), the monthly income of the migrant workers in 2016 should be respectively RMB 2,970 and RMB 2,864. In this survey, the average of total income of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is RMB 2,950, which is between the average income of the urban migrant workers in the whole nation and the central region. The survey shows that, the monthly income of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is higher than RMB 1,550, which is in line with the minimum wage standard of the full-time worker in Wuhan. The workers with the monthly income of RMB 2,000 to 3,000 account for 58.2%, while the workers with the monthly income of more than RMB 3,000 account for 25.3%.

(2) The average monthly expenditure of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is RMB 1,508, accounting for 51.1% of the average income. The workers with the total monthly expenditure of less than RMB 800 account for 28.0%; the workers with the total monthly expenditure of RMB 800 to 1,500 account for 40.3%; the workers with the total monthly expenditure of RMB 1,500 to 2,000 account for 15.4%; the workers with the total monthly expenditure of more than RMB 2,000 account for 16.3%. Viewing from the composition of expenditure, the average monthly food expenditure of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is RMB 723; the average monthly housing expenditure is RMB 505; the average monthly leisure expenditure is RMB 280; Engel coefficient is 47.9%, which has a larger gap compared to 34.8% - Engel coefficient of China's urban residents in 2015.

Table 1. Features of sample structure

Attributes	Option	Percentage	Frequency	Attributes	Option	Percentage	Frequency
Gender	Male	51.6	97	Marriage and residence	Live with spouse	48.4	91
	Female	48.4	91		Live alone	27.7	52
	25 years old and below	23.4	44		No spouse	23.9	45
Age	26 years old to 35 years old	25.5	48	Education	Primary school and below	12.2	23
	36 years old to 45 years old	27.7	52		Junior high school	50.0	94
	46 years old and above	23.4	44		Senior high school / technical secondary school	30.3	57
Post of duty	All kinds of service staff	34.0	64	Place of origin	Junior college and above	7.5	14
	Construction worker	5.9	11		In Wuhan City	42.6	80
	Production and processing workers	7.4	14		Outside City in Province	46.3	87
Post of duty	Technical worker	4.3	8	Working time in colleges and universities	Outside Hubei Province	11.1	21
	Sanitation worker	17.0	32		One year and below	24.3	46
	Professionals	3.7	7		One to three years	36.5	68
	General staff (clerk)	6.4	12		Three to five years	20.0	38
	Manager	14.4	27		Five years and above	19.2	36
	Others	6.9	13				

3.2 Living conditions of migrant workers

The living environment of the migrant workers in colleges and universities is simple. They mainly live in the residence provided by the unit, accounting for 57.4% of the total respondents. Among them, 35.5% of respondents live in the collective dormitory; only 8.6% of respondents live in the collective work shed; 35.5% of respondents live in the single dormitory, as shown in Figure 1. Many migrant workers rent private houses, accounting for 30.4% of the total respondents, mainly due to a low cost of house near the colleges and universities. Most migrant workers live with their spouses. 12.2% of the respondents choose other options, and mainly live in their own houses. The rural residents near the colleges and universities are an important source of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. Through the survey of per capita living space, more migrant workers live in the space with an area of 10 square meters and below, accounting for 45.4% of the total respondents. Through the survey of the housing environment, the main problem in the house of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is dampness and unpleasant smell.

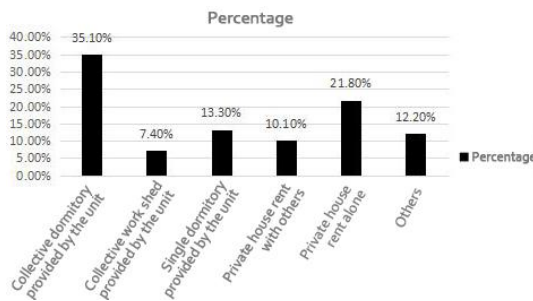


Figure 1. Living style of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities

3.3 Medical and health status of migrant workers

(1) The survey shows that the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities believe that their physical health status is mostly in a good condition. In the assessment of their own physical health, the migrant workers who believe that their physical health status is “good” and “best” respectively account for 55.4% and 12.8%. That is, 73.1% of the respondents believe that their body is in a healthy state, while only 4.1% of the respondents believe that their physical health status is “bad”.

(2) Most of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities will choose to buy drugs in pharmacy. The survey shows that 65.5% of the respondents choose to “buy drugs in pharmacy by themselves”; about 15% of the respondents choose to “see a doctor in the individual clinic” and “see a doctor in the standard hospital”; few respondents choose “not to see

a doctor or take medicine”.

(3) Through the survey of the ways to bear the medical expenses for industrial accidents of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, 56.8% of the respondents believe that the logistics department of the colleges and universities should have a certain proportion of bearing the industrial accidents for the migrant workers; 7.4% of the respondents believe that the unit should not provide reimbursement; 35.8% of the respondents do not know the solution to this issue.

3.4 Spiritual life of migrant workers

(1) The average monthly expenditure in the leisure and entertainment for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is RMB 280. 52.3% of the migrant workers spend less than RMB 100 in the leisure and entertainment, indicating that the spiritual life of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is relatively scarce; 11.1% of the migrant workers spend RMB 100 to 200; 15.7% of the migrant workers spend RMB 200 to 300; 20% of the migrant workers spend RMB 300 and above.

(2) The ways of leisure for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are mainly as follows: watching TV, sleeping, chatting or strolling, reading books or newspapers, playing chess and card and participating in sports activities, listening to radio, watching movies, calling up, self-learning or participating in training and so on. Among them, watching TV, sleeping, chatting or strolling, reading books or newspapers are the major ways of leisure and entertainment for the migrant workers, with the proportion of 23.5%, 20.1%, 15.2% and 16.9% respectively.

(3) The campus cultural and recreational activities in colleges and universities are rich and colorful, such as various sports, festival celebration, singing competition, art performance and so on. So, the situation of participating in the campus cultural and recreational activities for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities and situation of participating in the collective activities are surveyed. The survey results show that, only 30.4% of the migrant workers express that they have participated in the cultural and recreational activities of the school; 51.4% of the migrant workers express that they have never participated in the collective cultural and recreational activities; only 13.7% of the migrant workers have participated in the collective cultural and recreational activities thrice or above every year.

3.5 Education and training conditions of migrant workers

(1) The survey shows that, the education level of half of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is junior high school level; 30.3% of the migrant workers are at the education level of senior

high school and technical secondary school; 7.5% of the migrant workers are at the education level of junior college and above; 12.2% of the migrant workers are at the education level of the primary school and below.

(2) The survey shows that, 73.2% of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities express that they have never participated in the skills training since entering the unit. Through further survey of the migrant workers who have participated in the skills training, 61.5% of the migrant workers only have participated in the short-term (within six months) vocational training of the unit; 47.8% of the migrant workers express that they only have participated in training once a year.

(3) There is still a certain problem in the education of children of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. The survey shows that, only 26.8% of the migrant workers express that they brought their children to the local school for learning, while 73.2% of the migrant workers' children became left-behind children.

3.6 Work security status for migrant workers

Through the survey and analysis, the posts for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are relatively diverse, which are mainly based on the physical labor, but with a relatively high technical requirements, and service objects for college students and faculties, so there is a relatively high quality requirements on them. In the process of survey, the working status of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is also surveyed. The main contents of survey are as follows: work gain, working time and work security for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities.

(1) The migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities gain job mainly through "introduction by the relatives and friends settled locally", accounting for 42.1% of the total respondents, followed by "introduction by the persons from the same hometown or friends who work in the logistics in the same college, accounting for 20.0%. 10.8% of the migrant workers gain job through "introduction by the persons from the same hometown or relatives and friends who work outside and engage in business", indicating that the cost of gaining work for the migrant workers is relatively low.

(2) Through the survey of the situation of signing contract by the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities and the employer, 75.4% of the migrant workers have signed the written contracts or agreements. Among them, 23.6% of the migrant workers have signed the fixed-term contracts, and 36.9% of the migrant workers have signed the provisional contracts, with a total of 60.5%. It indicates that most of the logistics department in colleges and universities has more standardized employment systems for the

migrant workers, so the post and reward of the migrant workers are relatively stable and standardized.

(3) Due to the existence of the system of winter and summer vacations in colleges and universities, most of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities work for about ten months, but the number of working days per week and the number of working hours per day are more than that of faculties who are working in colleges and universities due to different work content. The working time for most of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities exceeds the relevant provisions of the *Labor Law*². The survey results show that, the average daily working time for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is 9.4 hours, which is higher than 8 hours per day stipulated in the *Labor Law*; the average number of working days per week is 6.3 days, which is higher than 5 days per week stipulated in the *Labor Law*. For work overtime, more than half of the migrant workers choose "not necessarily, sometimes work overtime", accounting for 59.8%; only 9.8% of the migrant workers believe that they never work overtime.

(4) This paper also surveys the situation of work security of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, and finds that the security coefficient of a large number of posts is still very high. 54.1% of the respondents believe that the work has some protective measures; 30.4% of the respondents believe that the protective measures of work are more stringent; only 9.3% of the respondents believe that the work is free of any protective measures. As Wuhan City is a stove city, the author also surveys the heatstroke prevention measures for the post of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. 54.8% of the respondents believe that "the unit should take" heatstroke prevention measures; 29.8% of the respondents believe that the heatstroke prevention measures are not taken; 65.4% of the respondents believe that the heatstroke prevention expenses are not allocated.

3.7 Social security status of migrant workers

(1) This paper surveys the social security of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, and mainly surveys the following content: medical insurance, pension insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance. The survey results show that, most of the respondents who have signed the labor contract with the school have purchased insurance. The insurance purchased by the unit is a unified five-in-one insurance in Wuhan City, mainly including the medical insurance, pension insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity

² China's *Labor Law* provides that the legitimate working time for the residents is 5 days per week and 8 hours per day.

insurance; for a small number of migrant workers who have bought the rural medical insurance and pension insurance in hometown, the unit applies for reimbursement of the medical insurance and pension insurance costs.

The business related to the logistics in part of colleges and universities may be outsourced. For the migrant workers who are engaged in the outsourcing project, without a labor and employment relation with the school, many migrant workers fail to purchase insurance due to various reasons, so there is a lack of social security.

(2) There is a guarantee for the wages of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. 75.4% of the migrant workers express that their wages are “never in arrears”; only 3.6% express that their wages are “often in arrears”;

4 SATISFACTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH LIVING QUALITY AND INFLUENCING FACTORS

Satisfaction is a kind of subjective experience, an effective indicator used for measurement of the living quality of the group, and widely used to measure the living quality of the respondents. For the determination of the measurement indicators of the satisfaction with living quality, the corresponding measurement indicators can be set according to different circumstances. Angus Campbell, et al. (1976)^[10] established a hierarchical index model to divide the life satisfaction into several grades to research the living quality in American society. Lin Nan, et al. (1985)^[11] surveyed the satisfaction of residents in Tianjin and other places with the living quality, and conducted analysis of hierarchical mechanism of the living quality. In this paper, the nine-level indicator measurement method proposed by Jiao Yabo, et al. (2008)^[12] is used to measure the living quality of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities from the following nine aspects, namely, satisfaction with personal economic status, satisfaction with living conditions, satisfaction with medical health and family planning services, satisfaction with public security in the place of residence, satisfaction with work, satisfaction with comprehensive insurance of the migrant workers, satisfaction with family relations (relationship between parents, spouse and children), satisfaction with social relations (relationship between relatives, friends and colleagues), and satisfaction with the educational status of children. Meanwhile, Likert-5 sub-scale is used to score for evaluation. In the measurement process, the nine indicators, namely, “most dissatisfied”, “more satisfied”, “satisfied”, “more satisfied” and “most satisfied” are respectively recorded as “1 point”, “2 points”, “3 points”, “4 points” and “5 points”.

First, the descriptive statistical analysis is conducted

for the life satisfaction of the migrant workers according to the measurement index indicators in this paper. The highest mean value is the family life satisfaction, with the average score of 3.97 points, which is at the “more satisfied” level; followed by the educational status of children, with the average score of 3.73 points, which is close to the “more satisfied” level; the average score of the satisfaction with the social relations, social security, living conditions and personal economic conditions is respectively 3.52, 3.36, 3.25, 3.16, 2.91 and 2.84. By the use of SPSS17.0 software, the analysis results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Satisfaction with living quality

	Mean value	Standard deviation	Number of respondents
Family relations	3.97	0.784	186
Educational status of children	3.73	0.801	33
Social relations	3.52	0.707	186
Social security	3.36	0.761	185
Living conditions	3.25	0.738	187
Current work	3.16	0.77	184
Medical health	2.91	0.898	184
Personal economic situation	2.84	0.800	187

The overall satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities with the living quality is taken as a dependent variable at the distance level for multiple regression analysis. The personal characteristics factors, family factors, social factors and social security factors influencing the living quality of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are taken as independent variables for analysis, and the nominal variables involved in the survey process are transformed into dummy variables, such as gender, marital status, couples living together, children receiving education in the local school, participating in school cultural and recreational activities, participating in training organized by the unit, interpersonal relations handled properly, participating in insurance and signing a labor contract, and participating in the trade union organization. SPSS17.0 software is used for multiple regression analysis.

Viewing from F value in the model, P value is less than 0.01, indicating that the regression model is very significant. Adjusted R^2 is 0.304, indicating that the regression model has a strong explanatory power. D.W value is 1.987, indicating that there is no significant autocorrelation between variables. The specific regression analysis results are shown in Table 3.

4.1 Influence of personal characteristics factors on life satisfaction

The influence of personal characteristics factors of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities on life satisfaction is mainly reflected in the following factors: gender, age, educational level, physi-

Table 3. Regression analysis results

Independent variables		Life satisfaction model	
		B	Sig.
Personal characteristics factors	Constant term	1.890***	0.000
	Male	0.006	0.948
	Age	0.002	0.687
	Degree of education	-0.116*	0.072
	Physical health status	0.210***	0.001
	Average monthly income	0.000***	0.008
	Working time in colleges and universities	0.021	0.102
Family factors	Married	0.122	0.454
	Couples living together	0.023	0.816
	Per capita living space	0.002	0.109
	Children receiving education in the local school	0.136	0.165
Social factors	Participating in school cultural and recreational activities	-0.050	0.580
	Participating in training organized by the unit	0.042	0.672
	Interpersonal relations properly handled	0.062	0.476
Social security factors	Signing a labor contract	0.040	0.397
	Participating in the trade union organization	1.580	0.186
F value		2.509***	
R ²		0.304	
Adjusted R ²		0.183	
D.W		1.978	

Notes: When the nominal variables are processed by dummy variables, for the data in the table, the male shall refer to the female; the married shall refer to the unmarried; the couples living together shall refer to the couples not living together; the children receiving education in the local school shall refer to the children not receiving education in the local school; the interpersonal relations properly handled shall refer to the interpersonal relations not properly handled; participating in school cultural and recreational activities, participating in training organized by the unit, participating in insurance and signing a labor contract and participating in the trade union organization shall refer to not participating in. *** indicates the significant level of $p < 0.01$; ** indicates the significant level of $p < 0.05$; * indicates the significant level of $p < 0.1$.

cal health status, average monthly income, working time in colleges and universities and so on. According to the results of multiple regression analysis, the regression coefficient of male factor is 0.006, indicating that the life satisfaction of the male migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is higher than that of female migrant workers; the regression coefficient of age factor is 0.002, indicating that the life satisfaction of the older migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is higher than that of younger migrant workers; the regression coefficient of education factor is -0.116, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities with a low educational level is significantly higher than that of the migrant workers with a high educational level; the regression coefficient of physical status factor is 0.210, indicating that the physical status factor of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities has a significant positive impact on their life satisfaction; the regression coefficient of average monthly income factor is 0.000, indicating that the average monthly income factor of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities has a significant positive impact on their life satisfaction; the regression coefficient of factor of working time in colleges and universities is 0.021, indicating that the factor of working time in colleges and universities for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities has a positive impact on their life satisfaction, but not significant.

4.2 Influence of family factors on life satisfaction

The influence of family factors on life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is mainly reflected in the following factors: whether they get married, whether the couples live together, per capita living space and whether their children receive education in the local school and so on. According to the results of multiple regression analysis, the regression coefficient of the married factors is 0.122, indicating that the life satisfaction of the married persons among the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is higher than that of the unmarried persons; the regression coefficient of whether the couples live together is 0.023, indicating that the life satisfaction of the couples living together among the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is higher than that of the couples not living together; the regression coefficient of per capita living space is 0.002, indicating that per capita living space of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities has a positive impact on the life satisfaction; the regression coefficient of whether their children receive education in the local school is 0.136, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities with children receiving education in the local school is higher than that of the migrant workers with children not receiving education in the local school.

4.3 *Influence of social factors on life satisfaction*

The influence of social factors of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities on life satisfaction is mainly reflected in the following factors: whether they participate in school cultural and recreational activities, whether they participate in training organized by the unit, whether the interpersonal relations are properly handled and so on.

Viewing from the multiple regression results, the regression factor of whether they participate in school cultural and recreational activities is -0.050, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities who do not participate in school cultural and recreational activities is higher than that of the migrant workers who participate in school cultural and recreational activities; the regression factor of whether they participate in training organized by the unit is 0.042, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities who participate in training organized by the unit is higher than that of the migrant workers who do not participate in training organized by the unit; the regression factor of whether the interpersonal relations are properly handled is 0.062, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities who properly handle the interpersonal relations is higher than that of the migrant workers who do not properly handle the interpersonal relations.

4.4 *Influence of social security factors on life satisfaction*

The influence of social security factors of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities on life satisfaction is mainly reflected in the following factors: signing a labor contract, whether they participate in the trade union organization and so on. The regression results show that, the regression coefficient of signing a labor contract is 0.040, indicating that the degree of signing a labor contract has a positive impact on the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities; the regression coefficient of whether they participate in the trade union organization is 1.580, indicating that the life satisfaction of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities who participate in the trade union organization is higher than that of the migrant workers who do not participate in the trade union organization.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the research of the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, this paper researches their status quo of life, life satisfaction and its influencing factors, and finds out that the

living conditions of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are still superior, but there are still some unsatisfactory places. In order to better solve the problems existing between the colleges and universities and migrant workers in logistics and better serve migrant workers to achieve harmony of their interests, we should take more effective measures to improve the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities.

5.1 *Countermeasures and suggestions*

(1) To regulate the integrated management of workers not covered by the plan in logistics department. There is a need to further normalize the management of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, establish a reasonable wage system and an incentive system, and standardize employment procedures of migrant workers in logistics, in order to protect the legal rights and interests of migrant workers in the system, but also make the management more humane and rational. There is not only a need to give guarantee to the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities in terms of material life, but also make them full of satisfaction with life in colleges and universities.

(2) To strengthen the family security for migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. The managers in logistics of colleges and universities should care about the family life of migrant workers in logistics, and encourage the family members of the migrant workers in logistics to work in the same unit, and provide them a good living environment as much as possible, so as to enhance the life satisfaction of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities.

(3) To create a good social environment for the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. At present, most of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities are young people. The logistics management department of colleges and universities should strive to create a good social environment for them and encourage them to participate in a number of cultural activities and sports competitions organized by colleges and universities, in order to blend in the atmosphere of life in colleges and universities, and enhance the spiritual life of migrant workers in logistics.

(4) To improve the social security mechanism of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. Social security mechanism is an important factor influencing the subjective satisfaction of migrant workers with the living quality. In order to improve the living quality of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, it is necessary to further improve the social security mechanism of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities, improve the contract signing, trade unions and other mechanisms related to the migrant workers in logistics,

and further improve the social security level of migrant workers in logistics.

5.2 Research and discussion

In this paper, there are some merits and demerits in the research of the migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities. The merits are as follows: first, the research perspective selected in this paper has a certain degree of innovation. The research of the living quality of migrant workers from the perspective of logistics in colleges and universities has a certain degree of innovation; second, the research of the subjective life satisfaction of migrant workers uses the empirical analysis method to construct a model to analyze the influencing factors of the life satisfaction of migrant workers, which is an innovation. The demerits are as follows: first, the number of selected samples is limited. This paper only researches the colleges and universities in Wuhan. The follow-up researchers can expand the scope of research; second, the selection of influencing factors of life satisfaction of migrant workers in logistics of colleges and universities is not comprehensive enough. The follow-up researchers can further dig.

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