

## **Analysis on the Dynamic Effect of New Urbanization on Residents' Psychology and Behavior---- Based on Structural Equation Model**

Dezheng Wang

School of Xidian University, Xi'an 710000, China

wangdezheng0515@sina.com

### **Abstract**

**New urbanization is the core strategy of completely building a well-off society in all aspects in the new period. The urbanization mode of China is facing the challenge of transformation from the outward-oriented to inward-oriented, stable social relations are constantly being broken, all kinds of contradictions and conflicts are complicated, It is helpful to smoothly develop the new urbanization that we analyze the main influencing factors of residents' psychology and behavior at different stages of urbanization, and guide them scientifically. Based on the 338 questionnaire data of Shaanxi Province, this paper constructs the model of the impact of residents' psychology and behavior, analyzes the main influencing factors of residents' psychology and behavior at different stages of the new urbanization construction. It is found that the main influencing factors of the residents' psychology and behavior are the dynamic changes in the different construction stage, Reasonable policies, effective compensation mechanism, social security and community cultural construction play a positive role in enhancing the well-being of residents, and community well-being can promote community identity and community participation.**

### **Keywords**

**Urbanization, Community Construction, Community Well-Being, Dynamic Effect Mechanism.**

### **1. Introduction**

The new urbanization is a new kind urbanization process that takes sustainable development as connotation, the pursuit of equality, happiness, transformation, green, health and intensive as the core goal, regional co-ordination and integration, industrial upgrading and low carbon transformation, ecological Civilization and intensive high efficiency, institutional reform and institutional innovation as the key content. The implementation of new urbanization is to make up for the problems and shortcomings caused by high-speed urbanization, maximize the benefits of urbanization to the majority of the people, and promote the sustainable development of China's urban and rural construction in the future. At present, China is in an important period of economic transformation and upgrading, accelerating socialist modernization, a critical period of further development of new urbanization. The urbanization model, which mainly focuses on economic and material construction, is facing the challenge from outward-oriented to inward-oriented transformation. Uncertain factors increase, and many ills continue to emerge, for instance, the living space of Urban-rural integration, complex and liquid resident population structure, excessive expansion of the administrative power of the government, Blurred boundaries of authority and responsibility between grass-roots government and autonomous organization in the community governance, ill-defined management function, the lack of laws and regulations, and so on. Unhealthy tendency of morbid Urbanization seriously restricted the sustainable development of new urbanization, and ignored the role of residents and their interests in the construction of urbanization and their interests. Residents as the main beneficiaries, is the main participants and experiencers in the construction of village to community. The change of psychology and behavior will certainly affect their identity and participation in community construction. In this paper, from the perspective of the main participants in the community construction, it takes the change process of the residents' psychology and behavior as the research

object, uses structural equation model and finds the main influence factors of residents' psychology and behavior in the community construction. Based on the actual situation of "village to community" construction, it investigates the residents' living experience of "village changed community" in some areas of Shaanxi Province to explore the resident living experience in the lifestyle transformation at different stages and the recognition and participation of new community lifestyles. In addition, in order to better explain the change state of residents' psychological in the construction period of community building, it introduces the potential variables of community well-being and explores the relationship among the variables in the psychological and behavioral change model.

## 2. Hypothesis

The rational guidance of national policy for the community residents has a positive role in enhancing the well-being. Community construction is a huge engineering system which involves in social structure, production structure, management and other aspects. In order to fully coordinate the development of construction, It requires the government's overall planning. "Opinions of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Advancing Urban Community Construction in China" clearly put that in order to promote harmonious and healthy development in community politics, economy, culture, and environment and improve continuously the living standards and quality of life community construction should be rely on community strength to strengthen community function, make the best of community resources to solve community problem in under the leadership of the party and the government. Wang (2010) pointed out that the satisfaction and happiness of landless peasants are proportional to the rationality and fairness of state policy, which means the fair and reasonable national policy will help to improve the residents' satisfaction and happiness. Hu (2013) believed that the well-being of residents will increase along with the improvement in satisfaction of Land settlement policy. Qin (2014) pointed out that the government's reasonable guidance is the necessary condition for Community construction and the well-being improvement. Based on the above theoretical analysis, Hypothesis H1 is proposed that the rationality of policy has positive effects on the happiness of community residents.

The compensation mechanism is the system and method of compensation for the loss caused by land acquisition to the people. Because land is the main living security foundation for rural residents, so the compensation mechanism in the process of community construction in rural areas is the focus of attention. In the past, the focus of the compensation mechanism is on the economic compensation, thus it ignores the influence of the compensation mechanism on the residents' happiness. There are multiple conflicts in rural land expropriation. Huo (2015) thought that it was mainly due to the lack of scientific interest distribution mechanism, smooth interest appeal mechanism, effective dispute resolution mechanism, which will seriously affect the resident community identity and reduce their community well-being. Wu (2009) find that the land expropriated farmers have a better sense of happiness in the areas where land expropriation is effective when she analyzed the change of the well-being of the landless peasants in the typical region through the application of social ecology theory. Zhang (2012) showed that it can effectively improve the peasants' happiness index by improving the social security system and compensation mechanism of landless farmers, implementing diversified compensation mechanism and strengthening education and training. So Hypothesis H2 is proposed that the effective compensation mechanism has a positive impact on the residents' community happiness.

Social security is a mechanism to stabilize the social life of residents, which is to protect the residents' needs, reduce the risk of social life and improve the residents' sense of security. Good social security can provide the necessary material and information support for the residents' social life, it also can help to enhance the sense of belonging of the residents and enhance the residents' self-esteem. Liu (2008) pointed out that the perfection of the social security system is one of the important criteria to measure whether the country is advanced or not and a key factor to measure the happiness of the people. High-quality social security system has a positive effect on improving the residents' community well-being. Zhang (2011) found that social security has become a constraint factor for the

residents' life satisfaction in the investigation of Shanghai residents' happiness. Zhang (2010) investigated the life satisfaction of landless peasants by means of questionnaires and interviews and concluded that social security is the key index to affect the residents' satisfaction. Wang (2015) found that residents of dissatisfaction with the social security of landless peasants led to a lower sense of happiness. These show that only by improving the social security system, can we effectively improve the well-being of residents. So Hypothesis H3 is proposed that good social security has a positive impact on the residents' community happiness.

Community culture is an effective means to improve the ideological level and overall quality of community residents, foster good morals, enhance community appeal and cohesion. And community culture construction build the social psychological foundation and spiritual bond of harmonious community, which affect the community residents' life and way of thinking and play an important position on the community development. The main purpose of community culture construction is to enhance the sense of happiness. Some countries even regard the national happiness index as an important standard to measure the level of national development, which aims to strengthen the construction of cultural infrastructure and meet the diverse needs of the urban residents' spiritual and cultural life. Huang (2014) that the community culture construction contributes to the format a harmonious and mutually beneficial relationship of harmonious and a healthy and civilized lifestyle. And it also plays a leading role on enhancing the residents' well-being. The well-being will increase along with advancing generally on the spiritual and cultural life of the residents. Culture is an important factor on affecting the subjective well-being. Because of different cultural environment, it is obviously different in social orientation, life satisfaction, emotional experience, values and standards and other aspects. The values, attitudes and lifestyles advocated by Community culture can effectively influence and regulate the community residents' behavior choice, and cultivate community residents' active and healthy way of life. So Hypothesis H4 is proposed that community culture has a positive impact on Residents' happiness.

Community identity reflects the residents' recognition degree of the community functional status and the emotional bond strength of community. The community's well-being depends on their degree of community recognition. Miao (2001) found that the community residents who have a better sense of community satisfaction have a strong attachment psychology to the community and recognize the community. Chen (2003) in his study found that the subjective well-being of the residents plays an effective role in promoting on the sense of the community identity and community belonging. Chen (2009) found that there was a close relationship between community well-being and community participation. Wang (2014) found that the community residents with strong sense of well-being have high degree recognition of community building in Tianjin community survey. Using the simple random sampling method and the unstructured in-depth interview, Jiang (2010) found that residents' community satisfaction is positively correlated with community identity. Satisfaction is one of the indexes to measure happiness index, which can be shown that the higher the residents' sense of well-being is, the stronger the sense of belonging and identify are. So Hypothesis H5 is proposed that Community well-being has a significant positive impact on community identity.

Sociological and psychological studies show the subjective well-being of residents includes positive community awareness and social support. Community well-being is reflected in good social and interpersonal relationships. Good community well-being can relieve cold neighborhood relations, create the condition to participate in community activities and create a harmonious cultural atmosphere, and meet the needs of the residents belonging to the spirit. In addition, participating in community affairs is a manifestation of the residents' happiness, which reflects the community's shared responsibility for community development and shared outcomes. So Hypothesis H6 is proposed that Community well - being has a significant positive impact on residents' community participation.

The stronger the community residents' sense of community identity, the higher their attachment to the community. Bai (2005) proposes that community identity is the internal driving force of community

participation. The sense of participation of residents comes from their sense of identity and belonging to the community. Shan obtained there is a positive correlation between the degree of recognition and participation. It means that the higher the behavior and emotional identity of the villagers, the more they are willing to do their duty and responsibility to the community. In summary Hypothesis H7 is proposed that community identity has a significant positive impact on Residents' community participation.

According to the above analysis and hypothesis, the following theoretical models and assumptions are proposed, as shown in figure 1.

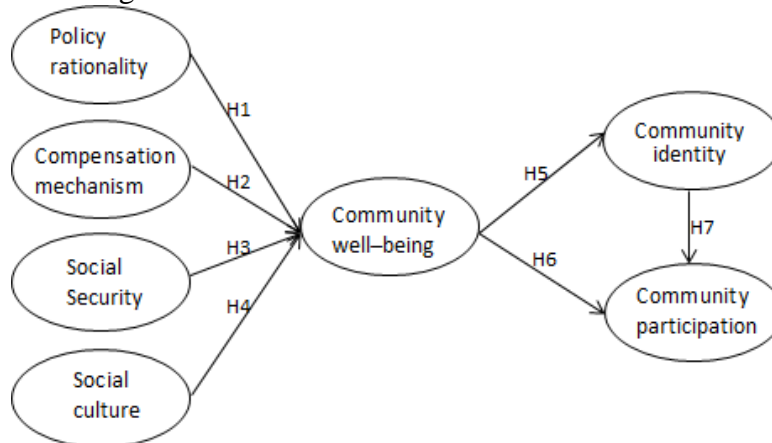


Fig. 1 Theoretical Model of Residents' Psychological and Behavioral

### 3. Research Design

#### 3.1 Scale Design.

For the design of the scale of community identity, different scholars have different measurement methods. Based on the field investigation and theoretical basis of the community construction in Shaanxi, seven scales were designed in this study. The scale system is composed of policy rationality, compensation mechanism, social security, community culture, community well-being, community identity, community participation, personal information and personal information table.

#### 3.2 Investigation Situation.

The data of this study were collected from the voluntary survey of the residents in Shaanxi province. The questionnaire consists of two parts: the basic information of the respondents and the scale system of observation variables. There are 400 questionnaires in total and it recycled 364 copies. After excluding invalid questionnaires, it ultimately gets the valid data of 338. From the statistical results, the survey area is more extensive, the age and the education level span is bigger, the coverage is more comprehensive, at the same time, the effective recovery rate is high. To sum up, the survey data is valid

### 4. Statistical Analysis

#### 4.1 Exploratory Factor Analysis

Exploratory factor analysis is a technique which is used to find out the essential structure of multivariate observation variables and to process the dimension reduction. In this paper, the principal component method is used to select the appropriate factors. Test results are shown in table 3. It can be seen from table 3 that the all exploration indexes are close to or reach the required indicators, which indicates that the various dimensions of the policy rationality and compensation mechanism are well fitted.

Table 1. Rotating factor loading matrix table

Observed variables	Policy rationality	Compensation mechanism
PR1	0.751	0.007
PR2	0.635	0.028

PR3	0.502	0.045
PR4	0.543	0.012
CM1	0.110	0.614
CM2	0.156	0.727
CM3	0.026	0.653
CM4	0.075	0.706

#### 4.2 Confirmatory factor analysis

Confirmatory factor analysis tests whether the relationship between a factor and the corresponding item is consistent with the theoretical relationship designed by the researcher. In this paper, AMOS software was used to carry out confirmatory factor analysis. The results of each scale are shown in table 4. It can be seen from table 4 that the validation indicators meet the requirements.

Table 2. The results of confirmatory factor analysis of each scale

Scale	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2/df$	RMSEA	NNFI	CFI	SRMR
Social Security	175.48	82	2.14	0.056	0.94	0.96	0.039
Community culture	516.14	131	3.94	0.10	0.90	0.92	0.071
Community well – being	332.94	93	3.58	0.086	0.91	0.94	0.050
Community identity	422.1	105	4.02	0.11	0.95	0.90	0.094
Community participation	215.46	63	3.42	0.091	0.91	0.92	0.088
Social Security	175.48	82	2.14	0.056	0.94	0.96	0.039
Community culture	516.14	131	3.94	0.10	0.90	0.92	0.071

#### 4.3 Reliability Test and Validity Test.

The model operation is based on the scientific and rationality of the index design for the observable variable of the latent variable, therefore, the validity and validity of the questionnaire should be tested before the operation of the data for the psychological and behavioral impact model of the community residents.

The reliability test mainly refers to the reliability of data measurement, and commonly used reliability test index is Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient. When Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient is greater than 0.7, it can be considered that the internal consistency of latent variables and observed variables is high. In this study, SPSS22.0 software was used to test the reliability of the questionnaire. As can be seen from Table 5, the overall reliability test Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.894, all latent reliability testing Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient were greater than 0.7. Therefore the questionnaire data is reliable.

Table 3. Validity test Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Latent variables	Cronbach's $\alpha$ coefficient	The measurement variables and items
Policy rationality	0.897	4 (PR1, PR2, PR3, PR4)
Compensation mechanism	0.884	4 (CM1, CM2, CM3, CM4)
Social Security	0.769	4 (SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4)
Social culture	0.881	4 (CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4)
Community well – being	0.810	3 (CW1, CW2, CW3)
Community identity	0.831	4 (CI1, CI2, CI3, CI4)
Community participation	0.848	4 (CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4)

The validity test refers to the validity of the measured quantity. The higher the validity, the higher the degree of agreement between the measured results and the content of the object to be investigated, and the other are that the observation variables cannot reflect the latent variables well. In this paper, the factor validity test is used. When the factor load factor is greater than 0.4, observable variables are considered to have high validity. It can be seen from Table 6 that the load factor of the observable variable validity test factor is above 0.4, which indicates that the data validity of the questionnaire survey is better.

Table 4. Observable variable validity test factor load factor table

Latent variables	Observation variable	Factor load factor	Significance level P
Policy rationality	PR1	0.560592	***
	PR2	0.602181	***
	PR3	0.538095	***
	PR4	0.457141	***
Compensation mechanism	CM1	0.590213	***
	CM2	0.457141	***
	CM3	0.590213	***
	CM4	0.423414	***
Social Security	SS1	0.521235	***
	SS2	0.465124	***
	SS3	0.541234	***
	SS4	0.481247	***
Social culture	CC1	0.465125	***
	CC2	0.472415	***
	CC3	0.512301	***
	CC4	0.502314	***
Community well – being	CW1	0.441203	***
	CW2	0.412351	***
	CW3	0.462314	***
Community identity	CI1	0.581241	***
	CI2	0.531459	***
	CI3	0.594716	***
	CI4	0.621345	***
Community participation	CP1	0.614753	***
	CP2	0.665412	***
	CP3	0.710214	***
	CP4	0.461247	***

## 5. Model Path Analysis

In this study, AMOS20.0 software was used to test the hypothesis. I evaluate the normalized path coefficients between latent variables and analysis the main factors affecting the residents' psychology and behavior in different stages of community building.

### 5.1 Analysis on the Path Relationship of the Impact Model in the Early Stage.

Table 7 shows the results of the model of the residents' psychological and behavioral in the early stage of the community building. The T values of all pathways reach the significance level, which means the model parameters are effective. The path coefficient of the policy rationality and compensation mechanism for community well-being is significantly higher than that of social security and community culture construction. It means in the early stages of the community building residents pay more attention to the attitude of the government, housing resettlement and compensation for land acquisition. At this time, residents' perception of community well-being is mainly concentrated in the hardware facilities. The standardized path coefficients of community well-being to community participation and community identity were 0.63 and 0.59, which shows that community well-being can effectively promote residents' sense of belonging and participation in community. In addition, the fitting index values of the model are as follows:  $\chi^2/df = 2.95$ , RMSEA = 0.094, NNF = 0.941, CFI = 0.95, SRMR = 0.071, and the indexes are all up to or close to the required standard value.

Table 5. Path parameter of residents' psychological and behavioral influence model

Dependent variable/ Independent variable		R-square	Normalized Path Coefficient	T value
Community participation				
Community identity	(H7)	0.62	0.37	6.15***
Community well – being	(H6)		0.63	2.85***
Community identity				
Community well – being	(H5)		0.59	2.16***
Community well – being		0.56		
Policy rationality	(H1)		0.79	1.79***
Compensation mechanism	(H2)	0.81	0.85	7.08***
Social Security	(H3)		0.45	2.91***
Social culture	(H4)		0.26	3.04***

### 5.2 Analysis on the Path Relationship of the Impact Model in the medium stage.

Table 8 shows the results of the model of the residents' psychological and behavioral in the medium stage of the community building. The T values of all pathways reach the significance level, which means the model parameters are effective. The standardized path coefficient (0.49) of the rationalization of policy rationality to community well-being decreased and the standardized path coefficient (0.67) of the social security coefficient to community well-being increase, which means with the advancement of village construction, residents' concerns have shifted. Residents began to attach importance to their own and community development prospects. Community surrounding soft power construction began to become the main influencing factors. In addition, the fitting index values of the model are as follows:  $\chi^2/df=2.84$ , RMSEA=0.091, NNFI=0.912, CFI=0.94, SRMR=0.082, and the indexes are all up to or close to the required standard value.

Table 6. Path parameter of residents' psychological and behavioral influence model

Dependent variable/ Independent variable		R-square	Normalized Path Coefficient	T value
Community participation	(H7)		0.64	4.25***
Community identity	(H6)	0.62	0.71	1.82***
Community well – being				
Community identity	(H5)		0.57	3.56***
Community well – being		0.56		
Community well – being				
Policy rationality	(H1)		0.49	2.19***
Compensation mechanism	(H2)	0.81	0.83	6.19***
Social Security	(H3)		0.67	3.11***
Social culture	(H4)		0.31	2.86***

### 5.3 Analysis on the Path Relationship of the Impact Model in the late stage.

Table 8 shows the results of the model of the residents' psychological and behavioral in the medium stage of the community building. The T values of all pathways reach the significance level, which means the model parameters are effective. The standardized path coefficient of community cultural construction to community well - being was 0.86. it can be seen that the residents began to pursue the improvement of quality of life in the later stage, and the construction of community soft facilities became the main influencing factors of the residents' community happiness. The standardized path coefficients of community well-being to community identity and community participation were 0.77 and 0.70, which indicates that community well-being of the residents of the identity and participation behavior there is a significant positive impact. The improvement of the standardized path coefficient (0.76) of community participation to community participation shows that the sense of residents' community identity has a significant positive impact on community participation. In addition, the

fitting index values of the model are as follows:  $\chi^2/df = 2.96$ , RMSEA=0.0901, NNFI=0.924, CFI=0.93, SRMR=0.094, and the indexes are all up to or close to the required standard value.

Table 7. Path parameter of Resident 's psychological and behavioral influence model

Dependent variable/ Independent variable		R-square	Normalized Path Coefficient	T value
Community participation	(H7)	0.62	0.76	5.94***
Community identity	(H6)		0.70	3.01***
Community well – being				
Community identity	(H5)	0.56	0.77	1.97***
Community well – being				
Community well – being				
Policy rationality	(H1)	0.81	0.38	2.13***
Compensation mechanism	(H2)		0.78	6.86***
Social Security	(H3)		0.77	3.13***
Social culture	(H4)		0.86	2.84***

## 6. Conclusion

First, the factors influencing the residents' psychological and behavioral in the community construction are constantly changing. In the early stage, Policy rationality and Compensation mechanism are the major affecting factors to change the residents' psychology and behavior. With the advancement of community building, social security issues have become the main influencing factors in the medium. In the late stage, residents began to pursue quality of life. At this time, the status of community cultural construction has become the focus of residents.

Second, compensation mechanism and social security are the main influencing factors of the residents' psychological and behavior throughout the whole community construction process. The compensation mechanism provides residents with a guarantee of abandoning their previous life and transferring to a new life. Social security provides residents with a guarantee of a better standard of living and quality. In the whole process of community building, the compensation mechanism and Social security are the focus of residents' attention and the main source of contradictions. Therefore, we should pay more attention to the compensation mechanism and the improvement of social security in order to better solve the problems in the community-based reform.

Finally, community well-being will promote the community's identity and community participation, and community identity can effectively improve the community participation of residents. Community well-being is the embodiment of the quality of life and the level of community construction. It can condense the sense of identity; promote community participation, so as to build a more harmonious high-quality community.

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