

On the Influence of Public Policy on the Social Integration and Social Space Formation of Foreigners

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Abstract: The purpose of public policy in China is mainly to provide socialization security system and socialization function path for all citizens. However, will the public policy affect the social integration and social space of foreigners when they come to China? This paper studies the issue. According to the literature, interviews with foreigners and expert scoring, the author made AHP analysis on the five social integration latitudes of economic integration, social participation, cultural integration, value integration and psychological integration, and finally obtained that the weight of cultural integration and psychological integration is the highest, which means the two are the most difficult to integrate. Meanwhile, taking Korean in Dongguan as the research object, the author distributed 35 questionnaires of social adaptation of foreigners in Dongguan, and took back 32 valid questionnaires actually. The data were introduced into SPSS for analysis. The results show that the overall degree of social integration of foreigners in Dongguan is acceptable, and the average satisfaction of environment, transportation, education, medical care, public service level and administrative ability of foreigners in Dongguan is less than 60%, indicating that the integration of public policies is not high for foreigners. 70% of Korean people in Dongguan come to work, so their communication frequency with Chinese is high, but their activities are mainly dominated by shopping, catering and entertainment places of foreigners. In Dongguan, a secondary city with more than 75% of the floating population, to improve the positive impact of public policies on the social integration and social space of foreigners, it is necessary to start from several aspects. First, establish a perfect community management and service mechanism for foreigners to integrate foreigners into community life. Second, establish an equal participation mechanism of social function for foreigners, and also regard foreigners as “masters”, let them participate equally in social civilization, environmental protection, social order and public services, and make they have the right to suggest and give advice. Third, set up cross-cultural interaction fund, support multicultural groups to organize and participate in cross-cultural exchanges, integrate Chinese and foreign cultures. This way plays a positive role in the integration of people. Fourth, improve the system and ability of education, medical care and public services, and give equal treatment to foreigners. Fifth, establish a multi-level social assistance and guidance system for foreigners, provide social services, including psychological assistance and adaptive training. Through the above steps, the Korean people in Dongguan can enjoy better conditions in work, life and learning.

1. Introduction

From the perspective of public policy, it is mainly designed for the citizens of the country, and this is also the public policy with high social integration, and whether foreigners can enjoy the “welfare” of public policy is their territoriality. An important indicator of the quality of living and living, it also reflects the interactive and expansive level of foreigners' social space in Dongguan. Obviously, setting aside the public policies of foreigners cannot better reflect the inclusiveness of big countries. Especially in the context of global economy and information integration, it is necessary to discuss the social integration and social space of existing public policies.

2. Concept of Foreigners' Social Integration and Social Space

In English literature, the main concepts used in the research on the social relationship between immigrant groups and the place of immigration are: assimilation, acculturation, social incorporation, social integration and social adaptation^[1]. These concepts try to reveal the social integration state of the immigrant population from different perspectives. Similarly, the adaptability, social identity and participation degree of this state are the concrete manifestations of social space. In the study of the inflow of foreigners, scholars often use social integration most, because the degree of social participation of foreigners is not high. For foreigners, the most significant thing is social acceptance, which is the most important integration. This paper uses the relevant technical terms such as “social integration” and “social space”. Different scholars have different definitions of these technical terms. Some scholars regard social integration as the aggregation between different individuals or groups and another individual or group, including internal and external aggregation. It is reflected in the degree of individual participation and identification in social affairs and the degree of interdependence among group members^[1].

Lefebvre believe that social space is the materialization of social existence, reveal that abstract social space is the product of daily practice of social members, and put forward the explanation of “society space production”.^[5] Gottdiener and Hutchison concludes that the “society space” relationship is the interaction between society and space. The arrangement and structure of space have an impact on social attributes and social behavior. At the same time, the interaction between social groups continuously changes the existing space structure, and then constructs a new space order. This process is called social space reconstruction.^[6] Foreigners move into the city of Dongguan, gradually settle down, develop and live in the place, gradually adapt to the living conditions and ways of Dongguan, and become the real Dongguan residents. However, there are still essential differences between foreign and domestic immigrants, especially in the aspects of residence, employment and education. Compared with domestic immigrants, the degree of foreigners' integration in all aspects of urban life is better, because it is determined by the degree of socialization and population density. In the process of social integration, it does not mean that the relationship between the local residents and the new foreign immigrants has completely become active party and passive party. The new foreign immigrants are also hopeful to participate in the future work of building a better Dongguan and contribute to the society. Local residents and new immigrants may gradually become a value community in this gradual change, but they can't be cultural and political identity^[2].

In the discussion of the definition of social integration, scholars at home and abroad tend to define the social integration and social space of foreigners in the following aspects. Firstly, social integration is a process of progress and dynamic change, and foreigners and local residents need a running-in in cross-cultural communication. Especially with the passage of time, social space will change, and foreigners will become more active to adapt to social integration and accept “passive” adjustment. Secondly, social integration should be the result and process of continuous interaction and running-in between two groups. It has never been the process of one-way integration of

foreigners into society and urban civilization. Thirdly, social integration is a multi-dimensional concept, involving cultural identity, value identity, adaptability of living environment, income level and emotional reward, but scholars at home and abroad have not really reached a consensus on these dimensions, because the purpose and goal of every foreigner will change.

3. Dimension Analysis of Foreigners' Social Integration and Social Space

From the perspective of adaptability of social integration and social space, it mainly includes the following two aspects: the catering of public policy; individual adaptability and sense of acquisition. At the level of public policy, public policy integration is the acceptance and integration of foreigners based on government policies. The degree of integration of public policies should be to provide foreigners with a living and working environment in line with the laws and regulations. As China's public policies mainly cater to Chinese citizens and provide them with comprehensive help and solutions in life, employment, social security and other aspects, foreigners' public policies are not real public policies, but relevant laws and regulations for foreigners. In a sense, it's a "law-binding behavior", but foreigners have ways and means to claim their legitimate rights. From this point of view, foreigners also have the opportunity to participate in the same living and development platform as local residents. For example, a large number of South Koreans rush into Dongguan because Dongguan has a very good employment development platform. Therefore, whether Korean people working in Dongguan can equally use all kinds of social resources and welfare provided by our country is worthy of attention. This is social integration, that is, ecological environment and individual adaptability, to obtain a sense of belonging ^[3].

3.1 Establishment of Five Dimensions

Based on literature, interviews with foreigners and expert scoring, this paper divides the social integration of foreigners in Dongguan into the following five aspects: economy, society, culture, value and psychology, which correspond to five progressive, cross and interactive dimensions and help to develop AHP analysis.

3.1.1 Economic Integration

Economic integration refers to the fact that in Dongguan City, comparing their economic background with the local equivalent class, the new immigrants can get the average or higher economic status of the corresponding class.

3.1.2 Social Participation

Social participation refers to the social interaction of foreigners in Dongguan. There are two aspects. The first is the interpersonal interaction between individuals and people from all walks of life in Dongguan, mainly the interaction between foreigners and Chinese people. The second is the interaction between individuals and public welfare organizations and social organizations in Dongguan. Measurement indicators include individual social network, participation and recognition of social organizations and social activities.

3.1.3 Cultural Integration

Cultural integration refers to the degree of foreigners in Dongguan integrating into different local cultures, the degree of identification of foreigners with Chinese group culture after constantly contacting with different cultural groups, as well as the characteristics of the degree of integration

of their own culture with other cultures.

3.1.4 Value Integration

Value integration mainly refers to the integration of foreigners' values, value evaluation and value acquisition embodied in their work, life and study. It is specifically reflected in whether foreigners and Chinese colleagues can reach a consensus on the value goals in dealing with problems at work.

3.1.5 Psychological Integration

Psychological integration refers to the change of identity and sense of belonging in the psychological and emotional state of foreigners. If Dongguan society can't give foreigners a sense of belonging, then even if foreigners enter the society and achieve a high level of economic integration, social integration and cultural integration, it does not mean that foreigners really have a sense of dependence and trust on the society and integrate into the society.

3.2 Analytic Hierarchy Process

AHP was used to calculate the weight of experts scoring;

First, AHP was used to calculate weights, and consistency test is needed;

Second, the weight of each index was described one by one;

Third, SPSS used sum product method to study AHP.

Table 1 Results of AHP				
Items	Feature Vector	Weight Value	Maximum Eigenvalue	CI Value
Economic Integration	0.595	11.896%	5.067	0.017
Social Participation	0.789	15.772%		
Cultural Integration	1.336	26.727%		
Value Integration	0.876	17.523%		
Psychological Integration	1.404	28.082%		

According to the above table, five items of AHP hierarchy process (calculation method: sum product method) were constructed for five judgment matrices, including economic integration, social participation, cultural integration, value integration and psychological integration. The feature vectors were 0.595, 0.789, 1.336, 0.876, 1.404, and the corresponding weight values of 5 items were 11.896%, 15.772%, 26.727%, 17.523%, 28.082%. In addition, the maximum eigenvalue (5.067) can be calculated by combining the feature vectors, and then the CI value (0.017) [$CI = (\text{maximum eigenvalue} - n) / (n - 1)$] can be calculated by using the maximum eigenvalue, and the CI value was used for the consistency test below.

Table 2 Random Consistency RI														
n-order	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RI value	0.52	0.89	1.12	1.26	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.5943
n-order	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
RI value	1.6064	1.6133	1.6207	1.6292	1.6358	1.6403	1.6462	1.6497	1.6556	1.6587	1.6631	1.6670	1.6693	1.6724

When using AHP to calculate weight, consistency test analysis was needed;

First, CI and RI should be used in consistency test;

Second, the CI value has been calculated, and the RI value can be obtained by querying the above table.

In this study, a 5-order judgment matrix was constructed, corresponding to the above table, and

the random consistency RI value was 1.120, which was used for the following consistency test calculation.

Table 3 Summary of Consistency Test Results				
Maximum Eigenvalue	CI Value	RI Value	CR Value	Consistency Test Results
5.067	0.017	1.120	0.015	Pass

When using AHP to calculate weight, consistency test analysis was needed to study the consistency test results of evaluation weight calculation results, that is to calculate the consistency index CR value ($CR = CI / RI$).

First, describe the CI value calculated above [$CI = (\text{maximum eigenvalue} - n) / (n - 1)$];

Second, RI value was obtained by combining the order of judgment matrix;

Third, calculate the CR value and judge the consistency.

Generally, the smaller the CR value is, the better the consistency of the judgment matrix is. If the CR value is less than 0.1, the judgment matrix meets the consistency test. If the CR value is greater than 0.1, it indicates that there is no consistency, and the judgment matrix should be adjusted appropriately and analyzed again. The CI value of the 5-order judgment matrix was 0.017, and the RI value was 1.120, so the CR value was $0.015 < 0.1$, which means that the judgment matrix met the consistency test, and the weight was consistent.

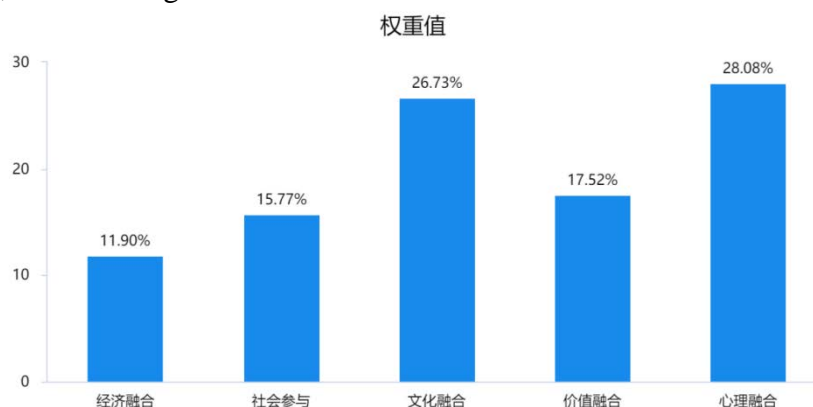


Fig.1 Weight Value

Note: From left to right are economic integration, social participation, cultural integration, value integration and psychological integration.

From the results of AHP, we can see that cultural integration and psychological integration have the highest weight, which also means that cultural integration and psychological integration are the most important and difficult problems for foreigners.

4. Investigation and Research

4.1 General Situation of Dongguan Population

From 2014 to 2020, the change of permanent resident population data in Dongguan can be described as “breathtaking”: 8.3431 million in 2014, 8.2541 million in 2015, 8.2614 million in 2016, 8.3425 million in 2017, 8.3922 million in 2018, 8.4645 million in 2019 and 8.5 million in 2020. It can be seen that after a “downward probe” in 2015, a V-shaped reversal pattern was formed, and it reached the peak of 8.5 million urban historical population by 2020. Foreign population in Dongguan has reached 16000, less than 20000 in 2018, and there are more than 2000 Korean people, ranking the highest in Guangdong. Besides Guangzhou, Dongguan also has the largest number of foreigners in Guangdong^[4].

4.2 Data Sources

The questionnaire designed 57 questions, including 50 single choice questions, 6 multiple choice questions, and 1 fill-in-the-blank question. Among the 50 single choice questions, the questionnaire comprehensively inquired about the basic personal information, life, work, study, and income of Korean people in Dongguan. At the same time, it also paid attention to their communication frequency with Chinese, shopping and catering, the experience effect in Dongguan's public service and administrative ability, and a comprehensive understanding of urban living, environment, consumption, online payment and help during the epidemic period in Dongguan. Six multiple choice questions researched on the degree of social integration and the state of social space of Korean people. SPSS analysis software was used for frequency analysis.

4.2.1 Frequency Analysis

Frequency analysis was used to study the distribution of categorical data, and get the frequency and percentage;

First, describe the basic situation of the research data;

Second, analyze each analysis item one by one, and focus on the choice of more options;

Third, summarize the analysis.

Table 4 Frequency Analysis Results				
Item	Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Your gender	1.0	27	84.38	84.38
	2.0	5	15.63	100.00
Which country are you from?	1.0	32	100.00	100.00
	2.0	0	00.00	100.00
Your education level	1.0	12	37.50	37.50
	2.0	15	46.88	84.38
	3.0	3	9.38	93.75
	4.0	2	6.25	100.00
How long have you lived in Dongguan?	1.0	8	25.00	25.00
	2.0	18	56.25	81.25
	3.0	6	18.75	100.00
What do you come to China for?	1.0	15	46.88	46.88
	2.0	12	37.50	84.38
	3.0	3	9.38	93.75
	4.0	2	6.25	100.00
Your monthly income	2.0	4	12.50	12.50
	3.0	26	81.25	93.75
	4.0	2	6.25	100.00
The nature of your company	1.0	11	34.38	34.38
	2.0	8	25.00	59.38
	3.0	8	25.00	84.38
	4.0	5	15.63	100.00
Are you satisfied with your current salary?	1.0	13	40.63	40.63
	2.0	14	43.75	84.38
	3.0	4	12.50	96.88
	5.0	1	3.13	100.00
What do you think of the consumption level of Dongguan City?	1.0	2	6.25	6.25
	2.0	13	40.63	46.88
	3.0	10	31.25	78.13
	4.0	7	21.88	100.00
Are you able to purchase goods	1.0	3	9.38	9.38

without WeChat or Alipay?	2.0	9	28.13	37.50
	3.0	18	56.25	93.75
	4.0	2	6.25	100.00
Who are you currently living with?	1.0	8	25.00	25.00
	2.0	4	12.50	37.50
	3.0	10	31.25	68.75
	4.0	4	12.50	81.25
	5.0	6	18.75	100.00
Are you willing to buy a house in Dongguan?	1.0	13	40.63	40.63
	2.0	18	56.25	96.88
	4.0	1	3.13	100.00
Are you willing to buy a car in Dongguan?	1.0	4	12.50	12.50
	2.0	3	9.38	21.88
	3.0	11	34.38	56.25
	4.0	14	43.75	100.00
Your daily transportation way	1.0	15	46.88	46.88
	2.0	3	9.38	56.25
	3.0	8	25.00	81.25
	4.0	6	18.75	100.00
Which restaurant would you prefer?	0.0	15	46.88	46.88
	1.0	17	53.13	100.00
Where do you choose for your daily shopping?	0.0	21	65.63	65.63
	1.0	11	34.38	100.00
Where do you like to play during your break?	0.0	27	84.38	84.38
	1.0	5	15.63	100.00
Your marital status	0.0	28	87.50	87.50
	1.0	4	12.50	100.00
Can you accept foreign marriage?	0.0	28	87.50	87.50
	1.0	4	12.50	100.00
Your Chinese level	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Can you adapt to the local customs?	0.0	4	12.50	12.50
	1.0	28	87.50	100.00
Do you have frequent contacts with Chinese people?	0.0	24	75.00	75.00
	1.0	8	25.00	100.00
What school is your child studying in Dongguan?	0.0	21	65.63	65.63
	1.0	11	34.38	100.00
What mobile apps do you often use?	0.0	27	84.38	84.38
	1.0	5	15.63	100.00
Are you aggrieved by social injustice?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
Will you participate in local public welfare activities?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
Do you know China's immigration policy?	0.0	29	90.63	90.63
	1.0	3	9.38	100.00
Would you like to socialize with local people?	0.0	27	84.38	84.38
	1.0	5	15.63	100.00
Do you think the present job is boring?	0.0	32	100.00	100.00
Do you feel lonely and difficult to integrate into the society?	0.0	21	65.63	65.63
	1.0	11	34.38	100.00
Do you think your social status is very low?	0.0	11	34.38	34.38
	1.0	21	65.63	100.00
What is the main source of your current stress?	0.0	32	100.00	100.00
How often do you go back?	0.0	26	81.25	81.25

	1.0	6	18.75	100.00
Are you satisfied with the traffic in Dongguan?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Are you satisfied with the catering industry in Dongguan?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Are you satisfied with the daily shopping in Dongguan?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Are you satisfied with the education service in Dongguan?	0.0	27	84.38	84.38
	1.0	5	15.63	100.00
Are you satisfied with the medical service in Dongguan?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
How satisfied are you with the quality of living environment in Dongguan?	0.0	22	68.75	68.75
	1.0	10	31.25	100.00
Are you satisfied with the way of entertainment in Dongguan?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Are you satisfied with the leisure public places in Dongguan?	0.0	26	81.25	81.25
	1.0	6	18.75	100.00
Are you satisfied with administrative service ability in Dongguan?	0.0	27	84.38	84.38
	1.0	5	15.63	100.00
Do you think life in Dongguan is better than that in Korea?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Do you want to leave China during the epidemic?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
Are you satisfied with the epidemic prevention and control work in Dongguan?	0.0	29	90.63	90.63
	1.0	3	9.38	100.00
Did the government give you any material and sympathy during the epidemic period?	0.0	29	90.63	90.63
	1.0	3	9.38	100.00
Are there any layoffs or wage cuts during the epidemic period?	0.0	30	93.75	93.75
	1.0	2	6.25	100.00
Do you have social alienation and fear after the outbreak, as well as concerns about economic development?	0.0	19	59.38	59.38
	1.0	13	40.63	100.00
Are you being treated unfairly because of foreigners during the epidemic period?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
Is the epidemic period inconvenient due to health code, big data itinerary and nucleic acid detection?	0.0	28	87.50	87.50
	1.0	4	12.50	100.00
Do you think it is safer in your home country during the epidemic period?	0.0	31	96.88	96.88
	1.0	1	3.13	100.00
Does the government help foreigners to return to work during the epidemic period?	1.0	9	28.13	28.13
	2.0	4	12.50	40.63
	4.0	18	56.25	96.88
	5.0	1	3.13	100.00
Has the local identity of Dongguan increased after the epidemic?	1.0	7	21.88	21.88
	2.0	18	56.25	78.13
	3.0	3	9.38	87.50
	4.0	3	9.38	96.88
	5.0	1	3.13	100.00
Are you willing to leave your contact information for further inquiry?	1.0	3	9.38	9.38
	2.0	10	31.25	40.63
	3.0	13	40.63	81.25
	4.0	6	18.75	100.00
Total		32	100.0	100.0

From the above table, judging from “your age”, more than 80% of the samples were “1.0”. According to the distribution of countries you come from, most of the samples were “1.0 from South Korea”, with a proportion of 100.00%. The proportion of the 2.0 samples was 00.00%, “from other countries”. From the distribution of your purpose in China, most of the samples were “1.0”, accounting for 46.88%. And the proportion of 2.0 samples was 37.50%. More than 80% samples of your monthly income chose “3.0”. According to the nature of your company, there were relatively more “1.0” in the samples, accounting for 34.38%. In “are you satisfied with the current salary”, the selection of “2.0” was more than 40% and the proportion of “1.0” samples was 40.63%. In “what do you think of consumption level in Dongguan”, more than 40% of the samples were “2.0” and 31.25% of the samples were “3.0”. In “are you able to purchase goods without WeChat or Alipay”, 56.25% of the samples chose “3.0” and “2.0” was 28.13%. According to the distribution of “are you willing to buy a car in Dongguan”, most of the samples were “4.0”, with a total of 14.0, accounting for 43.75%. The proportion of the “3.0” samples was 34.38%. In “which restaurant would you prefer”, most of the samples were “1.0”, accounting for 53.13%. And 46.88% of the samples were “0.0”. In “where do you choose for your daily shopping”, more than 60% of the samples chose “0.0”. The percentage of “1.0” sample was 34.38%. In terms of “where do you like to play during your break”, there were relatively more “0.0” in the samples, accounting for 84.38%. 87.50% of the samples chose “0.0” in “marital status”. From the distribution of “whether you can accept foreign marriage”, most of the samples were “0.0”, with a proportion of 87.50%. For “your Chinese level”, “0.0” accounts for 93.75%. For “can you adapt to the local customs”, the highest proportion of “1.0” was 87.50%. For “do you have frequent contacts with Chinese”, more than 70% of the samples chose “0.0”. For “what school is your child studying in Dongguan”, most of the samples were “0.0”, accounting for 65.63% and “1.0” sample was 34.38%. For “which mobile apps do you often use”, more than 80% of the samples chose “0.0”. In “will you participate in local public welfare activities”, there were relatively more “0.0” in the samples, accounting for 96.88%. For “do you understand China’s immigration management policies”, there were relatively more “0.0” in the samples, accounting for 90.63%. For “are you willing to interact with local people”, more than 80% of the samples chose “0.0”. For “do you think the present job is boring”, “0.0” was 100.00%. For “do you feel lonely and difficult to integrate into the society”, more than 60% of the samples chose “0.0” and the proportion of “1.0” samples was 34.38%. For “do you think your social status is very low”, more than 60% of the samples chose “1.0” and the proportion of “0.0” sample was 34.38%. For “what is the main source of your current stress”, 100% of the samples were “0.0”. For “how often do you go back”, the highest proportion of “0.0” was 81.25%. For “are you satisfied with the traffic in Dongguan”, the proportion of selecting “0.0” in the samples was 93.75%. For satisfaction with the catering industry in Dongguan, there were relatively more “0.0” in the samples, accounting for 93.75%. For “are you satisfied with the educational services in Dongguan”, most of the samples were “0.0”, accounting for 84.38%. For “are you satisfied with the medical service in Dongguan”, more than 90% of the samples were “0.0”. For “are you satisfied with the living environment quality in Dongguan”, the percentage of “0.0” was 68.75% and “1.0” sample was 31.25%. For “do you think life in Dongguan is better than that in Korea”, 93.75% of the samples chose “0.0”. For “are you satisfied with administrative service ability in Dongguan”, there were relatively more “0.0” in the samples, accounting for 84.38%. In terms of “whether you think life in Dongguan is better than that in South Korea”, most of the samples were “0.0”, accounting for 93.75%. From the perspective of “whether you want to leave China during the period of epidemic”, there were relatively more “0.0” in the sample, accounting for 96.88%. For “are you satisfied with the epidemic prevention and control work in Dongguan”, 90.63% of the samples chose “0.0”. From the perspective of “whether the government has distributed any material and sympathy to you during the epidemic period”, “0.0” in the samples is relatively large, accounting for 90.63%. For “whether

there was layoff or pay cut during the epidemic period”, more than 90% of the samples were “0.0”. For “do you have social alienation and fear after the outbreak, as well as concerns about economic development”, most of the samples were “0.0”, accounting for 59.38% and the proportion of “1.0” was 40.63%. For “are you being treated unfairly because of foreigners during the epidemic period”, most of the samples were “0.0”, accounting for 96.88%. For “is the epidemic period inconvenient due to health code, big data itinerary and nucleic acid detection”, 87.50% of the samples chose “0.0”, accounting for 87.50%. For “do you think it is safer in your home country during the epidemic period”, 96.88% of the samples chose “0.0”. For “does the government help foreigners to return to work during the epidemic period”, more than 50% of the samples were “4.0”, accounting for 56.25%. For “are you willing to leave your contact information for further inquiry”, the highest proportion of “3.0” was 40.63% and “2.0” samples accounted for 31.25%.

4.2.2 Response Rate and Popularity Rate Analysis

Multiple response was used to analyze multiple choice questions and the proportion of each item, involving two nouns: response rate and popularity rate. Response rate is used to compare the relative selection proportion of each option, and popularity rate is used to compare the selection popularity of a certain item. The difference between the two is that the divisor is not the same. (For example, if there are 100 samples and each sample selects 3 items on average. A total of 100 samples have selected 300 options. And for an option with 60 samples, the response rate is $60 / 300 = 20\%$; Popularity rate = $60 / 100 = 60\%$)

First, analyze the response rate, that is, the proportion of multiple-choice options, focusing on the higher proportion of items (The sum of response rate must be 100%).

Second, analyze the popularity rate, that is, on the whole, the proportion of multiple-choice items in all choices, focusing on the items with higher proportion of choices (The sum of popularity rate is usually higher than 100%).

Third, combine with chi-square goodness-of-fit test to analyze whether there is significant difference in the selection proportion of each item (p value less than 0.05 indicates that there is significant difference in the selection proportion of each item, otherwise it indicates that there is no significant difference in the selection proportion of each item).

Fourth, summarize.

Table 5 Summary Table of Response Rate and Popularity Rate			
Item	Response		Popularity Rate(n=32)
	n	Response Rate	
Your daily transportation way	15	28.30%	46.88%
Which restaurant would you prefer	17	32.08%	53.13%
Where do you choose for your daily shopping	11	20.75%	34.38%
What is the main source of your current stress	0	0.00%	0.00%
What mobile apps do you often use	5	9.43%	15.63%
Where do you like to play during your break	5	9.43%	15.63%
Summary	53	100%	165.63%
Chi-square goodness-of-fit test: $\chi^2=24.547$ $p=0.000$			

The chi-square goodness-of-fit test was used to analyze whether the proportion of multiple-choice items was evenly distributed. It can be seen from the above table that the goodness-of-fit test shows significant ($\chi^2 = 24.547$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$), which means that the selection proportion of each item has obvious differences, and the differences can be compared by response rate or popularity rate. Specifically, the response rate and popularity rate of the three items are significantly higher, including the transportation way, the restaurants you prefer, and the places you choose to go shopping.

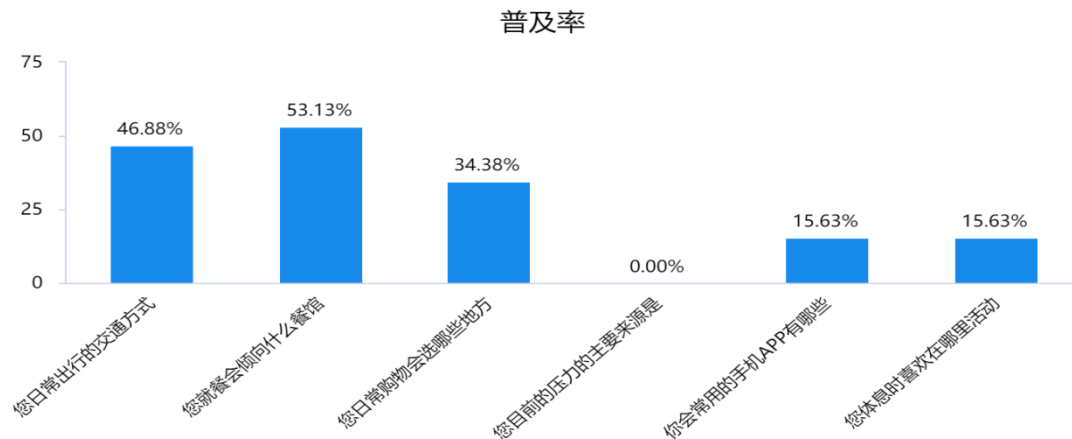


Fig.2 Popularity Rate

Note: From left to right are your daily transportation way, which restaurant would you prefer, where do you choose for your daily shopping, what is the main source of your current stress, what mobile apps do you often use, where do you like to play during your break.

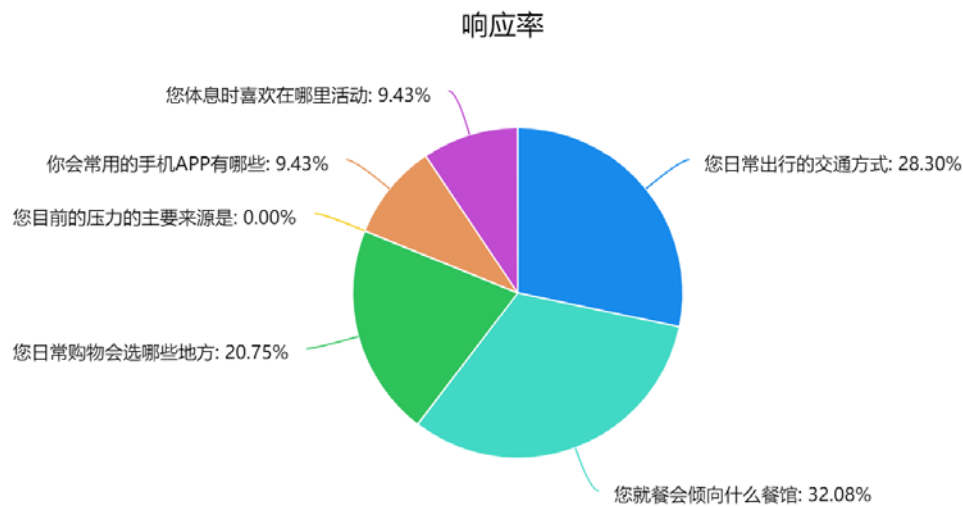


Fig.3 Response Rate

Note: 9.43% (purple) is where do you like to play during your break, 9.43% is what mobile apps do you often use, 0.00% is what is the main source of your current stress, 20.75% is where do you choose for your daily shopping, 28.30% is your daily transportation way, 32.08% is which restaurant would you prefer.

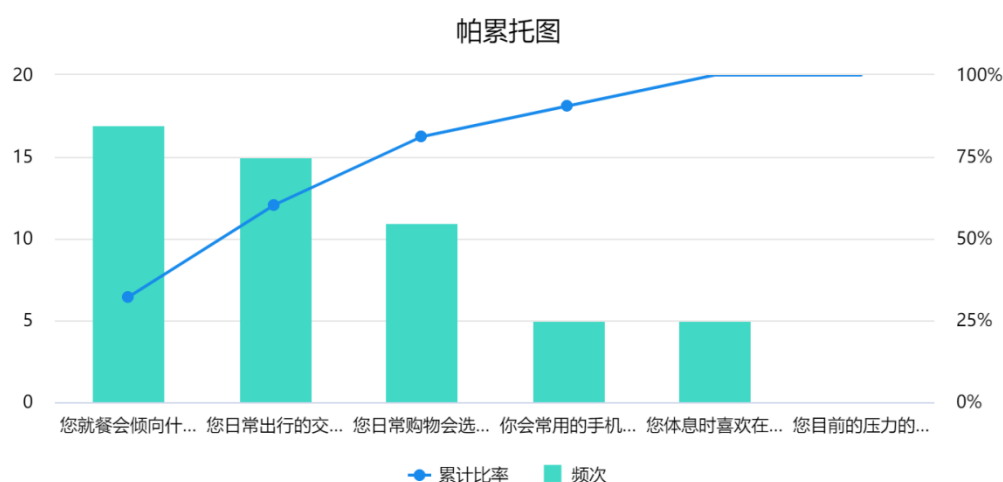


Fig.4 Pareto Chart

Note: From left to right are which restaurant would you prefer, your daily transportation way, where do you choose for your daily shopping, what mobile apps do you often use, where do you like to play during your break, what is the main source of your current stress.

Pareto chart is the graphical embodiment of “two-eight rule”. 80% of the problems are caused by 20% of the reasons.

First, combine with graphics, find out the corresponding options (“critical items”) with a cumulative ratio of 0% ~ 80%, and analyze these items in detail with practical business knowledge;

Second, when the cumulative ratio is between 80% and 100%, the corresponding options are “insignificant items”, with low importance.

5. Problems of Social Integration and Social Space of Foreigners in Dongguan

5.1 Lack of Community Management and Service Mechanism for Foreigners, Difficulty for Them to Really Integrate into the Community

According to the questionnaires, foreigners basically live and consume in the circle of foreigners. Apart from work, they seldom establish interaction with Chinese people. Especially in the management and service of their communities, there are no ways and programs for foreigners. They don't know about foreigners, let alone comprehensively record foreigners' information, such as their contact information, family information, employment, living conditions, medical care, education, etc., so they can't provide targeted public policy services. But do foreigners not need public policy support in Dongguan? Obviously, from the results of the questionnaires, foreigners also need to deal with personal affairs, deal with government departments, rely on Chinese laws and regulations to protect their legitimate rights. Foreigners are more eager to get psychological encouragement and support. From the AHP multi-level analysis, we can see that the weight of psychological integration is the highest, which also shows that foreigners are eager to better integrate, but the degree of community integration is not high, affecting the social integration and social space expansion of foreigners to a certain extent.

5.2 Immature Participation Mechanism of Equal Social Function of Foreigners, Failure to Regard Foreigners as “Masters”

According to the results of the questionnaires, the mechanism of foreigners' participation in

Chinese society is not mature. The reason is that different cultural backgrounds have different perspectives on problems. At the same time, the laws, regulations and policies of foreigners' equal participation in social functions are not enough. Therefore, the foreigners' equal participation in social civilization construction, environmental protection, social order and public services of Dongguan almost doesn't exist, which has a profound impact on foreigners' sense of belonging and self-worth integration in China. For example, Koreans in Dongguan can also go to local public schools, so they need to speed up the internationalization of public schools, study the study abroad centers of public universities, and optimize the path and build the system ^[9]. For compulsory education, due to the large number of registered population, it is difficult to open up foreign students, but it can be carried out in the form of "public-private merger", "public-private cooperation", "state-owned and privately run", on the one hand, a learning system suitable for Koreans can be established. International teaching ability; on the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen the public school's ability to recruit international students through cooperation.

5.3 Lack of Cross-Cultural Communication and Interaction Activities

In Dongguan, foreigners seldom participate in cross-cultural exchange activities, most of which are government-led "festival type, theme type and evening party type" activities. To a large extent, this leads to the lack of mutual understanding and identity between foreigners and Chinese people. Activities are the best way to communicate, but this lack hinders the social integration of foreigners in Dongguan. The monotonous personal life of foreigners, together with the difficulties and obstacles in cultural and psychological integration can't be effectively eliminated, has a certain impact on the long-term residence of foreigners in China.

5.4 Lack of Equal Treatment of System and Capacity in Education, Health Care and Public Services for Foreigners

At present, according to the results of the questionnaires, foreigners' education is in international schools, and they can't enjoy Dongguan education resources. From this point of view, foreigners' children can't really get the knowledge system of Chinese national education series, and they can't really integrate into the positive help of education for social integration.

5.5 Lack of Multi-Level Social Assistance and Guidance System for Foreigners

According to the questionnaires, foreigners' evaluation of public service oriented by public policy is "average", which also shows that foreigners' satisfaction in Dongguan is insufficient. Foreigners can't get consistent social services in Dongguan, including psychological assistance and public policy guidance, so foreigners' social adaptability is weak. In addition, there is no targeted training. Compared with foreigners in Europe and America, Koreans in Dongguan still have some advantages in work, life and study. This is because there are relatively few cultural differences between Korea and Japan, mainly because they are unable to create better public policy help and guidance for themselves in the case of language barrier.

6. Strategies to Improve Social Integration and Social Space of Foreigners in Dongguan

6.1 Establish a Perfect Community Management and Service Mechanism for Foreigners to Help Them Integrate into Community Life

By establishing community management database of foreigners, foreigners in the community are

comprehensively recorded with relevant information, such as contact information, family situation, language level, work status, life problems, medical requirements, children's education needs, etc. Regular network access can be conducted to foreigners through data tracking, and door-to-door access is also allowed when foreigners agree, and relevant information can be passed through interview. It is necessary to improve the system and norms of foreigners' community management, especially flexibly establish the mechanism according to the specific situation, to help foreigners better reflect the public facilities and public services. Through the establishment of systems and mechanisms, we can create conditions for foreigners to better integrate into the community.

6.2 Establish Equal Participation Mechanism of Social Function for Foreigners and Regard Foreigners as “Masters”

If foreigners can equally participate in the construction of social civilization, such as spiritual and cultural construction and the construction of civilized cities, they can not only simply participate, but also give play to their wisdom. Similarly, in environmental protection, social order and public services, foreigners can also give advice and suggestions. The right to make suggestions is defined in the form of laws and regulations. Through laws and regulations, the equal participation of foreigners should be determined in the process of social functionalization. At the same time, in the design of public service mechanism, the interests of foreigners should also be taken into account. In Dongguan, more than 75% of the population are floating population, so Dongguan should be a highly inclusive city. Both Chinese and foreigners should gain the path to be “masters” in Dongguan.

6.3 Set Up Cross-Cultural Interaction Fund to Support Multi-Cultural Groups to Hold and Participate in Cross-Cultural Exchange Activities

The deep integration of Chinese and foreign cultures will play a positive role in the integration of human beings. Although there are few differences between Korean culture and Chinese culture, Korean people still put cultural integration in the first place in the questionnaire. It can be seen that Korean culture is “mixed culture”, which is greatly influenced by the West. Therefore, we should really exchange from cultural interaction, and support the coexistence of multi-cultural groups through cross-cultural interaction fund. It is of great significance for cross-cultural construction in Dongguan. Only by allowing foreigners and Chinese people to participate in cross-cultural exchanges, can we better carry out cultural integration and promote social integration and expansion of social space. From the experience of Singapore, it was through the way of subsidizing groups to promote mutual understanding and identity among different cultural groups at that time. Social organizations or individuals should apply to examine whether the project has a positive effect on strengthening mutual integration, and exclude the content that does not conform to the principle of fair opportunity.

6.4 Improve the Systems and Capabilities of Education, Medical Care and Public Services, Give Equal Treatment to Foreigners

Dongguan has invested huge resources in education, medical care and public services in recent years, which has met the relatively equal educational opportunities of different groups. However, the mechanism design is still exclusive. Therefore, it is worth paying attention to whether foreign children who want to enter Chinese schools can be given equal opportunities. The design of the mechanism can also refer to the requirements of other floating population, such as the employment, tax payment and residence certificates of foreign parents. For foreign experts, as long as they

provide achievements, academic literature and project certification recognized by Chinese research institutions, their children can have access to education opportunities. The equalization of medical care and public services is harder, requiring the establishment of a “foreigner security system”, so that foreigners can also “pay social security” just like Chinese people, but only pay their own accounts. Under this premise, they can enjoy China’s medical and public services.

6.5 Establish a Multi-Level Social Assistance and Guidance System for Foreigners

For foreigners in Dongguan, they basically have to rely on the help of villagers, colleagues and friends to solve the initial running-in problem. Therefore, for foreigners, to better integrate into the society, it is very important to have a social help and guidance system for foreigners, that is, socialized comprehensive services, including psychological assistance and adaptability training. First, at the rescue level, in addition to providing daily disasters, accidents, sudden major diseases and other rescue forms, we also actively carry out psychological counseling, behavior correction, spiritual consolation and other rescue forms at the psychological level.

Second, in terms of eligibility for assistance, foreigners can apply for assistance in case of emergency based on their residence time, which also reflects the humanitarian spirit. According to the actual situation of foreigners, they should be given the necessary assistance.

Third, in terms of the help mechanism, we should encourage foreigners to set up their own relief agencies and charities, establish and improve the social help and guidance mechanism for foreigners. At the same time, we should encourage and support Chinese non-governmental organizations, charities, religious organizations and volunteers from the general public to help foreigners better access public services.

7. Conclusion

Foreigners live, work and study in Dongguan. They are also eager to get the support of fair public policy. However, the impact of China’s public policy on foreigners is objective. Therefore, to form a real win-win situation, we need to work together from the mechanism of social service, design according to the characteristics of foreigners, provide relatively equal public services for foreigners living in Dongguan for a long time, start from the necessity of promoting the social integration of foreign people, improve relevant policies and promote it in accordance with the law, strengthen the construction of supporting measures to promote foreigners to better integrate into Dongguan.

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