

白领涌现返乡潮：大城市，看上去很美？ PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E7_99_BD_E9_A2_86_E6_B6_8C_E7_c96_645572.htm 优越感、归属感、安全感消褪，都市光环失色，压力大、强度高、焦虑多，都市白领不得不认输(throw in the towel)返乡潮暗流涌动。重重压力之下，回乡发展已不仅仅停留在农民工层面，也开始席卷都市白领。 Many white-collar professionals are burning out in big cities and moving back home to second-tier cities where the grass is greener and the prospects seem brighter. 许多职业白领深感在大城市生活精疲力竭，纷纷返回二线城市，那里是他们的家乡，草更绿、明天更美好。 Cheng Ding is keen to end his "seven-year itch" against the city of Beijing once and for all - by retreating back home to Sichuan Province. 程丁（音译）渴望彻底结束他和北京的“七年之痒”返回家乡四川省。 Following a failed investment that led to the closure of his own company in Zhongguancun, known as "China's Silicon Valley," the 32-year-old mobile phone games producer had to relinquish his dream of building a game empire based in the Chinese capital city. 他曾在有“中国硅谷”之称的中关村创建自己的公司。投资失败后，这位32岁的手机游戏生产商不得不关掉了公司，放弃了在首都建立游戏帝国的梦想。 For Cheng, the incentive to return home, nearly 2,000 kilometers southeast to Beijing, is more than just financial. 对程丁来说，回到位于北京东南部，距京近2000千米的家乡，并非仅仅出于经济方面的考量。 "Career setbacks are one thing. More important, I'm longing for another kind of life - one

with no rush, no rent, no pressure," he says. "Beijing is no longer the home of my dreams." 他表示，“事业的挫折是一方面。更重要的是，我一直渴望着一种悠然自得，没有房租，没有压力的生活。而北京已不再是我的梦想家园。” While millions from rural peripheries continue to flood booming metropolises in hopes of better education, better jobs and better lives, a rising group of burnt-out white collars is retreating to the smaller cities in search of a relaxed life style. 当数百万来自农村地区的人们带着对可以获得更好的教育、工作和生活的期待继续涌进繁荣的大都市的时候，越来越多的疲惫白领们正为了寻求悠闲的生活方式而退回到小城市。 Most are out-of-town degree-holders around 30 years old, with year-long working experience in big cities like Beijing and Shanghai. 这些外地白领们大多30岁左右，拥有学历，在北京、上海等大城市中有一年以上的工作经历。 Cheng's feelings are pervasive among his peers. More than 80 percent of 7,000 Chinese white collars surveyed in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, said "yes" to the question that "would you like to work in a second- or third-tier city if offered a job there?" They were queried in a survey conducted last April by China's leading online job search website Zhaopin.com. 程的感受在同龄人中相当普遍。一项对北京、上海、深圳、广州等地的7000名白领的调查显示，超过80%的调查者表示“如果有工作机会，愿意在二线或三线城市工作”。去年4月，中国知名的在线求职网站智联招聘对他们进行了此项调查。 Rising living costs, enormous work pressure, pollution and crowded public transport are the major reasons they want to leave - escalating housing prices top the list, the

survey said. 调查显示，不断增加的生活开销，巨大的工作压力，环境污染和拥挤的公共交通是促使他们离开的主要原因。不断飙升的房价则是首要因素。 "Now, we believe some of those who said `yes` are taking actions," says Hao Jian, senior human resource consultant at Zhaopin.com. 智联招聘高级人力资源顾问郝建表示，“现在，相信已经有人开始采取行动了。” Hao's conclusion is backed by the website's survey released last December on the online job applications in six major cities. It showed the number of applications for work in Beijing and Shanghai declining, while increasing in second-tier cities like Chengdu, Wuhan, Chongqing and Nanjing. 郝建的结论源于该网站去年12月对6个主要城市进行的在线求职申请调查。调查结果显示，位于北京和上海的求职量正在减少，而像成都、武汉、重庆和南京这样的二线城市的求职量却在增加。 For example, between October 2009 and October 2010, the number of applicants for Beijing 0dropped to 12.19 percent from 13.72 percent, while those for Chengdu rose to 3.40 percent from 3.19 percent. 举个例子，从2009年10月至2010年10月，申请在北京工作的求职者比例从13.72%降至12.19%，而成都的求职者比例则从3.19%上升至3.40%。 Meanwhile, the daily average job offers increased 97 percent to 55,284 in Chengdu, capital city of Sichuan Province, from January to October 2010, while Beijing only saw an increase of 32 percent. 同时，2010年1月至10月，四川省会成都的日常平均工作岗位达55,284个，增长了97%，而北京同期只有32%的增长。

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