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## ABSTRACTS

**How to Measure Development**

Zhu Ling · 2 ·

UN Millennium Development Goals and the related indicators represent an institutionalized social preference through a world-wide political consultation procedure among statesmen from different countries and regions. It provides a useful reference to monitor and evaluate the development process. With such a system of indicators to observe present China, the following phenomena can be easily noticed: first, the social groups relating to rural sector find themselves at a disadvantageous position in acquisition of human capital investment, access to infrastructure and services, and possession of their socio-economic and political rights. Second, among the rural people and rural migrants, the poor, the women, the aged, the disabled and those of ethnic minorities are more likely to face social exclusions. It is necessary to reverse this trend by establishing a check and balance mechanism among different interest groups in design and implementation of development programs and policies.

**Sources of China's Economy Slowdown: 1952–2011**

Li Meng · 11 ·

This paper uses the Growth Accounting framework and Ordered Logistic model to research the direct causes and contributing factors of China's economy slowdown over the past six decades. The results show that 90% of the slowdown can be explained by the reduction of total factor productivity, and the key to steady growth is to boost total factor productivity. It means that, to determine whether the economic slowdown is due to the cyclical influence or the turning point of growth trend, the standard depends on if reform measures promote total factor productivity.

**Technological Innovation Effects of Urbanization: An Empirical Study Based on 1990–2010 Panel Data of China's Regions**

Qiu Yi · 26 ·

Urbanization is not only an important driving force of modern economic productivity but also an important factor in promoting technological innovation. On the basis of existing researches, the paper has used the theoretical analysis and empirical testing to investigate the technological innovation mechanism and extent led by urbanizing. It is found that the level of China's urbanization and technological innovation have remained the same trend by analyzing the time series data of China's overall and inter-provincial panel data. China's urbanization, technology innovation and total factor productivity have showed an apparent positive correlation. Urbanization contributes to technological innovation that has a significant driving effect on a country's technological progress. There exist differences of the technological innovation effects between the china's urbanization areas.

**The Changes of Temporary Migrants in China and Policy Implication**

Zheng Zhenzhen · 36 ·

Focusing on the structure change of floating population in China in the first decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century, this paper compares results from the last two censuses and discusses their policy implications. Although the demographic structure and education of internal migrants in 2010 kept some features as 10 years ago, some significant changes are also observed. For instance, more migrants have settled in their destinations, and gender structure is much more balanced in teens and twenties. Also more migrants have higher education and work in non-agriculture, especially service, sectors. Regarding the age pattern of migrating workers and entrepreneurs, the current status has altered from early years' migration status, and it shows that men and women now joint migration almost at the same age. The cohort of "post-80s" rural to urban migrants is significantly

different from the older generation. Relevant public policy design should consider the changes and new features of migrants during the urbanization process.

### **Internal Migration and Regional Economic Growth Convergence: Panel Data Analysis of China (1980–2010)**

*Mao Xinya Zhai Zhenwu • 46 •*

Since the reform and opening up, the main direction of internal migration in China has been from the less developed provinces of central and western areas to the developed provinces of eastern coastal areas. By using neoclassical model and panel data of thirty provinces from 1980 to 2010, this paper analyzes the impacts of net migration on convergence of China's regional growth. The result shows that, in the past 30 years, regional per capita GDP growth in China generally presents a significant conditional convergence trend; and inter-provincial net migration plays an active role of promoting regional growth, although the intensity is very small. We also analyze the impacts of net migration on convergence of economic growth in the eastern, central and western regions respectively. It demonstrates that club convergence does not exist in China's regional growth, and although net migration has no significant effect on convergence of economic growth in the eastern and western regions, population outflow has negative impacts on economic growth in the central region. This article explains the impacts of migration on regional convergence by not only the migrants' amount, but also their education level and age structure as well as their different influence to the emigration areas and the immigration areas.

### **"Only-child-death" Family and Its Developing Trends under the Current Family Planning Policy**

*Wang Guangzhou • 57 •*

Based on the Chinese census data of 1990, 2000 and 2010, this paper has analyzed the fertility of the second birth, TFR and progression fertility, used the 1% sample of 2005 and 2010 census data to set up the population simulation model. Using the simulation model, this paper has estimated the total population of only-child is 145 million in 2010 and only-child-death population is 1.08 million since the family planning policy conducted in China. If the current family planning policy keeps going in the future, the total only-child population will reach 300 million and the only-child-death population will increase to 11.84 million in 2050. And the new only-child-death family will increase from 95 thousand in 2010 to 560 thousand for each year in 2050. For the population size of only-child-death family increasing, government and society should pay more attention on the issue.

### **Regional Disparity of Son Preference and Fertility Transition in Rural China**

*Gong Weigang • 66 •*

By exploring the regional disparity of son preference from both the fertility motivation and behavior, this paper finds that son preference in Southern China is much stronger than that in Yangtze River basin and Northeast of China. As a result, the falling speed of childbearing number and the timing of sex ratio transition in this region lag behind other parts of China. In Southern China, the falling of childbearing number, which has impact on son preference, results in the unbalance of sex ratio so called the "Retardation-Imbalance fertility transition". In the Yangtze River basin and northeast China, since the son preference is relatively weaker, the fertility decline is much quicker, and the sex ratio of birth generally keeps balance in the transition. This pattern is named "Smoothness-Balanced fertility transition". In Northern China where fertility transition is more complicated, the fertility transition in its central plain is more like "Retardation-Imbalance" type, while that in Ji-Lu district shows more characteristics of "Smoothness-Balanced" type.

### **Labor Force Migration between Rural-urban, Optimal Allocation of Human Resources and Economic growth in China**

*Xiao Wei • 77 •*

This paper constructs a theoretical model to analyze the impacts of labor force migration and optimal allocation of human resources on economic growth. According to the theoretical studies above and Fixed Effects Model estimates with 2001–2010 provincial panel data in China, we find that there are significant positive correlations between the main factors including technological advances, investment and government subsidies to promote agricultural development and the share of

industries, and these have helped to optimize the allocation of human resources and increase economic equilibrium. At the same time, investment, government activities and early R&D investment are the main factors to determine economic growth.

#### **Analysis on the Fairness of China Urban Employees' Basic Pension among Different Income Groups**

*Zheng Chunrong · 88 ·*

Fairness is one of the primary measuring standards to assess if a country's pension insurance system is successful. After calculating China's basic old-age pension replacement rate, we believe that the pension insurance system of income re-distribution function is weak, so that some of the pensioners may fall into absolute poverty in old age, and many elderly pensioners are also likely to fall into old age relative poverty. For those low-income, flexible workers and vulnerable groups, due to high possibility of falling into poverty in old age, their enthusiasm of paying pension may be dampened. We suggest that, in order to promote the affordability among the vulnerable groups, the government shall consider giving employment insurance rate relief to flexible workers and introducing a number of preferential policies for pension insurance to protect the vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, to tackle the poverty among the oldest old, senior citizens welfare subsidies policy shall be instituted.

#### **A Study on New Rural Pension System for Rural Elders' Basic Living: Based on Survey of**

##### **Six Counties in Three Provinces**

*Zhang Sifeng and Others · 99 ·*

This study uses the proportion of the income from new rural pension system to the rural basic living cost as a criterion, namely insurance degree, to assess the new pension system. Through calculating the proportion of the pension payment and the rural basic cost of living, this paper finds that the insurance degree is 47.64% in 2011, and it will increase slowly thereafter to reach its peak of 51.80% in 2024, then to decrease slowly. This paper suggests gradually raising individuals' premium rate and the fundamental annuities in order to realize 100% insurance degree of the new system's pension to the rural elders' basic living.

#### **Security Function of Land, Adverse Incentive and Employment Behavior of Rural Immigrants:**

##### **the Case of Shanghai**

*Yu Jingwen Xu Shengyan · 109 ·*

To those rural immigrating works, the security function of farm land remains to be a key complementary security option against today's insufficient rural social security system. However, the getting back in home can also produce an adverse incentive for the rural immigrants and thus can affect their employment behavior. When rural immigrants who possess farm land cannot find an applicable job or lose the job in a city, they still have a retainable chance of returning to the rural area and obtain agricultural income that makes up some for the cost of losing job. As a result, this may reduce rural immigrants' enthusiasm and effort towards finding or keeping a job. This paper uses the 2011 dynamic monitoring data of immigrants in Shanghai to investigate the adverse incentive induced by the security function of land and study the employment behavior under this incentive. The results reveal that the employment probability, salary and job stability of rural immigrants with land are lower than that of rural immigrant without land.

#### **Mother's Employment and Children's Nutrition in Rural Areas**

*Wang Zhen · 118 ·*

Based on the data of Chinese Food and Nutrition Surveillance System, this paper studies the effects of mothers' employment on the nutrition of children under 5. To control possible selectivity causing endogeneity, propensity score matching (PSM) method is employed in this study. It is shown that nutrition status of the children with mothers migrating to urban areas is significantly lower than that of those with mother working in hometown. On the other hand, there is no significant difference in nutrition status between children with mother working in agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector in hometown, although their incomes are different significantly. The result implies that marginal effect of income on children's nutrition is decreasing. Therefore in rural regions, in order to improve the children's nutrition status, it becomes more important to promote mother's caring other than solely nutrition intake level.