
ABSTRACTS

Why the Total Fertility Rate of 2010 Population Census Is so Low?

Guo Zhigang • 2 •

The total fertility rate of 2010 population census hits a new low record. Careful analysis shows that such a new low fertility rate is mainly resulted from the declined fertility rate in first parity despite the slightly increased fertility rates in second order and over. The total fertility rate at first parity has fallen the most among the rural residents due to remarkably postponed age of marriage or child-bearing, so ever larger percentage of unmarried women in their bearing age helps to depress the fertility rate at first parity. After excluding the parity structural effect of women, measured with the progressive fertility rates, the levels of the 2010 census have kept almost the same as those in year 2005. Therefore, fertility decline in the latest census cannot be simply attributed to under-reported births. In addition, the latest census turns out that the life fertility rate is around 1.5, almost reaching to the requirement of current fertility policy.

Dynamics of the Population Sex Structure in Contemporary China

Li Shuzhuo Guo Zhen • 11 •

Using data from the six population censuses, this paper mainly reviews trends, patterns and driving forces of the population structure in contemporary China. The paper adopts demographic decomposition method to decompose the dynamics of the population sex ratio into three factors—sex ratio at birth, sex differential in mortality, and population age structure. The results indicate that sex differential in mortality has little influence on high population sex ratio and started to decline the population sex ratio since 2000. The rapid aging of population age structure takes the main effect on declining population sex ratio. Year-after-year skewed sex ratio at birth has become the leverage that raises the population sex ratio in contemporary China, and the high sex ratio at birth would cause life-course effects on the population cohorts since 1980s.

Empirical Study on the Quantitative Relationship between Institution Quality and Human Development Index

Yang Xiugang Lu Xianxiang • 21 •

Based on the international panel data of 62 countries, with definitions of economic efficiency, economic freedom and the economic justice, this paper has measured transaction cost and institutional justice and then compared China's institution quality with the international average. Taking advantage of empirical study on the quantitative relationship between institution quality and the human development index by means of multiple level mixed effective model and dynamic panel data model, this study finds there are stable cointegration relationships between the QI and HDI, and the path of dependence among them. The roles of economic freedom and efficiency have positive impacts on human development index, but the relationship between justice and HDI is not synchronous because advanced human development index is normally with a price of scarifying economic justice. Hence, the suggestions of policy are provided at the end.

China's Rural Surplus Labor Has Not Been Depleted: Evidence from Rural China

Xu Qing and Others • 33 •

Existing studies provide controversial findings on whether China is approaching the Lewis Turning Point, which are based on mere evidence from the urban labor market. This paper uses the provincial-level and county-level panel data in rural areas to address this issue. We find that there are labor shortage heterogeneities in the timing of Lewis Turning Point across regions and production functions. Food production and the Primary Industry production in eastern areas had approached the Lewis Turning Point by 2005, while there still existed abundant surplus labor in western rural areas. The meat production had not approached the Lewis Turning Point by 2010 yet. Based on a rural household panel data in central China, it is found that there still exists surplus labor in the rice and crop production. In conclusion, China still has surplus labor in the rural areas. In this case, the government should relax the direct and indirect barriers for inter-region labor migration, so as to promote the surplus labor in the central and west to make up for the labor shortage in the east.

Analysis on the Difference between Surveyed Unemployment Rate and Registered Unemployment Rate

Ren Dong · 42 ·

For a long time, The National Bureau of Statistics of China only released the registered urban unemployment rate but not surveyed unemployment rate. Actually, these two indicators are two concepts with totally different natures and statistical methods. This paper shows that the current published urban registered unemployment rates overestimate the actual level, while the survey unemployment rates are underestimated. Based on this analysis, the paper re-estimates these two statistics with published and survey data and puts forward some opinions and suggestions on carrying out and releasing sampling survey unemployment rate.

The Effects of Collective Wage Consultation System and Heterogeneity of Employees:

Based on Enterprise Survey Data in Hangzhou

Yao Xianguo and Others · 49 ·

This paper evaluates the effects of collective wage consultation system on wages of employees based on enterprise survey data in Hangzhou in 2011. It is found that the implementation of collective wage consultation system not only fails to promote employees' wages as policy expected, but also puts significant negative effects on wages' promotion. The implementation also contributes more significant negative wage effects on the employees located in high quantile of income distribution compared to the employees in low quantile. The wage effects of this system are related to heterogeneity of employees' own characteristics, for instance it has a significant negative wage effect on employees who are young (30 years old and below) with high academic qualifications or skills, but makes no significant effects on other kinds of employees. Employees' own characteristics, such as academic qualification, skill, work experience and *hukou*, all make significant positive wage effects on employees located in different quantile of income distribution. Therefore, to enhance the effect of collective wage consultation system, it needs not only to improve the system itself, but also to pay attention to different labors' demand to organized system protection and to create corresponding system environment.

China's Occupational Gender Segregation and Its Cause Analysis

Zhang Chenggang Yang Weiguo · 60 ·

With increasingly freed labor markets, China's level of occupational gender segmentation is changing under the impacts of market mechanism and female human capital investment. Using China Health and Nutrition Survey data, this paper explores the trend of occupational gender segregation from 1989 to 2009 in China's labor market, and analyzes the causes of intensifying occupational gender segmentation by focusing on labors' preferences over occupations with gender significance. The study finds that various reasons drive the males and females into their own job-gender hurdles. For example, pursuing higher income, social status and working hours are main reasons leading male labor into male occupation. Meanwhile rising in female human capital investment dose not show significant relief over China's occupational gender segmentation.

Export, Export Share and Wage Differential: Evidence from China's Manufacturing Enterprises

Zhan Yubo Nie Wei · 70 ·

Based on survey data at firm level, this paper finds that when the type of firm ownership is controlled, wage differential between workers in export firms and non-export firms could not be well explained by the export dummy. Measuring export by export share instead of export dummy, this study finds that enterprises with higher export share provide lower wage to their workers in both domestic or foreign enterprises, and this finding is further supported by the estimation of quantile regression. We argue that the dominance of processing trade in China's foreign trade should be responsible for that, because the lower end in the global production chain suppresses the wage increase of workers involved in the processing production.

China's Structural Change of Industrial Goods Trading and Fluctuations in the Domestic Employment:

Research Based on General Trade and Processing Trade

Wang Youxin and Others · 78 ·

Under adjusting China's industrial structure and improving comparative advantage, trade structure changing of industrial goods poses a significant impact on domestic employment through the linkages of upstream and downstream industries. This paper uses input-output method and LMDI factor decomposition method to examine how the changes in trade structure of industrial products of 2001-2008 had impacted on domestic employment. As it turns out, during the research period, export

trade structure of capital-intensive industries and import trade structure of the resource-intensive industries were facilitative to the domestic employment. With the distinction between trades, the structural changes of general export trade benefit the domestic employment, but the changes of export processing trade lower the domestic employment. In addition, export expansion is fit for the employment, and the drop of labor input coefficient is to reduce the employment.

The Spatio-Temporal Changes and Its Influencing Mechanism of Muslim Population in Lanzhou

Zhang Zhibin Yang Ying · 89 ·

Based on data of China's population censuses of 3rd to 6th, this paper reveals the inherent law and its influencing mechanism of Muslim population changes in Lanzhou city. Result shows that Lanzhou City's Muslim population keeps growing, but the growth rate of population has gradually slowed down. The population growth difference among municipal districts is significant, and the street population gap has been widening year by year. The overall trend of Muslim population distribution shows "double columnar peak body" space structure, and the population changes tend to become coexistence of "centripetal gather" and "outward diffusion". The geopolitical structure evolves from the dwelling around the mosque into the dwelling near the mosque, and the social structure evolves from "intensely segregated" into "relatively intergration". The revolution is under combined influences of history and politics, industrialization and urbanization, identity and cohesion of ethnic, as well as urban planning and construction.

Analysis of Grain Consumption in Poverty-Stricken Areas

Gao Shuai Wang Zhengbing · 101 ·

Based on the provincial panel data, using the system GMM method, the paper empirically analyzes the influence of grain production capacity, food access, food availability, consumer psychology and inertia on grain consumption in the poverty-stricken areas. The results show grain production capacity has a positive impact on food consumption; food access is the key in the transition of "quantity" to "quality"; and food availability produces a positive effect on grain consumption. The insufficient food consumption in a poverty-stricken area is a result of the residents' compromising between production and consumption, and the food consumption has not improved significantly with the increased food expenditure. That the grain consumption is with certain inertia helps verify classical consumption theory's applicability in poverty-stricken areas.

Inequality of Education Opportunity and *Hukou*: Evidence from the Primary and

Middle School Student Survey in Shanghai, 2012

Yan Shanping Zhou Haiwang · 110 ·

The paper's purpose is to clarify the distribution, the gap and forming mechanism of children's examination score, using the micro-data of the primary and middle school student questionnaire conducted in Shanghai in 2012. The main findings are as follow. Although the examination score of Shanghai local students is clearly higher than those inflowing from other areas, *hukou* itself is not what produced the gap of examination score. The reason that the examination score of floating children is relatively low is mainly because of their father's low education, time loss to occur in their floating, little time to study at home due to being poor, and negative influence of high school and university entrance examination system on them. In order to reduce the inequality of education opportunity, further reform to policies related is indispensable to realize rural-urban integration.

Housing and Urban Integration of Migrant Workers: Survey in Wuhan City

Han Junqiang · 118 ·

The article analyzes the relationship between the housing situation of migrant workers and their urban integrating based on the survey data of Wuhan City in 2012. The empirical results show that controlling for other conditions migrant workers who rent apartments or have their own house have the greater probability to fully integrate into the city relative to the migrant workers living in dormitories, barracks and production sites; the fully integrated probability of migrant workers who spend more than 60 minutes going to work is smaller than that of those who spend less than 10 minutes. In addition, the probability of complete integration of migrant workers living with family members is higher than that of migrant workers living alone. Meanwhile, with the increasing per capita housing area, the probability of complete integration for migrant workers is also significantly improved, but its marginal effect is diminishing.