
ABSTRACTS

Measurement and Analysis of the Family Poverty in Poverty-stricken Covered Areas:**A Case Study of Yanshan, Taihang Mountain and Hei Long Gang Areas**

Wang Jinying Li Jingbo · 2 ·

In order to accurately measure family poverty, this essay uses massive household data through random sampling to conduct the study. Primarily, this analysis applies AHP to establish an index system to comprehensively evaluating family's poverty and affluence level in to four dimensions: family's characters, balance of payment, business activity, service received and housing condition. The result shows that the poverty incidence in the Poverty-stricken Covered Areas, Yanshan, Taihang Mountain and Heilong Gang, is about 39%. The elderly household poverty incidence ratio is the highest, the floating-population family's poverty incidence ratio is relatively low, and in Yanshan Mountain and Taihang Mountain areas poverty is much higher than that in other regions. The characteristic of population and the condition of land are the critical factors causing the diversity of poverty and richness.

Dynamics of Housing Inequality in Urban China

Luo Chuliang · 14 ·

Based on the urban household surveys conducted by China Household Income Projects in 1988, 1995, 2002 and 2007, this paper discusses housing inequality and its changes respectively by focusing on per capita housing area and per capita ownership housing area in urban China. The main findings indicate that housing conditions of urban residents are improved when measured by per capita housing area although the inequality has slightly increased, especially for the concentration ratio of per capita housing area ranked by household income. Nevertheless the inequality of per capita ownership housing area tends to be improved in this period but deteriorates over the concentration ratio of per capita ownership housing area ranked by household income. Household income, age and education attainment of household head, employment status of household members, and regional(provincial) effects are applied to explain how the inequality changes over China's urban housing situation.

Reproductive Population's Fertility Desire and Its Influence in China

Wang Jun Wang Guangzhou · 26 ·

Based on 2011 Chinese social survey and 2012 Chinese family happiness survey, this paper measures China's current fertility desire and analyses its potential influence on China's population size. The study shows that the mean fertility desire level in China is 1.86 with 95% confidence interval from 1.84 to 1.88. The fertility desire level in China has been declining in the past 30 years and will lay around 1.80 in the long run with the progress of urbanization and education. Our estimates on the potential influence of fertility desire to the population of China show that if women bear children according to their fertility desire between 2010 and 2020, the born population will increase at most 5.1 million per year, of which the urban areas will increase 3.5 million, and the rural areas will increase 1.6 million.

UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index's Revising and Testing: A Study of China's Sixth National Census

Guo Wei Wang Haochen · 36 ·

This paper uses the UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index to test the accuracy of the census data from the two aspects of age and gender. The traditional UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index grouped in every 5-year-age virtually expands the age-ratio and sex-ratio index, and cannot eliminate the effect of the age heaping from population mobility. Therefore, this Index is not very conducive to the comparisons among different provinces. We propose an amendment to the UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index by calculating the age and sex ratio indices with an odd-number-age group base. Based on 6th census data on national level and from some provinces, we find that the Amended UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index overcomes the deficiencies of 5-year based UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index. According to our tests with the data in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, the Amended UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is more effective in testing the census data quality at provincial level in the context of current acceleration in domestic inter-regional population migration in China.

Regional Specialization Advantages and Change of China's Urban Employment Structure

Jia Xingmei Liu Junjie •44•

This paper, using static and dynamic shift-share analysis Esteban model, studies the impact of specialization advantages on urban employment structure. Static results show that degrees of employment structure deviation among provinces are significantly different in 2003–2011. The specialization advantages and employment effects in the eastern areas are significant while those in the the central and west are less obvious. In terms of industries, the specialization advantages and employment effects of manufacturing and construction are more significant, but those in the tertiary industry are weak. Dynamic results indicate that nearly a decade, the employment structure deviation degree has been upward. During 2003–2007 rapid growth of urban employment mainly occurred in the eastern region while such growth in the central and western regions was basically driven by competitive advantages. From 2007–2011 urban employment of the eastern, central and western regions all show a competitive driven feature. Urban regions at different industrialization stages have different specialization advantages and hence regional difference in their employment structures. This paper suggests that employment policy design in different regions should consider local conditions with respective specialization advantages and industrial structural features.

Research on Urbanization, Industrial Agglomeration and TFP Growth

Cui Yuming and Others •54•

Based on China's provincial data from 1986 to 2011, this paper probes the technology spillover effect of industrial agglomeration from the angle of urbanization by verifying the nonlinear relationship between TFP and the industrial agglomeration at different levels of urbanization with the nonparametric DEA method and the panel threshold model. The empirical result shows that there is threshold value for the promotion effect of industrial agglomeration on TFP, and the effect is more and more obvious with the increasing improvement of urbanization level. Besides, this paper indicates that the industrial agglomeration promotes TFP growth mainly by promoting the technological progress rather than the technical efficiency.

Research on Migration of Rural Labor and Dynamic Convergence Trend of Labor Price

Du Jianjun Sun Jun •64•

To theoretically expatiate on the wage convergence of rural migration labor, this wage convergence empirical analysis is made based on rural migration labor data in different periods from 1980 to 2011. The results indicate that the wage differential between the rural migration labor and urban labor was stark from 1980 to 1987, and the wage of rural migration labor exceeded that of urban labor from 1988 to 1994. Thereafter, although the wage differential expanded again from 1995 to 2003, the gap was not so large until 1997. The gap had quickly become big since 1998, and then from 2004 to 2011 the wage gap between rural migration labor and urban labor began to decrease. This process illustrates that the wage of rural migration labor have the trend to convergent with that of urban labor, and this tendency is seen accelerating.

The Factors Affecting Fishermen's Income Structure

Tong Chunfen and Others •73•

In China fishermen's income level has showed gradually ascending since the beginning of the new century, but the growth rate has been slow and fishermen's income structure is unreasonable. According to the analytical model in this study, the fishermen's income structure is significantly influenced by the primary fishery industry but is far less influenced by the secondary and tertiary fishery industries. This heavy dependency of primary fishery industry not only poses a serious impact on fishermen's life quality, but also hinders the process of fishery's modernization. Therefore viable fishery policy should focus on shifting income structure from primary industry dependence towards the second and tertiary industries. Therefore, accelerating the fishery industry's transformation, effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of fishermen, increasing fishery subsidies, and establishing a sound risk protection mechanism are strongly proposed.

The Influence of the Aging Population on the Urban Residents Consumption Demand in Shandong Province:

Based on the Sixth Population Censuses Data

Wan Kede and Others •82•

With reference to relevant economic theory and the sixth census data in Shandong Province, We establish a statistical model on the basis of 1995–2010 statistics data to empirically analyze the direction, size and extent of Shandong's aging impact on consumer demand. Our study finds that in Shandong there has been both ups and downs in the saving rate, but in the long run it is to go down with a stable state. There is a long term negative correlation between urban aging population and its consumption scale. The expanding aging population has remarkably shrunk the urban consumption scale and hence it is not good for domestic demand growth. Although Shandong's urban food expenditure is down, the health care, medical care, transportation and postal and tele-communication expending are going up.

Comparative Research on the Feature of Spatial Distribution of Aging Population between China and Japan*Shan Liang Ding Li · 89 ·*

Through the ratio and density of aging population, this study investigates the features of spatial distribution of aging population in China and Japan from 2000–2010 with the help of ArcGIS. In the decade, between two countries there exist significant differences in aging pace, spatial distribution and relative number. Based on the ranks of aging population's ratio and density, by using sorting comparison between two countries' aging population, the research finds that there exist certain differences in regional density, correlation with environment and coupling form of economy. Japan's spatial distribution features in "non-urban aging population", whereas China's shows a difference between the East and West at present stage. Some new features tending to be similar to Japan's will dominate China's regional and national economic development.

A Study on the Pattern and Evolution of the Employed in Yangtze River Delta*Mu Yufeng · 97 ·*

On the basis of the publication data from National Population Census in 1982, 1990, 2000 and 2010, this paper measures the evolution of employed population by using spatial Gini coefficient, shift-share analysis and specialization index. We also examine which industry is most contributive to the scale of employed population by using principal component analysis. According to our study, the evolution of employed population shows that, on the whole, it tends to diffuse and then aggregate, and there is a remarkable diversity among different levels of industrial division. The pattern develops from single-center into multi-centers, which shows that in earlier stage the immigration of the external population is the predominant tendency, but the tendency in later stage is the external migration of population in Nanjing, Zhenjiang and the mid-region of Jiangsu. With the principal component analysis on the employment structure we find that the proportion and index number of the first component are high, and the relationship between component and index shows a positive correlation. The analysis also finds that the changes of the component of density and quantity are small, and there is a remarkable diversity between the component of density and quantity in the same year. Based on the observations, we divide Yangtze River Delta into the following six areas: agricultural area, the area of construction industry, industrial area, the area of producer services, the area of living services and the area of public services.

The Social Mobility of China Peasant-workers' Children: Social Differentiation Patterns between the Floating-along and the Left-behind*Liu Chengbin · 108 ·*

The children of China's peasant-workers are likely to have different social mobility chances according to their different schooling experiences in two types: floating-along and left-behind. The case-study-survey data processed by log-linear model statistically reveals that those left-behind children without a parent have the most significantly reduced probability of climbing up on the social ladder such as entering an university; also they have a higher probability of sliding into a crime. On the other hand, the schooling children left behind with at least one parent increase their probability of going to higher education institutions. The data also shows that the floating-along children do not have a better social differentiation tendency compared with those whose parents stay home or those left-behind children with one parent. These children's ad interim schooling experiences and the home-ground rule of taking college entrance tests are factors that hinder these children's upward social mobility. Therefore, the government shall create a viable social and economical environment to reduce the amount of left-behind children without a parent.

A Study on the Poverty Targeting of the Minimum Living Standards Security (MLSS) Scheme in Rural China: Evidence from Henan and Shaanxi Province*Han Huawei Xu Yuebin · 117 ·*

To investigate the effect of measurement errors on the MLSS' poverty targeting, this paper uses both traditional poverty identification strategy and multidimensional poverty identification strategy and then compares the evaluation results based on a large sample household survey data from Henan and Shaanxi Province in 2010. The results indicate that besides per capita income the determinants of receiving MLSS include household structure, human capital and household assets. The targeting error is very severe when the traditional poverty identification strategy based merely on income is used. When multidimensional poverty identification strategy is adopted, the targeting efficiency is improved significantly. The results suggest that the severe targeting errors of MLSS Scheme are caused partly by measurement errors, and after controlling the measurement errors, the targeting errors become acceptable. This study also shows that the targeting efficiency of MLSS Scheme in rural China is better than that of similar social assistant programs in other developing countries.