

ABSTRACTS

The Issues of China's Social Insurance Service System and Suggestions about its Reform Zheng Bingwen • 2 •

This paper, starting from examining the current situation for the social insurance service system, analyses the problems of the system and provides three reform suggestions. First, staffing levels of social insurance should bring about a dynamical ratio mechanism, which links staff number to the insured clients to avoid work overload or low service quality. Second, all of the expenditures of the service system should be a part of social insurance funds to completely avoid budget shortage. Third, in order to divide administration and service management and to separate supervision and operation functions, a national social insurance administration should be instituted, and a vertical system should be set up with the agencies at all levels. The social insurance service system should be characterised as "special public institutions".

Local Fiscal Burden on Liberalizing Access to Urban Hukou

Zhang Li Wu Kaiya • 17 •

According to the gap between local *hukou* residents and migrants on obtaining citizenship treatments and public finance burdens to provide such treatments, this paper discusses the meaning of citizenship treatments and estimates the financial costs of liberalizing access to urban *hukou* based on a sample data of 45 cities with different regions and different economic development levels. The results show that the increase in the costs of one city's public services caused by permitting *hukou* access is depended heavily on the structure of migrant population, not the size of it. The partial views of considering the size and ignoring the structure of migrant population lead to underestimate the funding gap. Due to the widening public resources gap among different regions, polarization of migration, lack of regular financial transfer and poor portability of residential benefits, it is almost impossible for cities to provide stable local financial inputs to free access. To open urban *hukou* registration, it is imperative to establish a "top-to-bottom" mechanism to share the public expenditures caused.

Triple System Model for the Population Census Quality Assessment

Hu Guihua • 27 •

So far all countries and regions in assessment of population census' quality with a post-survey have used the dual system estimator to estimate the actual population and census coverage error. That Census and subsequent investigation are not independent with interaction of bias lead to underestimate or overestimate the population. This paper uses log-linear model and maximum likelihood estimation to build a triple system model that significantly reduces correlation bias, and illustrates the selection of triple system model and the process of estimation between the actual population and its variance through a case study. The empirical results show that the census and administrative record system are conditionally independent, but the triple system model of the post-survey is most suitable for the description of established data.

Research on the Development Trend of China's Infant Mortality: The Dynamic Numerical Array**Analytic Method Applied**

Li Hongbin • 39 •

Based on the infant mortality in China's monitored areas from 1991 to 2010, this paper uses the dynamic numerical array to analyse the changes of infant mortality, predict the future development trend, and examine the evaluation standard. The results find that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Tenth Five-Year Plan periods, the absolute value of average

drop in infant mortality was bigger, and the absolute value of rural areas was bigger than that of urban areas. The control efficiency of infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, diarrhea, dysentery, and non-infectious diseases, such as birth asphyxia, neural tube defects, intracranial haemorrhage, are obvious, which have been the greater contribution to the decrease of Chinese infant death rate. According to comprehensive analysis and comparison, the author chooses the best estimation model for infant mortality and estimates the infant death rate from 2011 to 2020. The paper shows that China's infant mortality has trended down and transferred from rapid decline to slow decline. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan period is a relative rapid decline period of opportunities. The decline will gradually slow down in the future, and infant mortality will enter a slow decline after the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan period as the study predicts.

The Rural Residence Patterns and Its Effects on Infants' Gender in Rural Areas

Zhang Xianling Zhai Zhenwu ·50·

The paper examines the residence patterns' impact on the infants' gender in rural areas based on 2005 data from 1% Population Sampling Survey. The results show that women who live with parents-in-law are more likely to give birth to sons than couples who lived independently. Couples who live with woman's parents have no significant effect. Analysis to the number of children shows that the effect of residence pattern is highly concentrated on producing second child or more. Analysis to different areas also indicates that its effect is more obvious in third and fourth classes' areas where the gender ratios are 110-120 and above 120, respectively. Additionally, the education level of rural women shows an inverse U-shape effect on infants' gender. Couples who have given birth to a child affect the gender of their second child. Women who have pension insurance are less possible to have sons.

The Effect of Food Price Inflation on China's Residents' Subjective Well-being

Su Zhifang and Others ·59·

Based on the CGSS (2008) data and by using semi-parametric estimation Ordered Probit model, this paper measures the impact of food price inflation on China's residents' subjective well-being. The empirical results show that after controlling socio-demographic, economic and circumstance factors, food price inflation has a significant negative influence on people's subjective well-being. Furthermore, group test finds that the increase of food price does more harm to rural residents and lower income families; the family is still a viable shelter to fend off inflation risk and remain smooth consumption, and the fewer family members sharing the living cost, the lower of residents' subject well-being; people with stable jobs are much happier than people with unstable jobs because of less uncertainty for the former about the expected future income. Overall, the study indicates that stabilizing food prices, promoting the shopping basket program, and increasing the food price subsidies for disadvantaged groups enhance people's capacity to oppose food price inflation.

Human Capital and Its Productivity and Income in Agricultural Sector

Bai Peiwen ·71·

This paper analyses the evolution of human capital in agricultural sector during China's three decades' reforms, comparing with non-agricultural sectors. The research results show that the average level of human capital ratios of non-agricultural labor force in agricultural sector has declined over time, but with convergency. The percentage of agricultural human capital has been declined along with a negative effect of the labor ratio change, and the effect of human capital ratio change is more complicated. Human capital productivity in agriculture accounts for 20 percent to 40 percent of the non-agriculture, and the ratio is in a steady decline. The static effect of labor productivity ratio and the effect of human capital ratio are the main influence. The gains from agriculture human capital show an increase trend, but the overall level is less than that of the non-agriculture, indicating that the returns of agricultural human capital have been unreasonable for long period. The government should take effective measures in institutions and policy to deal with these problems.

Empirical Research on Coordination between Industrial Structure and Employment Structure**in Liaoning, China***Zhang Kangsi Gao Dongfang · 80 ·*

This paper uses structure deviation and coordinate coefficient to measure the coordinated degree between the tertiary industry structure and employment structure from 1978 to 2011 in Liaoning Province. The research finds that Liaoning's secondary and tertiary industry structure deviations and the coordinated degree between the tertiary industry structure and employment structure are very different from the conventional empirical studies, which should be mainly attributed to the change of national economic institutions and the typical industrial policy to northeast China old industrial base by the central government since the opening reform. Using Moore value and grey association analysis method, this study finds that the employment structure lags behind the industrial structure by four years. In the context of abiding by China's industrial policy and exerting the special role of heavy industry province, the paper provides policy suggestions about better coordination between industrial structure and employment structure.

The Effects and Limitations of the Score System Management about Floating Population:**A Case study of Shenzhen***Chen Jingyun Liu Zhiguang · 91 ·*

Based on the background of implementation of the score system, this paper finds that the threshold of required qualifications and age in the score system has been gradually raised annually according to the data of Shenzhen since 2010. The score system can guide rational and orderly flow of population, change the inversion of the household population to non-household population, and optimize the age structure of the population. Meanwhile, it tends to absorb the floating population who are highly educated, highly skilled and under age 40. Due to increasingly floating Population living in the residence for a long time, the migration process transfers from individual migration to family-oriented migration. The paper points out that there are also some problems in the score system, such as imperfect design of scoring index and delayed regulation for internal procedure, and so on. The government should aim to attract, accommodate and serve the population, and simultaneously promote both score system served in household and equal treatments for basic public service. In addition, the government needs to improve the scoring index and management process of the score system, so that all people can share the achievements of modernisation.

A Review on the Concepts, Data and Fields of Floating Population Research*Zhang Zhanxin Yang Sisi · 102 ·*

In the development of floating population studies, the modes of research design have been diversified. This paper clarifies the three basic concepts of the research, namely floating population, rural migrant worker and urban outsider. It also describes and examines the three types of data used in the research census data, sampling date and aggregate data. Then the study reviews and summarises the research fields with perspectives of the research subjects, data used, research aimed and outcomes. Based on these approaches, this paper discusses the issues derived from the variations of the research design.

The Factors related to Job-Match Quality of University Graduates in China*Dai Mao and Others · 113 ·*

The employment squeeze of university graduates in China has become increasingly serious. This paper analyses a sample from the Internet Questionnaire Survey of university graduates to characterise the job-match problem in China. This study uses logit model of job-match to analyze the factors of education-mismatch, major-mismatch and capacity-mismatch of university graduates in China. The study finds that 1/3 of the university graduates are overeducated, 1/3 are with majors not fitting the jobs, and 46% are with capabilities exceeding the job requirements. The factors related to education-mismatching are educational background, grade, university's reputation, occupation type and firm scale. Certainly the major itself, employment guidance courses and recruitment information network in universities have positive impact on major-job match. Moreover, gender, education background, social practice and job search method can affect a student's capability of job match greatly. Finally the study suggests not pursuing high academic qualifications without destination, improving career guidance in universities and having correct employment attitude.