
ABSTRACTS
The Growth Composition of Urban Population in China and Its Contribution to Urbanisation:1991–2010*Wang Guixin Huang Zuyu · 2 ·*

The growth of urban population from different sources shows different paths and meanings of urbanisation. This paper reveals that, in the early 1990s, urban population led by administrative zone changes occupied the largest share of urbanisation, followed by natural growth and internal migration, and all of those were at very low levels and had few differentials. As the reforms forwarded and urban development fastened, the volumes of three ways of urban population growth had showed a great upward, especially the rapid growth of the internal migration that became the biggest factor to expand urban population and urbanisation in 1996. The accumulative contribution of migration to urbanisation from 1991 to 2010 has arrived at 15.24 percent, accounting for almost 56% of all accumulative contribution led by urban population growth, which was 4.27 times the contribution of natural growth and 1.80 times that of administrative zone changes during the period.

Research on the Micro Mechanism of Labour Migration in China:Based on the Construction of Traditional and Modern Labour Migration Model*Fan Shide Shen Kunrong · 17 ·*

By constructing traditional and modern decision-making model of labour migration, this paper studies microeconomic decision-making dynamic mechanism and equilibrium formation process of labour migration, which supplies a micro-level analytical framework for understanding its macro effect. The paper focuses on the construction and amending of cost-benefit decision-making model and expands the traditional model, and formulates modern models in which 'subjective labour migration model' and 'theoretical labour migration model' based on the new subdivision cost of labour migration include. The study shows that the micro decision-making for migration is mainly accountable by the subjective model while theoretical model can provide in-depth study of the real net income and welfare of migration. However, the net income and welfare are often 'overestimated' due to the subjective intention to avoid the regional differential costs, so these should be considered theoretically.

Population Age Structure, Employment and Escaping from the Middle Income Trap:**An Empirical Analysis of 29 Countries***Qin Jia Li Jianmin · 32 ·*

A necessary condition to escape the middle income trap is to maintain a certain rate of economic growth. In middle-income stage, the growth rate of per capita GDP is significantly higher in the escaped economies than in the fallen economies. This paper compares the growth rate of per capita GDP of five escaped countries and regions to that of twenty-four fallen countries and regions. The results show that although the growth of labour productivity is the key of the growth of per capita GDP, the demographic dividend can't be ignored. In middle-income stage, the contribution of the change in the proportion of the working age population to the gap of the growth rate of per capita GDP between two types of economies is 0.53 percent to 0.57 percent while this contribution of the change in employment rate is 0.62 percent to 0.98 percent. When China entered the upper middle-income stage, the direct effect of the decline of the proportion of working-age population and employment rate on the growth of per capita GDP is not big, but China must maintain vigilant of its negative impact on the growth of labour productivity.

Lowest-Low Fertility in South Korea: Variations by Locality*Minja Kim Choe Hyung-Seog Kim · 44 ·*

Fertility in South Korea has been at the lowest-low level since 1998. This paper examines variations in fertility mea-

sured by total fertility rate based on period parity progression ratios and their components, estimated from censuses of 2000, 2005, and 2010. Total fertility rate did not change much during 2000–2010, but some components of it, especially period progression parity ratio to first marriage and from first to second birth, fluctuated substantially. Before 2000, the fertilities carried obviously regional differences but were stable. Variations by locality in the fertility have been substantial and increased after 2000, especially for progressions to marriage and to second birth. Localities with large proportion of women with higher education have lower progression to first marriage. Localities with large proportion of children under age 5 using childcare facilities have higher progression to second birth in 2010.

Probabilities and Age Structure of Child Death in China

Song Jian Zhou Yuxiang · 55 ·

Based on probability theories and life table techniques, this paper, from the perspective of life experiences, estimates the probabilities and the mean ages of parent's losing child, and discusses the impact of mortality on these two indicators by using 2010 population census. The results show that Chinese parents have much higher probability of losing sons than losing daughters. The age-specific probability of losing child shows an "L" pattern with the increase of parents' age. Male parents have lower probability and earlier average age of child death than female parents under the same conditions. The probability of child death depends on the distribution difference of mortality between two generations. In case of even changes in mortality level, the decline in mortality leads to the decline of the probability of losing child. The average age of parents who lost children is significantly affected by the change in mortality at lower age. Late childbirth can greatly reduce the probability of losing child.

Social Change and National Health Dynamics in China

Chen Xinguang Wang Peigang · 63 ·

With the classic age-period-cohort (APC) model, the intrinsic estimate (IE) method and based on the age-specific mortality data in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010, this paper extracted three mutually independent components, namely age effect, period effect and cohort effect, which objectively reflect the national health of urban population in China. The age effect reveals the impact of biological age on health status from age 20 to 84. The period effect between 1990 and 2010 reflects the impact of contemporary conditions on national health and the cohort. The numerically differentiated cohort effect or changes in cohort effect captures four progressive deteriorating periods and three progressive improving periods since 1906–1910. These seven significant changes are in correspondence with the significant changes in Chinese history, society and health care system. In a peace period, a stable society with appropriate health care system determines the health status of the population.

The Human Capital Accumulation Efficiency of Educational Input: A Study Based on the Stochastic

Frontier Educational Production Function Model

Qian Xueya and Others · 74 ·

Based on a stochastic frontier educational production function model and by using the provincial panel data from 2007 to 2011, this paper estimates and compares the efficiency of public educational input and that of private educational input in human capital accumulation. It finds that public educational input is more effective in the area of basic human capital accumulation. In contrast, private educational input is preferable in the professional areas. The direct efficiency of private educational input is slightly exceeds the public input, whereas the increase of the proportion of public educational input will improve the educational technical efficiency of human capital accumulation that boosts the human capital production comprehensively. It is noteworthy that the contribution of public education's technical efficiency shows a decreasing tendency, including the area of basic human capital accumulation. In the west region, although the fastest growing input is in education, its public educational input has not demonstrated a foundational status, and the efficiency of private input is inferior to that in the east region. Therefore, the structural allocation of educational resources cannot be neglected in human capital accumulation. The appropriated coupling of public-target orientation of public educational input and market-efficiency orientation of private educational input helps to improve the efficiency of human capital accumulation and to realize output maximisation of educational input.

The Analysis of the Change in Education and Occupational Structure of African American Labour Force

Wang Fanmei · 84 ·

Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data, this paper analyses the change in educational levels and occupational structures of white American and African American labour force in nearly 50 years and discusses rationality in the historical development of Affirmative Action. The results show that the structural differences between two groups have significantly decreased from 1964 to 2011, which verifies the reasonability of the change of policy. However, under policy change, the differences between two groups in the high educational and occupational levels have not showed further decrease. Furthermore, the paper discusses the change in structural differences among Chinese ethnic groups.

An Analysis on Influential Factors of Rural Migrant Workers' Reflux Self-Employment

Chen Wenchao and Others · 96 ·

Based on the survey data of 2949 rural migrant workers, the analysis finds that: (1) The effects of age and education on the reflux self-employment of rural migrant workers demonstrate a non-linear relationship. A person who is in middle age and achieves education at middle level is more likely to choose self-employment. (2) A family has more effect on individual's self-employment than economic profits, and the same applies to policy stimulus and social status achievement. (3) Under the conditions of little social subsidiary, the preferential policy is hard to stimulus rural migrant workers' going self-employment back in hometown. When the government subsidiary reaches a certain degree, it can actually improve the probability of their self-employment behavior. Therefore, this paper argues that, from the perspective of policy-making, the policy should focus on the migrant workers in the middle age and its education at the middle level and center on family development and stability. Government should deepen the policy enforcement constantly rather than expand policy content simply.

The Impact of the New Rural Social Endowment Insurance Pension Income on the Rural Elderly Labour Supply

Huang Hongwei and Others · 106 ·

This paper uses the 2011 survey based on the National Rural Fixed Observation Sites and applies Tobit model to discuss the impact of The New Rural Social Endowment Insurance pension income on the rural elderly labor supply. The results show that: (1) Although the pension income from New Rural Social Endowment Insurance is not enough to keep the rural elderly completely out of the labour market, the pension income still can significantly reduce the rural elderly labor supply and improve the rural elderly welfare level. (2) Compared with the local non-agricultural labour and migrating employment labour, the effect of new pension income on rural elderly's agricultural labor is even bigger. The improvement of the pension income has more impact on reducing the rural elderly agricultural labour hours. (3) There are the certain differences on the effects of the rural elderly's labour supply by gender, age, health status and areas. Therefore, it suggests that the standard of basic pension should be gradually improved, and the gradient basic pension should be established.

The Ethnic Stratification in Occupation and Its Determinants: A Comparative Study on

Hui Muslim and Han Chinese in Western China

Ma Zhongcai He Jianmei · 116 ·

The paper analyses occupational status between different ethnic groups in the transition period and its determinants by using the 2004 and 2010 surveys conducted in western China. The results find that, in general, the occupational status of ethnic groups has showed a trend of betterment year by year, and in relative terms, Han Chinese in occupational status still have certain advantage because of historical reasons but this gap is not big and tends to close. Jobs from the party and government organisations and public institutions depend heavily on human capital so that there are the same job opportunities for Hui and Han. On the other hand, Hui has a comparative advantage on individual businesses. Han has more job opportunities than Hui in state-owned or private-owned enterprises. According to the change of trend from 2004 to 2010, the net differences among the ethnic groups tend to eliminate. The determinants of the ethnic stratification are more and more shifting to the non-ethnic factors such as human capital and household register.