
ABSTRACTS**Computer Simulation on the Parent-Child Structure of Chinese Aged Population***Wang Guangzhou · 2 ·*

On the basis of a survey on CFPS2010 and 2010 Chinese Population Census data, this paper analyses the conditions and trends of living children of the elderly population by using the computer simulation model and data processing methods. The result shows that there is a big difference between cohorts of the elderly population who have living children under the condition of the low fertility level. The proportion of the elderly population with no son, no daughter and no children is rapidly increasing while those who have both son and daughter are rapidly decreasing. By the year of 2050, the proportion of the elderly population without children will be more than 10 percent and its size will be more than 56 million. The proportion of the aged population with both son and daughter will decrease from around 60 percent in 2010 to 35 percent in 2050. The proportion of the aged with more than two children will also decrease from around 56 percent in 2010 to 10 percent in 2050.

Fertility Level of Migrant Population: Based on National Migrant Population Dynamic Monitoring**Survey Data***Li Ding Guo Zhigang · 17 ·*

Based on the 2012 National Migrant Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey, this paper calculates the total fertility rate and finds that it is significantly higher than the corresponding level calculated by the 2010 National Population Census, particularly in the first birth order. According to this study, there exists a close coincidence between fertility event and migration in timing, and the higher rate always tends to be toward the time of survey because more lately birth cases were likely to be collected. Finally, mean number of children ever born are calculated for each birth cohort and compared with counterpart of the 2010 census, and it indicates same trend of declining life fertility for migrant women and dropping to merely 1.6 children per women for the cohorts born in 1970 for both data. Moreover, the children number remains in reducing for the younger cohorts.

The Implementation of the New Family Planning Policy and Population Development Project of the Yunnan Province*Luo Chun and Others · 30 ·*

The New Family Planning Policy (NFPP) is an important decision to make concerned administration adaptive to China's population change. The effect of the NFPP in a province lies on the women population size and their fertility desires. According to a research in Yunnan province, 13 thousand females aged between 24 and 39 are the first beneficial group in the initial year of the implementation of the NFPP. The additional population will be at peak of 45 thousand in 2016 and then decrease obviously. After 2020, the increase of population will be similar with the population in pre-NFPP period. The 'middle fertility level' project reveals that the NFPP will affect greatly the micro-household level, but its impact at the macro-population will be limited.

Definition and Discussion of the Metropolitan Area of Beijing*Wang Fang Chan Jinyong · 43 ·*

Using the 2000 and 2010 Population Censuses of Beijing with the principles and methods of defining a large city 'metropolitan area', the paper presents a way to define the boundary of 'metropolitan area' of Beijing in 2010. This study provides an example of defining a metropolitan area in China and introduces this international concept into research for

China's urbanisation. It finds that China needs to establish a method and data system along with 'metropolitan area' concept to adopt recently rapid urbanisation and suburbanization, which complies with international practice. Compared properly within China and with other cities in the world, the concept truly reflects the development of China's cities and its urbanisation and the international position.

Research on Ageing of Rural Labour Force and Efficiency Loss of Rice Production:

Based on the Perspectives of Social Service

Zhou Hong and Others · 53 ·

In consideration of the specificity of Chinese rural labour force ageing, using the 2006, 2008 and 2010 rice production data from 20 provinces, this paper analyses the impact of rural labour force ageing on the efficiency of rice productivity from the perspectives of social service. The results show that, from 2006 to 2010, the speed of ageing of rural labour force had increased obviously, with average annual growth rate of 2.63% per year. The efficiency of rice production has remained relatively stable because of the support from a variety of social services. Its efficiency between young peasants and old peasants in five planting districts has not yet appeared significant differences. Therefore, the rural labour force ageing has no negative effect to efficiency loss. In 2010, the rice production efficiency has slightly increased or remained stable in the southern, central and eastern planting districts. Meanwhile, the low efficiency proportions in southwest and northeast districts were significantly higher than that in other districts. The proportion of low efficiency about young peasants and old peasants in northeast areas has increased by year compared with 2006. Both agricultural machinery and the farmers' demand-oriented agricultural training have significantly positive impact to reduce the loss in efficiency.

Research on Adoption and Evolution of Chinese Local Governments' Behaviour from the Perspectives

on Regional Heterogeneity

Wen Yanbing · 66 ·

In addition to the analyses on fiscal decentralisation in the Macro level and single-peaked preference in the Micro level, this paper constructs a tournament model with inspiration of promotion to local government officials and analyzes its adopted behaviour. According to the 30 provinces panel data from 2000 to 2012 and the SYS-GMM method, the paper studies the adoption of local governments' behaviour (a grabbing hand or a helping hand) and its evolution (more grabbing or more helping) from the perspectives on regional endowment, economic development and social inclusion. At the overall level, the paper finds that regional endowment and social inclusion of the developed regions could lead to more helping behaviour while higher GDP per capita induces more grabbing behaviour. At the regional level, the population endowment in the central and west regions likely induce more grabbing behaviour. There has a structural deviation between the central region and the other regions in the economic development and social inclusion.

The Effect of Internet Penetration on China's Divorce Rate

Li Xiaomin · 77 ·

According to the panel data of 31 provinces from 2003 to 2010, this paper studies the effect of internet penetration on the divorce rate in China. It finds that the internet penetration has a significant positive impact on the divorce rate. Its impact in that year is smaller than those in the next 1-3 years and this lag effect reaches maximum in the second year. Additionally, per capita income and urbanisation have significant positive impact on divorce rate: the higher level of per capita income or urbanisation presents, the higher divorce rate tends to be. The paper has explained the reasons of the increased divorce rate in China's internet age through five mechanisms.

Spatial Patterns of Marriage Matching and Marriage Migration among Chinese Labour

Wang Fenglong He Shenjing · 88 ·

According to 2012 China Labour Force Dynamic Survey, this paper discusses the characteristics and effect of the mar-

riage matching and marriage migration from different regions in China. The marriage occurs with similar hukou (resident registration) status in terms of urban-rural classification, administrative level and spatial location. It means that the choice and mobility of the marriage is also affected by the hukou system. The matching selection gradient is very common as well, which is showed by that a rural female has more opportunities to marry upward with a male. Moreover, these spatial patterns are mainly influenced by the background of the times, the individual's capabilities and the physical conditions. Specifically, education and occupation are important for the male to marry upward while education, occupation, height and appearance could significantly increase the chances of the female to marry upward.

A Total-Education-Years (TEYs) Approach in Measuring Human Capital:

Based on the 2010 Population Census

Shi Qinyan Li Wei · 95 ·

The Total-Education-Years (TEYs) approach is an alternative way to measure human capital stock. According to the normal calculation of the survey, the human capital has been underestimated in some extent from 2005 to 2009. The main reason is that the sampling frame adjusted and new sample sampled of the 1% population sample survey in 2005 are not representative enough to the education level of the employed. According to the 2010 Population Census, this paper revised the human capital of total number of the employed from 2005 to 2009 by using the 'weighting based on correlated index approach'. It shows that the human capital of the employed based on official annual regular sampling surveys is underestimated by 3.4%-4.2% compared with the revised case.

Consumption Risk, Technology Repression and Rural Pauperization in China:

An Empirical Research from the Hubei and the Anhui Provinces

Luo Xiang and Others · 104 ·

According to an inter-temporal model of farming production and consumption, this paper firstly theorizes the reason for Chinese rural poverty under the incomplete financial market. On this basis, it uses the 2SLS estimation regression to study the sample of 1620 micro-farmers from the Hubei and the Anhui provinces. It finds that: (1) Consumption risk has a negative effect on agricultural technology; (2) Loans to productive investment have a 'crowding out' effect on agricultural technology; (3) The expansion of agricultural technology has a significant positive effect on agricultural technology. When the farmers suffered an unpredictable shock, both ex ante credit constrains and ex post consumption risk will hinder the technological advances in agriculture, and it will trap poor peasant households into long-term poverty. To change rural poverty, rural financial policy should shift from supporting small-scale production project to providing the multi-level of insurance to agricultural productions, develop consumption credit products and promote rural agricultural technology extension system.

An Empirical Study of Juvenile Delinquencies in the Perspectives of Locations and Time:

A Research from Juvenile Reformatory in the Guangdong Province

Xie Jianshe and Others · 115 ·

According to multiple correspondence analyses by 500 juvenile delinquencies, the paper finds that juvenile delinquencies have a significant aggregation effect on the time and locations. Meanwhile, gender, age and types of them associated with locations and time. At nightfall, around industrial and commercial areas, the percentage of offense of robbery of juveniles is higher than that of the other types of crime. At noon, around schools, the proportion of mayhem of male juveniles with ages between 13 and 14 is more than that of others. In the late of night, juvenile delinquencies tend to occur at entertainment areas. The violent crime of juveniles tends to happen near their home. In the morning, juvenile delinquencies tend to occur near victims' home. For the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, this paper suggests that China to control and prevent juvenile delinquencies should focus on locations and time.