
ABSTRACTS**Expansion of the Participation Rate: Options of Enterprise Annuities Reform***Zheng Bingwen · 2 ·*

The paper analyses the major problem of the current enterprise annuity and its consequences. It considers the low participation rate as the greatest threat to the enterprise annuity development, which is harmful to increasing the replacement rate and achieving the goal of establishing a multi-level social welfare system. At a critical time of top-level design of pension insurance, expansion of participation rate should be included as a key point of reform. On the basis of reviews and summaries of pension reform processes of developed countries such as the UK and the US in the past 10 years, the paper concludes key points, implementation methods and historical contributions of such reforms. The paper argues that present is the vital "time window" for the enterprises annuity reform, especially expansion of the participation rate. The paper proposes five core measures and five secondary measures, and discusses the relationship, difficulty of implementation and future prospects of two reform measures based on the comparative analysis.

The Potential Cutting Extent for Social Pooling Contribution Rate of State Basic Pension**Scheme for Enterprise Employees***Jing Peng Hu Qiuming · 21 ·*

Under the reality of cutting the contribution rates of social insurance and based on funds balancing, this paper establishes actuarial models to investigate the potential cutting extent for social pooling contribution rate under different situations. The research shows that, under the condition of maintaining the current pension system, the funds tend to be unsustainable, so that there is no cutting room for social pooling contribution rate. Under the condition of optimizing parameters, pension funds still have big gap by using single optimized parameter. Optimizing five parameters simultaneously can significantly improve pension funds' finance, but the cutting room of contribution rate is 0.59% at most. In the case of optimizing parameters and fixing government subsidies, there is enough room to reduce the contribution rate by 3.86%~5.36%. If contribution rate is reduced step-by-step rather than all at once, lowering scale will be bigger. Therefore, the keys to ensure cutting the social pooling contribution rate continuously are deepening the reform of pension system, defining and fixing concrete government responsibilities, and designing the adjustment path of contribution rate reasonably.

Mechanism and Effects of the Household Registration System on Income Distribution*Weng Jie Zhang Rui · 34 ·*

Household registration system is greatly influential to labor market development and income distribution significantly in China. This paper analyses the mechanism of household registration system to influence factor income distribution theoretically. Household registration system will reduce labour share through wage discrimination of rural transfer labour, and slow down the decrease of labour share by hindering labour force transfer. The impact of household registration system on factor income distribution is different at different stages, because household registration system elasticity of labour force transfer changes at different stages. This paper studies the actual effects of household registration system on factor income distribution by using the provincial panel data of China from 1997 to 2012. The results reveal that the increasing looseness of household registration system will lead to a greater decline of labour share at the early stage of rural labour transfer, but at the late stage, the increasing looseness of household registration system will promote labour share because the wage effect of the household registration system will be greater than the transfer effect at this time. This paper considers that it is the right time to reform household registration now, and the reforming will not only promote the transfer of rural labour, but also help to ameliorate factor income distribution.

An Exploratory Research on the Scale and Major Factors of Chinese Household Donation:**An Analysis Based on China Labour Force Dynamics Survey***Zhu Jiangang Liu Yifei* ·47·

Using the data of China labour force dynamics survey (CLDS) 2012, from the aspects of donation participation, absolute donation and relative donation, the paper gives an exploratory research on the scale and the relative factors of Chinese household donation. The results show that the scale of Chinese household donation in recent years may be underestimated by the official statistics, and the household donation is inclined to give to the recipients directly. Relative to income, education has a more stable positive effect on household donation. The average age of the household has a negative effect on household donation. Rural household's giving is totally less than urban household's giving, but their incidence and amounts of giving are more sensitive to income and education than those of urban households. Embedding in an in-system organization and favoring political capital have significant positive effects on donation. Furthermore, the level of household donation in China has a gradient of East-West-Central.

Market Potential, Government Intervention and Population Urbanization*Han Feng Wang Yeqiang* ·59·

Based on the framework of new economic geography, this paper builds theoretical and econometric models to study the effects of the international and domestic market potential and government intervention on population urbanization of 283 cities at prefecture level and above by using the method of system GMM during the year 2003~2014. The results find that the domestic and international markets have significantly enhanced the urbanization. However, the government's excessive intervention has weakened the effect of market potential on population urbanization. The effect of domestic market on urbanization is decreasing from east to west, and the effect of international market is the largest in the eastern region, second in the west, and the minimum in the eastern region. The inhibitory effect of government intervention on the market potential in the process of urbanization is increasing from east to west. In which, government intervention has significantly weakened the population urbanization effect of market potential in the national and central and western regions, but has no significant effect on the market potential in the eastern region. Domestic market is complementary to the international market on the whole. But from the view of different regions, domestic market is complementary to the international market in the eastern region and alternative to the international market in the central region, while in the western region both domestic and international markets produce no obvious interactive effect.

Labour Cost, Employment Protection and Firm Technological Innovation*Wang Lei* ·71·

This paper examines the relationship between labour cost and firm' technological innovation, and the moderating effect of employment protection by using data of public manufacturing listed companies of Shanghai and Shenzhen A shares during the period 2001-2014. The results indicate that the rising of labour cost can promote firms technological innovation, and employment protection can strengthen such positive relationship. These results keep in analysis after taking into account the endogenous problem. Further test shows that both the relation between labour cost and firm technological innovation and the relation between employment protection and firm technological innovation are less obviously in the firms with higher labour intensity. This paper argues that enterprises should take into consideration the current influences from labour market structure change and advancing of employment protection system, and modify the development and business concepts. The government should strengthen the policy guidance for the development of firms and implement the employment protection policy in order to form the pressure mechanism for enterprise technological innovation. In addition, the government should also recognize that the policy will have different impact on firms because of firm heterogeneity.

Evaluating the Two-dimensional Mortality Model for Mortality Study in China*Zhang Zhen and Others* ·81·

Lacking high quality data has been hindered mortality study in China for a long time, and hence mortality indirect estimation has become a fundamental work for mortality study. Previously often used methods such as modal life tables and rational models of mortality are found to have certain flaws that cause the errors of the mortality estimation. A flexible two-dimensional mortality model has higher accuracy but requires less data than other methods. However, this model is constructed mainly based on the historical data of mortality in developed countries, it therefore needs to be inspected when applied to developing countries such as China, which lack good quality data. This paper investigated the applica-

tion of the model in mortality estimation in China from three aspects, i.e., formulation of mathematical relations, sensitivity to empirical data and flexibility of entry parameters. The result shows that the two-dimensional mortality model performs very well in terms of flexibility and accuracy in estimating China's provincial mortality in 1981. In particular, using the coefficients derived from reliable provincial mortality data collected in the 1982 China population census, the model, even with one entry parameter, can yield very good fit. Our findings suggest that the two-dimensional mortality can be an effective tool for mortality estimation in China.

The Impact of Social Security on the Elimination of Ableism:

Based on the Data from Shenzhen and Dongguan

Zhou Lingang Chen Yonghai ·92·

Based on the data from Shenzhen and Dongguan and in the perspective of institutionalism, the paper focuses on the impact of social security on the elimination of ableism. The research shows that, at the individual factors, age, religion and disability degree were significantly correlated with ableism. After controlling the individual characteristic variables and gradually introducing social assistance, social insurance, social welfare and other institutional variables, the minimum social security and temporary relief assistance are significantly correlated with ableism, and the level of ableism is higher than that of the general population. Health insurance and pension insurance have positive impact on the elimination of ableism. Social welfare does not have a significant impact on the elimination of ableism. The level of disabled policy helps eliminate ableism. Eliminating ableism is a complex and lengthy process, and the government should increase the intensity of social security for the disabled, transform the supply concept and implementation method of social security system, lead the community to build a multi elimination mechanism of ableism, and stimulate the power of the disabled.

The Intergenerational Income Mobility and Influencing Factors in Ethnic Regions—Empirical

Research on the Southern Xinjiang

Tan Lingzhi Sun Kuili ·102·

Based on the survey data of 15 years in the southern Xinjiang, this article introduces absolute and relative indexes of children's income rank position relative to parent's rank with a two-way sorting method, and makes a comprehensive analysis of characteristics of intergenerational income mobility in these ethnic regions. Further, it uses the factorization method to discuss the influencing factors of intergenerational income mobility changes and its influencing degree. The results show that the region's intergenerational income rankings are linear correlative, and it suggests a strong income ranking transmission between the generations. The intergenerational transmission of low-income families have a stronger persisting characteristic, and the intergeneration ranking among high income families keeps absolute liquidity so that the mobility gaps between the rich and poor are increasing. The family intergenerational income rank mobility is much lower in the regions where are away from cities, so Kashi as a prefecture city has the highest income rank mobility. Furthermore, the years of parent's education, ethnic, wage, regional GDP have main significant influences on household income mobility, and the influences are various among different household income ranking positions.

Gain and Loss of China's Higher Education Expansion: Evaluation on the Policy Effects in

Three Major Perspectives

Chen Lin Wan Panbing ·115·

This paper reviews domestic academic theoretical and empirical studies on China's higher education expansion policy effect with three perspectives of the education development, social justice and demographic dividend, and shows the opposition and unity between the views of two sides. According to the existing research conclusions, the expansion can not only promote the development of education by enhancing the education resource utilization efficiency and promoting the diversified personnel training, but also damage the education development by lowering the quality of education and creating excessive education phenomenon. It can not only promote human capital accumulation and enhance the population urbanization to increase demographic dividend, but also lower the use efficiency of human capital and intensify an ageing population to reduce the demographic dividend. However, academic viewpoints are debating on the issue how the expansion policy by influencing the education equity and income inequality affects social justice. Is higher education expansion policy good or bad? Which effect is dominant between its gain and loss? At present the consensus has not been reached in the academic circles. Overall, the negative attitude dominates the studies of the effect of the policy of higher education expansion. This paper argues that the expansion policy has both positive aspect and negative side, and the two aspects of the issue need to be discussed simultaneously.