
ABSTRACTS**The Main Features of the Low Fertility Process in China: Enlightenment from the Results of the National 1% Population Sampling Survey in 2015***Guo Zhigang · 2 ·*

The national 1% population sampling survey in 2015 refreshes the lowest record of the total fertility rate. Although fertility rates of the second, third birth and over became slightly higher, the fertility rate of first birth has got a large reduction, which has led to a decline in the overall fertility rate. This paper finds that the reduction in the total fertility rate of first birth is comprehensive, which is prevalent in both urban and rural areas, in both migrants and non-migrants, and which has been greatly affected by the increase in the proportion of never-married women of childbearing age. In fact, the declining fertility rate of first birth along with the increasing share of never-married women had been the distinct feature in the low fertility process in China for more than 20 years. The decline of the first birth also led to a relative increase in the share of the second birth, so the increase in the proportion of the second births born in recent years reflects both the adjustment effect of fertility policy and the decline in the fertility level of first birth. Therefore, it is extremely important to improve the fertility level of first birth, otherwise the policy adjustment can only increase the number of second birth born in the short term, and then the overall fertility level will be reduced thereafter. As a matter of fact, despite the adjustment of the fertility policy, the risk of too low fertility still persists. This must arouse the high vigilance of the government authorities and the whole society.

Characteristics and Changes of Fertility Pattern of Chinese Women since 1995*Song Jian Tang Shimeng · 15 ·*

Using data from national population census, 1% population sampling survey and 1‰ sampling survey on population changes, based on women's fertility pattern and index of children's fertility pattern, this paper analyses the characteristics and changes of fertility pattern of Chinese women between 1995 and 2015 by paying close attention to urban-rural difference, the second childbearing and the situation of women aged 30–39 years old. The results find that fertility pattern of Chinese women shows that the most children were given birth by women aged at child-bearing age and a few by women aged at a later stage. The first child is the main pattern, and the proportion of the second is rising. Fertility pattern manifests the increase of late childbearing over time as the decline of contribution of child-bearing age group, but the trend of late childbearing has eased recently. Meanwhile, the proportions of early childbearing, of very late childbearing and of three and more children gradually rise. There have been hints that the age at childbearing is not only getting comparatively early but covering wider age range. Urban and rural areas are seen similarity with the overall fertility pattern with different fertility pattern for the second child, and the changes in fertility pattern are also similar between urban and rural areas.

The Creation of Local Employment: Multiplier Effect of Manufacturing Employment on Service Employment*Lai Desheng Gao Man · 28 ·*

This paper uses 2003–2015 city level panel data to estimate the multiplier effect of manufacturing employment on local service employment. After using IV Estimation to reduce the endogenous bias, it finds that 1 point increase of manufacturing employment creates 1.1 new jobs in local service employment in the short run and 0.57 new jobs in the long run. The highest multiplier effect is in the west region followed by one in the middle region, and the lowest is in east region. The driving impact of manufacturing to producer services is higher than that to life services and public services. There is heterogeneity of the multiplier effect for cities with different labour market characteristics. The more flexible the labour market and the greater the size of the labour market are, the greater the employment multiplier is. The rise of living costs will decrease regional employment multiplier. Based on the results, there are several policy implications. We should implement manufacturing power strategy, promote deep integrating of manufacturing and service industries, improve the flexibility of labor market,

further enhance the quality of labor and building regional employment center.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights and Employment Growth of Innovation Firm in China

Wei Hao Li Xiaoqing ·41·

On the background of the current "mass entrepreneurship and innovation" and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS) strategy, this paper focuses on innovation firms to analyse the effect of provincial IPRs on employment of China's innovation firms by using the firm-level data from 2002 to 2007. The results show that: (1) In general, IPRs have positive influence on the firms' net growth of employment. (2) IPRs have a stronger positive effect on young-innovation firms than that on mature-innovation firms in sustained innovative firms' samples because of their "improving job creation". (3) Alleviating external financing constraints and innovation are two channels for IRPs to affect employment of innovation firms. Moreover, the effect of alleviating external financing constrains on the employment of young sustained innovation firms is bigger than that of sustained innovation mature firms. However, innovation has little significant effect on both two types of firms.

The Influence of Social Relations and Information Network on the Income of Initial Migrant Workers:

Empirical Analysis Based on Entropy Balance Method

Lu Wencong Xie Changcai ·54·

According to the design principle of quasi experimental research, this paper divides initial migrant workers into treatment group and control group with seven situations in differences of their social relations and information network by applying CHIP database. It uses the entropy balancing method to estimate the difference of their income between groups and discusses the influence of social network on the income of new migrant workers who go out first time. The results show that the income effect of the relative relationship is stronger than that of the acquaintance. Compared with relative network, the fellow network is more advantageous to the initial migrant workers to find a higher paid job. The first time migrant workers who possess both relatives and fellow information network have 50% higher income than the others do. It is a low cost, high efficiency and effective way for new migrant workers to obtain employment through the human relationship of strong tie and the information channels of fellow villagers' network in hostcities. Based on these conclusions, this paper suggests government oriented multiple social network support systems with leading enterprises as the cornerstone and the community as a link, to break the traditional occlusion of the new migrant workers' interpersonal communication circle and to reconstruct a new social network of migrant workers in cities.

The Effects of Non-cognitive Abilities on Wages: Evidence from China Family Panel Studies

Le Junjie Hu Bowen ·66·

Using the data from both 2012 and 2014 China Family Panel Study, this paper provides empirical evidence about the effects of non-cognitive abilities on wages for labour market in China, based on the "Big-Five" model. The results show that non-cognitive abilities affect employees' wages in a significant way, which even can be comparable to education. In addition, the way of non-cognitive abilities on wages presents obvious gender differences. In details, neuroticism and agreeableness may be more important for female employees, while conscientiousness is more affective to male employees. The paper indicates that, in the future, both schooling education and government organized training need to pay more attention to non-cognitive abilities, rather than merely emphasize cognitive abilities.

Empirical Research on the Rural Intergenerational Transmission of Multidimensional Poverty in China

Guo Xibao Zhou Qiang ·77·

Based on Alkire and Foster's dual-cutoff approach, this paper builds up a comprehensive and decomposable index of intergenerational multidimensional poverty, and explores the mobility, inequality level and its internal transmission mechanism from parent generations to filial generations with pooled regression model by using family panel data of Health and Nutrition Survey 1991-2011 in rural China. The results show that the degree of intra-generation multidimensional poverty has decreased significantly, and the reduction of poverty in filial generation has achieved remarkable effects after 2000. Education poverty makes the most contribution to multidimensional poverty; it expands the inequality of ability within generation and causes the inequality of poverty. The returns to education show not only regional differences, but also significant differ-

ences between generations. The intergenerational difference in the returns to education in different regions is the main cause of the intergenerational transmission of multidimensional poverty and its' mobility. The intergenerational transmission of multidimensional poverty is mainly caused by the parent's poor status, which leads to the deprivation of development ability of offspring. The negative influence of the poor circumstance makes the poor filial generation unable to enjoy equal rights for development to non-poor filial generation. The self-circulation and intensification of endogenous mechanism reinforces the poor families' intergenerational transmission trend and inequality gap.

Participation of Social Activities, Health Promotion and Disability Prevention: Empirical Analysis based on Active Ageing Structure

Hu Hongwei and Others · 87 ·

Participation of social activities, one of the core contents of Active Aging, is good for senior adults' health promotion and disability protection. With Active Aging perspective, this paper estimates unbiased impact of participation of social activities on elderly's health and disability by using Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey data in 2014. The results show that: (1) There exists endogeneity between participation of social activities and health of the old. The positive effect of participation of social activities on health is overestimated about 20.7 percent without consider endogeneity. (2) By using instrumental variable method to solve the endogeneity, the participation of social activities exerts positive impact on senior health, and the result is robustness. (3) Participation of social activities has disability prevention. Compared with body disability, it has more positive prevention to instrumental disability. (4) Participation of social activities has much larger impact on the elderly with lower health level. This paper further deepens the understanding of Active Aging, and brings forward a series of suggestions from core pillar and supplemental pillar viewpoints.

Empirical Research on Air Pollution to the Influencing Mechanisms of Urban Resident's

Trust in Government

Wang Xueyi He Xingbang · 97 ·

Based on survey data from 1 620 residents in 6 cities in Sichuan and Chongqing regions, using the Ordered Probit Model, this paper empirically investigates how the air pollution problem affects residents' trust in the government. The results show that subjective perception of air pollution and assessment of the government's diligence in air pollution control are two mechanisms, through which the air pollution problem affects residents' trust in the government. The more serious the perceived air pollution problem is, the lower the score of assessment of the government's diligence in air pollution control is, and the more negative the impact of the problem on residents' trust in the government is. The impacts of the air pollution problem on residents' trust in the central government and local governments are different. The negative impact of perceived air pollution and negative assessment of the government's diligence on residents' trust in local governments is greater than that on residents' trust in central government. The impacts of the air pollution problem on different residents' trust in the government are different. In terms of residents who have accepted higher education and live in metropolis, their trust in the government is more sensitive to the air pollution problem. This paper suggests that government's air pollution control efforts should emphasize the importance of the process and result, hereby effectively improving residents' trusts in the government.

Employee-employer Relations and the Trend of Government Debt: An Explanation Based on Marxist Economics

Li Meng · 109 ·

Based on the framework of Marxist political economy, this paper explores the "V" trend of the government debt in the global scope. It finds that labour relations are pushing up the evolution of government debt. At the stage of strengthening the status of workers, the growth rate of real wage is higher than labour productivity, and superstructure expresses to strengthen supervision while the government debt rate decreases, accordingly. At the stage of weakening the status of workers, the labour productivity increases dramatically, whereas real wage stagnates. Superstructure expresses to loosen supervision while the government debt rate increases. Government debt transfers from household sector to public sector and its rate increases. Additionally, estimation results of dynamic panel data show that economic growth has no significant impact on government debt. It means that although economic growth is the basic condition of policy implications which play an effective role, from the view of correspondence, the key to guard against and defuse debt risks is not to promote economic growth, but to improve income distribution.