

## ABSTRACT

### Problems Pending Solutions in Macro-control Policies

Liu Jianxin • 2 •

With China's reform going in depth, a number of economic phenomena unseen or rarely seen in other countries have emerged as the result of conflicts in the deep structure of the national economy. To explain such phenomena is beyond the power of traditional economic theories. It is therefore impossible to fundamentally solve the problems by continuing the existing macro-control policies without any innovative measures. In this essay, weaknesses of the macro-control policies themselves and the deviations of the policy effects from what expected by the efforts are analyzed. Hypotheses of Keynes' demand management theory are revised on a theoretical basis. Based on the theory of short-term supply shortage and long-term production element shortage, demand management is not a viable approach to full employment. In addition, a number of measures are proposed for the prevention of stagflation.

### Mortality Level of the 1990s in China

Huang Rongqing • 11 •

The death of population is often underreported in census. This paper analyses social determinants of death underreporting in China, and proves the existence of death underreporting by analyzing two census data. It also examines the quality of census data, and suggests a correction method according to registration population and mortality, which is important for estimating the factual mortality. The study shows that life expectancy is 67.97 for male and 71.34 for female in 1990s, 1.5 years less than reported by census data.

### The Underreporting and Sex Ratio of Lower Age Group in the Fifth Census: Investigating School Enrolment Data

Zhang Qing • 21 •

This paper finds that 20.42 million under age 17 were underreported in the 5th census, by comparing school enrolment data. The total population in 2000 should be between 1253.15-1260.87 million then, which is 4.96-12.68 million less than published data, the net underreporting is between 8.04-15.76 million, and the rate of underreporting is 0.65-1.27%. Meanwhile, it is estimated that sex ratio of age group 0-4 is about 114 in the fifth census.

### Urbanization Effects and Gender Preference

Gu Shengzu Chen Lai • 30 •

With an analysis on gender preference, this paper discusses the causes of imbalanced sex ratio at birth and suggests that promoting rural-urban migration (or urbanization) and introducing urban style of marriage/living arrangement and social security system to rural areas would improve the social-cultural environment, under which the imbalanced sex ratio at birth can be eliminated.

### Direct Determination of High Sex Ratio at Birth in Rural China: A Cohort Study

Wu Zhuochun and Others • 38 •

A cohort analysis was performed to examine the direct determinants of high sex ratio at birth in rural China, utilizing regular record data from rural family planning system. The evidence-based study found that the sex selective-induced abortion is the most important determinant of high sex ratio at birth, and the second determinant is underreporting of live birth of girls, and the third is poorer care of female newborn. The three factors contribute 70%, 20% and 10% respectively to the reported high sex ratio within one week of birth.

### The Design of Dual Basement Collection about Basic Pensions

Li Min Ma Lijun • 44 •

The purpose of dual basement collection lies in distributing pension burden among the enterprises and ensuring the collecting rate and amount. The basic pensions currently comprise of true-basic pensions and cost of reform. When the "dual basement" collection is put into force, we can collect the true-basic pensions at the rate of 7-8% on the base of total wages, and the cost of reform at 2-3% on the profits before taxed. The pensions coming from the profits are regarded as the mandatory loan which the government borrows from enterprise, the government should repay this debt gradually in the future.

