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**ABSTRACTS**
**The Outcomes of Education on Income Growth and Income Disparity in Urban China***Xue Jinjun Gao Xiaochun · 2 ·*

This paper studies the issue of income inequality in China using CHIP (Chinese Household Income Project) data of 1988, 1995, and 2002. The Gini coefficient has been rising from 0.235 in 1988 to 0.345 in 2002 (and 0.478 in 2008). Inquiring the factors causing income disparity in urban China, we find that education endowment, measured by schooling years, has plus contribution to income growth but minus contribution to gender and regional income distribution. Our conclusion is that the factors causing poverty, unemployment and income disparity in China can be explained both by policy reason and market reason. However, as market economy is developing rapidly in China and China is integrating into the world, the market will become the main factor inducing these problems.

**Migrant Workers' Willing of Hukou Register and Policy Choice of China Urbanization***Zhang Yi · 14 ·*

Based on the analysis on a nationwide survey dataset conducted in 2010, this paper finds: (1) Most of the migrant workers don't want to change their hukou to non-agriculture type because of their wish to reserve the land; (2) The reason that a few migrant workers are willing to move their Hukou to cities is to have their children educated in the urban areas; (3) There is no significant difference between migrant workers born before and after 1980. This paper suggests that in order to accelerate urbanization, more attention should be paid to providing permanent residency rather than urban hukou to migrant workers, their land should not be forced to hand over, and their equal opportunities to enjoy cities' basic public services and social welfare should be the policy priority.

**Research on Kuznets Effect of Labor Mobility and Regional Economic Growth Gap***Fan Shide Jiang Debo · 27 ·*

This paper finds that labor mobility accelerates the convergence rate of developed regions while reduces the convergence of underdeveloped areas. Furthermore, by examining the change of human capital stock resulted in migration and the corresponding changes in potential output spillovers and drip effect impact, this paper draws the conclusion that the labor movement widens the regional disparities. According to population census and survey data, this paper estimates the situation of labor movement among provinces and conducts an empirical study on the conditions and absolute convergence of regional disparity effect with and without the migration variables. The research shows that Kuznets effect is not obvious.

**An Analysis of Rural Population Aging's Effect on Agricultural Output in China***Chen Xiwen and Others · 39 ·*

This paper uses multiple methods to estimate the impact of Chinese rural population aging on agricultural production since 1978. The results show that from 1978 to 2002 there were surplus agricultural labors, after 2002 the increase of rural elderly population and labor transfer have produced a significant negative effect on agricultural output, and from 1990 to 2009 the population aging and labor out-migration had reduced the agricultural labor input index by 2.262 percentage points. Since 2003 labor inputs for both agricultural output contribution and its rate have been negative.

**An Empirical Study of Lewis Turning Point in China: Based on Minami Principles***Qing Tao and Others · 47 ·*

The spreading of labor shortage in China leads to an academic debate on whether the Lewis turning point has arrived, which is very significant for policy making. We collected panel data of 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities) in China from 1990 to 2009, and used the expanded Minami principals to test Lewis turning point in China empirically. The results demonstrated that China's economy has crossed the first Lewis turning point, but there are no good evidence to confirm that China has entered the second Lewis turning point.

**The Impact of Employment Capacity and Employment Risk in the Receiving Areas of Migrant Labor***Li Ping Chen Xinmin ·57·*

With the perspective of receiving areas of migration, this paper chooses employment capacity and employment risk as key variables to construct labor flow model, and use 2001–2008 panel data of Guangdong province to conduct an empirical analysis. We find that the local employment capacity is attractive to migrant labors, while local employment risk reduces the local attractiveness. To realize labor flow balance and steady employment, balanced development of regional economy, opened public services and equal social security are necessary to reduce the risk of employment and alleviate unemployment cost.

**The Effects of Personality on College Graduates' Employment***Hu Yongyuan Qiu Dan ·66·*

This paper estimates the effects of personality characteristics on employment probability and initial wage of the college graduates using Logistic analysis and Heckman two-step methods. The results show that good personality characteristics of college graduates, whether a single variable or comprehensive indicator, have significant positive impacts on employment odds ratio and wage, while passive characteristics have negative effects on employment, which might be explained by the demands of employers. Meanwhile, the regression results suggest that positive personality characteristics of students could be molded on campus, which means universities and colleges should provide healthy educational environment.

**Fertility Intentions of Fertile Women in One-child Families in Hubei:****Analysis of Survey Data from Ezhou, Huangshi and XianTao***Xu Yingmei Qu Lingyun ·76·*

Based on the survey of 2 441 fertile women between age 18 and 45 in one-child families, the fertility intentions are analyzed, and either in the case of unrestricted condition or the fertility policy is adjusted. It is shown that the cost of living and bring-up play an important role when the fertile women give birth to the second baby. The factors which affect the fertility intentions of fertile women in one-child families are empirically analyzed by Logistic model, and we find such factors are the individuality, the family influence, the government policy and the ideology.

**Estimating the Relative Costs of Senior Citizens with Disability in China***Xu Liping and Others ·85·*

Disability will decrease the living standard of the senior citizens. If the cost is higher than the households' income, these families can not afford the extra needs of the elders with disability without the policy intervention. The purpose of this paper is to estimate the relative costs of senior citizens with disability in China using 2006 survey data. We conclude that, the characteristics such as household size, age, and living place will influence the relative cost of the older people with disability.

**Study on Construction of Social Security System and Public Service System of the handicapped***Zhou Lingang ·93·*

Based on a questionnaire survey in Shenzhen, Nanchang and Lanzhou, this paper analyzes the coverage level, satisfaction level, demand trend of social security and public service system pertaining to the handicapped. The result shows that in general social rights allocation to the handicapped still stays on a superficial level, and the supply level of the social security and public service system is still very low. Therefore, we suggest that on one hand, a multi-level social security system with the basis of minimum living guarantee should be constructed and improved, and on the other hand, a public service supply model should be established with the orientation of the government, participation of the society, and the operation of the market.

**Empirical Analysis on the Influence Factors of Introduced Talents' Turnover Intention of Colleges and Universities:****Taking a University in Harbin as an Example***Yang Wei Yang Fangxia ·102·*

By the 21st century, the brain drain in China's colleges and universities has become a commonly concerned social issue. By employing the multiple linear regression this paper analyses the status and factors of brain drain in one university in Harbin. The results reveal that the turnover intention of the introduced talents in this university is generally low, and the group holds a positive attitude. Other significant variables include gender, discipline, income, number of dependent children, and work duration. Organizational commitment is significantly negatively related to turnover intention, and it seems not to be mediated by demographic variables. Job satisfaction and job involvement can influence turnover intention indirectly through organizational commitment.