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**ABSTRACTS****60 Years of the Social Security in China: Achievements and Lessons***Zheng Bingwen · 2 ·*

This paper divides the 60 years' history of the social security into pre-reform period and post-reform period and makes a review on it. The author focuses on three aspects, institutional parameters, institutional structures, and institutional process to discuss the issues and lessons of the social security system, and summarizes the main outputs and the performances of it. Emphasizing the transition of the growth mode from foreign trade reliance in the post-financial crises era, this paper puts forward a proposition "social security as a productive factor", which means further constructing the social security system is one of the prerequisites for maintaining fast economic growth.

**Impact of Minimum Living Standard Guarantee on Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction in Urban China***Li Shi Yang Sui · 19 ·*

Using the 2007 CHIPs data, the paper investigates the impact of Minimum Living Standard Guarantee (MLSG) on income distribution and poverty reduction in urban China. The paper estimates changes in the Gini coefficient and poverty measures after receiving income allowance and decomposes the total effect into between-provinces and within-provinces. The results indicate that the MLSG has a significant impact on poverty alleviation, but it has very limited impact on narrowing income inequality in urban China. The policy implications are that the level of the MLSG should be raised and its coverage should be expanded.

**On the Policy of Transferability of Basic Pension Based on Vesting Formula***Liu Changping Yin Baoming · 28 ·*

This article analyzes the vesting formula of basic pension, the connection between vesting deadline and pension benefit loss, and financial imbalance risk of current policy in terms of vesting. On this basis, full vesting and subsection schedule for basic pension is proposed and comparisons between basic retirement insurance and current policies are made, with evaluations on the effectiveness of the new design.

**Education System and Rural Brain Drain: An Empirical Test***Ruan Rongping Zheng Fengtian · 36 ·*

This paper presents education pump hypothesis of China's education system, which means rural human capital potentially facilitating the rural economy is drawn into urban areas. Based on data from agriculture census, 1% mechanical sample, and China statistical yearbooks, we examine the hypothesis. The empirical results show that the increased education investment does not increase the stock of rural human capital, but positively correspond to the defection rate of rural human capital. In addition, there is no causal relationship between education investment and rural economy growth. The evidence provides support to the brain drain hypothesis of China's education system.

**The Effects of Science and Technology Policies under the Constraint of Human Capital***Yi Xianzhong · 46 ·*

This paper provides a general equilibrium model of economic growth with innovation and imitation to compare the effects of R&D stimulating policies and R&D resources supply improving policy. The analysis suggests that, under the constraint of human capital, R&D stimulating policies cannot promote economic growth effectively as these policies increase one but decrease the other of innovation and imitation at the equilibrium state. In contrast, a bigger stock of human capital, especially innovative human capital, always means a faster growth rate. Empirical analysis on China suggests that improvement in the supply of innovative human capital is more favorable compared with demand-based R&D policy to economic development and technological progress. The policy implication is obvious: the policy of improvement in the supply of innovative human capital should be preferred to promote technological progress, and R&D stimulating policies should be implemented on the condition that the supply of innovative human capital is elastic.

**Income Disparity and Demand-induced Innovation in China***Wang Jun Liu Dong ·58·*

This paper empirically investigates the relationship between income disparity and corporation innovation. We find that corporation innovation positively correlates with income disparity in short run, and income disparity influences innovation through demand scale and consumption structure. The long run effect, however, is in a reverse direction. The income disparity effect varies in regions, showing that it impacts innovation positively in short run but negatively in long run in the eastern and central regions and the impact is negative in both short run and long run in the western region.

**Impacts of Household Pattern on Carbon Emission***Chen Jiaying Peng Xizhe Zhu Qin ·68·*

This paper empirically analyzes the impact of household pattern changes on carbon emission in the period of 1978 to 2007. By modifying the extended STIRPAT model, we transform personal-scaled environmental impacts to household-scaled environmental impacts, and analyze the effects of household size, total number of households, household consumption, and energy intensity on carbon emission. The results show that household size and household numbers have greater impacts on emission, and the modified extended STIRPAT model can better explain the carbon emission. Given that households provide more sufficient information on consumption behavior, they may serve as a better measuring unit for fossil-fuel carbon emission than individuals do.

**Impacts of Population Migration to Shanghai on Its World-class City Building***Wang Guixin Yu Fengqing ·79·*

In a demographic perspective, this paper reviews the challenges facing Shanghai in constructing a world-class city, makes an analysis of the significance of population development (especially population migration) in the practice, and summaries the experiences of internal migration in Japan and development of Tokyo city and the Tokyo metropolitan area. Problems and consequential issues about China's urban development and migration control are discussed, and suggestions for faster construction of Shanghai are proposed.

**Impacts of Birth Control Policy on the Sex Ratio at Birth in China: A New Perspective***Shi Renbing ·86·*

This paper analyzes the impacts of birth control policy on the sex ratio at birth (SRB) through two ways, "the selection route" and "the statistics route". Strong son preference and selective birth technology are two prerequisites for the selection route. Though "one and half children policy" could raise SRB because of the probability effect and the concentration effect, the influence may be moderate and SRB may not be abnormal without selective birth.

**The health status of the left-behind children in rural China***Chen Zaiyu ·95·*

Using the data of China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) from 2000 to 2006, this paper analyzes the health status of left-behind children in rural china, which is based on the height-for-age Z scores (HAZ) introduced by WHO and body mass index (BMI). The result shows that the left-behind children from zero to five years of age have the same health status as the ones living with two biological parents whose health is dependent on the household income and access to medical system. However, the left-behind children from six to eighteen years of age have poorer health than those living with two biological parents. Focusing on the left-behind children over five years age and living without mother, we also find that the negative effect of mother's care shortage on child health is pronounced not only for low income family but also for high income family. Therefore, it is important for adolescent development to increase household income or maternal care time to improve the nutrition of children.

**Migration of the Parents and the School Achievement of the Rural Students: Evidence from Shaanxi and Ningxia***Chen Xinxin and Others ·103·*

Recently there have been concerns about the potential negative effects of migration on the school performance of the children that are left behind in villages when one or both of their parents out-migrate to cities. With a dataset that was collected from a survey in Shaanxi and Ningxia in 2006, this paper employs method of Difference in Difference and examines changes in school performance before and after the parents of students out-migrate. Surprisingly, we find that there is no significant negative effect of migration on school performance. In fact, we find that the school achievement of the students improves in migrant households in which their fathers out-migrate.