
ABSTRACTS
Evolution of Labor Supply in Rural Households: Population, Land and Wage*Huang Zuhui and Others* · 12 ·

In this paper we employ RCRE data of five provinces to study the evolution of rural household labor supply in 2004–2008. From the vertical perspective, rural households reduce time of farm and local non-farm work, but increase the time working out of hometown. From the lateral perspective, farmers in Heilongjiang and Shandong province still mainly engaged in agricultural production. However in other three provinces there is a great change of labor supply structure, and the farmers had begun to engage mainly in working out of hometown. In order to explain this regional difference, we use partial equilibrium research methods to analyze in theory how household population, land size and wage affect rural household labor supply. And then, we employ different Econometric methods to test these hypotheses. The results show that household population, land size, and wage levels have significant effects on rural household's farm, non-farm and out-of-hometown-work labor supply.

Population Ageing and Actual Labor Supply Changes in China: A New Approach of Four-dimensional Perspective*Wang Lijun Ma Wenxiu* · 23 ·

In consideration of the natures of China's economic development and population ageing, this paper studies the labor force changes affected by population ageing from four-dimensional perspective of labor education capital, skill level, work intensity and ratio of active labor force. The study points out that although the downtrend of labor-force caused by population ageing cannot be avoided, the promotion effect of population ageing on labor quality may delay the tendency significantly. According to the estimation of this study, China's actual labor supply will face an inflection point of decreasing at the year of 2027, which is 12 years later than the time given by most measurements based on pure quantity of labor force supply.

The Impact of Technological Innovation on Employment: Hypothesis, Theory and Positive Analysis*Fang Jianguo Yin Libo* · 34 ·

Question of "Does technology innovation create or destroy jobs?" has to be answered by well-defined contexts. This paper probes into interrelationship between technology, employment and industrial models in China based on the substitutional relation hypothesis of technology-employment, and finds that there has factually existed the substitutional relation of technology-employment inside each of industry along with the rise of labour efficiency. However in the long run with a broad view, technological innovation has no significant impact on the aggregate of employment growth. Meanwhile technology innovation can be seen as the motive power for the adjustment of industrial structure and economic growth. Only when a large-scale technology revolution causes industry structure changes, is the unemployment seen up with the substitutional relation of technology-employment. In conclusion, the employment growth is a result of economic growth, and the relationship between technological innovation and employment is not strong.

General Trends of Urbanization and Rational Distribution of Urban Population in China*Zhang Juwei Cai Yifei* · 44 ·

Based on different sources of data, this paper firstly studies the general trends of urbanization in China. The findings can be summarized as follows: (1) The rapid growth of urban population is driven by the expansion of urban population living in cities and towns, and the towns are playing more and more important role in urbanization in 2000s. (2) The trend of urban population agglomeration toward eastern region has not changed significantly yet in spite of the slowing down of population migration from middle and western areas to eastern and coastal areas. (3) The urban agglomerations have been emerging as a major driving force for urban population growth in China. This paper then discusses the issue of rational distribution of urban population in China, and finds out that the larger a city's population size is, the faster its urban population growth gets. The changing trend of urban population distribution is convergent to Zipf law, suggesting that urban population distribution is in general becoming more rational. The development of small and middle sized cities should be encouraged in south region of China. Finally, we suggest that the government should

make differentiated urbanization policies for different regions.

China's Public Services and Population Urbanization

Cai Xiuyun and Others · 58 ·

This study focuses on the development of China's public services and Population Urbanization. It concludes that the public services are lagging behind in China's urbanization development, which is caused by not only the gap between the public service demand and supply under the urbanization but also public finance expenses gap on the services' development. This inconsistency poses an obstacle to China's fast-developed population urbanization. Thus, in order to ensure the urbanization strategy and more citizens' sharing economical success, increasing the public finance expenses on improving public services, especially in the terms of social security and employment related to the population factors, should be paid more attention. For the government's decision making, this study also provides the estimated growth rate of necessary annual public finance expenses for the future needs.

The Contribution of Migrant Workers to Economic Growth and Their Sharing of the Success

Yang Xiaojun · 66 ·

Migrant workers, moving to non-agricultural industries in cities and towns, have made remarkable contribution to economic growth in China. On constructing the new labor allocation model under the Chinese three-sector economic structure, we investigate the contribution of migrant workers to economic growth and their sharing of the gains from 1985 to 2009. The main findings are as following: migrant workers have made great contribution to economic growth, while their sharing of economic success tends to be lower; both the contribution of migrant workers to economic growth and their gains sharing have clearly shown phased characteristics; the contribution of migrant workers to economic growth depends mainly on their quantity rather than their labor productivity; success sharing of migrant workers to economic growth has presented a reduction trend as a whole.

The Occupational Segregation and Upward Mobility of Migrant Workers

Fu Ping and Others · 75 ·

Based on the data of a national survey, this paper aims to reveal the outcomes and determinants of the occupational segregation and mobility of migrant workers. Results show that about 30% percent of the migrant workers have an occupation with little physical labor required. Furthermore, the occupations of migrant workers have significant gender and generation differences. Human capital is an important factor for them to acquire jobs at higher end. Social capital is proved to be helpful for them only to get lower level jobs, and political capital has no significant effects at all. The study shows that despite the upward mobility obstacles the female and migrant workers with higher education and richer urban work experience have better prospects of promotion in their occupation.

The Impact of Rural-urban Inequality on Chinese Household Time Allocation

Zhang Jinhua Hu Junhui · 83 ·

The time planning of housework is an important part of household time allocation. This paper constructs theoretical and empirical equations for the effects of the housework's time allocation, and with the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition, it makes both comparison and analyses on the impact of urban and rural gaps on household time allocation. The result shows that the gaps influence the housework's time allocation from two aspects, which are the direct effect by the allocation of average housework time and the indirect effect through the structural adjustment of characteristic factors. Due to the significantly differential adjustment of the age, the level of market wage, the household scale and the leisure time, the absolute value of the daily average housework time in the rural households is lower than that in the urban households. In terms of the welfare effect, the rural work intensity of housework, especially the overlapping work, is harmful to women's health welfare and hinders the investment in human capital. Therefore, it will lose more options due to the disadvantageous position in the domination of family resources.

Human Capital Investment in Rural Migrant Workers

Weng Jie · 93 ·

This paper studies the rural migrant workers' participation rate in government-funded training, and the effectiveness of the training on rural migrant workers, using the survey data of rural migrant workers employed by manufacturing firms in Hangzhou City of Zhejiang Province. With comparative analysis of government-funded training and private training, this paper reveals that the participation rate of government-funded training and that of private training are around 10% each, and comparing to private training, the government-funded training has less training hours and smaller funding money. Further analysis shows that government-funded training has little improvement on the skills of rural migrant workers, and provides little increase on income level as well. In contrast, private training actually has maintained as one efficient human capital investment alternative. In conclusion, there are some obvious problems such as low actual training coverage, less training input and bad training practicability in the current government-funded training system.