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**ABSTRACTS**
**China's Inter-Provincial Migration Patterns and Influential Factors: Evidence from Year 2000 and 2010****Population Census of China***Wang Guixin and Others* · 2 ·

According to comparative analysis on the data of China's 2000 Census and 2010 Census, although there have been stable regional patterns of China's inter-provincial migration since 1990s, certain changes are emerging. This analysis concludes the following major changes. There have been escalating concentration trends for the distribution of immigrant and emigrant, and the concentration trend of immigrant distribution is more significant. Comparatively, the emigrant concentration trend reveals certain "multi-polarization" feature while the immigrant distribution is more concentrated. The emigration strength of the main origin provinces and the immigration strength of the main destination provinces have been either keeping strong or becoming stronger. The center of gravity for immigrant distribution has moved from the south to the north, and Yangtze delta metropolitan area has replaced Pearl River delta metropolitan area, becoming the new main immigration destination in the 21st century. The above changes have mainly resulted from the influence of urban relative income growth in the destinations, and are relevant to the relative reduction of spatial distance.

**Urbanization and Industrialization in Developed Coastal China: A Global Comparative Perspective of transformation and upgrading***Xu QingMing Hu ChenGuang* · 14 ·

Based on the comparison with international experiences, this study focuses on urbanization and industrialization in China's developed coastal regions which have reached or passed development stage of the upper-middle income countries. With the changes of driving forces in the transition of industrialization and economic development, the regions' urbanization is slowing down. These regions' urbanization should be built on the base of industrialization instead of some hollow rates of urbanization, and the industrialization ought to focus on the tertiary industry, especially producer services. These measures will not only ensure these coastal regions' industrial structure's upgrading but also speed up the economic transformation of post-industrial society.

**Measurement and Prediction of China's Long-Term and Short-Term Urban Employment Risk in the Post-Crisis Era***Huang Bo* · 23 ·

In the post-crisis era, the increase of natural unemployment rate with China's economic transformation and the rising cyclical unemployment fluctuations caused by the economic uncertainty abroad will coexist sequentially. Therefore, the measurement and prediction of short-term and long-term employment risk bear important theoretical and practical significance. By using state space models based on the Expectations-augmented Phillips Curve and Okun's Law and applying the parameter estimation from Kalman filter technique, this study is able to separate the urban time-varying natural unemployment rate from the cyclical unemployment rate over the period from 1980 to 2010. Along with the analysis of employment risk factors, the Order Logit/Probit models are used to estimate and forecast the urban short-term and long-term employment risk. The outcomes indicate that China's urban natural unemployment rate will stay between 4.28% and 4.94%, and the cyclical unemployment rate will be between 1.27% and 2.51% with a maximum likelihood in the year of 2012 and 2013.

**Assessment of Economic Equity of Social Security Provisions among China Provinces***Jiang Hua and Others* · 34 ·

From both static and dynamic perspective, this article establishes an evaluation index system with five dimensions and 20 indexes, which reflect the provincial and regional imbalanced development of social security and economic equity. A measurement and assessment are conducted to demonstrate the imbalanced development of economic equity and social security during 2001-2010 among 31 provinces as well as the Eastern, Central and Western areas in China. In addition a cluster analysis is conducted. It has been found that while there is an inequality in the provincial social security during 2001-2010, the degree of the imbalance is lowering. The major factors causing this imbalance include the mismatch between social security and the level of economic development, a lack of institutional guarantee in financing of social security development, the risks of the dependence on finance and the lack of portability of social security.

**The Evolution and Characteristics of the Wage Gap among China's Sectors***Wang Xun Peng Shuhong* · 47 ·

Based on both static and dynamic view this paper uses a variety of inequality indexes to characterize the evolution of China industry wage gap in the 1983-2010 period. Measures of the industry wage gap, computed by the Gini coefficient, the Theil index or the Atkinson index, show that China's industry wage gap was the lowest point in 1988 with the downward trend in the 1980s. Then it started rising till now. The evolution of the industry wage distribution demonstrates the Matthew effect that the high becomes

higher while the low gets lower. The breakdown results of this industry wage gap change, based on the generalized Gini coefficient, show that the industry wage growth in the 1980's was more concentrated in low-wage industries, and the industry wage growth after the 1990s was more concentrated in high-wage industries. During the inspection period, the estimated results, based on the industry wage conversion matrix and liquidity indexes, indicate that China's industry wage liquidity has become weaker and weaker. It was only social desirable in the 1983-1992 period and was too low in other periods.

#### **The Impact of Pollution on Labor Productivity**

*Yang Jun Sheng Pengfei* · 56 ·

Based on Chinese provincial panel data from 1991 to 2010, the empirical study in this paper establishes partial equilibrium model, taking pollution as a variable, to examine the effects of pollution. The pollution affects labor productivity in two major ways: production and decision-making of labor input. The study indicates that pollution has positive influences on labor productivity in short term but negative ones in the long-term. Moreover the inverted "U" relation is found between pollution scale and labor productivity. While it is uprising when the pollution scale is small, the labor productivity is declining with the large pollution scale.

#### **The Spatial Dependence analysis of Urbanization Level**

*Wang Weijin Lu Jiehua* · 66 ·

Through exploratory spatial analysis, this paper finds strong spatial interdependence in urbanization levels among 287 prefecture-level cities in China. This analysis defines 4 major types of spatial agglomeration among the neighboring cities, and the high-high type and low-low type are the most common ones. The major socio-economic factors also show obvious spatial interdependence, which may contribute to the spatial agglomeration of urbanization level. Spatial error regression model verifies and controls this kind of spatial interdependence. In addition, the degree of openness promotes the urbanization level more significantly than the degree of industrialization does due to China's resident registration system as well as industrialization strategy and progress.

#### **Estimating China's Fertility Level Since 2000: Based on the 6th Population Census**

*Li Handog Li Liu* · 75 ·

With recently published data from the 6th Population Census, in this paper we use the population forecasting model constructed and the data from the 5th Population Census to estimate the 10 years' average fertility level since 2000. The results bring out the unquestionable fact: the official demographic data, from historical census and surveys, contain obvious self-contradictory errors on the total population. The annually total fertility rate should not be in such unreasonable low level if the 6th census data is correct. From what is discussed in this paper, we can draw a conclusion that the average total fertility rate since 2000 is approximately about 1.57 under the condition that the total population based on the 5th Census is underestimated.

#### **Effective Education, Education Structure and Poverty Reduction in Western China**

*Shan Depeng* · 84 ·

This article constructs a theoretical model to analyze the relationships among effective education, education structure and poverty reduction. It also tests the effect of education on poverty reduction by using the dynamic panel dataset of west China in 2000-2010. It shows that there exists persistent poverty in Western China, education expenditure has no significant influence on poverty reduction because of the tradeoff between education quality and quantity, the education quality can achieve more poverty reduction in urban areas than the education quantity does, the education quantity has a threshold effect on rural poverty reduction, and effective education has negative influence on poverty reduction. Western China is so far away from technology frontier, therefore the secondary school education becomes more effective to reduce rural poverty in west China.

#### **Social Stratification and Mobility of Urban Residents in Shanghai**

*Wang Fuqin* · 95 ·

There are two controversial viewpoints about the type of the social class structure of urban residents in Shanghai: "pyramid" or "olive". Moreover, the social mobility between different classes is overlooked in recent studies. According to the three dimensions of public power, property rights and market ability, this paper sorts Shanghai urban residents into six social strata. Using data from Shanghai Citizens Life Condition Survey, the author finds that current Shanghai residents' social stratification structure is far less an olive type but a typical pyramid type. The analysis based upon different time mobility tables shows that, over time, the father's social status has stronger correlation with the son's status. Meanwhile it appears certain boundaries among those strata, so that unskilled workers and agricultural laborers are more difficult to across the boundary and realize upward mobility. These trends may bring about certain risks to the modernization of Shanghai residents' social structure.

#### **Career Decision and Income of "Double Migrant" Female Workers: Evidence from Beijing Migrant Survey**

*Li Qiang* · 104 ·

"Double migration", the family migration and rural-to-urban migration of a migrant worker, has become a major trend of China's urbanization, and this also has a potential impact on those "double migrant" families, especially for the women in the family. In this paper, a framework of the New Family Economics is used to analyze female migrant worker's career decision and the factors influencing their incomes. The results of empirical study, base on data from a migrant worker survey in Beijing, imply that family migration faces a diminishing employment possibility for the female migrant workers. The availability of public services, such as pre-school education and skills training, helps to improve female migrant worker's job participation. In addition, job training and education have significant impact on female migrant workers' income.