
ABSTRACTS
Research on Feasible Transition of Age Structure in China

Ma Yingdong · 2 ·

With comparison of demographic changes between the developed European countries and China, this paper has discussed the shortcomings of the Western demographic transition theories. Furthermore, the paper has proposed the direction of demographic transition and the criteria of such transition's completion. With the establishment of age-structure transition theory, and helped with strict definitions of both surplus population and appropriate population, the paper points out the distinction of demographic age-structure between those developing countries that are undergoing demographic transition and those developed countries with a near completion of such demographic transition. Finally it concludes that China's transition of age structure is moving towards a feasible direction.

The Dynamics of Labor Force Participation Level and Mode

Yin Wenyao Bai Yue · 14 ·

Using both STATA panel data model and AMOS structural equation model, based on labor force participation data published by the WCL and UN, this paper has made a gender analysis of current labor force participation with focusing on its level trend and correlative factors. This study indicates that men's labor force participation rate is declining continuously, and the women's is increasing earlier and then declining. The fundamental transformation of labor force participation rate takes a trend with shortening in work time and expanding in learning and free developing time. The economic status, education level, labor force participation rate of young age group and age structure have played important roles in this transformation. The keys to increase labor force with both good quantity and quality are to promote a learning society, to delay those young and minor age groups into labor force by extending schooling years.

"Deregulation" in the Labor Market and "Educated Unemployment"

Shi Lei Tian Yanfang · 28 ·

This paper tempts to provide a new explanation for China's "educated unemployment" phenomena. Our established theoretical model finds that along with the deregulation of labor mobility, looseness of wage control and the growth of the educated there is a rise of "educated unemployment". However, with further easing of labor market regulation, "educated unemployment rate" will then begin to decline. The paper shows that early relaxing the control of labor market results in "educated unemployment", and this increase of "educated unemployment" is only temporary and periodical. With advancing the reform of labor market, the "educated unemployment" phenomenon will reduce or even fade out. Empirical analysis has showed that to the "educated unemployment rate", labor mobility and wage control deregulations are all significant in 2002 samples, but in 2009 samples only labor mobility deregulation remains significant.

Demographic Effects on Savings, Investments and External Balance: Evidence from Asia

Zhu Chao and Others · 39 ·

This paper examines the demographic effects on savings, investment and current account balance by using Dynamic GMM Estimation based on a large cross-country time-series data set in Asia. The results of this study show that there exists substantial demographic effect on savings, and that higher elder dependency ratios always associate with lower savings rates and current account balances. However the effect of youth dependency ratios is weaker than that of elder dependency ratios, and there is a substitution effect between child-raising quality and quantity. Also the effect of elder dependency ratio is very significant to the external balance. There is correlation between the economy of an aging entity and current account deficit. Asia's current accounts with high savings due to demographic bonus can be seen as an international buffering and distributing pool. These findings can be used to explain Asia's high savings, high current account surplus and international capital flow from the perspective of demographic structure. Given the demographic effects, the world economy should avoid the synchronization of aging cycles to ensure inter-temporal transfer of resources and the "global sequential development". Besides, perhaps more tolerances on external imbalance are necessary.

The Effect of Industrial Monopolies on Wages: Evidence from Chinese Listed Firms

Liu Yulin Mei Bin · 51 ·

Using the data on Chinese listed firms during the period from 2002 to 2009, this paper investigates the effect of industrial monopolies on wage rates. We find that the wage rates in monopoly industries are higher than those in other industries, and this wage gap has gradually