
ABSTRACTS
2010 Population Census Data Indicates Serious Miscount in Past Population Estimation and Projection *Guo Zhigang · 2 ·*

This study conducts projection to the size and age structure of 2010 population census and obtains simulative demographic indices since 1990. Comparing the simulated with statistics from other sources, it turns out that population estimation and projection in past 20 years shared a common defect of which birth number, population growth and fertility level were badly over-estimated. As a result, the population ageing has been significantly underrated. Some adjusted indices produced even larger bias than the original ones, and this misled to a wrong direction. Such phenomena reflect strong biased orientation in demographic study for the past 20 years.

Rural Labor Transfer and Labor Income Share Change in China
Weng Jie · 14 ·

Focusing on the rural labor transfer in China this paper studies the changing in labor income share. There are at least two channels in rural labor transfer affecting factor income distribution. Firstly, the movement of rural labor from agriculture sector with higher labor income share to non-agricultural sectors with the lower income share will directly affect labor income share of overall economy. Secondly, rural labor transfer will change factor income distribution of overall economy by changing non-agricultural sectors' income distribution with shift of the relative bargaining power between capital and labor. It is shown that although China's rural labor transfer causes decreasing in labor income share, factor income distribution can be improved gradually at present by forming competition condition of labor demand through adjusting industries allocation, advancing reservation wages by means of increasing income of rural residents in primary industry and coordinating bargaining power by establishing labor market institution.

Research on Relationship of China's Universities Expansion, Urban Jobs Growth and College Students Employment
Li Bin · 27 ·

With examining the supply and structure of college graduates, this study analyzes the impact of universities' expansion, urbanization, industrialization and urban job growth on the scale of employment of college students. The author applied the factor analysis approach in conducting an empirical analysis on the relationship of urbanization, industrialization and the amount of jobs college students secured in urban areas as well as the changing relationship among jobs increases, supply of college students of certain majors and growth of industries in urban areas. The author concludes that the amount of jobs college students secured in urban areas is in proportion with the extent of urbanization, and the increasing pressure of college students employment arises from the asymmetrical relationship between urbanization and industrialization, as well as the disproportion between the supply of students with certain majors and the demands from the growth of industries in urban areas.

Comparison of Dynamic Employment Elasticity in Different Regions
Lai Desheng Bao Ning · 38 ·

Using 1997–2009 provincial panel data, this paper has estimated the dynamic employment elasticity of different regions. The results show that the short-term employment elasticity in eastern regions is significantly higher than that in the middle and western regions, and the long-term employment elasticity gap among those regions is not so significant. The paper argues that the employment elasticity differences among regions mainly come from their different paces of employment adjustment, efficiency of labor in production and their different industrial structure. The lower short-term employment elasticity is, the greater risks the middle and western regions will face during economy fluctuation. However, the middle and western regions can raise output by encouraging the development of labor-intensive industries, improve labor production efficiency and adapt a proper industrial structure. Also the good interaction among all regions is necessary for the harmonious development of the whole economy.

A Study On the Dynamic Multidimensional Measurement of China's Poverty
Zou Wei Fang Yingfeng · 49 ·

With a "Capability Approach" and data from CHNS (1989–2009), this paper chooses three dimensions—income, education and quality of life to measure China's multidimensional poverty dynamically. The outcome shows that: (1) Versus single income poverty, poverty status from multidimensional measurement is much more severe and fluctuating, and the poor is vulnerable to external shock, especially those of education poverty; (2) Although income poverty converges between rural and urban, rural multidimensional poverty gives an over 80% contribution nationwide, and multidimensional poverty diverges between rural and urban; (3) In the case of equal indicator weight, the multidimensional poverty index declines quickly and smoothly as lapse of time, where bettering the quality of life gives the biggest contribution to the improvement of multidimensional poverty; (4) In regard to the influencing factors of external circumstance factors, multidimensional poverty of eastern declines faster than other regions, and householder's character and the number of labors in a household both have remarkable influence. After studying the causes of multidimensional poverty, the paper discusses the policy alternatives of multidimensional poverty reduction.