
ABSTRACTS
European Debt Crisis Calling for Pension Reform: From Welfare State to Debt State*Zheng Bingwen · 2 ·*

Based on the comparison of the series of social and economic indicators analysis, the author argues that higher public expenditure and over generosity of pension are potential causes for Greece's debt crisis. These indicators have run much higher than those in most of the developed countries in Europe and North America, and they are also more than the affordability level of Greek economic development. The European debt in PIIGS crisis is pushing forward the pension reform in European Welfare States. In order to meet the challenges of longevity risks and rising aging cost, China should draw lessons from the crisis for deepening reform of the pension system. The author suggests that China should give priority to develop the second pillar in order to shift partially financial risks over from the first pillar, gradually raise retirement age with reconstructing reasonable parameters functions, innovate the stimulus mechanism of the individual accounts for increasing contribution revenues, and build up a firewall between the contribution plan and non-contribution plan to avoid financial risks.

The Stock Effect of Human Capital on Residents' Income Difference*Jiao Binlong · 16 ·*

Human capital is a main factor that determines the residents' income earning potential. With the increase of human capital investment, individual human capital stocking influences income differences among the residents through expansion effect, equalization effect, shrinkage effect and misplace effect. That leads to the stock effect, which provides us with the inverted U-curve formation between human capital and residents' income differences in various economic development periods. The empirical study shows that China's economy is growing in the mid-way of industrialization, namely on the left of inverted U-curve, the expansion effect of human capital on income difference is greater than that of equalization effect. The tendency is that human capital investment increase will widen the residents' income gap.

Study of Quantile Regression of Intergenerational Income Mobility in Rural China based on Multiple Biases*Han Junhui Long Zhihe · 26 ·*

Based on the Rural China's data collected from China Health and Nutrition Survey, with the considerations of multiple measurement biases such as the effect of transitory earnings, life-cycle bias, job choices and coresidence, this paper provides estimates of permanent income mobility across generations by using quantile regression. The result indicates that the intergenerational income mobility at the top and the bottom of income distribution is higher than that at the median income distribution because of the individual difference.

Regional Mismatch Between Labor Force Resources and Economic Development*Liang Yongmei and Others · 36 ·*

By using the slacks-based measure of inefficiency, we calculate the average labor quality in provinces and then the labor efficiency by labor's quality. We find that labor quality in the Middle and the West of China is higher than that in Eastern China. However skilled labors in the Middle and the West are not employed efficiently due to the slow regional economic development and lagging behind in industrial structure upgrading; reversely, the labor efficiency in East China is higher. So, labor mobility in the whole country should be enhanced to increase the labor efficiency.

An Analysis of Labor Transfer Fluctuation in China: An Empirical Study Based on A RBC Model*Ma Yiqun Li Xiaochun · 49 ·*

A RBC model is built to study labor transfer fluctuation in China. Then an empirical study of labor transfer between 1978 and 2009 is conducted mainly to explore the impacts of technology shocks on the labor transfer in China. The study has several main findings. Firstly China's labor transfer has obvious cyclical fluctuation, and it is pro-cyclical with output. Secondly with the improved RBC model, the variance of China's cyclical fluctuation can be mainly explained by technology shocks, and especially over half of fluctuation of labor transfer can be explained by it. Thirdly technology shocks have a positive effect on the outputs, consumptions, investments and labor transfer, but it has a negative effect on the employment.

The Pollution Emission and Urbanization in China: Based on Input-output Analysis*Wang Hui Wang Qi · 57 ·*

Firstly, the content of pollution emission impact of urbanization was interpreted. Then, based on input-output analysis, total emission

coefficients of consumption per capita for urban and rural residents were established to analyze the impact. A case study of the period 1997–2007 in China indicates that total emission coefficients of consumption per capita for urban residents were larger than those for rural residents, and both of them declined, while the rural declined more heavily. The difference in consumption expenditure between urban and rural residents was the main reason of the difference in total emission coefficients of consumption, contributing 94.07% and 90.16% for COD and SO₂ respectively. The consumption led by urbanization between 1997 and 2007 had kept the COD and SO₂ emission increasing. Based on 2007 data, if the urbanization rate increases by 1 percent point, the industrial COD and SO₂ emission will increase 48% and 44%. This would be difficult to achieve the emission-reducing goal in Twelfth-Five Period.

Discrimination Against Rural Migrating Labors in Dual Labor Market of Urban China *Zhang Yuan Gao Han ·67·*

Through employing a sample test form Shanghai 2005 Mini Population Survey, this paper measures the discrimination against rural migrating labors in dual labor market of urban Shanghai. To avoid the endogenous problem, instrument variables and switching models are employed during the test. The empirical evidence clearly suggests that discrimination against rural migrating labors in the primary market is more pervasive than that in the secondary market. This conclusion sheds light on the discrimination against rural migrating labors in dual labor market of urban China.

The Equity and Efficiency Analysis of the Medical Savings Account: Based on Guangdong Medical Insurance Data *Shen Shuguang Hou Xiaojuan ·75·*

Based on the policy change analysis of the medical saving account (MSAs) of the three sample cities in Guangdong province, we study the problem of MSA's equity and efficiency by using the actual data. The major conclusions are: in the terms of normal and real financing-burden ratios, the MSA's financing is lack of fairness; whether weakening the function of the MSA or not has little effect on equity of health service utilization, but weakening the function of the MSA is beneficial to social pool funds. To close up the existed funding gap, terminating the MSA is better than other adjustment measure such as increasing out-of-pocket deduction. Therefore we suggest gradually weakening the MSA and then terminating it. This goal should be realized by expanding the MSA's usage scope, improving the patient's co-payment scheme and enhancing the community health services.

Economic Returns On Super-quality High Education: Evidence from Propensity-Score Matching *Liu Zeyun Qiu Muiyuan ·85·*

Based on China urban household survey data in 2004, this paper evaluates the impact of super-quality high education on worker wages, and here super-quality high education refers to education attainment in those prestige universities namely "211 Project Universities". To avoid the deficiency of OLS method, propensity-score matching method is employed. The study finds that individual ability, family background, high school quality and opportunities of access to colleges have a main impact on a prestige college choice. Also the economic return of those attending a "211 Project University" is 37.5% higher than those non-211's, which shows a relatively high return to higher education quality in China.

Accessibility of Rural Basic Education and Farmer's Subjective Well-being in China's Poverty-stricken Areas *Chen Qianheng and Others ·94·*

We use survey data of 9 provinces, which includes 2 254 rural households in 152 nationally designated poor villages in 19 nationally designated poverty-stricken counties in China, to evaluate the social cost of the worsening accessibility of rural basic education based on the Life Satisfaction Approach (LSA). The research finds that the distance between farmer's house and the nearest primary or junior middle school has a significant impact on farmer's subjective well-being. We offer some explanations for this result: namely drop out, increases of opportunity cost, education burden, weakness of family education, indifference of affection and student's psychological crisis. To keep the farmer in the same level of subjective well-being, the average household net income needs increase 0.196 percentage points if the distance to the nearest primary school increases one percentage point, and the average household net income needs increase 0.218 percentage points if the distance to the nearest junior middle school increases one percentage point.

The Acceptance Degree of Working Relationship By Land-lost Farmers and Its Determinants: Based on Field Studies in NingBo and ZhouKou Cities *Li Yongyou Xu Nan ·103·*

Establishing a secure working relationship for the land-lost farmers is a long-term mechanism to ensure the interests of land-lost farmers, also a fundamental measure to promote the urbanization. This study, based on multi-cases' comparison from Ningbo and Zhoukou, indicates that after losing their land the farmers are hardly able to settle down in a stable non-discrimination and secure jobs. The job recognition degree of land-lost farmers is low because they do not have the same job assurance as the urban co-workers. This exists even in the developed areas where landlost farmers obtain substantial money compensation. Econometric analysis of survey data shows that the reasons for this situation are different among regions, but lack of local governments' social functions is a common factor.