
ABSTRACTS**Quantitative Estimates on Families Lost Only Child and Social Assistance to Them** *Zhou Wei Mi Hong* • 2 •

Current social assistance to ShiDu Families (parents lost their only child) is weak and does not have sufficient coverage. This paper assesses the quantity of one-child family child's risk of death, the number of child's death, the number of ShiDu parents over 49 and the criteria of social assistance to the families. After analyzing the social assistance to the ShiDu families in both urban and rural areas, the study finds that although One-Child families in rural areas are less than those in urban areas, the risk of death in rural area is higher in any age group; therefore, there are more ShiDu Families in rural areas. The study suggests that Chinese central government should improve social security level, and social assistant levels in urban and rural areas should be equal. In addition, local governments can provide more social assistance on the basis of national support system.

The Contributions to Poverty and Inequality in China: 1989–2011 *Xie E* • 10 •

Based on China health and nutrition surveys data, this paper decomposes the contribution of demographics, labor income and non labor income to the changes of poverty and inequality between 1989 and 2011. The analysis shows that labor income was the most important contributor to poverty reduction. The decline of working adult percentage had a negative contribution to poverty reduction. The private fiscal transfers contribute relatively more to poverty reduction than the public fiscal transfers. Labor income was also the most important contributor to the changes in inequality. The public fiscal transfer had a negligible effect on the inequality changes. In subgroup samples there were urban-rural differences of contributions in respect of demographics, labor income and non labor income. In addition, this paper finds that public fiscal transfer and pensions both had pro-rich characteristics.

Research on Degree of Citizenization of Rural-Urban Migrants in China *Wei Houkai Su Hongjian* • 21 •

This paper discussed the connotation and symbol of citizenization of rural-urban migrants, and then used system data to estimate the growth of rural-urban migrants and degree of China's citizenization and put forward policy suggestions on promoting citizenization. We found that rural-urban migrants is in a rapid growth stage, the degree of citizenization of rural-urban migrants was only about 39.56% in 2011 by a comprehensive index including political participation, public service, economic life and integrated quality, and the complete urbanization rate was only 42.2% in 2012. Considering the large number of rural-urban migrants, the low degree and obstacles of citizenization, this paper pointed out that China needs to promote citizenization steadily by employing multi-measures simultaneously and hierarchically.

Disabled Labor Force's Participation in China and Its Determinants *Ji Wenwen Lai Desheng* • 30 •

China has always improved the legal and policy system of the disabled employment policy in recent years, but disabled labor force participation rate is consistently lower. Based on 2012 National Disability monitoring data, excluding those factors of inability of working, this study shows that the disabled labor force participation rate is 62.63%, which reflects not only the individual labor participation decision, but also the degree of social integration of them. This paper analyzes the determinants of disabled labor force's work participation and decision making by means of Probit Model Regression, and the results show that demographic characteristic factor is most important to affect the decision of disabled labor force's work participation. Meanwhile the rehabilitation services have different effects on different types of disabled individuals, and family economic factors have little negative effect. This paper finally draws out some policy implications.

Evolution of Income Distribution in the Process of Dual-Economic Transition *Zhang Guiwen Sun Yanan ·40·*

This article analyses income distribution evolution in the process of dual-economic transition from the perspective of interaction between productivity and production relations, and argues that the basic cause of the inverse-U-typed evolution of income distribution lies in different development levels of productive forces in different stages of dual-economic transition. The direct cause lies not only in the changes of contrastive gaming forces between labor and capital sides, but also in the adjustment of institutional arrangements and policy choices made by the government. The changes of income distribution pattern are promoted by industrial upgrading, the corresponding increase of proportion of human capital and fixed capital investment. Quadratic curves are used to fit the proportion of agricultural employment data respectively to national Gini coefficient and the urban-rural Gini coefficient. The results show that income distribution gap has evolved on an inverted-U-typed track with the transfer of agricultural labor. This means the falling Gini coefficient in recent years is not a short-term phenomenon, but a long-term trend associated with the zone of Lewis turning point. Government should follow this trend and emphasize narrowing the income gap, expanding consumer demand and promoting social harmony in present economic development.

Intergenerational Income Mobility and Income Inequality *Zhou Xing Zhang Peng ·50·*

Base on the CHNS 1991 to 2011 data, we use income mobility theory and tools to analyze the intergenerational income mobility of Chinese households. We also build a Gini index decomposition model to study the effect of intergenerational income mobility on long-term income inequality of Chinese households. The empirical study results show that since the beginning of 2000s, the decreasing in intergenerational income mobility caused the worsening income distribution. However this trend has been reversed in recent years, because of the improvement of intergenerational income mobility. The decline of long-term income inequality among the Chinese households has been visible over the past few years.

A Study on China's Marriage Squeeze *Jiang Quanbao and Others ·60·*

China's male marriage squeeze and its potential consequence have attracted much attention and given rise to debate, but most studies contribute this squeeze to sex structure and neglect the age structure, and some studies use flawed method to study the contribution of age structure in this squeeze. In this paper we develop an indicator of Spousal Sex Ratio (SSR) and apply a decomposition method into age and sex structure. Based on the data from China's 2010 census and projection, we predict that from 2010 to 2020, the age structure will be the dominant factor for China's male marriage squeeze, and from 2020 to 2034, the contribution of sex structure will be increasing, whereas that of age structure will be decreasing. From 2034 to 2045, China's male marriage squeeze will mainly result from imbalanced sex structure, and the age structure will contribute little or negatively to China's male marriage squeeze.

Demographic Change and Interest Rate Dynamics *Chen Guojin Li Wei ·68·*

This paper investigates the relationship between demographic changes and interest rate dynamics by using the panel data from the 16 OECD countries. We find that age structure affects the long-term trend of interest, and the "baby boom" after the Second World War is responsible for the big fluctuation of interest. For the case of China, the "baby boom" in 1950-1970 has caused the big volatility of interest, and we predict that the low interest rate will remain for about 20 years. This has an advantage for China to implement its market-based reform of interest rates, industrial structure upgrade and consumption stimulation.

Research on China's Economic Openness, Population Mobility and Urbanization *Guo Dongjie Wang Xiaoqing ·78·*

The trend of population movement depends on regional economic development and openness. Pearson correlation test shows the coefficient between urbanization rate and trade dependence is up to 0.82, while urbanization and proportion of FDI in fixed asset investment is 0.79. FDI affects urbanization by promoting industrial agglomeration, increasing labor demand and its own spillovers, and trade pushes the process of urbanization through employment creation and income effects. Empirical study on national data proves positive effect of economic openness on urbanization, and shows that impact elasticity of trade dependence and FDI is 0.02 and 0.05, respectively. Subregional measurement results indicate that trade in coastal areas has no significant influence on urbanization, and the effect of FDI is greater in inlands than that in coastal areas.

Research on China's Urbanization Based on Citizenization

Wang Xiaoli · 87 ·

Urbanization is not a simple process of population's concentration, and the urbanization rate merely reflects the spatial distribution of the population. The essential of urbanization is to urbanize people, therefore central to urbanization is to transfer rural-to-urban migrants to citizens. This paper establishes an index system that is composed of five dimensions including the will, the ability, the living, the behavior and the basic public services of citizenization. The result shows that the total level of citizenization of migrating population was 0.478 in 2011. With the level of citizenization to reflect the quality of the urbanization and the urbanization rate to reflect the quantity of urbanization, the urbanization level estimated from the angle of the quality and quantity is 42.28% in 2011, which is lower than the urbanization rate by 8.99 percentage points. It shows that the urbanization rate overestimates the development level of urbanization. The key of promoting urbanization is accelerating the process of citizenization.

Study on Relationship Between Urbanization of Population and Urbanization of Land in Jiangsu

Zhang Guanghong Cui Xufeng · 96 ·

The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between urbanization of population and urbanization of land. Taking Jiangsu Province as the study area and using the entropy weight method, comprehensive development evaluation model and coordinated development model, this study assesses the degree of coupling, degree of development, coupling degree of development, and unbalanced characteristics in the process of urbanization of population and urbanization of land. The study finds that urbanization of population and urbanization of land have disequilibrium in time and space. It gradually increases, but the overall level is still low on coordinated development degree in time series, and there exists disequilibrium on the region. It promotes a scientific and healthy development of urbanization when the two parts of urbanization develop with good coordination and communication, which means urbanization of land must be based on the need of urbanization of population. To solve the regional urbanization disequilibrium problem scientific evaluation and proper measures are needed to achieve regional coordinated development of urbanization with an agglomeration effect.

Research on Agglomeration Mechanism on Pollution

Zhang Ke Dou Jianmin · 105 ·

This paper builds a theoretical framework about externality mechanism of agglomeration's acting on pollution, and then tests it by the SEM model. The results show that the agglomeration acts on pollution mainly by industrial scale, industrial structure and output efficiency. Output scale accounts one third of the total pollution caused by agglomeration. Secondly the increase in output efficiency and costs caused by agglomeration aggravate the pollution. Those cities around in big cities suffer a larger near effect of pollution, so that the costs constraint functions of pollution are bound to fail. Moreover, China's urban agglomeration level and the effect of agglomeration on pollution show a trend of differentiation on the space overall: the eastern city agglomeration level is higher, and the effect of agglomeration on pollution is relatively low. Agglomeration is efficient on the environment for the vast majority of provincial capital cities. Although pollution is more serious for big cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and provincial capital cities, the environmental efficiency is higher than that of the small and medium-sized cities.

Spatial Statistical Analysis of Climate Change

Xue Rui and Others · 117 ·

Based on the temperature, relative humidity and precipitation data of 31 provinces of mainland China in 1996–2011, spatial panel model was used in this paper for the spatial analysis of climate change. The empirical results show that, the spatial correlation and the differences of the climate change in China are remarkable. Since 1996, the climate change has suffered a "low-high-low-high" running cycle, and the volatile of climate change has been intensive with short cycles. There existed three structural points of climate change, namely year 1999, 2004 and 2009. Affected by the temperature and relative humidity, in the northeast, northwest, southwest and south China climate efficiency has declined year by year, and the climate change has been in a bad cycle. In North China and the southeast coastal area climate efficiency have improved steadily, and the operation of the climate system is efficient. Greenhouse effect has increased year by year, and the overall growth is about 7.02%. Cold seasons exacerbate the greenhouse effect, and its intensity increases by about 12.69%. Warm seasons exacerbate moderately with an increasing rate around 2.03%. Therefore, reasonable control of human activities, effective allocation of the temporal and spatial distribution of resources will be a sound path for China's climate change.