
ABSTRACTS
The Transformation and Reform of Urbanization in China*Gu Shengzu and Others* · 2 ·

Transformation and reform are two major themes of China's urbanization at the present stage. This paper argues that population urbanization, which lags behind land urbanization, is ignored in the process of traditional urbanization. The most important transformation of urbanization is citizenship process for rural migrants who have been semi-urbanized. In order to promote urban transformation, a coordinated improving reform must consider the following basic issues: population, financing, land and urban system.

A Measuring Model on TFRs with Compensatory Births under a Loosening Birth-Policy*Zhou Changhong Chen Youhua* · 10 ·

Having a sound and improved population policy is a major task in the 12th Five-Year Plan period, and the challenge of making a soft-landing population policy is to estimate the birth rate change that follows a policy change. This article introduces a model of measuring the policy-TFRs with compensatory births induced by loosening birth-policy. Based on this model with the data of 2000 national population census and the 2005 sampling survey on 1% of population, the possible TFR increases with compensatory births, which allow the families to have 2 children as long as one of the parents has no siblings, are projected in the next 20 years. The results show that the TFR increases induced by policy change are moderate, and there is not obvious accumulation of births.

The Consumption Effects of Urbanization: Evidence from Census*Li Tongping and Others* · 19 ·

Based on the data from the Censuses of China and using provincial level data related to urbanization and consumption, this paper explores the effect of urbanization on final consumption. There are following conclusions. Firstly, taking into account the rural-urban income gap and treating the product of this gap and population's urbanization as an independent variable, both long run and short run urbanization effects on final consumption rate are positive during 1978-2010. However, under other conditions, the urbanization has no big effects on final consumption rate, and the co-effect of urbanization and rural-urban disparity has a negative effect over the consumption rate. Secondly, China's counter-movement between its urbanization and final consumption rate is coincided with the Chenery's pattern, which is not a special case in the contemporary world. A Successful case of increasing consumption rate through promoting urbanization is not common, which may exist under special conditions and in certain stage. It is necessary and emergent for the New Plan of Urbanization to reform the traditional urbanization model to highlight the quality, so that an optimum interaction between ongoing urbanization and consumption's upgrading can be achieved.

An Empirical Study on the Process of Population Diversity in China's Metropolis:**Beijing Case and Shanghai Cases***Wang Hongxia* · 28 ·

By setting up an index of Population Diversity and using the sixth and the fifth national census data, this paper conducts an empirical study on the diversity process of metropolis population focusing on the cases of Beijing and Shanghai. It finds that many metropolis are changing their mono-population structures with local residents' majority. It argues that China metropolis population is experiencing an increasing diversity with increasing immigrants. The neighbor suburbs, which have experienced rapidly development of population diverse, are the most diverse areas, and have influenced the population structure of surrounding areas. The diverse population may benefit the metropolis development by innovation on the one hand and can destroy it with possible social conflicts on the other. Therefore, the city authorities and policy-makers should give more attention to the population diverse process and its changes, especially population mosaic and social segregation near suburban areas. Taking it in full consideration and preparing to avoid its harmful effects on urban and social development may be the best for policy design.

Heterogeneity Labor and Labor Mobility in China*Sun Xiaofang · 36 ·*

Under the analytical framework of the new economic geography and based on the spatial economic theory, this paper introduces heterogeneity labor to the space model of labor mobility with breaking away from labor mobility's homogeneity assumption in dual economic theory. The study analyzes the heterogeneity labor impact on spatial economic structure and then points out that China has experienced the Lewis turning and soon will be entering a new era of the dual economic development. The study of the impact on spatial economic structure has been verified by national spatial distribution data of population and production from 1997 to 2010. In conclusion, heterogeneity labor force deserves more attention, and guiding labor flow rationally will be an inevitable trend to optimize our population spatial layout.

Analysis of the Overall Development between Labor Migration and Land Transferring*Chen Zhongwei Chen Hao · 46 ·*

Base on the estimation from China's 13 major grain-producing provinces' panel data, this paper finds that the per labor land area in each province has not reached the moderate scale of its operating land, which indicates that the rural labor migration and land transferring have potential room for development. Through norm analysis and empirical validating of effects factors, this study finds that rural labor migration and land transferring are inconsistent and lack of momentum mainly due to the existing family contracted land management mode. Also, raising the proportion of non-farm household income is facilitative to the coordinated development between the two. Abandon of the urban-rural dual system and increase in the rent of operating land provide initiative in land transferring. The income gap and the living cost difference between urban and rural cause pulling and repulsion over labor mobility. The dual system is as a fence allowing the labor mobility but hedging rural labor's citizenship. Based on the requirements of urban and rural development, the study proposes a conversion strategy of preferable labor behavior classification to promote labor migration and land transferring.

The Impact of Environmental Regulation on Employment: An Empirical Study of the Industry Panel data in China*Wang Yong and Others · 54 ·*

This paper analyses the influence of environmental regulation on employment from production and demand. With the theoretical analytical framework of Morgenstern, some industry characteristic parameters are introduced to observe the effect of environmental regulation on industry employment. Based on China's 38 industry panel data from 2003 to 2010, this research finds a "U" shape relationship between environmental regulation and industrial sectors' employment. Under the current conditions, the environmental regulation will promote the employment of the industry when the environmental regulation intensity is improved; and with a rising share of the industries' labor costs, the environmental regulation will weaken the influence on employment.

On the Dual-effect of Institutions on Human Capital Bonus*Gu Guoda and Others · 65 ·*

This article theoretically analyzes how the mechanisms of institutional quality works on human capital and their bonus effect with a two-sector growth model, and this analysis is verified by some correspondent empirical studies made with the panel data of 124 countries. The findings are: There exists dual-effect of institutional quality on human capital, and the improvement in institutional quality not only significantly raises the accumulation rate of human capital (allocation effect), but also increases the utilizing efficiency of human capital (efficiency effect). The dual mechanisms have significant bonus effect, and the function of "efficiency effect" is greater than that of "allocation effect". It has been a dynamic translation between the bonus effects of dual mechanisms, which is the role of "efficiency effect" gradually replaced the "allocation effect" under the economic development. Thus, the full play of the institutional dual-effect is of great importance to the transforming from demographic bonus to human capital bonus, as well as to China's sustainable economic growth in future.

Spatial Inequality and Polarization of China's Higher Education Resources Distribution*Liu Huajun Zhang Quan · 77 ·*

This study combines index measurement with non-parameter estimation method to empirically reveal spatial inequality characteristics of China's higher education resources from regional disparities and spatial polarization. On the one hand, Dagum's Gini coefficient and exploratory spatial data analysis are used to reveal the regional disparities and the spatial agglomeration characteristic. On the other hand, Wolfson index and kernel density estimation are used to research the spatial polarization and its dynamic evolution. The findings show that China's higher education resources allo-

cation is significantly spatially unequal. The regional disparities of gross indicators are bigger than relative indicators, and the disparity between regions is the main source of regional disparities. In addition, China's higher education resources exist significant global spatial autocorrelation and local spatial agglomeration.

Research on Population Distribution and Terrain Factors based on Spatial Econometric Modeling in Chuanxi Area of China

Wang Xueyi Zeng Yongming · 85 ·

Spatial econometric model is used in this paper to analyze the characteristic of plateau and alpine area of Chuanxi in China from the angle of spatial autocorrelation. As a result, global Moran's I is high and increasing from 2000 to 2010, which means that cluster characteristic of population distribution in Chuanxi is more and more significant. Another finding is that there are homogeneous and heterogeneous areas in population distribution by Local Moran's I of 2010. This paper establishes GWR model between population density and terrain factors with GIS, and analyze the characteristics of population distribution as well as the relationship with terrain factors of Chuanxi with the result of GRW. This study suggests that researching on spatial heterogeneity of population distribution be meaningful for innovation on poverty alleviation in China.

The Retirement Consumption Puzzle: Evidence from China Urban Household

Liu Zilan Song Ze · 94 ·

International empirical research has found that retirement may bring about an abrupt falling in consumption. This apparently contradicts the prediction of the life-cycle model that consumers should smooth their consumption over their life-time, and hence is labeled the Retirement Consumption Puzzle. This paper verifies whether there is the Retirement Consumption Puzzle among China's urban residents by using the CHIP data from partial micro dataset of the urban residents collected by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2002 and 2007. We find that the Retirement Consumption Puzzle is not universal under the compulsory retirement system in China although the retirement reduces the household consumption to a certain extent. This paper argues that the main reasons affecting the consumption after retirement are the types of retirement, the household relief ability and the resources of family income. Early retirement, low pension income and low income from operation and assets are more likely to reduce the post-retirement consumption.

Higher Education Expansion and Returns to College Education

Chang Jinxiang Xiang Junfu · 104 ·

By using CHNS data, this research analyzes the salary level and returns of college graduates, and describes the change trend of them. Then it expatiates on the effect of enrollment extension of universities. The result is that the enrollment extension of universities has great effect on the unemployment rate. However, different from the inverted U relation of age and salary in European and American countries, there is a positive correlation between age of graduates and their salary in China, which means the older they grow, the more they earn. Meanwhile, the effects on salary level and returns to education are limited so that it is still a good choice to attend university. There is no reason to make an assertion that the enrollment scale of higher education is currently outsized.

Education Inequality of Macau SAR Population: Decomposition and Analyze of Education Gini Coefficient (1991-2011)

O Laiheong and Others · 112 ·

This study uses the Yao's model of decomposition of Education Gini Coefficient to analyze the education inequality of gender and age. The result discovers that the education inequality of Macau has been improving for two decades, but the inter-age inequality becomes more intensive. Referencing Macau inter-age inequality by rapid education development, the study suggests that China should concern a balanced development between the formal education of the young population and the vocational education of the middle-aged population.

Marital Violence against Women in Rural Area with Regard to Men's Difficulties in Getting Married

Li Chenghua and Others · 119 ·

By using a Logistic Regression Model with the data from "2010's Nationwide Survey in hundred sampling villages", this paper explores the impact of men's suffering difficulties in getting married on marital violence against rural women. The results show that: perpetrating marital violence have been becoming a primary way to resolve marital conflict for rural men who have ever suffered difficulties in getting married, and such suffering experiences have a significantly forceful effect on men's perpetrating violence. When the men do not seriously suffer from such difficulties, their perpetrating marital violence tends to be less physical-cold or emotional violence; otherwise they significantly tend to perpetrate both physical violence and cold or emotional violence.