
ABSTRACTS

Research on Hukou Dam Effect and Employment Attraction of Eastern Cities

Wang Keqiang and Others · 2 ·

Taking rural and urban entitlement as a starting point, this paper empirically analyses the influences of eastern urban Hukou dam effect on employment attraction with the perspective of institutional economics. The results show that (1) there have positive correlations among treatment differences between urban and rural areas, attraction of cities' employment and Hukou dam effect. (2) The precondition of peasants into urban labour market is a better citizenship treatment over that to peasants, and the urban Hukou dam effect has become the key factor of attracting rural migrant workers to cities by adjusting the treatment difference between rural and urban areas. (3) This dam effect in the eastern cities has formed two attractive paths of employment, such as "self-service attraction" and "external aid". Therefore, the article suggests that the eastern region should provide more funds and technology to the middle and western regions and compensate for the potential profit loss from Hukou system of the middle and western regions. In the principle of rural and urban coordination and peasants' interests protection, qualified migrant workers should be encouraged into the city. By adjusting the Hukou dam effect strength, the employment attraction and the competitiveness based on the potential bonus of the eastern urban Hukou system will be enhanced. A new household registration system shall be established when the dam effect is in decline.

Measurement and Application of Fertility Intention

Zheng Zhenzhen · 15 ·

By reviewing research findings from Jiangsu Fertility Intention and Behavior Study (JFIBS) and other related studies, this paper discusses measurement, validity, reliability, and application of indicators about fertility intention. The indicators such as ideal number of children, expected number of children, childbearing intention and plan are related but differ in concept and in function. With a slower and delayed change to fertility change, ideal number of children is more appropriate for reviewing change in childbearing perspective among the population; expected number of children can be regarded as the highest fertility level of a cohort; stronger childbearing intention and definite childbearing plan are more likely to transform to action, and they have predictive value for both individual childbearing behavior and changes at aggregate level. It is very important to select appropriate indicators about fertility intention for different application.

Only-Child's Attribute and Marriage Matching: A Test of the "Random Mating" Hypothesis

Guo Zhigang Xu Qi · 26 ·

Based on the first wave of Chinese Family Panel Study in 2010, this paper studies the marriage formation of women under the age of 40 and finds that only child is more likely to marry only child, and that people with siblings are more likely to marry people with siblings. Therefore, the "Random Mating" hypothesis is far beyond the truth. Under the Chinese context, Hukou status, place of birth, age, and education are four very important factors that one usually takes into consideration when choosing one's spouse, which to a large extent results in that only child has few alternatives but to marry only child. In addition to that,

only child itself is also an important factor of mate selection. Previous studies based on “Random Mating” hypothesis probably underestimate the quantity and proportion of couples that both or neither are only child and overestimate the quantity and proportion of couples that either is only child. Researchers should fully take the selectivity of the process of marriage formation into consideration in order to improve the accuracy of estimation and population projection.

Measurement of Pro-Poor Growth: Evidence from a Micro-Panel Database of Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi Provinces in Rural China

Gao Mengtao Bi Lanlan · 36 ·

Based on a micro-panel database of rural farmer households in Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi Provinces, this paper uses different approaches to measure the pro-poor growth of sample farmer households' income and consumption from 2003 to 2009. The empirical research shows that (1) From the view of income, the southwest ethnic regions show the absolute pro-poor growth as well as the relative pro-poor growth. (2) From the view of consumption, the absolute pro-poor growth exists while the relative pro-poor growth does not exist. It meets the two-dimensional absolute pro-poor growth in absolute poverty line dimension, but no relative pro-poor growth at all. (3) For the poorest, the impact of pro-poor growth is quite low. The effects of economic growth to reduce poverty in the southwest ethnic regions are gradually decreasing and intractable poverty is obvious.

Social Capital and Income Gap of China's Peasant Workers

Wu Yan Hu Biliang · 50 ·

Based on the mechanism of social capital's influence on income gap of China's peasant workers, this study divides new social capital of peasant workers into two types, namely emotional type and instrumental one. The paper uses Shapley Value Decomposition method to empirically analyse the relationship between different types of social capital and the income gap of peasant workers. The results show that the instrumental type of new social capital has a certain influence on peasant workers' income and income gap, and the main cause of this influence is the unbalanced distribution of instrumental social capital. In the eastern region with better marketisation and higher economic development, social capital as an informal institution has significantly less impact on their income gap than that in the relatively less developed central region. Social capital maybe has an opposite direction to the degree of marketisation and formal institution.

Research on the Welfare Level of Migrants to Cities

Li Lianyou and Others · 62 ·

Based on Marshallian demand system under Exact Affine Stone Index (EASI), this paper analyses the differences of Engel curve and price elasticity between migrants and urban residents, and examines the change of the level of migrants' welfare. The research finds that the total expenditure of migrant's household had a slight increase, and food expenditure had a decrease in 2007, compared with 2002. The share of transportation and communication had a decrease in households with high expenditure, and a part of migrants began settling in their living city. Compared with urban households at same period, in 2007, the share of total expenditure, education and entertainment expenditures, and healthcare expenditures of migrants are too low while water and electricity costs are so high. Food price and dwelling's water and electricity price are semi-elastic. These conditions seriously restrict the stability of migrants' life. Moreover, the welfare level of migrants had been becoming worse from 2001 to 2012. The paper points out that the improvement of social medical insurance, education and security housing allocation will help migrants' welfare improvement.

Assets and Poverty Trap of Rural Households

Xie E · 71 ·

Based on the micro-panel data of China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) from 2008 to 2012, this pa-

per estimates the dynamic path of asset accumulation to test the existence of a poverty trap in rural China. The results show that the proportion of households escaping poverty through asset accumulation is higher than the proportion of those declining into poverty through asset depletion. The estimated dynamic asset accumulation paths display the concavity and assets converge to a stable equilibrium. It means that there is no evidence for multiple equilibria poverty trap in rural China. The variables of household characteristics and geographic capital have a significant effect on asset growth. When negative shocks are coming, labour opportunities of community and social capital absorb some negative effects. The increase in access to the financial market has a significant effect on the reduction of capital accumulation's declining.

Anti-Poverty Effects Evaluation of Population Policy in the Ethnic Western China

Ning Yafang · 84 ·

The anti-poverty effect of population policy resulted from integrating population policy and poverty alleviation resources has been immediate. However, the rapid growth of minority population has exacerbated the contradictions between population and ecological resources, which makes some serious problems such as low level of education, low standard of living, monotonous employment structure and deep poverty. The results show that the decline of the birth rate significantly increases the per capita income of both urban and rural households and reduces the Engel coefficient. It indicates that the poverty reduction effects of population policy in improving household income and reducing household food consumption expenditure is significant. Compared to other provinces in western China, these effects are more obvious in Guangxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. Within the eight ethnic provinces, these effects on provinces in northwest China are better than those in southwest China. The poverty reduction effects of population policy are still relatively limited in these provinces.

Empirical Research on Coupling Relationship Between Human Capital and Industrial Structure Evolution

Zhang Guiwen Sun Yanan · 96 ·

Based on the analysis of the effects of industrial structure evolution on human capital investment, this paper examines the coupling and correlation relationship between human capital stock and industrial structure evolution by using the grey correlation analysis method. The results show that there is a relatively strong coupling relevancy between human capital and industrial structure evolution since the reform and opening-up, but the coupling degree of them is not quite ideal. The trend of industrial structure evolution in China is mainly from capital-intensive industries to technology-intensive industries. Crucial to transformation and upgrading of industrial structure are promoting permanent rural-urban migration of agricultural labour, increasing the cultivation of innovative and high-skilled talents, integrating production, teaching and research, and encouraging the coupling degree of human capital and industrial structure as well.

Expanding College Enrolment v.s. Rising House Prices

Zhang Chuanyong Liu Xueliang · 107 ·

This article conducts a systematic study on the expanding college enrollment policy's effects on the housing prices by using the 1999-2012 panel data of 35 large and medium-sized cities in China. The study finds that the expanding college enrollment has a significant positive impact on the house prices. And the effects of this enrollment policy on the house prices in China's eastern, central and western regions are significantly different. The job mobility of college graduates and universities' gathering in the eastern cities potentially push up house price in eastern cities. At the same time, compared to the overall size of the expanding college enrollment, a rapid enrollment expansion of higher education will lead to graduates' wave in the short term, thus forming rigid housing demand and having positive impact on house prices.