

ABSTRACTS

A Breakdown Study and Interpretation of Regional Demographic Bonus Difference in China:**Based on Data Envelopment Analysis Model**

Wang Ting · Lv Zhaohe · 2 ·

Since labor resources are a key factor in economic development, the difference of their allocation efficiency has aggravated the imbalance of China's regional economic development. Based on the formula of per capital GDP, this paper constructs an interpretation model of demographic bonus containing influence factors of human capital and material capital accumulation. Subsequently, using data envelopment analysis model we have measured and decomposed relative efficiency of demographic bonus in each region of China during 2006–2010. We have also accounted for the technical efficiency and scale efficiency by using Tobit model. Empirical analysis shows that the relative efficiency of demographic bonus in the Eastern region is higher than those in the middle and west areas. The technical efficiency is mainly affected by education level, aggregation effect of labor force and its participation rate, with influence ratios of 0.0102 and 0.0149. Meanwhile, The scale efficiency is mainly affected by education level, aggregation effect of labor force, industrial environment of capital accumulation and generation effect of material capital, with influence ratios of 0.1549, 0.1234 and 0.0371. Finally, this paper puts forward suggestions related to the findings.

Measurement of Factors behind the Decline of the Agricultural Labor Share in**Total Labor Force of China(1990–2030)**

Lu Feng · Yang Yewei · 13 ·

On the basis of a simple model identifying the relationship between the agricultural labor share in total labor force and the determining factors, such as number of new participators to, and those leaving from agriculture and transferring to non-farming, this paper estimates the contribution of the determining factors for the changes of agricultural labor share during the period 1990–2030. Given the assumption about the average annual decline of the agricultural labor share in future, the number of new participators to agricultural labor is estimated to decline from 20.23 million during 2005–2010 to 11.42 million during 2010–2030, and the numbers of leaving and transferring are estimated to change from 42.20 million and 38.43 million to 27.04 million and 29.49 million respectively during the same period. The factors of entrance, exit and transfer, which contribute to the decline of the agricultural labor share, are described to change from –15.1%, 34.7% and 38.1% respectively in 2005–2010 to –22.6%, 54.3% and 49.8% in 2025–2030. The non-farming job creation may decline from 69.69 million in 2005–2010 to 35.08 million in 2025–2030. The policy implications of the finding are also discussed.

Urban Wage Increase, Labor Transfer and Investment-driven Growth:Based on the Analysis of**Panel Data of China's Prefecture-level Cities**

Xu Qing · 25 ·

Since the reform and opening-up, China's high investment rate has led to rapid economic growth in the urban areas. However with the dwindling stock of rural surplus labor force, the growth rate of labor supply is lower than that of the labor demand, and economic development in cities is facing with the challenge of wage's increasing and the continually reducing in the effects of investment on output and employment. By using panel data of prefecture-level cities from 2004 to 2009, this paper's empirical results show that influence of urban wage increase on the labor supply is weakening, while its negative impact on labor demand is incremental. Labor market equilibrium and comparative static analysis show that the effect of investment on wage's increase is increasing, whereas that on output and employment effects is decreasing. Therefore the increasing of urban wage becomes inevitable. In addition, wage rising significantly inhibits foreign direct investment. Under the dual pressure from home and abroad, China's continuing to implement the investment-driven growth is not a wise choice.

Skill Contents of Technology, Human Capital Composition and China's Regional Economic Disparity

Li Feiyue and Others · 35 ·

The complementarity between skill contents of technology and human capital composition is essential for economic growth. We build a growth model with three factors to show that as the world technology frontier has been biased towards skilled labor, it is necessary for developing countries that are pursuing economic growth to adapt their technological bias to their human capital compositions in the process of technology imitation. Otherwise, the farther the actual technology choice deviates from its optimal value, the slower the economy grows. Based upon theoretical analysis and a sample of China's data of 29 provinces from 1990–2007, we construct an index of technology bias to measure the extent to which technology choice is matched with human capital composition. Our results support the effect of our index on regional economic growth.

Spatial-temporal Features and Influential Factors of the China Urban Floating Population Growth

Yu Taofang · 47 ·

Based on the data from the 5th and 6th census in 2000 and 2010, this paper analyzes the spatial patterns, temporal changes and related influential factors of floating population in China's Prefecture-level cities. The study shows the following main findings. Firstly, developed city-regions in East China as well as key regional central cities in Middle and West China maintain strong concentration of float-in population, which are in accordance with the argument of agglomeration effects and increasing returns to scale in New Economic Geography. Secondly, the growth of floating population into cities mostly depends on the cities' overall opportunities, and in addition, city's features of modernity, globality and life quality are important "pull" factors for the growth. Thirdly, there exist distinguished territorial differences for the urban floating population. In the East China cities, the float-in population tends to be high life quality oriented, innovation oriented with knowledge and technology intensive features

and high order services oriented, while the influential factors in Middle and West China cities are more complicated. Fourthly, investments are still strongly positively correlated with urban float—in population growth, especially in East Coastal and developed cities.

Lewis Turning Point from Dual Economy Transition and Dynamic Evolutionary Point of View

Zhang Guiwen ·59·

Scholars feel difficult to reach consensus about whether the Lewis turning point has come at present. The key reason is that we neglect the study on basic theory of dual economy and fail to understand the specialty of China's dual economic transition. If we are able to, from dynamic evolutionary point of view, properly recognize the process of dual economic transition as a course of dualistic transitions of production technology and the organizational institution, and fully recognize the specialty of China's dual transition, we will find that Lewis turning point is only a threshold of transition from dual economy to modern integrated economy. Passing the threshold shows that economic development has got rid of the vicious circle of poverty and realized the leap of economic development. Thereafter two big sectors of agriculture and industry begin to follow commercial principles. Competition for labors recruiting results in the failure of wage iron law and classical saving principles. Through defining the gap between deficiency point and commercialized point as Lewis turning zone, referencing the development processes of industrialization, urbanization, agricultural modernization and marketization, we are able to assert that China has entered the Lewis turning zone even without using mathematic statistics and econometric examinations.

Estimation on Fertility Level in China 2000–2010: Preliminary Study Based on the 2010 Population Census

Zhu Qin ·68·

This paper estimates fertility level in China during 2000–2010 by using the population–shift algorithm and the survival backward method based on the 2010 population census, and then compares the results with those of the census and surveys over the years. The results show that the 2000 census undercounted 20.56 million people aged 0–14, among which the females were much more than the males, and the children aged 1 and 7 were more undercounted than other age groups. The number of reproductive–age–women increased by 7.86% in the past decade, and women aged 35–49, a lower reproductive group, increased by more compared with the other groups of reproductive age. The total fertility rate experienced first from reducing to rising then being settled with a slight downward tendency. The average total fertility rate was 1.48 over the years of 2000–2009. The study indicates that undercount of far younger population in the 2000 census would not necessarily lead to the severe underestimation on fertility rate over the past decade, and the average gap of the total fertility rate between estimations by this study and the results from the census and surveys is 0.09. Under the influences of low fertility rate, shrinking and aging reproductive–age–women, change of age structure in China would be sharp in the future, and an effective policy response would be necessary and urgent.

The Effect of Kinship Network on the Difference in Welfare among Migrants in North–East China(1845–1934)

Li Nan ·78·

Using a unique survey on actual village in the 1930s, this paper discusses the effect of kinship network as one of important components of migration network on the difference in welfare among migrants in North–east China. By constructing series econometric models, our finding is that: kinship network has significantly positive association with the welfare of migrants, and it is an important reason leading to the difference in economic status or welfare among the migrants. In addition, our estimates also indicate that kinship network promoted upward social mobility for those within it. This study not only emphasizes the role of kinship network in Northeast migration in the modern China, but also provides the confirmed evidence to reveal the economic function of kinship network in traditional society.

The Social Insurance of Migrant Workers in Pearl River Delta Region: Informal Employment Perspective

Zhang Guoying Wu Shaolong ·88·

With focus on informal employment, from the three dimensions of the government, enterprises, and individuals, this paper studies the factors influencing migrant workers' social insurance participation in the Pearl River Delta Region. The study finds that Labor Contract Law has a positive effect on migrant workers' social insurance, and the investment has a negative effect on the insurance participation. The variables of individual have greater effects on the protection insurance (old–age insurance and unemployment insurance) and have weaker impact on production insurance (medical insurance, injury insurance and maternity insurance). The variables of enterprise have the greatest impact on migrant workers' insurance participation, and signing a labor contract is the most powerful factor that will affect migrant workers' insurance. Therefore the interventions of Migrant worker policy should focus on contract signing, skills training and policy favoring to the labor.

A Study on Meaning and Number of Land–Lost Peasants: A Case Study of Guangdong Province

Li Mingyue Hu Zhuzhi ·95·

The absence of clear definition of land–lost peasants leads to confused estimation of the number. This paper proposes that the notion of land–lost peasants should be caught on from the following four dimensions: time, identity, acreage and ownership. On this basis, according to farmland, agricultural land, collective land, the study estimates the number of land–lost peasants in Guangdong up to Year 2008. The results show that the number of land–lost peasants has been undercounted, and that Dynamic Balance Policy of the Total Amount of Farmland has been little effective. The Problem of land–lost peasants is more serious than what has been anticipated, thus the government must have institutions and policies to help resettle the land–lost peasants properly.

Impacts of Labor Migration on Compulsory Schooling Dropout in Rural China

Niu Jianlin ·103·

Using the data from the CGSS 2006 and county–level socioeconomic indicators, this article examines the impacts of labor migration on the dropouts of school–age children during compulsory education since the 1980s in rural China. Results show that the peers' migration encourages school–age children to dropout during compulsory education. The teenagers who drop out from junior middle school are more likely to become labor migrants. To the contrary, the migration of family members has significant effects of protecting school–age children from dropping out during compulsory education and enhancing their chance of pursuing higher education.