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**ABSTRACTS**
**The Belt and Road: Initiative, Implementation and Prospects***Hu Biliang* · 2 ·

The aim of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is to support both global development and China development. From global perspective, BRI is quite helpful for stimulating global economic growth, upgrading globalization to a better pattern, improving global governance in order to provide more public goods for the world, creating new models of international cooperation for further regional as well as global integration, and building up a community of shared future for humanity. From China's development point of view, BRI is supportive to China's further opening to the world. It is also good to strengthen capacity cooperation between China and other countries to facilitating supply-side reform, as well as the implementation of other relevant national strategies of China. The basic idea of BRI is to build up a better global connectivity in the areas of policy making, economic corridors development, sea ports building, investing into the global, financial cooperation and so on. The general principle for all the participants to jointly working on the Belt and Road is to do planning, building and sharing together, while governments initiate the cooperation and various market players involve in the activities based mainly on the market roles. Hopefully both China and the world will be benefited from the implementation of BRI.

**Quantitative Research on the Impact of Blocked Urbanization on National Economy***Zhou Tianyong* · 19 ·

This paper analyzes three forms of migration in urbanization, i.e. the annual pendulum-type flow, young people's moving to urban areas but returning to rural areas when they are old, and villager's drifting in the cities. Considering China's reality and based on standard values of the urbanization level and the proportion of agricultural labor force, this paper compares the lagging deviation of urbanization and civilization, and the mismatch of labor employment in the industry, calculates the loss of resident income, consumption demand and GDP output of the national economy when the system intervenes and hinders the population flow and migration. The results show that in 2016 population flow and urbanization lagged at a standard value formed loss of 37.175 billion Yuan, accounting for 11.29% of the total national income of 32.9775 trillion Yuan. The reduced consumption demand of supposed urban residents who were still in rural areas was 2.6665 trillion Yuan. Meanwhile, the consumption demand loss by the residents from rural areas with their citizenship hindered by household registration was 1.715 trillion yuan. The total consumption demand loss was 4.3515 trillion yuan, accounting for 18.52% of total annual consumption of the year. Too many of the laborers have been stuck in agriculture, which leads to the mismatch of the labor force industry. In 2016, the GDP loss was 9,028.1 billion Yuan, accounting for 12.13% of the GDP of that year. The paper believes that this lagged effect will be continually accumulating latter on, which should be one of important reasons for the overproduction and the slowdown of the national economy.

**A Study on the Influence Mechanism of Urban Population Migration from the Perspective of City's Administrative Level***Huang Yanfen Zhang Chao* · 33 ·

Under the institutional background of China's unique city governance structure, this paper constructs an analytical framework of population migration mechanism from the perspective of city administrative level, and conducts corresponding empirical analysis using the Sys-GMM estimation method based on the panel data of China's 35 major cities in 2006-2015. The empirical results show that the variable of city administrative level, as the institutional origin of unbalanced development among cities, exerts a positive influence on immigration. Meanwhile, population migration follows a market mechanism of "voting by feet" in the process of China's system transformation, which is featured by the positive pulling force of cities' public services and the negative pushing power of housing prices to population migration. Since

both of these two effects will be constrained by city administrative level, Chinese-style population migration mechanism is a “voting with their feet” mechanism under the constraints of administrative hierarchy. In addition, there is an obvious inertia in population migration among cities, which strengthens the trend of population aggregation to the cities with higher administrative level.

### **Comprehensive Measurement and Evolution Law of Urbanization Development Quality of Urban Agglomeration in China**

*Wang Deli · 46 ·*

This paper quantifies and analyzes the characteristics of urbanization development quality of China's urban agglomerations by constructing an evaluation index and a model of urbanization development quality. It tries to judge the coordination of urbanization development level and quality in China's urban agglomeration and reveal the dynamic evolution law. The research results show that, from 2000 to 2015, the development quality of Chinese urban agglomerations is at a moderate level and the rate of urbanization quality improvement is slower than the growth rate of population urbanization. The urbanization development quality indicators of urban agglomerations show a gradual decline order from the eastern to the central and western parts of China. Classification of urbanization development quality indices show that the spatial urbanization development quality index is the highest, followed by the economic urbanization development quality index, and the social urbanization development quality index is the lowest. The urban agglomeration gradually moves away from status of urbanization level's lagging situation and to a harmonization and quality lagging status. The paper puts forward four stages of the evolution of urban agglomeration, and argues that urbanization quality enhancement strategies including differential, targeted, intrinsic, equal, and multi-dimensional measures can be used to drive healthy and sustained development of urban agglomerations in China.

### **Research on the Change of the Number of the Birth in China**

*Jiang Quanbao and Others · 60 ·*

The change of the number of the birth results from a comprehensive effect composed of several factors. Based on the census data from 1982, 1990, 2000 and 2010, this paper decomposes the change of the number of the birth into the changes of total size of childbearing age women, age structure of childbearing age women, and fertility rate by using decomposition method. The research finds that the increase in the number of the birth from 1982 to 1989 was attributed mainly to the increase in the total size of childbearing age women. The marked decline in the number of the birth from 1989 to 2000 was largely the result of a significant decline in the fertility level. The slight decline from 2000 to 2010 was a combination of all three factors. Between 1982 and 1989, provinces with increase of the number of the birth were attributed mainly to the increase in the total size of childbearing age women, whereas provinces with decline were due to the decrease in the fertility rate. Between 1989 and 2000, the number of the birth in all provinces decreased markedly because mainly of the significant decline in the fertility rate. Between 2000 and 2010, the provinces with the increase in the number of the birth were concentrated in southeastern coastal areas, and the provinces with the increase driven by rising fertility rate were also concentrated in southeastern areas. According to the analyses on the three factors affecting the change of the number of the birth, it is predictable that the number of the birth will further decline.

### **Research on Migrants' Fertility Intention of the Second Child**

*Yang Juhua · 72 ·*

By using data from Migrant Dynamic Monitoring Survey, this paper explores the fertility intention of the second child of migrants who have the first child. The results show that: (1) there is no strong intention to have a second child: only 22.6% of respondents whose age is at 15 to 49 expressed the intention of having a second child, compared to about half of respondents who expressed not, and 31% expressed “no idea”. With the increase of age, the percentage of respondents who want a second child and who are not sure is decreasing, and the percentage of respondents who do not want a second child is steadily increasing. (2) The lacking intention of the second child is linked to the high costs of childrearing. (3) Even though, in general, the process of urbanisation reduces migrants' fertility intention, and fertility intention of the second child also has closely related to characteristics of the first child: migrants retain clear son preference, and their intention of having a second child is constrained by the age of the first child, location of resident and

caregiver. This paper thinks that, to migrants who want to have a second child, we should improve maternity and child health services, and provide equal childcare services and other policies support. To people who are not sure or do not want a second child because of higher childrearing costs, we should implement relative policies to support them.

### **Research on the Wage Differences between Formal Employment and Informal Employment**

*Zhang Kangsi and Others · 83 ·*

Based on data from CLDS (2014), this paper uses the OLS and quantile regression method to estimate the wage of formal employment and informal employment and uses wage decomposition method to decompose their wage differentials. The results show that the rate of return to education is higher in formal employment than that in informal employment at 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 quantile. Further analysis from dividing informal employment into self-employed and informal employee, on the three representative quantiles, the rate of return to education of formal employment is the highest, which is followed by the rate of self-employed, and informal employee's rate is the lowest. With the increase of wage quantile, the trend of the rate of return to education in all types of employment is increasing at the beginning and then decreasing. The results of wage decomposition show that the total wage differences can be explained about 70% by characteristic differences and can be explained about 30% by discrimination differences. On the high level of wage percentile, the characteristic difference interpretation ability is stronger, and the coefficient difference explanation ability is weak. In addition, with the increase of wage quantile, the differences between formal employment and informal employment are gradually diminishing.

### **An Analysis of Comparing the Treatment Effect of Public Employment Training with that of Private Training**

*Hu Yongyuan and Others · 95 ·*

Improving job-oriented training and enhancing the quality of labor force is one of the significant parts in the supply-side structural reform in China. Based on data from micro-questionnaire survey, this paper compares the treatment effect of public employment training with that of private training by using the method of Propensity Score Matching (PSM). Research results show that after eliminating selection bias both public training and private training are efficient. Public training can increase significantly the employment probability but it attains only primary goals. The reason of non-significant Wage effect is people concentrating on temporal public jobs which is provided by government. Private training can significantly increase the average wage, which achieves its key goals. However, high rate of return also indicates serious insufficient supply in the labor market. The paper suggests that the government should further increase investment in public employment training and improve its quality, and also encourage and subsidize private training appropriately.

### **Basic Practice and Implications of the International Coordination of the Social Security Rights and Interests of Indian Overseas Workers**

*Xie Yongcai Ding Jianding · 107 ·*

As transnational flow of labor is becoming more and more normal, it is increasingly prominent to protect the social security rights and interests of overseas workers. This paper focuses on the main practice and successful experience of international coordination of the social security rights and interests of Indian overseas workers. The government of India has taken some measures such as the use of huge domestic consumer markets and investment space as interest leverage and the amendment of social security laws to force foreign workers into its social security system, and by doing so India has successfully concluded and signed bilateral social security agreements with many developed countries (regions). It has not only effectively safeguarded the social security rights and interests of many overseas workers, but also enhanced the international competitiveness of the transnational enterprises and expanded the overseas employment space for laborers. China and India are both the largest exporters of overseas labor in the world, therefore, the practical experience of India in promoting international coordination of the social security rights and interests of overseas workers is worthy of our careful study and reference.