中国人口科学 （双月刊）

目　录

ABSTRACTS

70 Years of China's Migration: Mechanisms, Processes and Evolution   *Wang Guixin* · 2 ·

The development of migration during the past 70 years can be divided into two phrases, the first 30 years before 1978 and the 40 years thereafter. Migration in the two phrases has developed different characteristics affected by economic system and reform and opening–up. The *hukou* system has restricted the development of migration since its establishment in 1958. After reform and opening–up, the development of socialist market economy system provides city–living conditions for population even without city's *hukou*. A large–scale rural population migrated to cities has pushed forward the rapid development of population urbanization, then led to more than 30 years' high–rate economic growth in China. Nevertheless, due to the restriction of *hukou*, migration at this stage was incomplete and resulted in partial urbanization. The incompleteness causes issues of rural"left behind" population. It is crucial to reform the *hukou* system so as to achieve the harmonious development of migration and social economic development.

A Study on 70 Years' Change of China's Population Distribution:
  A Spatial Quantitative Analysis Based on Hu's Line   *Yin Deting   Yuan Shang* ·15·

This paper constructs a population spatial database using censuses, statistical yearbooks and China urban construction yearbooks since 1949, and carries out spatial quantitative analysis on the spatial–temporal distribution in China. The main conclusions are as follows. (1) Since the founding of PRC, the proportion of population on both sides of the Hu's Line has remained unchanged. From 1953 to 2017, the proportion of population in the southeastern of the line declined by only 2.65 percentage points, but the ratio of the two sides of the population showed a gradual downward trend. (2) There is a positive spatial correlation between population distribution in the whole country, and the trend of expanding spatial differences has been curbed since 2000. The agglomeration pattern on both sides of the Hu's Line remains stable, but the pattern of population distribution gradually presents the characteristics of "small agglomeration and large dispersion". (3) National population centers have always located at the east of the Hu's line. After the reform and opening up, it has maintained the general trend of moving to the southwest. The high value of population expansion intensity in all areas based on the National Geographic centroid shows the trend of changing from northeast to southeast. (4) The national economic–demographic coordination in general has improved, but the proportion of coordinated cities is decreasing. The proportion of coordination cities at the east side of the Line is higher.

Population Urbanization, Structural Dividend and Space–time Effect:
  A Perspective of Labor Market Efficiency   *Tang Daisheng   Sheng Wei* ·29·

From the perspective of time and space, the paper investigates the growth effect and variation of population urbanization and industrial upgrading on labor market efficiency by using the data of China Labor-force Dynamic Survey (CLDS) from 2012 to 2016. The result shows that, urbanization has a lag effect on improving labor market efficiency, and the structural dividend effect is gradually highlighted and strengthened over time. Urbanization strengthens the productivity growth effect of industrial structure change, and forms a "synergistic effect" to promote labor market efficiency. Spatially, urbanization has a significant diffusion effect, which can improve labor market efficiency in adjacent regions. But as time goes on, it will gradually form a spatial competition effect. As the simulation boundary expands, labor market efficiency has presented the nonlinear pattern as an "inverted U", which breaks the strict hypothesis of "distance attenuation". In addition, space–time effect of employment dividend shows, although urbanization and industrial structure upgrading cannot produce significant long–term employment dividend in the region, they can bring continuous improvement of employment in adjacent regions through spatial spillover effect. In general, by actively weakening the spatial barriers between regions, avoiding the excessive economic aggregation, and expanding market boundary to promote market inte-

gration, China will expand structural dividends of urbanization and industrial structure upgrading, and finally improve the labor market efficiency.

The Measurement Method of Middle-income Group and Its Application:
Empirical Evidence from CHIP
Weng Jie   Wang Jing ·43·

Scientific measurement of middle-income group is an important prerequisite for determining quantitative policy objectives and monitoring group's scale effectively. The ideal measurement needs to meet at least three requirements, which relate to economic rationality, regional difference and automatic adjustment. The evaluation of the existing measurement methods shows that the hybrid standard method has more advantages than the relative standard method and the absolute standard method. According to the principle of hybrid standard method, a new measurement method of middle-income group is developed. The middle-income group is defined as the households with an annual per capita income between three times per capita food consumption expenditure of urban household in the region and three times the median per capita income of the household. The empirical results from CHIP data reveal that China has formed a large-scale middle-income group, and its distribution has been of obvious regional differences and urban-rural differences. The comparative analysis of the measurement results suggests that the measurement results obtained by the new method are more reasonable.

Research on the Characteristics and Employment Quality of Internal Migrants in the EU
Su Lifeng   Gao Dongyan ·56·

Based on the data of Eurostat on migration within the EU, this paper analyzes the characteristics and employment quality of internal migrants in the EU. It finds that social-cultural and economic factors are the main reasons for migration in the EU since 2013, and there are gender differences. The features of migration are from newly joined member countries to old member countries, aggravation of population outflow in some developed member countries due to the deterioration of economic situation, returning migrants in some old member countries. The majority of migrants has migrated for over 10 years. Male migrants outnumber females, and young and middle-aged migrants are the mainstream. The education of migrants is higher but varies with different levels of countries' urbanization. The employment quality of immigrants within the EU is lower than the EU average. The proportions of those who engage in low-knowledge and low-technology occupations are higher; the proportion with indefinite labor contracts is lower, and many immigrants have no labor contract at all. The median income of immigrants is lower than the EU average, and individual income varies substantially. The conclusion is suggestive to China to cope with the problem of floating population and its employment. On this basis, some policy suggestions are put forward.

The Spatio-temporal Evolution and Reasons Analysis of the Location Choice of
Chinese Immigration in the United States
Huang Zelin   Qiu Zhiping ·69·

The United States has been enjoying the immigration dividends through improved immigration policies and high-quality economic and social environment, which has provided great reference significance to China in urgent need of international talents and superior immigration policy and its services. Based on the interstate panel data in the US from 1998 to 2016, the paper describes the spatio-temporal evolution pattern of location selection of Chinese immigrants by using kernel density estimation graph, standard deviation ellipse and spatial autocorrelation, and empirically tests its influencing factors with the help of gravity model and two-stage least square method. The research shows that: (1) the location selection of Chinese immigrants in the US is mainly in the western and northeastern coastal areas, and the distribution center of gravity moves eastward with time, and gradually spreads to the southern coastal and inland areas. This spatial agglomeration pattern has in resulted from combined factors of geographical location, economic difference and immigration policy. (2) Ethnic network, investment, income, education, health care, social welfare and openness have significantly attracted Chinese immigrants, while the unemployment rate and tax burden have significantly negative impacts, and immigration cost and environmental pollution are not significant. The coastal areas of the US attract a large number of Chinese immigrants by virtue of their geographical advantages such as income, kinship, employment, education, health care and social welfare, which provides policy implications for China to seize the international talent dividend and formulate a globally competitive talent policy.

The Choice of China's Economic Growth Path from the Perspective of the Population

Lu Jin and Others ·85·

Based on the fact that the traditional homogenous production function cannot fully and accurately describe the significant differences in the economic growth paths among the provinces in China, this paper applies the finite mixture model with concomitant variables to the balanced panel data of 30 provinces from 2000 to 2017. From the perspective of demographic structure, the heterogeneity of China's economic growth path is analyzed and the total factor productivity and factor contribution are accounted for. The three-category finite mixture model shows that there are three heterogeneous growth paths in China during the sample period. Under different paths, the decline of the natural population growth rate and the increase of urbanization rate and the labor ratio have helped to stimulate the effect of labor force on economic growth. And the increase in the level of aging and the decline of human capital have enhanced the dependence of economic growth on capital. Meanwhile, under the three growth paths, although the contribution of capital is the highest, the improvement of human capital will be conductive to increase the contribution of total factor productivity to economic growth. In addition, compared with the finite mixture model with concomitant variables, the traditional growth model underestimates the contribution of total factor productivity and labor, and overestimates the contribution of capital to economic growth.

The Impact of Higher Education Expansion on Laborers' Skills Mismatch

Jiang Fan   Zhang Xuezhi ·96·

Based on the pooled cross-sectional data provided by the Chinese Social Survey and the National Statistical Yearbook from 2006 to 2015, this paper empirically studies the impact of higher education expansion on workers' skills mismatch by using Logistic Regression and Regression Discontinuity. The results show that, since the higher education expansion, the explosive growth of highly educated population has led to the imbalance between supply and demand of highly educated labor, which not only reduces the probability of highly educated workers engaging in high-skilled work, but also affects the employment quality of low-educated workers through the crowding-out effect. Within the highly educated population, college graduates and university graduates occupy each other's employment resources, and the former has a stronger impact on the latter. Further research finds that, because the higher education expansion is not the only factor affecting the supply and demand of labor, the above impact will change as other factors change. In regions with fast economic growth and developed tertiary industry, the impact of higher education expansion on the workers' skills mismatch is relatively small. These findings suggest that efforts should be made to realize the benign interaction between the supply and demand of labor force, and the supply-side reform and industrial upgrading should be used to solve the problem of skills mismatch and release the role of higher education expansion in improving the quality of economic development.

The Impact of Medical Insurance on the Health Service Utilization of the Floating Population: Empirical Analysis Based on the 2017 China Migrants Dynamic Survey

Meng Yingying   Han Junqiang ·110·

Based on the 2017 China Migrants Dynamic Survey (CMDS), this paper investigates the impact of medical insurances, particularly the insurance type and the place, on the health service utilization of floating population in their residence. The results show that, compared with the floating population who did not participate in any social medical insurance, participating in a social medical insurance program can significantly improve the floating population's health service utilization level in their residence. Compared with the floating population who participate in the medical insurance for urban and rural residents, participating in the medical insurance for urban workers has no significant impact on the health service utilization of floating population in their residence. Further analysis shows that migrants who have medical insurance in current residence, no matter which type, compared with those participated in *hukou* origin hometown or other places, have significantly higher level of health service utilization. The resutls using PSM method confirm the robustness of the key findings. This paper claims that the location of medical insurances makes significant difference, while the type does not, in affecting migrants' health service utilization level. The existing medical insurance system of "geographical division" constitutes an institutional barrier affecting the use of health services for the floating population. The government should solve the "inconvenient" settlement of medical treatment in cross-urban areas as soon as possible, allocate the balanced distribution of medical and health resources rationally, eliminate local departmentalism, straighten out inter-governmental relations, and encourage local governments to explore institutional innovation to absorb more floating population to participate in the medical insurance system in their residence.

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