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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

氏　名　（　　　　　　朱赫　　　　　　）

論文題名	Essays on Rural-Urban Migration, and Educational Mobility in China （中国における都市農村間移動と教育推移）

論文内容の要旨

Since late 1979, China experienced the world's largest migration flow from rural to urban areas. This dissertation attempts to empirically tackle the mysteries behind the rural to urban migration in China, and to estimate what motivate people to migrate (Chapter 1), how does the migration influence the left-behind families (Chapter 2), and how does long-term human capital mobility transform through the generations in rural areas (Chapter 3).　Ultimately, the rural to urban migration in China brings both benefits and costs.

Chapter 1 aim to clarify what motivate people to migrate from rural to urban area in China. Most previous studies of migration are restricted to the wage gap between the origin and destination. However, the data of rural income in China is considerably includes non-monetary goods. In this study, the author uses the RUMiC (2008) data set that has individual characteristics of migrants and stayers, combined with China Statistical Yearbook data, to explore the decision making process on China's rural to urban migration. This research provides empirical evidence that migration is a joint decision making process combined with the choice of migration and choice of destination. The results also show that the living circumstance in hometowns pushes people to migrate, in which the percentage for moving decreases almost 25% if the consumption of the rural area increases 20%(10,000 RMB).

Chapter 2 focuses on those who are left-behind parents. In this research, we use the RUMiC (2008) data set that has individual measures of migrants and their parents to empirically investigate the effect of adult children's rural-urban migration on the health of the left-behind parents. Based on an endogenous probability model with instrumental variable correction, this research provides empirical evidence that the percentage for health outcomes decrease almost 50 percent if their migrant children do not live with them at all. Even worse, for those left-behind parents who live alone, this number rise up to 60 percent due to the absence of their migrate children.

Chapter 3 aim to analyze the intergenerational mobility between the generations. Most of the studies on long-term intergenerational human capital transition are restricted to two consecutive generations based on the Becker-Tomes model, and assume that the transition will be wiped out during the third generation. However, in developing countries such as China, ancestors play a key role in the family decision-making process. Thus, this research uses a data set of China rural households, which includes three generations of data, to analyze the long-term intergenerational transition. The results provide empirical evidence that separate generations have had an independent and significant influence on the offspring's human capital outcome. Precisely, the grandparent generation influences the child generation independently rather than influencing the child generation through the parent generation. Therefore, the influence of generations on educational achievements has been overestimated by the data that only encompass two consecutive generations.

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論 文 審 査 の 結 果 の 要 旨 及 び 担 当 者

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論文審査の結果の要旨

This dissertation addresses the critical issues behind the rural to urban migration in China. It consists of three empirical chapters, and the introduction and the conclusion chapters.

Chapter 1 investigates what motivates people to migrate from rural to urban areas in China. This study explores the decision making process on China's rural to urban migration using the household data of migration. This study provides empirical evidence that migration is a joint decision-making process characterized by the choices of migration and destination. The results show that the living condition in hometowns pushes people to migrate.

Chapter 2 investigates the effect of adult children's rural-urban migration on the health of the left-behind parents. Based on an endogenous probability model with instrumental variables, this study provides empirical evidence that the probability of good health outcomes decreases by almost 50 percent if none of the migrated children do not live with them. Even worse, for those left-behind parents who live alone, this number rises up to 60 percent.

Chapter 3 analyzes the intergenerational educational mobility between the generations. While most previous studies relied on the two consecutive generations in their estimation models, this study considers three generations, to analyze the long-term intergenerational transition. The analysis provides empirical evidence that separate generations have had an independent and significant influence on the offspring's human capital outcome. Precisely, the grandparent generation influences the child generation independently rather than influencing the child generation through the parent generation. Thus this study demonstrates the upward bias that is likely in the two generations model.

Since the late 1979, China has experienced the world's largest migration flow from rural to urban areas, which seems to be a strong engine of economic growth in the country.　Also, in developing countries such as China, ancestors play a key role in the family decision-making process. In this respect, the findings of this dissertation will have a significant contribution on the literature of migration, intergenerational interactions and economic growth in developing economies. Thus, the dissertation committee agreed that this dissertation is qualified for the doctoral degree in International Public Policy.