(Wu 2019) how education has affected the strength of the link between origin and destination remains to be investigated.

(Xu and Wu 2016) Immigrant children face institutional barrier in administrative logistics (providing materials). School segregation affects students’ academic performance through the influence of both school quality and peers

(see, e.g., Smith and Cheung 1986). The increasing availability of educational opportunities initiated by the state, nevertheless, seems to have limited consequences in detaching educational attainment from social origins in developing countries

(Wu and Treiman 2004). Education, party membership, and military experience are three major factors that facilitate hukou mobility in China, and of these education is the most important cumulative impacts on their subsequent education transitions and other outcomes in the long run?

(Wu 2011) People of rural hukou status are substantially disadvantaged in years of schooling attained, and such disparity has been consistent over time. One’s hukou status also plays an important role in determining the likelihood of transitions to junior high school and academic senior high school.’

(Wu and Zhang 2010)与发达国家或地区经历不同的是，中国的高等教育自１９９９年以来前所未有的扩张是在中等教育没有得到充分发展的前提下的一项政策驱动

杨东平：《中国教育公平的理想与现实》，第109页 据统计，1994～2004年间，大学教育学费平均每人每年从400多元人民币提高到5000元左右，加上不断上升的住宿费、生活费以及各种名目的费用，高等教育成为许多低收人家庭的沉重负担。

Wu 2013 可以发现，控制其他因素后，虽然父亲ISEI对三个教育层次的升学机会都有显著的正面效应，但其作用自1978年以来几乎没有发生变化。即教育获得的阶层不平等模式并没有受到教育扩张、教育政策和宏观经济结构环境变化的影响。这表明在中国社会，各阶层之间的相对教育偏好或需求结构比较稳定。真正对教育政策或宏观经济环境敏感的是户口、家庭文化资本和兄弟姐妹人数等因素

(Wu 2010) However, the more equitable access to basic education also created a bottleneck for continuing on senior high school beyond the compulsory level. During the decade, the rural-urban gap in the likelihood of transition to senior high school was enlarged, particularly for females in 2000. For transition to college, evidence also shows that rural-urban gaps increase, but gender gaps decline over time

(Wu 2010) 1990 年代不同社会经济背景的学生之间的教育不平等可能会导致他们完成学业进入劳动力市场之后收入的 不平等。长期而言,在市场转型过程中,代际传递可能有加强趋势(与 在俄罗斯所观察到的一样,Gerber & Hout ,2004) ;教育作为社会经济 流动渠道的作用被削弱了。

Existing research are on old man…

(Li 2014)而中国政府采取大学扩招政策的直接的、也是主要的动机是以延长年轻人受教育时间来缓解就业压力

(Li 2014) 中国社会正处 于阶级阶层不平等扩大的时期，依照MMI 假设的推论逻辑，教育机会 的阶级阶层不平等也应该扩大。

(Liu 2012) 社会上层家庭可以为子女学业支付各种相关费用从而为其子女提供更优越的学习条件，以提高学习质量；另一方面，社会上层家庭能为子女提供优质舒适的学习和生活环境，使其子女可以专心投入学习，这也一定程度帮助子女获得更好的学业成绩

闵维方 (2006) 家庭经济和文化资本对子女教育机会获得的影响, 但没考虑户口