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**ABSTRACTS****Rethinking on the Orientation and Development of China's Population Science**

Wang Guangzhou · 2 ·

China's population science has been into a new development era since the adjustment of country's family planning policy. Based on the review of history and frameworks of population science, this paper points out the problems and shortcomings faced by the development of population science, including the weak of fundamental research, trend of serious impetuous research style, barriers for raw data sharing, and the huge gap between current insufficient innovation research ability and the ability required by the big data era. The paper suggests that researchers should further enhance the basic practices, such as mathematics, probability and statistics, and computer science. The research theme should concentrate on population structural problem and the law of country's demographic change under a low fertility level. Combined with the forefront of international academic development, this paper also points out the ways of academic innovation in Chinese population scientific research, in term of basic data, analytical methods and analytical techniques. It is clear that the population scientific research provides support for quantitative social science and national major development strategy planning. This paper also acknowledges the role and status of population scientific research on the building of national think tank.

**Spatial-temporal Pattern of China's Economic Development and Its Dynamic Evolution:****Based on City Level DMSP/OLS Night-time Lights Data**

Liu Huajun Du Guangjie · 17 ·

The harmonization of regional development is an essential prerequisite for the stable and efficient operation of China's economics and also a basic condition of the building a whole moderately prosperous society. By adopting DMSP/OLS night-time lights data (1992–2013) of 291 cities in China, this paper has made an empirical study on the regional inequality and dynamic evolution of China's regional economic development. The results are as follows. Firstly, from 1992 to 2013, the dynamic evolution of China's regional inequality presents a certain degree of volatility, and the trend of differences among the regions is decreasing. Although regional inequality between subpopulation has been effectively curbed, there is the lack of a unified framework for regional economic harmonization. Secondly, southern coastal region presents a considerable impact on overall inequality. The developed cities in this region fails to play a significant spillover effect, thus economic development in the surrounding area cannot benefit from the region's development. Thirdly, the estimation results of spatial Markov transition probability show that spatial factors play an important role in the dynamic evolution of regional economic, and a high level neighbors can speed up the transfer of the regional economy to a higher level.

**Population Aging in China and Regional Economic Growth**

Wang Guixin Gan Yihui · 30 ·

Based on the Harvard Model, this paper empirically analyzed the impact of population aging on the regional economic growth of the 31 provinces, using the panel data every 5 years from 1990 (1990–2015) and the fixed effect model. Result showed that the growth rate of the total population, the population growth rate of 0–14 years and the growth rate of children's dependency ratio have a statistically significantly negative impact on regional economic growth, while the growth rate of labor population ratio, labor participation rate, the elderly population and the elderly dependency ratio have positive effects on regional economic growth but without statistical significance, which implies that the current stage of China's population aging has not yet formed a negative impact on regional economic growth in a certain sense. But in the future, it's hard to avoid the negative effect of population aging on regional economic

growth as the former becomes increasingly serious. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the effect of population aging on regional economic growth and prepare for the future, to develop an integrated approach to aging through the whole society system.

### **The Trend of the Intergenerational Social Mobility and Its Class Differences in Urban China**

*Zhang Shun Zhu Yi ·43·*

From the perspectives of the relationship between the status of the first generational career and the second generational first job and current job, this paper empirically examines the class differences of intergenerational social mobility trend and their micro-mechanisms among the Chinese urban inhabitants since China's Reform and Opening-up. The results show that there is an increasing trend on the intergenerational social mobility in urban China, but there exists structural differences. Although the higher classes in urban areas have held a high intergenerational social inheritance, the strength of which has declined. Its main reason is that the class solidification function of high education has decreased. The social inheritance of middle and lower classes is relatively lower than that of the higher classes, and the social mobility rates of them have not improved significantly. Therefore, reforming the distribution of educational resources and improving educational opportunities of the second generation of middle and lower classes are necessary to promote the social justice.

### **Reducing Contribution Rate, Pension Fund Revenue and Pension Fund Balancing in Long Term**

*Chen Xi ·55·*

Reducing contribution rate is the basic requirement of supply side structure reform and perfecting pension system, and the space and possibility of reducing contribution rate is a key issue under the restriction of pension's balancing. The paper studies the space of reducing contribution rate empirically from the perspective of the relationship among reducing contribution rate, pension fund revenue and pension fund balancing in long-term. The first finding is that reducing contribution rate can increase the rates of pension coverage, pension compliance and wage growth. If pension contribution rate is reduced by 1 percent point, pension fund will increase 39.4 billion yuan in 2014. The second finding is that there is converse-u curve between contribution years and gaps between pension revenue and pension expenditure. Within 25 years, increasing contribution years will increase gaps; more than 25 years, increasing contribution years will narrow the gap between pension fund revenue and pension expenditure. The third finding is that reducing contribution rate can grow short term pension fund, but it will increase the gap between pension fund revenue and pension expenditure in long-term. The last finding is that the improvement of fiscal revenue by reducing contribution rate can compensate the gap between pension fund revenue and pension fund expenditure, and realize pareto improvement.

### **Analysis of Influence Effect of Social Security Income on Utilization Ratio of the Formal and Informal Care Nursing Service**

*Wang Zengwen ·70·*

This paper uses AHARLS data to analyse the elderly population's choosing a normal social care services or an informal family care service. The results of instrumental variable (IV) model shows that, with the overall increase of retirement income, pension, medical insurance and other social security income, the elderly population is more likely to use social care services rather than the family nursing service. The deeper root of the acceleration of the socialization process of care services is in family members' giving up Chinese traditional family responsibility that is "bring up sons to support parents in their old age". Moreover, as social security revenues rise, the elder people who have depended on informal family care have totally or partially switched to formal social care services. In view of this, combined with the realistic background of China's economic new normal situation and population structural changes, we put forward some policy implications from the perspective of the "liberation" of women in the workforce, improving the elderly population's function of "economic and service security guarantee", and the construction of social security system and cooperative services.

### **The Effect of Fertility History on Mortality among Elderly Women in China**

*Li Jianxin Zhang Hao* ·81·

Based on the China's Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2011 datasets, this paper explores how fertility history affects the death hazard of aging women in China by using Log-logistic model. The results show that early childbearing can decrease the living age of elderly women. This finding is consistent with most studies in developed countries. The research also finds that, when the number of children ever born or living children is above five, the living age of elderly women tends to be longer. This may be explained in two ways. On the one hand, bearing more may activate the biosystem of the women so as to enhance their living and health. On the other hand, have more children may increase the possibility of their supports and make elderly women satisfied with "more children with more happiness" and therefore be good for their health and long live.

### **An Analysis on the Differences in Fertility Levels between Temporary Rural-to-urban Migrants and Rural Natives**

*Liang Tonggui* ·91·

This paper points out that the commonly used fertility index is flawed in studying the fertility level of migrants in China, and puts forward that Period Parity Progression Ratios can accurately measure the fertility level of migrants and also effectively eliminate the errors caused by the difference in tempo effect when comparing the fertility level of temporary rural-to-urban migrants and rural natives. This judgment is strongly supported by the CFPS2010 data and 2014 circular migrants monitoring data. The results show that both the second child fertility level and the third child fertility level of temporary rural-to-urban migrants who had all births in urban or had the previously one child in rural are lower than that of the rural natives. The third child fertility level of temporary rural-to-urban migrants who had the previously two children in rural was lower than that of the rural natives. There is a causal relationship between temporary rural-to-urban migration and the reduction of fertility level.

### **Spatial Mismatch of Job-housing and the Structure Variation for Employed Population in Shanghai**

*Wu Ruijun and Others* ·101·

Based on data from the 1% National Population Sampling Survey in 2015 and considering the spatial relationship between job and housing, this paper analyzes the trans-regional spatial mismatch of job-housing (SMJH) in Shanghai, and the distinction of regional employment structures from the aspect of age, education level, industries and profession. The results indicate there are some laws of trans-regional SMJH in time-space and difference characteristics between cohorts; the trans-regional SMJH of employed population will therefore induce the spatial difference between living and working of regional employment structure in one place; the SMJH and commuting of different cohorts have differential effects. The study suggests the research of metropolis population should pay more attention to SMJH, the regulation and structure optimization of metropolis population should consider the spatial balance between living and working and the balanced development of population in metropolis should give priority to the job-housing spatial balance, in order to find an optimal balance between intra-region and trans-region.

### **Study on Income Redistribution Effect of Medical Insurance System: Based on Shaanxi Province**

*Jin Shuanghua Yu Jie* ·116·

Focusing on urban and rural residents in Shaanxi province, this paper uses Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient, and balancing budget incidence to measure the influences and changes of medical insurance system on income redistribution in medical insurance payment and reimbursement. The results show that overall medical insurance system does not have a positive income redistribution effect, but has a "reverse redistribution" effect from low-income groups to high-income groups. Specifically, although medical insurance payment is proportional to income, low-income groups have less reimbursement. Therefore, medical insurance does not benefit low-income groups, and the fairness of rural medical insurance is poor. To narrow the income gap and realize financing fair and equal benefit, we should unify urban and rural medical insurance, increase subsidies for disadvantaged groups and meet the diverse demands between different groups.