
ABSTRACTS**The Concept of Demographic Dividend and Reconsideration of Demographic Dividend in China:****Focusing on the Demographic Opportunity***Yuan Xin and Others* · 19 ·

Demographic dividend is an economics concept based on demographic opportunity window. The prerequisite to harvest demographic dividend is population opportunity which is beneficial to economic growth. The necessary and sufficient condition is social economy development policy which is consistent with demographic opportunity. The demographic dividend is divided into quantitative and qualitative types. The former is based on human resources, while the latter is on the basis of human capital. These two types must overlap. The potential of harvesting the qualitative dividend is bigger and sustainable. According to the law of population development, in the first half of the twenty-first century, the rapidly aging of population in China is accompanied by the huge scale of working-age population. The characteristics of this period are that the stock of labor resources is reducing while remains huge, the population dependency ratio is relatively low, and the population comprehensive quality is significantly enhancing. The young elderly human resources are huge and the quality is improving. Therefore, the demographic window of the quantitative dividend is closing, while the demographic window of the qualitative dividend is opening. The demographic dividend will accelerate transition from the quantitative dividend to qualitative dividend. Meanwhile, furthering supply-side structural reform, making China a country of innovators, prioritizing the development of education, improving the quality of employment and personal income, and implementing the new era of development strategy such as healthy China establish a policy foundation of harvesting demographic dividend and ensuring the economic glory.

Research on the Dispersion of the Age Pattern of Fertility in China*Guo Zhen Jiang Sha* · 32 ·

Based on methods and ideas in mortality studies, this paper explores the dispersion of China's age pattern of fertility as well as the main difference in transformation between the age pattern of fertility and total fertility in China through countries and regions' comparison, so as to reveal the substantive changing process of China's fertility behavior. According to the results, the dispersion of the age pattern of fertility in China was long-term stable before 2005. It lagged behind not only the average level of developed countries and regions, but also the changing process of China's total fertility. After 2005, it quickly surpassed the average level of developed countries and regions, indicating the new trend of diversification of birth timing in China. It implies that not until about ten years after China entered the low fertility era did the age pattern of fertility complete a real match with the low fertility. It also implies that, under the change of fertility, the low fertility in China is more likely to be a real reflection of childbearing age women's desire. With the further transformation of pattern of fertility, there is a high risk of decline in the fertility level in the future.

The Effect of Family Life Cycle on Land-Scale Management*Zhu Peixin and Others* · 43 ·

This paper theoretically explores the impact mechanism of family life cycle on land scale and land transfer decisions, and analyzes the actual impact of family life cycle on land scale by using the 2013 CHIPs data. The results show that (1) famers' land scale tends to show an "inversed U" shape with the evolution of the family life cycle. The land scales among growing nuclear family, mature nuclear family and expanded family are all bigger than that in empty nest

family. The land scale of widowed family is smaller than that of empty nest family. (2) With the evolution of the family life cycle, the decision-making preference of farmers' land transfer has shifted from renting-in to renting-out. Growing nuclear family, mature nuclear family and expanded family all reflect a high probability to rent land in but a low probability to rent land out. In comparison, the widowed family has a low probability to rent land in but a high probability to rent land out. (3) The impacts of household head social security availability in urbanization on decision-making are significantly different among growing nuclear family, mature nuclear family and expanded family. Therefore, in order to promote a moderate scale management and modernized agricultural development policies inducing land and labor allocation should be varied. It is also important to raise the social secure level.

Government Dominance, Local Government Competition and Urban-Rural Income Gap:

Empirical Evidence Based on Panel Quantile Model

Deng Jinqian He Aiping ·54·

Based on the characteristic facts of China's economic growth, this paper discusses the system background and theoretical mechanism of the influence of government dominance and local government competition on urban-rural income gap, and uses panel quantile regression model to do empirical analysis. The research shows that: (1) the institutional environment of Chinese decentralization forming "encouragement by growth type" has led to local government dominance on economic growth in the districts. Its economic characteristic has resulted in urban bias of resource allocation and economic policy, and that has significantly exacerbated urban-rural income gap. (2) In order to develop local economics, local government competition leads to the concentration of foreign direct investment toward urban areas and non-agricultural industries, therefore, the urban-rural income gap is increasing. (3) The influence of government dominance and local government competition on urban-rural income gap tends to show an "inverted U" shape. (4) The coordination effect of government dominance and local government competition can significantly reduce the urban-rural income gap, and with the strengthening of government dominance, the marginal contribution of local government competition to urban-rural income gap will be reduced. Similarly, the promotion of local government competition will also reduce the marginal contribution of the government dominance to the urban-rural income gap. Therefore, in order to narrow the urban-rural income gap and realize the shared development between urban and rural areas, it is necessary to standardize the behavior of local governments.

Spatial Distribution Characteristics and Its Influence Factors of Inter-ethnic Residential Segregation

in China: Based on the Analysis of the Fifth and Sixth Census Data

Zhang Linghua Wang Zhuo ·68·

Broadly grasping the spatial distribution characteristics and its influence factors of the inter-ethnic residential segregation are necessary for building a harmonious society with co-existence of multi-ethnic groups. Based on the ethnic population data from the fifth and the sixth census data, this paper sets residential segregation indexes of 334 prefecture-level cities and 4 municipalities as research objects, and uses ESDA spatial analysis method to explore the spatial distribution characteristics and its evolution mechanisms of the inter-ethnic residential segregation of China in 2000-2010. The results show that the spatial distribution of inter-ethnic residential segregation is stable overall. Segregation regions with high intensity are gathered in the mountain area of the junction of middle and western China where are characterized with high altitude and low temperature. Segregation regions with low intensity are gathered in the Yangtze River Delta Region. However, there are still some changes happened. The intensity of inter-ethnic residential segregation in the north part of Xinjiang and Heilongjiang, and the coastline of the south part of Fujian and the North part of Guangdong are enhancing, and that in the Yangtze River Delta and the Hohhot-Baotu-Ordos area of Inner Mongolia are decreasing. The natural environment, national policy, and unbalanced socio-economic development are the main influence factors for spatial distribution characteristics of the inter-ethnic residential segregation in China.

Forecasting Demand for Long-term Care: Based on Multistate Piecewise Constant Markov Process*Cui Xiaodong ·82·*

Using the samples from the latest two waves of Chinese Longitudinal Healthy and Longevity Survey, this paper constructs transition matrices based multistate Markov model, which avoids the malpractice of subjective in selecting variables in regression. Using transition intensity piecewise constant, the paper forecasts the size of long-term care demand of the elderly after ten years in Markov. The piecewise constant can solve Markov time homogeneity hypothesis. With the former yielding the statuses expected time are be studied. The results show that the health statuses transition has significant difference in age and sex. The female elderly have the relative advantages in survival, and the male elderly have the relative advantages in keeping in healthier status. Also women who need long-term care services are two times of men in the same status to 2026. Moreover, women spend more time in long-term care status than men. Therefore, the frail older women become main demanders of long-term care services.

The Disability Duration of the Elderly in China*Zhang Lilong Zhang Yi ·94·*

Based on the 2008–2011 CLHLS data, this paper studies the influence factors of death probability and self-care state transition probability by using the logistic model, and estimates the life expectancy and expected duration of disability of different characteristics of the elderly by using self-care state life table. The results find that: (1) the average life expectancy of the elderly at 65 is about 16.04 years, and the expected duration of complete self-care, mild disability, moderate disability and severe disability are 10.11, 4.42, 0.88 and 0.63 years, respectively. With the increase of age, the proportion of expected moderate and severe disability duration increase rapidly. The average life expectancy of the female elderly is 2.47 years longer than that of the male elderly. However, their disability duration is 2.26 years longer than that of the male elderly, and moderate and severe disability duration are 0.77 years longer than that of the male elderly. (2) The elderly who live in the urban areas and with medical insurance have lower risk of death and longer life expectancy. However, the time that they are expected to be in a long time state of disability, especially in moderate and severe disability states. (3) The elderly who live with their couple and have good health behaviors, such as regular physical exercise, no smoking and no alcohol, have lower risk of death and longer life expectancy, and have a longer duration in complete self-care state. Under the background of population aging, the life expectancy of the elderly is prolonged with the continuous improvement of social security system while the disability duration is also increasing. The government should introduce policies to support families to reduce their care burden, give the widowed elderly more emotional support and spiritual consolation, encourage and guide the elderly to form good health habits. Those are of great significance to “healthy aging”.

The Effects of Chinese Elderly Health on Labour Participation*Tong Yufen Liao Yuhang ·105·*

In the background of the aging of the population and the imminent retirement policy, it is very important to study the impact of the health status on the labour participation rate of the retired elderly. Based on the theoretical framework of the elderly labour market, this paper explores the impact of health status on participation in labor market by using the data of Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey in 2014. It finds that the health status of retired elderly people is significantly positively related to the labour participation. Bad health status significantly decreases labour participation rate. The effects of the elderly health on labour participation have heterogeneity of urban and rural areas, gender and age. The elderly who is living in rural areas, male or older are more easier decreasing labour participation because of bad health status. The elderly who is living in urban areas, female, or just retired is increasing labour supply because of improved health status. Therefore, the government should continue to strengthen the health infrastructure and invest more on medical security so as to meet the needs of the population aging. It is also important guarantee for the healthy implementation of the delaying retirement policy and its effectiveness.