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**ABSTRACTS**
**China Social Security: From Rapid Expansion to High-quality Development***He Wenjiong · 2 ·*

Since the reform and opening up, China social security has achieved comprehensive transformation and rapid development, and its achievements have attracted worldwide attention. In the meantime, there are still many problems in the field, such as the lack of universal social security coverage, the failure of some projects to cover basic risks effectively for citizens, and the difficulty of the current system in adapting to the socioeconomic changes. Therefore, it is imperative to pay great attention to the quality of social security development. This paper reveals the less development of social security quality in the previous stage from the perspectives of fairness, institutional sustainability and operational efficiency. This less development is incompatible with the requirements of national governance modernization. It is proposed that China social security should transform from rapid expansion to high-quality development. It is vital to form an effective social security governance mechanism by deepening reform and improving the quality of institutional framework, system design, operation mechanism, and service supply. This is to optimize the allocation of social security resources and to achieve high-quality development of social security, along with making due contributions to people's livelihood and long-term stability of the society.

**The Impact of China's Export on the Employment Structure in Destination Enterprises:****Based on the Sample of Destination Enterprises***Wei Hao and Others · 16 ·*

Using data of more than 40 000 enterprises in 68 export destinations during 2007–2016, this paper examines the impact of China's export on the employment structure of enterprises in destinations. The results are as follows. (1) China's export reduces the employment size of the enterprises in destinations, but it promotes the employment structure upgrading. (2) China's export plays a greater role in optimizing the employment structure of enterprises in low- and middle-income countries, non-OECD countries and the countries away from the Belt and Road. And the effect is especially salient for the enterprises of smaller sizes and with no international quality certifications. The export of intermediate goods shows greater effects than that of capital goods or consumption goods. (3) From the perspective of enterprises' innovations, independent innovations of enterprises in low- and middle-income countries have strengthened the optimization effect of China's export on the employment structure. (4) The impact of export differs by countries, in which China's case is special.

**A Study on Employment Effects of China's Manufacturing Shifts: Based on Inter-country****Input-output Model***Zhu Kepeng Fan Shide · 33 ·*

With labor costs' escalating and industrial upgrading, some manufacturing industries are shifted outward from China. The paper establishes an inter-country input-output model by using the data of the World Input-output Database. It empirically analyzes the characteristics of China's manufacturing shifts and its employment effects from 2009 to 2014. The paper finds that most of the shifts are active rather than passive. The industries shifted outward are likely to be labor-intensive or pollution-intensive while the skill-intensive industries shift inward. The outward shift has little impact on domestic employment, with only 0.095% of jobs affected annually, which cannot explain the recent declines in manufacturing employment. Labor-intensive industries and low-skilled workers are more affected, especially in the industries with production shifts of intermediate and final manufacturing goods

used at home. In the new stage of development, we should combine the manufacturing shifts with upgrading of industrial structure, improvement of labor quality, and enhancing of the environmental governance.

### **Effects of Internet Use on the Wage of College Graduates**

*Zhao Jianguo Zhou Deshui ·47·*

Using the dynamic monitoring data of the floating population in 2016, this paper studies the effect of Internet use on the wage of college graduates by using propensity score matching and quantile regression methods. The results show that Internet use has significantly improved the wage of college graduates. After considering the potential self-selection, the results remain robust. The quantile regression models show that, at the low score, the effect of Internet use on wage has an increasing trend. However, the effect becomes weakening and shows an inverted-U shaped trend along with the score increasing. The interaction effects show that Internet use has a significant complementary effect on the wage of undergraduate and graduate students, but a substitution effect on the wage of two-year college graduates. Moreover, regional disparity exists in the wage effect of Internet use, which is indicated by significant positive effects on the wage of college graduates in provincial capitals, eastern or central regions. The effect is also higher for urban graduates than for rural graduates.

### **Influence of Family Support on Farmers' Entrepreneurial Motivation: A Substitution of Interpersonal Relationship**

*Dong Jing Zhao Ce ·61·*

In rural areas where entrepreneurial resources are scarce, family support has great influence on farmer's entrepreneurial behavior. Based on a sample of 4 531 entrepreneurs from the Chinese Thousand Village Survey, this paper studies the influence of family financial and emotional supports on farmer's entrepreneurial motivation. It examines the substituting effect of interpersonal relationship for family support in shaping farmer's entrepreneurial motivation, and compares the differences between male and female entrepreneurs. The results are as follows. (1) The stronger the family financial support, the more likely a farmer will have opportunity-type or achievement-type entrepreneurship, rather than survival-type entrepreneurship. (2) The greater the family emotional support, the more likely a farmer will have achievement-type entrepreneurship. (3) There is a substitution relation between interpersonal relationship and family support. The broader the interpersonal relationship, the less influence family support will have on farmers' entrepreneurial motivation. (4) Compared with males in rural China, female entrepreneurs are more likely to choose survival entrepreneurship and have less family financial support. For male entrepreneurs, interpersonal relationship mainly substitutes family financial support, while for females the interpersonal relationship substitutes family emotional support.

### **The Impact of *Hukou* on Family Education Expenditure: Analysis Based on the CFPS Data**

*Cai Hongbo Li Xinyu ·76·*

The educational burden to floating population becomes increasingly prominent in China. This paper constructs a family education expenditure model under the framework of neoclassical economics. Treating *hukou* as a binary variable, it analyzes the impact of *hukou* on family education expenditure by using the CFPS data. The results show that, (1) urban *hukou* means better public education resources and more educational opportunities, and has crowding-out effects on family education expenditure. On average, a local urban *hukou* helps to reduce family education expenditure by around 38.9%, and the impact is most significant in the stage of compulsory education. (2) The impact of *hukou* on family education expenditure is heterogeneous, by regional characteristics such as the level of marketization. The results show that the *hukou*-related differences are narrowed down in the areas with higher levels of marketization. It suggests that the government should deepen the implementation of the "two-oriented" policy, and change the dual structure and related disparities in educational resources through the reform of fiscal policy on education. This is vital to alleviate the increasingly prominent "depression effect" in cities.

### **Analysis on the Age Structure of Minority Population in China: Based on the Theory of Stable Population**

*Zhang Liping Wang Guangzhou ·88·*

Based on the theory of stable population, this paper uses census data to analyze the age structure of minority population in China. The study shows that, compared with Han whose benchmark ratio has declined dramatically to below 1.0, the benchmark ratio of minority population is still above 1.0. There is an enlarging gap between the benchmark ratios of different minorities, and the variation increases over time. Although the age structure of minority population still belongs to the growth type, its development process is lagged behind Han by about 10 years. Among the minorities with a population over one million, six of them have changed population age structure into the stable- or decreasing-type. Although the population momentum of minorities is much larger than that of Han, it assumes a downward trend over time as well, in spite of its fluctuations sometimes. Viewing from the population age structure, Han, Korean and Manchu will have very serious challenges of rapid population decline. Other minorities have begun the process of population transition as well, albeit at different stages at present. They will be unavoidably on the path toward low fertility as Han already did.

### **Mistakes in the Applications of Survival Analysis**

*Li Qiang and Others ·101·*

With the increasingly rich data and powerful statistical software, survival analysis has been widely applied in the research field of demography and sociology. With an examination of the journal articles from Web of Sciences SSCI and Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI), however, there are some problems and mistakes in the application of survival analysis. (1) While right censoring is usually concerned, other kinds of censoring and truncation are often ignored. This could lead to incorrect likelihood function, error in parameter estimation and poor model fit. Although right censoring is common in survival analysis, it is not the only issue. It is vital to assess other key features such as the start time, time to event and observation time of one event. (2) Tests of the proportionality assumption in Cox proportional hazard models are frequently ignored. (3) Incorrect use of time-dependent as time-invariant may lead to estimation bias. (4) Time to event is sometimes mis-specified in mortality analysis, which should be age, not the observation time. In addition, the translation of terminology is rather confusing in the Chinese literature. The main reason is that the users do not fully understand the method. A correct application requires the user to accurately understand and grasp important theoretical and methodological details.

### **Concordance of the Preferred and the Actual Living Arrangements among Chinese**

#### **Elderly and Its Influencing Factors**

*Yi Chengdong Ren Jianyu ·113·*

Based on the data of 2005 and 2014 CLHLS, this paper studies the concordance of preferred and actual living arrangements for Chinese elderly and its influencing factors. It finds that while living alone (with or without their spouses) increases, living with children declines over time but remains the mainstream. The proportion of the elderly living in unwilling arrangements increases. The concordance between preferred and actual living arrangements is affected by self independence, financial support from children, the level of economic development and urbanization. (1) The elderly who is older, with spouse, having more children, having self-care ability, positive in attitude, owning the housing, residing in rural areas, or living in provinces with higher GDP per capita and lower urbanization rate is more likely to have higher concordance of living alone. The impacts of number of children, financial support from children, and GDP per capita increase over time. On the contrary, the impact of urbanization declines. (2) The elderly who is younger, no spouse, no self-care ability, positive in attitude, good in self-assessed economic status, not owning the house, or residing in urban areas is more likely to have higher concordance in living with their children. The impacts of spouse, self-care ability, chronic diseases, GDP per capita increase over time. Yet, the impact of rural elderly and urbanization decreases. (3) The elderly without spouse, having chronic diseases, having financial support from children, or residing in urban areas is more likely to have higher concordance of living in institutions. It becomes harder for rural residents to have this concordance.