
ABSTRACTS

Laborer's Development Mechanism in Artificial Intelligence Application and Policy Reform*Yang Weiguo Qiu Zitong • 2 •*

Artificial intelligence has a profound impact on the labor market and is closely related to the development of every worker. By analyzing laborers' subjectivity using the theory of labor alienation, this paper discusses the problems of labor alienation caused by the artificial intelligence application in the process of laborers' development. It finds that the artificial intelligence application weakens the ability of low-skilled workers to obtain means of livelihood, improves the threshold for workers to achieve autonomy, deepens the labor alienation in the process, and affects the group identity of some workers. It suggests that the workforce development policy should guarantee the continuity of worker's income security in income distribution, promote employability combining work skills and social skills, improve the applicability of labor standards in workplace regulations, and provide unimpeded channels for all workers to express their appeals.

The Impact of Internet Use on the Health of the Elderly*Zhao Jianguo Liu Ziqiong • 14 •*

Based on the 2015 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) data and the theory of resocialization, the paper analyzes the impact of Internet use on physical and mental health of the elderly. The results show that the use of Internet significantly promotes the physical and mental health of the elderly. Its effect on mental health is greater than that on physical health. Internet use affects the health of the elderly mainly by increasing their learning frequency. The health effect of Internet use is greater for those aged 60–69 as compared with the older ones, and greater for the urban elderly than rural ones. The results are robust after using propensity score matching method to control selection bias and instrumental variables to deal with endogeneity. This indicates that strengthening the elder's learning awareness through Internet applications can help promote a healthy and active aging.

Urban Population, Industrial Agglomeration Pattern and Urban Innovation:**Evidence from 271 Cities in China***Chen Dafeng and Others • 27 •*

Using the panel data of 271 cities in China from 2003 to 2018, this paper investigates the impact of urban population and industrial agglomeration pattern on urban innovation and their interaction effects. The research finds that, (1) urban population scale contributes to urban innovation. (2) Industrial specialization agglomeration has a significant positive effect on urban innovation, while the relationship between industrial diversification agglomeration and urban innovation is inverted U-shaped. (3) Urban population scale significantly inhibits the positive effect of industrial specialization on urban innovation. (4) On the left side of the inflection point of industrial diversification agglomeration, population scale expansion tends to strengthen the positive effect of industrial diversification on urban innovation, whereas on the right side, population scale will strengthen the negative influence of industrial diversification on urban innovation. This paper argues that the government should consider the characteristics of population scale and industrial agglomeration pattern in urban areas, harmonize their developments, and pay special attention to the characteristics of the inflection point. It is also crucial to optimize the structural space of urban innovation.

Regional Development and Its Determinants of Adjacent versus Distant Population Urbanization in China

Pan Zehan Wang Guixin ·41·

Combining geographical and temporal dimensions, this paper proposes a urbanization measurement using county as basic geographical unit and traveling distance of a 2-hour or 4-hour driving as the criteria of adjacent urbanization. It explores current regional development characteristics and the proximate determinants of adjacent and distant urbanization. The study finds that adjacent urbanization makes a greater contribution to the urbanization in most northern provinces, whilst the contribution of distant urbanization is equivalent to that of adjacent urbanization in southern provinces; the provinces that attract in-migrants nationwide and the sparsely populated provinces rely more heavily on distant urbanization. The contribution of adjacent urbanization (within 4-hour driving distance) increases with GDP per capita, the proportion of non-agricultural industries and average altitudes. It decreases with increasing registered population urbanization rate, population density, and the undulation of topography. The contribution of distant urbanization increases with the level of net in-migration and the distance to the nearest center cities. The impact of longitude is greater for adjacent urbanization than for distant urbanization under the 4-hour-driving criteria. And the impact of latitude is greater for the distant urbanization under the 2-hour-driving criteria.

Postponement and Recuperation of First Marriage of Chinese Women

Jiang Quanbao Dan Jingyi ·53·

Chinese women delay marriage, the marriage rate is decreasing and the mean age at first marriage is increasing, which has aroused widespread concerns in the society. Using the 1990, 2000 and 2010 census data, according to the age-specific rate of first marriage, proportion of ever-married, marriage postponement, marriage recuperation, and the recuperation index, the paper analyses marriage postponement and recuperation of the women in the birth cohorts of 1930–1985, the rural–urban difference of women's marriage postponement and recuperation in the birth cohorts of 1965–1980, and its effect resulted from women's education improvement. The results indicate a decreasing proportion of ever-married and marriage postponement in the birth cohorts of 1930–1985. The rural–urban difference of marriage postponement and recuperation exists. The improvement of women's education has a delaying effect on marriage. In the birth cohorts of 1930–1970, marriage postponement was completely recuperated. Even though marriage postponement did not completely recuperate in the birth cohorts of 1975–1980, the recuperation index was high and the proportion of never-marrying women was very low. However, in the birth cohorts of 1985, the recuperation index was significantly lower than that in the older cohorts. The proportion of never-marrying women increases, and the possibility of marriage delay turning into marriage forgoing also increases.

Dynamics of Health Productivity of Chinese Residents and Its Determinants

Yu Jiali and Others ·66·

Using DEA–Malmquist model, decomposable Theil index and spatial (traditional) econometric model, the paper examines the dynamics of Chinese residents' health productivity and its influencing factors from 2002 to 2017. The results show that the average values of overall, technical and scale productivity of health are 0.696, 0.849 and 0.807 between 2002 and 2017, and the total factor productivity (TFP) decreased by 0.5% annually. The health productivity of residents differs in the eight economic zones. The inter-region differences are the main reasons of the gap in the overall health productivity, and the intra-region variation dominates the change of TFP. Population density and education level of residents both have significant positive effects on the overall health productivity, and the medical insurance participation rate has a significant negative effect on the health productivity. Urbanization rate has a positive effect on the change of residents' health productivity, and medical insurance participation rate has a negative effect on the change of residents' health productivity.

The Disparities in Nursing Institution Utilization in the Process of Welfare Socialization:

An Empirical Study Using Concentration Index Method

Luo Yan Ding Jianding ·79·

This paper uses the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (2005–2018) data to estimate income-related

disparities in elder's nursing institution utilization with the Concentration Index and its decomposition method. The results show that the elderly who are at the top or bottom of the income ladder benefit most from the institution for old-age care system. Along with the welfare socialization, the Concentration Index of utilization has increased from -0.020 in 2005 to 0.486 in 2018, and the distribution of utilization is increasingly pro-rich. The positive effects of high income and living in the city on utilization are the main reasons for pro-rich inequality. The policy, which aims at compensating for the lack of family care, protects the poor who need care. In the process of reform, the positive effect of high income strengthens, and the compensation mechanism for family weakens, which jointly contribute to the increasing utilization inequality. It is suggested to improve the equity of institution for old-age care system.

New Progresses in Top Income Correction Techniques

Wan Haiyuan · 91 ·

This paper reviews the latest developments in correction techniques for top incomes, and compares the advantages and disadvantages of various parametric and non-parametric estimation techniques. It finds that frontiers, including the capitalized income approach, semi-parametric non-standard bootstrap method, the new extended power-law distribution approach and modern data splicing technology, can effectively correct the missing top incomes. After correction, income inequality goes up significantly, and its trend may be even reversed. Therefore it is important to correct the data from household surveys in empirical research. The paper suggests that we should enlarge sample size whenever possible, retain outliers information, and use semi-parametric bootstrap method and Gini coefficient indicator. Meanwhile, we should take into account the data availability of top income, research objective, analysis units and indicator coordination in choosing a proper correction technique. We should investigate the authenticity of household survey data, improve the compliance rate of top income, increase micro-data openness from administrative departments, provide more detailed income grouping information, and explore digital technology to obtain top income data, and thereby improve the representativeness of the household survey data in China.

The Change and Interaction between Couples' Fertility Preferences

Qing Shisong · 106 ·

Based on the data from China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) in 2014 and 2018, this paper fits multinomial logistic and structural equation model (SEM) to analyze the change and interaction between couples' fertility preferences. The results show that, (1) individual fertility preference is stable for most respondents between 2014 and 2018, but roughly 27% adjust their ideal number of children. Among those who changed their fertility preference, approximately half increased and half decreased their ideal number of children. (2) Both partners influence each other's fertility preferences, which makes the couples' preferences converge over time. (3) There are similarities and differences in the determinants of men's and women's fertility preferences and related changes. These findings have implications in understanding the mechanism and interaction process of household fertility decision-making.

An Analysis of the Families Actually Having a Second Child: Based on the Survey in Shanghai

Chen Rong Gu Baochang · 116 ·

This paper analyzes the families actually having a second child since the adjustment of the fertility policy, based on a self-organized survey of the couples registered in Shanghai in 2017 who have had a second birth in the past three years. The results show that most of the women who have a second child were born in the late 1970s and 1980s. Couples having higher education, higher incomes, a full-time housewife or one who works more flexibly and less intensively, having parents' support for child care, and those whose first child is a girl, are more likely to have a second child. It reveals that the families having the second child tend to be those with sufficient childcare resources, and more likely be driven by emotional desire. It thus suggests that making public policies to reduce childbearing/rearing costs for families may be an efficient way to release fertility potential.