

ABSTRACTS

Reconsidering the Population Opportunity Window and Demographic Dividend in China

Wang Guangzhou · 2 ·

With clarification of two basic concepts, the population opportunity window and demographic dividend, this paper takes the static population age structure as standard, and quantitatively analyzes the demographic dividend derived from “extra” working age population in reference to the threshold working age population and employment population. Research results show that population opportunity window began to open during 1982–1990. Compared to the population size of threshold working age population, the “extra” working age population reached to the peak 190 777 800 around the year 2015. Under the condition of population opportunity window, employment population generates demographic dividend. Compared to the population size of threshold employment population, the “extra” employment population size reached to the peak 143 466 600 in 2010. From 2010 to 2015, demographic dividend had declined, but the “extra” employment population size was still more than 110 million, accounting to 18.17% of the real employment population size. Under the condition of the different proportion of working age population, the different expectancy of employment year affects the population size and age structure of the threshold employment population, which will result in a gap between population size of “extra” working age population and “extra” employment population. Besides the increase of education, the decline of age specific employment rate, retired early or withdraw from labor market will influence the benefits from demographic dividend.

The Theoretical Construction, Mechanisms Reconsideration and Future Structure of Demographic Dividend in China

Yuan Xin and Others · 17 ·

In the domestic literature of demographic dividend, there exists broadly misuse and misjudgment. This is because the existing concept of demographic dividend is too vague, and indicators concerned are relatively static. Based on demographic opportunities, national conditions and leading mechanisms, the paper examines the definition of demographic dividend on the basis of demographic opportunities. The demographic dividend is divided into three types: the quantitative type dominated by the economic growth effect of labor, the quality type dominated by the economic growth effect of human capital, and the configuration type reflected by the economic growth effect of total factor productivity. On the basis of this new framework of demographic dividend theory with Chinese characteristics, the paper reconstructs the dynamic mechanism of the demographic dividend from the transition process of population opportunities and policy environment, and puts forward the judgment that China’s demographic dividend has not disappeared and is still in a transitional period. It points out that its future structure will rely upon qualitative demographic dividend as the leading factor, the quantitative demographic dividend still exists but capturing it becomes more difficult, and the allocation-based demographic dividend is undergoing transformation and upgrading.

The Stability of Migration Pattern in China and Related Issues: Consideration Based on the Data of Seventh National Census Bulletin

Zhou Hao · 28 ·

Based on the data of Seventh National Census Bulletin, this paper describes the new characteristics of China’s more active population flow and sharp increase in absolute scale. On the whole, China’s population flow is still characterized by the relatively stable pattern with four main components, which are close distance flow, intra provincial flow, rural-to-urban flow, and flow to the eastern regions. It reflects the guiding mechanism and selection mechanism of population flow and stable matching relationship between population flow and economic development. The paper points out

that the seventh population census data has the puzzle of census error rate and floating population re-registration rate. In terms of technology, using the traditional sampling survey technology to the floating population survey brings concerns about its applicability. In reality, there are such major problems as the serious separation of people and households within municipal districts, the capital orientation of the population flow guidance mechanism and the weakening of the policy guidance, the dislocation of the settlement intention between the policy goal and the realistic choice of the floating population, and the obstruction of the Rural Revitalization Plan by the mode of rural-urban mobility. It is urgent to strengthen the research on sampling survey methods for floating population and the related research on the separation of households and the registered residence within municipal districts, deepen the reform and improve the regular registration system.

Actively Addressing Population Ageing: Connotation, Targets and Tasks

Lin Bao • 42 •

The seventh population census data highlights the necessity and importance of actively addressing population ageing in China. The period of 14th Five-Year Plan is a critical time for population transition, an opportunity period of addressing population ageing, and a new stage of development. Actively addressing population ageing includes to correctly understand population ageing and related issues at the cognitive level, and actively intervene in the process and results of population ageing at the practical level. Its strategic goal is a multi-level target system consisting of active ageing, promoting long-term balanced population development, and achieving sustainable development. In current stage, it is manifested as high-quality development. Its strategic tasks are to create a population condition that is advantage to achieving high-quality development, and to form an economic development model and social environment compatible with the population ageing. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, we should reform several key policies as soon as possible: prolong the legal retirement age with a reasonable flexible mechanism, promote the national overall pooling of basic pensions, and establish an integrative urban and rural long-term care insurance system.

Research on the Impact of Poverty Alleviation Transfer Payment on Urban and Rural Consumption Difference

Bian Shu Zhang Mingzhi • 56 •

Using data from the China Household Finance Survey (CHFS), this paper empirically examines the effect and mechanism of poverty alleviation transfer payments on urban-rural consumption differences at the county level. Research results show that, first, poverty alleviation transfer payments significantly reduce the urban-rural consumption gap. Second, in terms of consumer groups, poverty alleviation transfer payments have significantly alleviated the consumption gap of low-income residents and promoted inclusive urban and rural growth in terms of efficiency and equity. At the level of consumption, poverty alleviation transfer payments have a great contribution to reducing the difference of food and medical consumption, but have a limited impact on the difference of education and entertainment consumption. Thirdly, the two types of targeting errors have different effects on the consumption disparity, in which the increase of the omission rate significantly expands the consumption disparity and limits the effect of poverty alleviation transfer payment. Finally, income gap and liquidity constraint are the important mediating variables of poverty alleviation transfer payments affecting consumption disparity.

Labor Supply and Multi-dimensional Relative Poverty Reduction of Rural Families

Pei Jinsong Jiao Meng • 69 •

Based on data of the China Family Panel Survey (CFPS) from 2012 to 2018 and using BP neural network and AF methods, from the goal of integrated development, the paper measures the multi-dimensional relative poverty of rural families in different regions of China, and evaluates the impact of the breadth, depth, and type of labor supply on household light and deep multi-dimensional relative poverty by using PSM method and Logit model. The research results show that: (1) labor participation can significantly reduce the multi-dimensional relative poverty of rural households in different regions, and the poverty reduction effect is particularly important in asset status and development opportunity dimensions. (2) Overtime work is not conducive to the multi-dimensional relative poverty reduction in rural areas mainly for inhibiting the accumulation of assets and the improvement of feasible capabilities. (3) Self-employed non-agricultural la-

bor is conducive to enhancing the interaction between rural labor and society, enhancing human capital and feasible capabilities, and in improving the poverty status of themselves and their families in terms of education, health, and material.

The Identification and Governance of Elderly Poverty in Rural China in the Perspective of Multi-Dimensional Deprivation

Jiao Na Guo Qiyou•82•

Based on the framework of identification-governance in multi-dimensional deprivation and using the data of CHARLS from 2013–2018, this paper applies LMM to identify the rural elderly poverty and its transition dynamics under different multi-dimensional deprivation forms, and uses dynamic random Probit model to examine the coordination of pension and multi-dimensional social assistance on the governance effect of rural elderly poverty in China. The results show that the poverty of the elderly in rural China is state-dependent, and the individual heterogeneity of the elderly also affects its multi-dimensional deprivation status and its transformation. At this stage, the basic pension and social assistance together constitute a “double line of defense” to prevent rural elderly poverty, which can increase the exit rate of rural elderly people with high and multi-dimensional deprivation, and reduce state dependence of multi-dimensional deprivation of the elderly in rural areas. The paper points out that the combination of blood transfusion and hematopoietic anti-poverty policies is conducive to improving the flexibility of public governance. The implementation of “multi-dimensional deprivation of multi-dimensional governance” against the heterogeneity of the elderly can effectively block the poverty of the elderly, and stimulate the internalization of the rural elderly to escape poverty.

A Study on the Demand and Cost of the Care for the Disabled Elderly in Rural China

Hu Hongwei Li Yanyu•98•

Disabled care for the elderly in rural areas is the key content of the strategy of actively coping with the aging population. Based on Population Age Shift Algorithm and Markov Multi-State Transfer methods, the paper evaluates and predicts the scale and structure of the disabled elderly, and predicts the needs of care personnel, care costs and corresponding pressures for severely disabled elderly in rural areas. The results show that the demand and cost of care personnel for severely disabled elderly increased rapidly in rural areas. Within medium scenario, the care costs will increase from 508.87 billion yuan in 2020 to 1 290.75 billion yuan in 2035. Within the simulation scheme of self financing of rural residents, the pressure of per capita relative care costs will rise from 7.76% in 2020 to 14.37% in 2035. Rural disability care should be regarded as a major challenge and the focus of policy innovation in the new era. The corresponding policy innovation should comprehensively consider all kinds of explicit and implicit costs of individuals and families. It is not feasible to respond to the risk of rural disability care through self financing insurance scheme in the short term. The collaborative design of care assistance and long-term care insurance should be considered in the short and long term.

The Influence of Cultural Adaptation on the Physical and Mental Health of the Migrant Elderly Following Children

Chi Shangxin•112•

Based on the survey data of Shenzhen, Guangdong province in 2019, this paper investigates the physical and mental health and cultural adaptation of the “migrant elderly following children”(MEFC), and analyzes the impact of cultural adaptation on physical and mental health and the mechanism of action. The results show as follows. (1) The physical health of the MEFC is good, but mental health needs to be improved. (2) The cultural adaptation of the MEFC is good, the level of attitude cultural adaptation is relatively high, and behavior cultural adaptation has a certain degree of lag. (3) Cultural adaptation has important impact on the physical and mental health of the MEFC. Attitude cultural adaptation affects mental health, urban identity and hometown identity play roles in promoting and hindering, respectively. Behavioral cultural adaptation is closely related to physical health. (4) Sports participation and social capital are two paths through which cultural adaptation affects the physical and mental health of the MEFC. Therefore, it is necessary for individuals, families, communities, and the government to enhance cultural adaptability, cultivate active lifestyle, and build social capital to improve the physical and mental health of the MEFC in Shenzhen.