

ABSTRACTS

System Optimization of Basic Public Services in the Perspective of Common Prosperity

He Wenjiong • 2 •

Achieving common prosperity is one of the basic tasks of national development. This paper analyzes the relationship between basic public services and common prosperity, and regards the former as an important foundation to achieve common prosperity. However, deficiencies in the field of basic public services, such as obvious disparities between urban and rural areas, different regions and different groups, are incompatible with common prosperity. In accordance with the requirement of solidly promoting common prosperity, this paper suggests that we should focus on systematic and holistic design, enhance the normative, anti-poverty and income redistribution functions of the basic public service system, strengthen coordination, optimize resource allocation, maintain moderate levels, and steadily promote the equalization of basic public services. The foci at current stage are to improve the program system, promote the institutional design, innovate the operation mechanism, establish a standard system, and enhance the capacity of public services at base level.

The Influence of Education Expansion and Life Extension on the Changes of Working Life Expectancy

Chen Youhua Sun Yongjian • 16 •

The length of employment is an important variable of labor supply and economic growth. Based on constructing of life table, this paper makes use of the data of eight demographic censuses in China from 1987 to 2020 to calculate the life expectancy and its composition. The research provides the following findings. Firstly, with the change of times, the life expectancy of population's working has experienced a quantitative reduction, from 38.12 years in 1987 to 32.97 years in 2020. Secondly, the life expectancy of working has contracted structurally, and the proportion in the whole life has decreased from 55.35% in 1987 to 40.81% in 2020. This change is partly due to education expansion and length increase of schooling that has increased significantly from 8.50 years in 1990 to 15.51 years in 2020, and partly due to fixed retirement ages and significantly raised life expectancy. Thirdly, there has been a quantitative and structural growth in the life expectancy of working of elderly population. Finally, there exist gender-specific and urban-rural differences in the life expectancy of working. Based on the above findings, this paper puts forward some suggestions such as accelerating the policy of delaying retirement and reforming the educational system.

Public Services, Population Reallocation and Urban Productivity

Hu Bin and Others • 30 •

The implementation of new-type urbanization promotes compensation supply of public services and yardstick competition among local governments, and the resulting population redistribution between cities will affect the urban productivity through the "scale effect" of population and labor agglomeration and the "structural effect" of human capital introduction. This paper analyzes and tests the mechanisms and effects of public service on urban productivity through population reconfiguration of the perspective of public service capacity and structure on the supply side, and public service accessibility on the demand side. The empirical study on the panel data of 282 cities from 2010 to 2019 shows following results. First, the supply capacity of public services has an inverted U-shaped relationship with urban productivity, and it plays a role through population reallocation. Secondly, in terms of supply structure, the impact of developing and upgrading public services on urban productivity is greater than that of basic guaranteed type, and depends more on the intermediary role of population reallocation. Thirdly, in terms of the accessibility of public services, when human capital increases, it will partially inhibit the role of population reallocation. Fourthly, the analysis of spatial heterogeneity shows that the regular characteristics of different urban agglomerations are not completely consistent, and the dynamic impact of public services on urban development system through population reconfiguration will finally be reflected in the change of urban

productivity. As an active factor of “migration choice” in the formation of urban productivity advantage, the direct contribution of human capital accumulation is only reflected in the leading urban agglomerations.

On the Transformation of Dual Economy under the Condition of Limited Labor Supply

Yang Junqing and Others • 44 •

There should be a stage of limited agricultural labor force supply within the transformation process from infinite supply to scarcity in a nation. The classical dual economist's theory considering the transformation is the direct process from infinite supply to scarcity does not clearly state this stage, resulting in some controversies appeared in the academic circle when discussing the Lewis turning point in the transformation of dual economy. Besides, during exploring the transformation path of dual economy, it is assumed that the modern sector absorbing agricultural labor force mainly regard wages as costs, and low wages policy were adopted as weapons to increase profits. However, long-term low wages will lead to problems such as insufficient consumption and workers' inability to make investment in human capital, which in due course affects labor relations. Hence, this paper defines a new term of limited supply of labor force, and analyses the phase of the timing point, the interim period of infinite to limited supply, and limited supply to agricultural labor. The paper suggests that, during the realization of China's high-quality innovative development and the transformation of limited supply of agricultural labor force to scarce at the second Lewis turning point, we should encourage medium-sized and micro enterprises to use the overall remuneration, absorb agricultural labor force to provide high-quality innovative laborers, and achieve win-win of laborers, enterprises and dual economy.

Job Creation and Job Destruction of Emerging Industry: Empirical Research based on the

View of “Catfish Effect”

Zhu Jinsheng and Others • 59 •

On the basis of the classification of industrial sectors, this paper establishes a two-sector model based on “catfish effect” to analyze the direct and indirect employment effect of emerging industries and their functional path, and addresses nonlinear effects, influence factors and the mechanism of the indirect employment effect as well. Based on the provincial panel data from 2009 to 2019, the empirical results show as follows. (1) Emerging industry has a positive effect on net growth of employment by “promoting job creation” and “inhibiting job destruction”. (2) The indirect effect of emerging industry on employment net growth through traditional industries is characterized by “first inhibited and then promoted”. (3) The indirect positive effect of emerging industry on employment net growth can be strengthened by the influence of innovation ability of emerging industries, knowledge absorption ability of traditional industries and labor quality. Therefore, accelerating emerging industries' development, integrating emerging industries and traditional industries, and improving the innovation ability of emerging industries, knowledge absorption ability of traditional industries and the quality of labor force are the keys to release the employment driving ability of emerging industries in full.

The Influence of Employment Quality on the Unemployment Rate of Urban Residents

Zhang Shun Guo Juanjuan • 73 •

Based on provincial panel data from 2008 to 2019 in China, this paper explores the impact of employment quality on the unemployment rate of urban residents. Quality of employment, constructed by the regional socio-economic system, is composed of four elements, employment environment, worker compensation, social security, and labor relations. It plays an essential role in determining the willingness of individuals being employed and their job mobility, which affect regional unemployment rate. Empirical analyses suggest that improving the quality of employment can effectively reduce regional frictional unemployment while improving both the productivity and demand of labor. This in turn contributes to lower unemployment rate. The quantile regression results shows that the employment quality has a stronger effect on reducing the middle quantile value of the unemployment rate, whereas imposes weaker effects on the low and high quantiles, indicating an inverted U-shaped dynamic between the employment quality and the quantile value of unemployment rate. In addition, this paper finds that the level of Internet development significantly moderates the employment effect on unemployment rate. Specifically, provinces with a lower level of Internet development would obtain a significant lower unemployment rate than those with a higher level when employment quality improves. This paper believes that further development and reform of the economic and social system should improve the employment quality, effectively reduce the

regional unemployment rate, and therefore achieve a higher-quality employment level, which leads to healthy and sustainable development of the economy and the society.

Research on the Multidimensional Impact of Preschool Education Funding on Human Capital

Cai Xiuyun and Others • 85 •

Based on China's provincial panel data from 2011 to 2019, this paper uses the dynamic panel system GMM model to analyze the impact of preschool education funding on human capital at macro level, and analyze urban-rural heterogeneity. The research shows that, firstly, financial investment in preschool education plays a positive role in promoting human capital accumulation and income contribution, while preschool education investment from families only plays a positive role in improving income contribution. Secondly, the use of four financial funds for preschool education promotes the accumulation of human capital, but only individual household subsidy expenditures and other capital expenditures can promote the contribution of human capital income. Finally, financial investment in rural preschool education has the dual advantages of promoting human capital accumulation and improving the contribution of human capital income, but family investment in preschool education inhibits the accumulation of human capital. Financial investment in urban preschool education can promote human capital accumulation, and family investment can increase human capital income contribution and promote human capital accumulation. In order to improve the balance and overall level of China's human capital development, the paper suggests that the government should increase financial investment in preschool education, especially in rural areas, and optimize the use of preschool education funds.

The Aspiration Support Effect of Government Public Transfer Payment

Xie E Li Min • 99 •

Based on the data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) from 2012 to 2018, this paper analyzes the aspiration supporting effect and internal mechanism of public transfer payment by using Fixed Effect, DID and PSM-DID models. The results show following results. (1) Public transfer payment can effectively improve the ambition level of the targeted groups, and the aspiration supporting effect is more prominent in the long run. (2) Public transfer payment can promote individual aspiration by improving economic welfare such as family consumption level and asset level, and exert the effect of supporting aspiration by improving subjective welfare such as subjective happiness and social trust. (3) There is heterogeneity in the aspiration supporting effect of public transfer payments. First, compared with transfer of livelihood, the aspiration supporting effect of productive transfer payment is stronger. Second, public transfer payments can more effectively raise the aspirations of low-income group, young and elderly group, female group and groups with lower education level. Third, the aspiration supporting effect of public transfer payments is more prominent in the eastern regions. Compared with rural areas, public transfer payments can improve the individual aspirations of targeted groups in urban areas. Therefore, only by further improving the design of the public transfer payment policy, strengthening the implementation and supervision, and improving the external environment for the implementation of the policy, can we give full play to the aspiration supporting effect of the public transfer payment and consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation.

Analysis on Identification of the Elderly Care Service Buyers and the Attribution Decomposition

Yang Yinan Yuan Tao • 113 •

The development of the elderly care services needs to accurately grasp the elderly care service needs of Chinese elderly. Based on the data of China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey in 2016 and Hotelling model, the paper points out that the elderly's willingness to purchase elderly care services is generally low, and there exists significant inter-group differences and heterogeneous consumption clusters. The estimation results of Poisson regression model show that age has a significant negative impact on the purchase intention of elderly care services. Education can improve the purchase intention, and the promotion effect first increases and then decreases with the improvement of education. The impact of income is an inverted U-shape. Those with "middle-class" professional identity and higher social security income have significantly stronger purchase intention. Further using the finite mixture model to identify and group, the willing buyers and unwilling buyers were 9.9% and 90.1%, respectively. To contrast, the female, the relatively high income, the urban residents, the education level of primary school or college graduate and above, and the retired workers who are ordinary workers are expected to turn from "needs" to "buyers". Finally, the paper puts forward relevant policy suggestions.