
ABSTRACTS**Ideas on the Innovation Development of China's Healthcare Information Resources****Agglomeration Application**

Zhang Feng · 2 ·

Based on the understanding of innovation development of healthcare information resources, this paper systematically reviews the current situation and problems in the field of healthcare industry. According to experiences from developed western countries, we should promote more advanced and higher quality healthcare information resource agglomeration involving from the basic, the converged, the efficient, the innovative, and finally to the welfare type, so that we encourage a new mode to support population healthcare, and to improve the efficiency of healthcare resource allocation. It also helps to continually stimulate a new driving force for healthcare reform, and to foster new energy of healthcare industry. On the issues of institution supply, such as resources allocation optimization, efficiency improvement and technology innovation, the paper proposes some new ideas about releasing "institution dividend" in stages, aggregating and expanding "data capital", improving "share welfare" and creating "industrial commons" of population health.

A Comparative Study on Human Development Indexes of China and India

Li Gang Zhang Jianying · 13 ·

On the basis of existing studies on the human development index (HDI), this paper reconstructs an evaluation system that enables simultaneous vertical and horizontal comparisons of HDIs and calculates HDIs of China and India since 1950. The results show that China and India have both achieved tremendous progresses in their economic and social development. In 2014, India's HDI increased by 2.59 times on the basis of 1950, while China's increased by 4.41 times during the same period of time. Regarding the three most important elements of HDI, China was behind India on all fronts in 1950, when India's HDI was higher than China's by 27.17%. However, China moved ahead on all fronts in 1992, and the gaps between two countries kept expanding. By 2014, China's HDI was higher than India's by 18.61%. Further study shows that China surpassed India in education index at first in 1951, followed by longevity index in 1955 and lastly income index in 1992. It shows that, on the one hand, China's greatly surpassing India on the economic front comes for its successful social development. On the other hand, China's success is also attributable to the Chinese government's efforts to balance current and long-term interests and to guide the nation's long-term investment. This finding also shows that current success is not only attributable to the current factors, but also attributable to the historical factors.

The Efficiency Lock-in of Large Cities and the Path Choice of China's Urbanization

Wang Yeqiang Wei Houkai · 24 ·

Due to the administrative level of the city, municipal districts (and counties), preferential policies and other institutional factors, China's urban scale efficiency curve upgrades constantly on the right side, which forms a phenomenon that the efficiency of large cities improved along with the expansion of the scale. Base on the analysis of the sixth census data, this paper finds that, in the context of large cities efficiency lock-in, inter-provincial migration is still the main path of urbanization in China, but the explanatory bias is expanding and the explanation is obviously weakened. The explanatory bias of nearby-urbanization has begun to narrow, and the explanation is significantly improved. However, the expansion of explanatory bias of local-urbanization has begun to slow down. The paper points out that the mode of urbanization in China will gradually transit from off-site urbanization to the nearby-urbanization in the future. Current policy should promote actively the nearby-urbanization interior province. Yet, local-urbanization in counties does not have the basis of large-scale promotion, especially in the backward areas in central and western China.

Study on the Spatiotemporal Evolvement of Coordination between Industrial Structure and Employment Structure in China

Shan Liang Zhang Tao · 39 ·

By using methods of “coordination coefficient” and “standard deviation ellipse”, this paper measures the temporal and spatial evolution of coordination between industrial structure and employment structure in China from 1998 to 2015. The study finds that, in the time series, the coordinative coefficient of industrial structure and employment structure in China shows a trend of “first decreasing and then increasing”. It indicates that China’s economic structure tends to be healthier and more coordinated. In the spatial series, the coordination among the coastal areas is the highest, followed by the central areas and lastly the western areas, especially problems of incompatibility between industrial structure and employment structure in the southwestern and northwestern regions. This shows that the phenomenon of unbalanced regional economic development still exists. According to the variation characteristics of the standard deviation ellipse, with the gradual completion of the adjustment of the economic structure in the eastern region, the central and western regions will become the major positions for the evolution of the economic pattern. The paper finally puts forward some policy suggestions that can promote the coordinated development of industrial structure and employment structure in central and western regions of China.

Research on China’s Industrial Upgrading, the Configuring of Trade Structure and Job Market

Xue Jiliang · 50 ·

According to the assessments of job creation, job losses, net employment, employment’s total configuration and employment’s excessive configuration over China’s employment situation of 1999–2011 and 2012–2016, this paper finds that most sectors in China from 1999 to 2011 have a net employment growth. China’s net employment growth comes from the contribution of job creation, and the part of sectors’ net employment change is lower than the change of job creation and job losses, and labor allocation effect mainly occurs within the industry. From 2012 to 2016, there was less employment total configuration and employment excessive configuration, and at the same time, as net employment was less than job losses, it means that industries employment during this period appeared more cross-industry configuration. In order to find out the reasons for the change, the paper examines the relationship between industrial upgrading, trade structure and employment structure within two steps. The results show that the difference of the relationship between foreign trade, industrial upgrading and employment market allocation is noticeable, which means a significant positive effect of foreign trade on industrial upgrading, and insignificant effect on employment. However, industrial upgrading has a positive effect on employment in some extent. It is because of the non-synchronicity of industrial upgrading, trade structure and employment change. Excluding property rights and monopoly factors, industrial upgrading significantly affects foreign trade and employment, but the effect of trade on employment is not significant. The contribution from industrial upgrading is greater than that from trade to the employment. This phenomenon actually requires us to reexamine the role of state-owned enterprises and monopolies on employment. Its absorption of employment may be underestimated.

Empirical Study on the Employment Protection Impact on the Efficiency of the Chinese Labor Market

Liu Jiaqiang and Others · 64 ·

The effect of *Labor Contract Law* on China’s labor market efficiency has been controversial since its implementation. Using data of the dynamic investigation from 2012 to 2016 on the China Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS), from a prospective of the micro-view, this paper analyzes the effect of employment protection on the wage and employment of labor market by constructing employment protection factor with the multi-level empirical methods. The results indicate that the employment protection strictness has a dual effect. Although the law increases the possibility of unemployment, it increases the wage level at the same time. In the long-run, employment shock caused by the employment protection on the overall labor market will gradually disappear, and its protection helps to gradually improve the marginal income increase over labors’ wage, which improves the operational efficiency of the labor market. The employment protection, such as signing employment contract and overtime compensation, can narrow the wage discrimination gap on gender, educational level, and aging. With the balanced framework of the employment protection, the equilibrium between the flexibility and stability will be more likely to appear in the labor market.

Marriage Squeeze on Never-married Male in China

Yu Xiao and Others · 78 ·

This paper quantitatively measures the strength of marriage squeeze on unmarried male in the first marriage market in China from 2010 to 2050 by using never-married population spousal sex ratio and a method of decomposing the

proportion of never-married male surplus into age and sex structure. The results show that, based on never-married female who are under 35 years old in China from 2010 to 2050, the spousal sex ratio is between 2.1 and 3.1, well above the normal level of 1, showing a fluctuating trend. Gender imbalance is the main cause of the never-married males marriage squeeze, showing a decreasing trend. However, the age structure has slowed the intensity of the never-married males marriage squeeze, and the curve has maintained this trend. It indicates that two-child policy's implementation will improve the future marriage market equilibrium between men and women from age structure and sex structure. In addition, both period analysis and cohort analysis show that the marriage squeeze of never-married men in China is more serious. Never-married elder men, especially those in rural areas, have the greatest intensity of marriage squeeze.

Reassessment on the Youth Age Group Census Data from 1982 to 2010 *Hou Yajie Duan Chengrong · 89·*

Using the 2016 Hukou registration data, the paper evaluates the four rounds of census data at the young age group (0-16 years old) from 1982 to 2010. The results indicate that the missing reported rates of the four rounds of young age group census data from 1982 to 2010 (namely from the Third to the Sixth) are 0.88%, 2.87%, 2.87% and 4.11%, respectively. From the fifth census to the sixth census, the repetition rates of census data at young and middle-aged groups are gradually increasing. The net repetition at 14-44 years old has increased from 6.77 million in the fifth census to 18.51 million in the sixth census. Finally, according to the adjusted four rounds of young aged census data, the paper recalculates the birth numbers, sex ratios and total fertility rates from 1990 to 2010, and it further indicates that, in the past, those three indexes were all deviated because of underreporting. China's total fertility rate from 2005 to 2010 is between 1.6 and 1.7.

Analysis on the Impact of Population Aging on the Development of China's Services

Wu Feifei Tang Baoqing · 103·

This paper summarizes both positive and negative effects of population aging on the development of China's services and analyzes empirically the impact of population aging on the development of services by using the provincial panel data from 2005 to 2015. The result shows that, on the whole, the aging of population has a negative effect on the development of China's services, which is due to rising labor cost, the imperfection of China's pension system and the initial stage of construction of the modern services system, which is suitable for the trend of population aging. As for the aspect of regional analysis, compared to the central and western regions, the negative effect of aging population on the development of services is even more prominent in the eastern region, which originates from the differences in the factor endowments among regions and the differences in the stages of development of services among regions. The further analysis points out that China can weaken the suppression effect of population aging by improving the pension security system. In the background of the growing trend of population aging, we should take the initiative to promote the high-quality development of service industry by cultivating quality-oriented demographic dividend, increasing effective labor supply and improving pension security system so as to actively cope with the negative shock brought by the aging population.

Study on the Spatial Accessibility of Shanghai Elderly Care Institutions *Gao Xiangdong He Jun · 116·*

At present, elderly care institutions have developed rapidly in China's big cities, but the problem of the imbalance between supply and demand is very prominent. Based on the data of the elderly population in Shanghai resident districts or towns and the data of the elderly care institutions in 2016, this paper uses GIS spatial analysis technology to calculate the accessibility and convenience of elderly care institutions with different spatial distances. The research shows that: (1) these institutions in Shanghai are highly concentrated in the central urban area and scattered in suburbs; the average size of institutions in the central urban area is the smallest and suburban areas are the largest. The institutions with 200 beds or more are all distributed outside the inner loop line. (2) In Shanghai, the average nearest distance between the center of street and a care institution is 1.14 km, and the average distance is 27.08 km, and the average longest distance is 67.06 km. (3) There are significant spatial differences among the spatial accessibility of Shanghai's elderly care institutions, and the highest spatial accessibility is in the central urban area, which is followed by suburbs, and the worst is in the far outskirts. (4) The number of beds in the institutions in Shanghai has not yet met household needs of the elderly population, which the central urban area has a shortage of 36 thousand beds, and suburban areas and outer suburbs oversupply 4 thousand and 2 thousand beds respectively. Therefore, Shanghai needs to add more elderly care institutions in the central urban area in the future layout. Meanwhile, it may be appropriate to increase institutions to meet the needs of micro intervention.