
ABSTRACTS**Innovation Economy and Its Impact on Employment and the Countermeasures** *Zhang Juwei and Others* · 2 ·

At present, the fourth industrial revolution is springing up and bringing about numerous new industries and new economic forms. On the basis of describing the development of the new round of industrial revolution, the paper analyzes its impact on the employment of China. We define the innovation economy as new industries and new forms of economic activity based on innovation. It includes not only the industries led by the new technology and new invention activities but also the new forms of economy resulted from the integration of traditional economic activities. Calculation shows that in 2016 the employment scale of China's innovation economy reached 78.19 million in 2016, accounting for 10.1 percent of the total employment. The innovation economy brought about 50.01 million jobs in other sectors, accounting for 6.4 percent of the total employment. On the other hand, the new industrial revolution may produce some negative impact on employment, such as squeezing effect and unemployment shock, changing the total amount and the structure of employment, and intensifying the mismatch of skills and demands in the labor market. The paper suggests that the government should try to cultivate new drivers of economy, improve the human capital of laborers, and improve labor relations and social security policies to make the innovation economy create more employment.

Analysis on Education Poverty's "Increasing instead of Decreasing" in China *Zou Wei Cheng Bo* · 12 ·

Chinese overall poverty incidence has declined dramatically; meanwhile, education poverty has not been decreased and even bounced. Based on the CHNS (1991–2011) data, this paper explores the reasons of this "increasing instead of decreasing" through measuring the effects of the rate of returns to education investment and work experience returns on wage fluctuation. The results find that there are "education investment traps" in both urban and rural areas. The degree of education poverty and polarization of returns to education are much severer in rural areas. The deeper education poverty and "inversion" of the rate of returns to education investment of lower-educated individuals are the main reasons for "not decreasing" of education poverty. Work experience results in larger volatility in income for lower-educated individuals, and there is also significant reversal in experience elasticity coefficient, which is another reason for "not decrease". After 2000, the range of wage variance of rural lower-educated individuals is constantly expanding, which is the main reason for "increase" of rural education poverty. Furthermore, wage income of lower-educated individuals turns to be more vulnerable to personal attributes, including healthy condition and gender, while wage income of higher-educated individuals depends more on industry and occupation.

Rural Public Education Expenditure and Regional Economic Growth: A Perspective Based on Labour Mobility*Zhao Man Wang Xiwei* · 29 ·

Based on the panel data of 11 cities in Hubei Province from 2005 to 2015, this paper uses the tool variable method to analyze the effects of public education on local rural economies. The results show that the impact of public education on rural economy through labour mobility has a horizontal effect but no growth effect. Rural public education expenditure increases the wealth of individuals and families in rural areas, promotes the consumption and savings, and improves the economic level of rural areas to a certain extent. However, the rural public education expenditure has conveyed a large amount of human capital through the outflow of labour, transferred wealth creation process, and affected the rural areas of sustained economic growth momentum. Currently, the government should continue to increase investment in rural public education, encourage talent to return home, design policies attracting human capital to the countryside, and enhance the poverty reduction efficiency of public education spending.

A Study of the Impact of Socio-economic Status on the Health of the Elderly

Liu Changping Wang Lianjie ·40·

Based on 2013 Chinese general social survey (CGSS) survey data, using Logistic regression model, this Empirical Analysis divides the socio-economic status into income level, level of education, social class, social networks and insurance, and sets access to food, physical exercise, entertainment activities and life happiness as intervening variables to study how the socio-economic status impact on the health of the elderly. The study shows that income level, degree of education, social class and social networks have significant influence on the health of the elderly at the 1% level. Health insurance has a significant influence on the self-assessment and physiological health of the elderly, while endowment insurance has a significant influence on the physical and physiological health of the elderly. According to the investigation of urban and rural areas, the impacts of social networks, endowment insurance and medical insurance on the health of elderly are significantly different. According to the investigation of gender, the effects of level of education, endowment insurance and health insurance on the health of different genders are significantly different. In addition, socio-economic status has positive influence by means of access to food, physical exercise, entertainment activities and life happiness. Based on these findings, the paper suggests that we should implement relevant measures to improve the economic capability of the elderly, pay attention to the physiological health of the elderly, and achieve "precise supporting the elderly" based on fully realizing heterogeneity of the elderly.

The Short- and Long-term Impacts of Unemployment on Health: Evidence From massive Layoff of Chinese SOEs' Workers in the Late 1990s

Chen Qiulin and Others ·51·

Using four waves of China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) covering the period from 1997 to 2006, we investigate the short-term health impacts of the massive layoff of Chinese SOEs' workers in the late 1990s. We also use the life history survey from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) and the 2011 wave of CHARLS to investigate the long-term impacts of massive layoff on individual health. Evidence shows that layoff has both short-term and long-term negative impacts on health. These impacts are significant for men, but insignificant for women. Further analysis shows that the negative impacts on health are mainly due to non-economic factors instead of economic factors. Our findings hold critical lessons for improving the policy of social security in the context of supply-side structural reform.

Pensions and Multidimensional Elderly Poverty and Inequality: A Comparative Perspective on Urban and Rural Non-compulsory Pension Insurance

Xie E ·62·

This paper uses the panel data of 2012 and 2014 CFPS to build elderly's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Correlation Sensitive Poverty Index (CSPI), which includes consumption, health, living conditions (housing), life satisfaction and future confidence in China. It then evaluates the effect of two non-compulsory pensions insurances, i.e. new rural social pension insurance program and urban residents' pension, on multidimensional poverty and inequality using the 2SLS fuzzy Regression Discontinuity Design techniques to account for the issue of endogeneity. The results show that urban and rural elderly multidimensional poverty and inequality of 2014 were lower than those of 2012. The future confidence is the largest contribution to urban and rural multidimensional poverty in 2012, while the largest contributor to urban and rural poverty in 2014 is the housing condition. New Rural Social Pension Insurance program and Urban residents' pension not only have no significant effect on multidimensional poverty and multidimensional inequality of the elderly, but also have no significant effect on each of dimension in multidimensional poverty and multidimensional inequality. Suggestions derived from these findings are to continue to expand the coverage of two kinds of old-age insurance, to improve the level of pensions for urban and rural residents, and to remove bundled attendance.

Research of the Relationship between Social Vulnerability and Mortality in China's Elderly

Yang Fang Gu Danan ·74·

This paper aims to construct social vulnerability index (SVI) and to examine its correlates and its relationship with

mortality in the context of China by using the 2008 and 2011 Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey. The SVI with a score range from 0 to 1 is based on 11 variables relevant to social, economic, medical, psychosocial and life conditions. The results show that the mean score of elderly's SVI is 0.39 for the sample with a range of 0–0.91. Women score is higher than men's, and the SVI increases with age. The correlation of SVI includes age, sex, urban–rural residence, areas of residence, marital status, living arrangement, lifestyle, and health condition. The results of survival analysis show that the scores of SVI can significantly predict mortality, and its prediction in health group is more obvious than that in the group with bad health condition. These results suggest that future interventions and policies focus on and try to improve older adults' overall social condition, and emphasis targeted ways to promote their healthy longevity.

Effects of Correlated Forecast Errors on Population Forecasts

Li Qiang · 86 ·

Based on the historical data from China and Sweden, this paper examines the effects of the correlation of forecast errors on population forecasts by using time series model. The correlation of forecast errors means forecast errors in the demographic rates, fertility, mortality and migration are associated with age, region and sex, and associated with themselves over time (auto-correlation) as well as the demographic rates correlated with one another. The study finds that only the predictive intervals with consideration of the correlations are able to cover the true values of the population indicators. The effects of correlations of forecast errors on total population forecasts are relatively low. However, its effects on forecasts of population by age and age structure indicator are huge. When forecasting population, we should put the correlation of forecast errors into the model in order to get accurate and scientific results.

An International Perspective of the Undercount of Young Children in Population Census

Zhang Guangyu Gu Baochang · 96 ·

To examine the problem of undercount of young children in an international perspective, this paper reviews the experiences of conducting population census by many countries over the world, particularly in terms of data quality and underreporting of young children. The practice indicates that a lower net underreporting does not necessarily lead to a better census data quality. Although no population census can be conducted flawlessly, it is not necessary to devalue the significance of census. The underreporting of young children has long been an issue of population census for many countries, including both developing and developed countries. It has to be very cautious if using external data set to examine the data quality of the census. The paper describes the undercounting in the Australian and US censuses in some detail, and presents some preliminary but important results from recent studies conducted at the US Census Bureau and Statistics Canada. One important finding is that many parents are omitted together with their children in the census, or they are unintentionally underreporting their children. Some lessons and insights on assessing the quality of census data and making corresponding adjustments for analysis are also offered from an international perspective.

How does Migrants' willingness of Long-term Stay Affect Their Consuming Behavior

Zhou Minghai Jin Zhangfeng · 110 ·

This paper studies how migrants' consuming behavior is affected by their willingness of long-term stay by using the 2014 Migrant Population Dynamic Survey from National Health and Family Planning Commission of China. Using both ordinary least square and propensity score matching methods, we find that the average monthly consumption for long-term stay migrants is 1360 Yuan (RMB), which is 13.9% more than the consumption of other migrants while keeping other factors constant. Migrants' long-term stay willingness has the strongest impact on their housing expenditure, which expands 20.7% and accounts 1.3% increase among all consumptions. Comparing to the migrants from other provinces, the longer stay migrants from same province have an even bigger housing expenditure expansion of 28.3%. We conclude that the willingness of migrants' long-term stay can be promoted by the residence permit under the current Hukou system which exerts significant impact on the consumption in the migration destination, especially for the housing expenditure by increasing probability of family migration.