

ABSTRACTS

Research on the Cohabitation of the Elderly in China

Zhang Yi • 2 •

Along with the deepening of population aging, the phenomenon of cohabitation among the elderly is becoming more and more common. However, cohabitation of the elderly is different from that of the young and the middle-aged. Among the elderly, the incidence of cohabitation in lower-income groups is higher than that in higher-income groups. For the reasons of urbanization and population migration, the elderly usually lives alone for a long duration after the “empty nest”, which necessitates a need for care. Under this circumstance, the cohabitation rate of the elder single men is higher for the groups that need care. Among the elder single women, the cohabitation rate is higher for those having agricultural hukou than for those with non-agricultural hukou. In addition, the more adult sons the elder single men have, the more likely to form a cohabitation. The more adult daughters the elder single women have, however, the lower the probability to form a cohabitation.

The Net Poverty Reduction Effect of Labor Outflow and Capital Return

Zou Wei Fan Zengzeng • 15 •

Using the data of China Family Panel Survey (CFPS), this paper analyses the net poverty reduction effects of labor outflow and capital return. It examines the effects of different migration-remittance paths in China's poverty reduction and alleviation. The results show that: (1) migration increases the per capita net income of labor-sending households by 2% to 2.5%, reduces the incidence, depth and severity of poverty by 3.8% to 6.5%, 4% to 7%, 3.9% to 6.4% respectively. The effect of poverty reduction increases over time. (2) Remittances of migrant workers increase household income by 15% to 20% with a marginal effect of 0.02% to 0.03%, and reduce the incidence, depth, and severity of poverty by more than 30%, 34%, and 36% respectively. (3) Compared with urban-to-urban migration, rural-to-urban migration has much greater effect in increasing household income. They both have a significant effect in reducing poverty incidence, but rural-to-urban migration and its remittances have much greater effects in reducing the incidence of poverty. The paper suggests that the government should provide convenient conditions for labor mobility and migrant workers to return home and start businesses.

Features and Causes of Chronic Multidimensional Poverty in Rural China: An Empirical Study**Based on the Capability “Deprivation-Regain” Framework**

Yao Shujie Zhang Xuanyue • 31 •

This paper unifies the basic concepts of poverty duration, deprived capacity and probability of poverty alleviation, and uses a capability “deprivation-regain” framework to analyze the chronic multi-dimensional poverty. Based on the China Family Panel Study data from 2010 to 2018, this paper fits Logit models to test the path of intergenerational transmission of low education in forming chronic poverty. The results show that, when poverty lasts for 2 periods, the probability to continue being poor rises sharply. Health and life quality, such as medical burden and living cost balance, can be changed in about 50% of the times in poverty. However, the lack of education persists and carries on over generation. This deficiency has a significant impact on both poverty duration and probability to escape poverty. The research findings have important policy implications on China's anti-poverty campaign in the post-2020 era when absolute poverty is eradicated under the current standard.

Eco-efficiency and Its Promotion in the Yellow River Basin: Empirical Evidence from 100 Cities

Chen Minghua and Others ·46·

This paper constructs an SBM model to measure the urban eco-efficiency of the Yellow River Basin from 2004 to 2018. The paper examines the internal growth potential and external driving factors of eco-efficiency using inefficiency decomposition and quantile regression method, and then it explores the feasible promoting path. The study finds that: (1) during the study period, the urban eco-efficiency of the Yellow River Basin slightly decreased, with some fluctuations. The level of eco-efficiency in the downstream cities is significantly higher than that in the middle and upper reaches. (2) Undesired output redundancy is the main reason that hinders the improvement of eco-efficiency, which is especially prominent in the middle and upper reaches. This means that the potential is large to improve eco-efficiency through reducing waste water and waste gas emission. (3) The effects of economic development, industrial structure, scientific and technological innovation on the eco-efficiency of each region differ significantly in their directions and magnitudes. The upstream regions should give full play to the role of environmental regulation in improving eco-efficiency. The middle regions should promote the “green upgrading” of industrial structure and increase the intensity of infrastructure construction. The downstream regions should pay more attention to the role of green financial effect in improving eco-efficiency.

The Impacts of Wage and Environmental Pollution on the Population of Residents

Chen Lin Xiao Qianbing ·59·

Based on the city-level data in China from 2003 to 2018, this paper analyzes the impact of average wage and urban environmental pollution on the population of regional residents. The study finds that an increase in the average wage of urban employees will increase the population of residents in the city, while environmental pollution will reduce the number of residents. The effect of wage on the residents has significant regional heterogeneity. It has a positive effect in eastern, central, large urban agglomerations, and provincial capital cities, yet in the areas outside the urban agglomerations or non-provincial capital cities, the effect is statistically insignificant. The reduction effect of environmental pollution is also heterogeneous. In the central region, areas outside urban agglomerations and non-provincial capital cities, environmental pollution has a significant negative effect on the population of residents. But in the east, large urban agglomerations and provincial capital cities, the effect is not significant. The results suggest that residents in developed areas have a relatively high tolerance for environmental pollution, while residents in developing areas have a higher tolerance for lower wage. This generally reflects the heterogeneous preferences of residents in different regions, and shows a state of “lock-in” of urban residents to their inherent lifestyle and housing preferences.

Research on the Heterogeneous Effects of Children's Education on the Health of

Elderly Parents in China

Lu Guangming Liu Wenhui ·72·

Based on the extended Grossman model and the social network theory, this paper constructs a framework with children's income, types of intergenerational communication (face-to-face or others) to examine the heterogeneous impacts of children's education on their parents' health with the CHARLS data. The results show that: (1) Children's education has a significantly positive effect on parents' integrated health, of which 34.3% and 11.3% could be explained by the budget constraint mechanism (measured by children's income) and non-economic linkage mechanism (measured by face-to-face communication and non-face-to-face contact) respectively. (2) The positive impact is larger for urban parents, operated indirectly through children's income. The children's educational impact is smaller for rural parents, and 37.4% of the impact is exhibited indirectly through three mediators. (3) Among different health dimensions, the impacts of children's education on parents' physical health and social adaptation are mediated by children's income. The effect

on parent's mental health is fully mediated by children's income in urban areas, and partly in rural areas. This paper suggests parents attach importance to their children's education, local governments introduce preferential policies for children's education of disadvantaged families, and strengthen the support for elderly health in rural areas.

The Influence of Government Medical Expenditure on Multidimensional Health Poverty in China

Li Xiaojia and Others •84•

The paper analyses the poverty alleviation effect of the government health expenditure by using micro data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) from 2012 to 2018. The results show that: (1) the government health expenditure has had a significant effect on poverty alleviation ever since the new healthcare reform. The effect is more significant for rural residents than for the urban ones. (2) The effect of public health expenditure is the most significant, followed by the effect of medical security expenditure (subsidy demand side) and the medical institution expenditure (subsidy supply side). The effect of public health and that of medical institution expenditures are more significant for rural residents, while the medical security expenditure has more significant effects in urban areas. (3) The effects of medical institution and public health expenditure are more significant for the residents aged below 60, while the effect of medical security expenditure is much smaller. (4) The effects of all three types of expenditures are more significant for the residents in poverty types other than income. It is vital to establish a government-led health expenditure mechanism, optimize the structure, raise the proportion of the expenditure properly, and implement targeted health poverty alleviation policies in order to strengthen the quality of poverty alleviation.

Higher Education, Personal Ability and Employment Quality

Zhang Kangsi Shi Ce •98•

Using the data of "Chinese Labour-force Dynamic Survey" in 2016 and the generalized Roy model, the paper analyses the impact of higher education and personal ability on employment quality. The results find that cognitive and non-cognitive abilities impact the decision of higher education, which improves personal comprehensive abilities and affects employment quality. Receiving higher education can increase workers' wages and job satisfaction, but will reduce job autonomy. After controlling for personal abilities, higher education increases wages by about 110.5% and job satisfaction by about 16.4% on average, and it decreases job autonomy by about 18.8%. Cognitive and non-cognitive abilities are the key factors that affect the possibility of a worker receiving higher education. The impact of cognitive ability on higher education is about three times that of non-cognitive ability. The instrumental variable method shows that higher education is robust in calculating the semi-elasticity of wages. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the training of young people's cognition and personal abilities, and promote the popularization of higher education. All these will help to improve employment quality.

The Impact of "Machine Substitution" on Work Quality: Based on the Enterprise-Employee

Matching Survey Data in Guangdong

Hou Junjun and Others •113•

This paper analyses the impact of "machine substitution" on the work quality. The results show that: (1) the implementation of "machine substitution" can improve work quality through increasing salary and improving working environment. The positive effect is more pronounced in the enterprises that implement "machine substitution" on a large scale, but the enhancement diminishes over time. (2) "Machine substitution" has a greater effect on improving the work quality of workers who are under 40 and of the low-skilled workers. The effect is more significant for females. (3) "Machine substitution" has the most significant improvement effect on the work quality of employees in easily replaceable jobs. In less replaceable positions, the promotion effect becomes weaker gradually. The paper argues that "machine substitution" is not only inevitable for enterprises to achieve transformation and upgrading, but also an effective way to help Chinese workers improve their working quality and have decent work.