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## ABSTRACTS

**Research on the Effective Connection between Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization:****Evidence from Guizhou Province***Research Group on Rural Revitalization, Wuhan University • 2 •*

Based on the research in Guizhou province, the paper explores the path promoting effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. In order to prevent large-scale poverty returning and promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, it is very important to combine the role of government as a “visible hand” and that of the market as an “invisible hand”. Major supportive policies and assistance should remain stable, continuous monitoring mechanism should be improved for groups who are liable to return to poverty. Construction of modern rural industrial system should be accelerated to lay the industry foundation for rural revitalization. Measures should be taken to develop human resources and to bring into play the driving effect of rural talents. Urbanization with a focus on county seats should be promoted to enhance the integration of urban-rural development. We must adhere to the notion of green development, and speed up the modernization of agriculture and rural areas by ensuring the harmony between human and nature. Construction of digital villages should be hastened to activate new momentum for rural revitalization.

**Research on the Effect of Poverty Alleviation through Relocation on Employment:****From the Perspective of Labor Transfer and Employment Quality***Zhang Huiping Luo Yuanyue • 13 •*

Using survey data on the poverty alleviation in Ningxia province during the 13th Five-Year Plan, this paper evaluates the impact of poverty alleviation through relocation on the non-agricultural transfer and employment quality of migrants by using difference-in-differences propensity score matching method. The results show that: (1) relocation significantly promotes the non-agricultural transfer of migrant labor force, and the allocation of family labor force has been optimized and upgraded. The effect is significant for all the detailed resettlement methods. (2) The employment quality of migrants has decreased to varying degrees after relocation. And the decline is most substantial for the migrants who have moved a long distance and lost their land. (3) The relocation has a significant negative impact on the employment quality of the male, middle educated and older migrants. On the whole, the effect of non-agricultural transfer is obvious after the relocation, but there is still much room to improve in the quality of employment. The follow-up supports after relocation should focus on the employment, in terms of both quantity and quality.

**Trends of the Return to Education among Floating Population***Yang Yiyong Wang Lingxin • 26 •*

Based on the data of Chinese Migrants Dynamic Monitoring Survey (CMDS) from 2010 to 2017, this paper uses IV method and quantile regression to analyze the trajectory of the return on education among floating population in China. It also examines the heterogeneity related with Hukou, gender, generation and income level. The results show that: (1) the average return on education increases from 4.61% in 2010 to 6.66% in 2017. (2) The return rate is higher for urban-urban migrants than that of rural-urban migrants, and this gap enlarges over time. (3) The gender difference of educational return has reversed toward a higher return rate for the male. (4) Higher income coincides with higher educational return rate, and this advantage gradually extends to the middle income group. (5) The educational return rate is higher for the new generation of floating population than that of the older generation. The advantage of new generation is greater in the high-income strata, which aggravates the inter-generational income gap within the floating population. Therefore, employment opportunities and income level of floating population should be guaranteed from the following aspects: increasing investment in education, tilting educational resources to rural areas, preventing the risk of poverty return and ensuring the opportunities for further education, and reducing discrimination and strengthening vocational skills training for floating population.

### **The Effects of Family Background on Returns to Education**

*Liu Zeyun Yuan Qingqing · 40 ·*

Based on the data from China Household Income Project 2018 (CHIP2018), this paper analyzes the impact of family background on the returns to education from the aspects of parents' education, political affiliation, occupational status, social network, and place of residence. It finds that: (1) parents' educational attainment has a significant positive impact on the returns to education, which means that the advantages of the family's educational background will be transformed into the advantages of children's income by educational investment. (2) The social network of parents and their non-agricultural employment have a significant negative impact on the returns to education, which indicates that education is more conducive to increasing the income of individuals born in families with weak social network and farmers. (3) Parents' political affiliation and occupational status have no significant impact on the returns to education, which indicates that the role of family political and occupational backgrounds in achieving inter-generational transmission through education has been weakened. In conclusion, it suggests a more balanced allocation of high-quality educational resources and a fairer competitive environment.

### **Educational Assortative Mating and Marital Satisfaction**

*Wang Jie Li Yaojun · 52 ·*

Using data from Chinese Family Panel Survey, this paper analyses the impact of educational assortative mating on marital satisfaction of husbands and wives by using diagonal reference models. The results show that: (1) the higher the level of educational homogamy, the higher the marital satisfaction. (2) Women's educational hypogamy significantly reduces their marital satisfaction. (3) The influences of educational distance differ for husband and wife. For wife, large educational difference indicates a stronger negative effect on their marital satisfaction, whereas short-range hypergamy increases their marital satisfaction. For husband, educational hypergamy with a difference by two levels or greater has a significant negative impact on their marital satisfaction. With the reversal of educational difference by gender in the population, wife's educational hypogamy will increase, which may pose challenges to the marital stability and satisfaction in the future.

### **The Difference of Divorce Risks during Migration and Its Determinants**

*Ren Yuan Hao Li · 64 ·*

Using data of Chinese Migrants Dynamic Monitoring Survey in 2017, the paper illustrates different types of migrants and their differences in divorce risks. It explores the mechanism affecting migrants' marriage dissolution. The findings show that divorce risk of urban-to-urban migrants are higher than that of rural-to-urban migrants. The risk is higher for intra-city short-distance migrants, and it decreases first and then increases as the duration of migration extends. The risk is lower for those migrated before marriage as compared with those migrated after marriage. The experiences of parents' migration have a negative effect on migrants' marital stability. Family separation increases divorce risks. The increase of economic resources lowers divorce risks. The social integration of migrants in the host society increases their social interaction with the local society, intensifies the impacts from modern ideology, and promotes the substitution of marriage market. Therefore, it increases divorce risks. To the contrary, the social connection with the kinship and townsman reinforces the traditional restrictions and reduces divorce risks.

### **Evolution of the Pattern of China's Urban Population Flows and Its Proximate Determinants**

*Zhang Weili and Others · 76 ·*

This paper studies the spatial pattern of population flow among cities in China and its evolution using the data of inter-city population flows calculated with Tencent location big data. It also explores the potential influencing factors. The main conclusions are as follows: (1) the spatial pattern of population flow network is relatively stable. It presents a rhombic distribution, supported by a cross skeleton with Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xi'an, Wuhan and Changsha. The most attractive places are concentrated in urban agglomerations, such as the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta, the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Chengdu-Chongqing, the Guanzhong, the Central Plains, and the urban agglomeration in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. To the contrary, most cities in the Yellow River basin experience population losses. (2) The population flow network consists of 18 relatively stable communities,

many of which are from the same province. (3) The formation and evolution of population flow networks is attributable to economic disparity, geographic distance, and comfort differences brought about by artificial facilities or natural environment. The population flow to improve comfort level, in addition to pursue higher income.

#### **Internet Usage and Labor Mobility across Industries: A Study on Low-skilled Laborers**

*Ning Guangjie Yang Fuping · 88 ·*

Using China Family Panel Survey (CFPS) data from 2014 to 2018, this paper studies the impact of Internet usage on the inter-industrial mobility among the low-skilled laborers in primary and secondary industries, who are likely to be affected by industrial structure transformation and upgrading. The results show that: (1) Internet usage promotes the inter-industrial mobility of low-skilled laborers, especially to tertiary industries. It suggests that Internet usage is helpful for laborers to better adapt to the needs of industrial structure transformation and rural revitalization. (2) There is a positive association between Internet usage and the mobility to tertiary industries among males and those aged below 45. The female and the older labors need further digital empowerment. (3) Internet usage affects the inter-industrial mobility to tertiary industries mainly through information acquisition and skills switching, which is greater for the laborers in secondary industries. It is necessary to improve the efficiency of Internet utilization for farmers and improve the policies supporting agricultural laborers' mobility and reducing their related costs. The paper puts forward some suggestions including expanding network coverage, improving training quality, developing platforms, and breaking the shackles of thinking, in order to enhance low-skilled laborers' inter-industrial mobility.

#### **The Impact of the Population Aging on the Optimization and Upgrading of the Service Industry:**

##### **From the Perspective of Structure and Efficiency**

*Song Xiaoying and Others · 101 ·*

Based on the provincial panel data from 2005 to 2017, this paper examines the impact of the population aging on the optimization and upgrading of service industry from the perspective of structure and efficiency. The results show that: (1) the population aging has a significant positive impact on the optimization and upgrading of the service industry, which is heterogeneous across regions. The effect on the structural optimization is weaker in the west, where the effect on the efficiency improvement becomes insignificant. (2) The impact of the population aging on the optimization and upgrading of service industry has distinct thresholds along the levels of economic development and human capital. After breaking the thresholds, the positive impact of population aging increases substantially. The higher the threshold of structural optimization, the greater the marginal efficiency of the population aging after breaking the threshold. (3) The provinces that have broken the thresholds of structural optimization are all in the eastern region, while those having not broken the thresholds are mainly in the central and western regions. The paper holds that it is important to take the opportunity to develop productive service and high-end elderly service industry and speed up the economic construction and education investment in the central and western regions, in order to achieve high-quality economic development in those regions.

#### **Research on the Influence of Community Support on the Willingness of**

##### **Mutual Assistance for the Elderly in Rural Areas**

*Xin Baoying Yangzhen · 114 ·*

Using the survey data of rural mutual support for the elderly in Shandong province, this paper examines the influence of community support on rural residents' willingness to participate in mutual support for the elderly, and analyzes the mediating role of community trust. The results show that: (1) community support significantly improves villagers' willingness to participate in mutual assistance for the aged. (2) The effect of community support on participation intention is transmitted partly through villagers' trust in village cadres, by about 42%, and partly (by about 22%) through the trust among neighbors. (3) The marginal impact of community support is greater for residents who do not know about mutual support, do not care about village affairs, or have low satisfaction with family pension and worry about future pension. This paper suggests the following solutions: (1) to strengthen community supports and cultivate community trust, and make mutual assistance publicity and increase fiscal subsidies, (2) to establish and improve the normal mechanism of community support, (3) to enhance the trust and mutual trust of villagers to the community, and (4) to lay a mass foundation for the promotion of mutual assistance for the aged in rural areas.