

## ABSTRACTS

### Research on Characteristics of China's Inter-provincial Migration: Based on the Data of China's Seventh Population Census

Wang Guixin · 2 ·

This paper investigates the characteristics of Chinese inter-provincial migration from 2010 to 2020 by using the data of China's Seventh Population Census. The research finds that, while total migration keeps increasing, inter-provincial migration has shown a weakening trend since 2015. As the intensity and scale of inter-provincial migration decrease, there is the reversal shift in the quantity and intensity of immigration and emigration in several critical provinces along the eastern coast and in the middle and western regions, resulting in narrowing inter-provincial differences and decentralizing regional distribution. Migrants are gravitating toward developed eastern coastal areas such as Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, etc., which formed three national inter-provincial migratory circles, i.e., North China, East China and Southeast China migratory circle with Beijing, Jiangsu-Zhejiang-Shanghai, and Guangdong serving as relocation centers, respectively. The preliminary migratory flow between crucial provinces on the eastern coast and those in the middle and western regions would significantly drive coordinating growth of China's regional economy.

### Statistical Definitions of Migration in China: Analysis on the Census Perspective

Zhou Hao · 17 ·

Clarifying the concepts and definitions is conducive to understanding census data on migration. With emphasis on identifying registrants and collecting complete registration information, this paper focuses on the migration time and related issues under the criteria of the household registration, the importance and unidentified migrants with the change of household registration, and the mixed attributes of the samples of the residence at five years past. The paper argues firstly that the recorded time of leaving the household registration place in the Seventh Census makes the objects become a "new" migration behavior, which is different from the previous three statistical measures, resulting in problems such as outdated information, underestimating the urban-urban migration ratio, and impossibility to estimate the new floating population in provincial or lower levels. It is better to include the inflow place after leaving the registered location and the time of the latest migration. Secondly, ignoring the migration with change of household registration place underestimates the scale and activity of migration in China. We should pay attention to both migrants with this change and floating population under the Chinese context and strengthen the investigation and research on migration from the questionnaire design of census, statistical definitions to data analysis. Finally, the sample of residence at five years past was a mixture of the floating population, returning migrants and migrants with the change of household registration place. The mixture attributions of the sample need to be paid more attention in research. This paper presents several suggestions, including enforcing the research from the perspective of outflow place, conducting in-depth analyses on birth place information, and further opening the use of census data.

### Research on the Imbalance of Effective Marriage Matching under the Reversal of

#### Gender Differences in Educational Attainment in China

Wang Lijun and Others · 31 ·

Based on the data of China's Seventh Population Census, this paper measures the reversal of the gender difference in educational attainment and the imbalance in assortative mating, by constructing an education-age assortative mating supply model. This study shows results as follows. (1) Since 1996, the gender difference of educational attainment in cities, towns and countries has reversed toward a higher educational level for the female. A new pattern that the female is more educated than the male has been formed, and this gap tends to spread. (2) The imbalance of effective assortative mating supply is serious in China. Whereas the female with high education is difficult to marry, the male with low education is hard to get married. In particular, the effective assortative mating supply ratio for the male with elementary

school and below degree, junior high school degree and the female with bachelor's degree aged at 22 to 35 are below 0.70, which means that more than 30% of the population in these groups will have difficulty in finding their ideal partners. (3) The imbalance of the effective assortative mating supply in China is difficult to eliminate in a short term, and will reduce the social marriage rate and increase the forced singleness rate, which will further lead to the decline of social equity and stability.

#### **The Measurement of Age of Involuntary Bachelors in Rural China**

*Guo Zhen and Others* • 46 •

How to measure the age of the involuntary bachelors in rural China is a fundamental issue in the research on this group. This paper uses the data from the Sixth and Seventh Census to construct male net nuptiality table and proposes a method to measure the age of the involuntary bachelors in rural China based on the percentage of marriages for single survivors. The study shows that China's marriage squeeze of male in rural areas has become more severe, and the age measurement of the involuntary bachelors in rural China should be adjusted accordingly. The likelihood of marriage for rural unmarried male is a key factor in conducting age measurement of rural involuntary bachelors. The percentage of marriages for single survivors reflects the likelihood of unmarried male to get married and decreases with age. Researchers can choose the standard level of percentage of marriages for single survivors according to research needs and determine the age corresponding to the standard level in the net nuptiality table. Unmarried male of that age and above can be considered as rural involuntary bachelors. Finally, this paper has presented the latest criteria for measuring the age of involuntary bachelors in rural China based on the data from the Seventh Census and calculated the number of the involuntary bachelors in rural China corresponding to different age measurements.

#### **The Regional Disparity and Influencing Factors of the Level of Basic Livelihood in China**

*Gao Herong Zhou Yu* • 59 •

Based on the provincial panel data from 2010 to 2019, this paper uses the Entropy Weight Method, Dagum Gini coefficient and spatial panel regression model to analyse the regional differences and influencing factors of basic livelihood development level in China. The findings are as follows. (1) The basic livelihood development level is rising with significant spatial heterogeneity. High-level and higher-level provinces cluster in the east, while low-level and lower-level provinces cluster from the west to the central region. (2) Basic livelihood development level has become more equitable, but there are still significant regional differences. The average Gini coefficient of the eastern region is highest, that of western is lowest, and that of central China is between. (3) The level of economic development, urbanization rate and employment level play a significant role in promoting the development of basic people's livelihood in these regions, and the impact degree decreases successively. Population density has a significant spatial spillover effect on basic livelihood development, while the level of local financial autonomy has a significant spatial inhibition effect. Therefore, we should consider the regional balance of the basic livelihood development, strengthen the cooperation of the basic livelihood and regional economic development, and increase the construction of basic livelihood projects in order to form a new driving force for regional economic development.

#### **Research on the Temporal-spatial Transition and Driving Mechanism of High-quality**

##### **Development in the Yellow River Basin**

*Zhang Xueliang and Others* • 72 •

Based on the ecological environment constraints, the paper explores the transition characteristics of the high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin and its driving factors from the perspective of space-time coupling. The research finds firstly that the high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin presents a spatial distribution pattern of high in the east and low in the west. The regional disparity of high-quality development shows a fluctuating downward trend, and the disparity within the basin is the main source of spatial disparity. Second, the high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin shows "path dependence" and "Matthew effect". The upstream cities show a more dynamic local spatial structure and a more volatile spatial dependence relationship. The agglomeration of low-value clubs is the mainstream form of the LISA space-time transition. At the high-scoring point, the high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin presents the characteristics of "one prosperous and one-loss all-in-one". Industrial structure, the innovation level, infrastructure and governance regulation are the key forces for the improvement of the high-quality development of the

Yellow River Basin, and financial development plays a more significant role at high quantiles. Opening up becomes new driving force, and the role of innovation level is more significant. Under the positioning of ecological priority, the high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin needs to implement an innovation-driven strategy to accelerate industrial transformation and upgrading, play a financial support role, and strengthen the role of high-level openness, high-quality public service and high-efficiency governance.

### Convergence Test of High-quality Development under the Integration of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei

*Chen Minghua and Others · 86 ·*

Based on six dimensions, namely effectiveness, coordination, innovation, sustainability, sharing and stability, this paper investigates the high-quality development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei from 2006 to 2019. It measures the level of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration by building a spatial correlation network, and explores the driving factors of the integration. Based on the weight of spatial correlation, a multi-dimensional test is carried out on whether and how the high-quality development converges. The research findings are as follows. (1) The high-quality development level of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei showed an upward trend, but there was obvious spatial disequilibrium. (2) From 2006 to 2019, the integration of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei was stable and improving, and the innovation and effectiveness of synergy need to be improved. Under the integration situation, the high-quality development has obvious convergence characteristics, among which ecological cooperation has the strongest promoting effect. (3) In 2020, the integration level of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei has declined, and the coordinated development of people's livelihood has been greatly impacted, and the high-quality development showed a divergent trend. Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should strengthen innovation and coordinated development, resolve the problem of people's livelihood sharing, and pay attention to the coordination of economic structure.

### Influence of Digital Economy on Industrial Upgrading and Employment Adjustment

*Guo Dongjie and Others · 99 ·*

Based on the internal mechanism of the impact of digital technology on industrial upgrading and employment adjustment, this paper empirically tests the relationship between digital economy, industrial upgrading and employment adjustment by using the statistical data of Chinese 30 provinces from 2011 to 2019. The study finds that digital economy can not only promote industrial upgrading, but also be conducive to the improvement of regional employment level. Within industries, the digital economy can promote the employment of high-tech manufacturing industry, but reduce the employment of low-tech manufacturing industry, and the labor force is transferred from low-tech sector to high-tech sector. Among industries, digital economy is conducive to the promotion of employment in the tertiary industry, reduces the employment in the primary and secondary industries, and transfers labor force from the primary and secondary industries to the tertiary industry. The development of digital economy can significantly improve the employment of highly educated labor force, but it is not conducive to the employment of the low educated. In the current situation, industrial upgrading and stable employment can be promoted together, but the problems of short-term unemployment exist. Public policy should focus on promoting digital industrialization and industrial digital development, improving the digital skills of labor groups and protecting the basic rights and interests of low educated groups.

### The Influence of Community Home-based Elderly Care on the Health of the Elderly Population

*Lu Xuanru Zhang Xiaoyi · 111 ·*

Based on data of CHARLS in 2015 and 2018, the paper adopts the Propensity Score Matching-Difference in Differences method to test the impact of community home-based elderly care on the physical and mental health of the elderly. The results show firstly that the community home-based elderly care can improve the physical health of the elderly. Second, the community home-based elderly care can improve the mental health of the elderly, and significantly reduce their depression scores. Thirdly, the heterogeneity test shows that the effect is more significant for the elderly who are aged 60~69, less-educated, living alone and in rural areas. Finally, compared with health services, the positive effects of life care and spiritual comfort are more obvious. The paper points out that community home-based elderly care needs precise policies of differentiated elderly groups, pay attention to the positive impact of life care and spiritual comfort services on the physical and mental health of the elderly, and strengthen the substantive effectiveness of health service projects.