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**ABSTRACTS****The Impact of Population Changes on Economic Development in OECD Countries***Wang Jinying · Li Tianran · 2 ·*

Based on the data of 17 OECD countries from 1960 to 2016, this paper examines the trajectories of population size, population quality, age structure and distribution. And it explores the impact of population changes on economic development, industrial structure and development quality by using PCSE and FGLS. The result shows that, given the population size and quality fixed, the population growth rate has negative impacts on economic growth and the quality of economic development. The migration rate contributes positively to economic growth and the quality of economic development, although it restrains the change of economic structure. An increase in working-age population has a positive impact on economic growth, economic structure adjustment, and development quality. Likewise, population aging promotes the adjustment of industrial structure. The improvement of education has a significantly positive impact on economic growth and development quality. The increase of life expectancy promotes the vigorous development of service industry. In addition, population agglomeration and migration accelerate the economic growth, enhance the quality of economic development, and promote the change of economic development mode in general. The paper points out that the impact of population on economic development results from all demographic aspects.

**The Spoon Curve of Labor Income Share during the Process of Industrialization***Guo Jiqiang and Others · 17 ·*

On the premise of complete stage division and comparable statistical caliber, this paper conducts a historical investigation on the evolution of labor income share in Britain, the United States, France, Germany and Japan from the middle or late eighteenth century to the early twenty-first century, and it explains the differences or contradictions between the commonly believed “descent hypothesis”, “stability hypothesis”, “U-shaped hypothesis” and “cubic hypothesis”. The research finds that (1) the changing track of labor income share in the process of industrialization was like the “spoon curve”. In the early stage of industrialization, the labor share first decreased, then it experienced a remarkable recovery in the middle of industrialization. After that, labor share remained relatively stable before a slight decline in the post-industrial stage. (2) Viewing the share of labor income as the “cheese” of laborers, the “cheese” lose in the early stage of industrialization could be recovered during the middle and later stages. This paper suggests that it is more important and urgent for China to grasp the time-bound opportunity window to promote labor share in the middle and late stages of industrialization.

**Labour Substitution Effect of Artificial Intelligence in the Era of Population Aging:****Evidence from Panel Data across Countries and Panel Data at Provincial Level in China***Chen Qiulin and Others · 30 ·*

Based on panel data across countries and panel data at provincial level in China, this study explores how population aging induces the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and how the application of AI affects economic growth with the two-stage least square model. It investigates whether the application of AI substitutes labor force, and if yes, how such a substitution effect works. The results show that, the shortage of labour force caused by population aging would push an economy to apply more AI in production. Population aging is conducive to the development of AI. The application of AI has positive effects on local gross production and hence partially offsets the

negative impact of population aging on economic growth. AI plays an important role in reacting to population aging. The development of AI is “induced innovation” driven by population aging, thus it’s the “compensating substitute” for labour force rather than the “crowding-out substitute”. With these mechanisms, AI is expected to contribute greatly to the economy in the era of population aging.

#### **A Study on the Social Distance of Floating Population under Double Segmentation**

*Wang Guixin Hu Jian ·43·*

Based on data of the national sample survey of floating population in 2014, this paper compares the social distances between floating population and local urban residents from the perspectives of urban-rural segmentation and regional segmentation. The findings of the study are as follows. (1) the social distance differs significantly between various groups of floating population and urban residents. This is especially severer between provincial rural migrants and urban residents. (2) The regional segmentation is significantly greater than the urban-rural segmentation regarding the social distance between migrants and urban residents. (3) The double segmentation has a superimposed effect on the social distance between the floating population and urban residents. (4) The higher socioeconomic status and social participation help the floating population to narrow down their social distance from the urban residents. In order to promote the social integration of the floating population in the urban areas, it is vital to promote reforms of the dual social system related with the household registration system, enhance the regional inclusiveness, improve public services for the floating population, and to speed up the citizenization of floating population.

#### **A Study on the Impact of Rural Migrants' Citizenship Intention on Their Consuming Behavior**

*Ning Guangjie Liu Lili ·55·*

Based on the social integration data from the Dynamic Survey of Migrants conducted by the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China, this paper analyzes the impact of citizenization intention (*Hukou* transformation willingness and long-term living willingness) on the consuming behavior for rural-to-urban migrants. The study finds that both the willingness to get local urban *hukou* and to live long term in city could improve consumption, with the latter being more influential than the former. It is meaningful for the government to boost up migrants' citizenization intention in order to stimulate consumption. In terms of consumption structure, migrants' citizenization intention helps to reduce the share of family food consumption, and to increase the expenditure in housing and social exchanges. Those who have the willingness to obtain urban *hukou* will also increase their education expenditure, and those who want to live permanently in cities tend to increase their medical consumption. Therefore, it is vital to improve the systems of housing, education and that of health care.

#### **A Study on the Mortality of Middle-aged Single Men in Light of China's Rising Sex Ratio**

*Guo Zhen and Others ·69·*

Using censuses data, this paper focuses on the mortality level and pattern of China's unmarried male adults in the context of population sex imbalance. Our research findings show that there is a significant difference in mortality between married and unmarried male adults. Compared with married males, the unmarried ones have higher death risks and larger disparities in their expected life time. The life expectancy at age 30 is 7.6-year lower for the unmarried men as compared with the married. The rural unmarried male adults constitute “the most vulnerable group” due to the socio-economic disparities between rural and urban areas and unmarried status. Among the unmarried male adults, mortality differs significantly by education level, and the educational difference is severer than that exemplified by marital status or residence type. The study concludes that while it is less feasible to reverse the sex imbalance in the short term, developing education may be more effective to mitigate the excess mortality of China's unmarried male adults.

#### **Intergenerational Transmission of Attitudes toward Gender Role in China**

*Qing Shisong ·80·*

Intergenerational transmission of attitudes toward gender role plays an important role in maintaining tradition-

al gender culture and gender differences in the labor market. Using data from the China Family Panel Studies in 2014, this paper explores the intergenerational correlation and transmission mechanism of gender role attitudes. Regression results of mother-child pairs show that parental ideology are crucial in forming the offspring's gender role attitudes, especially for younger children. The parental impacts are equally important for sons and daughters in their vertical socialization. Meanwhile, horizontal socialization also has an independent effect in shaping one's gender role attitudes. These findings remain robust for different indices/indicators of gender role attitudes. In addition, increasing education can promote egalitarian attitudes formation and block the intergenerational transmission of traditional gender role attitudes. Therefore, it is important to improve education and create a modern family and social cultural environment in order to construct equalitarianism and promote gender equality.

### **Enterprise Employees' Education and Mixed Ownership Reform**

*Chen Lin Li Hujia ·92·*

To develop mixed-ownership economy and to improve workers' education are the two important strategies for socioeconomic development in recent years. Whether these two strategies interact with each other? Will workers' education of state-owned enterprises be affected by the mixed ownership reform? If so, which industries or fields will be more affected? This paper calculates the market power of each firm, and then examines the interaction of mixed ownership reform and market power on workers' education investment. The results show that, there is a significant "Catfish Effect" in workers' education for mixed ownership enterprises. Only when the market power (monopoly) is relatively low and the market competition is relatively fierce can the mixed ownership reform release certain policy dividends and enhance the enthusiasm of workers' education. However, for the state-owned enterprises with higher market power, the reform shows some policy uncertainties which weaken their investment in workers' education. Hence, it is imperative to establish a top-level design that takes the interaction between the two policies into account.

### **The Effects of Urban-rural Integrated Medical Insurance System on Health**

*Chang Xue and Others ·103·*

Based on the 2012 and 2014 CLDS data, this paper tests the effect and mechanism of Urban-rural Integrated Medical Insurance System on the health of residents aged 15 to 64, using a dual differential regression model. The results show that the System is beneficial to the residents' health, to reduce the negative effects of poor health on work, and to improve the self-rated health status. The effects differ for urban and rural residents, and it is greater for rural residents than for urban ones. The associated mechanism for rural residents goes through reducing the incidence of not seeking medical treatment when sick, and alleviating the extent of work absence for health reasons. The positive effect for urban residents is mainly to improve the self-rated health. Although the System has a positive effect on health improvement, it is unable to reduce the prevalence of illnesses. Therefore, we should make efforts to change the behavior of medical treatment, reduce the prevalence of illnesses, and take active treatment when sick.

### **A Review on the Development of Demographic Analysis Methods over the Past Decade in China**

*Song Jian ·115·*

This paper reviews the development of demographic analysis methods over the past decade in China, and finds that the three characteristics emerged in 2008 still exist at present. Over the past decade, population problems become more complicated and diversified, demographic data become richer and more accessible, and some new changes take place in the demographic analysis methods. The research extends in dimensions of time and space, especially with the help of big data. During the past decade, some of the problems in demographic methods have been alleviated, but others remain unsolved, such as outdated data collection methods, poor data accessibility, and slow theoretical and methodological development. It is vital to integrate data resources and methods, and to promote independent, inclusive and original research in the future.