

ABSTRACTS

Promoting Common Prosperity: Key Points, Difficulties and Solutions

Huang Zuhui and Others • 2 •

Common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism. In the practice of common prosperity, it is necessary to clarify its definition, correct the misunderstanding and absorb relevant experience abroad. This paper argues that the key points of common prosperity in China has always been in the rural. We should primarily focus on the common prosperity of rural farmers, give priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas, evaluate and consolidate the outcomes of China's poverty relief, ensure the leading role of urbanization in rural vitalization, and address the problems of unbalanced and inadequate public services and the wide income gap. In the same time, it is significant to attach importance to the fairness based on the efficiency of primary distribution and the efficiency based on the fairness of the secondary distribution, improve system design of "the rich first pushing those being rich later", and deepen the restructuring of rural collective economics.

Research on Changing Trends and Influencing Factors of Global Poverty Reduction Effectiveness

Yi Chengdong and Others • 12 •

Based on the analysis of the trend of changes in the number and incidence of extreme poverty in the world, the paper constructs a dynamic model of distribution, carries out multi-dimensional measurement of the effectiveness of poverty reduction, and empirically examines the factors influencing the effect of poverty reduction. The results are as follows. (1) The number and incidence of extreme poverty are declining in most regions of the world, but Africa is still severe. (2) The proportion of deep poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty are on the rise, while the proportion of light poverty is declining, and the level of poverty is seriously solidified. (3) There are regional differences in the effectiveness of absolute poverty reduction in the world. Among them, Africa's absolute poverty reduction effectiveness index is the lowest. Asia and Europe not only have high index but also have a clear upward trend. The index of America and Oceania are declining. (4) Global poverty reduction measured by absolute poverty reduction effectiveness index or relative poverty reduction effectiveness index is improving, but there are situations where "Quality" is high and "Quantity" is low, that is, the proportion of countries with improving poverty types and net poverty types in total poor countries are relatively low, while the percentage of countries with eliminating extreme poverty is relatively high among these countries. (5) Economic development, increasing employment and enhancing trade openness are powerful measures to promote poverty eradication. Therefore, the paper argues that future poverty reduction should focus on economic development, with emphasis on eliminating deep poverty, consolidating "poverty eradication" and preventing "returning to poverty" and "equalizing quality".

Labor Attraction Effect of Income Premium in Megalopolis: Based on the Empirical Study of

Three Megalopolis in China and BosWash in the United States

Wang Jinying Jia Na • 27 •

Selecting the typical labor force in megalopolis of China and the United States as the research object, using CLDS and IPUMS micro sample data, the paper introduces different megalopolis of labor income premium degree by using two-tier stochastic frontier method. It quantitatively analyses the different space position advantage and disadvantage of the income effect on labor's ability to attract by comparing the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region in China and BosWash in the United States, and hopes to get reference for the future development of megalopolis in China. The results show as follows. (1) About 50% of the samples in three megalopolis are optimized for income deviation, which has an advantage over other regions in terms of labor attraction. BosWash has a stronger ability to attract and gather labor through high-quality development. (2) Relative to BosWash's labor income with smaller unilateral downward, smooth change trend, stable and strong income attract effect, partial distortion in the three megalopolis under labor income still is bigger, and the attractiveness of labor income is less stable. (3) The workers are more willing to choose employment in large megalopolis to avoid the disadvantage of job search in competitive markets. BosWash's experience shows that world-class megalopolis with higher international division of labor and reasonable internal spatial division of labor can avoid the agglomeration disadvantage caused by excessive competition, and higher quality and more

abundant job options are able to provide precise employment matching for the workforce. Therefore, megalopolis in China should accelerate its development in this direction.

Impact of Changes in Employment Population on Level of Financial Transfer Payment for Aging

Mu Huaizhong · 42 ·

Based on the theoretical framework of the impact of changes in employed population on the level of financial transfer payment for aging, this paper constructs a measurement model of financial transfer payment for aging level, analyzes the internal relationship between the decline of employed population proportion and the rise of financial transfer payment for aging level, and explores the appropriate level of the transformation between the contributory old-age care mode and the financial transfer payment old-age care mode. The results show that: (1) under the trend of technology substitution for labor, the change of employed population affects the pension contribution rate, and then affects the level of financial transfer payment for aging. According to the prediction of the employed population, from 2010 to 2035, the proportion of the employed population in the total population will decrease by 4.90 percentage points, the pension contribution level of the employed population will decrease by 0.73 percentage points, and the financial transfer payment for aging level will increase by 7.94 percentage points. (2) Labor participation rate affects the change of employed population and further affects the level of financial transfer payment for aging. If labor participation rate increases caused by the delay in retirement age from 60 to 65 in 2035, 1 percentage point increase in the labor participation rate will reduce the level of financial transfer payment for aging by 0.085 percentage points. (3) According to the impact of changes in the employed population on the level of financial transfer payment for aging, the financial transfer payment for aging of 2.62% of GDP in 2025 and 4.56% of GDP in 2035 would be the appropriate financial transfer payment for aging level to actively response to population aging. The research conclusion of this paper has huge application value on how to increase the financial transfer payment for aging level in the 14th Five-Year Plan and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

Forecast of China's Long-term Care Insurance Fund Demand

Chen Lu Shi Xiaoshuang · 54 ·

Under the current policies in 17 long-term care insurance pilot areas, using CHARLS data in 2015 and 2018, this paper predicts the scale and trend of changes in China's long-term care insurance funds from 2021 to 2030 with the Markov model. The study finds firstly the cohort effect significantly affects the transition probability of the older adults' health status. Compared with earlier-born cohorts, the later-born cohort has noticeable health advantages and survival advantages. Second, the number of the disabled aged 60 and above in China will be 1.60 times larger in 2030 than in 2021, among which mildly-disabled elderly people will be the largest proportion and the number of severely-disabled elderly people will increase most rapidly with a growth rate of 6.50% per year. Among the aged 65 and above, the ratio of the age group between 75-79 has the largest annual growth rate, 6.93%. It is expected that till 2030, disabled females will be 1.21 times more than disabled males, reaching 40 989 900. Finally, according to the Low Plan, the demand for long-term care insurance funds in China will be 189.11 billion yuan by 2030, approximately 2.14 times of that in 2021. The scale of fund demand under the High Plan will be 5.75 times higher than that of the Low Plan. The average growth rate of the fund scale calculated by the three plans is 8.68% from 2021 to 2030. The calculation results show that the burden of China's long-term care insurance funds will become increasingly heavier. The paper suggests that the gradual advancement of the pilot policy should be adapted to the financing channels, financing level and overall economic development. Besides, policymakers should seek to construct a disability prevention system to transfer from passive caring cost compensation to active disability prevention so as to save long-term care insurance funds and improve the quality of life.

Analysis of the Scale and Contribution of Healthy Intergenerational Transmission

Li Changan and Others · 68 ·

Using the data of CHARLS 2018 and the instrumental variable method, this paper empirically tests the intergenerational transmission of health among Chinese residents and its mechanism. The first finding is that there is a health intergenerational transmission phenomenon in Chinese resident families. The health level of parents has a significant positive impact on the health level of children. The better the health level of parents, the better the health level of children. Secondly, the scale of health intergenerational transmission is heterogeneous in terms of whether the offspring live with their parents, their education level, urban and rural areas and gender. The health behavior of parents has an impact on the health behavior of children in the family system. The scale of health intergenerational transmission has a more significant impact on the offspring with education level below primary school and above university. The scale of health intergenerational transmission of rural residents and women are higher than those of cities and men. The above three observable paths of health intergenerational transmission explain 29.24% of intergenerational correlation. Improving the level of

health cognition is conducive to curb the adverse transmission of health intergenerational. Therefore, we should build a circular transmission effect mechanism to block the solidification of health, pay attention to the intergenerational transmission of health human capital, and initiate public policy to improve the health of whole people which takes the family as the basic unit.

The Influence of Technological Innovation Mode Transformation on Labor Employment Structure:

Analysis Based on Data of Listed Manufacturing Companies

Yuan Dongmei and Others • 81 •

Based on the data of listed companies, this paper constructs a two-way fixed effect model, and explores the increase of investment in independent innovation of enterprises affecting the employment structure by changing the task range of labor. The results find that, at the stage of the low output of new products, the increase of independent innovation input promotes the employment of high-skilled labor and reduces the employment of low-skilled labor. After considering the heterogeneity of enterprises, increasing independent innovation investment by high-tech enterprises and technology-intensive enterprises enhances the promotion effect on the employment of high-skilled labor and alleviates the adverse effect on the employment of low-skilled labor, but has little to do with the negative effect on the employment of medium-skilled labor. At the same time, when state-owned enterprises increase their investment in independent innovation, they tend to increase the demand for high-skilled labor and reduce the demand for medium-skilled and low-skilled labor, whereas private enterprises' increasing their demand for high-skilled labor does not mean reducing the demand for medium-skilled and low-skilled labor significantly. Therefore, in order to achieve "steady employment" and promote labor and job matching effectively in driving manufacturing independent innovation, China should consolidate the support for higher education, especially graduate education, and strongly support the development of traditional industries and private enterprises to reduce adverse impacts on employment.

The Influence of Network Infrastructure Construction on Labor Employment:

Based on "Local-neighborhood" Perspective

Xia Haibo and Others • 96 •

On the basis of the panel data of 285 cities in China from 2003 to 2019, this paper empirically analyzes the impact of network infrastructure construction on labor employment by using the dual difference model and spatial Durbin model. The results find firstly that network infrastructure construction generally promotes the labor employment level, and this impact has a dynamic effect of decreasing fluctuation. Industry segmentation survey finds that network infrastructure construction significantly inhibits manufacturing employment and the crowding out effect lasts for three years. However, the impact on service employment shows the structural characteristics of "crowding out and compensation" dual-effect. The network infrastructure construction can have a positive impact on labor employment through promoting the service of industrial structure, alleviating labor mismatch and accelerating the accumulation of human capital. The last finding is the network infrastructure construction has a "positive externality" spatial network effect, and the neighborhood effect is greater than the local effect, mainly through improving the neighborhood labor mismatch to promote employment in surrounding cities. As the number of Internet users' increasing, "Metcalfe's Law" will strengthen the effective allocation of urban labor resources and promote the balanced development of local-neighborhood labor employment.

Research on the Socio-economic Stratification of Floating Population in China *Qi Mingzhu Wang Ya* • 110 •

Using China Migrants Dynamic Survey data in 2015 and 2018, based on the internal structural differentiation characteristics of the floating population, this paper constructs a three-dimensional socio-economic comprehensive hierarchical model, i.e. public services access, economic status and social prestige, and combines Beijing survey data in 2019 to analyse the hierarchical structure, characteristics, influencing factors and evolution trends of floating population in China. The research results are as follows. (1) In the socio-economic stratification system of floating population, the public service access has the greatest impact. The differences in occupational prestige commonly used in previous studies are small. (2) The floating population in China can be divided into four groups: capital, profession, blue-collar and disadvantaged, showing a structure with shrinking ends and a lower center of gravity. The middle and above are underdeveloped, and they need targeted guidance and promotion. (3) The stratified structure of the floating population is in an upward trend. (4) The stratification structure of the floating population from urban to urban is better, but an "olive-shaped" structure has not yet been formed. This makes "layered promotion and classified guidance" to be necessary in the "re-citizenization". (5) Education is the most fundamental reason affecting stratification difference, and raising the level of education is the foundation for the formation of a healthy and stable stratified structure in the future. This paper accordingly puts forward policy recommendations for improving the social training system and extending the period of compulsory education to promote the optimization of human capital of the floating population.