

ABSTRACTS

The Influence of Platform Economy on Employment Structure

Yang Weiguo Wu Bangzheng • 2 •

Based on the provincial panel data of China from 2014 to 2020, this paper empirically analyzes and tests the influence of platform economy's development on the multidimensional employment structure. The results show as follows. (1) The development of platform economy has a significant positive impact on the employment structure of sector, industry, industry and skill levels. (2) The impact of platform economy on employment structure has a "positive U-shaped" nonlinear relationship. Before the inflection point, the platform economy significantly reduces the share of employment in the tertiary and secondary industry, the proportion of employment in high-tech industries and of highly skilled and lowly skilled workers. After the inflection point, the proportion of employment in the tertiary industry and the secondary industry, in highly skilled industries and highly skilled and lowly skilled workers have been significantly increased. (3) Platform economy has a significant positive impact on the upgrading of industrial structure and the stock of human capital. (4) Industrial structure upgrading and human capital stock play significant intermediary roles in the mechanism of platform economy affecting employment structure. The paper suggests that we should reasonably promote the development of platform economy, actively promote the upgrading of industrial structure, further improve the allocation of labor market, realize the free flow of labor, build a diversified and inclusive human capital relationship, and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers.

Research on the Impact and Bias Effect of Artificial Intelligence Applications on Labor Wages

Wang Linhui and Others • 17 •

Expanding the task model by introducing a utility function with time allocation, this paper theoretically analyzes the impact and mechanism of artificial intelligence applications on labor wages, and uses China Family Panel Survey (CFPS) data to conduct empirical tests. The study provides two results. On the one hand, artificial intelligence applications have a negative impact on labor wages, which is mainly achieved by shortening labor hours and increasing job turnover. The application of intelligent machines frees workers from some of the heavy work tasks, cutting the working hours of workers, thereby reducing wages. Meanwhile, the application of machines will directly replace labor, the "depreciation effect" of skills makes it difficult for employees to obtain long-term stable jobs in the labor market, and the large-scale application of robots will weaken the dependence of enterprises on labor. The short-term employment relationship will also lead to frequent job turnover, which will have a negative impact on the wages of workers. On the other hand, the impact of artificial intelligence applications on the wages is skill-biased, which means the improvement of workers' skill levels can alleviate the negative impact of artificial intelligence applications on wages. The negative impact of artificial intelligence applications on wages will also be weakened as the complexity and cognitive requirements of tasks performed by workers increase. The paper holds that it is necessary to formulate income distribution adjustment policies to calm the negative impact of artificial intelligence applications, and to improve the skills level and career transformation ability of workers in order to foster a benign interaction of "skill-job" matching in the labor market.

Analysis of the Income Gap between the North and the South in China

Liu Huajun and Others • 30 •

This paper analyzes the source structure of the North-South income gap by using the population weighted variation coefficient, and uses the quadratic assignment procedure to identify the driving forces of the North-South income gap. The study finds firstly that from 2014 to 2020, the income of Chinese residents showed the main characteristics of "high in the South and low in the North, fast in the South and slow in the North", and the income gap between two regions continued to widen. Secondly, in the sense of average, the income gap between the North and the South expanded from 2 000 yuan in 2014 to 5 000 yuan in 2020. In terms of individual differences, the income gap between southern and

northern provinces is high, with the largest income gap of about 52 000 yuan. Thirdly, the regional income gap of Chinese residents mainly comes from the internal gap between the North and South regions, and the contribution of the gap between two regions to the overall gap has increased year by year. Wage income is the main source of the North-South income gap of Chinese residents. Finally, the driving forces of the North-South income gap of Chinese residents are economic development, industrial upgrading, urbanization and marketization in order from strong to weak. This paper at the end puts forward suggestions about narrowing the North-South income gap.

Public Service Supply and Regional Income Gap: Analysis Based on the Perspective of Human Capital

Gao Chunliang and Others • 44 •

The alternation of driving forces is a process in which the contribution of human capital growth exceeds that of physical capital. As a key factor in the spatial distribution of human capital, public service supply has profoundly impacts on regional income gaps in the innovation-driven stage. This paper establishes a two-sector equilibrium model and concludes that the supply of public services will lead to the uneven distribution of human capital and hence have a cumulative effect of expanding regional income gaps. Taking 281 cities from 2003 to 2020 as samples, the paper draws empirical results that the contribution of human capital to per capita GDP exceeds that of physical capital. The mediating effect of public service supply on human capital is greater than that of physical capital, and public service supply increases the contribution of innovation activities and population agglomeration to per capita GDP. There is a cumulative effect of public service supply expanding regional income gaps. The supply of public services will dominate the coordinated development of regions in the innovation-driven stage, and the regional income gap has the characteristics of a more stable transmission mechanism and a higher level of gap expansion due to the supply of public services. The paper believes that it is more conducive to the realization of common prosperity by promoting the focus of regional coordination policies to change from the expansion of physical capital investment to the improvement of public service supply.

The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on New Urbanization

Fan Shide Bai Ruoyun • 60 •

On the basis of analyzing the mechanism of the effect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on new urbanization, the paper uses the spatial Durbin model to conduct empirical test on its spatial spillover effect and heterogeneity test at the regional level based on the panel data of 31 provinces in China from 2011 to 2020. The research shows following results. (1) There is a non-linear relationship of “falling first, then rising” between FDI and local new urbanization. FDI in the eastern and central regions promote the new urbanization level, while the new urbanization in the western region suffers more from the negative impacts. (2) There is a spatial spillover effect of FDI inflows on new urbanization development, and this effect also shows a significant characteristic of “falling first, then rising”. The research by regions shows that the results in the eastern and central regions are consistent with those in the full sample, but there is no significant spillover effect in the western region. (3) Industrial structure, urban-rural income disparity, marketization level and government support all significantly affect the development level of new urbanization in FDI inflow regions, and the spillover effects of the above variables on new urbanization in neighboring areas differ significantly in different ranges.

Measuring Economic Effects of Migrants' Consumption Potential under the Background of

Domestic Economic Circulation

Wang Yafei and Others • 74 •

Fully releasing residents' consumption potential is an important pathway for accelerating the construction of the internal circulation to promote sustained economic growth. Based on multi-regional input-output table and related statistical materials including the seventh national census and micro-household survey, this paper systematically calculates the value added driven by the migrant consumption in Chinese 31 provinces in 2020 through constructing an expanded Leontief demand-driven model, and simulates the economic effect of migrants' consumption by setting three possible scenarios (i.e. benchmark scenarios, urbanization scenarios and citizenization scenarios) during 14th Five-Year Plan. The results show that migrants' consumption drove 8.3 trillion yuan (accounting for 8.2% of GDP) added value. The 60% of the added value was driven by the consumption activities of the middle-income migrants, which is the mainstay of promoting economic growth. More than 60% of the added value created by migrants' consumption is embodied in the food- and housing-related sectors. Accelerating the citizenship of the migrants is the most effective pathway to release

consumption potential during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. This research suggests that the increase of final demand and the upgrading of the consumption structure for migrants play a pivotal role in expanding the scale of production and optimizing the industrial structure.

Research on the Targeting Error of Two Disability Subsidies Policy: Empirical Analysis

Based on Shenzhen City

Zhou Lingang and Others • 88 •

Targeting error has always been a stubborn problem in the field of social policy. The two disability subsidies policy are the first special welfare system in China, and have made important contributions to improving the well-being of the disabled. Taking Shenzhen City as an example, this paper makes an empirical analysis on the targeting of the two subsidies policy. The research shows that the two subsidies policy do not take into account the rigid expenditure and the real care needs of the disabled, the simplified targeting method made targeting error is more obvious. The problem of subsidy leakage in the living subsidy policy for the disabled with difficulties is more prominent, and the phenomenon of missubsidy in the nursing policy for the severely disabled is more common. The precision and refinement of the two disability subsidies policy needs to be improved urgently. From technical, managerial and cultural integration perspectives, the complexity of the disabled phenomenon results in the targeting error. The internal mechanism of the targeting error is the goal orientation of the generalized system of preferences, the simplification of policy implementation and the transformation of the concept of the subsidy policy for the disabled. Finally, this paper puts forward suggestions about improving the two disability subsidies policy.

The Influence of Social Participation Model on Cognitive Decline of the Elderly in China

Liu Lingchen and Others • 103 •

Based on the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey in 2018, this paper empirically analyzes and verifies the impact of social participation behavior of the elderly on cognitive decline based on constructing a function to measure the cognitive vulnerability of the elderly. The study finds firstly that social participation significantly affects the cognitive decline of the elderly. Secondly, there are differences in the impact of various social participation modes on the cognitive decline of the elderly. Paid work, leisure and entertainment activities have higher mitigation effects on the cognitive decline of the elderly, and family work has a slightest mitigation effect on cognitive decline. Thirdly, life satisfaction plays a significant intermediary role in the mechanism of social participation to alleviate the cognitive decline of the elderly. Social participation affects the life satisfaction of the elderly and their cognitive function. Finally, social participation has a more obvious mitigation effect on the cognitive decline of the elderly. Leisure and entertainment activities have the most significant mitigation effect on the cognitive decline of the male elderly. In contrast, paid work has the most significant mitigation effect on the cognitive decline of the female elderly. The paper provides suggestions for elderly services based on the findings.

Research on the “Entrepreneurship Trend” of Returning to the Countryside under the Background of Rural Revitalization: Based on a Survey in Hubei Province

Research Group on Development Strategy, Wuhan University • 115 •

The “entrepreneurship trend” of returning to the countryside is a new phenomenon of labor mobility in China. The shift from the “migrant worker trend” to the “entrepreneurship trend” and the transformation of more migrant workers into entrepreneurs is of great significance to promoting rural revitalization. It is also important to accelerate the two-way flow of factors between urban and rural and promote county urbanization and the common prosperity. Based on field investigations in Zhijiang, Huangpi, and Huanggang in Hubei province, the paper finds changes of conditions in China’s urban and rural development. The opportunities for rural development are increasing, while the cost of living in cities is increasing. More and more migrant workers, college students, scientists and technicians and entrepreneurs have begun to return to the countryside to start their businesses. A new round of “entrepreneurship trend” is emerging. Entrepreneurs have diversified backgrounds, high education quality and abundant entrepreneurial resources. They use the Internet to start a business and promote the integration of the three industries. The effect of bringing capital to the countryside and accelerating rural development is remarkable. Finally, the paper puts forward relevant countermeasures and suggestions for promoting the “entrepreneurship trend” of returning to the countryside.