
ABSTRACTS

The Estimation of the Mortality Level with the Seventh China Population Census *Li Ting and Others* • 2 •

Assessing the quality of census mortality data is a prerequisite and basis for inferring mortality levels in China. To avoid the bias of a single estimation method due to the violation of its specific assumptions, this paper comprehensively uses methods of model life tables and international comparison to systematically estimate the age-specific mortality rate and corresponding death under-reporting rate with the seventh China population census. The results find that there is significant under-reporting in the seventh census. In terms of the median of various methods' results, the adjusted infant mortality rates are 6.72‰ for the male and 5.90‰ for the female, with under-reporting rates of 75.30% and 76.61%, respectively. The adjusted adult (15–59) death probabilities are 11.24% for the male and 6.54% for the female, with under-reporting rates of 23.21% and 41.75%, respectively. The adjusted old-aged (60–79) death probabilities are 51.93% for the male and 34.63% for the female, implying under-reporting rates of 26.79% and 29.27%, respectively. The adjusted old-aged (80–99) death probabilities are 99.10% for the male and 98.03% for the female, implying under-reporting rates of 4.16% and 5.13%, respectively. Thus, there are still many challenges to obtaining accurate death information through the census, and a complete death registration system should be established as soon as possible.

The Health Status of the Chinese Elderly Population and Its Trends in 2010~2020:

Evidence from the Population Census and Sampling Data

Zhang Wenjuan Fu Min • 17 •

Health status is an important indicator for the quality of life and crucial evidence in the process of policy making on the elderly, but the changes in the health of the elderly are complex and unstable. Based on the national census and sampling data since 2010, this paper analyzes the self-reported health status of the Chinese elderly from 2010 to 2020, and discusses the trends in the extension of their healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy. The results show that the health status of the elderly population has been developing well since 2010. Their performance on the physical activities of daily living had been improved steadily, and the health status of the elderly who lived in the rural areas has been improved. The life expectancy, self-reported healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy of the elderly have steadily increased, while the survival time in the state of disease or disability has been shortened as well as its proportion in the life expectancy. This phenomenon conforms to the character of absolute compression of disease or disability, which indicates China has entered the fourth stage of health transformation. Therefore, we should reconsider the existing projection on the health status of the elderly, and adjust the pessimistic expectation on the rapid growth of the elderly care burden in the future.

Population Health Transition in China: Achievements in the Co-evolution of

Health Governance and Health Strategies

Zhang Zhen • 32 •

More than 70 years of the People's Republic of China have witnessed the remarkable journey of a large population with a long history of poverty and weakness to achieve rapid improvement in health status and sustained growth in life expectancy. A large number of literature has extensively and thoroughly explored China's population health improvement

journey from a multidisciplinary perspective, revealing the positive effects of medical, income, nutritional, educational, and other health strategies. In a historical longitudinal and international cross-sectional comparisons of China's health transformation, this paper finds that these health strategies cannot fully explain China's health achievements beyond the international experiences, whether it be the overturning of life expectancy and life expectancy parity relative to the level of economic development, or the regional health convergence and narrowing of the urban-rural health gap in contrast to international trends. Accordingly, this paper proposes an analytical framework for the synergistic evolution of health governance and health strategies based on the traditional health strategy framework, from which it can be seen that China is actively responding adaptively in health governance areas in the face of changing health strategy factors, and that the diversity of innovations undertaken by diverse players under government guidance follows the internal logic of collective action for public health, thus being able to the diversity of government-led innovations by a diverse group of actors follows the logic of collective action for public health, enabling significant improvements in the health of the population with limited resources.

Intergenerational Transmission of Fertility Desires: Influence of Values and Behavior of the Parents

Qing Shisong • 48 •

Intergenerational transmission of fertility has an important effect on population dynamics. Using the China Family Panel Studies, the paper investigates the influence of parents on fertility desires in younger birth cohorts (birth cohort 1982–2005) from two dimensions of values and behavior. The research finds that parents play an important role in shaping their children's fertility desires. This intergenerational influence is mainly due to the transmission of attitudes and values, because parents' fertility preference is positively associated with children's fertility desires, while there is no significant relationship between parents' fertility behavior (the respondent's number of siblings) and their children's fertility desires. When young children enter adulthood and have childbearing experience, the mother's influence is no longer significant, but father continues to influence sons' fertility intention. These conclusions fit the characteristics of family, generational, and gender relations in China, and were confirmed by Poisson regression, ordered logit, and multinomial logit model. Compared to previous researches which only focus on the intergenerational transmission of mother-daughter, or only explore the socialization mechanism of values and behavior separately, the paper provides a new understanding of the path and mechanisms of intergenerational transmission from a more comprehensive perspective, and also sheds new light on the re-transformation of fertility values and promotion fertility intentions in young cohorts in China.

Influence of Delay in Marriage and Childbearing Age on Parents' Life Satisfaction

Zhou Xing Liu Xin • 64 •

Due to the deep-rooted Chinese traditional family culture, children's marriage and childbearing are regarded by parents as their important responsibilities. Under the current situation that the phenomenon of late marriage and late childbearing is becoming more and more common, their first marriage and childbearing are of great significance to parents and may have an important impact on parents' life satisfaction. Using the baseline survey data from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study in 2018, this paper empirically tests the impact of children's late marriage and late childbirth on parents' life satisfaction based on IV-Oprobit method. It finds that children's late marriage and late childbearing have a significant negative impact on parents' life satisfaction. Parents' life satisfaction is more significantly affected by sons' late childbearing. Meanwhile, there are urban-rural heterogeneity in the impact of children's late marriage and late childbearing on parents' life satisfaction, and the impact on rural parents' life satisfaction is more significant.

The Semi-permeable Membranes in the Labor Migration: The Heterogeneity Effect of

Hukou Registration Thresholds to the Wage of Immigrants

Qu Xiaobo Hu Zhiyao · 77 ·

Hukou registration thresholds with talent preferences constructed “semi-permeable membranes” in labor migration, which means that high-skilled labors can migrate between cities unrestrictedly, but low-skilled labors are blocked, and the efficiency of labor market is suppressed by the Hukou registration thresholds. This paper matches the data of China Migrants Dynamic Survey with city Hukou registration thresholds index, and finds that the higher city Hukou registration threshold, the higher wages of local immigrants. To eliminate the threats of endogenous, the paper uses local precipitation in 1984 as an instrumental variable of city Hukou registration threshold, and finds that these results are robust. The heterogeneity analysis shows that the impact of Hukou registration threshold on immigrant wage is only significant in groups with low human capital. The analysis of the mechanism finds that Hukou registration threshold has enhanced the willingness to leave of immigrants with low human capital, which led to labor supply decrease in cities, hence wage premium is generated. The Hukou registration threshold keeps the wage premium within cities, which on the one hand reduces the operational efficiency of the labor market, on the other hand is not conducive to the achievements of shared development and common prosperity.

Income Polarization and Its Decomposition in the Labor Market of Urban China

Tian Liu and Others · 92 ·

Under the background of the labor market transformation and technological progress, it is important to accurately measure the income polarization of the labor market in urban China. Using relative distribution method and urban household survey data (CHIP) from 1988 to 2018, the paper analyzes the income distribution in the labor market of urban areas, and focuses on the relative situation of middle-income labor. By distinguishing between “economic growth effect” and “pure shape effect of income distribution” related to income distribution, the paper finds that the growth effect has a huge impact in most periods, which covers up the shape effect, and the income polarization is continuously accumulated. However, the income polarization type of urban labor market has changed before and after 2002. We can observe the “bi-polarization” in 1995 and 2002, while in 2013 and 2018, the share of some middle-income labor is also increasing. The results of grouped data show that the decline of urban middle-income labor has been curbed, which may be related to the weakening of income polarization in the eastern region. The paper suggests that we should strengthen the protection system of the labor market, improve the employment quality, and actively deal with the risk of further polarization of the urban labor market.

The Effect of Rural Minimum Living Standard Guarantee on Household

Consumption for Poor Families

Chen Dian and Others · 108 ·

As a comprehensive safeguard measure, whether the rural minimum living standard guarantee can effectively improve the economic welfare of poor families is of great importance. Based on China Household Finance Survey data from 2015 to 2019, this paper investigates the impact of rural minimum living standard guarantee on household consumption by using fixed effects model, propensity score matching and difference-in-differences methods. The research finds that the rural minimum living standard guarantee has significantly increased the expenditure of poor families on household equipment services, education and entertainment, and healthcare. Meanwhile, it has a greater positive impact on multi-dimensional poor families. The heterogeneity analysis results show that the promotion effect of rural minimum living standard guarantee on the healthcare expenditure of elderly families and sick families is more obvious. The effect of increasing the education and entertainment expenditure on families with minor children and families with low educational level is more significant. In the future policy optimization, it is necessary to strengthen the effective connection between rural minimum living standard guarantee and medical insurance, and consider exploring the combination of rural minimum living standard guarantee and conditional cash transfer payment.