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**ABSTRACTS****The Role of Elite College Education in Alleviating the Substitution Pressure of Artificial Intelligence Employment***Yue Changjun and Others · 2 ·*

With rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), many jobs in the labor market are at risk of being substituted. Using data from the National Employment Survey of College Graduates in 2017, this paper analyzes the impact of graduating from elite colleges in alleviating the risk of AI employment substitution. The results show that, compared with those from non-elite colleges, graduates from elite colleges enter industries with lower substitution risks, suggesting a protective effect of graduating from elite colleges. These conclusions remain valid after controlling for the sample selection bias and eliminating endogeneity. It also points out that the mechanism is mainly by upgrading their professional skills and developing favorable personalities, which help to reduce the risk of being substituted by AI. In addition, it evaluates the heterogeneity of the mitigation effect among different professional backgrounds and occupational groups. The effect is most salient for students of Humanities and Social Sciences, Engineering and those engaged in non-routine cognitive occupations.

**The Impact of Expanding Life Expectancy on Savings Rate: Evidence from Urban Households***Zhang Yuan Wang Jufei · 16 ·*

Based on the life cycle theory, longer life expectancy usually results in higher savings rate for urban households, because they should save more to smooth the sharply decreased income for the extended life span after retirement. However, this does not apply to rural households in China because peasants do not retire and their income will not experience sharp decrease. Based on the panel data of urban households from 2005 to 2012, this paper finds that (1) the average household savings rate increases by 3.7 percent for a one-year increase in life expectancy, and (2) if expected life expectancy upon retirement is longer than the remaining working time, urban household savings rate is higher. Based on macro- and micro-data, this paper examines the effects of longer life expectancy on household savings rate, which helps to understand the trend of savings rate and its determinants, and to provide empirical foundation for pension policy reforms.

**Employment Quality, Life Control and Migrant Workers' Sense of Gain***Nie Wei · 27 ·*

Based on the combination of subjective and objective indicators, this paper analyzes the effect of migrant workers' employment quality on the sense of gain using the survey data from 8 cities. The sense of life control is treated as the mediating variable in the analysis. The results are as follows (1) The employment quality of migrant workers has a significant direct effect on the sense of gain. The higher the employment quality of migrant workers, as indicated by wage, occupational identity, skill training and subjective occupational status, the higher the sense of gain. The influence of work rights and interest is not significant, and long working time is harmful to the sense of gain. (2) The employment quality also affects the sense of gain indirectly through the sense of life control. Specifically, the sense of life control is the mediating variable between employment quality and sense of gain. Therefore, it is important to design inclusive policies in employment, improve the employment quality of migrant workers, and thus to improve the level of migrant workers' sense of gain.

**Educational, Occupational Mobility and Intergenerational Socioeconomic Status Transmission***Xie Yuxiang Xie E · 40 ·*

Based on the 2015 CGSS data, this paper integrates the educational and occupational mobility with the subjective

socioeconomic status transmission between father and child into a single research framework. It investigates the influence of educational mobility and occupational mobility on inter-generational social class transmission using ordered logit models. The empirical results show that the social class has a strong inheritance, and the intergenerational class correlation is stronger than that of education or occupation. The middle and low social classes assume an upward inter-generational trend, while the middle and upper class have a pressure of downward trend. The distribution of the father and the son in the middle class is relatively concentrated. It can be seen that both educational and occupational mobility have a statistically significant positive relationship with the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status. However, their effects on the improvement of class change over time. Recently, the effect of education and occupation on the improvement of class weakens, and the phenomenon of class solidifying emerges. Intergenerational occupational mobility is more significant than educational mobility in improving inter-generational class transmission in the eastern and urban regions, while the effect of educational mobility is stronger than that of occupational mobility in western and rural regions.

### Confidence Interval Estimates of China's Sex Ratio at Birth

*Jiang Quanbao and Others ·53·*

Two problems are noteworthy in the research of China's sex ratio at birth. One is that the use of point estimate rather than a confidence interval of sex ratio at birth may lead to wrong conclusions. Another is that different estimation methods may lead to different results and conclusions. This paper reviews six methods of computing confidence interval, compares their applicability, and evaluates their performances in estimating the confidence interval of sex ratio at birth in urban China. The study shows that, given a relatively small sample, the results from each method differ, and the skewed distribution of SRB usually results in a great deviation for the estimation using Delta method from the true value. Different methods can suggest opposite conclusions. China's urban SRB has been abnormally high. Yet, estimators using small sample sizes usually arrive at wide confidence intervals, which made it impossible to draw a conclusion whether the SRB is abnormal or not.

### Health Status Transferring of the Elderly and Related Labor Demand for Caring

*Zhu Yali Zhang Zengxin ·63·*

Based on data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), this paper calculates the health transferring probability and time demand for elderly caring. It predicts the size of elderly population aged 65 and over by age and sex first, and then estimate the labor demand for elderly caring in China by using the probability transferring model (Markov) and propensity score matching method. Results are as follows (1) Given the caring demand fixed, the labor demand for elder care is predicted to increase from 18.058 million, 11.242 million and 19.275 million in 2015 to 53.255 million, 30.722 million and 51.895 million in 2050 respectively under the schemes of 8-hour working schedule, the national regulation regarding the ratio of care-givers to care-receivers, and the local regulation. (2) With the accelerating aging process and rapid increase of the younger elderly population, labor demand by the healthy elderly will increase fast until around 2042, by 1.5 times. Subsequently, the labor demand for elder caring by the impaired and the dysfunctional accelerates, by 1.7 times and 2 times of those in 2015 respectively in 2050. (3) The elderly without care supply will increase gradually over time, nearly doubling by 2050 as compared with 2015. It suggests that we should expand the effective supply of elderly care by improving population health, building a modern care service system, improving relevant policies, integrating care resources and innovating supply modes.

### Time Allocation of the Rural Labor from a Perspective of Farming Season:

#### Farming and Off-farm Employment

*Chen Yishan ·75·*

Part-time farming, which means "doing farm work in busy season, non-farm work in slack season", has been prevailing in rural China. From the perspective of farming season, this paper analyses labor time allocation in rural areas along with labor transfer, and explores the relationship between agricultural production and off-farm employment. On the one hand, the increase of off-farm wage has resulted in declines of farming time in both busy season and slack season. In

order to increase income, some rural laborers invest in more value-added agricultural products by extending their length of work in busy season. On the other hand, off-farm employment shows instability due to the farming season. To the younger generations, the effect of seasonal factor has weakened, which would help to stabilize off-farm employment. It is suggested that, to improve integrated development of the industries in rural areas, seasonal factor should be taken into account in policy making because seasonal factor affects labor time allocation.

### **The Effects of Fellow Migrants for the Minorities from the Border Rural Areas:**

#### **Evidence Based on Income and Occupation**

*Chen Ying ·87·*

This paper uses the survey data of floating minorities from border areas to analyze the effect of fellow migrants on their urban employment. It finds that, through the channel of information advantage, living cost allocation and human capital compensation, fellow migrants contribute to improve the income but is harmful to social status or occupation acquisition. The effect of fellow migrants on income assumes an “inverted U-shaped” curve, while the effect on occupational status is a “U-shaped” curve. However, the income effect attenuates rapidly, and the depressive occupational effect extends to low occupations in cities as fellow migrants go in. They restrict the integration of minority migrants in the destination urban areas. It is necessary to break down the institutional barriers and strengthen social integration, so as to eliminate the negative effect of dissociative assimilation of the same township.

### **Research on Regional Differences in the Expenses of Hospice Treatment and**

#### **Daily Care of Chinese Elderly**

*Chen Huashuai and Others ·99·*

Based on the 2008–2014 deceased database of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), the paper combines the in-home survey of the deceased elderly with the city-level socioeconomic information, and examines the influences of regional factors on the cost of hospice treatment and daily care for the elderly in China. The results show that the average cost of hospice treatment and daily care, as well as the burden to families and the whole society, in the east regions is significantly higher than that in the middle regions, while the middle doesn't differ much from the west. In addition, there is a “U-shaped” trend in the association between hospice expenses and GDP per capita. The main reason is that economic development makes more elderly people survive unhealthily, which decreases the average health level of elderly population in the developed regions and makes the hospice treatment expenses increase rapidly. It's one of the major challenges in achieving the goal of “Health China”.

### **Institutional Intelligent Care Service and the Satisfaction of the Elderly:**

#### **Empirical Evidence from Baotou City**

*Zhang Yuan Lian Nannan ·112·*

This paper integrates technology acceptance model and customer satisfaction model to build an analytical framework including perceived usefulness, perceived usability, perceived quality and perceived value. Using survey data from Baotou city, it estimates the satisfaction of intelligent care service in the institutions and analyzes its influencing factors. The results show that the lack of spiritual consolation of intelligent care service leads to relatively low satisfaction. Perceived value has a positive effect on satisfaction, which decreases in response to the elder's low price expectation and affordability. Perceived quality has a positive effect on satisfaction, which is restricted by the lack of organization resources and technology talent. Perceived usefulness and perceived usability have no direct effect on satisfaction, but they can affect satisfaction indirectly through perceived quality and perceived value. Monthly average income has a significant impact on perceived value and satisfaction, health status has a significant impact on perceived quality and satisfaction, and educational attainment has a significant impact on perceived usability. This paper suggests that it is vital to improve the cost performance of the intelligent products and the elder's affordability, develop the related standards and technology, increase the product functions including spiritual consolation and health management, simplify the product instructions, and meet differentiated needs of the elderly.



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