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ABSTRACTS**The 30 Emerging Market Countries: Measurement and Assessment of their Overall Developments***Hu Biliang Liu Qingjie · 2 ·*

Based on a two-layer assessment model with two indicators, this paper measures, calculates and evaluates the overall developments of the 30 selected emerging market countries from 2013 to 2017 by using panel normalization method. This research shows firstly that China is the highest among the 30 emerging market countries in terms of comprehensive development, the rankings of Chile, Malaysia, Russia are quite high just next to China, while some countries such as Pakistan, Egypt, Iran get the relative low rankings. Secondly, Asian emerging market countries, particularly China, contribute the most to global emerging market economic development, and Latin American emerging market countries have been fading off since the 1990s. Thirdly, countries with high economic developments such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, India, Kazakhstan etc., are not necessarily those with high overall developments, while on the other way around, countries like Peru, Columbia have quite high comprehensive developments although their levels of economic development are pretty low. In addition, some challenging problems of these group of countries are now facing in relating to their economic development model, environmental protection, agricultural development. Policy suggestions based on the calculation and analysis of the research are proposed such as to opening further into the global development system to gaining more development opportunities, to pushing forward energy transition to better protecting environment, and to ensuring food security by using agricultural resources more efficiently.

A New Trend of China's South-North Wage Gap and a Marketization Explanation*Wan Haiyuan and Others · 18 ·*

In recent years, China's regional economy reflects a new trend of increasing south-north gap. The paper examines the long-term evolution of south-north wage gap from 1995 to 2018, analyzes the micro-foundation of this wage inequality expansion, and decomposes the structure changes and its drivers in the perspective of marketization. The results show that the south-north wage gap has expanded rapidly after 2013. There is almost no wage gap between the south and the north at the high-income side, while the gap at the low-income side is obvious. Marketization is one of the most important factors for the change of wage gap. The level of marketization in the south is high and improves faster, as it can explain about 40% increase of south-north wage gap. After using the instrumental variable method to alleviate endogenous problem, the influence of marketization on the south-north wage gap is still significant. Meanwhile, different dimensions of the marketization have significant impacts on individual wages, indicating that the south-north marketization gap is in all-round. In recent years, marketization differentiation is the main reason to expand south-north wage gap. In future, we should release restrictions on factor circulation and improve the marketization level of the north in order to mitigate the trend of south-north wage gap expansion.

Research on the Impact of China's Population Aging on Transformation and**Upgrading of the Manufacturing Industry***Zhang Guiwen and Others · 33 ·*

Based on theoretical analysis of the influence mechanism of population aging on the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry, the paper uses structural equation model to conduct empirical tests and obtains following results. (1) Aging forces enterprises to replace labor with capital and technology by reducing the supply of labor. (2) The "preventive motivation" caused by the extension of life expectancy and the "bequeath motivation" of the elderly can promote capital accumulation. (3) Increase in life expectancy, reduction of children, accumulation of knowledge and ex-

perience of the elderly labor force, and increasing wage bargaining power will strengthen human capital investment. (4) The effect of factor endowments and human capital investment are conducive to technological innovation. In the long-term dynamics, the reduction in labor supply, capital accumulation, human capital investment and technological innovation will promote the transformation and upgrading of manufacturing industry. Although the decline in the income level of the elderly and the lack of consumption motivation caused by “preventive” and “legacy” savings will reduce consumer demand and have a negative impact on the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry, population aging as a whole is promotive.

The Effects of Digitalization on Labor Cost of Enterprises

Chen Menggen Zhou Yuanren · 45 ·

With the rapid development of digital economy, the process of enterprise digitization is accelerating. Digitalization may change the traditional production relations and affect the capital-labor ratio of enterprises. From the dual perspectives of “growth” and “distribution”, this paper constructs a comprehensive evaluation index system of enterprise digitalization level from 2013 to 2019, and investigates the impact of digitalization on enterprise labor cost and its share. The results show that the digitalization process reduces the total scale and share of labor cost, but significantly increases the average level of labor cost; for labor-intensive enterprises, private enterprises and enterprises in urban areas, the influence of digitization level on labor cost and its share are relatively greater. There are some differences in the influence of enterprise factor digitization and operation digitization index. Mechanism analysis shows that productivity effect and complementary mechanism, technology substitution and skill bias are the internal mechanisms of digitalization affecting labor cost, in which technology substitution mechanism plays a leading role.

The Impact of Internet Use on the Risk of Divorce

Chen Weimin and Others · 61 ·

Based on the 2017 China Comprehensive Social Survey data, this paper studies the impact of Internet use on personal divorce risk, and conducts an empirical analysis of its mechanism of action and group differences. The findings are as follows. (1) Internet use significantly increases the risk of divorce. (2) There are two mechanisms for the influence of Internet use on the risk of divorce. One is to expand social interaction and increase the breadth and depth of social networking. The other is to promote changes in concepts. After using the Internet, individuals become more aware of independence and equality, pursue marriage quality, and pay attention to modern marriage concept of self-perception. (3) The influence of Internet use on the risk of divorce has significant group differences. Internet use by groups with lower age and longer working hours has a greater impact on the risk of divorce. To a certain extent, the paper provides a new explanation for China’s continuously rising divorce rate in the information age, and finds empirical evidence for the formulation of public policies on marriage.

The Spatial Difference and Dynamic Evolution of Green Innovation in China’s Cities

Wang Jing Du Guangjie · 74 ·

Based on the green patent data of 336 China’s cities from 2000 to 2018, this paper uses Dagum Gini coefficient, distribution dynamic method, and spatial Markov chain analysis to empirically investigate the spatial differences and dynamic evolution of green innovation in China’s cities. The results show firstly that the spatial distribution of green innovation in China’s cities presents a serious non-equilibrium situation; Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen have substantially higher levels of green innovation than other cities. Secondly, during the sample period, the contribution of inter-regional differences to the overall spatial difference gradually increases and the contribution of transvariation gradually decreases. The widening of inter-regional differences is mainly manifested in the widening of differences between high-level cities, while the relative differences between medium-level and low-level cities are narrowing. Finally, spatial effects play a significant role in the development of green innovation in China’s cities, and a high level of spatial lag type can significantly increase the probability of transferring urban green innovation to a higher level. The development of green innovation in China’s cities has a spatial convergence trend in the future. Strengthening inter-regional coordination and promoting inter-regional collaboration momentum have become important to breaking the current serious spatial imbalance of green innovation among China’s cities.

Industrial Structure, Technological Innovation and Green Total Factor Productivity:

Research in the Perspective of Heterogeneity

Lu Jin Li Tingting·86·

Based on the accounting of green total factor productivity (GTFP) of China's provinces from 2000 to 2018, this paper analyzes the heterogeneous characteristics of the impact of industrial structure upgrading and technological innovation on GTFP, and introduces demographic factors to explain it. The results show firstly that China's industrial structure upgrading and technological innovation have a positive influence on GTFP, but this influence has significant differences among provinces. Secondly, according to the different characteristics of the influence, provinces can be objectively classified into 3 types, i.e. leading type, catch-up type and backward type. The leading type have the highest GTFP, and their industrial structure upgrading and technological innovation also play the largest role in promoting GTFP. The others are depressive. The improvement of human capital and urbanization level of the leading type can effectively promote industrial structure upgrading and technological innovation to enhance GTFP, while the increase of the labor force and the level of urbanization of the backward type will hinder it. In addition, nearly half of the provinces transformed from catch-up type and backward type to leading type. The promotion of human capital and urbanization are the key factors of the transformation.

The Research on Heterogeneity of Labor Mobility's Effect on Urban and Rural Poverty in China

Fan Shide JinTongyao·98·

Based on provincial panel data of China from 1999 to 2019, the paper analyzes the temporal and spatial dynamics characteristics of labor mobility and poverty, and uses the Spatial Durbin Model to analyze the impact of labor mobility on urban and rural poverty and its spatial spillover effect. On this basis, it analyzes the heterogeneity between urban and rural areas in terms of time and space. The research results are as follows. (1) Labor mobility significantly reduces urban poverty, and leads to the deepening of rural poverty at the same time. The impact of labor mobility on poverty has spatial spillover. (2) A phased research finds that labor mobility has an effect on alleviating urban and rural poverty in the local region before 2010, but it has aggravated effect after 2010. (3) Except for labor mobility, regional urbanization rate, infrastructure level, employment rate and human capital level have different levels of impact on urban and rural poverty in China at different stages. Among them, financial investment in education, social security and employment have positive effects on poverty reduction in urban and rural areas within a region and surrounding areas.

The Impact of Community Health Service Level on the Health Status of the Elderly

Wu Bingyi and Others·114·

Given that home care is the main mode of the elderly care in China, the medical conditions, medical level and community environment of community health services play the basic role to guarantee the health of the elderly. Based on the data of the China Household Tracking Survey (CFPS 2018), the paper discusses the impact of community health service level and community environment on the health status of the elderly under individual differences by using the hierarchical linear regression model. The results show that the level of community health service has an important effect on the health status self-assessment of the elderly, and the difference of community environment could explain 15.92% of the self-assessment health difference of the elderly. Community environmental factors have a significant regulatory effect on the association of community health services, which promote the health status of the elderly. In urban communities, because of the high expectations of the elderly and the existence of alternative medical resources, the community environment plays a negative role in regulating medical conditions and medical level on their self-assessment health, and plays a positive role in regulating the health level of the elderly under harmonious neighborhood relations. Based on the above results, in the institutional arrangement to deal with the medical needs of the elderly with rapid aging population, the government should pay attention to the function of health promotion in the practice of primary health services, create better atmosphere of community interaction, and integrate community health services and community cultural environment into modern community construction and development planning.

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