



LNU

辽宁大学经济学部
Faculty of Economics, Liaoning University

讨论新系列
Working Paper Series

No. C2022006

2022-11-21

!

60

18.7%

2020

5.44

" "

2017

2022

2019

2018

2020

Ji nkook Lee Youngae Lee 2009

2019

2014

2022

2019

2019

Li ndert 2006

Di khanov 2008

GDP

2005 38

60%-300%

15

2014 8

1

1

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1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2} \times \dots \times 1\% = \dots + \\
 & \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} = \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} / \dots 1 \\
 & \dots \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} \dots \bar{B}_{i-1} \dots i-1 \\
 & \dots \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} \dots i / (\dots) \dots 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{city} &= 12 \frac{\bar{B}_{i-1}}{1} \dots i / (\dots) / 2 (\dots)\% \quad 15 \quad 3 \\
 G & \dots 10 \quad 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{city} &= 12 \frac{\bar{B}_{j-1}}{1} \dots j / (\dots) / 2 (\dots)\% \quad 15, j \quad 4 \\
 G_j &= j \dots \bar{B}_{j-1} \dots j \\
 & \quad 3
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \times \dots \times \dots \\
 & G_{city} \dots n \dots m \dots n \dots Y
 \end{aligned}$$

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4

3.



= /

$$I_{city} = \sum_i^{12} 8\% w_i (1+r)^i / M_t \tag{6}$$

M_t t

r

4.

— —

city j

$E_{city,j}$ j

7
 $L_{city,j}$

$$U_{city,j} = \frac{\sum_i^{12} B_j^d (\frac{c}{j} \frac{d}{j}) (1+r)^i / M_t}{L_{city,j}} \tag{8}$$

$$U_{cou,j} = \frac{\sum_i^{12} B_j^d (\frac{c}{j} \frac{d}{j}) (1+r)^i / M_t}{L_{cou,j}} \tag{9}$$

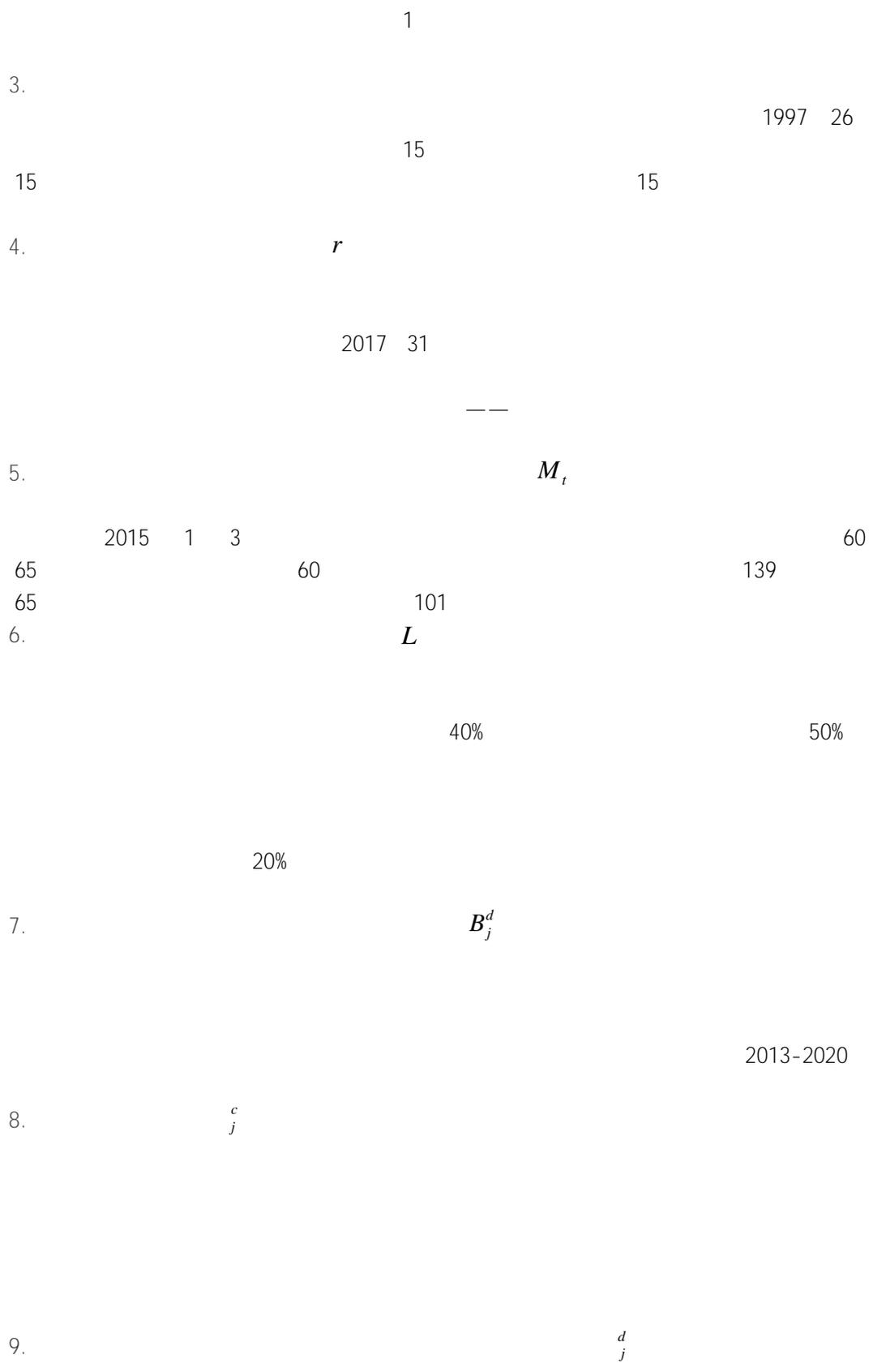
B_j^d $U_{city,j}$ $U_{cou,j}$ j $\frac{c}{j}$ $\frac{d}{j}$

7

2013-2020

1. $\bar{w}_{j,1}$

2. θ_i



" " 2013 -2020

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 GDP
 2018 1
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				139	101	[139]([101](
2020	12647.67	1346 -	2251.62	2384.98	1.67 -	1.77 -	
2020	5692.08	1346 1027	1001.21	1056.67	0.74 0.97	0.79 1.03	
2020	6444.67	1346 1072	1120.88	1178.89	0.83 1.05	0.88 1.10	
2019	11915.25	1308 -	2097.79	2214.61	1.60 -	2089 -	
2019	26.84	re75	JE 2015 0.7104	267.26	33136	15.6	re 15.6

2015	4039.17	971	790	694.22	727.46	0.71	0.88	0.75	0.92
2014	7623.08	888	-	1315.21	1379.83	1.48	-	1.55	-
2014	3233.67	888	923	548.98	573.03	0.62	0.59	0.65	0.62
2014	3675.75	888	706	628.02	656.86	0.71	0.89	0.74	0.93
2013	6682.58	805	-	1142.54	1195.28	1.42	-	1.48	-
2013	3163.17	805	700	534.14	556.59	0.66	0.76	0.69	0.80
2013	3203.33	805	630	550.77	577.21	0.68	0.87	0.72	0.92

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1 2013 2018
100 200 2018

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				139	101	139](101](
2020	1100	500	200	2183.68	2591.41	1.62	-	1.93	-
2020	108	200	30	464.07	598.03	0.34	0.45	0.44	0.58
2020	108	300	30	618.88	811.09	0.46	0.58	0.60	0.76
2019	1010	500	200	2093.68	2501.41	1.60	-	1.91	-
2019	103	200	30	459.07	593.03	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.58
2019	108	200	30	464.07	598.03	0.35	0.44	0.46	0.57
2018	930	500	200	2013.68	2421.41	1.66	-	1.99	-
2018	98	200	30	454.07	588.03	0.37	0.47	0.48	0.60
2018	103	200	30	459.07	593.03	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.63
2017	850	500	200	1933.68	2341.41	1.71	-	2.08	-
2017	80	100	30	281.26	356.98	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.39
2017	85	100	30	286.26	361.98	0.25	0.31	0.32	0.39
2016	750	500	200	1833.68	2241.41	1.74	-	2.13	-
2016	78	100	30	279.26	354.98	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.41
2016	85	100	30	286.26	361.98	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.41
2015	645	500	200	1728.68	2136.41	1.78	-	2.20	-
2015	78	100	30	279.26	354.98	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.44

2015	85	100	30	286.26	361.98	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.46
2014	540	500	200	1623.68	2031.41	1.83	-	2.29	-
2014	78	100	30	279.26	354.98	0.31	0.30	0.40	0.38
2014	85	100	30	286.26	361.98	0.32	0.41	0.41	0.51
2013	470	500	200	1553.68	1961.41	1.93	-	2.44	-
2013	75	100	30	276.26	351.98	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.50
2013	65	100	30	266.26	341.98	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.54



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2018

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				139	101	[139]([101](
2020	634	-	500 200	2183.68	2591.41	3.44 -	4.09 -
2020	634	602	200 30	464.07	598.03	0.73 0.77	0.94 0.99
2020	634	355	300 30	618.88	811.09	0.98 1.74	1.28 2.28
2019	600	-	500 200	2093.68	2501.41	3.49 -	4.17 -
2019	600	575					

		60	+0.09 -	+0.15 -	+0.33 -	+0.66 -
		65	+0.13 -	+0.20 -	+0.45 -	+0.92 -

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Take Shanghai, Henan and Gansu provinces, for example

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Abstract: Starting from the goal of suppressing the risk of relative poverty in the elderly by the basic pension payment level, and by constructing the basic pension to suppress the relative poverty contribution coefficient model to measure the ability to suppress the relative poverty of the elderly, the quantitative analysis of typical provinces and cities in the eastern, central and western regions is found to be: (1) The relative poverty coefficient of the basic pension insurance of urban enterprise employees and urban residents slowly rises year by year, and there is no obvious one-way development trend in the coefficient value of rural residents during the calculation period. (2) The ability of urban enterprise employees and rural residents to suppress relative poverty is relatively similar, and the ability of urban residents to suppress relative poverty is the weakest. (3) The ability of basic endowment insurance to suppress the relative poverty of the elderly is obviously insufficient in the rest of the provinces in Shanghai, and the differences between regions are large. (4) Raising the minimum payment level and subsidies and delaying retirement have obvious effects on improving the contribution coefficient of suppressing relative poverty. On this basis, relevant countermeasures are proposed.

Key words: Basic Pensions; Relative Poverty in old age;Contribution Factors;Group Comparisons