Preventing the Return of Poverty in China

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In the new stage of consolidating the results of poverty alleviation and effectively linking rural revitalization, preventing poverty from returning is of great practical significance. This article is based on the rapid development of population aging in China, and explores the effect of the new rural insurance for the elderly in rural areas in preventing poverty from returning to poverty. Based on the 2018 China Health and Pension Tracking Survey (CHARLS), the study draws on the poverty vulnerability method to obtain the empowerment line to identify the "empowered" population, and then uses the breakpoint regression method to identify the obstacles of the pension provided by the new rural insurance. The causal effect of breaking back into poverty. The results show that, overall, the effect of pensions on preventing poverty from returning to poverty is not significant, and this result is still valid after a series of robustness tests. One of the important reasons for the insignificant effect of pensions in blocking the return to poverty is that the level of pensions provided by the new rural insurance is relatively low. Further analysis shows that pensions have a significant effect of preventing the return to poverty on highly vulnerable nonpoor groups and groups with many children. In the countryside, more children can be more blessed, and raising children can prevent old age. The research results provide a new perspective for researchers, the government and relevant departments to scientifically and dynamically identify people who are prone to return to poverty. At the same time, it also broadens the research scope of the new agricultural insurance policy.

Key words: Population Aging, Pension, Empowerment Line, Bocking Return to Poverty, Regression Discontinuity