

Research on the Influencing Factors of Living Pattern after Retirement

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Abstract

The purpose of this project is to explore the influence of traditional concept and income on the choice of retired migrant workers about living out their lives in retirement in urban or rural areas, and their choice of care provider. The empirical results show that the pension income determines the pension mode of the current retired migrant workers.

1 Motivation

This project will focus on the retirement mode of retired migrant workers, that is, where they live out their lives in retirement and by who care for the problem. Regression analysis is used to explain whether the traditional concept still has significant influence on the pension mode of retired migrant workers when considering the pension income. From the perspective of pension income, we strive to put forward policy suggestions to improve the pension mode of retired migrant workers in the future.

2 Literature Review

There exist some research about the retired people's living pattern. In *How Do Immigrants Fare in Retirement*, Sevak Purvi and Lucie Schmidt (2007) found immigrant had lower expectation about social benefits than local citizens. Edmonds (2005) stated that the old-age pension might influence the retirement location. Wen wen (2015) pointed that there is an alternative relationship between retirees' savings and whether they rely on old-age insurance. Fang Li (2019) found older people in rural areas tend to depend on their children for old age.

3 Research Design

3.1 Data Source

We plan to use the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) national survey of wave four in 2018. CHARLS is a longitudinal survey that aims to be representative of the residents in mainland China aged 45 and older, with no upper age limit. It attempts to set up a highquality public micro-database, which can provide a wide range of information from socioeconomic status to health conditions, to serve the needs of scientific research on the elderly. The national baseline survey was conducted in 2011-12, with wave 2 in 2013, wave 3 in 2015, and wave 4 in 2018. This dataset includes demographic background, family relationships, work, retirement and pensions etc.

3.2 Identification strategy

In our preliminary design, we want to test the relationship between pension/retirement income and the retired people's living pattern. We plan to use specify the living pattern into two parts: people's retirement location and the level of their children's care. Since the retirement location is usually divided by different administrative units, we want to use probit model to test the first relationship. Besides, the children's care level is categorical variable, so we will use multinomial logit model to test the second relationship.

4 Plan of the Research

We separate the research work into four parts: data working, modeling and estimation, concluding on topic, proofread and review. We will use data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study, and we have applied the access to the data base. It may take us up to three days to get reply. We plan to finish modeling by April 11 and finish writing and conclusion by April 18. One week will be left for us to proofread and review.