



Dean's Message

The School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University is a leading national center for training researchers and creators of public policy. Inspired by the conditions of our times, our school was established in response to the great need for social research and public policy in contemporary China. In this era of globalization, issues such as global warming, financial crisis, and intensified cultural conflicts have presented new challenges to the public interest around the world. Meanwhile, as China is going through rapid economic growth and dramatic social changes, we face unprecedented difficulties in framing policy appropriate for building a harmonious society. These issues present a challenge to which we must form a response. We believe that China must play a decisive role in global affairs and that we shoulder the responsibility to provide first-rate research, training and advice for public and social policy in China and in the world.

With these beliefs, our school and its predecessor, The Institute of Social Development and Public Policy, have experienced ten years of development with our focus equally on research, education and practice. It is now an empirical research-based, interdisciplinary institution, integrating faculty members from a variety of academic backgrounds such as economics, political science, sociology, management, education, psychology, anthropology, geography, statistics, medicine, and public health. It has constructed a new knowledge base for public policy innovation in China. We seek to train our students to be the real backbone of the country, with a solid knowledge of and extensive experience in policy research, backed by a strong sense of social responsibility and a good work ethic, to serve the greater mission of forming and analyzing public policy for the Chinese nation and society.

The BNU School of Social Development and Public Policy is a youthful and internationally-oriented organization; it is full of energy, talent, vision and creativity. It is producing cutting-edge scholarship and facilitating academic exchange and collaboration globally. Our school is now ranked as one of China's first-rate organizations and aims to be among the world's best in the future, and it is also proving to be a powerful magnet gathering scholars together to produce and disseminate knowledge, to educate and enlighten students, to share research projects and passions, to think about the future of our nation and that of mankind, and to inspire innovation

Our goal is to provide solutions for the problems threatening the livelihood of the people through intervention-oriented policy research. We seek to act as a think-tank for the understanding and solving of various public issues, and to participate fully in the policy-making and research process in China. We hope to make our school a kind of incubator of the next generation of China's public policy-makers, analysts and researchers and to explore the future of governance in China.

Thank you for your interest! We look forward to welcoming you to join us!



School Overview

■ About The SSDPP

The School of Social Development and Public Policy (SSDPP) was founded in September 2008. It was originally the Institute of Social Development and Public Policy (ISDPP), first established in 1999. The School was founded during an era of dramatic globalization and the astonishingly rapid development of China. During the past decade, extensive reforms in public policy and management have been adopted around the world; governments have been eagerly improving their nations with a competitive spirit, and the Chinese government has endeavored to better its people's livelihood and construct a harmonious society. In order to meet the needs of the day, we have chosen the promotion of social equity and justice as our mission and the creation of a meritocracy as the core values of the SSDPP. The school integrates knowledge and academic strength from various disciplines among the social sciences, with a focus on empirical research and the implications of public policy, and pursues collaboration with the public sector, including governmental as well as academic exchange with both domestic and international institutions. We produce cutting-edge research based on a profound understanding of Chinese society, engage in dialogue with top scholars around the world, draw upon leading international expertise to find solutions to problems specific to China, and export Chinese wisdom and experience to be implemented in other parts of the world. Thus, in the past ten years, we have responded actively to many social and public issues in China as well as to issues around the world, and we have gained strength through this process.

■ Research and Policy Intervention

In the past decade, over 180 research projects have been undertaken by our faculty members, including 11 major national projects, 45 provincial and ministerial projects, and 63 projects involving international collaboration, and a total of 62.57 million Chinese Yuan of research grant money has been raised. Our faculty members have authored 22 academic books and published more than 220 articles in academic journals such as *The Lancet*. Eight of these journal articles were included in the SSCI and the AHCI and over 100 were included in the CSSCI (among them were 12 articles in *Chinese Social Sciences*, four in *Sociological Studies*, four in *The Management World*, five in *Statistical Research*, one in *Economic Research Journal*, and four in *Xinhua Digest*). They have also presented more than 100 research reports on a variety of topics, some of which were favorably received by the State Council, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and other state leaders. Four research projects have won provincial and ministerial-level awards. For instance, in 2003, the project "*The Reform of Social Assistance System in China*" was awarded first prize in Studies on Civil Affairs Theory by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. In 2006, projects conducted by our faculty members won first and second prizes in the Ninth Beijing Competition of Best Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities. The academic strength of our faculty and our emphasis on empirical research provides a solid base for the School to engage in policy analysis and intervention. Many of our professors have been consultants with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Science and Technology, giving important insight into the creation and revision of public policy.



School Overview

■ Teaching and Mentorship

Over the last ten years, we've grown from a research institute into a public policy school granting doctoral degrees in three majors – Social Security, Social Medicine and Public Health Management, and NGO Management, as well as offering Master's degrees in four majors – the abovementioned three and Social Policy. We adhere to a student-oriented pedagogy, and encourage many different strategies and innovations in order to provide better education. Our philosophy in student training is to find a common path with our global peers as well as to maintain our roots in Chinese society. Our students receive rigorous training in both qualitative and quantitative research methods as well as in theory. We adopt curricula, course material and teaching methods that have proven effective at internationally prestigious public policy schools and revise them to better meet the needs of our own students; we offer courses in both Chinese and English, enliven lectures with case studies, and set up mentor-committees to guide students through their graduate study; we introduce students to cutting-edge scholarship in the field; offer them opportunities to participate in large-scale projects; and instruct them in how to conduct their own independent research. The robust performance of our graduates in the job market is perhaps the most eloquent statement one could make about the effectiveness of our teaching and mentorship.

■ Faculty

We currently have a total of 28 faculty members including, five full professors and 11 associate professors and one New Century Excellent Talents in University (NCET) scholar funded by the Ministry of Education. Many professors received their doctoral degrees from internationally prestigious institutions, such as Harvard, Columbia, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Maryland. Our faculty comes from a rich variety of disciplines in the social sciences that complement each other in academic background, theoretical tradition, and research methodology, and they all devote themselves to exploring better approaches to policy research and analysis. Young but well-trained scholars are the backbone of our faculty. They bring energy, enthusiasm and creativity to their research and teaching.

Step by step, we've built a solid foundation for social and public policy research over the past ten years. Since 2008, when we were transformed from a research-focused institute into a graduate school which emphasizes both teaching and research, a whole new world has opened up to us. We enjoy greater opportunities while shouldering greater responsibility. We are a young school and as such, we are full of life, ambition, and creativity. However, we have a long way to go before we mature to the point of realizing our potential; and so, in this journey, we encourage particularly the introduction of innovative ideas in order to discover our own means of building an institution. Thus, all members of the SSDPP – professors, researchers, students and staff members – are highly motivated to participate in the formation and consolidation of its unique management style, working culture, and value system. With the passion, persistence and professionalism of all involved, we will eventually realize our potential and turn the SSDPP into a world-class public policy program.



School Overview

■ Mission

SSDPP was established as a center of rigorous academic inquiry that also trains practitioners and consults with government to apply the latest thinking in social policy design and implementation to the practice of public policy in China. At the Institute, social development is defined as “development that is equitable, inclusive, and sustainable, that is responsive and accountable, and which empowers the poor and marginalized to participate effectively.” In China, social development takes place in the context of a transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, and takes the form of transformation from a paternalistic state to a participative civil society. Effective and fair participation of citizens in the process is essential to ensure the formulation of effective social policies that lead both to equitable outcomes and to sustainable economic and social development while minimizing the tendency for economic development to divide societies into distinct sets of ‘winners’ and ‘losers.’

Specifically, as an organization committed to promoting China’s social development, SSDPP, through its research, education, consulting, and training programs, seeks to:

- influence public policies to promote equitable and sustainable outcomes;
- empower citizens to participate effectively in the process of social change;
- boost domestic capacity by training and educating practitioners and future leaders in the field of social policy.

To promote the study of issues in social development related to or arising from China’s economic restructuring and to encourage the inclusion of knowledge and policy prescriptions emerging from these studies in the formulation and administration of public policies in China, SSDPP seeks to:

- strengthen the linkage between research in social policy and actual government policy-making and administration in order to achieve a positive and lasting impact on China’s social development;
- apply sophisticated research techniques to understand China’s most pressing social issues;
- contribute to the international exchange of ideas and experience about public policy and social development;
- devise and deploy scientifically-based indicators of Chinese citizens’ social, economic, and health care behavior.





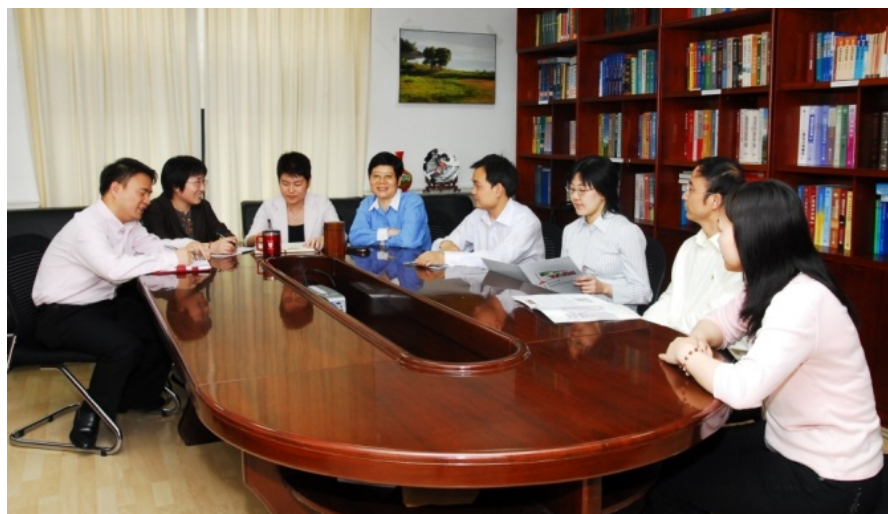
School Overview

■ Vision

To ensure we can achieve our set objectives, we feel we should start from better understanding the costs of rapid economic and social changes, providing evidence-based policy recommendations, creating a knowledge base which has been derived from empirical analyses, and focusing on individuals, families and communities in order to derive a comprehensive vision of China's future.

The school's vision is:

- to understand the historical/social context of China's development and the consequences and costs of its rapid development;
- to be a think tank with an impact on policy-making;
- to work with government, NGOs and the private sector to forge partnerships for a better society;
- to have domestic and international influence in both education and knowledge creation;
- to use research as a tool for understanding social problems, implementing social change and evaluating the effectiveness of policies;
- to change HOW key players think about problems and how they go about responding to them;
- to have all of this result in effective social policies that lead to social transformation, which in turn will improve the overall health outcomes and well-being of the population.





School Overview

■ The Members of the 2nd SSDPP Board of Trustees



LI Shantong

The former Director of the Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy, Development Research Center of the State Council. She is presently a Research Fellow in the Department and a member of the Academic Committee, as well as Deputy Director of the Academic Committee of the China Development Foundation. Her main research focuses on national mid- and long-term development strategy and forecasting in China, macroeconomic analysis, regional economic development and policy, industrial policy, macroeconomic modeling and application.



Chris GODWIN

The Director of the Research Council of the United Kingdom (RCUK) Office in China. He was previously Associate Director for International Strategy at the Economic & Social Research Council, where he developed bilateral agreements with funding agencies in over a dozen countries around the world. Between 2005 and 2007 he was also the elected Chair of the 30-country European COST committee, covering social sciences and humanities.



Michael STORPER

Professor of Economic Sociology at the Institute of Political Science ("Sciences Po") in Paris, and a member of its research Center for the Sociology of Organizations (CSO), and at the London School of Economics and Politics (LSE), where he is Professor of Economic Geography. He received his PhD in Economic Geography at the University of California at Berkeley. His research concentrates on regional economic development and policy, including themes such as globalization, technological change and global economic development, regional economies, and urban-metropolitan development.



Mary McDONNELL

The Executive Director at Social Science Research Council and a section editor for the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences. She has also served as chair of the Association of Asian Studies' Vietnam Studies Group and is a member of the Indochina Roundtable and the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP). Dr. McDonnell received her Ph.D. in History from Columbia University, with a focus on Southeast Asia and the Arab Middle East. Her specialized focus on Asia includes Islam in Asia, transnational flows of goods, ideas and people across the Mideast and Asia, youth, the growth of the middle class and regionalism.



School Overview



Tony SAICH

The Daewoo Professor of International Affairs at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. His teaching and research focuses on the interplay between state and society in Asia and the respective roles they play in determining policy-making and framing socio-economic development. He has written several books on development in China. He received his PhD from Leiden University in the Netherlands.



YANG Lan

Senior media person, the founder of Sun Media Investment Group, and the Chairman of the Sun Culture Foundation. She holds a Master's Degree from Columbia University's School of International Public Affairs (SIPA), where she is now a member of the Columbia University International Advisory Council (IAC). She completed her undergraduate degree at the Beijing Foreign Studies University.



FENG Lun

The Chairman of Vantone Real Estate, rotating President of the China Real Estate Chamber of Commerce (CRECC), and the Vice Chairman of the Urban Residential Development Commission for the China Real Estate Association. He received a doctoral degree in law from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He has a record of great accomplishments in private enterprise development and research and development within the real estate industry, as well as rich experiences in corporate strategy and management. He is the founder of the Vantone Foundation.





School Overview

■ Honorary Dean



Professor Chen Zongxing is the Honorary Dean of the School of Social Development and Public Policy at Beijing Normal University. He is currently the Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Executive Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (CPWDP). He has also served as the President of Northwestern University of China, the Vice Mayor of Xian, the Vice Governor of Shaanxi Province and the Vice Chairman of the Shaanxi Committee of the CPPCC.

Professor Chen received his MS degree in Geography and has worked extensively on issues in agriculture, public health and ecological environment. He has organized and participated in a variety of large-scale surveys as well as in-depth investigations. He has reported to the government the many issues

regarding the people's livelihood that he has found in his research through the CPPCC and offered useful policy suggestions. For instance, he proposed to set up new legislation for medical treatment and health care as well as the establishment of a national pharmaceutical regulation system. He advocated for comprehensive management of the ecological development and optimal distribution of administrative authority over the Yangzi River basin. He deemed the low income of peasants and the low level of industrialization as key to the agricultural problems in China and pointed out problems in the construction of local health clinics and the security of doctors in rural areas. He suggested that rural vocational education would be an important step in improving the quality of life for the peasant population. After the Wenchuan Earthquake of 2008, Professor Chen attended the international forum for "Global Dialogue on Wenchuan Earthquake Response" held by Beijing Normal University and the University of Hong Kong and offered many useful suggestions for post-disaster rescue and assistance. He also attended the "The First Anniversary of Global Dialogue on the Wenchuan Earthquake Response," where he summarized and commented on the rescue work done after the earthquake. Many of his suggestions have been adopted by the government and have had broad social impact. Professor Chen has also edited a number of well-received books, including Introduction to Geographic Environment and Regional Analysis and Planning.



School Overview

■ Introduction of the Dean



Professor Zhang Xiulan obtained her PhD in Social Welfare from the School of Social Welfare at the University of California at Berkeley. Her main research fields are social security, social policy, social welfare and medical health.

Professor Zhang Xiulan has been the principal researcher for more than 30 projects, including key research projects sponsored by the National Social Sciences Fund, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Research

Base of the Ministry of Education. In her capacity as an expert consultant for the Ministry of Civil Affairs, she has also carried out projects on a wide range of issues including the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the rules and regulations for individuals with the five guarantees, minimum urban living standard guarantee schemes, rural and urban medical assistance, the system of social assistance, as well as assistance to households affected by HIV. Professor Zhang has collaborated widely with domestic institutions such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health in addition to international institutions such as the Ford Foundation, the European Union, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and Save the Children UK. Her theories about family policy, developmental social policy and social resilience are influential and widely recognized in her field.

Professor Zhang has published 58 papers (including 35 papers in English) in major academic journals in China and abroad in the past few years, among which six have been published in journals listed in the SSCI, and ten in journals listed in the SCI, and eight published in the Journal of Social Sciences in China. Five of these published papers have been reprinted by the Xinhua Digest. Her paper entitled “Re-establishing the Role of Government in the Social Welfare of China” received second prize in the Ninth Beijing Philosophical and Social Science Awards for Outstanding Achievement. Professor Zhang has also presented 18 papers at academic conferences worldwide and drafted nine research reports.

Professor Zhang is currently teaching classes, including courses on “The Forefront of Social Policy” and “Theoretical Frameworks for Social Policy” at the SSDPP. She is the Director of the Center of Social Service Research and the Center of Social Policy Information.



Research Institutions

The SSDPP considers scientific research to be one of its core missions and strives constantly to strengthen its research capacity and output. The SSDPP has set up several research centers that serve as the basic building blocks of our research. These centers include the Anti-Poverty and Social Assistance Research Center, the Center of Social Service Research, the Child Study Center, the Research Center of Philanthropy and Social Enterprise, the Center of Migration Studies, the Center of Health Policy Research, the Research Center of Policy Modeling, the Center of Risk Management and Social Innovation, the China Institute for Social Policy, the Center of Development and Planning Research, the Center for Case Studies, and the Center of Social Policy Information.

■ **The Anti-Poverty and Social Assistance Research Center (APSARC)**

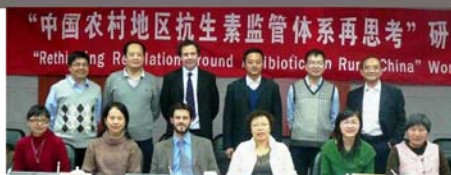
In the last thirty years, the standard of living has improved dramatically in China as a result of rapid social and economic development. At the same time, however, poverty has become increasingly difficult to eliminate. This problem has been the source of much international academic study of anti-poverty theories and policies. The APSARC is devoted to the study of theory and policy in the areas of poverty and social assistance. It also focuses on the analysis of international anti-poverty social policies, in order to provide reference points for China in establishing its own policies.

■ **The Center of Social Service Research (CSSR)**

The CSSR was established in response to the rapid development of social service programs in China since the 1990s, with the purpose of assisting government and non-profit organizations to enhance these services. As an institution of social work and service, the activities of the Center include both research and training. The research part includes basic research of social issues, program evaluation, and policy analysis in order to acquire empirically-based knowledge that can improve the design and delivery of services. Collaborating with the government, it has been actively involved in the assessment of the impact of national programs such as the Minimum Living Standard Guarantee Scheme, Medical Financial Assistance, and the Rural Medical Cooperative Schemes. As for the training part of the CSSR, it conducts training for managerial personnel in governmental and non-profit organizations. Based on the different settings wherein trainees work and the needs identified in their knowledge and skills, our training provides them with practical skills for managing service programs or agencies. This training includes Organizational Conduct, Human Resource Management, Fund Raising and Grant Writing for Non-profit Organizations, Financial Management for Nonprofit Organizations, and Social Services and Nonprofit Management.

■ **Child Study Center (CSC)**

The focus of CSC is on improving the health and development of children and adolescents, and the study of related policies. Research areas include early childhood care and development, family, community and child development, education and youth development, and population flow. CSC also provides consultation and information services to governmental and international organizations in related areas. The Center has created a multi-disciplinary academic team, including experts in economics, psychology, education, public administration, medicine, politics, and so on. It has undertaken a large number of research programs for the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, UNICEF, the Ford Foundation, Plan China, and many other institutions.



Research Institutions

■ The Research Center of Philanthropy and Social Enterprise (RCPSE)

The RCPSE is responsible for creating master's and doctoral programs in non-profit organization management, and for the practical implementation of these programs. The Center has participated in the operation of various NGOs by offering policy consultation in areas such as enhancing community self-organization, cultivating social responsibility and promoting action for public welfare. It seeks to accelerate the healthy development of local communities while maintaining a constructive relationship with the state.

Currently the Center has undertaken academic programs for the National Natural Science Foundation, the Dissertation Writing and Academic Assistance Program for Graduate Students of the Arts at BNU, as well as programs for the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

■ Center of Migration Studies (CMS)

Since the 1970s, international and regional migration has become an increasingly widespread global phenomenon. Studies of migrant populations, migration trajectories and other related issues have thus emerged as a specialized area of research. In China, rapid urbanization and economic development has been followed by large-scale internal migrations of great diversity and complexity, resulting in many unprecedented social problems.

CMS is an interdisciplinary research center, drawing theories and perspectives from many disciplines such as sociology, economics, anthropology and political science. It focuses on empirical research on varieties of migration issues and seeks to offer theoretical models and substantial policy suggestions for understanding and solving the problems related to migration in China.

■ Center of Health Policy Research (CHPR)

The mission of the CHPR is to promote evidence-based policy and its effectiveness and efficiency through vigorous empirical research. Major research areas include evaluation of health system reform, community health development, behavior change and disease control, and economic evaluation of health programs. At this time, a multi-disciplinary team has been established which covers epidemiology, health economics, health education and health promotion, sociology, and statistics. The research projects include Planning for Chinese Health Reform, Impact Evaluation of Community Health Reform, Behavior Change and Chronic Disease Control, Health Provider Behavior, the Impact Evaluation of HIV/AIDS Control project, Research on the Regulation of Antibiotic Use, and Major Illness and Poverty.

The CHPR's particular research approach is to integrate qualitative and quantitative research methods by specifying quantitative models based on theoretical frameworks through qualitative investigation. Therefore the CHPR's unique strength is quantitative research based on theory.



Research Institutions

■ The Research Center of Policy Modeling (RCPM)

The mission of the RCPM is to provide policy suggestions and consulting services to government decision-makers based on simulation and prediction analysis done with econometric and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models. The research topics the Center focuses on include related strategic and forecasting issues in the development of national economy and society.

Now, multi-regional economic models have drawn more and more attention from nations around the world. Establishing multi-regionally connected CGE models could help governments to understand the possible influences of policy implementation more clearly and accurately, and increase their capability to develop more appropriate and effective policies. Therefore, the RCPM will start to construct a multi-regional CGE model to focus on analyzing issues like regional economic growth, industry structure reform, and labor migration.

Currently, a large number of micro-level research results from sociology and resource and environment science have been accumulated in order to provide theories and parameters for the connection between macro and micro policy models, which makes possible the analysis of the effects of social and environmental policy implementation. RCPM will extend its policy models toward multiple regions and multiple disciplines in order to improve models' supports for decision-making.

■ The Center of Risk Management and Social Innovation (CRMSI)

The CRMSI is concerned with risk management issues in public and social fields. It is dedicated to improving and enhancing the efficiency of risk management work through research into the policy innovations of social organizations, communities, the central government and local areas. The CRMSI has a research team covering diverse disciplines, including public administration, public policy, sociology, anthropology, social work and economics. It has already undertaken many tasks sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, UNICEF, the Ford Foundation and the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, among others. The CRMSI also has extensive cooperative partnerships with the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the University of Hong Kong, Taiwan University, Hong Kong Chinese University and the Institute of Social Policy Research at Tsinghua University.

The members of the CRMSI are also core members of the Wenchuan Earthquake Taskforce (WET), and they organize actively and participate in various tasks carried out by the WET. Meanwhile, the CRMSI serves as the secretary for the Catastrophe Management Initiative (CMI), led by BNU and HKU.



Students Participating in "Energy Saving and Emissions Reduction Action" of the United Nations



Investigation in the Sichuan Disaster Areas



Research Institutions

■ The China Institute for Social Policy (CISP)

The CISP, an affiliate of the School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University, was officially established in June 2009. The CISP is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit research and development, education and advisory organization, engaged in research, teaching, and policy promotion. It dedicates itself to cultivating highly qualified talents in the theory and practice of social policy, to carrying out comprehensive social policy research, to promoting the establishment of a new and integrated framework of social policy, to pushing forward the change and transformation of China's social policy, and to creating a world-class think-tank. Its goals will be achieved through the following:

- conducting real-time monitoring, analysis and forecasting of China's future social situation and trends;
- participating deeply in the process of China's social policy planning, formulation and implementation;
- following up, exploring and evaluating cases of local policy innovation;
- criticizing and learning from international social policy theory and practical experience;
- promoting change and the restructuring of China's social policy, and enhancing the people's livelihood and welfare.

The Institute's main tasks include:

- to assist in the construction of social policy discipline issues and to enhance the Institute's academic and research capacities to understand these issues;
- through empirical, original and excellent social policy research, to produce rich, practical and knowledge-based products and so transmit useful ideas, offer forward-looking and practical policy recommendations, and influence directly the trend of government policy in order to speed the transformation of research into policy;
- to cultivate elites in the field of social policy theory and practice; to create professionals who are not only familiar with Western social policy but also Chinese social policy, practice and the characteristic features of both, in order to meet the needs of government agencies, education, research, training institutions and large and medium-sized entrepreneurial enterprises.

The Institute specializes in social welfare, social security, civil society-building, community-building and development, village self-government and democratization, rural social assistance, and disaster relief. The source subjects of research mainly include: 1) projects commissioned by national ministries and local governments; 2) projects commissioned by international organizations, foundations, enterprises and institutions; 3) co-operative projects with universities, research institutes, and think-tanks at home and abroad; 4) projects implemented by the Institute itself in order to have a significant influence on China's social development



Research Institutions

■ The Center of Development and Planning Research (CDPR)

Based in the study of China's development practices, the CDPR is focused on the evolutionary process of China's planning system and the effects of that process. The CDPR is devoted to scientific research on these issues through the use of planning theory and methodology, in order to offer policy for central and local governments to formulate social and economic development plans. Key research areas include planning theory and methodology research, how to formulate a more scientific form of planning, how to coordinate different planning systems, and how planning may better meet the needs of social and economic development. Another key area is direct participation in the formulation of specific central and local government planning and research on related issues such as economic and social development planning, regional development planning, urban and rural development planning, and key industry planning.

The Center has carried out 10 research projects and established relations with the National Development and Reform Commission, CAS, CASS, the Development Research Center of the State Council, and Peking University, all of which have helped create a solid foundation for the Center.

■ Center for Case Studies (CCS)

The Case Study is an important method in public policy research and education. With the development of public policy research and graduate study at the School of Social Development and Public Policy, we have come to realize the importance and necessity of accumulating and using case studies in our teaching. So we have established the CCS in order to accumulate and summarize public policy cases for teaching based on the research done at the School. In the past few years, the CCS has accumulated dozens of teaching cases, some of which have been used in courses such as Public Policy Analysis.



The Inauguration Ceremony of the Gerontology Research Center



Research Institutions

■ Center of Social Policy Information (CSPI)

The CSPI has been established to provide valid, detailed and comprehensive data for academic research, to integrate resources in different research areas, and to construct a platform for foreign exchange so as to conduct more extensive international scholarly cooperation. The CSPI is making great effort to build linkages between macro and micro data.

The CSPI has the following advantages and special features: to cooperate extensively with various government agencies, research institutes and international organizations; to collect and analyze data in multiple independent yet interrelated fields; to link macro data with micro data so as to facilitate the construction of multi-level analysis models and expanded research; to collect high-quality panel data on different issues to provide data sources for longitudinal analyses; to create a group of highly qualified, inter-disciplinary staff so as to assure sustainability in data replenishment, application, and maintenance.

The CSPI keeps a good record of classified questionnaires and cleaned datasets according to standard management models for datasets; uses a webpage as the main channel to provide timely information on available datasets to people around the world and to carry out further coordination and cooperation with those who share common interests in certain issues; and provides updates on datasets to key cooperative institutions and individuals by sending newsletters periodically. The data collected so far mainly covers issues such as social protection, health care, education, and community development.

■ Gerontology Research Center (GRC)

In respond to multiple challenges of the rapid ageing process in China, GRC was established under the cooperation between Gerontological Society of China and Beijing Normal University and was affiliated with the School of Social Development and Public Policy. The task of the center is to integrate all gerontology research resources in China and abroad and set up a research and service delivery platform with strong capabilities. Our goal is to make the center become a gerontology theory and policy research center with high quality of international standard. The focus of the center is to provide empirical-based policy recommendations on gerontology science, policy and service providing.





Personnel Cultivation

■ Disciplines and Majors

The SSDPP has training and research capacities in four majors: social security, social medicine and health management, management of non-profit organizations, and social policy. It is an accredited institution for the training of PhD students in 3 majors and for Master's students in 4 majors. Social security, as a prominent subject at the university level, can also provide training for post-doctoral research fellows. The SSDPP mainly recruits and trains academic and professional students. Academic students include those who work for a Master's or a PhD degree as well as CFP graduate students funded by the Ford Foundation. Professional students are those who pursue an MPA degree in foundation management or crisis decision-making and media strategy.

Discipline	Major	Research Direction
Public Management	Social Security	Theory and International Comparison of Social Security
		Social Security Policy and Practice
	Social Policy	Social Policy Practice
		Theory and International Comparison of Social Policy
		Community Development
		Development Study (CFP)
	Social Medicine and Health Management	Social Medicine
		Public Health Management
		Health Behavior
	Management of Non-profit Organizations	Social Management of Non-profit Organizations
		Training and Supervision of Non-profit Organizations
		Operation and Management of Non-profit Organizations
	MPA	Foundation Management
		Crisis Decision-making and Media Strategy
		Social Service Management



Personnel Cultivation

■ Master's Program in Development Studies

The MA Program in Development Studies is concerned with discovering and theorizing the specific development experience of China, not only through a historical, analytical lens but also from a global comparative perspective. The objectives of the program are to develop the theoretical frameworks of students, broaden their analytical powers, and enhance their practical skills. This program is committed to an interdisciplinary approach to development and draws upon teaching and research from a wide range of disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, political science, and economics. This program will begin in September, 2010; all instruction will be in English.

The program is designed for those who have professional development experience and wish to reflect on that experience through an intellectually challenging curriculum, but it will also serve well students who have an undergraduate degree, usually in a social science, and wish to broaden and deepen their knowledge of contemporary development thinking and strengthen their practical skills.

The Development Studies Program is 18-months' long and requires full-time enrollment. Students are required to complete 30 credit hours of coursework and 6 credit hours of thesis-writing. In addition to four core courses, which all students are required to take, students need to take six other elective courses. There is no language prerequisite for this degree program, but language courses of different levels are available for students to choose. Note that credits in language courses are not counted toward the degree requirements.

A 40-60 page Master's thesis is required. Students choose a Master's thesis committee by the beginning of the second semester, and under the direction of the chair and the committee members, must defend their thesis proposal by the end of the second semester. The final thesis defense is required for the completion of the 6 credit hours of thesis-writing.

Due to the pragmatic nature of this program, we truly believe that the coursework will be most productive if combined with substantive field experience. One of the advantages of coming to China to study development is that students can observe how development is practiced on a daily basis. Due to the School's broad connections with governmental and non-governmental organizations working on development issues in China, students will receive assistance in arranging a short-term internship during their degree program.

Each internship course is worth three credit hours of required coursework. Each student can take no more than six credit hours of internship in total and no more than three credit hours each semester. Internships in the summer between the first and second years of study can be registered for credit in the third semester, allowing students to undertake an additional semester's worth of internship before the completion of their degree.



Personnel Cultivation

■ Master's Program in Contemporary China Studies

The mission of our MA program in Contemporary China Studies is to build the knowledge base, research capacities, and analytical skills of students to create a deeper understanding of contemporary post-reform China. This will be accomplished through the utilization of expert resources on China's economy, politics, society, culture, history, and education. The program will commence in September, 2010 and will be taught entirely in English.

The Contemporary China Studies Program requires students to accomplish 36 credit hours of study, including 12 credits of core courses, 18 credits of elective courses, and 6 credits of thesis-writing. The program is available to both full-time and part-time students. Full-time students are required to finish the program in 18 months or three semesters, with no less than 3 and no more than 5 courses taken in each semester. Part-time students should spend no more than five years to finish the degree program: all course work must be finished by the end of the fourth calendar year.

There is no Chinese-language prerequisite for this degree program. However, students with previous study of Chinese will take a language placement test upon their entry to the program. Should the test results show a student's language skill as at the elementary, the student is required to take Elementary Chinese in their first year, as is any student with no previous training in Chinese. If a student's language ability is determined to be intermediate or higher, there is no Chinese course requirement, but a student can choose to take more advanced Chinese courses as part of their elective credits.

A 40-60 page Master's thesis is required. Students choose a Master's thesis committee by the beginning of the second semester, and under the direction of the chair and the committee members, must defend their thesis proposal by the end of the second semester (for full-time students; part-time students see above). The final thesis defense is required for the completion of the 6 credit hours of thesis-writing.



Our School Hosted the "Globalising Development Debates Roundtable"



Personnel Cultivation

■ CFP

The Ford Foundation fellowship program on social development in China is called the China Fellowship Program (CFP). The CFP started in 2008 with financial support from the Ford Foundation. The aim of the program is to provide an opportunity to pursue a master's or doctorate degree for excellent candidates who have long-term grassroots working experience but would not otherwise have the chance for advanced studies. Students in this program go through screening and selection processes before they attend the standard entrance examination of the Ministry of Education. The CFP provides tuition, lodging and some living expenses for those who have been selected under certain conditions. The Master's degree program under the CFP requires two years of full-time study (students can spend no more than three years). Each year students in the top 10% are selected to study or do an internship at major universities or institutions abroad. We currently have 31 CFP students who have been recruited in the past two years. The CFP provides us with an innovative way for the recruitment and cultivation of graduate students. In general, students in the CFP program are more experienced and have a better idea about their needs and career goals. Thus they have strong motivation to achieve their goals.

■ MPA

In fall 2009, we formally began the recruitment of MPA students in two new programs, Foundation Management, and Crisis Decision-making and Media Strategy. The Social Service Management will start recruiting students in 2011. The MPA in Foundation Management aims to provide training for policy decision-makers, professional managers and advocates who work on foundation management in public, social and private sectors so as to meet the personnel needs of the rapidly increasing number of private foundations in China. Through offering core courses such as Public Policy Analysis, Theories of Civil Society, Foundation Management, Quantitative Analysis, and Leadership, this program will equip students with the necessary knowledge, analytic frameworks and practical skills required for their future work. The MPA in Crisis Decision-making and Media Strategy aims to provide training for policy decision-makers, executors and advocates working in the area of crisis management. The program attempts to enable students to gain the knowledge and analytical and practical skills needed for the work of crisis management through offering core courses such as Public Policy Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Leadership, Crisis Decision-making and Media Strategy, Risk Management, Introduction to Emergency Management and so on.



Ford Foundation Representatives Visiting CFP's Activity Room



Personnel Cultivation

■ Graduate Training

In order to satisfy the demand for professionals in the areas of public management and public policy, the SSDPP has conducted proactive experiments in terms of training plans, curriculum design, tutorship, and enhancement of students' capabilities since 2004.

Curriculum Design: The SSDPP pays great attention to curriculum design and considers it an important part of our work when a new major is added to the degree program. We have undergone two fairly extensive constructions of curriculum in 2007 and 2008. The new curriculum system has two features: 1) we have set up the core courses for each major, and a combination of foundation courses and specialty courses reflects the commonality across different disciplines as well as their own special characteristics; 2) we emphasize bilingual and English teaching and will start an experiment of teaching in English for the courses in the social medicine and health management majors. Thus our courses will be open to international students. Our aim is to gradually introduce teaching in English in other majors. In addition, to ensure that students have enough time to absorb what they have learned in class, we require that students take no more than five specialty courses each semester.

Tutorship: The SSDPP introduced a system of group advisors in order to assure that students get more comprehensive and effective guidance. Under this system, students choose their advisor by the end of their first semester at the SSDPP. Prior to the selection of an advisor, students may take advantage of various opportunities to interact with faculty members. Each student identifies a main advisor and an advisory group three months after his or her entrance. The identification of the advisor/advisory group is based on the principle of mutual selection. The main advisor and the advisory group meet with students on a regular basis so as to provide guidance to students and supervise the progress of his/her study. The advisory group can be adjusted afterwards as needed. The new system may avoid the problem of ineffective tutorship resulting from a misfit of research interests between a student and his/her advisor. Taking advantage of the inter-disciplinary feature of the SSDPP, this new system can better satisfy the diversified demands of students as well as keep good track of students' progress.



President of the University of Delaware in the U.S.
Talks with Two Exchange Students from Our School



Personnel Cultivation

Academic Salon: The Academic Salon meets weekly with two professional presentations given by a graduate student and a faculty member, respectively. Each presentation lasts 30 minutes, followed by a 15 minutes' discussion by student and faculty commentators, and then a question-and-answer session. The presenters include many distinguished Chinese and international scholars as well as visiting students. The form of an Academic Salon stimulates intellectual discussion and creates a productively relaxed environment so as to provide more interaction opportunities between faculty and students within the SSDPP and with international scholars at the forefront of academic research. Thus, the Salon has played an important role in helping us to develop a sense of critical thinking and to enhance our research abilities. The Salon has hosted more than 200 professional presentations over the past 6 semesters.

Capacity-Building: Capacity-building refers to strengthening the ability to put what is learned into practice and to building practical skills. Students spend their first year taking courses. In the second year, they can spend some time participating in research projects under the guidance of advisors. By involving them in field work, they can not only apply what they have learned from textbooks into practice, but also sharpen their skills in carrying out evidence-based empirical studies with a rigorous and sound approach as well as nurturing a strong sense of sensitivity to social problems, social responsibility and dedication. For instance, some students have gone recently into the field to do an empirical investigation of the impacts of the financial crisis on the employment and enrolment into old-age pension plans among migrant workers. They were also involved in data analysis and the write-up of the report and benefited greatly from these experiences in terms of both gaining knowledge and developing social-cognitive abilities. In order to enhance students' practical skills and problem-solving abilities, we have provided various opportunities for students to intern in government agencies, enterprises and international organizations. We highly encourage students to participate in high-level international conferences, which can help to broaden their academic perspectives and to increase their communications skills.



Investigating Migrant Workers in Shenzhen

Academic Salon





International Exchange

Internationalization is an important feature of the School of Social Development and Public Policy (SSDPP); it has been a part of our development throughout our history and is reflected in many aspects of the School's structure. In recent years, in accordance with the principle of "Go out and Invite in", the SSDPP has made remarkable progress in international communication and cooperation.

This international exchange can be seen at two levels-- among both teachers and students. At the level of teachers, our excellent faculty is our greatest direct asset. In recent years they have frequently "gone out" to study abroad, visit and attend high-level international conferences. According to our preliminary statistics, they have personally participated in international academic communication more than 40 times since 2007, including 6 times at Harvard University, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of New South Wales in Australia for half-year or one-year periods of academic exchange. We not only "invite in" scholars from famous universities and institutes abroad to communicate with our teachers and students through visiting study, lectures, joint projects and cooperative teaching in a way which has been quite effective, but also "invite in" excellent foreign experts and scholars to work and teach at our School. For example, we have appointed Professor Peter Taylor-Gooby, a member of the Royal Academy of Arts in England and Professor of Social Policy at the University of Kent, as an overseas expert, and Sarah Cook, a Professor of the University of Sussex, was a visiting professor in our School for three years. Joshua Miller, a professor at Smith College in the U.S., is in charge of a graduate course-"Post-quake Community Rebuilding and Social Work," together with Professor Wang Xiying.



Professor Peter Taylor-Gooby



Conversation with Experts at the BASF Information Reception Center, Germany



International Exchange

At the level of students, the SSDPP has made great efforts to create conditions in which students can “go out” to attend international academic exchange events and receive chances for practice, training and conference-participation abroad. Since 2007, 16 students have gone abroad to study for doctoral degrees or to receive joint degree training in Oxford University, the University of California at Berkeley, Duke University, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Toronto and Monash University, and another three students have attended international conferences. The students we “invite in” can also be seen in two other ways. First, the SSDPP welcomes foreign scholars and volunteers to study and visit here. We have accepted more than 20 undergraduates and postgraduates from Harvard University, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), the University of Hong Kong and from Canadian universities. In 2008, five teachers together with 37 MPA students from Sciences Po Paris visited our school. Second, we plan to start bilingual curricula and to teach in English to attract foreign students. Next year, we are going to launch a pilot project to teach Master’s students in the field of Social Medicine and Health Management in English.

Hosting international symposia and conferences is another approach we have taken to enhance international communication and cooperation. SSDPP has hosted 12 large international academic conferences and symposia since 2004, including “The Second International Forum and Lecture Series on Social Policy” in August 2006, “The International Conference on Trust and Norms” in July 2007, “Global Dialogue on the Wenchuan Earthquake Response: Challenges and Governance” in 2008, “Global Development Debates Roundtable in Beijing, China” in March 2009, and the international workshop on “Managing the Social Impacts of Change from a Risk Perspective” in cooperation with the University of Kent in April 2009. These events focus on the development experience in the context of globalization and the knowledge, skills and experience that can be shared in the field of development research, which will not only provide a stage for Chinese scholars to broaden their views, learn from foreign countries and present their own outstanding achievements but also provide a stage for the sharing of knowledge and resource integration worldwide.

To achieve the ultimate goal of making the SSDPP a first-tier, world-class research-oriented college for public policy research and personnel training, our School will advance with the times and make the most of present opportunities to widen, promote and deepen international exchange.



Our School Hosted the International Workshop of "Managing the Social Impacts of Change from a Risk Perspective"



Exchange Student at the University of California



Student Affairs

With the development of the discipline and the increase in the number of students, student affairs have become ever more important. The SSDPP has established a Management Committee of Admission and Student Affairs to take charge of all affairs related to students, so that a service network has been built for harmonious communication between teachers and students, in order to maximize and guarantee of the interests of the students.

Regulation Construction: In order to standardize the management of student affairs and employment, the SSDPP made some additions to the regulations of the university. For example, the students are required to ask for and file leave formally so that their study time requirements are met; supervisors and instructors of postgraduates are required to meet regularly to exchange information about students' study; the members of college committees must have discussions with graduates to learn about their expectations regarding their careers and future life, the employment situation and the difficulty of finding a job, which aids understanding of career intentions and further provides special guidance and assistance. We also have a reward system to show approval of the students who are outstanding in their studies, have distinguished themselves in their performance and have offered good advice for the development of the School, which includes rewards such awards as the "I Love My College" prize, the Prize for Excellent Academic Research, the Research Participation Prize, the Prize for Distinguished Social Practice, the Excellent Student Cadre Prize, the Excellent Party/League Cadre Prize and the Excellent Graduate Prize.

Student Network: Our student network is composed of a graduate network and an existing undergraduate network. There are contact peers available for graduates, whose function is to take an interest in the development of graduates, collect suggestions for further development and invite excellent graduates to share their working experience with the students at SSDPP. For undergraduates, the School is striving to create an active, united and friendly cultural atmosphere and to encourage students to hold various study communication activities, such as sharing their experience of taking the postgraduate qualification exam and that of applying for government-sponsored study overseas. These activities help students participate in student affairs and school management, which benefits both student and school and helps form a community full of vitality where our core values and the personalities of all members will be advanced.

Entertainment Activities: The School encourages and sponsors students to hold various healthy activities in their spare time. For example, we motivate students to participate in sports meets and other sport activities; we once sponsored some distinguished student party members to visit the site of the Xibaipo Memorial; the student association is in charge of activities to greet new arrivals as well as host the New Year's Party every year; we hold interesting picnics; we encourage students to make DIY class magazines and bulletins; we have set up a weekly physical exercise time; and the students also hold a reading salon regularly to exchange thoughts or invite writers to have a face-to-face talk with them. These activities not only relieve the pressure of intense study but also build up deep friendships among students.

Employment: Graduates of the SSDPP have excellent employment records. The employment rate of graduates before 2009 has always been 100%. Since June of this year, 90% of graduates have found jobs, and those students that have not already signed a contract have at least reached preliminary agreements with employers. The employment rate and the quality of our graduates are among the most prominent of the School's achievements. The employers that have chosen our students include the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, other universities, PricewaterhouseCoopers, the Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau and Save the Children UK's Beijing Office. What's more, many students choose to receive further education in universities both at home and abroad.



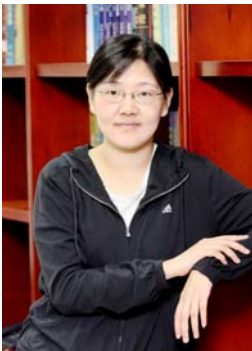
Faculty

■ Full-Time Faculty (following spelling order of surname)



BA Zhanlong

Ba Zhanlong is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. Ba received his PhD in Ethnology from Minzu University of China. His main research interests are anthropology of education, children and development, ethnographic research methods and ethnic minority groups. He has published more than twenty articles in both Chinese and English professional journals, such as *Chinese Education and Society*. He teaches graduate courses on Theories of Development and Qualitative Research Methods, as well as an undergraduate course, Introduction to Anthropology.



GAO Ying

Gao Ying is an associate professor and the Director of the Research Center of Policy Modeling at the SSDPP. Gao received her PhD in Management from Peking University. Her current research focuses on policy modeling, macroeconomic accounting, social security and social policy, econometrics, and management information systems. She has published articles in *Statistics Research*, *Population Research*, *Beijing Social Science*, *China Population Resources and Environment*, *Journal of Quantitative and Technical Economics*, etc. She teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses, including Theories in Social Sciences, Microeconomics, and Organizational Theory and Management.

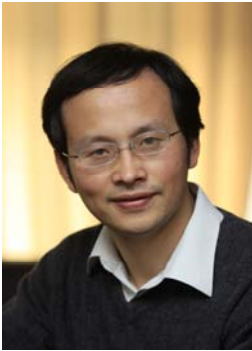


HU Xiaojiang

Hu Xiaojiang is a professor and the Director of the Center of Migration Studies at the SSDPP. She got her PhD in Sociology from Harvard University and was a post-doctoral fellow at the University of California at Berkeley. Her main research interests are migration studies and medical sociology. Her recent research projects cover migrant social networks, health policy, risk analysis, poverty reduction, and social protection. Her work has been published in *The Lancet*, and she is a reviewer for several academic journals in the field of public health.



Faculty



HUANG Jianguo

Huang Jianguo is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. He received his PhD degree in Economics from Osaka Prefectural University in 2003 and served as a postdoctoral researcher at the School of Public Administration of Tsinghua University. His research interests include public policy, sustainable development strategy and energy security. Huang has served as principal investigator for two national and provincial-level research projects. He has published 20 articles in major professional journals. He teaches graduate courses on Sustainable Development and Public Policy, and Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development at SSDPP.



JIN Chenggang

Jin Chenggang is an associate professor and the Director of the Center of Health Policy Research at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Management from Beijing Normal University. He worked for the Ministry of Health before he joined the SSDPP, having worked 3 years in endemic disease control and 12 years in the management of health development projects. His current research interests are health education and health promotion, behavioral epidemiology, health economics, and impact evaluation of social programs and cost-effectiveness analysis of health programs. Jin teaches courses on Social Development, Epidemiology, Public Health, Social Medicine and Statistical Methods.



LIANG Xiaoyun

Liang Xiaoyun is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Epidemiology from Capital Medical University of China and did post-doctoral research at the Karolinska Institute of Sweden. Her research interests include epidemiology of non-communicable disease, health policy and health economics. She has led and participated in a good number of research projects supported by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the European Commission. Liang has published several articles in both Chinese and English, two of which were included in SCI. She taught a course on global health at the Karolinska Institute and currently teaches a course on Epidemiology at the SSDPP.



Faculty



LIU Fengqin

Liu Fengqin is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Economics from Renmin University of China. Her main research interests are poverty issues, social welfare policy and quantitative methods in policy analysis. Liu has published several articles on the problem of missing data in income variation and rural poverty in China. She is also the principal investigator in many research projects regarding social welfare in China. Liu teaches courses on Statistical Methods, Social Welfare, Income Security and Risk Management.



LUO Juhua

Luo Juhua is a professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Epidemiology from the Karolinska Institute of Sweden. Her main research interests are epidemiology and biological statistics. Her work has been published in *The Lancet*, *British Journal of Cancer* and other SCI journals. The courses Luo teaches include Survival Analysis and Decision Tree Methods.



Miguel A. SALAZAR

Miguel A. Salazar is an associate professor at the SSDPP. He has a MA in Asian History from the University of London and will get his PhD in Sociology from Harvard University. Originally from Venezuela, Salazar speaks several languages, including Spanish, English and French. His work concentrates on the migration of professionals around the world, in particular the issues of transnational networks and identity changes. His interests include: sociology of identity, sociology of culture, migration, knowledge transfers, network analysis, social psychology, cognitive science, and linguistics. Salazar teaches a graduate course on Theories in Social Sciences.



Faculty



Pierre MIÈGE

Pierre Miège is an associate professor at the SSDPP. He obtained his PhD in Sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in France and was a Fulbright Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of California at Berkeley. He teaches Sociological Approaches to Public Health and Urban Sociology. He also worked as a researcher associated with a project of the French National Agency for Research on HIV/AIDS (ANRS). Dr. Miège has conducted research projects on the evolution of urban society, focusing on the transformation of the workplace since the beginning of economic reforms and its impact on various social groups.



QIAO Dongping

Qiao Dongping is an associate professor at the SSDPP. She obtained her PhD from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Her work concentrates on child and family welfare and policies, child protection and social assistance. Qiao has served as the principal or co-investigator for a number of research projects regarding youth thought, social assistance, medical aid and post-earthquake psychological support and has published academic articles. She currently teaches a graduate course on Family and Child Welfare at the SSDPP.



QU Zhiyong

Qu Zhiyong is an associate professor and the Director of the Child Study Center at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Developmental Psychology from Beijing Normal University. His areas of research expertise include educational evaluation and child development. He has worked on many projects funded by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Ford Foundation, and Plan China. He is currently participating in two large-scale projects: the National Mid-Long Term Plan of Education and Children (early child education part) and the Child Development Program of China (2011-2020). Qu teaches graduate courses on Statistical Methods, Experiment Design, and Social Psychology.



Faculty



Robin Jared LEWIS

Robin is a professor at the SSDPP. He received his PhD from Columbia University. His research fields include Asian Studies and global public policy. He was the Executive Editor of the *Encyclopedia of Asian History* and has published several articles in leading professional journals, as well as one book. From 1985-2007, he was Associate Dean of the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) and served as the Executive Director of the Global Public Policy Network (GPPN).



SA Zhihong

Sa Zhihong is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Sociology from the University of Maryland at College Park. Her specialty areas are demography, medical sociology, aging, and gender. Sa's work deals with social disparities in health in developing countries with a focus on class and gender inequalities. She studies the distribution, determinants and health consequences of a range of adverse health outcomes, including overweight and obesity, domestic violence, and HIV sexual risk behavior. She has published in the *Journal of Biosocial Science* and the *Journal of Population Research*. Sa's teaching interests includes: social determinants of health, population and family policy, and quantitative research methods in social science.



TAO Chuanjin

Tao Chuanjin is an associate professor and the Director of the Research Center of Philanthropy and Social Enterprise at the SSDPP and received his PhD in Sociology from Renmin University of China and was a post-doctoral fellow at Tsinghua University. His research fields include non-profit organizations, social welfare and civil society. Tao is the author of the book *Public Goods Supply: NPO, Public Sector and Market* and was principal investigator for many research subjects funded by the National Natural Science Fund and the State Social Science Fund. Tao teaches courses on Theory and Practice of NGO Management and NGO Case Studies.



Faculty



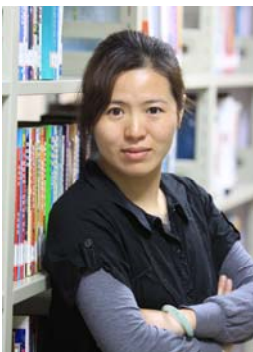
TIAN Donghua

Tian Donghua is an associate professor at the SSDPP. Tian received his PhD from General PLA Hospital. He conducted postdoctoral research on molecular mechanisms in diseases at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel and Emory University in the US. His research interests focus on social and behavioral dimensions and prevention strategy of diseases such as stroke, diabetes and cancer, health-sector reform and access to health care and medical technology in transitional societies. He has published in J NEUROSCI, NEURON, MBC and JBC. His recent work examines the impact of the Wenchuan Earthquake on the health of women and children in Sichuan Province and probes the measures available to prevent mental disease and Alzheimer's disease in Beijing.



TIAN Ming

Tian Ming is an associate professor and the Director of the Center of Development and Planning Research at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Geography from the Chinese Academy of Science and was a postdoctoral fellow at the Urban Development and Environment Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Tian's research concentrates on urbanization, urban development and urban planning. He has published a book entitled *Employment Structural Evolution and Urbanization in China* (2008) as well as about 20 articles on urbanization and urban planning in professional journals. Tian is currently working on several projects, including a comparative study on migrant inclusion in different cities in eastern China. Tian teaches courses on Strategic Management and The Practice of Strategic Planning in China.



WANG Xiying

Wang Xiying is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD from the Department of Social Work and Social Administration at the University of Hong Kong. Her research and teaching interests include Chinese Women's Studies, gender politics and human sexuality, feminist theory, qualitative research methods, domestic violence, child sexual abuse and family therapy. Dr Wang's articles have also appeared in professional journals and in popular media such as Guangming Daily, Chinese Youth Daily, and China Reading Weekly.



Faculty



WANG Xiaohua

Wang Xiaohua is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She achieved her PhD in Developmental and Educational Psychology from Beijing Normal University. Her research focuses on child development and education, juvenile delinquency and correction, child protection, and program evaluation. As principal or co-investigator, Wang has participated in a number of research projects regarding child development and education, adolescent health behavior, child protection, educational evaluation and medical evaluation sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Plan China and Save the Children. She teaches courses on Social Psychology, Statistics and Experiment Design.



WANG Xinsong

Wang Xinsong is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Political Science from Georgia State University. His research specialties are comparative politics, institution-building and governance in authoritarian states, and local elections and rural politics in China. Wang was a Visiting Assistant Professor at Oglethorpe University in Atlanta, GA and has taught a good variety of courses in comparative politics and international relations. He was a member of the Duke University China Elections Study Group and coordinated projects on standardization of direct elections of urban neighborhood committees.



XIAO Suowei

Xiao Suowei is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Sociology from the University of California at Berkeley. Her research interests include the family, gender, social inequality, migration and qualitative methods. Her dissertation – entitled *China's New Concubines? The Contemporary Second-wife Phenomenon* – explores the transformation of sexuality and intimacy in post-reform China, with attention to the articulations of social class, gender and regional disparity. She has also conducted research on gendered settlement orientation and the construction of ethnic identities among Chinese trans-migrants in the United States.



Faculty



XU Yuebin

Xu Yuebin is a professor and the Director of the Anti-Poverty and Social Assistance Research Center at the SSDPP. He obtained his PhD from the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of the University of Hong Kong. His main research interests are social protection, social services management, and community development. His recent major articles include “Medical Financial Assistance in Rural China: Policy Design and Implementation” (2008) published in *Studies in HSO&P* and “Rural Poverty and “The Reconstruction of the Rural Social Security System in China” (2007) published in *China Social Sciences*. He teaches a graduate course on Theory and Practice of Social Security.



Yang Lijun

Yang Lijun, an associate professor at the SSDPP, holds a PhD of Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania, US. He is mainly working on labor sociology and family, and family policy and social insurance. He has attended several international conferences and presented conference papers.



YU Xiaomin

Yu Xiaomin is an associate professor at the SSDPP. She received a PhD in Social Sciences from Hong Kong University of Science & Technology. Her work mainly deals with labor studies, corporate social responsibility, civil society, social development, and social enterprise. She has published several articles in leading academic journals in the field such as *Economic and Industrial Democracy* and *Journal of Business Ethics*. She teaches graduate-level courses on Labor Policy, Civil Society and Development Studies.



Faculty



ZHANG Chi

Zhang Chi, an associate professor at the SSDPP, holds a PhD from Yale University, US. Her research mainly focuses on cultural sociology, social theory and society of contemporary China. She has directed several research projects and published several articles. She teaches courses in Foundational Thought in Western Society and Society of Contemporary China.



ZHANG Huan

Zhang Huan is an associate professor and the Director of the Center for Case Studies at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Management from the School of Public Policy and Management of Tsinghua University. His research interests lie in Emergency Management, Public Policy and Social Policy. His work has been published in *Management World* and other professional journals. His recent publication is a book entitled *Emergency Evaluation: Theory and Practice* (2009). He teaches a wide variety of courses including graduate courses on Public Policy Analysis and Welfare Economics.



ZHANG Qiang

Zhang Qiang is an associate professor and the Director of the Center of Risk Management and Social Innovation at the SSDPP. He received his PhD in Management from Tsinghua University. Zhang's research interests involve government reform, policy process, crisis management, and social innovation. He has co-authored several books including *Crisis Management in China: the Challenge of the Transition* and *A Study on NGOs' Participation in the Wenchuan Post-earthquake Reconstruction*. Zhang had participated in the compilation of general state emergency plans. He is currently the Secretary-General of the Wenchuan Earthquake Taskforce (WET), Director of the Joint Policy Research Center of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Education.



ZHOU Ling

Zhou Ling is an assistant professor at the SSDPP. She received her PhD in Intelligence Science from Peking University and was a postdoctoral research fellow at the School of Public Policy and Management of Tsinghua University. Her research focuses on theory and practical implications of information science, risk management and crisis management and is particularly interested in the impact of the evolution of information technology and mass media on the formation of emergency policy. Zhou has worked on several national projects including the "Emergency Response Operations of the National Emergency Management System". She currently teaches a graduate course on Public Management.



Faculty

■ Part-Time Faculty (following spelling order of surname)



GAO Shiji

Gao Shiji, a research fellow, holds his PhD from London Metropolitan University, UK. His current post is Deputy Director of the Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy, Development Research Center of the State Council. His main research area includes comparative institutional analysis and development study. He has published several papers and assisted in supervising graduate students at the SSDPP.



GAO Xiaoping

Gao Xiaoping, a research fellow, holds his PhD from Beijing Forestry University. He is currently the Vice Chairperson and General Secretary of the China Administration Society. His main research focuses on administrative organization theory and institutional reform, emergency management and performance evaluation. His main publications include *Eco-Management for Government* and several papers in both Chinese and English.



LI Peilin

Li Peilin, a research fellow, holds his PhD from the University of Paris I-Sorbonne. He is currently the Director of the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His main research area includes enterprise organization, social stratification and institutional change and development studies. He has published several books, including: *Another Invisible Hand - The Transformation of Social Structure* and *Social Conflicts and Class Consciousness in China Today*.



LI Shantong

Li Shantong, a research fellow, was the former Director of the Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy, Development Research Center of the State Council. She is presently a Research Fellow of the Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy and a member of the Academy Committee, as well as Deputy Director of the Academy Committee of the China Development Foundation. Her main research focuses on national mid-and-long-term development strategy and forecasting in China, macroeconomic analysis, regional economic development and policy, industrial policy, macroeconomic modeling and application. She has published several articles and books and won numerous awards, including the China Development Award and the National Science and Technology Progress Award.



Faculty



LIN Shiliang

Lin Shiliang, a national educational supervisor, received his Master's degree in History from Beijing Normal University. He is currently the Deputy Director of the National Education Steering Inspection Office, the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. His main research area includes educational research and educational management. He has directed several major national policy research projects and published numerous articles and books.



LIU Zheng

Liu Zheng, PhD, is currently the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Affairs Committee of the CPC, Deputy Secretary for Human Resources (Social Work). His research focuses on human resources, social policy, social assistance, and the policy and practice of social work. He has published several books, including *Contemporary International Social Work*, *Study on the Policy and Practice of Social Assistance in Contemporary China*, *On Social Assistance and Governance: From the Perspective of Policy and Practice*, as well as more than 30 articles in academic journals.



QIN Hai

Qin Hai, a research fellow, holds a PhD of Economics from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is currently the Team Leader of the Policy Planning Unit, the State Council Informationalization Office. His main research focuses on macroeconomic analysis, new institutional economics, theory of industrial organization, technology and socio-economic change, and information and communications technology industry development strategy. He has published several books and papers and assisted in supervising graduate students at the SSDPP.



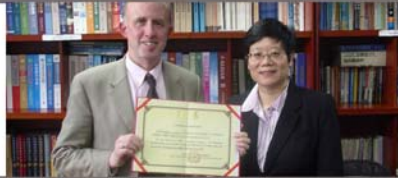
SHANG Xiaoyuan

Shang Xiaoyuan, a research fellow, holds a PhD from the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK. She has been working at SSDPP since 1999. Her main research areas include child welfare, child protection and social policy. She has published four books and 31 papers in both English and Chinese, including *Social Sciences in China* and articles in the *Journal of Social Policy*. She has directed 36 research projects and has supervised 17 Master's and PhD Students.



WANG Zhenyao

Wang Zhenyao received his PhD from Peking University. His research interests lie in social security policy and practice, emergency management, and social assistance. His recent work focuses on institutional problems in rural development strategies and emergency management. Wang has published in *Chinese Social Sciences* and other major professional journals. He is the director of The China Institute for Social Policy at SSDPP.



Faculty

■ Professors Emeriti (following spelling order of surname)

Gerry BLOOM

Gerry Bloom, a professor, holds both Canadian and British nationality. He received his PhD in Medicine from McGill University in Canada. He is a well-known healthcare economist, and the general coordinator of POVILL funded by the European Commission. He is also a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies in the UK.

John WHALLEY

John Whalley, a Distinguished Research Fellow at the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), is one of Canada's preeminent experts in the field of global economics and has an integral role in CIGI's economic research as Director of the International Economics Program. He has written dozens of scholarly articles on subjects including: international trade and development, public finance, general equilibrium theory and computation, transition economies, environmental issues and the economy, and Canadian trade policy.

Joshua L. MILLER

Joshua L. Miller, a professor, is an American and received his PhD from the University of Connecticut. Since 1992, he has amassed a wealth of teaching experience in social work from his position at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. He served as the Co-Professor of Psychosocial Capacity Building after Disaster for graduate students at the SSDPP, during the autumn term of 2009.

Leonard Sidney MILLER

Leonard Sidney Miller, a retired professor, is an American and received his PhD in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley. His research expertise covers modeling research, social welfare, econometrics and quantitative analysis theory. He has delivered lectures to the students at the SSDPP. He is presently in collaboration with the SSDPP on projects concerning tobacco and HIV/AIDS.

Peter TAYLOR-GOOPY

Peter Taylor-Gooby, a professor, was honored by Beijing Normal University as an Outstanding Overseas Professor in 2007. He is currently a professor of the School of Social Policy, University of Kent. Also, he serves as an Elected Fellow at the Royal Society of British Artists and has academic and social roles at the Economic and Social Research Council and institutions of the EU. Between 1975 and 2006, he undertook 44 research projects, for which funding was raised up to millions of pounds. He has published 21 works, 98 academic articles, and four thematic studies. He participated in the writing of more than 35 chapters of various collections and he also published another 76 papers.

Sarah COOK

Sarah Cook, a researcher, is British and holds a PhD from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and is a research fellow. She has served at the Beijing Office of the Ford Foundation and the Institute of Development Studies, UK. She has since gone on to join the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva.



Faculty

Sven HESSLE

Sven Hesse holds a PhD from Stockholm University in Sweden. He is currently a Professor of the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University. In the fields of family and child welfare, and international social work, he has undertaken numerous international projects involving Yugoslavia, Russia, Brazil, Vietnam and China. He has published 27 books and is serving as the Editor-in-Chief of *the International Journal of Social Welfare*. He also is member of the editorial boards of several other academic journals, for example, *Social Work Education International Perspectives of Social Work*, and *Journal of Family Care*, among others.

Wendy MAX

Wendy Max holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Colorado and a Bachelor in History and Economics from Stanford University. Currently, she is a Professor of Health Economics at the School of Nursing at the University of California, San Francisco and the Director of the Institute for Health & Aging. Her main research area focuses on the costs of disease, and she contributes significantly in the field of the costs of smoking-related diseases.

■ **Postdoctoral Researcher** (following spelling order of surname)

LU Qibin

LU Qibin, a lecturer, holds a PhD from the School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University. His main research areas include public policy, emergency management, social conditions and public opinion, and social enterprise. He has published three books, and seven articles in both English and Chinese journals, including *International Management Review*, *Psychological News*, *Management World* and *China Industrial Economy*. He has hosted and participated in a number of research projects. In addition, he is teaching a course of Public Management together with Zhang Qiang and Zhou Ling.

MA Jingyi

MA Jingyi, a lecturer, received his PhD in Statistics from Renmin University of China in 2007. He is currently a postdoctoral researcher of the School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University. His main research areas include statistical modeling and machine learning algorithms. His representative publications include *Rule-based Estimation with Group Structure and Hierarchical Structure*, *Issues on the Cutting Edge of Data Mining*. He has administered one Ministry of Education project, and another one for the National Statistics Research Program.



Faculty

■ **Research Assistants** (following spelling order of surname)

CHEN Lin

Chen Lin holds a Master's from Beijing Normal University and is currently a research assistant at the School of Social Development and Public Policy. Chen Lin's work includes administering field surveys, processing and analyzing data, and coordinating both research teams and project partners. In 2009, focusing on the livelihood situation of migrant peasant workers during the financial crisis, Chen Lin organized students to survey in 8 provinces or cities, and collected substantial first-hand data.

DU Jingting

Du Jingting is currently a research assistant of the China Institute for Social Policy. She holds a Master's in Economics from Beijing Normal University and a Bachelor's in Management from Beijing Information Technology University. She studied at Guang Yun University in Korea for one year, majored in Korean language and conducted research on direct investment from Korea to China.

FENG Ling

Feng Ling holds a Bachelor's in Social Work from Southwest Petroleum University and is currently a social worker in the Jiannan Community Service Center. He is responsible for the project named "Collaborate with Neighborhood Committees," which aims at building the capacity of neighborhood committees through the provision of training.

GUO Su

Guo Su is currently a research assistant at the China Institute for Social Policy. She holds a Master's in International Trade from the Northeast University of Finance and Economics and a Bachelor's in Business English from Zhengzhou University. She has served as the conference manager of the Organizing Committee of the Boao Asia Forum International Capital Summit, as business assistant at the Summer Davos World Economic Forum - New Champions Annual Meeting, and held an internship at the American and Oceanian Department of the Ministry of Commerce.

GAO Yun-Xia

Gao Yun-Xia is currently a research assistant of the China Institute for Social Policy. She holds a Master's in Social Security and a Bachelor's in Social Work from Nankai University. During her study at Nankai, she participated in several large-scale international and domestic social science projects, and has published several academic articles.

LIU Kai

Liu Kai holds a Bachelor's in Social Work from Chengdu University of Information Technology. He is currently a social worker at Jiannan Community Service Center. He is responsible for the "one-stop center," including managing equipment and files, delivering community classes and films, and organizing community volunteers to carry out voluntary services.



Faculty

SU Qian

Su Qian holds a Bachelor's degree in Social Work from Southwest Petroleum University. She is currently a social worker at Jiannan Community Service Center. She is responsible for the "one-stop center," including managing equipment and files, delivering community classes and films, and organizing community volunteers to carry out voluntary services.

SUO Peng

Suo Peng graduated from Kunming Medical College and from the Master's program in Applied Psychology at Peking University. Currently, she is a Master's student of the Institute of Psychology at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. She has worked as a clinician and full-time psychological consultant. Seven days after the May 12 Wenchuan Earthquake, she rushed to affected areas to participate in post-disaster psychological assistance. Currently she is the on-site supervisor at the Jiannan Community Service Center and is responsible for the overall work of the Center.

WANG Zhuo

Wang Zhuo is currently an assistant at the Risk Management and Social Innovation Research Center. She holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Renmin University of China. She assists in the co-ordination, implementation and management of projects; assists in the completion of school affairs, and with administration, finance, student management and the external coordination of the Center.

WEN Huan

Wen Huan holds a Bachelor's in Social Work from the Southwest University for Nationalities. She is currently working as a social worker at the Jiannan Community Service Center. She is mainly in charge of "Strengthening the Abilities of Community Residents" to provide services to the most vulnerable groups (e.g. handicapped people and empty-nesters) and improve the livelihood of special social groups (disabled people and women) through the organization of mutual support teams.

WU Yu

Wu Yu is the Director of the Sichuan workstation of the Wenchuan Earthquake Taskforce (WET). He holds a bachelor's in Computer Software and Application from the Beijing University of Technology and is currently in charge of coordination of post-disaster research and reconstruction.

XU Jia

Xu Jia is currently a research assistant of the China Institute for Social Policy. She received a Bachelor's degree in Economics and a Master's in Law from Xi'an Jiaotong University. During her study in Xi'an Jiaotong University, she organized and participated in several research projects and published several academic articles.



Faculty

XUE Wei

Xue Wei is currently a research assistant at the Institute of Social Policy. Xue Wei holds a Master's in Law (Judicial Sociology and Judicial Anthropology) from Southwest University of Politics and Law and a Bachelor's in Law from Chinese University of Politics and Law. Xue Wei has participated in several research projects and published a number of academic articles.

YANG Xia

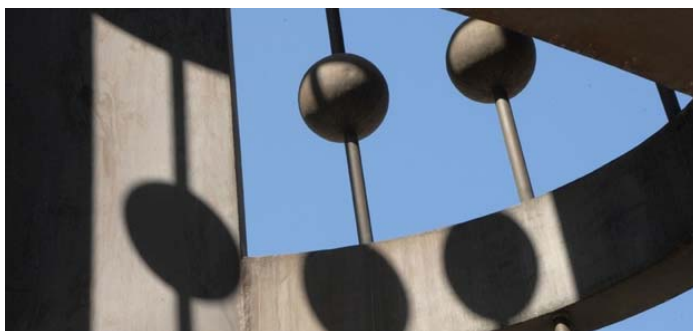
Yang Xia holds a Bachelor's in Social Work from Southwest Petroleum University and currently is a social worker in the Jiannan Community Service Center. She is in charge of "Strengthening the Abilities of Community Residents" to provide service to the most vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled people and empty-nesters) and improve the livelihood of special social groups (disabled people and women) through organizing mutual support teams. Also, she works as the cashier of the Center.

ZHANG Xiaoju

Zhang Xiaoju holds a Bachelor's in Administrative Management from Chang'an University and now is a social worker in the Jiannan Community Service Center. She is currently in charge of the program called "Collaborate with neighborhood committees," which aims at building the capacity of the neighborhood committees through training. She also works as the cashier of the center.

ZHONG Lin

Zhong Lin is currently the Assistant of the Director of the China Institute for Social Policy. Zhong Lin holds a Master's in Ethnography and a Bachelor's in Economics from Peking University and has worked as a researcher in the Research Center of China Charity and the Donation Information Centre of the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Zhong Lin has published several academic articles.





Publications

Year	Articles			Books		
	Total	Chinese	English	Total	Authored	Edited
2000	1	1				
2001	7	6	1			
2002	6	3	3			
2003	13	7	6			
2004	20	14	6			
2005	30	27	3	3	3	
2006	70	66	4	2	1	1
2007	60	57	3	8	3	5
2008	62	49	13	7	5	2
2009	22	18	4	3	1	2
Total	291	248	43	23	13	10

■ Papers in High Level

(English)

1. Hu Xiaojiang, Sarah Cook and Miguel Salazar, "Internal Migration and Health in China," *The Lancet*, Volume 372, Issue 9651, November 15, 2008, pp.1717-1719.
2. Luo J, Margolis KL, Adami HO, Lacroix A, Ye W, "Obesity and risk of pancreatic cancer among postmenopausal women: the Women's Health Initiative (United States)," *Br J Cancer*, 2008 Aug 5, 99(3):527-31.
3. Yu, Xiaomin, "Workplace Democracy in China's Foreign-Funded Enterprises: A Multilevel Case Study of Employee Representation," *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 2008, 29 (2):274-300.
4. Weihua Wu and Wang Xiying, "Cultural Performance and the Ethnography of Ku in China," *Positions: East Asia Cultures Critique*, pp.409-434, Volume 16, Number 2, Fall, 2008.



Publications

5. Hu, Xiaojiang and Miguel Salazar, "Ethnicity, Rurality and Status: Hukou and the Institutional and Cultural Determinants of Social Status in Tibet," *The China Journal*, July 2008. No.60 1-24.
6. Xiyang Wang and Petula Sik Ying Ho, "Violence and Desire in Beijing: A Young Chinese Woman's Strategies of Resistance in Father-Daughter Incest and Dating Relationships," *Violence against Women*, pp.1319-1338, Volume 13, Number 12, December, 2007.
7. Xu Yuebin, Liu Fengqin, Zhang Xiulan, "Rural Poverty and the Reconstruction of the Rural Social Security System in China," *Social Sciences in China*, Winter 2007, pp.51-61.
8. Tao Chuanjin, "Civil Society Building in China's Urban Communities: A New Approach," *Social Sciences in China*, Summer 2007, pp. 147-155.
9. Edward Gu and Jianjun Zhang, "Health Care Regime Change in Urban China: Unmanaged Marketization and Reluctant Privatization," *Pacific Affairs*, Vol79, No.1, Spring 2006.
10. Xu Yuebin and Zhang Xiulan, "Reform of the Health Care System Seen in the Light of Institution-Building," *Social Sciences in China*, Fall, 2006, pp.134-145.
11. Xiulan Zhang, "Introduction: Restructuring China's Social Policy System: An Examination of the Impact of the Scientific Approach to Development on Social Policy Formation and Implementation," *Social Sciences in China*, Winter 2004, 25(4), pp.99-101.
12. Xiulan Zhang, "Development Social Policy: An Operational Model for Implementing the Scientific Approach to Development," *Social Sciences in China*, Winter 2004, 25(4), pp.129-137.
13. Yuebin Xu, "The Role of Government in Social Welfare in China," *Social Sciences in China*, 2004, 25(4), pp.138-145.
14. Patrick Fox, Pamela Arnsberger, Desiree Owens, Nussey B, Xiulan Zhang, et al "Patient and Clinical Site Factors Associated with Rescreening Behavior among Older Multi-ethnic, Low Income Women," *The Gerontologist*, 2004, 44(1), pp.76-84.
15. XiaoYuan Shang and XiaoMing Wu, "Protecting Children under Financial Constraints: 'Foster Mother Villages' in Datong," *Journal of Social Policy*, 2003, 32(4), pp.549-570.
16. James G. Kahn, Xiulan Zhang, Lanny T. Cross, Herminia Palacio, Guthrie S. Birkhead, and Stephen F. Morin, "Access to and Use of HIV Antiretroviral Therapy: Variation by Race/Ethnicity in Two Public Insurance Programs in the U.S." *Public Health Reports*, May-June 2002, Volume 117, pp.252-262.
17. XiaoYuan Shang, "Moving towards a Multi-level and Multi-pillar System: Changes in Institutional Care in Two Chinese Cities," *Journal of Social Policy*, 2001, 30(2), pp.259-281.



(Chinese)

1. Liu Fengqin, "Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations of Missing Data in the Income Variables," *Statistical Research*, 2009(1), pp.71-75.
2. Qu Zhiyong, Zhang Xiulan, "Group Characteristics of Depressed Students in Middle-western Chinese Universities and the Effects of Intervention," *Journal of Tsinghua University*, 2008(2), pp.120-134. Reprinted by *Xinhua Digest*, 2008(9). Reprinted by *China Social Sciences Digest*, 2008(8).
3. Gao Ying, "Compilation of Chinese Resource-Economy-Environment Integrated SAM," *Statistical Research*, 2008(5), pp.84-88.
4. Tao Chuanjin, "Control and Support: Two Independent Relations between State and Society," *Management World*, 2008, No.2, pp57-65.
5. Yu Xiaomin, Pan Yi, "Consumer Society and Remaking the Subjectivities of the 'New Generation' of Immigrant Women Workers," *Sociological Studies*, 2008(3), pp.143-171.
6. Zhang Huan, Zhou Juan, "Research on the Method on Classification about Urban Medical Assistance Objects: Empirical Analysis Based on the Door-to-door Database of Three Cities in Western China," *Management World*, 2008(2), pp.66-71.
7. Xu Yuebin, Liu Fengqin, Zhang Xiulan, "Rural Poverty and the Reconstruction of the Rural Social Security System in China," *Social Sciences in China*, 2007(3), pp.40-53. Reprinted by *Xinhua Digest*, 2007(15), pp.24-29.
8. Tao Chuanjin, "To Overcome the Difficulty of Village Self-governance through the Development of Grassroots Voluntary Organizations: Understanding the Bi-layer Structure in Village Society," *Sociological Studies*, 2007(5), pp.133-147.
9. Gao Ying, Lei Ming, "Construction of SAM Based on the Integrated Accounting Framework of Resource-Economy-Environment," *Statistical Research*, 2007(9), pp.17-22.
10. Gao Mengtao, "Estimation on the Return of Higher Education—Evidence from Three Western Cities in China," *Statistical Research*, 2007(9), pp.69-76.
11. Xu Yuebin, Liu Fengqin, Zhang Xiulan, "Reflection on China's Rural Anti-poverty Policies: Transition from Social Assistance to Social Protection," *Social Sciences in China*, 2007(3), pp.40-53.
12. Xu Yuebin, Zhang Xiulan, "Distributional Consequences of Heating System Reform Policies," *Journal of Tsinghua University*, 2006(4), pp.104-120. Reprinted by *Xinhua Digest*, 2006(18).



Publications

13. Gao Mengtao, "A Case Study of the Employment and Income of the Youth of Urban Poor Households: Based on the Database of Three Cities in Western China," *Management World*, 2006(11), pp.51-58.
14. Gao Mengtao, Zhang Ying, "Small Farmers with High Efficiency?—The Experimental Identification of Rural Areas of 8 Provinces of China," *Statistical Research*, 2006(8), pp.21-26.
15. Zhang Huan, "Theory Analysis and Empirical Research on the Adverse Selection Issue of China's Social Insurance," *Management World*, 2006(2), pp.41-49.
16. Gao Mengtao, Yao Yang, "Health Shocks and Farmers' Income Capabilities", *Economic Research Journal*, 2005(12), pp.15-25.
17. Zhang Huan, "Government Relations and FDI: An Empirical Study," *Statistical Research*, 2005(12), pp.23-30.
18. Gu Xin, Wang Xu, "From Statism to Corporatism: Changes in the Relationship between the State and Professional Associations in the Transition to Market Economics in China," *Sociological Research*, 2005(2), pp.155-175. Reprinted by *Sociology*, 2005(6), pp.33-46.
19. Xu Yuebin, Zhang Xiulan, "Re-establishing the Role of Government in Social Welfare in China," *Social Sciences in China*, 2005(5), pp80-92. This paper received Second Prize in the Ninth Beijing Philosophical and Social Science Excellent Results Awards.
20. Zhang Xiulan, "Developmental Social Policy: An Operational Model for Implementing the Scientific Approach to Development," *Social Sciences in China*, 2004(6), pp.19-25, Reprinted by *Xinhua Digest*, 2005(2), pp.20-21, Reprinted by *China Social Sciences Digest*, 2004(6), pp.9-12.
21. Gu Xin, "Mega-trends of the Global Medical System Reform," *Social Sciences in China*, 2005(6), pp.121-128.
22. Gu Xin, Fang Liming, "Between Willingness and Coercion: An Analysis of Institutional Embedding and Development of Cooperative Medical Schemes in China's Countryside," *Sociological Research*, 2004(5), pp.1-18.
23. Zhang Xiulan, Xu Yuebin, "Formulating a Developmental Family Policy in China," *Social Sciences in China*, 2003(6), pp84-96, Reprinted by *Sociology*, 2004(1), pp.21-32.
24. Shang Xiaoyuan, "Recognition of 'Social Welfare' and 'Social Security'," *Social Sciences in China*, 2001(3), pp.113-121.
25. Chang Zonghu, "The Useful Exploration of Reconstructing a Social Security System: A Review of the Seminar of National Social Welfare Theory and Policy," *Social Sciences in China*, 2001(3), pp.122-128.



Courses Introduction

■ Core Major Courses

Theories in Social Science

GAO Ying, WANG Xinsong, and XIAO Suowei

This course is an integrated introduction to three major disciplines in social sciences: economics, politics and sociology. Students will learn about key concepts, theories, and methods in these three disciplines through extensive readings, lectures and class discussions. The course is divided into three parts by discipline. However, overlapping topics will be selected for discussion from the perspective of each discipline. We will examine different approaches to the same topic – what are the differences and similarities in their assumptions, concerns and analytic frameworks? what are the strengths and weaknesses of each approach? The goal of this course is to help students build a solid theoretical and methodological foundation for future research and to prepare them to select the most appropriate conceptual and analytical tools for various projects.

Public Management

ZHANG Qiang, ZHOU Ling

This course is to ground students in the fundamentals of public management, and enables them to respond effectively and efficiently to the complexity and uncertainty induced by the political, economic, social, technological, security-related and other changes in national and global environments. “Public Management” involves the development of public management; the core functions of organization, personnel, budgeting, decision making, and policy analysis and evaluation; analyzing regulatory administration as an illustration of the interplay of management, politics; the place of the “public” and the “public interest” in public management; as well as the prospects for building a new “administration culture.” Besides lectures, most class meetings will include case discussions supplemented with theoretical materials, exercises, and group work. Visiting relevant departments will also be arranged.

Qualitative Research Methods

WANG Xiying

This course is designed for students with an interest in understanding different aspects of social life and social relations, especially those who will undertake a dissertation study. This course is intended to provide the student with the basic skills needed to do qualitative research. The focus is on introducing the general process of qualitative research and the variety of methods for data collection and analysis including grounded theory, oral history, narrative analysis and action research, etc. Seminars will be organized around practical methodological issues, with the objective of helping students proceed with their own research projects. Hands-on experience of a range of research techniques will also be provided in special workshops.



Courses Introduction

Ethnography and Social Research

BA Zhanlong

Research methods are the foundation of the social sciences. The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the basic theory, method and practice of qualitative research for social science that is the core of ethnographic research. Through personal experience and practice, students will achieve a basic understanding of the issues, methods and modes of social research. On completing the course it is hoped that students will improve and foster their ability to perform detailed research.

Statistics and Experimental Design

QU Zhiyong, WANG Xiaohua

Statistics and Experimental Design is a basic course of social science methodology. It gives an introduction to quantitative research with the objective that the student can grasp the method of applied statistical analysis and be clear about common experimental design methods and how to use them appropriately. This course is composed of the basic knowledge of experimental design and statistics, the types of experimental design and their applications, the types of statistical methods and their applications. It is a combination of theory and practice. Lectures given by professors, in-class discussion, presentations made by students and papers will all be employed in this course. The objectives are to make students understand the basic ideas of experimental study and to help them master several experimental design methods commonly used in social science and the basic data processing methods involved.

Social Statistics

LIU Fengqin

Social statistics is the basic course for quantitative research in social science. The course is designed for all students from SSDPP. The course is application-oriented. One of the course objectives is to provide a basic understanding of social statistics. The other is to give students the ability to analyze real problems using statistical techniques. The course will encompass data collection (sampling, questionnaire design, and conceptual application), data description as well as data analysis, with relatively more emphasis on the latter (univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques).



Lecture Given by Harvard Professor Martin K. Whyte



Courses Introduction

■ Required Courses for the Social Policy and Social Security Major

Theory and Practice in Social Security

LIU Fengqin, XU Yuebin

This course aims to introduce students to different perspectives on the study of social security, methods in social policy analysis, policy practice and research. The course is designed for students with a basic knowledge of social security. It is composed of two parts: the first part is a general introduction to social security, including conceptualization, institutions, practices and research; the second part is a discussion of social security reforms and issues across the world. Different topics will be selected for students to discuss in class.

Public Policy Analysis

ZHANG Huan, ZHANG Qiang

Public policy is one of the most important and common concepts in contemporary society. Almost all applied social science, especially public management, includes research on public policy. Abstract research of the common characteristics of public policy has generally been the theoretical foundation and basic tool for specific policy study. This course will mainly discuss the theoretical framework and analytic methods of public policy in the scientific, systematic study of public management. Case studies will be the main method used in this course to help students master the methods and skills of public policy analysis.

Welfare Economics

ZHANG Huan

Welfare economics is a very important branch of economic theory. It serves as a foundation for many applied branches of economics, such as public finance, cost-benefit analysis and the economics of government policy in many areas, including public policy analysis and social security and so on. Therefore, welfare economics is an indispensable course for graduate students of social policy and social security. The course mainly describes the basic theory of welfare economics, such as Pareto optimality, welfare criteria, consumer surplus and social choice. Some applied analysis is also included. The course will focus on teaching the theory, but discussion and case studies will also be included in order to help students understand the theory and master the basic methods of applying welfare analysis in policy research.



Lecture Given by Expert on Social Policy



Courses Introduction

■ Required Courses for the Social Medicine and Health Management Major

Epidemiology

LIANG Xiaoyun

Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of disease frequency in the human population. It is a basic course concerning methods of studying medicine. The course will combine the basic theories of epidemiology and practical skills of data analysis, which will improve students' ability to analyze problems. In addition to lectures, the students will need to complete a certain amount of readings, discuss these readings, and perform a variety of data analysis. After studying the material, the students will interpret and apply the principles of epidemiology to the particular needs of study design, be familiar with some specific epidemiological research areas such as disease surveillance and infectious epidemiology, and be proficient in epidemiologic data analysis with Stata. The course is designed for students with a basic knowledge of statistics.

Medical Statistics

ZHANG Xiulan

Medical statistics is an applied branch of statistics. Its main objective is to solve various kinds of problems in medical science research, and to provide theoretical foundations to diagnose and prevent all kinds of diseases more precisely. The course will introduce basic analysis methodology in medical statistics as well as the methodology of multi-statistics. Also, it will use case study statistics as an example to deepen students' understanding of relevant analysis in practice and finally master the techniques of statistical analysis. There are three course objectives: 1) improve understanding and practice of fundamental methods in medical statistics; 2) acquire practical methods of analysis of medical multivariate statistics; 3) improve ability to perform statistical analysis and practice in studies of common medical problems.

Health Economics and Economic Evaluation

TIAN Donghua

With the progress of healthcare reform, health-related economic study has been used increasingly in policy analysis. Health-related economic evaluation has provided useful tools for quantitative analysis of the effectiveness of policies and projects. This course will introduce the basic concepts of health economics and their application. It will also introduce the concepts, design and analytic methods of economic evaluation. Thus, the course combines economic theories with hands-on experiences of data analysis. There are four objectives: 1) to understand basic concepts of health economics such as the demand for health service, supply, adverse selection, moral hazard, hospital behavior, DRG, Case-mix, etc; 2) to understand the concept and methodology of healthcare financing, as well as its function in improving service accessibility and medical fee control; 3) to learn to design cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis and cost-utility analysis; 4) to acquire basic methods of data analysis in economic evaluation.



Courses Introduction

Social Medicine and Public Health Management

SA Zhihong

This course is intended to serve as a general introduction to the field of social epidemiology. Starting from an interdisciplinary approach of sociology and epidemiology, we explore the concept of health equity and the macro and micro social determinants of health. Throughout the semester, we will try to locate population health outcomes within social, economic, cultural and institutional contexts, focus on residence, class, gender, and social relations underlying the epidemiological phenomena of interest, and critically evaluate these trends from a public policy perspective. The focus of the course is on China although the readings also involve other social settings in both developed and developing countries. Readings are designed to cover conceptual and methodological aspects of social epidemiology. Basic statistical knowledge is required.

Health Education and Health Promotion

Pierre MIÈGE

Health education helps to teach individuals and groups the knowledge and skills which will enable them to make decisions that promote the maintenance or restoration of health. The course will introduce the concept of population health, presenting the diversity of fields involved: occupational health, environmental health, physical health, mental health, etc. This class will use examples, mainly from HIV/AIDS prevention programs, in order to provide the students with concrete cases and to teach them how to mobilize different theoretical and conceptual frameworks. During the semester, the students will be asked to read assigned literature and to prepare critical assessments of some case studies.

■ **Required Courses for the Management of Non-Profit Organizations Major**

Theory and Practice of Nonprofit Management

TAO Chuanjin

This course is designed to give students the expertise and skills needed for “Non-profit Organization Management”. It consists of three parts: 1) non-profit organization management expertise; 2) project management and skill and expertise; 3) macro-operational mechanisms and relevant laws and regulations. The course will be conducted with lectures, discussion and participatory debate. The course is mainly designed for postgraduate candidates in non-profit organization management. However, it can also be an elective course for students from other departments. The course attempts to give students a basic understanding of non-profit organization operation and management, project management, etc.



Courses Introduction

Civil Society Theories

YU Xiaomin

Contemporary China is witnessing the rapid development of civil society, which plays important roles in various public affairs related to development and governance. Rooted in China's current state and from a transnational comparative perspective, this course introduces students to major research topics on civil society. The course is structured around three themes: 1) the development situation of civil society in China, with a comparison to developed countries in Europe and North America and other developing countries; 2) the dynamic interrelation and cooperation dynamic at work among agencies in the sectors of state, market and civil society; 3) the practices, roles, impacts and limitations of civil society organizations in the field of development and governance. The course is based on a combination of introduction to theory, case studies, field work, and practitioner/expert lectures to help students develop a set of conceptual frameworks and enhance their analytical skills effectively.

Program Planning and Evaluation

JIN Chenggang, ZHANG Xiulan, and QU Zhiyong

This course systematically introduces the design and evaluation of social development projects. This course introduces needs assessment methods, community diagnosis, effective design for intervention projects, and a logical framework method. For program evaluation, this course introduces methods of quasi-experimentation, methods of designing impact evaluation studies, evaluation models and data analysis. The course is intended to improve students' abilities in project design and quantitative assessment. Its principles and methods can be used for the design of social development projects and for carrying out impact analysis of social policies.



Teachers and Students Visiting the Beijing Emergency Office



Dissertation Defense



Courses Introduction

■ Required Courses for the Development Study Major

Theories of Development

BA Zhanlong

This course introduces students to various theories that attempt to explain what 'development' is, how it occurs (or why it does not occur), and to whose benefit. Despite the frequent use of the term 'development' in academic, policy and journalistic writings, there is little consensus on what social processes it actually entails - or even if some discernable process exists at all. To begin to understand these debates - and the political issues at stake - we survey several broad areas of development theory including modernization theory, dependency theory, feminist theories and theories of sustainable development. On completing the course it is hoped that students will have an inter-disciplinary perspective with which to analyse these theories based on social facts.

The Practice of Chinese Development and Analysis of National Conditions

TIAN Ming

This course introduces students to using development theories to analyze the development history, ways and patterns of China. During this course, the students can achieve a deep understanding of China's tangible developmental successes and help students become more self-aware and skillful in their analysis of Chinese development problems. The course includes: 1) how changes within the sphere of the international development environment influence Chinese development; 2) what roles national development conditions play in the course of development of the population, natural resources and environment, institution and cultures, ; 3) development history, ways and patterns in China, with a comparative study of Western development methods and the experience of development in China. Discussions and assignments focus on applications of theoretical concepts from scholarly readings in economic and social theory to practical issues of public policy and policy-maker responsibility.

Development Economics

HUANG Jianguo

Development Economics is a basic course to learn and study the issues involved in China's development. This course focuses on a combination of the basic theory and practice of Chinese development and a combination of comprehensiveness and practicality to improve students' theoretical level of understanding and ability to analyze problems. This course covers an introduction to the context of the theory of economic development, capital accumulation, human resources, technological progress, sustainable development, urbanization and new rural areas, foreign investment and economic globalization, and such matters. Teaching methods include theory-teaching combined with case analysis and classroom discussion designed to deepen students' understanding of economic development theory and China's development practices and their application and significance.



Courses Introduction

Case Studies of Development Study

YU Xiaomin

As the largest developing country, China is encountering various development challenges during its market transition. Rooted in China's reality and in a multinational comparative perspective, the course introduces students to major research topics in the field of development studies. The course focuses on four themes: 1) the complexity and variability of development issues in terms of concepts, themes, agencies, scope, and degree; 2) the long-term sustainability of economic, social, environmental and cultural development; 3) balancing goals of efficiency, justice and democracy in the process of policy-making and implementation on development issues; 4) the real situation and theoretical model of China's development. The course is based on a combination of case studies, field work, and practitioner/expert talks to help students achieve a practice-oriented understanding of development issues and enhance effective analytical skills.

Psychosocial Capacity- Building in Response to Disasters in an International Context

Joshua MILLER, WANG Xiying

This selective course will consider how workers can meet psychosocial needs and help individuals, families and communities to recover from disaster. The objectives of this course include: 1) to understand what is meant by psychosocial capacity-building in response to disaster; 2) to learn about different types of disasters and the differential impact of disasters on individuals, families and communities; 3) to explore the concept of the social ecology of disaster; 4) to be able to anticipate, identify and assess common psychological, emotional, and social stress reactions to disasters; 5) to explore the different ways that people grieve and mourn and the unique factors to consider when there is a disaster. Classes will utilize a variety of formats: lecture, large and small group discussions, exercises, simulations, videos and student presentations.



Professor Joshua Miller Teaching Course



Research Projects

■ Projects in SSDPP

Year	National Level	Provincial/ Ministry Level	International	Other	Total
	N	N	N	N	N
2000		1	1		2
2001			1		1
2002		1	4		5
2003	1	1	5		7
2004		8	2	2	12
2005	1	7	5	14	27
2006	2	5	11	5	23
2007	2	4	10	13	29
2008	2	12	18	13	45
2009	3	6	13	16	38
Total	11	45	70	63	189



Local Villagers Read Manuals on Psychological Health Carefully



Research Projects

■ Social Welfare and Anti-Poverty Research

Social Assistance Impact Evaluation System in China

Social assistance plays an important role in the development of the new socialist countryside and in creating a harmonious society. A basic social assistance system covering both urban and rural areas has been established in China, and the next task is to further standardize and improve the system. Therefore, an overall quantitative evaluation of the expenses, coverage, targets of the system and its impact on fighting poverty has become a major priority. This research project intends to establish an evaluation index system for social assistance in urban and rural areas, as such a system has yet to appear either in academia or in professional circles.

Research Objectives:

- 1) The study aims at establishing an index system for quantitative analyses of the social assistance system in China, including indices for social assistance at different administrative levels and a comprehensive index.
- 2) The study uses the index system to evaluate the social assistance system in the target areas.
- 3) A major product of this study is a handbook for the index system, including the necessary data types for each index, calculation methods, methods of synthesizing a comprehensive index, and weighting methods.

Evaluation System for the Rural Minimum Social Security System

In addition to the need for a complete, appropriate and standard system for the administration of the rural minimum social security system, a corresponding evaluation index system is also in order. As the last safety net for the rural poor, the rural minimum social security system is designed to include all qualified rural poor into the system and solve this bread-and-butter problem for the rural poor in a steadfast, sustainable and efficient manner. However, whether and to what extent the rural minimum social security system has achieved these goals needs to be determined through an evaluation system, which also will uncover potential problems and their causes in the working of the social security system. This study, through tracing relevant documents, examining the design of rural minimum social security, and field studies, proposes an evaluation index system for the rural minimum social security system. This study has two major objectives:

- 1) The design of an economic and social benefits evaluation index system for the rural minimum social security system. The design includes a) a description of the policymaking of rural minimum social security system, b) theoretical support for the index system and the definition and meaning of each index, and c) an operation manual of the index system.
- 2) An evaluation report on the economic and social benefits of the rural minimum social security system. The report uses our index system to evaluate the benefits of the minimum social security system in selected counties. The focus is on the effectiveness and applicability of the evaluation system.



Research Projects

A Study of Social Assistance Policy's Anti-poverty Effects in Urban China

This study employs the concept and theory of social exclusion to measure poverty. It focuses on the multi-dimensional causes of poverty and the influence of social assistance programs on the target groups in urban China. The study tries to answer the following questions: How do people deal with difficulties in their urban lives? Do social assistance programs result in welfare dependency and social exclusion in the long run? Do they really help people improve their lives? Who are those stuck in the social welfare programs? And how could they live independently?

Specifically, the research objectives are as follows. 1) To understand the current conditions of social exclusion in Chinese cities. The research closely follows the circumstances, risks and uncertainties encountered by urban residents and migrant workers who depend on the minimum social security, and the tactics they use to manage their daily lives. 2) To evaluate the effects and influences of social assistance policy on the target households: does the policy make them more included in or excluded from the society? 3) To give policy advice to the government regarding the improvement of social assistance programs.

This study follows 144 families that depend on minimum social security in Beijing, Jinan and Baotou. Its data primarily comes from nine rounds of in-depth interviews from December 2007 to March 2009.

Civil Affairs Information and Poverty Index in Beijing

This study makes statistical analyses of the civil affairs information collected by the Beijing Bureau of Civil Affairs in the past five years regarding minimum social security and assistance, registration of marriage, management of civic organizations, etc. It uses theories in sociology and economics to develop econometric models and presents analytic methods to study the civil affairs data. Through data analyses, the study is meant to monitor the management process of civil affairs in Beijing, identify the relationship between civil affairs and socioeconomic development, examine the effects of socioeconomic conditions and policy changes on civil affairs, and eventually provide policymaking support for the Beijing Bureau of Civil Affairs.

In recent years, the Beijing Municipal Government has consistently increased its investment in social assistance. There is an urgent need to make the social assistance approval process more scientific and to avoid subjective and casual decisions in determining the recipients and levels of assistance. This study develops a poverty evaluation index system based on the demand theory. After fully discussing it with civil affairs officials and local staff, we developed an urban household poverty magnitude ranking model using the AHP method, which provides strong support for the management and policy-making on social assistance.



Research Projects

Development of the Social Assistance System in China: Results from Comparative Institutional Analyses

Based on the New Institutionalism, especially its branches, historical institutionalism and sociological institutionalism, that are emerging in the social sciences across the world, this study focuses on the mutually complementary and correlative characteristics of institutions and develops a comparative institutional analytical framework for social assistance for the minimum income population. The study examines the similarities and uniqueness of institutional arrangements in China and other countries. Moreover, it analyzes the regional differences of social assistance practice across China. The analytical framework consists of three parts. First is the institutional framework of minimum income support. Second is the relationship between minimum income support and other social assistance programs. Third is the relationship between social assistance and the entire social security system. The research combines quantitative and qualitative methods, adopts appropriate measurements, and collects data using rigid social science survey methodology. For variables that are not quantifiable, we also conduct field research to collect more detailed case data.

Institutionalization of the Development-Based Social Assistance System in China

This study tries to explore new methods to promote a more active development-based social assistance system in China. First, the active role of families, communities and NGOs needs to be valued. Second, we should pay more attention to the state's facilitating function. Third, the partnership between public institutions and civil society needs to be underscored. Based on this analytical framework, this research project engages in in-depth and empirical studies of various social assistance programs, including the urban and rural minimum social security system, rural impoverished household assistance program, five-guaranteed household support system carried out by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, medical assistance program, vocational training program, development-based poverty reduction programs and community development plans conducted by other government departments and civic organizations.

The main parts of the research include: 1) finding out the detailed conditions of each program; 2) examining the socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries of these programs so as to understand their status and potential of entering the labor market; 3) based on the program features, analyzing the portions of protective measures and developmental measures in these programs; 4) by looking at the successful practice, identifying the political socioeconomic conditions for development-based social assistance programs; and 5) making policy recommendations regarding the institutionalization of social assistance system in China. The main methods of this research project are document tracking, survey, and field study.



Household Interviews on the Rural Minimum Living Security System in Rural Areas in Henan Province



Research Projects

Evaluation of Community- Driven Development

Community Driven Development (CDD) is a poverty reduction project initiated by the Foreign Funds Project Management Center of the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) together with the World Bank. The main objective of CDD is to alleviate rural poverty in pilot areas and improve environmental sustainability through community-driven development. The pilot provinces are Sichuan, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, and Guangxi. Our School was the only independent evaluator for this project. We conducted baseline surveys and final evaluation in July 2006 and July 2009, respectively. We set up control groups and conducted pre- and post-test experiments in over 100 communities and 1,500 households. The evaluation focuses on the relevancy of project design, the effects and efficiency of project implementation, the impacts on target groups, and project sustainability. We assess the project's achievements and offer advice on improvement of project design, which will be used as empirical evidence to support the expansion and extension of the project.

■ **Children's Health, Development, Education and Welfare**

Children's Development Plan in China: Design and Research

In August 2009, our School was entrusted by the General Office of the Committee of Women and Children's Work in the State Council to undertake a project on "Children's Development Plan in China (2011-2020): Design and Research." As the leading institution for this project, we have developed tentative goals and measuring indicators of children's development for the next 10 years.

Early Childhood Education: Current Status and Policy Research

Since April 2006, our School has undertaken numerous projects on early childhood education such as "Research on Pre-School Education Development Strategy," a substantial project of the Ministry of Education and "Policy Review of Early Childhood Education in China," a joint project by the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and UNESCO. Members of the research team conducted field visits to more than 10 provinces and municipalities, analyzed the current status, problems and their causes in early childhood education in detail, and examined the development strategy, tactics, pathways and financial support to early childhood education in China. We have concluded these projects and presented research reports to the Ministry of Education and other relevant organizations.

Since September 2008, as part of the team of specialists, our School has participated in the making of sub-plan for children's education, which is part of the mid- and long-term plan of national education. Since June 2009, the School also has worked on the financial strategy and investment benefits of mid- and long-term children's education development and examined the mid- and long-term objectives of the education plan. Using a massive amount of education, economic and demographic statistics, we are developing a financial investment model on children's education development, analyzing the current situation and deficiencies in financial investment, and simulating the scale, trend and benefit of future investment.



Research Projects

Research on Children's Welfare and Protection System

The focus of this project is on the reform of the current children's welfare system and on how the government could provide better welfare services to orphans and children with disabilities (CWD). The research finds that the current children's welfare agencies cannot provide all the services needed by CWDs. They have substantial challenges in front of them in the process of transforming themselves into children's welfare resource centers. The research has already had significant impact on policymaking: the Ministry of Civil Affairs has established new standards on the living allowance for orphans, which have increased dramatically compared to the previous standard.

Research on the Protection System for Orphans

In 2005, the School started the research on the care and protection of rural orphans in China. The main objective was to find out the number of orphans in rural China and the current conditions of care and protection policy for rural orphans. The research results show that many orphans live in poverty and are in urgent need of support from the government and other social agencies in order to meet the basic conditions of healthy growth.

After the first round of survey research on orphans was conducted, the government issued a series of policy directives regarding orphans, and the lives of orphans have improved dramatically. But so far China lacks a national and dynamic database for orphans so as to follow orphans' conditions and monitor policy implementation. The project of the China Orphans Database is meant to design a framework and, through data collection and baseline research, establish a monitoring system and management model for the orphans' database.

Many children need support and care because their parents have died of HIV/AIDS and nobody takes care of their life, education and growth. In order to understand the real needs of HIV/AIDS-affected orphans and provide empirical support for making save-and-care policies for orphans, we conduct numerous field visits. Through group meetings and individual interviews in Hubei, Anhui, Guangxi and Sichuan, we try to understand the life difficulties and mental issues among orphans, analyze the circumstances of their families, communities and local governments, and eventually provide policy advice on saving and caring for orphans.



Teachers and Students of the School Visiting the Child Welfare Institute



Research Projects

Impacts and Intervention of Earthquake on Pregnant and Post-Delivery Women and New Born Babies

Conventional wisdom holds that pregnant and post-delivery women and new born babies are more prone to be affected by external changes. The influence of natural disasters on these people may be even more severe. How have the pregnant and post-delivery women and new born babies been influenced by the Wenchuan Earthquake? This project studies the influences of the earthquake on pregnant and post-delivery women in two severely damaged disaster counties in Sichuan by looking at their medical records.

The main contents of the research project are as follows.

- 1) The difference in the health conditions of pregnant and post-delivery women and new born babies hospitalized before and after the earthquake. We collected 1,368 medical records, among which there are 1,323 valid records, and we also identified 315 interviewees. The age range of the pregnant and post-delivery women is between 17.7 and 44.5.
- 2) Using control groups, we conducted pre- and post-test experiments called “the School of Pregnant Women” and provided mental support to women who become pregnant after the quake in order to reduce the chance of depression during pregnancy. We randomly selected 1,200 pregnant and after-delivery women, divided them into four groups and conducted intervention experiments.
- 3) We conducted a follow-up study on the health conditions of post-delivery women and new born babies after the earthquake (ambispective cohort study) and traced the nutrition, health, emotion, social cognition and intelligence of the babies born after the quake.



The Seminar of Post-disaster Health Care of Women and Children



Research Projects

Development Study of Poor and Disadvantaged Children in China

From October 2007 to March 2009, our School was entrusted by UNICEF and the Foreign Funds Project Management Center of the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) to study children's poverty in poor areas in central and western China. Based on interviews from qualitative studies, the project team conducted survey research in two nationally designated impoverished counties in Gansu and Hubei Provinces. The survey covered 3,301 households and 14,278 people, including 4,398 children. The research team also followed up with interviews of 4,897 children of 6-17 years old. The research suggests that children's poverty be included in the future poverty reduction plan and be taken as an important part of the poverty reduction strategy.

In addition, our School was funded by the Plan International China Office to work with the School of Psychology at Beijing Normal University to study disadvantaged children, including the left-behind (*liushou*) children whose parents migrate to urban areas for work, migrating children and homeless children. The study examines the development characteristics and their causal factors from the perspectives of health and nutrition, disease and health services, education, parents-children relations, interaction with other children, life satisfaction and psychological development. The study combines qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative study was conducted in two counties in Henan Province, one county in Shaanxi Province, and Shunyi and Changping Districts in Beijing. The sample for the quantitative study was drawn from a nationally designated impoverished county in Shaanxi, a provincially designated impoverished county and an average county in Henan, and the outskirts of Beijing. We did face-to-face interviews in sampled households and organized group meetings with children in schools. The number of sampled households was 1,261, among which the data of 1,094 samples are valid and the children in these households are all between 3rd and 9th grade. The group meetings in schools involved 5,424 students. There were 4,959 valid samples including 19% of migrating children and 31% of *liushou* children. We also did case studies of 13 homeless children at a homeless children's care center.

Intervention Studies of Early Childhood Education Development

Since 2006, the School has worked with the Plan International China Office, Save the Children and Nokia on research and experimental intervention on early childhood education and early childhood development in Shaanxi and Henan.

The main research subjects include the current status of early childhood education resources, teaching philosophy, education behavior, guardians' child-raising skills and ideas for children aged 0-6, technical development and training for a comprehensive development program for children aged 0-6 (including developing teaching materials and conducting training for teachers, guardians and health workers for children). After the Wenchuan Earthquake, the School also cooperated with the China Pre-School Education Research Institute to establish mobile kindergartens in Deyang and Mianyang and offered services for parents, children and teachers such as parent involvement in children education and teacher training

The School has obtained project funds of about 2.7 million *yuan*. It has provided research and technical support for children, parents, teachers and policymakers in Shaanxi, Henan, Gansu and the Sichuan disaster areas, and has published five training manuals.



Research Projects

■ Education Development and Evaluation

30 Years of Education Development and Policy in China

In 2008, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the reform and opening in China and to review the valuable experience in these years, our School conducted a systematic study, funded by the Ford Foundation, of the development and policy changes in education in China in the previous 30 years. The study examines the education policy-making mechanism with a normative assumption of educational equity. It systematically analyzes the transitional process of China's education policy-making models from the experience-based model to empirical and democratic decision-making models. The project report examines the 30 years of achievements in China's education from the perspectives of early childhood education, basic education, vocational education, higher education, special education, ethnic education, private education and migrating children's education. It also analyzes the existing problems and offers policy advice. The report was published by the Social Sciences Academy Press (China) and the English version will be published soon in the United States.

An Employment Monitoring and Feedback System for College Graduates in Central and Western China

Recent years have seen growing employment pressure on college students. Data show that the employment rate of college graduates has dropped to about 70%. However, an interesting observation is that some enterprises, social service agencies and local governments have found it hard to recruit qualified employees.

Due to the fact that higher education in China is not responding well to the nation's need to build strong human resources, this project is meant to establish a communication platform for the "market – universities /governments – society" and to provide information and technical support to creating a higher education model in accordance with the social and economic development of China. The strategy is to collect information on college graduation and on the job market from career service centers at certain universities and in some provincial capital cities in order to establish an employment monitoring and feedback system and to help universities and the government to obtain information about college graduate employment and the job market.

The term of the project is three years and a research report is released every year. We have surveyed 2,000 employers and 11,000 college graduates from five universities.

Project on Evaluation of Basic Education





Research Projects

Evaluation of Basic Education in Qinghai & Jilin

Save the Children UK China Program Office launched basic education projects in Tongde County (inhabited mainly by ethnic Tibetans), Qinghai province, and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province. The main objective of these projects is to improve the policies and practice of basic education in rural, poor and minority areas through project implementation and advocacy work. The project activities include learner-centered participatory training of teachers, establishing language study resource centers for children, and health and community participation in education. In order to understand the project implementation and project effects and impacts in the pilot areas, the Program Office designated our School as a third-party institution to evaluate these projects. The evaluation proceeds in two phases. The midterm evaluation focuses on project management and implementation, and the final evaluation focuses on project effects and influences.

Evaluation of the Ford Foundation's Pathways to Higher Education (PHE)

"Pathways to Higher Education" (PHE) is the Ford Foundation's global program to fund poor students to achieve college degrees. In China, the program's second phrase kicked off in 2005, involving a total amount of USD 3 million and covering 10 universities in five provinces, including Ningxia, Qinghai, Sichuan, Hunan and Shaanxi. The main objective of the program is to completely improve the development conditions of poor students by building their capacity and breaking the vicious poverty cycle in universities through institutional innovation and resource management. Our School started an independent evaluation of the project at the end of 2006. Through evaluation we identified the project achievements, pointed out the problematic issues in project design, implementation and management, and offered detailed advice to the donors, project managers and project staff.



Child Health, Development and Protection Seminar



Measurement of Height of the Left-behind Children



Research Projects

Midterm and Final Evaluation of School Improvement Project in Shaanxi

The Secondary School Improvement Plan (SSIP) in Shaanxi is an education development project started in 2003 by the Plan International meant to improve school education quality. It is a five-year project carried out in two phases and costing USD 2 million. The first phase, from 2003-2005, was for experimental purposes and involved 32 participating schools. In the second phase, 2006-2008, schools in the five project districts/counties in Shaanxi all carried out the project activities. As an independent evaluator, our School adopted the post-test quasi-experimental design with control groups to evaluate the project effects, and also collected data on the target population's opinions through in-depth interviews. We presented five suggestions for project improvement after the midterm evaluation. The final evaluation resulted in a report which confirms the project achievements and issues recommendations.

■ Medical Services and Health Policy

Development Plan and Budget Estimation for the Rural Cooperative Medical System in Haidian District, Beijing

The development of the New Rural Cooperative Medical System (NRCM) in Haidian District is among the best in Beijing. But because the system is managed and financed by the township governments, the insurance pool is small and cannot effectively dissipate health insurance risk. Due to the ever-rapid urbanization, the number of insurers has decreased significantly and the aging issue among the insurers has increased the insuring risk. At the same time, there is a huge gap among townships in terms of financial support and reimbursement rules. In 2009, based on analyses of the socioeconomic characteristics of Haidian District, the research team made the following suggestion. First, both out-patient visits and hospital stays should be covered. The district government should provide more subsidies to the less developed townships and avoid making those poor townships pay for the more developed ones. The NRCM should be taken as an opportunity by the district government to better the health information system in townships and villages. Finally, the research team also advised on the funding sources for covering out-patient visits and hospital stays and estimated the amount needed.



Professor Jin Chenggang Making a Presentation at an International Conference



Research Projects

Rethinking Medicine Regulation and Policy

Abuse of antibiotics is a constant and thorny problem in China. It relates to the generation of drug-resistant fungi, ineffectiveness of drug treatment, and unsustainable development of new antibiotics. Our School collaborated with the STEPS Centre of the University of Sussex to study the policy and regulations regarding the use of antibiotics and to find out the gap between policy and practice. The qualitative research examines international and national guidelines on the use of antibiotics and analyzes antibiotic prescriptions in detail. The research also traces the process of how past prescriptions have led to certain national and international regulations. The research finds that while the policy guidelines are in good shape, the implementation is insufficient. Doctors in local areas abuse antibiotics, and rural patients, especially those in poverty and with low education levels, lack basic knowledge on antibiotics. The research concludes with three pieces of advice: 1) to enforce the implementation of relevant policies and guidelines; 2) to change the incentive structure for the supplying side (the doctors) and to train doctors on the proper prescription of antibiotics; and 3) to teach rural farmers on the proper use of antibiotics.

Three Types of Community Public Health Appraisal Systems

With the emergence of an aging population and corresponding health risks, chronic diseases have become a major health problem in China. Meanwhile, the difficulty of obtaining medical service and the high costs involved have become serious societal issues. The development of community-based health services and the construction of a new urban health service system require the collaboration of community health service organizations and prevention organizations. This is of great importance in carrying out the policy of “prevention first while combining prevention and control” in order to optimize the urban health service structure, help citizens obtain health care, lower costs and harmonize the relations between patients and doctors. For a long time, public health services in China have been both funded and provided by public institutions, which, as a result, has affected the quality of service provision. In order to facilitate the provision of public health services and make better use of public funds, there needs to be a public health service evaluation system.

This study set out to just achieve this goal: setting up indices and measures to evaluate public health service provision. The research adopts a qualitative method and uses the Program Theory in community public health to analyze the concepts in different types of health services. We then set up specific indices to evaluate service provision. These indices have a good degree of reliability and validity, so we suggest creating a data system on a community basis in order to conduct performance evaluations with higher accuracy and lower recall bias. Our survey sample is drawn from the service receivers instead of suppliers, which makes the data more reliable. Finally, we separate process indicators from effective indicators and use different analytical methods for each group of indicators in order to control conflicting results and generate a net effect.



Research Projects

Evaluation of Community Health Service Reforms

Baoan District of Shenzhen was the first to offer community health services in Guangdong Province. In the 1990s, Baoan developed a community health service network from scratch by relying on the hospitals under the administration of Street Offices (*Jie Dao*) to provide community health services. However, a conflict of interest between Street Office hospitals and community health services emerged because hospitals were structured to pursue profits while community health services were designed for the public interest. Thus the local health department in Baoan District made structural changes by establishing community health service management centers which were independent of Street Office hospitals. The goal was to change the manner of community health service provision and fully fulfill the function of public health services. Our study conducts pre- and post-testing on the control group and reform group and uses the Double Differences method to evaluate the reform effect. We have collected and analyzed the baseline data and will continue to monitor the reform. In May 2010, we will collect the final data to make a final evaluation of the entire community health service reform.

Tieling City in Liaoning Province has tried a new procurement method for community public health services in accordance with their socioeconomic and health resource conditions. Featuring institutional innovations, their new model has community health services provided by multiple parties with government in control and the market making adjustments accordingly. A scientific evaluation of Tieling's procurement model would help other less developed cities learn and follow the model. This study systematically studies the efficiency, and the effects and costs of community health service provision in Tieling. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods, we conducted a survey of 1,195 households, case studies of 12 health service centers, and in-depth interviews with eight hypertension or diabetes patients. In addition, we surveyed 1,149 households for comparison purposes. We compared their data with the research group's and compared the research group's data before and after the reform was undertaken.

The Impact of the Global Fund on Social Assistance Policy for HIV/AIDS Families

The overall purpose of this study is to assess whether and to what extent the Global Fund and the state social and health protection policy have met the demands of HIV/AIDS families. The study focuses on finding "facts" from the receiving (beneficiary) end, and looks into the health care provision system, especially the workforce and staffing in health services to HIV/AIDS patients, infrastructure, policy environment, and health service delivery at all levels. In addition, this study explores strategies to reduce social stigma and to engage central, local and community and kinship networks in assisting these families to develop a coping strategy. Recommendations from this study include HIV/AIDS program design for public education, women's empowerment, AIDS counseling, community development, health policy and social policy for People Living with HIV/AIDS, and cooperation between the government and NGOs.



Research Projects

Plan for Building Care Service Facilities for the Elderly in Beijing: 2007-2010

The capability of Chinese families to care for the elderly has been weakening. The aging population and the lack of family resources have created a rising demand for service organizations to provide care services to the elderly. Based on the knowledge of current care service facilities for the elderly, this study aims at forecasting future demand for facilities and determining the goals, tasks, priorities and management of construction of facilities for the aged. Recommendations made through our study will be useful to guide the construction of facilities for the elderly in Beijing and will help establish a multi-faceted service system in accordance with the socialist market economy.

End-of-year data for 2000 and 2005 are used to predict the elderly population between 2006 and 2010, and to compare the real value of 2006 with the predictive value. Based on our predictions and lessons learned at home and abroad, we are able to estimate the demand for beds in care service centers for the elderly.

Research on the Overall Plan of China's Medical Care System Reform

Despite the fact that China has great achievements in medical care development, there are still many challenges and problems such as the difficulty and high expense in seeing a doctor. The outline of the Eleventh Five-year Plan has clear requirements for deepening the reform of the medical care system. Focusing on China's situation and some especially severe medical care problems, the project has put forward an overall method to deepen the reform of the medical care system and a framework suitable to China's current conditions and known as "China's 7th Medical Care Reform Plan."

Research on the Mutually Causal Relations between Poverty and Illness in Rural China and Intervention Patterns

This study is mainly to identify the causal factors of illness and analyze the mutually causal relations between poverty and illness. The study also aimed at examining the practical strategies of improving health service coverage for poor patients, and exploring a framework for integrating the New Rural Cooperative Medical System, Rural



Medical Financial Assistant System, Rural Poverty Alleviation, the Infrastructure, Community Building and other policies and measures to solve rural poverty and health problems. This study provides empirical support for the government to implement and improve the New Cooperative Medical System and Rural Medical Financial Assistant System.



■ Impacts of the Wenchuan Earthquake and Post-Quake Recovery

A New Response Framework for Substantial Natural Disasters and Emergent Public Incidents – An Empirical Study of the Wenchuan Earthquake

This study is funded by the State Social Sciences Funds as one of its most significant projects. It sets out to conduct empirical analyses and theoretical research on the general framework of the disaster relief and crisis management system in China and its governance deficiency under substantial catastrophe. Such a project is based on the study of past experiences both within and beyond China in countering substantial national disasters and emergent public incidents. The purpose of the study is to develop a model and framework of countering catastrophes in adaptation to the China's current socioeconomic conditions and development patterns, to provide innovative ideas to the state in disaster relief and crisis management, and finally to make contributions to knowledge-building regarding how harmonious human-centered development is able to materialize in today's China.

This empirical study includes three subjects. The first is a theoretical study of the characteristics of substantial natural disasters and emergent public incidents and organization resilience. Second is an empirical study of organization resilience under disasters and the emergent situation. Third is a policy study of the framework to counter disasters and emergency situations (the strategy is to analyze the adaptability of organizations and persons at different stages of disasters and then develop a new framework based on analyses of the institutions, behavior, and governance).

The empirical study conducts follow-up research and includes interviews with local cadres and residents in the disaster areas.

1. Organization Resilience in the Earthquake Areas – Study of Local Cadres

In May and June 2008, we conducted interviews with more than 200 town and township cadres. The objective was to study the town/township governments in different geographic and development conditions and damaged by the earthquake in different degrees, to understand their behavior and strategy in the post-quake period and to analyze the characteristics and effects of China's local governance under substantial disasters.

From July-September 2009, we conducted questionnaire surveys and in-depth interviews with over 300 local cadres with the purpose of collecting spontaneous but innovative practices by local cadres under emergent pressure in countering the earthquake. We sorted through these practices both for research and for dissemination to other areas in order to build theories and a practical base with Chinese characteristics for cadre training and governance. We were also interested in the cadres' work, life and emotion and were there to offer practical support.

2. Research on Survivors' Needs and Feedback in Disaster Areas

The study sets out with two objectives. First is to understand the general conditions of disaster survivors, their living conditions and the public services they receive. We can then identify the problems and their causes in the post-quake transitional period. Second, we are interested in the residents' demands for and evaluation of the post-quake reconstruction. In July 2008, we did a survey of 2,003 residents. A follow-up study was done in August 2008 and the re-visit rate was 55%.



Research Projects

Evaluation of Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Residents in Disaster Areas and Their Life Adaptability; Psychological Intervention Research

Started in June 2008, this project aimed at evaluating the psychical and mental health status and life adaptability of residents in the disaster areas. We did a systematic investigation of the survivors' health status, conditions of acute and chronic diseases, mental and emotional problems, risk of suicide, and health services and costs. The research was conducted in 27 villages in An County and Mianzhu. A total of 1,100 residents were interviewed. We did two follow-up studies in January and July 2009 and the re-visit rate was 65%.

Nine months after the earthquake, professors and students from our School visited Wenchuan County and Li County in Ngawa Prefecture to study and evaluate the mental health conditions of earthquake survivors and the effects of the existing psychological assistance programs. We explored the necessity and feasibility of future psychological intervention and its design, and provided empirical support to establishment of a psychological assistance system and an emergent medical care system in China. We mainly conducted questionnaire survey complemented by semi-structural interviews.

In January 2009, our School worked with the University of Hong Kong to conduct a follow-up study of post-quake mental conditions and life adaptability of earthquake survivors in two towns in Mianzhu. The baseline survey and follow-up survey were conducted in January and August, respectively. The baseline survey covered 1,500 residents and the August survey revisited 65% of them. In addition, we surveyed another 1,300 residents in August. The interviews dealt with issues such as household background information, CES-D, PTSD, paranoia and physical symptoms, confidence and hope, rebuilding life meanings, social psychological demands, etc.

Research on Post-Quake Reconstruction and Social Management in Disaster Areas

The study is meant to provide the most immediate and needed information on the policies of rehabilitation and reconstruction and social management in the disaster areas. The research findings may help develop a macro-social management framework and help achieve the goals of resettling earthquake survivors, resuming work, securing living conditions and developing the economy. The main parts of this research include design of anti-crisis policies for quick reconstruction and rehabilitation in disaster areas, the policy for managing socially weak groups, employment of earthquake survivors, and other social issues during the reconstruction period.

Based in temporary work offices in disaster areas, the research team did innovative research to optimize the decision-making process under urgent conditions, and provided reliable and efficient information support to the government. In November 2008, we hosted the international conference, "Global Dialogue on the Wenchuan Earthquake Response: Challenges and Governance" and set up a platform for international exchange on disaster issues. Finally, a book titled Wenchuan Earthquake Social Management Policy Study was recently published.



Jiannan Social Service Center



■ Community Participation and Civil Society

Research on the Quality of Chinese Urban Residents' Community Participation

This study evaluates the quality of community participation from the perspectives of the value of the objective, the value of the right and the value of the tool. Specifically, it includes: 1) the extent of participation, that is, who constitutes the majority of participants? 2) content and method of participation, including what issues residents are interested in addressing and how they participate; and 3) effects of participation, that is, whether or not residents tend to solve their problems in the community through participation. These three dimensions not only provide a theoretical and analytic framework for this study, but also help the government recognize the importance of the community and the significance of community participation. This study covers seven cities with diverse economic development in eastern, central and western China.

The research shows that communities in Chinese cities fail to serve their purpose in certain ways. The social aspect of community tends to be lacking. Though there are many reasons behind the low participation level, the fundamental one is scarcity of services closely related to their interests. Another significant issue is that neighborhood committees lack autonomy, which leads to a lower quality of social services and discourages participation.

This study leads to advancement of knowledge and methods for investigating the nature of social communities in Chinese cities. It adopts internationally recognized questionnaires to collect data and provides a platform for comparison with international studies. It analyzes the value basis and the value dimensions of participation in social communities, which enriches theories of social community in China and contributes to the local application of these theories. The research is a good reference point for the government, both in terms of education about the current situation and the role of social community participation, and for assistance in the policy-making process. Since the research results include political suggestions regarding the implementation of autonomy in the social community and support for service organizations as appropriate to our country's social community development pattern, this study is especially valuable for the development of social community and a harmonious society.



Investigation in Rural Community



Research Projects

Public Policy Research on Public Welfare Institutions

In traditional Chinese society, general welfare and charity were mainly the responsibility of the government. However, the development of modern civilization has gradually laid a foundation for social welfare. Based on this, it becomes especially important to utilize the revolution in public policy to reduce the barriers to the growth of social welfare and to promote its development.

We conducted interviews and questionnaire surveys with an NGO in the environment protection field, a social organization providing social services, a grassroots organization involved in HIV/AIDS protection activities, and volunteer groups. The research shows that the function of government in society includes “support” and “control.” We now need more support and less control. During the process of socializing general welfare, the enterprises performing certain social obligations tend to form partnerships with NGOs to gain credibility with the public. So we can see the significance of civil society besides the government’s administrative influence and the enterprises’ marketing abilities. However, the status of civil society is defined by the specific civil force of the civil society. Additionally, the development of wealth in the market economy results in a tendency to transform specific charity efforts to more generalized social welfare. But the general welfare has more complicated rules, more professional operational needs, and more complex demands for governmental support than charity efforts.

A Sociological Study of Relations between Public Service Organizations and Their Clients

In providing social services, public institutions and social or non-government organizations operate under different standards. Public organizations may neglect the developmental demand of the service objects in their pursuit of safe operations. In this study we focus on public schools and hospitals as public organizations to examine the differences between public and private organizations in their organizational operation. The research shows that public organizations demonstrate the typical administrative characteristics of a top-down model: they are unable to fully and flexibly respond to service recipients’ demands. Due to the accountability characteristic of public institutions, they are more concerned about issues that may bring up challenges to their accountability and tend to overlook those that may not be due to information asymmetry and that have long-term and hidden effects only.

Study of the Implementation Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility Standards in China’s Textile and Apparel Industry

Focusing on CSC9000T, the only localized corporate social responsibility (CSR) standard in China’s textile and apparel industry, the project examines the dynamics, features and comprehensive socioeconomic effects of this standard. Guided by a methodology of comparative case studies, the project selects representative cases from enterprises establishing CSC9000T standard and collects empirical data through in-depth interviews and questionnaire surveys. Besides making an academic contribution, the project may have practical implications for the improvement of the current industrial self-regulatory CSR policy.



Research Projects

■ Urbanization and Globalization

Evolution of China's Employment Structure and Urbanization during the 12th Five-Year Plan Period and the Corresponding Policies

This project conducts background research into some key issues of the state's 12th Five-Year Plan. Changes in employment structure and urbanization are two basic transitioning processes that have affected society and economic development in China during the modernization period. They are also primary issues for the implementation of the Scientific Thought of Development and the construction of a harmonious society. Based on general trends in China's socioeconomic development and structural change, the study focuses on 1) international experience and basic theories of employment structure and urbanization, 2) characteristics, problems and challenges of China's employment structure and urbanization in the 11th Five-Year Plan, 3) main factors affecting China's employment structure and urbanization during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, 4) speed and manner of the employment structure in transition and urbanization, 5) geographical characteristics of the employment structure's changes and urbanization during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, and 6) methods of facilitating China's employment structure's transition and urbanization.

Compilation of Translations of Foreign Laws, Regulations and Zoning Plans for the Reference of the Beijing Major Function Oriented Zoning Planning

This project is funded by Beijing Municipal Development and Reform Commission in order to benefit from the experience of foreign regional policy and regional planning to help draw up the Beijing Major Function Oriented Zoning Planning. By collecting, translating and sorting through the policies, regulations, laws, and planning documents in regional development, land use and sustainable development, and ecological and environmental protection in the European Union, the U.S., Germany, Japan and Russia, this study systematically analyzes foreign ideas and policies on regional development. The study provides detailed reference information for the successful and scientific creation of the Beijing Major Function Oriented Zoning Planning.

Theoretical and Empirical Research on the National Innovation System (NIS) under Globalization

Since China joined the WTO, building the NIS has been one of China's key strategic projects on its way to becoming a completely well-off society and to reach the level of development comparable to second-tier developed nations by the mid-century. This research project proposes an analytic framework of NIS under globalization, deepens the theory of NIS, and expands its horizons of thinking. The discussion on science and technology policies under global governance and on making full use of foreign scientific and technological resources will provide theoretical support for China's NIS-building. In practice, the project findings will be an important reference for the state in designing strategic policies on science and technology development in the context of globalization.



Administration

■ Administrative Committees

School Affairs Committee

Chair: ZHANG Xiulan

Academic and Degree Committee

Chair: HU Xiaojiang

Admission and Student Affairs Committee

Chair: GAO Ying

Teaching Committee

Chair: Qiao Dongping

Evaluation Committee

Chair: QU Zhiyong

Finance Committee

Chair: LI Haiyan

Ethics Review Committee

Chair: HU Xiaojiang

International Exchange Committee

Chair: WANG Xinsong

■ Administrative Staff

Chief Coordinator: LIANG Weihua

Faculty Services: ZHU Lei

Course Scheduling: LIANG Weihua

Foreign Affairs: HAN Ruilian

Accounting Services: LIU Juan

Graduate & Career Services: LI Yulan

Facilities, Computers & Information Systems: CHEN Li

Admission: HAN Ruilian

Student Network Building: SHANG Lifu

Student Affairs Assistant: WU Sujin

