SOCIAL POLICY AND GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

6th International Conference

22 & 23 October 2019
Lingnan University
The Education University of Hong Kong
South China University of Technology
22 October 2019

8:45 am- 9:15 am  
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber  
Registration

9:15 am- 9:45 am  
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber  
Welcome  
Chair: Prof. Stefan Kühner  
Opening Remarks

Keynote speech No.1  
Demographic aspects of policy innovation in GBA  
Prof. Stuart Gietel-Basten  
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Keynote speech No.2  
Calling for regional development and collaboration: Young people’s perceptions and evaluations of the development opportunities in the Greater Bay Area in South China  
Prof. Mok Ka-Ho Joshua  
Lingnan University
22 October 2019

11:15 am - 11:30 am
Venue: Yu Kan Hing Memorial Garden
Tea break

11:30 am - 12:45 pm
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Session 1: Social security and income protection
Chair: Au-Yeung Tat Chor

1a. Social security reforms and the equality of identity in China
   Yang Jing
   EHESS (École des hautes études en sciences sociales)

1b. The intense politics of the top-down approach to child welfare reform in Taiwan: An analysis of Taiwan’s social safety net programme of 2018
   Lin Yei-Whei
   National Chengchi University

1c. Towards a new research agenda on the social security and platform workers: Lessons from Hong Kong
   Au-Yeung Tat Chor
   Lingnan University
22 October 2019

11:30 am - 12:45 pm
Venue: AD G07

Session 2: Financial programs and income protection
Chair: Park Jung-Min

2a. Why is the partial personal tax-exemption commercial insurance is feasible: Lessons from the Polish IKE plan and empirical considerations for the Shanghai
Gao Peng-fei
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences
Zhang Jian-ming
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences

2b. Understanding the impact of a social policy on people’s lives: A longitudinal study of debt-relief programs
Park Jung-Min
Seoul National University

2c. From the old tax new levy to see the taxation of Suzhou in the period of the Nanjing government
Cao Rui-dong
Suzhou University
22 October 2019

11:30 am - 12:45 pm
Venue: Asia Insurance Conference Room (AD 301)

**Session 3: Health policy and governance**
Chair: Joseph Yaw Yeboah

3a. Recovery model and the experience of Chinese mental health service users in the UK: Implications for community mental health services in Chinese societies
Tang Lynn
Lingnan University

3b. Accessibility and utilization of health services among persons with disability in rural and urban Ghana
Joseph Yaw Yeboah
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
Lingnan University, Hong Kong

3c. Moving toward altruism? The role and influence of professionals on policy-making: A case study of the medical service industry in China
Wu Wen-qiang
Sun Yat-sen University
Zhang Xiao-jun
South China University of Technology
Fuzhou University

12:45 pm - 1:45 pm
Venue: Yu Kan Hing Memorial Garden

Lunch

![Lunch](image)
22 October 2019

1:45 pm - 3:15 pm

Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Keynote speech No. 3

Governing the growth and (re)development of cities in the Greater Bay Area: Mega-events, urban renewals, and a new model of Chinese urbanism

Prof. Lin C. S. George

The University of Hong Kong

Keynote speech No. 4

East Asian welfare regimes in crisis: Technological progresses, social risks and policy innovation

Prof. Ku Yeun-wen

National Taiwan University
22 October 2019

3:15 pm - 3:30 pm
Venue: Yu Kan Hing Memorial Garden

Tea break

3:30 pm - 5:30 pm
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Session 4: Social policy governance and political development
Chair: Md Farid Hossain

4a. Social policy governance and political regimes: China and India in comparison
Shi Shih-Jiun
National Taiwan University

4b. Taming Big Data: Institutional stability with central-local relations in China
Zhang Xiang
Fujian Normal University

4c. Congress branch play as unexpected solution to urban governance: take “liaison station for peoples’ congress representatives in residents community” of Shenzhen as example
Li Ruo-zhu
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

4d. Influence of Chinese hard infrastructure development aid into South Asia: A case of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka
Md Farid Hossain
The Education University of Hong Kong

4e. The dynamics of policy innovation at street-level health governance in southwestern China: A case study on healthcare conglomeration reform in Guizhou province
Shi Yu-da
The Education University of Hong Kong
3:30 pm - 5:10 pm
Venue: AD G07

Session 5: Policy and governance in Greater Bay Area I [in Chinese]
Chair: 吴小芳

5a. 协同理论视角下跨境医疗服务融合模式探析——以港大深圳医院管理体制为例
傅承哲
华南师范大学
庞艳英
华南师范大学
王春晓
中山大学

5b. 跨境社会政策治理：欧盟与粤港澳大湾区的比较
吴小芳
华南师范大学
钟颖景
华南师范大学

5c. 谁能进入选举游戏？新社会分裂线与城中村的选举权分配
唐玥钰
中山大学
何力武
广州开发区政策研究室
钟颖景
华南师范大学

5d. 云南安宁炼油项目决策稳评过程中行动逻辑及责任治理启示
范静
大连理工大学
李鹏
大连理工大学

5:30 pm
Venue: Lingnan House
Dinner

Venue: Lingnan House
Dinner
23 October 2019

9:00 am - 10:30 am
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Keynote speech No. 5
Neighbourhood cohesion and urban life in the city of the future: Shenzhen explored
Prof. Ray Forrest
Lingnan University

Keynote speech No. 6
Researching development and governance: Interpretation, application and challenges
Prof. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque
McMaster University Canada

10:30 am - 10:45 am
Venue: Yu Kan Hing Memorial Garden

Tea break
23 October 2019

10:45 am - 12:00 pm
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Session 6: Economic policy I
Chair: Moon Jin Young

6a.Using open data to analyze the Shenzhen rental market
Cai Bi-dian
Shenzhen University
Xie Jing-si
Central Academy of Fine Arts

6b. Socio-economic changes of the lower 20% households in Korea: with an impact of the recent income-led growth policies
Moon Jin Young
Sogang University

6c. Rent reform and municipal participation in the view of Suzhou Wasteland movement (1927-1932)
Cao Rui-dong
Suzhou University
23 October 2019

10:45 am - 12:00 pm
Venue: AD G07

Session 7: Economic policy II
Chair: Woo Jun-jie

7a. Global city development and urban wage inequality in China
Hu Zhi-yong
The Education University of Hong Kong

7b. Catching lightning: Urban digitisation and policy coordination in the Greater Bay Area
Woo Jun-jie
The Education University of Hong Kong

7c. Baby milk powder restrictions from the perspective of policy tools: Reclaiming borders in the de-bordering Era
Wen Zhuo-yi Vincent
Lingnan University
23 October 2019

10:45 am- 12:00 pm
Venue: Asia Insurance Conference Room (AD 301)

**Session 8: Wellbeing of vulnerable groups**
Chair: Stefan Kühner

8a. A survey of Hong Kong children’s views on their lives and well-being
Stefan Kühner
Lingnan University
Lau Maggie
Lingnan University

8b. The multilevel social inclusion of young ethnic minorities in the East Asian region: A case of Hong Kong
Gizem Arat
The University of Hong Kong
Wong Wai-Ching Paul
The University of Hong Kong

8c. Who is really at risk? The disaster experience and response capacities of vulnerable groups in typhoon disasters
Zhang Hui
School of Public Administration, Guangzhou University

12:00 pm- 1:00 pm
Venue: Yu Kan Hing Memorial Garden
Lunch 🍎 🍧 🍦
23 October 2019

1:00 pm- 3:00 pm
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

**Session 9: Education and work**
Chair: Jiang Jin

9a. Do women benefit from higher education? A study of informal sector workers in urban China
Jiang Jin
Lingnan University
Qian Ji-wei
National University of Singapore

9b. Regulatory framework for accountancy profession in Mainland China
Guan Shao-ling
The Education University of Hong Kong

9c. How to become a social entrepreneur? Two cases of the action logic of Chinese social entrepreneurs
Su Rui
The Education University of Hong Kong

9d. An analysis of the administrative mechanism of the imbalanced between supply and demand of compulsory education resources for migrant children in China
Zhang Yu-shan
The Education University of Hong Kong

9e. Work-life balance among ethnic minorities: A case study of Hong Kong
Lina Vyas
The Education University of Hong Kong
23 October 2019

1:00 pm- 3:00 pm
Venue: AD G07

Session 10: Policy and governance in Greater Bay Area II [in Chinese]
Chair: 黄耿华

10a. 探寻新的社会服务治理模式：中国政府购买服务研究
莫家豪
岭南大学
黄耿华
岭南大学

10b. 财政透明，公民参与与反腐败：大数据政策在反腐败中的应用
肖汉宇
香港教育大学

10c. 大湾区城市发展与治理新方向——以深圳市龙华新区为例
彭炜敏
厦门大学

10d. 共生互赖：跨境公共服务供给中的合作治理—基于香港大学深圳医院的分析
肖棣文
深圳大学
廖了
华南师范大学
王琳
华南师范大学

10e. 产业结构、城市规模对城镇化质量的影响研究——基于面板数据的实证分析
许恒周
天津大学
23 October 2019

1:00 pm- 3:00 pm
Venue: Asia Insurance Conference Room (AD 301)

Session 11: Public service in the smart cities
Chair: Yuen Wing-Han Vera

11a. How netizens think about entrepreneurship environment in Shenzhen? An exploratory study through online posts
Kang Yu-yang
Lingnan University

11b. Exploring the dual attributes of the intelligent energizing community public service: Based on the investigation of the “SheQuTong” platform in Baoshan District, Shanghai
Zhang Jian-ming
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences
Gao Peng-fei
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences

11c. Policy Lessons for Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals
Kris Hartley
The Education University of Hong Kong

11d. Social spending and social policy change in post-colonial Hong Kong - a hybrid regime perspective
Yuen Wing-Han Vera
The University of Hong Kong

11e. Selective affinity: Object mismatch in China’s public services
Wang Ou
South China University of Technology
Liu Yang-ge
South China University of Technology
Yang Fei-fan
South China University of Technology

3:00 pm- 3:20 pm
Venue: The Alison Lam Foundation Council Chamber

Concluding remarks
Demographic Aspects of Policy Innovation in GBA

Prof. Stuart Gietel-Basten
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

The demographic and human capital challenges of Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong province are well known - rapid ageing, labour shortages, mismatch between aspirations and jobs, very low fertility. All of these spill through into a variety of policy dimensions. With a combined population of over 69 million, the GBA is a more significant demographic unit than the UK. There are unprecedented opportunities for the project to ameliorate some of these challenges laid out above. However, there are critical cultural and practical barriers to fulfilling such a goal. In this presentation, I will outline some of the demographic challenges and opportunities of GBA, and draw on international examples of population and social policies (combined with private sector engagement) to illustrate possible responses (and their limitations).
Calling for Regional Development and Collaboration: Young people's Perceptions and Evaluations of the Development Opportunities in the Greater Bay Area in South China

Mok Ka-ho Joshua
Lingnan University, Hong Kong

With strong intention to establish the Greater Bay Area comprising nine cities and two special administrative regions in the Guangdong area of South China, the Chinese government announces and promotes the Greater Bay Area Development Blueprint in 2019. The call for regional development and collaboration is strongly advocated by the local governments in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, as well as the central government in Beijing. However, the responses from the citizens, especially in Hong Kong, seem not very enthusiastic. This paper sets out the wider socio-political and socio-economic context outlined above to critically examine how the young people aged between 18 and 35 in Hong Kong perceive and evaluate the development opportunities in the Greater Bay Area. This paper presents the major findings of surveys seeking the young people and also the university students in Hong Kong to comment on the development opportunities in the Bay Area, with particular reference to their major concerns and perceived hurdles when venturing in development projects in the Greater Bay Area in South China.
Governing the Growth and (Re)Development of Cities in the Greater Bay Area: Mega-Events, Urban Renewals, and A New Model of Chinese Urbanism

Lin C.S. George
The University of Hong Kong

The prevailing theory of global urbanism describes the growth and transformation of cities as the results of the functioning of agglomeration economies, concentration of innovative culture and creativity, or the reformulation of state-market relations (i.e. the “rolling out” of market forces vis-à-vis “hollowing out” of the state). This research identifies an intriguing model of urban (re)development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) where the growth and transformation of cities are effectively shaped not so much by the reformulation of state-market relations but rather by an event-driven (re)production of a spectacular urban space and reformulation of state-society relations. A detailed study of recent urban transformation of Guangzhou—the capital city of Guangdong Province—has foregrounded a popular practice in which municipal governments actively pursue momentary and spectacular urbanism through the hosting of mega-events as an instrument to reproduce the urban space and enhance its global competitiveness. Hosting mega-events is found to have generated significant but short-term economic effects as it only provided a temporary stimulus to extend/prolong the cycle of urban growth (and decline). The remaking of the urban landscape has rested not upon the conventional bid-rent dynamism but instead upon a negotiation and reconciliation of the interests between the state and society. Land use intensity and efficiency have been improved along with increased spatial disparity, intensified social exclusion and growing financial debts and risks. Findings of this research call for special attention to be paid to China’s new fashion of urbanism centered around an intriguing state-society-space dynamism theoretically and its consequences upon social, economic, and ecological sustainability practically. Current practices of urban and regional governance need to be critically re-evaluated so as to take a better consideration of China’s long term financial/economic sustainability as well as the interests of the displaced workers, landless villagers, resettled residents, and removed migrant population.
East Asian welfare regimes are generalized as productivist model, implying its institutional characteristics mainly on occupational Bismarckean social insurance systems that especially cover working population and therefore maintain working and their dependent population. In general, full employment and a fair wage are two fundamental conditions for the functioning of Bismarckean social insurance systems, and a relative young population structure secures risk-pooling across generations. However, demographic shift towards aged society has eroded the possibility of Bismarckean social insurance systems and, on the other hand, full employment is hardly to achieve in the globalization of labor market, that both have been addressed by many previous studies. Most important of all, technological progresses (e.g. AI and automatic production like robot) has increasing push down the improvement of job opportunities and wage level that also prevents social protection of Bismarckean social insurance systems in the 21st Century. This paper focuses on new social risks induced by technological progresses and analyzing their possible social impacts. We will also review policy innovations advocated by international organizations to see if such ideas provide some options for East Asian welfare development in the future.
Neighbourhood Cohesion and Urban Life in the City of the Future: Shenzhen Explored

Ray Forrest
Lingnan University

Shenzhen is an exceptional city in many aspects—the speed of its development, its role at the forefront of China’s re-emergence into the global economy, as a city of renters and as the pre-eminent high-speed, high-tech city. But what is it like to live there? To what extent do the more traditional forms of urban conviviality survive and thrive? Is the residential neighbourhood still important as a place of socializing and social identity? How do the residents view Shenzhen as a place to live? This paper will draw on a face to face survey of 1000 Shenzhen residents which was undertaken in 2018 to explore some of these issues.
Innovation and Governance in Social Policy: Education Programs in the Developing World

Ahmed Shafiqul Huque
McMaster University Canada

Development and governance are usually presented as the solution to most problems faced by developing countries. In spite of persistent efforts, many areas in the developing world continue to struggle to establish these conditions effectively. It will be useful to revisit the concepts of development and governance to understand the potentials they hold as well as challenges faced in attaining them. The biggest challenge is associated with the understanding and interpreting the concepts. Proponents of development and governance emphasize a democratic approach with special attention to transparency, accountability, participation, inclusiveness, equity and a number of other positive features that are difficult to achieve in many developing countries. Lack of clarity of the concepts contributes to additional challenges in applying them in the real world. It is interesting to consider the methods and strategies that can lead a country toward development and governance. It is also pertinent to reflect on benchmarks and measurement and explore the outcomes and implications of democracy and governance for citizens. Research in these areas need to respond to a number of questions that arise as a result of these deliberations.
Social Security Reforms and the Equality of Identity in China

Yang Jing
EHESSEcole des hautes études en sciences sociales

China has reformed its social security policies over the last 5 years, from a rural-urban dual system to an employment-unemployment dual system. This reform has eliminated the discrepancy between medical care and pension due to different household registration; as a result, it has promoted the identity equality among citizens. Firstly, in 2014, the pension systems of rural and urban residents have been merged into one system, subsequently adopting the same contribution policy and fund management. At the same time, after the abolition of dual track pension system from 2015, the civil servants must contribute the pension as same as the employees in the private sectors. Then, from 2016 onwards, the gradual merge of New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance and Urban Residents Medical Care facilitates the establishment of a unified urban and rural residents’ medical system. Therefore, the inequality of social security treatment causing by rural-urban identification has been removed. However, because Chinese social security system has not accomplished a national-level coordination yet, combined with the geographic imbalance of development, leading to a regional inequality of social security treatment in China today, which is the problem needs to be addressed in the future.
Due to frequent policy failures in safeguarding children, Taiwan's child welfare system has been under growing criticism from the general public. In order to respond effectively to mounting policy pressure, central government eventually implemented the so-called social safety net programme in 2008. According to the reform project, a series of manergerialist policy tools would be introduced to extant child welfare delivery. However, since policy makers relentlessly focused on regulation, the local service providers had no genuine opportunity to express their concern about the new policy design. Moreover, central officials imposed their requirement on local governments to complete all the opted for policy change within one year. In the face of the most radical overhaul of child policy over the last decade, in this paper, a governance perspective is adopted to tackle three important issues regarding the politics of recent child policy in Taiwan. First, we analyse why a managerialist wave has swept recent child welfare policy. Second, there is investigation as to whether other policy stakeholders concur with central government's reform ideas. Third, we unveil the still intense politics of policy delivery and its implications for child welfare governance in Taiwan. Based on deep understanding of this policy process, we put forward some suggestions that could help to overcome the limitations of the extant reform act.
Abstract: Session 1c

Towards a New Research Agenda on the Social Security and Platform Workers: Lessons from Hong Kong

Au-Yeung Tat Chor
Lingnan University

The rise of platform and gig economy poses new challenges to the social security in advanced capitalist economies. As the technological innovation and corporate restructuring create the conditions favouring the growth of online platform as an intermediary for employment, they also contribute to the shift of costs and risks from firms to workers. This trend is characterised by the on-demand basis and its resultant income insecurity. Despite its relatively limited share to the total workforce, workers involving in self-employment and freelancing via digital means are significantly growing and increasingly receiving attention from academics and policy makers. While a growing body of literature addresses the gaps between the traditional design of social security and new forms of employment, for instance, the denial of access to social insurance due to threshold problems, much emphasis is focusing on the coverage of labour-related social insurance schemes in relation to the dual labour protection framework in European countries. Other than social insurance, to what extent current social assistance and in-work benefits can respond to the income irregularity and risks of in-work poverty generated by platform work? This paper suggests that the case of Hong Kong, as a productivist-residual welfare regime, can offer key insights concerning the relationship between platform workers and means-tested benefits. In this connection, a two-folded research agenda is proposed, including the policy- and worker-focused. The policy-focused analysis is about how existing policy contexts and the institutional arrangements of a set of benefits shape the income protection of platform workers. The worker-focused perspective sheds lights on the ways platform workers experience and perceive the needs for income support and flexibility, together with their moral views on precarity and security. This research agenda also draws policy implications to rethink work and redesign social security in the age of digitisation.
Why is the Partial Personal Tax-exemption Commercial Insurance is Feasible: Lessons from the Polish IKE Plan and Empirical Considerations for the Shanghai

Cao Peng-fei  
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences  
Zhang Jian-ming  
Shanghai University of Engineering and Sciences

Personal tax-deferred commercial insurance is the material carrier for the development of the third pillar. Learning the failure lessons of the TEE insurance, which is typical of the Polish IKE plan. Based on the simulation calculations of the Shanghai, the analyzing and comparing the welfare levels of workers and the government under the conditions of TEE and EEpT commercial insurance. The study found that the implementation of the current EEpT commercial insurance can be accepted by the Shanghai government; for the lower-income earners, the "logical conflict" between the tax-optimal policy and the tax policy makes EEpT unfriendly and needs to improve the tax and excellent policies to improve the adaptability of the system; for middle and high income people, EEpT has obvious tax advantages and the welfare level has improved significantly.
Abstract: Session 2b

Understanding the Impact of a Social Policy on People's Lives: A Longitudinal Study of Debt-relief Programs

Park Jung Min
Seoul National University

Background: This study examines the changes in the quality of life in the areas of material hardship and subjective well-being among individuals who participated in a social policy of publicly-funded debt relief programs.

Methods: The sample was recruited from the Bankruptcy Court and government-funded credit counseling and recovery agencies in South Korea. Data were collected in 3 waves through in-person interviews from 2016 to 2018. Surveys and economics experiments were conducted.

Findings: At baseline, the program participants showed a substantially higher level of material hardship and a lower-level of subjective well-being compared to the general and low-income populations. For instance, in wave 1, the proportion of people who suffered from hunger was 17.9% in the program participants compared to 1.6% in the low-income group from a national dataset. The proportion of those who had had suicidal ideation was 57.9% in the program participants compared to 19.2% in the low-income group and 2.7% in the general population. The quality of life among those who used debt relief programs has considerably improved during the 2-year follow-up period. The rate of hunger dropped to 4.9% in wave 3 from 17.9%. The rate of suicidal ideation also dropped to 20.7% in wave 3 from 57.9%. The level of life satisfaction has noticeably improved in terms of income, residential environment, and social network, while it has not significantly changed regarding health and family relationship.

Discussion: The results demonstrate as to whether and to what extent a social policy, represented here by debt relief programs, can contribute to improving economic and subjective well-being of those who participate in the program.
Abstract: Session 2c

From the old tax new levy to see the taxation of Suzhou in the period of the Nanjing government

Cao Rui-dong
Suzhou University

As a window for the study of tax history, donation has promoted the “downward shift” of research perspectives on some issues. Among them, the stamp duty scheme passed by the central government in 1927 expanded the scope of the tax exemption certificate, and the actual stamping of the bureau ticket caused a fierce conflict between the Suzhou brothel and the government, as well as serious protests by the Suzhou Chamber of Commerce. In 1931, in order to sort out local finances, the Nanjing National Government decided to abolish the levy of taxes and taxes, and offset the local rulings with business tax. Therefore, a number of taxes related to the industry were abolished or restructured to offset local finances. The Suzhou teahouse bookstore donation constructed or updated at the time is the harsh factor in the new tax sinus. However, the business tax rules formulated by the Suzhou government and its frequent elimination of the problem have been repeatedly checks and balances by civil society organizations such as chambers of commerce and trade associations. The local government and the business community have realized the maximization of the tax benefits of both parties in the compromise, but it also means that the tax administration of the central government is difficult to locate
Recovery Model and The Experience Of Chinese Mental Health Service Users in The UK: Implications for Community Mental Health Services in Chinese Societies

Tang Lynn
Lingnan University

Service-user advocates in the recovery movement in anglophone countries challenge professional dominance and argue for an understanding of recovery as a personal and diverse journey with self-defined goals and self-determination. In Chinese societies such as Hong Kong and the mainland China, scholars and advocacy groups also call for self-determination and/or the use of recovery approach in mental health services. This paper reports the finding of a research on the recovery experiences of the Chinese mental health service users in the UK. In-depth life history interviews were carried out with twenty-two participants, including migrants from Hong Kong and the mainland China. Purposive sampling was used to capture the heterogeneous experience of UK Chinese people in terms of class, gender, age and psychiatric diagnosis received. Factors that enabled and hindered their recovery when using mental health services in the UK, Hong Kong and/or the mainland China were identified. Implications for community mental health services in Chinese societies will be discussed.
Accessibility and Utilization of Health Services among Persons with Disability in Rural and Urban Ghana

Joseph Yaw Yeboah
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
Lingnan University

Despite numerous efforts to improving access and use of health services, a significant number of people in low- and middle-income countries are still faced with limited access to adequate care. The situation is even direr among persons with disabilities (PWDs). Notwithstanding, this topic has not been thoroughly investigated in sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the spatial and gendered dynamics of accessibility and utilisation of health services among PWDs in Ghana. The paper shall provide contextual and theoretical overview of the PWDs phenomenon in Ghana and the critical issues surrounding their healthcare access. The paper will also discuss the potential implications of the present conditions in Ghana for the health and well-being of PWDs and suggest some potential critical areas for further research.
Abstract: Session 3c

Moving Toward Altruism? The Role and Influence of Professionals on Policy-Making: A Case Study of the Medical Service Industry in China

Wu Wen-qiang
Sun Yat-sen University
Zhang Xiao-jun
South China University of Technology
Fuzhou University

Professionals have been seen as either altruistic knowledge disseminators or business class who pursue self-centered interests in most literature. However, there exists a possibility that professionals play a dual role and present both the characteristics of egoism and altruism. Based on the Narrative Policy Framework (NPF) and a case from China, this study analyzes the role and transition of professionals during the revision process of the basic medical services list in a province of China. It shows that professionals play a dual role by the effects of incomplete social constructions, both the characteristics of egoism and altruism. As a result of adaption to viable bureaucratic rules, medical professionals’ contradictory roles and characteristics imply the confrontation between rising professionalism and traditional managerialism in a developing country. The contribution from this study might be twofold: (1) theoretically, this study gives an in-depth insight into narrative strategies in NPF. (2) practically, this study reveals professionals’ esoteric policy purposes and actions between pure altruism and egoism.
Abstract: Session 4a

Social Policy Governance and Political Regimes: China and India in Comparison

Shi Shih-Jiun
National Taiwan University

Existing research links democratic political regimes to higher levels of redistribution, suggesting that democracies are more responsive to the needs of poor citizens. Yet, of the two most populous countries in the world, India, a multiparty democracy, spends less on its core social policy than China, an autocracy. To explore this puzzle, we compare India’s Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREGA), which provides wage employment for the rural poor, to China’s Minimum Living Standard Scheme (Dibao), which provides cash transfers to poor households. We argue that social policies are shaped by government responses to social mobilization. Governments can use a variety of strategies to manage these threats. However, government responses to social mobilization are fundamentally shaped by whether the regime is democratic or authoritarian. This, in turn, influences a country's spending on its social welfare. This presentation captures the importance of political regime for social policy development.
**Abstract: Session 4b**

**Taming Big Data: Institutional Stability with Central-local Relations in China**

*Zhang Xiang*

*Fujian Normal University*

Big-data technology is the crucial scientific progress in the nowadays world. Therefore, how to deal with this huge transformation have become one of the most significant mission and opportunity to Chinese government. Big-data technology imply a dramatic change for governance. In the light of Chinese bureaucratic organization, however, the capacity of Big-data technology seems still limited. As the only huge country with unitary system, Chinese government actually harbor a series of institutional strategies to absorb the Big-data technology. There, however, are a contradiction in this process. Then this paper is to investigate the institutional strategies via the revelation of the interaction between the Chinese bureaucratic organization and a really new technology. On the back ground of the project system, the Big-data technology has been transited to the governmental project. In this kind of project, there are some interesting mechanism need to further discussion. Firstly, unlike the traditional project system, the Big-data project from central government utilize the biding mechanism. The central government decided the direction of the Big-data reform without indicator system, while the local government decided the concrete indicator under the direction of central government. The real intention of this kind of project system is to avoid rigid uniformity of policy-making by authorizing the indictor power to the local government. Interestingly, local governments submit a tender with high enthusiasm in a tough situation that they actually lack governing resource to complete the Big-data project, although the central government have offered considerable amounts of financial support. By a case study of "smart city", we can find that the project is an important chance to create achievements for local government. The officers of local governments of course could get credits from the Big-data project. In order to cover the incapacity, local government generate a stability control device for achievements. Firstly, the previous standards for tendering has been lowered in real complementation. Secondly, the local government try to control the credits risk by a series of strategies, such as achievement's position, propaganda strategy and organizational cooperation and so on. It can be concluded that Big-data technology has been absorbed into institution by the two strategies, that the bidding system of central government and the stability control device of local government for achievements.
Congress Branch Play as Unexpected Solution to Urban Governance: Take “Liaison Station for Peoples' Congress Representatives in Residents Community” of Shenzhen as Example

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“Liaison Station for Peoples’ Congress Representatives in Residents Community” (hereafter “liaison stations”) is a regular official institution established in urban communities in recent years, for peoples’ congress representatives to keep in touch with voters. As the end point of the people’s congress system in urban China, the liaison station was supposed to play a typical political role embedded in the power structure: a connecting point between representative institutions and their constituencies. However, in practice, liaison stations are deeply embedded in the administrative system and become an effective tool for grassroots administrative agencies to carry out urban governance. Politics and administration, the state and society, elites and the mass, all get channels of communication in this tool. Through interviews and observations of 95 liaison stations in Shenzhen, China, the actual organizational structure, work content and work process of these liaison stations are sorted out, to analyze the role of liaison stations in solving urban governance problems. The main conclusions include: 1) the actual work results of the liaison stations are mainly focused on the urban governance issues at the grass-roots level, especially the small-scale civil infrastructure projects, such as roads, traffic, sanitation, greening and garbage disposal. 2) the liaison station is deeply embedded in the Residents committee (and community workstation) structure. 3) from the process perspective, the liaison station is a tool in the “governance toolbox” owned by the Residents committee (as well as the community workstation), and is used to coordinate multiple actors of the grass-roots society to achieve the governance goal.
Abstract: Session 4d

Influence of Chinese Hard Infrastructure Development Aid into South Asia: A Case of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

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China is one of the leading countries in the contemporary world for its massive economic growth and military expansion. In this progression, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has also marked as a mega strategy of China to connecting the world. Due to the BRI, Chinese hard infrastructure development activities in all over the world is increasing since its core principles of ‘openness and inclusiveness’ and ‘wide negotiation, joint construction and sharing benefits’. Among the 120 participant nations of BRI, in South Asian region, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are the paramount participants. Quest for the more trade and investment opportunity, China has tried to expand its connectivity in South Asia through the hard infrastructure development aid expressly under the BRI. The aim of this research is to explore why is Chinese hard infrastructure development aid attracted to South Asia particularly in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka? And how the countries are influenced by Chinese hard infrastructure development aid? These questions will be addressed. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will apply in the study. Findings of the research will contribute to the Chinese hard infrastructure development aid policy and its implication concern in South Asia particularly in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
The Dynamics of Policy Innovation at Street-level Health Governance in Southwestern China: A Case Study on Healthcare Conglomeration Reform in Guizhou Province

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Some studies argue that, compared with their peers of more-developed provinces, the local governments in Middle and Western China are less innovative. However, the case of healthcare coalition reform of the Liuzhi District indicates that when several conditions permit, the street-level governments in Western China would also be capable to carry out strong policy innovation. By applying the framework of policy diffusion dynamics, this research has an analysis of the reform and explores its driving force from two aspects: the policy background and the subject of innovation. Then, based on the study of Yue, et al (2019) on the healthcare reform of the Luohu District, the author makes a brief comparison between the two reforms for explaining reasons and mechanisms of policy innovation diffusion in China.
协同理论视角下跨境医疗服务融合模式探析——以港大深圳医院管理体制为例

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随着《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》的颁布和实施，粤港澳大湾区跨境医疗服务融合成为提升港澳居民大湾区生活质量，促进港澳居民融入国家发展大局的重要议题。公立医院作为医疗服务体系的主体机构，是实现医疗服务的主力军。如何跨越“两制”鸿沟，促成公立医院管理体制的协同联合，是探索粤港澳三地医疗服务融合模式的突破口。香港大学深圳医院作为跨境医疗合作的先行者，在内地与香港两地医疗卫生管理体制和医疗服务规范的衔接上，有着较为丰富的实践经验。基于构建区域协同型共同体的纲要精神，本文以协同理论为分析框架，通过深入调查研究，解构香港大学深圳医院管理模式中的跨境协同机制。研究发现，这种协同机制遵循“最大公约数”原则，以香港医疗系统（标准化、专业化、社会化）与内地办医系统（高效率、市场化）优势互补作为医院主体结构融合的运行逻辑，通过探索公立医院改革中的价值取向及实践模式，立足于公平与效率均衡的改革路径，从“办医、行医、管医、就医”四大具体领域进行实践，在医院管理体制、文化理念、人才管理、医患关系等方面取得了不少有益经验，但也面临着进口药品监管、医生执业资格等方面的协同瓶颈。通过对港大深圳医院管理体制的分析，可以明晰大湾区跨境医疗服务融合进程中的成功经验和“痛点”，为未来进一步深化粤港澳大湾区医疗服务融合、塑造“健康湾区”提供参考经验。
Abstract: Session 5b

跨境社会政策治理：欧盟与粤港澳大湾区的比较

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社会政策的跨境治理在欧盟和粤港澳大湾区的建设中均具有重要的地位，这与其他地区的国际组织多半只致力于区域经济整合，而形成鲜明的区别。对于欧盟而言，根植于福利国家的传统，欧盟对社会欧洲（Social Europe）的坚持形成其公共治理的特色；而对于粤港澳大湾区而言，从《粤港澳优质生活圈规划》到新近出台的《粤港澳大湾区规划》，社会保障和民生议题在三地政府的合作框架中也从未缺席。那么东西方的社会政策跨境治理模式有何不同？这将是本研究致力解决的问题。

基于相同的背景，两个区域却发展出了不同的政策议程路径和治理方式。所面临的问题在于内部制度差异过大，即经济体的经济发展程度不同，而且福利理念和福利制度也太迥异。从政策议程路径进行比较，欧盟近年劳动保护及两性平权政策进展飞快，但是核心社会保障政策（年金、失业和健康保险等）却一直停滞不前；而大湾区的社会治理延续了经济思维，其社会政策议题从准市场领域（养老服务、医疗服务）开始，而开始逐渐转向与跨境就业密切相关的社会保障问题。从跨境治理方式上进行比较，欧盟利用开放协调法，较好地实现了政策整合，包括了垂直面的国家层次的伙伴的对话和水平面的劳资双方的组合主义协商。而大湾区的治理方式是单边政策，即单一经济体的福利可携带，到双边协议，即允许加入内地社会保障体系，从而面临福利制度竞合的问题。

为进一步说明跨境治理/融合是如何实施的，本研究将以两个区域内实施最为成功的跨境社会政策整合过程进行比较，特别是欧盟的亲职假政策和大湾区的香港大学深圳医院。研究结果显示，亲职假的成功具有以下几个要素：一是指令（Directive）的柔性特征，指令只是规定了相关的政策方向和预期目标，但却允许各国自行选用执行方式和工具，但必须在规定期限内完成；二是最低程度的保障；三是执委会重要的角色。而香港大学深圳医院的成功示范效应则得益于以下几个要素：一是落实内地项目的攻坚窗口期，需要香港公立医院经验的融入，而向香港的医界，获取大量样本样本则是他们的关心所在，因此两地在合作利益上取得了一致；二是在“一国两制”框架下政策企业家对于政策创新推动，有效实现了深圳地方政府和香港大学在启动资金上的合作、管理体系、和医院流程整合方面的合作。但是关于三地政府合作的有限性和我国医疗管理体制的“多头性”，设备、药物和人员在大湾区的自由流动仍未实现。

最后，本研究期望从欧盟经验出发给于大湾区社会政策治理一些借鉴：首先，社会政策整合最终本质是一种政策学习。其次，跨越各民族国家/经济体的治理模型牵涉到权利让渡的问题，这个时候社会信任便成为一项重要的因素，而社会政策整合可以加速产出社会信任这项“公共财”（Public Good），从而可以反过来帮助其他社会治理领域。最后也是最重要的，如果没有好的社会政策配合经济发展，那么一个区域性组织/国家就很难获得认同，也很难解决经济整合下下的社会倾销和社会排斥问题，民众从而诉诸于街头政治。
谁能进入选举游戏？新社会分裂线与城中村的选举权分配

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现阶段由于法律法规和政策的不完善，不同城中村集体经济组织（即村改制公司）的选举规则存在一定差异，特别是在选举权这一基本问题上。本研究通过对大湾区某大城市核心城域城中村的比较案例研究，发现宗族结构和股东身份这两条社会分裂线的不同组合方式，是导致各城中村改制公司选举权配置差异的主要原因。宗族和股东结构单一的村庄，倾向于主动扩大选举权范围；宗族结构二元化的村庄，则偏好保持现状，但当叠加股东身份矛盾时，会被迫有限扩围；社会股东占优势的村庄，则更容易走向市场化改革。
云南安宁炼油项目决策稳评过程中行动逻辑及责任治理启示

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我国建立了重大决策社会稳定风险评估制度，但是重大项目建设尚未摆脱“上马—抗议—暂停/永久停止”的困境，最终导致经济与社会双输的局面。本研究就是要从现有理论和实践中遇到的困难出发，采用探索性单案例研究方法，以云南安宁1000万吨炼油项目建设中的社会稳定风险为研究对象，基于政策网络和责任式创新的理论视角，探讨典型重大决策稳评过程中利益相关者的行动逻辑关系，并通过案例讨论来探讨重大项目决策稳评过程中的责任治理问题。研究发现：（一）社会稳定风险引发的群体性事件与危机生命周期理论相吻合，经历了酝酿期、爆发期、扩散期、处理期等不同阶段。（二）案例分析得出的稳评过程的利益相关者的行动逻辑关系对于探讨其责任治理问题具有很好的启示意义。（三）责任式创新中的预见性-反思性-包容性-回应性思维框架模型能够很好的解释稳评过程中的行动逻辑关系，并通过分析讨论得到重大项目稳评程序的优化建议。
Using Open Data to Analyze the Shenzhen Rental Market

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The sustainable development of economic housing has received widespread attention from decision makers around the world. However, due to the lack of rental data, researchers still know very little about the rental market. By integrating the open data of the Internet platform, this paper comprehensively compares the determinants of residential rent prices in Shenzhen. Through regression analysis, we found that the rental housing market is affected by regional factors, such as transportation facilities, service facilities, and employment opportunities. In areas with well-developed infrastructure, the location advantages of high salaries and business districts are significant. In the suburbs, regional advantages are significantly affected by traffic factors. These phenomena indicate that economically disadvantaged groups need to withstand higher commuting distances, and policy makers need to spread the industry distribution of each location to improve public housing policies.
Socio-economic Changes of the Lower 20% Households in Korea: With an Impact of the Recent Income-led Growth Policies

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It is one of the most shocking incidents in modern Korean history that the last Park Government lost their power on impeachment on account of corruption and monopoly of state affairs by president’s close associates. Over a 10 million civilians (man-days) raised their candlelight to protest the corruption of the last Park government. Nobody knows exactly what made over 10 million civilians joined candlelight movement, but it seems clear that they were not only enraged by the corruption of the last government, but were more enraged by pro-chaebol policy, pro-market policy orientation, total indifference to the rights of less-privileged people like irregular workers, and ever increasing inequality and poverty. So the present Moon government from the very beginning of its terms of office declared clearly to realize the spirits of candlelight movement, and accordingly, implemented a number of progressive socio-economic policies like increase of national minimum wage, protection of irregular workers, strong redistribution taxations, and increase of welfare benefits like universal old-age pension and child benefits. However, it should be noted that, income inequality has not been improved, poverty rate has not been decreased, and moreover, the working conditions of vulnerable groups (e.g. old age, low-skilled, low education) have deteriorated, as labour market dualism continued to be deepened. True, it results in deteriorated living conditions of low-income households in Korea. By the way, the Korean government consistently has put an emphasis on income-led growth, which is supposed to spur economic growth through boosts in households’ incomes and the demand produced by greater purchasing power. This economic policy orientation surely was a clear departure from the liberal version of ‘trickle-down’ economic growth. The government’s first policy measure for income-led growth was the extensive increase of minimum income and, on top of raising the minimum wage, they also shortened statutory work hours in the hope that businesses would hire more workers. However, the vulnerable people in the Korean labour market were systematically excluded and, accordingly, the income gaps between the poor and the rich has been most widened in recent years. In this regard, this research aims to identify the income changes and living conditions of the lower-income bracket, using ‘Households Income Trends’ and ‘Households Finances and Living Conditions’ data by the Korean Statistical Office, and to provide with the basic data necessary for the discussion of income security policies for low-income households. It duly concludes that public transfer measures must be strengthened, and, at the same time, the pathway to escape from poverty by labour market measures should be devised and introduced for low-income households.
Rent Reform and Municipal Participation in the View of Suzhou Wasteland Movement (1927-1932)

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Both the donation and the donation were the bulk of the Suzhou tax during the Republic of China. However, with the implementation of the curfew in Suzhou in 1928, the donation was suspended due to the good governance that hindered the elimination. In order to offset the donation and solve the financial difficulties, the municipal government began to plan housing donations, mainly to expand the city commercial space by expanding the front view and building the shopping malls, thus providing industrial support for the rent reform. After the introduction of this plan, the municipal parties were in conflict and the attitude was complicated. Demolition of the wall, renovation of the store, the industry suffered erosion, so there are disputes to protect the ancients, participate in municipal planning; raise housing prices, add rent, the people are affected, there will be improvement of the housing industry organization, counter-government interference. These reforms and participation are actually the re-allocation of local power resources among different interest groups, and local finance is based on self-governing forces to achieve planning and offset.
Abstract: Session 7a

Global City Development and Urban Wage Inequality in China

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This study stress-tests the hypothesized relationship between global city status and the level of urban inequality in the context of China’s globalizing cities. Based on a multi-level modelling analysis of the wage effect of Chinese cities’ global connectivity, this study identifies a “global connectivity wage premium” for professional occupation, urban individuals with post-graduate education and producer service workers in Chinese cities, plus a “global connectivity wage discrimination” for clerks and manual workers, urban individuals with no bachelor degree, and consumer service workers. Results confirm the positive association between the degree of global cityness and the level of income inequality in globalizing China and suggest the presence of mechanisms specific to the Chinese case undermining the city-wide spillover effects of high-skilled labor force in globally oriented sectors. It echoes the recent call for ‘provincializing’ global city studies and highlights an additional source of inequality in relation to China’s unrelenting trajectory toward rising role in the world city network.
Catching Lightning: Urban Digitisation and Policy Coordination in the Greater Bay Area

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Rivalling the San Francisco Bay Area and Tokyo Bay Area, China’s Greater Bay Area is expected to become a leading technological hub. At the heart of the GBA’s technology and innovation ecosystem lies three distinct urban clusters: Hong Kong, Shenzhen, and the Guangzhou Development District. The three clusters are characterised by a significant extent of inter-urban policy coordination, with Hong Kong seeking to draw on the technological expertise of Shenzhen to support its ongoing transformation into a smart city and the Guangzhou Development District driven by its Guangzhou Knowledge City, a joint development between China and Singapore. This paper provides a broad overview of technological and policy cooperation across these three clusters, focusing on the political, economic, and urban implications of these efforts.
Recently, many formerly blurred borders under globalization and region integration have been reclaimed by states’ new regulation initiatives. Some of these border regulation policies have become permeable for people and goods. Why do states select regulatory policy instrument to reclaim borders in the de-bordering era? What are the impacts on society? According to state in society theory, there can be two images of border: one is the clear territorial boundary of a country, and the other is an intangible social-political boundary between state and society within a nation-state (Migdal 2004). Based on the theory, the study uses the case of Hong Kong’s can restricting export on milk formula to explain states’ policy instrument selection. It finds that, after de-bordering for several years, social affairs have transcended territorial boundaries of public administration. Thus, some policy issues have been out of a state’s control. And it is unable to provide exact evidence to prove the reasons of the problems as well. When the blurring border hurts local citizens’ rights and interests, state will make use of its authority power to re-integrate dispersed social affairs into a new governance framework by adopting regulation policy to reclaim borders. But meanwhile, state’s intervention and regulation may result in new social discontent on infringement of freedom.
A Survey of Hong Kong Children’s Views on Their Lives and Well-Being

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Researchers in more than 40 societies have over the last year conducted self-administered survey questionnaires in mainstream schools for the third wave of the International Survey of Children’s Well-Being (ISCWeB) funded by the Jacobs Foundation. This paper is based on a representative sample of Hong Kong school children (aged 10 and 12 years) and covers the findings on the lives and well-being from their own perspectives. A descriptive summary of 12 domains of satisfaction is included in order to identify differences and similarities of the survey findings in terms of age and gender and; to facilitate a comparison between the findings for Hong Kong with all other societies included in the third wave of ISCWeB. Moreover, preliminary multivariate analysis suggests that rather than family affluence, it is Hong Kong children’s satisfaction with their personal autonomy, relationship with adults, and perception of what might happen in later life that has the largest effect on their overall well-being.
The Multilevel Social Inclusion of Young Ethnic Minorities in the East Asian Region: A Case of Hong Kong

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Hong Kong, ‘Asia’s World City’, is a home to people from different socio-cultural backgrounds including Chinese and non-Chinese individuals/groups in East Asia. However, existing research has focused consistently on the social integration of ethnic minorities through the lens of education system. Such adopted education-oriented social policy seems to fail in supporting the other aspects (e.g., acculturation) of successfully achieving the social integration of young ethnic minorities. This study aims to fill in this gap by addressing the importance of adopting a multilevel approach of promoting the social integration of ethnic minorities. According to Garbutt’s Multidimensional Social Inclusion roadmap (2009), two dimensions (distributional aspect and relational aspect) should be considered. Distributional aspect is about to access to existing resources such as employment, housing. Relational aspect is comprised of communication between and among culturally diverse groups (connections between minority and majority populations). Adopting Garbutt’s Multidimensional Social Inclusion roadmap as our Framework, we systematically reviewed existing academic literature [peer-reviewed articles (N=62)] and grey literature [NGO reports (N=15) and unpublished theses N=14] both in English and Chinese. We found that, the existing studies predominantly examined the distributional aspect of social inclusion (schooling and institutional barriers) with a lesser proportion of a new aspect yielded in this study named youth development aspect. The research on distributional aspect of social inclusion surpassed the relational aspect which is yet to be examined. We suggest that there needs to be a greater degree of interdisciplinary collaboration among stakeholders, in order to instigate pertinent research and to bring in to affect the findings and recommendations of that research.
Who is Really at Risk? The Disaster Experience and Response Capacities of Vulnerable Groups in Typhoon Disasters

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Research studies have proven that disaster disproportionately affects vulnerable groups in society. Therefore, vulnerable individuals, groups and communities are usually the key emergency aid recipients in disaster response process. This article reports on a qualitative research project undertaken in regional China with five potentially vulnerable groups in the context of typhoon disaster: elderly people living alone, disable people, people in low-income households, people living in vulnerable houses, people has young children. Fifteen focus groups were conducted to investigate the risk communication, disaster response experience, and the unmet needs of these groups in typhoon disasters. The results show that disable people and migrant workers has more risks that other groups, as little attention was paid to them because of the “funnel effort” of policy. Root causes for the risk differences of these groups are also discussed in the article.
Do women Benefit from Higher Education? A Study of Informal Sector Workers in Urban China

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Qian Ji-wei  
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The government social expenditure in China has grown dramatically in recent decades. In terms of amount and increasing rate, the expenditure on education is larger than that of another two main areas—health, and social security and social assistant. However, the impacts of higher education on labour market conditions for female workers are less well understood. To fill this gap, the current study examines whether and how women benefit from higher education in the labour market of urban China. We focus our analysis on the advantages/disadvantages of college-educated female in terms of income and their employment in informal sector (i.e., working in registered small-scale private enterprises, self-employed, and flexible employment). Drawing on a recent nationwide household survey (China Labour-force Dynamics Survey), this study finds that higher education in general has a significant and positive impact on female workers' conditions. Interestingly, female workers may benefit more from a college degree compared to their male counterparts in securing a job from the urban formal sector (i.e., state-owned enterprises, collectively owned enterprises, limited liability companies, shareholding corporations, foreign-owned companies and joint ventures). However, “glass-ceiling” effect of college-educated female workers exists in the informal sector. Interestingly, the effect is larger in the Pearl River Delta region. This study also discussed the challenges for the gender equality in the labour market in Greater Bay Area.
In the post-Enron era, the demise of Arthur Anderson, the biggest accounting professional service firm in the world, has drawn growing research attention to the issue of accounting professional regulation as the key link to rebuild the professional image of accountants. In Chinese context, the frequent financial frauds has shaken the public trust of professional practitioners. In 2002, the Ministry of Finance reassumed the role of administrative supervision of the accountancy profession from the Institute of Certified Public Accountants, leading to the coexistence of Ministry of Finance with the administrative and statutory status and Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants with self-regulation status. This study aims to examine the nature of the emergent regulatory framework of accountancy profession in China through a broad-brush overview of its historical evolution and the underlying driving forces. During the four decades of professional development, the regulatory framework of accountancy profession has evolved from the initial top-down state-dominant model to the current hybrid regime combining elements of both state-controlled regulation and self-regulation. The formation of such regulatory framework for accountancy profession has been driven by the external imperative to conform to global accounting standards to meet international financial market requirement and the internal dynamics to satisfy state and public interests domestically. This study has implications for the ongoing debate about convergence vs. divergence in the existing literature on professional regulation.
How to Become a Social Entrepreneur? Two Cases of the Action Logic of Chinese Social Entrepreneurs

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As the initiator of innovative organizational social enterprises, social entrepreneurs shoulder the dual mission of achieving social goals and organizational sustainable goals, while society lacks of attention and research on social entrepreneurs in China. Based on the theory of Western social entrepreneurs’ motivation and ability, we interviews two social entrepreneurs in China, and analyzes the social and analyzes factors and action strategies by using double case text analysis. The research shows that the two social entrepreneurs have differences in motivational explicitness, making them socially driven social entrepreneurs and individual-driven social entrepreneurs under the influence of different personal personality traits and personal experiences. In terms of action strategy, the two respondents have a common action strategy. However, because of the different social enterprise operations, personal experiences and social capital, they have adopted the action strategies of pro-government cooperation and pro-commercial cooperation when constructing collaborative networks and using social capital.
An Analysis of the Administrative Mechanism of the Imbalanced between Supply and Demand of Compulsory Education Resources for Migrant Children in China

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The problem between the supply and demand of compulsory education for migrant children has not been solved for a long time. This article will focus this question from the perspective of administrative operation. The tasks of basic education are distributed according to the principle of "Provincial Level Promote, Counties (districts) Deal With". The district-level government mainly undertakes the work of compulsory education supply; during the policy implementation, the government establishes a work approach that the opinions of the migrant people are not considered by the government; in addition, the government uses economic compensation policy and lacks the use of other types of policies. This study uses field observation and interview methods to analyze a case in Guangdong Province. Finally, the article illustrates the mechanisms of the administrative operation in policy implementation.
Family-friendly policies (FFPs) influence employees’ work-related attitudes and behaviors, such as beneficial reciprocal exchanges, organizational commitments, and lower turnover intentions. However, the literature on FFPs or work-life balance has been criticized as being limited to Anglo-western cultures, with very few focusing on the experiences of ethnic minorities. Hence, it remains unclear whether the positive effects of FFPs on employees can be generalized to ethnic minority workers in an Asian country. Also, because of differences in cultural origins, well-intentioned FFPs may not be perceived beneficial by ethnic minority workers. Focusing on ethnic minority workers, in multiracial Hong Kong (excluding foreign domestic helpers), this research adopted using an original telephone survey that interviewed a representative sample of the Hong Kong ethnic minority population to evaluate major explanations by critically evaluating the effects of working conditions on their stress (life and work) and satisfaction with work-life balance, as well as governmental support provided to such workers. The study argues that ethnic minority workers are more vulnerable to work-family conflicts, and thus have a greater need for family-friendly interventions. Despite the increasing population of ethnic minority workers in Hong Kong, they are facing considerable challenges in adapting to an unfamiliar social and cultural framework. Such challenges range from stereotyping tendencies in the community, racial discriminatory barriers and prejudices, lack of education qualifications against standards imposed in destination countries, limited access to the labor market, to insufficient language skills to compete effectively in the job market (Bertrand & Mullainathan, 2004; Blume et al., 2007; Jargowsky, 2009; Kazemipur & Halli, 2001). Providing family-friendly-programs (FFP) is a crucial public policy for reducing work-family conflict in modern human resource management.
探寻新的社会服务治理模式：中国政府购买服务研究

莫家豪
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黄耿华
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近年来，中国政府积极探索新的社会服务管理模式以提升社会服务的提供和递送。于此同时，政府开始尝试通过购买非政府社会组织的服务来满足市民的福利需求，这一工具策略被称为"政府购买服务"。在中国社会服务快速扩张的大背景下，本研究对广州及杭州的实践经验进行了田野调查。本研究除了对相关政策文本进行分析，还对非政府组织的负责人进行访谈。本研究讨论了"政府购买服务"的有效性，面临的主要挑战及未来的发展机会，并在此基础上检视"政府购买服务"是如何影响中国社会服务的提供和递送的。本文还进一步反思"政府购买服务"是否切实提升了中国的社会服务治理这一核心议题。
Using Big Data to Fight Corruption [Presented in Chinese]

财政透明，公民参与与反腐败：大数据政策在反腐败中的应用（此节用中文演讲）

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How big data could change public policy and enhance governance? Although the role of big data is widely discussed, few studies have empirically examined the role of big data in the public sector and little is known about how big data could affect governance. This study seeks to fill this intellectual gap. In particular, it focuses on how big data can be used in the public sector to fight corruption and enhance fiscal accountability. Among other factors, corruption and weak fiscal accountability are two important reasons that lead to weak governance in the public sector. The abuse of the entrusted power to pursue self-interest is very pervasive in the developing countries, particularly at the grassroots level because on the one hand grassroots officials have high levels of discretion in implementing public policies and on the other hand they can make good use of asymmetric information. Besides, many policies are to allocate huge public money to designated recipients. Without effective fiscal rules and regulations, it is difficult to achieve the targeted policy goals. The introduction of big data policies provides a good opportunity for the government to tackle corruption and weak fiscal accountability. In theory, big data can solve the information asymmetry problem and enhance policy transparency, and strengthen the top-down bureaucratic monitoring. This study seeks to empirically explore how big data policies introduced by the public sector is able to curb corruption and enhance fiscal accountability, and thus contribute to good governance.
大湾区城市发展与治理新方向——以深圳市龙华新区为例

彭炜敏
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当前面对大湾区角色转变、城市功能演变、全球化的剧烈调整、智能社会冲击等因素的影响，大湾区城市所面临的三大挑战：如何在全球化市场和激烈的竞争中开辟出一条独特的可持续发展道路；二是处理好全球城市模式带来的外部威胁；三是处理好城市经济增长带来的收入差距、空间分布不均、族群对立等社会后果。本文以深圳龙华新区为例探究大湾区发展与治理的新方向，就如何构建可持续竞争力，提升引领产业发展能力和全方位治理能力作深入研究。
共生互赖：跨境公共服务供给中的合作治理
——基于香港大学深圳医院的分析

肖棣文
深圳大学
廖了
华南师范大学
王琳
华南师范大学

跨境公共服务供给需要克服制度差异、应对文化挑战，是一个棘手的公共管理难题。既有研究文献基于发达国家之间的公共服务跨境供给，识别出主权国家间的协调机制、超国家机构、跨国组织和在地社会组织网络的特定行动策略和合作互动是影响公共服务有效供给的重要因素，但并未深入探讨治理主体之间的合作基础和影响持续合作的支持性机制。更进一步地，来自发展中国家的经验和主权国家内部的跨区域实践研究尚较少涉及，对作为治理参与主体的政党组织更缺乏应有的关注。本研究以香港大学深圳医院为分析对象，展示在“一国两制”背景下公共服务跨境供给过程中的治理主体之间的合作互动，探讨政党组织、专业群体、董事会之间的合作基础和支持合作治理平稳持续的具体机制。研究发现：（1）政府给予的政策空间并不必然带来治理主体之间的合作，各方在行动过程中的资源互赖是开展合作治理的基础。（2）政党组织作为专业群体和地方政府代表的董事会之间的桥梁，同时扮演发展规划主要咨询者和专业体制外监督者的角色，是促使合作治理得以长期持续的关键。本研究将发展中国家和次国家的实践纳入分析，可以丰富跨境公共服务供给研究的视野。此外，本研究注重政党组织和专业群体在公共服务领域中的互动，可以进一步推动党建理论的拓展。
产业结构、城市规模对城镇化质量的影响研究
——基于面板数据的实证分析

许恒周
天津大学

城镇化是社会经济发展的必由之路，也是各国家为实现工业化、现代化目标的重要历程，城镇化发展程度在一定程度上体现着一个国家和地区综合发展水平。目前，我国城镇化正进入发展的关键期和转折期，坚持推进中国特色社会主义新型城镇化是必然趋势。城镇化作为国民经济的增长点，具有主导性地位，提高城镇化质量是中国城镇化健康发展的关键。根据《国家新型城镇化规划（2014—2020年）》要求，中国必须构建科学合理的新型城镇化发展模式。而新型城镇化一定是质量优先和规模适度的城镇化，而如何稳步实现我国城镇化质量和规模协调发展，已经成为中国城镇化建设亟需解决的难题。此外，国内外实践还表明，产业和城镇是社会—经济—生态复合系统的有机组成部分，产业结构优化和城镇化质量提升都是在这一系统中运行和实现的，优化产业结构可以推动城镇化质量提升，同时提升城镇化质量又能够促进产业结构优化，二者相互作用，彼此促进，协同演化。但从既有研究来看，鲜有文献涉及产业结构—城市规模与城镇化质量之间内在机理研究。因此，本研究拟以京津冀城市群为例，选取2006-2017年面板数据，运用空间计量经济学理论和模型方法，对产业结构、城市规模对城镇化质量的具体影响进行实证研究，并基于研究结论提炼出推动城镇化质量提升的政策意涵。
How Netizens Think about Entrepreneurship Environment in Shenzhen? An Exploratory Study through Online Posts

Kang Yu-yang
Lingnan University

As a key member city in Great Bay Area, Shenzhen is important for its economic status and its historical role as a pilot site for policy innovation. Over the past decade, bunches of policies were issues by both Central government and municipal government to promote innovation and entrepreneurship, aiming to reclaim the competitiveness of local economy in the world market. Although there is some literature discussing institutional environment in Shenzhen, less is known about how people think about it. Set against this context and the broader theoretical debates regarding the role of individual and structural factors in driving entrepreneurship, this article critically exams how Chinese netizens think about entrepreneurship in Shenzhen through an exploratory text analysis. More than 59,000 effective words from 453 relevant posts were collected from Zhihu, which is the most popular Q & A website in Mainland China, to examine the public opinion on local entrepreneurship environment.
Exploring the Dual Attributes of the Intelligent Energizing Community Public Service: Based on the Investigation of the “SheQuTong” Platform in Baoshan District, Shanghai

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Under the social governance model of “building a common governance and sharing”, Chinese community governance system and governance methods have undergone major changes. With the continuous innovation of information technology, intelligence is affecting people’s production and life style at an unprecedented speed, and providing a technical basis for improving the efficiency of community public service supply in China. However, the improvement of community public service supply efficiency faces the constraints that need to be improved. The key point is that the community public service supply concept has excessive “tooling” tendency, and the intelligent value attribute has not been fully demonstrated. Based on this, taking the “SheQuTong” intelligent platform as a typical example in Baoshan District, Shanghai. From the theoretical and practical aspects, using this platform as the research carrier, analyzing the effectiveness and constraints of the “SheQuTong” intelligent platform operation process. From the three levels of concept transformation, platform construction and institutional innovation, this paper interprets the intrinsic fit of the value attributes and the tool attributes in the intelligent service community public service, proposes an effective path for intelligently energizing community public services, and provides direction for community public service supply. Guidance and process rectification, promote the integration of intelligent tool attributes and value attributes, and provide theoretical basis and policy recommendations for improving the accuracy and effectiveness of community public service supply.
Policy Lessons for Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals

Kris Hartley
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As the successor to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a broad reaching vision for human progress in the 21st century. As a basis on which national and global-level policies cohere around issues like poverty, climate change, and public health, the SDGs leave substantial room for local interpretation. Cities are at the forefront of implementation due to their immediate proximity to challenges targeted by the SDGs. While pursuit of SDGs is not a binding policy imperative for cities, many have recognized the political and existential necessity of embracing them. New technologies and access to data have given cities sharper tools to make decisions, but the wide variety of SDG imperatives and limited local capabilities force cities into a difficult reckoning about where to prioritize policy efforts. On one hand, many cities in developed countries have committed to social and environmental policy agendas complementing the SDGs. On the other, many cities in developing countries struggle to provide basic services and have few resources left for higher-level policy agendas like the SDGs. Constraints include limited local political power within national contexts, insufficient institutional and fiscal capacity, absence of cross-agency cooperation and integration, and difficulty organizing and participating in multi-stakeholder and international partnerships. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities facing cities in their embrace of the SDGs. Cases of cities in both developed and developing contexts are examined and compared to identify lessons for implementation. Among lessons identified are that the pursuit of SDGs complements rather than competes with basic development efforts in developing country cities. As such, the SDGs can be rescaled and localized by urban governments to support and build on existing efforts in infrastructure, environment, employment, and economic development. However, the adjustments needed to fully embrace the SDGs and integrate their visions into local policies go beyond resource concerns and call for the type of fundamental institutional reform that many developing countries and their cities struggle to make.
This paper uses the case of post-colonial Hong Kong to explore how different factors affect social policy changes in a hybrid regime. A three-level framework of structural factors, hybrid regime institutions, and actor interaction is utilized to explain the change in aggregate social spending and differential spending across four welfare areas (education, social security, healthcare, and housing). The analysis highlights the importance of hybrid regime institutions and actor dynamics in causing incremental policy changes. Post-colonial Hong Kong experienced retrenchment in social spending due to severe hits from the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998 and the SARS epidemic in 2003. The alternative of expansionary social policy was forgone due to constitutional constraints, lack of political competition for the Chief Executive (CE) post, and stillness of civil society. The rapid expansion of social spending seen since 2012 can be explained by sustained economic growth and the increase in representation and competitiveness of the CE election. However, the expansion has been uneven across welfare sectors. Education spending has topped all fiscal areas, with social protection and healthcare expenditure rapidly catching up, leaving public housing as an area of persistent containment. Actor dynamics of welfare professionals with their sectoral representation in the CE and legislative election affect the cross-sector distribution of welfare spending. Union activism, political orientation, and centralized leadership in welfare sectors are key to explaining the emphasis on education spending over social protection and healthcare. The fall in spending on public housing is a result of elite and mass politics. With property-owning elites and the middle class having marked vested interest in the private property market, the government has resorted to minimizing its spending in public housing programs.
Selective Affinity: Object Mismatch in China’s Public Services

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Despite the pressures of market development and population movement, the Chinese government has continuously improved its social governance methods, including the initial provision of public services. Can an authoritarian government achieve good governance in this way? This paper examines the case of a youth community college in China that was built to alleviate social conflict and strengthen social integration but in fact mismatched its target population. The results demonstrate that the lack of a socially responsible democratic mechanism entails that reliance upon rational bureaucrats will still result in a mismatch with the needs and values of pluralistic societies and failure to achieve effective governance. This paper conceptualizes such a “selective affinity” illustrating the interplay between policy process and social diversity under an authoritarian system.
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If you come by West Rail, please get off at Siu Hong Station. You could then take the bus K51 (to Fu Tai); or if you choose to walk, you could take Exit F, and you will arrive the campus in about 10 minutes.

If you come by bus, you could take the bus routes 53, 67M, 67X, 261, 960 (via Tuen Mun Town Centre and minibus 46), K51 and K58.
October in Hong Kong

21 October 2019
29°C / 22°C
Hist.avg. 26C/22C

22 October 2019
29°C / 21°C
Hist.avg. 26C/22C

23 October 2019
27°C / 21°C
Hist.avg. 26C/22C

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