

● **SYMPOSIUM: Government Procurement for Public Services Research**

Introduction: Three Perspectives of Government Procurement for Public Services Research

..... Bing Guan

The US Experience of Contracting for Public Services and Lessons for China: A Case Study of Public Service

..... Fan Wu, Julian Chun – chung Chow & Ye Liu

Abstract Contracting for public services in China is rapidly developing in terms of policy and practice. Changes in service delivery affect more than the transfer of public services to professional social organizations. These changes will also affect the systematic institutional arrangements that can also affect capacity building, the role of government, risk prevention, quality of service delivery as well as the relationship between government and social organizations. As early as the 1960s, the United States began to expand its provision of public services through government contracting, This is now the main mode of public service delivery. Based on a case study in China, using the theories and practice of public service contracting in the US to create an analytic framework, this paper explores the problems and challenges, concept formation and institutional arrangements of government contracting for services in China.

Key Words Purchase of Service Contracting; Public Service; Collaboration Theory; Evaluation

An Empirical Analysis of the Influence of Formal Contracts and Relational Contracts on Outcomes: Environmental Sanitation Outsourcing in Shenzhen

..... Bo Liu, Na Li, Jing Peng & Shuang Chang

Abstract This paper focuses on the environmental sanitation services outsourcing. Using relevant, grounded theory research methods, a conceptual model is constructed that captures the influence of formal contracts and relational contracts on the outcomes of environmental sanitation outsourcing. Within the model, government contract management capability is made an important variable. The responses from a questionnaire survey about Shenzhen environmental sanitation service outsourcing were then applied to the model. SEM was used to test the influence of formal contract, relational contract, and management

capability on the outcomes of environmental sanitation outsourcing. The model results show that in the process of environmental sanitation services outsourcing, formal contracts have less influence than relational contracts on the outcomes. The stringency of formal contracts has a reverse influence on the outsourcing outcomes which is contrary to the research hypothesis. Relational contracts have a significant influence on the outcomes of environmental sanitation outsourcing, especially belief and partnership. Another factor – the contract management capability of local government – also plays a very important role on the outcomes.

Key Words Environmental Sanitation Services Outsourcing; Formal Contracts; Relational Contracts; Contract Management Capability; Outcomes of Outsourcing

Government Contracting for Services: Institution Logic and Action Strategy

..... Na Lü

Abstract With the deepening of China's reform, some governments have begun to discover public service reform. Buying services is one of the main practices. As a new mechanism of government, practical and theoretical issues have arisen. This essay developed an analytical framework of the "institution logic and action strategy" based on the previous macro – structure, meso – organization and micro – action research. It investigates the government's institution logics and action strategies during the purchasing process. As a rational, corporate actor with its own interests to protect, the government produces multiple institutional logics around public services and its own development. Furthermore, the relevant action strategies include selective support and stealth control. The institution logics and action strategies were generated and structured mutually but the cooperation relationship between government and social organizations was not equal. While the purchase of services transfers a government's public service capability, the power of the government remains in its hand.

Key Words Purchase of Service Contracting; Institution Logic; Action Strategy; Public Service

● **SYMPOSIUM: Population Aging, New Social Risks and Welfare State Adaptation in Developed Countries**

Introduction: New Social Risks and Social Policy Reform

..... Zhaiwen Peng

German Long – term Care Insurance from the Angle of Welfare Pluralism

..... Tao Liu

Abstract This article describes the origins and overall structure of the long – term care insurance system in Germany as well as the various reforms since its adoption. It further analyses major trends concerning the system over the past two decades. In accordance with Western welfare pluralism theory, this article explores how the pentagonal actors of the welfare sector – such as the state, market, family, social networks and intermediary social welfare organizations – are interwoven with each other and cooperate to achieve the goal of long – term care in Germany. This paper further points out the idiosyncratic features of long – term care. Along with social work and social services, long term care is unique and differs from other types of insurance and social insurance systems. The perspective of a single welfare state is insufficient to explain the empirical development of the long – term care insurance. Hybrid welfare pluralism, however, might contribute more to explaining the institutional design of the long term care program. After a theoretical analysis of the long – term care insurance system in Germany, this article then describes how the German long – term care insurance system has inspired the creation of a long – term care system with Chinese characteristics.

Key Words Long Term Care Insurance; Welfare Pluralism; Hybridity; Welfare State; Welfare Society

The Transformation of East Asia Familialism in an Era of Aging: Case Study of Social Welfare Policy for the Elderly in Japan and South Korea

..... Suping Lou & Dianli Wang

Abstract It is well known that family plays an important role on welfare provision in East Asia countries. However, the rapid development of aging has challenged the policy orientation which assumes family as the primary actor for the care of elders. The gap between the weakening of the family function and the increasing care needs of the aging is putting overwhelming pressures on governments. This leads to policy changes for elderly care. In order to figure out the transformation of familialism in East Asia welfare regimes, this paper used Liner’s varieties of familialism as a framework to investigate the policy evolution in Japan and South Korea. It is claimed that traditional familialism in East Asia was quite close to implicit familialism which neither offers de – familizing structures nor actively supports the function of the family through any kinds of familizing

policy. With rapidly aging populations, governments in East Asia are working to enhance family functioning or initiating alternatives to family in different periods or both. By doing so, the East Asia welfare regime is working towards an optional familism, which has its own characteristics. This paper investigates the changing of familism in East Asia through specific policy analysis rather than culture and consciousness thereby making it more likely to be observed and analyzed. It could provide a basis for subsequent quantitative analysis.

Key Words East Asian Welfare Regime; Familism; Elderly People Social Policy

Study of the Age – friendly City in Developed Countries

..... Dewen Wang, Jannan Ma & Zhenglian Wang

Abstract The policy of “Global Age – friendly Cities: A Guide”, published by WHO, is consistent with “Aging in Place” in terms of logistics. The construction of Age – friendly Cities includes building outdoor spaces and buildings, housing, and transportation, from the perspective of the elderly. The goals in doing so are to support the social participation of the elderly, to provide community health care to the elderly, etc. The policy of Age – friendly Cities is synergistic with the already existing social systems, including public pension, healthcare and long term care, etc., in many developed countries. This paper also discusses the mechanisms of policies toward the elderly from the view of human ecology theory. Creating Age – friendly Cities as well as long term care in order to reduce the medical expenses of the elderly in China are necessary steps.

Key Words Developed Country; Age – friendly City; Policy; Mechanisms

● ARTICLES

How to Survive and Develop Industrial Associations in the Era of the Post Dual Management System: The Case of Guangdong Logistics Industrial Association

..... Huihua Hu, Chufeng Chen & Yan Zheng

Abstract Having acquired autonomy from the government, industrial associations found that clientelism and resources still remained out of reach in the era of the post dual management system. In this new era, the new – born industrial associations had to rely on their members’ support and had to appeal to the “logic of membership” if they were to survive and grow. However, Guangdong Logistics Industrial Association succeeded in growing independently and rapidly promoted itself into the first class of social organizations from all over the country. It

chose to become socially enterprising rather than reliant on government or its members. Social entrepreneurship was as a driving force in its growth, while its mutual – benefit mission played the role of switchman together with its entrepreneurship. This article describes a mechanism of growth that is a plausible project for industrial associations in the era of post dual management systems and makes conclusions that will help kick off revamping the theory of resource dependence as well.

Key Words Post Dual Management System; Industrial Association; Logic of Membership; Social Entrepreneurship; Mechanism of Growth

Characteristics, Motivation and Performance of Social Innovation in China: A Multiple Case Text Analysis of the China Social Innovation Award Program

..... Yunxin Li & Ran Liu

Abstract Social innovation, as an effective mechanism for the development of modern society and the alleviation of social problems, has become well – known the world over. However, domestic research on the replication and digestion of the existing foreign theory, as a means to promote the constant emergence of social innovation, is difficult. The existing theoretical research is a less than ideal fit for the development needs of China. Using multiple case text analysis, this article sorts out three sessions from 69 winning projects of “ The China Social Innovation Award”, in order to statistically analyze and descriptively elaborate the temporal distribution, subjects, field, content and the manner of social innovation in China. Based on these analyses and elaborations, this paper explores the the theoretical bases for social creation such as subject involvement, motivation mechanism, performance evaluation and pattern replication, and demonstrates the development pattern of social innovation in China. The current social governance structure hinders the development of social innovation in China to some extent. The positioning of the government, society and market need to be rethought. A more collaborative governance body should be developed in the future to provide for the social management of public affairs.

Key Words Social Innovation; China Social Innovation Award; Text Analysis; Multiple Case Studies; Social Organization

● THEORETICAL REVIEWS

The Skin of Social Policy: International Frontier and Local Significance of Welfare Attitude

Research

..... Qisheng Zang

Abstract How do we deal with the relationship between attitudes and policy in the design of social policy? The core of the question is really determining the role of government. It is also the main object of study when considering welfare attitudes. But, in China, the question is less discussed. Based on the international frontier of research, this paper reviews the concepts, redefines the question, and outlines the academic vein of research. The findings can be summarized as follows: The dimension of welfare attitudes is multiplex and dynamic and the difference among welfare attitudes can be explained at the theoretical level through two pathways: welfare regimes and welfare cultures. Finally, the paper asserts the local significance of research, supplies a reference for follow – up study, and lays an intellectual foundation for academic dialogues.

Key Words Welfare Attitude; Welfare Regime; Welfare Culture; Social Policy; Social Welfare

● BOOK REVIEWS

The Tao of Scholar Participated Governance

..... Ya Li & Ling Liu

● SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Value Conflict Management of Chinese Local Government Performance Evaluation: An Qualitative Research Based on Z County of Sichuan Province

..... Fei Sun