



# 2022 ASSA-CASS JOINT ACTION PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

## 1. Research Grants

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In 2022, four grants will be awarded to teams of social scientists from Australia and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The grant is intended to provide Australian and CASS researchers the opportunity to collaborate in areas of shared interest. It is suited to early-career researchers who wish to pursue research opportunities with an international colleague, with the intention this may lead to larger research projects. To apply, researchers must submit a proposal to conduct research with an overseas partner having similar interests. The work undertaken on the project may involve online or in-person meetings. Proposals with an interdisciplinary character are encouraged. The grant can be expended throughout 2022 on the costs associated with the project which may include, but are not limited to, air travel, accommodation, data collection, and conference-related costs.

The following topics have been identified as priorities for the 2022 program:

1. [Urban Development](#)
2. [Population and/or Migration](#)
3. [Environmental Protection](#)
4. [Regional Security and Cooperation](#)
5. [National Development Measures and Evaluation](#)
6. [New Developments in IT Communication and Commerce](#)
7. [The Social and Linguistic Study of Human Settlement in Asia](#)

### 1.1. Applicant requirements

Each application must contain at least one researcher from Australia and one from CASS. As the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) encourages the participation of early-career researchers, one applicant must be fewer than eight years beyond the completion of their PhD.

### 1.2. Application

For an application to be valid, applicants from both ASSA and CASS must communicate and agree to apply together ahead of submitting their applications. A letter of confirmation in support of an applicant is also required as part of a valid application. Signed application forms must be submitted separately to both ASSA and to the Bureau of International Cooperation of CASS. Applicants are advised to contact the Bureau of International Cooperation of CASS to obtain the relevant CASS



application form and submission procedures. Assessment for applications is carried out by ASSA and CASS separately, with grants awarded to applications ranking highly in the assessment of both.

With approval from ASSA and CASS, each successful project application will be awarded \$7,000 AUD to be shared by the Australian scholars and ¥35,000 RMB to be shared by the CASS scholars.

### 1.3. Deadline

Applications are due to ASSA by **Monday 1 November 2021**. Applications will be decided by the end of December 2021, with participants being notified by ASSA and CASS as soon as is practicable.

### 1.4. Invoice

Successful applicants must invoice ASSA for the funding prior to the commencement of the project, and by no later than Tuesday 31 May 2022.

### 1.5. Conclusion of grants

Successful applicants must submit a report of the research activities funded by the program and an acquittal of funding expenditure by no later than 31 March 2023.

The report should be approximately 2000 words in length. It must outline the objectives and details of international visits or meetings, project outcomes, and research findings to date, progress in the international collaboration undertaken more generally, directions for future research, and any other details of interest.

### 1.6. Contact

For more information, or to submit a completed application, please contact:

**Michelle Bruce or Anna Dennis**

Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

Email: [fellowship@socialsciences.org.au](mailto:fellowship@socialsciences.org.au)

Phone: (+61) 2 6249 1788

## 2. 2022 ASSA-CASS Joint Action Project Application

### 2.1. Project leaders

Australian applicant		CASS applicant	
<b>Full name</b>	Pundarik Mukhopadhaya	<b>Full name</b>	Zhu Fengmei
<b>Discipline</b>	Economics	<b>Discipline</b>	Economics
<b>Institution</b>	Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia	<b>Institution</b>	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China
<b>Email</b>	Pundarik.mukhopadhaya@mq.edu.au	<b>Email</b>	fengmei.zhu@163.com
<b>Phone</b>	+61 (2) 98506476	<b>Phone</b>	18201075907
<b>Address</b>	Building E4A, Room 413, Economics Department, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia	<b>Address</b>	Institute of Economics, CASS, No.2 Yuetan North Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China

### 2.2. Start and end date of project

Projects should be no more than one year's duration. ASSA welcomes applications for projects which form part of a larger researches. See program guidelines for the beginning and end dates of the funding round.

<b>Start date</b>	2022.02	<b>End date</b>	2023.01
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### 2.3. Total grant requested

The total grant available for this scheme is AUD \$7,000.

AUD \$7000

### 2.4. Early-career researcher

Please indicate the name and year of PhD award of any early-career researchers involved in the project.

Zhu Fengmei, 2017 (PhD award)

### 2.5. Title of project

The Effect of Anti-poverty Policies on Improving the Health Status of Rural Residents in China –  
What could be Proposed from the Lessons Learnt in Australia?



## 2.6. Research question

- (1) How should a Health Improvement Evaluation Index be developed to evaluate health improvement under anti-poverty policies in China?
- (2) What impacts do anti-poverty policies have on the health status of rural residents in China?
- (3) What are the direct and indirect effects of anti-poverty policies on improving the health status of rural residents?
- (4) How could the Australian experience of health support strategies to lower-income groups help fine-tune the Chinese case?

## 2.7. Short summary of proposed research

This project analyses the effect of China's anti-poverty policy on promoting improvement in the health of rural residents. This study will construct a Health Improvement Evaluation Index using China's Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS) data collected by the Center for Social Science Survey at the Sun Yat-Sen University. We will use the data of 2012, 2014 and 2016 to evaluate the effect of China's anti-poverty policies. This research will also explore the Australian experience of universal health care programs and other health support provisions for low-income groups, and the feasibility of the Australian experience for China.

## 2.8. Research proposal

Describe the project's aims, value and relevance, and any planned research visits, fieldwork, etc.

### **Project Description**

China has had great success with a series of anti-poverty policies as the basic strategy to achieve the goal of lifting the rural population out of poverty. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, between 2012 and 2019 the number of poor people in China's rural areas decreased from 10.2 percent to 0.6 percent; a cumulative reduction of over 90 million. A total of 10 million families, impoverished due to health issues, have been successfully lifted out of poverty ([http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-11/21/content\\_5563157.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-11/21/content_5563157.htm)). Many studies find that China's anti-poverty policies have significantly improved the income levels of rural residents (Lu et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019), particularly by the implementation of targeted poverty alleviation policies such as the State Council's "Decision on Winning the Battle against Poverty" in 2015, the National Health Commission issuing the "Notice on the Implementation Plan of the Three-year Health Poverty Alleviation Action" in 2018, and the National Healthcare Insurance Administration's announcement of the "Three-year Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation through Medical Security (2018-2020)". Whether anti-poverty policies can effectively improve health levels for poor people has become a centre of concern for the government and society (Bao & Zhao, 2018; Huang, 2019).

The official poverty line in China is revised in 2011 set at 2,300 yuan/person/year at 2010 constant prices (340 U.S. dollars at the 2010 market exchange rate). The National Bureau of Statistics develops the poverty line as the sum of food and non-food demand. It can be seen from the existing literature that there are probably two ways for anti-poverty policies to play a role in promoting health. First, by increasing the levels of consumption of medical services through improvement in the coverage rates of medical insurance (Wagstaff, 2009; Huang, 2017); and second, by reducing personal out-of-pocket medical expenses and improving access to healthcare (Batungwanayo & Reyntjens, 2006; Felix et al., 2010; Hou & Chao, 2011; Wei et al., 2020). Studies have found that full utilization of medical resources has a positive impact on health in the long run (Ma et al., 2017, 2018). However, existing research on China rarely investigates the internal mechanisms of anti-poverty policies in improving health. Recently, Chen et al. (2020), using Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) data, examined the impact of anti-poverty policies on the utilization of medical services by poor groups; however, this dataset does not contain the necessary information to identify households who are recognized by the government as "poor". It is worth noting that only "poor households" identified as such by the Chinese government benefit from preferential policies utilizing medical insurance and medical services. For example, if the rural poor participate in the new rural cooperative medical service, part of the individual's payment is subsidized by the government. Moreover, the rural poor receive a higher reimbursement and a lower deductible as well as a higher level of hospitalization provisions.

This project will use data from the China Labor Dynamics Survey (CLDS) conducted by the Center for Social Science Survey at Sun Yat-Sen University to study ways to overcome the above problem. The advantage of CLDS is easy access to a sample of people the government considers "poor". Using data from 2012 to recent, we will evaluate health improvements for

rural residents before and after the implementation of China's anti-poverty policies and explore further policy developments for promoting the health outcomes for rural residents of China. For this, we will use the Australian experience of its health support programs for the disadvantaged and particularly the aged, children and those suffering from mental health issues.

### **Aims**

Firstly, we will develop an index for evaluating current Chinese anti-poverty policies for health improvement. The project will extend the literature (for example, Mukhopadhaya & Silber, 2021; Yang & Mukhopadhaya, 2019; Wang, Mukhopadhaya & Ye, 2020) by computing health poverty and inequality and assessing existing policies.

Secondly, using the CLDS data, we will estimate the impact of anti-poverty policies on the improvement in health for rural residents. Using the method developed by Mukhopadhaya and Silber (2022, forthcoming), we will estimate the contribution of policies for narrowing health differences within rural and between rural and urban residents.

Thirdly, using an appropriate statistical method, we will evaluate the direct and indirect effects of anti-poverty policies. We will use the literature available in Yang and Mukhopadhaya (2016) for this evaluation.

Fourthly, the project will evaluate the applicability of the Australian health support system by reviewing the available literature and assessing the data accessible from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (<https://www.aihw.gov.au/about-our-data/accessing-data-through-the-aihw>) and National Health Survey data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

### **Significance and innovation**

China's medical security system has been going through continuous improvement over many years and, as a result, almost all citizens are insured. It tries to ensure reduction of the burden and pressure of medical treatment (Zheng, 2018). However, the medical insurance system has suffered for a long time from several problems, such as health inequality and the subsequent unequal utilization of medical services (Xie, 2009). Moreover, medical expenditure and medical reimbursement for low-income groups with poorer health are significantly lower than for those in higher-income groups (Jin et al., 2020). Therefore, the reduction of poverty by way of a structured medical insurance system has become an important part of China's anti-poverty policies (Ren et al., 2020).

However, there is little in the literature on the effect of China's health poverty alleviation policies, and insufficient evaluation of the impact of the policies on the utilization of medical services and health levels of the rural poor. Moreover, the existing results are unreliable due to their inappropriate use of data. Unlike previous studies, this project will focus on the impact of poverty alleviation policies on the health status of poor populations and evaluate the effect of anti-poverty policies. Ultimately, by further analysing the successful outcomes of health policies in Australia and their possible application to China, this research will propose a long-term mechanism for improving China's health poverty alleviation policies.

## Data

This project will use data from the “China Labor Dynamics Survey” (CLDS) conducted by the Social Science Survey Center of Sun Yat-Sen University. This database covers 29 provinces (cities and districts) in China, excluding Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Xizang and Hainan. It contains information on education, work, migration, health, insurance participation and economic activity of the working-age population (aged 16-64). China’s medical insurance system is implemented by territorial management, with the current medical insurance pooled in most regions at the municipal level. However, CLDS publishes the names of the prefectures (including municipalities directly under the Central Government) where the respondents live. This information will be useful for this project. Besides CLDS data of 2012, 2014 and 2016, other necessary macro indicators at the municipal level will be collected from the Statistical Yearbook of Chinese Cities and the Statistical Yearbook of prefecture-level cities of the corresponding years.

Australian health data will be collected from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. These yearly data are publicly available. We will also use National Health data collected by the ABS. These data are available for the whole of Australia from 2001 to 2017. However, during the initial two years’ survey, the respondents’ self-reported health status was obtained, while in subsequent years, actual health status was collected; we will use the information from 2007.

## Expected outcomes

This project is an applied research study analysing the mechanism of anti-poverty policies that promote rural residents’ health status under China’s significant achievements in poverty alleviation. This project plans to develop a detailed research report that will be beneficial to all stakeholders and to publish one article in a high-impact academic journal.

This project further develops a robust collaborative relationship between CASS and Macquarie University, which will generate more mutually beneficial research outputs and policy suggestions for anti-poverty policies for rural China.

## Timeline

- April 2022 to July 2022: Prepare the data for the study and match the data from the CLDS with other data sources and define core variables. During this period, Mukhopadhaya, will visit CASS and will work with his counterpart collaboratively. During this visit Mukhopadhaya will give seminars at CASS and other local institutes to receive valuable feedback.
- August 2022 to November 2022: Accomplish an empirical study and carry out further research on Australia’s health support program. During this period, Zhu will visit Macquarie University. Zhu and Mukhopadhaya intend to present the raw results at the Australian Economic Conference during this period to gather comments and feedback.
- December 2022 to March 2023: Complete writing draft report and article for publication in one high-impact international journal.

However, considering that research visits are greatly affected by COVID-19 restrictions, there

are uncertainties with travel plans.

## References

- Bao Z Y & Zhao Y F, 2018, “Research on the anti-poverty effect of rural residents’ medical insurance: An empirical analysis based on PSM”, *Journal of Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics*, 01:90-105 (in Chinese).
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- Felix M, Bona M C & McIntyre D, 2010, “From targeted exemptions to user fee abolition in health care: Experience from rural Zambia”, *Social Science & Medicine*, 71:743-750.
- Huang W, 2017, “Research on the effect of targeted poverty alleviation of medical insurance policy -- based on household survey data of URBMI pilot evaluation”, *Economic Research Journal*, 52(09):117-132 (in Chinese).
- Huang W, 2019, “Insurance policy and poverty reduction in China: experience, dilemma and path optimization”, *Management World*, 35(01):135-150 (in Chinese).
- Jin S H, Yu J & Tian R H, 2020, “Is it fair for China’s basic medical insurance system to promote benefits? An empirical analysis based on household financial survey in China”, *Economic Quarterly*, 19(04):1291-1314 (in Chinese).
- Lu S F, Chen S X & Shi L Y, 2018, “Towards balanced income growth: Is China’s transfer payment system ‘targeted poverty alleviation’?”, *Economic Research Journal*, 53(11):49-64 (in Chinese).
- Ma C, Gu H & Song Z, 2017, “Unequal access to medical services in urban and rural areas under the principle of compensation”, *Economic Quarterly*, 16(04):1261-1288 (in Chinese).
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- Mukhopadhyaya P & Silber J, 2021, “A note on the decomposition of health inequality by population subgroups in the case of ordinal variables”, in *Gini Inequality Index: Methods and Application*, eds N Mukhopadhyay and P P Sengupta, Chapman and Hall/CRC Press (Taylor & Francis)
- Mukhopadhyaya P & Silber J, forthcoming, “On the measurement of health poverty in the case of ordinal variables: The case of 29 European countries”, in *Researches in Economic Inequality*, Springer
- Ren Z J & Su R Z, 2020, “Mechanism of reallocation to enhance the poverty reduction effect of medical security: From the perspective of improving pro-poverty”, *Chinese Public Administration*, 08:88~93 (in Chinese).



- Wagstaff A, Lindelow M, Gao J, Xu L & Qian J, 2009, “Extending health insurance to the rural population: An impact evaluation of China’s new cooperative medical scheme”, *Journal of Health Economics*, 28:1-19.
- Wang Q, Mukhopadhyaya P & Ye Y, 2020, “An evaluation of the changes in wellbeing in China – 2005 to 2015: An exploratory study”, *China Economic Review*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2020.101457>
- Wei Y, Xu Y & Gao Y X, 2020, “Research on the performance evaluation of health poverty alleviation in poor areas: From the investigation and analysis of five provinces in China”, *Research World*, 04:24-30(in Chinese).
- Hou X H & Chao S Y, 2011, “Targeted or untargeted? The initial assessment of a targeted medical insurance program for the poor in Georgia”, *Health Policy*, 102 (2-3):278-285.
- Xie H, 2009, “Income related health and medical service utilization inequality”, *Economic Research Journal*, 44(02):92-105 (in Chinese).
- Yang J & Mukhopadhyaya, P, 2019, “Is the ADB’s Conjecture on Upward Trend in Poverty for China Right? An Analysis of Income and Multidimensional Poverty in China”, *Social Indicators Research* ,143(2): 451-477.
- Yang J & Mukhopadhyaya P, 2016, *China’s War against the Many Faces of Poverty – Towards a New Long March*, Routledge, New York, London.
- Zhang Q H & Zhou Q, 2019, “Effect evaluation of targeted poverty alleviation policy: Income, consumption, living improvement and migrant work”, *Statistical Research*, 36(10):17-29 (in Chinese).
- Zheng G C, 2018, “The construction of healthy China and the improvement of the universal medical insurance system”, *Academic Research*, 01:76~83+2+177 (in Chinese).

### 3. Project Participants

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#### 3.1. ASSA project leader

<b>Name</b>	Pundarik Mukhopadhaya
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#### 3.2. Language proficiency (Rated 1-10)

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	10	10	10
Mandarin	0	0	0
Other			

#### 3.3. Summary of academic qualifications, career, and publications as they relate to this project

Pundarik Mukhopadhaya joined Macquarie University in 2003 and he is currently employed as a Professor in Economics there. Prior to joining Macquarie University, he worked as Assistant Professor in National University of Singapore for four years. He obtained his PhD from the University of New South Wales in 1999. Dr Mukhopadhaya's research focuses in the areas of social welfare in the Asia and Pacific regions that includes urbanization, migration, poverty and inequality and he has published widely in these areas.

Dr Mukhopadhaya has published three scholarly books with Routledge, UK. His most recent published book "China's War against the Many Faces of Poverty" exposes the scenario of rural-urban migration in China and proposes new policy guidelines. The book received very positive reviews from Eminent Professor Bjorn Gustafsson (Institute of Labor Economics, Germany) in China Quarterly. His sole-authored book Income Inequality in Singapore is regarded as a major publication that addresses the profound social changes in the city state Singapore and has been used as a research handbook for graduate studies in Southeast Asia. Prof Paul Vandenberg from Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) highly commended this book, while Prof Anne Booth from University of London states, "the book is an important contribution to the global debate on inequality, and especially to debates over who has benefited from rapid economic growth in Asia." The significance of his book Economic Growth and Income Inequality lies in its original and systematic treatment of growth in China and is highly acclaimed in the American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

In addition to these three books, he has published more than 70 journal articles and book chapters and has given many conference presentations. The interdisciplinary nature of his research is manifested through his publications in leading journals in sociology, law and urban development.

During the past three years, he has published 8 high ranked journal articles. His recent article published in the China Economic Review on city size and wage variation in China is one of their top 10 most-read articles in 2019, and his 2020 article in Economic Modelling, that looks at the nexus between city size and productivity in China, is their most downloaded and read article in the last three months.

The impact of Dr Mukhopadhaya's research is evidenced by invitations to speak at various policy forums. In October 2018, he was invited by the Beijing Normal University to deliver a policy paper on Chinese migrants to an audience of policy makers, and researchers at the International Forum of Income Distribution. In November 2016, Xiamen University offered him full financial support to deliver two lectures on development issues in China to their think tanks involved in development policy formulation and research. In December 2016, he was invited by Beijing University and CASS to speak at their Annual Workforce, and he was invited to be a part of policy consultation by the ADBI, Tokyo in relation to the development of policies for inclusive growth in Asia. CASS sponsored him three times (2012, 2014, 2016) to visit their Institute of Population and Labour Economics and Institute of Development Studies for short-term appointments (one month each time) to meet with their policy consultants and discuss his research findings. The Institute of Growth and Development at the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore appointed him for two weeks (July 2013) to develop their research infrastructure. At that time, he became an Associate Editor for Singapore Economic Review, the journal of the Economic Society of Singapore. Also, in 2015, he was a guest of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as a policy consultant to their East Asia Government Program. His research on China has been recognised through other short-term appointments as Visiting Professor at Nagoya University, Japan (three months April-June 2019), Guangzhou University, China (two weeks in November 2017), the Indian Business School, India (one month October/November 2017), the Indian Institute of Development Studies, India (two weeks, March 2010) and the Global Asia Institute of the National University of Singapore (six months, February-July 2010).

Dr Mukhopadhaya established strong collaborative relationships with policy makers through his involvements in World Bank and UNESCO projects, and have participated in five projects with the ADB. In 2014, he was invited to develop several policy papers on China, which was included in ADB's working paper series. Currently he is an elected Council Member of the Chinese Economic Society Australia, which aims to promote research and exchange activities related to the Chinese economy. He recently completed a research project on Armenia funded by the Swedish Government.

#### Selected Publications (Relevant to this Project)

##### Books

Yang, J and P. Mukhopadhaya (2016): China's War against the Many Faces of Poverty – Towards a New Long March, Routledge, New York, London. ISBN: 978-1-138-81960-3 (hbk); 978-1-315-74434-6 (ebook)

P. Mukhopadhaya, G. Shantakumar and Bhanoji Rao (2011): Economic Growth and Income Inequality in China, India and Singapore: Trends and Policy Implications, Routledge, London and New York. ISBN: 978-0-415-61646-1 (hbk); 978-0-203-80926-6 (ebook)

##### Book chapters

P. Mukhopadhaya and J. Silber (2021): "A Note on the Decomposition of Health Inequality by population Subgroups in the Case of Ordinal Variables", in Gini Inequality Index and Beyond:

Methods and Application, eds N. Mukhopadhyay and P. P. Sen Gupta, Chapman and Hall/CRC Press (Taylor & Francis) ) DOI: 10.1201/9781003143642-3

Yang, J and P. Mukhopadhaya (2019): The pattern of urban-rural disparities in multidimensional poverty in PRC: 2000-2011, in K. Jayanthakumar, R. Verma, G. Wan and E. Wilson (eds), Internal Migration, Urbanization and Poverty in Asia: Dynamics and Interrelationships. 267-308. ADB/Springer Open, Asian Development Bank. ISBN: 978-981-13-1536-7. DOI: 10.1007/978-981-13-1537-4\_10.

#### Refereed Journal Articles

A. T. P. Quang and P. Mukhopadhaya (2021), "Multidimensional poverty and the role of social capital in poverty alleviation among ethnic groups in rural vietnam: a multilevel analysis", Social Indicators Research, DOI: 10.1007/s11205-021-02747-y

R. Best, M. Hammerle, P. Mukhopadhaya and J. Silber (2021), "Targeting household energy assistance", in Energy Economics, 74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2018.06.018>

A.T. Q. Pham, P. Mukhopadhaya and H. Vu (2021): "Estimating poverty and vulnerability to monetary and non-monetary poverty: the case of Vietnam", Empirical Economics, DOI: 10.1007/s00181-020-01991-4

Yang, Y, P. Mukhopadhaya and Z. Yu (2020): "Relationship Between City-size and Firm Productivity – A New Interpretation Using the Chinese Experience", Economic Modelling, 93, 546-558

Yang, J and P. Mukhopadhaya (2019): "Is the ADB's Conjecture on Upward Trend in Poverty for China Right? An Analysis of Income and Multidimensional Poverty in China", Social Indicators Research 143(2), 451-477. DOI: 10.1007/s11205-018-1985-1

Pan, L., P. Mukhopadhaya, J. Li (2018): "The changing texture of the city-size wage differential in Chinese cities – Effects of skill and identity", China Economic Review. DOI:10.1016/j.chieco.2018.09.008

Yang, J and P. Mukhopadhaya (2017): "Disparities in the Level of Poverty in China: Evidence from China Family Panel Studies 2010", Social Indicators Research, 132: 411-450 DOI 10.1007/s11205-016-1228-2

Pan, L., P. Mukhopadhaya and J. Li (2016): "City size and Wage Disparity in Segmented Labour Market in China", Australian Economic Papers, DOI 10.1111/1467-8454.12065

### 3.4. CASS project leader

<b>Name</b>	Zhu Fengmei
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### 3.5. Language proficiency (Rated 1-10)

Where relevant, specify for languages other than English and Mandarin.

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	7	7	7



<b>Mandarin</b>	10	10	10
<b>Other</b>			

### 3.6. Summary of academic qualifications, career, and publications as they relate to this project

Dr. Zhu Fengmei, the CASS project leader, has been engaged in the research of health economics and medical security for a long time. She has presided over and undertaken two ministerial-level projects, one youth social survey project of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and published one translated book. She has published more than 20 articles related to medical insurance in various newspapers, more than 20 academic articles related to healthcare system reform in Journals, and participated in more than 10 research projects at the central ministerial level in China, such as the State Council, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the National Healthcare Insurance Administration. Her publications are listed below:

#### 1. Translation (Book)

Amy Finkelstein (Translated by Zhu Fengmei), 2019, "Moral Hazard in Medical Insurance", Citic Press, Beijing. ISBN : 978-7-5086-7560-2.

#### 2. Book chapters

Zhu Fengmei (2021): "Ownership and the Economic Operation Effect of Elderly Care Institution", in Blue Book of Elderly Health, eds Liu YuanLi, pp.205-222. Social Sciences Academic Press(China). ISBN: 978-7-5201-8562-2.

Zhu Fengmei, Kangrui(2020): "Reform of China's Social Security System", in China Economic Report 2020 – High Quality Development in a Time of Profound Changes, eds Huang Qunhui, pp.320-337. China Social Sciences Press. ISBN:978-7-5203-7387-6.

Wang Zhen, Zhu Fengmei (2020): "Decade of Healthcare Reform in China (2009-2019)", in Society of China Analysis and Forecast(2020), eds Li Peilin, Chen Guangjin, Wang Chunguang. Social Sciences Academic Press(China). ISBN:978-7-5201-5841-1.

Zhu Fengmei (2018): "The current situation of the Implementation of the Integration of HealthCare and Nursing in China", in Report on the Development of Private Hospitals in China, eds Liu Qian, pp.32-49. Social Sciences Academic Press(China). ISBN:978-7-5201-4460-5.

#### 2. Refereed Journal Articles:

Zhu Fengmei, 2021, "Policy choice of provincial pooling of Basic Medical insurance in China: Based on the perspective of international Experience", Chinese Medical Insurance, (04):72-80.

Zhu Fengmei, 2021, "The effect of medical insurance prepayment System reform: An empirical test from China's CHIRA data", Insurance Research, (03):112-127.

Zhu Fengmei, Zhang Xiaojuan, Hao Chunpeng, 2021, "Outpatient insurance System reform: An analysis of the policy effect of replacing outpatient service with inpatient service—An empirical test based on sampling data of health insurance", Insurance Research, (01):73-90.

Wang Zhen, Zhu Fengmei, 2020, "Calculation of fund income and expenditure of employee medical insurance outpatient Security Mode Reform", Chinese Medical Insurance, (11):41-48.

Zhu Fengmei, 2020, "Household registration types and medical service utilization of Urban and rural residents: An empirical analysis based on Andersen Model", Southern Population, 35(04):1-16.

Zhu Fengmei, 2019, "The Impact of urban-rural Health insurance integration on Rural Residents' Medical Service Demand", Chinese Health Policy Research, 12(10):58-65.

Zhu Fengmei, 2019, "Research on the characteristics of elderly care institutions based on the ownership -- from the survey of national pension institutions in 2016", Soft science of hygiene,33(01):6-13.

Zhu Fengmei,2019, "Analysis on the cause of 'low Occupancy rate' in Private Nursing home: Evidence from city and county levels", Population Journal,41(01):89-100.

Zan Xin, Zhu Fengmei,2017,"Association of Medical Institutions and hierarchical medical system", China State Finance,(04):50-51.

Zhu Fengmei, Wang Zhen,2016,"Policy analysis of imbalance between supply and demand of long-term care", China Health Insurance,(09):34-37.

Zhu Fengmei, 2016, "Review on the logic of China's healthcare system reform from 1985 to 2015 ", Chinese health economics, 35(01):5-9.

## 4. Finance

Please provide details of any other funding the project leaders have sought for the project, and names of funding organisations the project leaders intend to apply for other funding from:

Currently no other funding opportunity is explored. We are planning to develop a research proposal based on the finding of this project for a future Australia Research Council – Development Project Grant in 2024/25

## 5. References

Each applicant must provide a short Letter of Confirmation from a supervisor or referee in support of the application. Letters should not exceed one page. Where one referee can speak for both applicants, one Letter will suffice. Applicants must ensure the Letter is submitted in a timely manner.

ASSA applicant referee:		CASS applicant referee:	
<b>Name</b>		<b>Name</b>	Wang Zhen
<b>Position</b>		<b>Position</b>	Director of public economics research office



<b>Organisation</b>		<b>Organisation</b>	Institute of economics, CASS
<b>Relationship to applicant</b>		<b>Relationship to applicant</b>	Colleague

## 6. Agreement

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We understand applications close Monday 1 November 2021, and that a separate application form must be submitted to CASS, with notification of outcomes to all applicants being made as soon as is practicable.

We understand that successful applicants must invoice ASSA for the grant by no later than Monday 31 May 2022.

We understand successful applicants must provide an acquittal of funding expenditure and a report of the research activities funded by the program. The ~2,000 word report outlining the objectives and details of international visits or meetings, project outcomes, research findings to date, progress in the international collaboration undertaken more generally, and directions for future research, is due by Friday 31 March 2023.

We confirm the information provided in this application is complete and accurate, and we accept all terms, conditions, and notices contained in the information for applicants at: <https://socialsciences.org.au/international-program/>

<b>CASS project leader</b>	Zhu Fengmei	<b>Date</b>	October,4,2021
<b>ASSA project leader</b>	Pundarik Mukhopadhaya	<b>Date</b>	October,4,2021