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SASS STUDIES

Summer 2017

Volume 6

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YANG Xiong et al.

Facing 2040: Shanghai Culture in the
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People's Livelihood & Opinion Survey and Shareable Development of Shanghai

*YANG Xiong,
LIU Cheng*

Abstract: People's Livelihood & Opinion Survey is an effective means to reflect the achievement of Shareable Development of Mega-cities. As the survey shows, in 2016, the overall situation of People's Livelihood & Opinion Development belongs to superior middling, and the score of People's Livelihood development is slightly higher than that of Public Opinion development. Especially, the scores of the index of Income-Consumption, Culture-Education and Medical-treatment & Health increase obviously compared to 2015. However, there are still some problems to be solved in the Shareable Development of Shanghai, which is mainly reflected in relative-low employment quality, pressure on high house price, lacking sense of security, and so on. Therefore, it is urgent to encourage innovation and business start-up, regulate the labor market, reform income distribution system, equalize basic public

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services, promote in various ways healthy life concepts and life styles, strengthen public safety system, and improve social management level and efficiency.

Keywords: People's Livelihood & Opinion Survey; Mega-cities; Shareable Development

From time immemorial, the person who obtains people's support and pays attention to people's livelihood can be a successful governor. People's livelihood and opinion have always been a "significant issue" concerning social developments. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party emphasized that it is necessary to jointly establish and share developments, which marked that people's livelihood and opinion has been elevated to a new level in the overall work of the Party and the nation. According to the inherent requirements of joint construction and sharing of developments, the people-oriented value shall be insisted to motivate the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of people for promoting development; the action guideline of taking people's livelihood as priority shall be insisted to motivate the powerful joint forces of people for concerted development; the assessment guideline of valuing public opinions shall be insisted to set the sense of acquisition of people as assessment criteria. The research report was made by the think tank team of "Social Conditions and Public Opinions Survey and Public Policy Assessment", a philosophy and social science innovation project of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, by conducting continuous tracking studies in order to reflect the joint construction and sharing of development achievements in Shanghai in a comprehensive, authentic and objective manner.

Research Review and Research Design

Research review

In western society, the concepts "people's livelihood" and "public opinion" derived from the remarks "Public opinions are the wills of general public and the awareness and expression of their rights, and what relates them is institutional issues; people's wishes are the specific desires

of general public, and what relates them is administrative issues"¹ made by ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle. Since then, the thinkers such as Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Thomas More elaborated people's livelihood and opinion issues from different perspectives. "People's livelihood" and "public opinion" were measured and quantized in certain degrees since 1824. From then on, relevant studies have stepped into a "scientization" stage. Numerous specific or comprehensive economic and social (people's livelihood and opinion) development indexes have been created to this day.

In terms of specific economic and social development indexes, there are statistical indexes of the International Labor Organization on employment, unemployment and underemployment, and the "EFA Development Index" proposed by the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*. In terms of comprehensive economic and social development indexes, there are indexes such as the "Social Modernization Index System" proposed by American sociologist Alex Inkeles, "ASHA Index" proposed by American Social Health Association, "PQLI Index" proposed by Committee on Foreign Investments, "Human Development Index" proposed by UNDP, "Index of Social Progress" (ISP) proposed by Professor R. J. Estes at University of Pennsylvania and "Genuine Progress Index" (GPI) proposed by Cobb, Halstead and Rowe. In addition, to the issue that such indexes attach great importance to objective indexes and neglect subjective indexes, many European scholars specifically put forward the theory "Social Quality" so as to realize the unification of "objective" and "subjective" progresses for social development assessments.

In China, many ideologists had paid attention to people's livelihood and opinions at early periods. Around B.C. 400, the thoughts such as "People's livelihood lies in diligence and abundant materials will come from diligent work" were the earliest profound discussions on "people's livelihood".

In ancient China, there were different expressions on people's livelihood such as "Valuing People's Livelihood" or "Paying Attention to People's Livelihood"². Confucius put forward the thought of benevolent

¹Akira Sato, etc., *Opinion Survey* [In Japanese], Trans. Zhou Jincheng & Zhang Beihan, Beijing: University of International Business and Economics Press, 1989.

²Qi Zhixiang, "The Thoughts of 'People's Livelihood' and 'Public Opinion' in Ancient China and Their Contemporary Significances" [In Chinese], *Journal of Zhejiang Gongshang University*, 2011(4).

government by cherishing, enriching and educating common people. Laozi put forward the concept of "Common people are the most precious in a country and they regard livelihood as their priority". Mencius put forward an argument of "People are more precious than the king of a nation" (*Mencius Pearls of Wisdom*). In addition to the above thoughts, ancient Chinese ideologists also attached great importance to "listening to public opinions and observing people's living conditions". For example, Wang Fu in the Eastern Han Dynasty made a comment "People are the core of a country. The country will be prosperous if people are happy, and it will be disastrous if people are miserable." (*The Statements of a Hermit: Fundamental Politics*). Such examples are too numerous to mention one by one.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, "people's livelihood" has been as important as "national economy", and the Party and governments at all levels have been attaching great importance to observing people's living conditions, collecting people's wisdoms and complying with their opinions. However, China started scientific and systematic studies on people's livelihood and opinion in early 1980s. Especially after the 1990s, not only the systems of various official statistical organs have been increasingly improved, but also all types of official agencies (academic groups, governmental research institutions), scientific research institutes and market survey companies (e.g. Horizon Research Company) have grown rapidly, which have constantly deepened the evaluation researches of economic and social development (people's livelihood and opinion). In the meantime, many experts and scholars have put forward various comprehensive and specific economic and social development (people's livelihood and opinion) index systems, including the "Moderately Prosperous Society Index System"¹ put forward by CHEN Youhua (2004) and SONG Linfei (2010), the "Modernization Index System"² put forward by WU Yongbao (2001), JIANG Yushan and ZHU

¹Chen Youhua, "All-round Moderately Prosperous Society Construction Evaluation Index System Research" [In Chinese], *Sociological Studies*, 2004(1); Song Linfei, "Chinese Moderately Prosperous Society Index System and Evaluation" [In Chinese], *Social Sciences in Nanjing*, 2010(1).

²Wu Yongbao, "Urban Modernization and the Establishment and Application of its Index System" [In Chinese], *Urban Studies*, 2001(1); Jiang Yushan, Zhu Konglai, "Modernization Evaluation Index System and Comprehensive Evaluation Method" [In Chinese], *Statistical Research*, 2002(1).

Konglai (2002), the "Harmonious Society Index System"¹ put forward by Mei Song, QI Xin (2006), CHEN Liming, XIANG Shujian and LI Binglin (2008), the "Social Quality Index System"² put forward by ZHOU Xiaomao, HE Shaohui, YANG Chang (2011), XU Yanhui and CHEN Lei (2014), and the "Life Quality Index System"³ put forward by LIN Nan, LU Hanlong (1989), FENG Xiaotian, YI Songguo (2000), ZHOU Changcheng and CAI Jingcheng (2004) and so on. Another one closely related to the research is "People's Livelihood Development Index in China", put forward by the "People's Livelihood Development Research in China" task group of Beijing Normal University. Other relevant researches include: Chinese People's Livelihood Report made by Peking University by using the data of "Chinese Family Tracking Survey" since 2009 and the "RUC China Development Index" (RCDI) put forward by the National Survey Research Center at Renmin University of China.

These researches are in favor of presenting the basic conditions of current Chinese people's livelihood development in an intuitive manner. However, undoubtedly, the field is still full of extensive controversies. The reasons include: most existing indexes excessively emphasize objective indexes; however, it is hard to effectively acquire the data of some objective indexes (e.g. "per capita daily intake of protein for rural residents") or the statistical data published by governments are largely relied on (e.g. rate of exposed cases for corruption cases among 10,000 people), which is easy to step into the awkward situation "some officials get promoted due to figures and they issue new figures". In addition, these indexes usually

¹Mei Song, Qi Xin, "The Establishment of Harmonious Society Evaluation Index System" [In Chinese], *Social Science of Beijing*, 2006(1); Chen Liming, Xiang Shujian, Li Binglin, "Harmonious Society Evaluation Index System and Evaluation Model and its Application" [In Chinese], *Journal of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law*, 2008(2).

²Xu Yanhui, Chen Lei, "Research of Social Quality Index System with Chinese Characteristics" [In Chinese], *Socialism Studies*, 2014(2); Zhou Xiaomao, He Shaohui, Yang Chang, "Primary Investigation of Social Quality Theory and Evaluation Index System with Chinese Characteristics" [In Chinese], *Journal of Social Science of Human Normal University*, 2011(6).

³Lin Nan, Lu Hanlong, "Discussion on Social Index and Life Quality Structural Model — A Study on the Urban Residents' Life in Shanghai" [In Chinese], *Social Sciences in China*, 1989(4); Feng Xiaotian, Yi Songguo, "Urban Residents Family Life Quality: Indexes and Their Structures" [In Chinese], *Sociological Studies*, 2000(4); Zhou Changcheng, Cai Jingcheng, "The Development and Study on Life Quality Subjective Indexes" [In Chinese], *Journal of Wuhan University (Philosophy & Social Sciences)*, 2004(5).

have insufficient data of people's subjective opinions on social experiences and attitudes (only scattered in specific researches on "happiness" and "life satisfaction"), which fail to realize the integration of "objective" and "subjective" progresses. In a word, an assessment system that makes overall considerations of people's livelihood and opinion issues and that is comprehensive, scientific and easy to understand is still absent at present.

Research design

1. People's livelihood and opinion development index design

In the research, a set of comprehensive people's livelihood and opinion index composed of primary data and combining objective and subjective indexes based on China's national conditions and municipal conditions of Shanghai by processing domestic and overseas literatures.

In terms of people's livelihood development indexes, the issues such as people's basic necessities of life, medical treatment and health are involved. In the research, it was divided into six level-2 indexes, namely labor employment, income and expenditure, culture and education, social security, medical treatment and health and living environment. The index "labor employment" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely working conditions, labor relations and employment status. The index "income and expenditure" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely income level, consumption ability and distribution equality. The index "culture and education" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely public benefit culture, commercial culture and school education. The index "social security" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely coverage rate, participation rate and enjoyment rate. The index "medical treatment and health" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely medical service, healthcare and public health. The index "living environment" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely housing quality, supporting services and community environment.

In terms of public opinion development indexes, the mainly measured data are the assessments of people's attitudes for the various aspects of their current life, which are composed of four level-2 indexes, namely happiness, sense of security, degree of recognition and degree of confidence. The index "happiness" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely physical and mental health, family harmony and job satisfaction. The index "sense of security" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely

public security, experience security and institutional trust. The index "degree of recognition" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely identity recognition, value recognition and management recognition. The index "degree of confidence" is composed of three level-3 indexes, namely personal development, urban development and national development.

2. Sampling design and sample description

Both scientificity and practical feasibility were considered in the research, and number of surveyed samples was set as 2,000. PPS sampling method was selected as the sampling plan for it has the advantages such as using supplementary information, reducing sampling errors and enhancing representatives of samples. The specific sampling steps are as follows: firstly, based on the statistical data of Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau for 2012, 1% of neighborhood committees were chosen by taking the factors such as sampling accuracy, operation feasibility and survey expenditures into overall consideration; secondly, corrections were made for such chosen neighborhood committees because the committees, chosen in the first sampling, were relatively scattered; thirdly, a total of 40 neighborhood committees in six administrative districts (Xuhui District, Changning District, Yangpu District, Minhang District, Pudong New Area and Songjiang District) were chosen as final samples to conduct our surveys by interviewing residents from these communities.

The research was conducted from March to April 2016, and a professional research company was authorized to conduct it. Considering the issue of deficient samples, some samples were increased during the actual process. As a result, the number of valid samples was 2,031 pieces, 45.8% of them were men and 54.2% of them were women. In terms of age, 25.8% of them were "30 and under", 34.7% were "31-40", 22.6% were "41-50", 11.6% were "51-60" and 5.2% were "above 60". In terms of marital status, 19.0% of them were "unmarried" and 81% of them were "married". In terms of education backgrounds, 8.0% of them were "junior high school and below", 29.6% were "senior high school or technical secondary school", and 62.4% were "college and above" (received higher education). In terms of political status, 11.5% of them were "CPC members", 5.6% were "League members", 2.4% were "democratic parties" and 80.5% were "common people". In terms of birthplace and census register, 73.3% of them were born in "Shanghai", 26.4% of them were born in "other areas of China" and only 0.2% of them were born overseas. 76.0% of the

respondents had "local census registers in Shanghai" and 24.5% of them had "census registers in other areas of China". In terms of the periods living in Shanghai, 0.3% of these respondents chose "living for one year and shorter", 4.7% chose "living for 2–3 years", 7.8% chose "living for 4–5 years", 6.1% chose "living for 6–7 years" and 81.1% chose "living for 8 years and longer".

Analysis on Overall Conditions of People's Livelihood and Opinion Survey

In the survey, the measurement levels of all indexes were not unanimous, some of them were continuous and some others were ordered and unordered classifications. In order to facilitate understanding and comparison, all indexes were converted to index values with 100 points as criterion in the research. In case the score of any index (indicator) is larger than 100, it means that the development exceeds relevant intermediate level. The higher the index (indicator) is, the better the development will be. The people's livelihood and opinion development index is the average value of 10 level-2 indexes; the people's livelihood index and opinion index are the average values of corresponding level-2 indexes respectively, and each level-2 index is the average value of corresponding level-3 indexes.¹

People's livelihood and opinion development index scores of Shanghai

According to Table 1, the people's livelihood and opinion development index scores of Shanghai for 2016 is 125.05 (standard deviation: 5.39), and that of people's livelihood index is 126.38 (standard deviation: 6.03) and that of public opinion index is 123.28 (standard deviation: 8.75) respectively. It means that the overall condition of Shanghai's social development is above average level, the development level of objective people's livelihood is basically the same as that of subjective public opinion; however, the former is slightly higher than the latter. Compared with the first period data for 2015, the people's livelihood and opinion index score for 2016 is 0.22 points higher. The score of people's livelihood index is 2.78 points higher, but that of public opinion index is

¹Yang Xiong, Tao Xidong, etc., *2016 Survey of Shanghai Residents' Life* [In Chinese], Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2016, p.18.

3.4 points lower. Thus it can be seen that the people's livelihood conditions in Shanghai have been continuously improved, and consequently the objective people's livelihood index has been enhanced; however, the scores of subjective public opinion indexes such as happiness and sense of security have been lower; the possible reasons may include that citizens' aspiration levels have been improved, reference systems have had changes and the sense of relative deprivation.¹

**Table 1 People's Livelihood and Opinion Development
Index Scores of Shanghai**

		Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
People's livelihood index	Labor employment	84.56	147.78	132.62	11.49
	Income and expenditure	97.42	140.85	121.91	6.90
	Culture and education	100.56	161.11	136.08	8.20
	Social security	50.00	150.00	115.65	25.14
	Medical treatment and health	73.50	150.00	126.97	12.23
	Living environment	92.79	148.10	125.04	6.93
	Overall	101.69	141.40	126.38	6.03
Public opinion index	Happiness	98.33	150.00	124.61	9.17
	Sense of security	70.63	150.00	121.06	19.98
	Degree of recognition	95.72	142.26	119.03	7.69
	Degree of confidence	70.00	150.00	128.43	10.75
	Overall	91.23	144.45	123.28	8.75
People's livelihood and opinion index		103.27	140.14	125.05	5.39

In terms of people's livelihood index, the average scores for six level-2 indexes, "labor employment", "income and expenditure", "culture and education", "social security", "medical treatment and health" and "living environment" are 132.62, 121.91, 136.08, 115.65, 126.97 and 125.04

¹Liu Xin, "Relative Deprivation Status and Hierarchy Cognition" [In Chinese], *Sociological Studies*, 2002(1); Gao Yong, "Why Status Hierarchy Identity Declines and Transformation of Status Hierarchy Identity Foundation" [In Chinese], *Chinese Journal of Sociology*, 2013(4).

respectively. These figures show that, in terms of people's livelihood development, the conditions of "culture and education" and "labor employment" are the best (obviously higher than the average value of people's livelihood index) and the conditions of "social security" is not so desirable for its score is obviously lower than the average of people's livelihood index. Compared with the data for 2015, the scores of the indexes "culture and education", "medical treatment and health" and "income and expenditure" has enhanced with various degrees, while the scores of the indexes "social security", "living environment" and "labor employment" declined with various degrees.

In terms of public opinion index, the average values of citizen's "happiness", "sense of security", "degree of recognition" and "degree of confidence" are 124.61, 121.06, 119.03 and 128.43 respectively. Thus it can be seen that citizens have higher "degree of confidence" for future development, while their "degree of recognition" is relatively low. Compared with the data for 2015, it can be found that all of the four level-2 indexes declined with various degrees. The score of "degree of recognition" had the largest decline (reduced by 6.75), the score of "sense of security" reduced by 4.85, that of "degree of confidence" reduced by 1.2 and that of "happiness" reduced by 0.79. These figures show that a lot of work needs to be done for practically improving the satisfaction and sense of achievement of citizens besides making reform and development achievements on a constant basis.

People's livelihood development index scores of Shanghai

As shown in Table 2, in terms of labor employment, the scores for the indexes "working conditions", "labor relations" and "employment status" are 130.17, 131.87 and 136.46 respectively. These figures show that the "employment status" of citizens has been the best, while the score of "working conditions" has been relatively poor. It is worth noting that the standard deviation of the index "labor relations" is as high as 19.71, which means that the gap between different individuals and organizations is quite large. Compared with the data for 2015, the scores of "working conditions" and "employment status" increased by 0.91 and 0.6 respectively, while that of "labor relations" decreased by 1.53, which means that the "labor relations" between some workers and employers are not optimistic.

Table 2 People's Livelihood Development Index Scores of Shanghai

		Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
Labor employment	Working conditions	83.33	150.00	130.17	10.93
	Labor relations	63.67	150.00	131.87	19.71
	Employment status	70.00	150.00	136.46	14.67
Income and consumption	Income level	70.51	150.01	129.84	8.41
	Consumption ability	68.33	139.00	101.81	12.92
Income and consumption	Distribution equality	80.00	150.00	132.72	16.55
Culture and education	Public benefit culture	83.33	150.00	124.09	10.56
	Commercial culture	90.00	183.33	139.82	13.43
	School education	95.00	150.00	144.32	10.16
Social security	Coverage rate	50.00	150.00	128.68	40.97
	Participation rate	50.00	150.00	106.23	27.57
	Enjoyment rate	50.00	150.00	112.04	48.54
Medical treatment and health	Medical service	50.00	150.00	138.97	31.33
	Healthcare	60.50	150.00	111.90	14.92
	Public health	63.60	150.00	130.05	17.14
Living environment	Housing quality	71.68	150.00	116.73	12.22
	Supporting services	88.57	150.00	125.58	11.94
	Community environment	79.29	150.00	132.82	13.07

In terms of income and expenditure, the scores of "income level", "consumption ability" and "distribution equality" are 129.84, 101.81 and 132.72 respectively. The scores of "distribution equality" and "income level" are relatively high, while that of "consumption ability" is obviously low. This shows that the living costs of citizens are quite high and their life pressure experiences are obvious. Compared with the data for 2015, the score of "distribution equality" increased by 20.77 and that of "consumption ability" increased by 0.08, while that of "income level" decreased by 1.59.

In terms of culture and education, the score of the index "school education" is the highest (average=144.32, standard deviation=10.16),