

The 13th EASP Annual Conference : Social Policy and Gender in East Asia

- July 1st - 2nd, 2016, Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea
- Hosts: East Asian Social Policy Association
 - Department of Social Welfare (BK21 PLUS), Ewha Womans University
 - SSK Project “An application and evaluation of a new paradigm of an aging society”
 - SSK Project “Fictional stability and lived precariousness in Korean society:
Multidimensional, life-course and multi-level approach”
 - NRF Project “Gender segregation in East Asian labour markets and welfare production
regimes: An application of comparative mixed-methods”
- Organizer: The Institute for Social Welfare Research, Ewha Womans University



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Ewha Womans University,
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women's education,
is now ready to open a new chapter
on innovation and challenge
to be witnessed by the world.

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Introduction

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The East Asian Social Policy (EASP)

■ The East Asian Social Policy (EASP) research network is an organization of doctoral students and academics interested or involved in the analysis of East Asian social policies. The Network welcomes a multi-disciplinary approach to the analysis of East Asian social policies. It is open to people from a range of disciplines, including social policy, sociology, political science, and economics.

■ The EASP research network was established in January 2005 to facilitate research exchange and co-operation among East Asian social policy analysts and to provide a forum and network of communication for the development of East Asian social policy analysis as a field of research. It has the following specific objectives:

- Promoting activities related to East Asian social policy.
- Enhancing the quality of research and developing theories on East Asian social policies.
- Enhancing the development of the knowledge, skills and experience of doctoral students and young researchers.
- Promoting comparative social policy studies between Europe and East Asia and among the East Asian countries as well.
- Contributing the development of the knowledge, skills and experience of doctoral students and young researchers.

■ To achieve these goals, EASP seeks to develop various links among social policy analysts throughout Europe as well as East Asia by providing and supporting a forum for the exchange of ideas and the sharing the experiences on social policy research. A series of workshops/conferences will have been held, beginning in January 2005. The English-language academic Journal of East Asian Social Policy (tentative title) will be produced in near future as a journal of the EASP research network.

■ EASP Committee

Chair: Professor Kinglun Ngok (Sun Yat-sen University), klngok@126.com

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(Director of Institute for Social Welfare Research)

Prof. Soon Dool CHUNG, Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University
(Leader of BK21 PLUS Project “Social work leaders with creative capacities in the changing society” & SSK Project "An application and evaluation of a new paradigm of an aging society")

Prof. Minah KANG, Department of Public Administration, Ewha Womans University
(Leader of SSK Project “Fictional stability and lived precariousness in Korean society: Multidimensional, life-course and multi-level approach”)

Prof. Seung-Yoon Sophia LEE, Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University
(Leader of NRF Project “Gender segregation in East Asian labour markets and welfare production regimes: An application of comparative mixed-methods”)

Prof. Bum Jung KIM, School of Social Work, University of Hawaii at Manoa
(Secretary of East Asian Social Policy Association)

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Jae-Young CHOI, BK21 PLUS Project “Social work leaders with creative capacities in the changing society”

Hyeyoun JUN, Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University

Yoobin PARK, SSK Project “An application and evaluation of a new paradigm of an aging society” & SSK Project “Fictional stability and lived precariousness in Korean society: Multidimensional, life-course and multi-level approach”

Dr. Soyoun KIM, BK21 PLUS Project “Social work leaders with creative capacities in the changing society”

Dr. Aely PARK, BK21 PLUS Project “Social work leaders with creative capacities in the changing society”

Keynote Speakers

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Prof. Mari MIURA (Sophia University, Japan)

Mari Miura is a Professor of Political Science, Faculty of Law at Sophia University in Japan. She received her Ph.D. from University of California, Berkeley. Her previous works include *Welfare Through Work: Conservative Ideas, Partisan Dynamics, and Social Protection in Japan* (Cornell University Press, 2012) and *Making Our Voices Heard: Revival of Representative Democracy* (in Japanese, Iwanami Shoten, 2015). She is the editor of *Japan's Women Representatives* (in Japanese, Asahi Shimbun Shuppansha, 2016), and the co-editor of *Gender Quotas in Comparative Perspectives: Understanding the Increase in Women Representatives* (in Japanese, Akashi Shoten, 2014). She is the academic advisor to the Working Team of the All-partisan Caucus for the Promotion of Gender Equality in Politics and the project organizer of “Social Investment Strategy in Japan and Abroad” funded by the Economic Policy Institute for Quality Life.



Prof. Joohee LEE (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Joohee Lee is a Professor of Sociology at Ewha Womans University in South Korea. Before joining the faculty at Ewha Sociology Department, she was a research fellow at the Korea Labor Institute (KLI). She received her PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her major research interests are gender and nonstandard work, changing industrial relations in a global economy, and industrial democracy at the work place. Her books include *The High Road Social Rights* (2012, Humanitas; in Korean), *The New Structure of Labor Relations: Tripartism and Decentralization* (2004, Cornell Univ. Press, with Harry C. Katz and Wonduck Lee), and *The Korean Trade Union Movements in the 21st Century* (2002, Hanul Press; in Korean), which received 2003 Book of Excellence Award from the National Academy of Sciences, Korea. Professor Lee has served on many government committees, including the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Employment and Labor, and Presidential Committee for Quality of Life, etc. Currently, she is the Vice Chairperson of Seoul Metropolitan Government's Job Commission.



Prof. Dayoung SONG (Incheon National University, Republic of Korea)

Dayoung Song is a professor of Social Welfare at Incheon National University, South Korea. Dr. Song was graduated from Department of Social Welfare, University of Pennsylvania. She is also the chief editor of Korean Association of Social Policy, the chairman of research committee of Korean Family Studies Association, and the vice president of Korean Academy of Critical Social Welfare. She is currently the co-chair of the Korea Women's Studies Institute and the chairman of research committee of Social Science Institute, Incheon National University. Her main research interests are gender and social policy, family welfare policy, and policy analysis from gender perspective.



Dr. Misa IZUHARA (University of Bristol, UK)

Dr Misa Izuhara is a Reader in Comparative Policy Research and the Head of the Centre for Urban and Public Policy Research at the School for Policy Studies, the University of Bristol, UK. She has been undertaking research extensively, both nationally and internationally, in the areas of housing and urban change, ageing and intergenerational relations, and comparative social policy analysis between the East and the West and within the region. Her research projects include cross-national comparative research on 'Housing assets and intergenerational dynamics in East Asian societies', funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council. She is the author of *Housing, Care and Inheritance* (Routledge, 2009) and the editor of *Handbook on East Asian Social Policy* (Edward Elgar, 2013). She is currently the co-editor of the *Journal of Social Policy* and an Executive Committee member of the UK Social Policy Association.

Program Schedule

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The 13th EASP annual conference: Social Policy and Gender in East Asia

Program Overview			
Date	Time	Schedule	Venue
Day 1	08:30-9:00	Registration	Posco Bd. B1 Lobby
	09:00-10:30	Welcome Ceremony & Plenary Session	Posco Bd. B153
	10:40-12:10	Session I -A, I -B, I -C, I -D	Posco Bd. 357-360
	12:10-13:20	Lunch Break	
		EASP Executive Committee Meeting	Jinseonmi Bd. Meeting Room Mi-gwan 1
	13:20-14:50	Session II -A, II -B, II -C, II -D, II -E	Posco Bd. 356-360
	15:00-16:30	Session III -A, III -B, III -C, III -D, III -E	Posco Bd. 356-360
	16:30-16:50	Tea Break	
	16:50-18:20	Session IV -A, IV -B, IV -C, IV -D	Posco Bd. 357-360
	18:35-20:00	Welcome Dinner with Special Korean Classical Music Performance	International Education Bd. LG Convention Hall
Day 2	09:00-10:30	Session V -A, V -B, V -C, V -D	Posco Bd. 357-360
	10:30-10:50	Tea Break	
	10:50-11:50	Plenary Session	Posco Bd. B153
	11:50	Closing Ceremony & MOU Ceremony	

1. Welcome Ceremony & Plenary Session (Day 1)

Day 1. 9:00-10:30		Venue
Welcome Ceremony Moderator: Sophia Seung-yoon LEE (Chair of Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University)		Posco Bd. B153
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Welcoming Address Soondool CHUNG (Leader of BK21 PLUS Project “Social Work Leaders with Creative Capacities in the Changing Society”, Ewha Womans University)Welcoming Address Choong Rai NHO (Director of Institute for Social Welfare Research, Ewha Womans University)		
Plenary Session Chair: Minah KANG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Trilemma of the Care Economy: Possible Paths of Japan	Mari MIURA (Sophia University, Japan)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The East Asian Miracle and the Wollstonecraft Dilemma: In Search for a New Paradigm of Gender Egalitarian Social Rights	Joohee LEE (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	

2. Plenary Session (Day 2)

Day 2. 10:50-11:50		Venue
Plenary Session Chair: Junko YAMASHITA (University of Bristol, UK)		Posco Bd. B153
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmentalism and Stratified and Gendered Limitation of Korean Social Care Policy 	Dayoung SONG (Incheon National University, Republic of Korea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and Housing in Post-Growth Society: Policy Rhetoric and Reality 	Misa IZUHARA (University of Bristol, UK)	

3. Closing Ceremony & MOU Ceremony (Day 2)

Day 2. 11:50		Venue
Closing Ceremony & MOU Signing Ceremony Moderator: Bum Jung KIM (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)		Posco Bd. B153
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MOU Signing Ceremony of East Asian Social Policy (EASP) and Academy of Critical Social Welfare (ACSW) Kinglun NGOK (Chair of East Asian Social Policy) Sun HUH (Chair of Academy of Critical Social Welfare)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing Remarks Kinglun NGOK (Chair of East Asian Social Policy)		

4. General Sessions

Session		A (Room 360)	B (Room 359)	C (Room 358)	D (Room 357)	E (Room 356)
Day 1, Morning	I	S1-1 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance	S3-1 Family and Care	S4-1 Health and Well-being	GS-1 Graduate Student Session	
	II	S1-2 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance	S3-2 Family and Care	S4-2 Health and Well-being	GS-2 Graduate Student Session	S10-1 Social Protection and Income Maintenance
Day 1, Afternoon	III	S2-1 Migration and Diversity	S3-3 Family and Care	S7-1 Ageing Society and the Elderly	GS-3 Graduate Student Session	P-1 Panel Session Qualitative and Quantitative Research on Four Addictions of Korea
	IV	S2-2 Migration and Diversity	S8-1 Labour Markets and Inequality	S7-2 Ageing Society and the Elderly	GS-4 Graduate Student Session	
Day 2, Morning	V	S5-1 Housing	S8-2 Labour Markets and Inequality	S7-3 Ageing Society and the Elderly	GS-5 Graduate Student Session	

Day 1. 10:40-12:10

Day 1. 10:40-12:10		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session I-A	Stream 1-1 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance Chair: Yasuhiro KAMIMURA (Nagoya University, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Three Worlds as Seen from East Asia: Twenty Years with Esping-Andersen 	Yasuhiro KAMIMURA (Nagoya University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Asian Welfare Regimes and the Question of Care 	Peter ABRAHAMSON (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Study of Relationships Between Income Security and Social Services in East Asia 	Jin Young MOON, Yun Young KIM (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the Emerging Chinese Welfare State? Beyond Productivism and Confucianism 	Mikkel DEHLHOLM (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
Session I-B	Stream 3-1 Family and Care Chair: Junko YAMASHITA (University of Bristol, UK)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Policy Reform and Attitudes on Gender Roles in East Asia: A Social Investment Perspective from South Korea, Japan and Taiwan 	Ijin HONG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea), Ji Young KANG (University of Washington, USA), Jieun LEE (University of York, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the Institutional Foundations for Family Provision in South Europe and South East Asia 	Theo PAPADOPOULOS (University of Bath, UK), Antonios ROUMPAKIS (University of York, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Re-Enforcement of Maternalism; Social Policy and Motherhood 	Junko YAMASHITA (University of Bristol, UK)

Day 1. 10:40-12:10		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session I-C	Stream 4-1 Health and Well-being Chair: Alex Jingwei HE (The Education University of Hong Kong, China)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of Intersectoral Collaboration and Policy Implications for Reducing Urban Health Inequity in South Korea 	Hyun-Hee HEO, Woo Jin JEONG, Xianhua CHE, Haejoo CHUNG (Korea University, Republic of Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to Break the Inner Barrier to Get Health Care? 	Kayo FUKAMI (Kyoto University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towards Universal Coverage via Social Health Insurance in China: Systemic Fragmentation, Reform Imperatives and Alternatives 	Alex Jingwei HE (The Education University of Hong Kong, China), Shaolong WU (Sun Yat-sen University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflection on Medical Tourism for Health for All vs. Economic Growth in South Korea 	Weon-Young LEE (Chung Ang University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea)
Session I-D	Graduate Student Session 1 Chair: Bum Jung KIM (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work-Life Balance Policy and Fathers' Caring Role - the UK's Experience and Implications for East Asia 	Hiromi TANAKA (Doshisha University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Relationship Between Religion and Family Care Attitudes 	Eun Chong BAE (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Discrimination in Microfinance: Evidence from China's P2P Lending 	Xiao CHEN, Bihong HUANG, Dezhu YE (Jinan University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Impact of the Family Planning Policy on Young Women in Urban China – Poststructural Feminist Approach 	Martyna NOWAK (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Exploratory Study on Immigration Policies and Social Welfare Services in South Korea: Focused on Undocumented Immigrant Family and Child 	Juyeon SHIN, Seon Ok SON (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Day 1. 13:20-14:50			
Session	Presentation		Venue
Session II-A	Stream 1-2 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance Chair: Sung-Hee LEE (University of Derby, UK)		Posco Bd. 360
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governance of Service Delivery in Social Investment Policies: Social Care Services in Korea 	Jooha LEE (Dongguk University, Republic of Korea), Moo-kwon CHUNG (Yonsei University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Socialisation of Care in Japan Through the Lens of Gender Politics 	Sung-Hee LEE (University of Derby, UK)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street-level Bureaucrats, Social Organizations and Purchase-of-Services in the Context of Social Reform 	Zhuoyi WEN (Hong Kong Institute of Education, China), King Lun NGOK (Sun Yat-sen University, China)	
Session II-B	Stream 3-2 Family and Care Chair: Pei-Yuen TSAI (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)		Posco Bd. 359
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Process of Japan Teacher's Union (JTU)'s Movement for Establishing Teachers' Childcare Leaves 	Chisato ATOBE (Shizuoka University, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Leave Policies in Taiwan 	Pei-Yuen TSAI (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing Motherhood and Daughterhood: Double Responsibility of Care 	Junko YAMASHITA (University of Bristol, UK), Naoko SOMA (Yokohama National University, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Korean Fathers' Time in Childcare and Domestic Chores: Another Dimension of Inequality? 	Jin Wook KIM, Jin KWON (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	

Day 1. 13:20-14:50		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session II-C	Stream 4-2 Health and Well-being Chair: Jin JIANG (Lingnan University, China)	Posco Bd. 358
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the Connections Between Self-Rated Health (SRH) and Social Capital Measures: A Multilevel Analysis of East Asian Social Survey (2012) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjective Wellbeing of post 80s Generation in China 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correlation Between Indigenous Social Capital and Psychological Well-Being: – An Empirical Study in Taiwan 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How Does Coming Out Affect Stress, Depression, and Suicidal Ideation and Attempts among Men Who Have Sex with Men in South Korea? 	
Session II-D	Graduate Student Session 2 Chair: Sophia Seung-yoon LEE (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	Posco Bd. 357
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towards a Gendered Welfare State Typology: a Comparative Analysis of Selected OECD and East Asian Welfare States 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does Change in Employment Status Affect Suicidal Ideation?: A Longitudinal Cohort Study in South Korea 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Children, Too Bad for Women Labour Participation in China? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can "Work-Fare" Trends Be Applicable to the Korean Case? : Factors Related to Incentives to Work among Single Mother Welfare Recipients 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affects Labour Market Structure and Characteristics Have on Workfare Outcome in South Korea, Focusing on the Self-Sufficiency Program 	

Day 1. 13:20-14:50		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session II-E	Stream 10-1 Social Protection and Income Maintenance Chair: Fen-ling CHEN (National Taipei University, Taiwan)	
	• Basic Income and Women's Autonomy	Kaori KATADA (Hosei University, Japan)
	• The Impact of Welfare Reform on Lone-Parents' Income: An Analysis of Household Survey Data	Yuko TAMIYA (Kobe Gakuin University, Japan)
	• Double Inferiors? Analysis of Women with Disability in Taiwan	Fen-ling CHEN (National Taipei University, Taiwan), May-Ling LEE (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan)
		Posco Bd. 356

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Day 1. 15:00-16:30			
Session	Presentation		Venue
Session III-A	Stream 2-1 Migration and Diversity Chair: Harris Hyun-soo KIM (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)		Posco Bd. 360
	• Well-Being and Work-Life Balance of Indonesian Care Workers in Japan	Ayako SASAKI (Chiba University, Japan)	
	• How Do Contacts Matter? Gendered Labor Market Consequences of Informal Job Search among Immigrant Workers in Korea	Harris Hyun-soo KIM, Sophia Seung-yoon LEE (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	
	• Transient Labour Migration and Gender Issues: Cambodian Seasonal Migrant Workers in Thailand	Steve Kwok-Leung CHAN (SIM University, Singapore)	
	• Labour Market and Inequality	Dhan Prasad PANDIT (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)	
Session III-B	Stream 3-3 Family and Care Chair: Mi Young AN (Kookmin University, Republic of Korea)		Posco Bd. 359
	• Changes in Care Economy and Gender in East Asian Welfare States	Mi Young AN (Kookmin University, Republic of Korea)	
	• Childcare Service Policy in Hong Kong: Family and Welfare Ideologies	Suet Lin HUNG, Kwok Kin FUNG (Hong Kong Baptist University, China)	
	• Politics of Gender and Child Care: Japanese Family as Policy Agenda	Mutsuko TAKAHASHI (Kibi International University, Japan)	
	• Gender Matters: Child Care Patterns and Supports in Hong Kong	Lai Ching LEUNG , Ka Man LO (City University of Hong Kong, China)	

Day 1. 15:00-16:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session III-C	Stream 7-1 Ageing Society and the Elderly Chair: Vladimir HLASNY (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	Posco Bd. 358
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baby-Boomers' Investment in Social Capital: Evidence from the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmental Trajectories and the Predictors of Social Exclusion among Older Koreans: Exploring the Multi-Dimensional Nature of Social Exclusion 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Effects of Mothers' Previous Financial and Time Transfers on Intergenerational Co-Residence in South Korea: Focusing on Long-Term Reciprocity 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of Participation in a Tea Meeting and Changing Sources of Information in the Marginal Community Residents 	
Session III-D	Graduate Student Session 3 Chair: Bum Jung KIM (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)	Posco Bd. 357
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing Social Welfare Needs of and Public Services for Children in Low-Income Families in China 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure Release Valves for Facing Aging Societies without Welfare Redistribution: Marketization, Financialization and Migrant Labour – Hong Kong 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandparent Childcare in East Asian Confucian Family 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Factors Affecting the Discrimination against Older People according to the Adults' Life Cycle in South Korea : the Altruism and the Citizens' Right Consciousness 	

Day 1. 15:00-16:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session III-E	Panel Session: Qualitative and Quantitative Research on Four Addictions of Korea Chair: Yun Young KIM (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	Posco Bd. 356
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Addiction Types in Korea: Reality and Response 	
	Yun Young KIM, Jin Young Moon (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Meaning of Drinking Experience of Low-Income Single Mothers: Hiding a Drinker Behind the Mask, Maintaining a Mother's Façade 	
	Meesook KIM (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative Case Study of the Office Workers' Gambling Addiction 	
	Ji Hyun Ro (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Study on Meaning and Nature of the Experienced Cyberspace of Adults: Giorgi's Phenomenological Study Approach 	
	Keun Moo LEE (Yemyung University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Life History Research of a Drug Dealer 	
	Sun Kyung KANG (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)	

Day 1. 16:50-18:20

Day 1. 16:50-18:20		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session IV-A	<p align="center">Stream 2-2 Migration and Diversity Chair: Haoran PENG (Sun Yat-sen University, China)</p>	Posco Bd. 360
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnic Discrimination, Responses to Discrimination, and Self-Rated Health among Marriage Migrants in South Korea: a Gender Analysis 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Demographic Changes, Mobility of Population and Social Integration: A Study of New Immigrants and Social Integration in Hong Kong 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension Rights Protection for Rural-urban Migrant Workers in China : Problems, Existing Government Response and Improvement Suggestions 	
Session IV-B	<p align="center">Stream 8-1 Labour Markets and Inequality Chair: Gyu-Jin HWANG (University of Sydney, Australia)</p>	Posco Bd. 359
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dual Labour Market and the Politics of Social Insurance in China 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Re-Politicisation of Minimum Wage Regulation: Explaining Policy Change in the UK, Germany and Japan 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Study on Women's Carework in the Personal Assistant Service in Korea 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female Direct Carers' Work Experiences in a Community-Based Eldercare Program in Shanghai 	

Day 1. 16:50-18:20		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session IV-C	Stream 7-2 Ageing Society and the Elderly Chair: Lih Jiuan FANN (National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Demand for Aged Care of Indigenous Elderly Women in Eastern Taiwan 	Lih Jiuan FANN (National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gender Gap in the Provision of Care for Older People in South Korea 	Min Young TAK (University of Bedfordshire, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Care Robots Play a Role in Japanese Eldercare? : Possibilities and Challenges 	Nobu ISHIGURO (Osaka University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing, Migration and Care in Rural China 	Jieyu LIU (University of London, UK)
Session IV-D	Graduate Student Session 4 Chair: Eunju KANG (SUNY Geneseo, USA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability and Life Satisfaction : Focusing on Mediating Effects of Asset and Self-Esteem 	Ja-Young KIM, Chang-Keun HAN (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's Higher Education Reforms: Towards a More Gender-Sensitive Higher Educational System? 	Eugenie Mireille KODOGO (Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Italy)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Effects of School Violence Overlapping Experience on Adolescent's Aggression -Based on the Comparison Between School Violence Students' Types- 	Jun Young YANG, Jae Shin KIM, Suna CHOI (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets and Academic Achievement of Children in South Korea: Mediating Effects of Parental Engagement 	Chang-Keun HAN, Won-Hee CHO (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea)

Day 2. 09:00 - 10:30

Day 2. 09:00-10:30			
Session	Presentation		Venue
Session V-A	Stream 5-1 Housing Chair: Hyunjeong LEE (KyungHee University, Republic of Korea)		Posco Bd. 360
	• An Examination of Demand-Side Public Housing Provision and Its Management in South Korea	Hyunjeong LEE (KyungHee University, Republic of Korea)	
	• Public Housing Policies and Women's Experiences Living in Rental Flats in Singapore	Yu Wei NEO (SIM University, Singapore), Kok Hoe NG (National University of Singapore, Singapore)	
	• Housing Pathways of Young People Leaving Care in China	Karen FISHER, Xiaoyuan SHANG (Social Policy Research Centre, Australia)	
Session V-B	Stream 8-2 Labour Markets and Inequality Chair: Stefan KÜHNER (University of York, UK)		Posco Bd. 359
	• Gendered Mechanism of Informal Employment and a New Challenge of Representing Marginalized Workers: Focusing on the Case of Women's "Autonomous Organizations" in Korea	Mijin KIM (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)	
	• Women's Choice to Work in Informal Sector and Roles of Local Governments in Their Quality of Life Improvement: the Case of Northern Thailand	Dararat KHAMPENG (School of Political and Social Science, University of Phayao, Thailand)	
	• Inequality, Redistribution and Economic Growth in Asia: Do We Know What We Think We Know?	Stefan KÜHNER (University of York, UK)	

Day 2. 09:00-10:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session V-C	Stream 7-3 Ageing Society and the Elderly Chair: Bum Jung KIM (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)	Posco Bd. 358
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allies and Partners in Welfare Regime Policies: How South Korean and American Social Welfare Policies Affect the Social Protection and Status of Elderly Women 	
	David B. MILLER (Case Western Reserve University, USA)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Social Policy in Everyday Life: a Comparative Perspective of Denmark and Japan 	
	Makiko MORITA (Aalborg University, Denmark)	
Session V-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rethinking Ageing Society: Perception and Strategies of Retirement of Older Workers in Hong Kong 	Posco Bd. 357
	Ka Man LO (The City University of Hong Kong, China), Kam Wah CHAN (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Impact of Housing Ownership and Employment Status on Life Satisfaction among Adult Adults in South Korea 	
	Bum Jung KIM (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA), Hyeyoun JUN (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea), Yoonjung CHA (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)	
	Graduate Student Session 5 Chair: Eunju KANG (SUNY Geneseo, USA)	
Session V-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Mild Mental Illness Patients' as Target Population for Mental Health Policy: An Analysis of Agenda Setting for Mental Health Policy Decision Making in South Korea 	Posco Bd. 357
	Minji JU, Hee-Eon KIM, Minah KANG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the Legal Measures for Protecting the Victims of Sexual Harassment: A Focus on Their Right to Health 	
	Mun-Nyuoung KWON, Minah KANG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)	
Session V-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Support and Perceived Health Status of Oahu's Homeless 	Posco Bd. 357
	Vijaya PERUMAL (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)	
Session V-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female Characteristics and Changes : The Construction of Women's Health on Chinese Magazine 	Posco Bd. 357
	Rui WU (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China)	

Plenary Session

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The Trilemma of the Care Economy: Possible Paths of Japan

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Introduction

Women in general, and working mothers in particular, occupy a strategic position in Japan's welfare capitalism. Indeed, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who has promoted policies for women as one of his government's top priorities, bluntly stated that "women's empowerment is often discussed in the context of social policy, but I am different. It should be placed at the core of the growth strategy."¹ In order to generate economic growth amid the shrink in global force, policy makers have recognized the importance of pushing women into the labor market. At the same time, the low birth rate has propelled them to pursue policies dealing with work-life balance as well as childcare. Recently, the discourse on "womenomics" has also become part of the economic growth strategy, justifying positive measures. Nevertheless, these seemingly working-women-friendly policies have yielded mixed results.

Why are the various women-friendly policies at best schizophrenic, if not contradictory, with each other? What hinders Japan from making consistent policy to tackle with economic and demographic decline? I shall show that the policy package of women's empowerment and strong motherhood yield mixed results. Strong motherhood, while necessary to sustain political coalition of the Liberal Democratic Party's government, inevitably results in a policy bottleneck.

The Trilemma of the Care Economy

The Japanese government has promoted the employment of women with three aims: to generate economic growth, halt the declining birthrate, and constrain social expenditure. As these goals cannot be achieved simultaneously, Japan has failed to bring about tangible policy outcomes.

The first goal is economic growth. In order to combat the shrinking labor force, it is inevitable that the government rely on women, elderly people, and foreigners. Women are the most under-used reserve, as the female employment rate is only 63 percent, much lower than the G7 average of 70 percent.² Indeed, the IMF

¹ Speech at the Press Club on April 2013.

(International Monetary Fund) estimates that Japan's GDP per person increases by 4 percent if the female employment rate reaches 70 percent. Similarly, the OECD points out that only 69 percent of Japanese women with university-level degrees work, compared to 80 percent on average among OECD countries. The data shows that Japanese women's advancement in tertiary education does not bring about economic gains.

In 2010, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) government (2009-2012) set a target of a 73 percent female employment rate for women aged between 25 and 44 by 2020, a jump from the then-level of 66.5 percent. The Abe administration (2012-) has also followed suit and has set the same numerical target in its growth strategy. The government not only expects women to fulfill vacancies in the decreasing labor force, but also to contribute to new product development from a female perspective as well as the expansion of consumption through the newly acquired purchasing power of women.

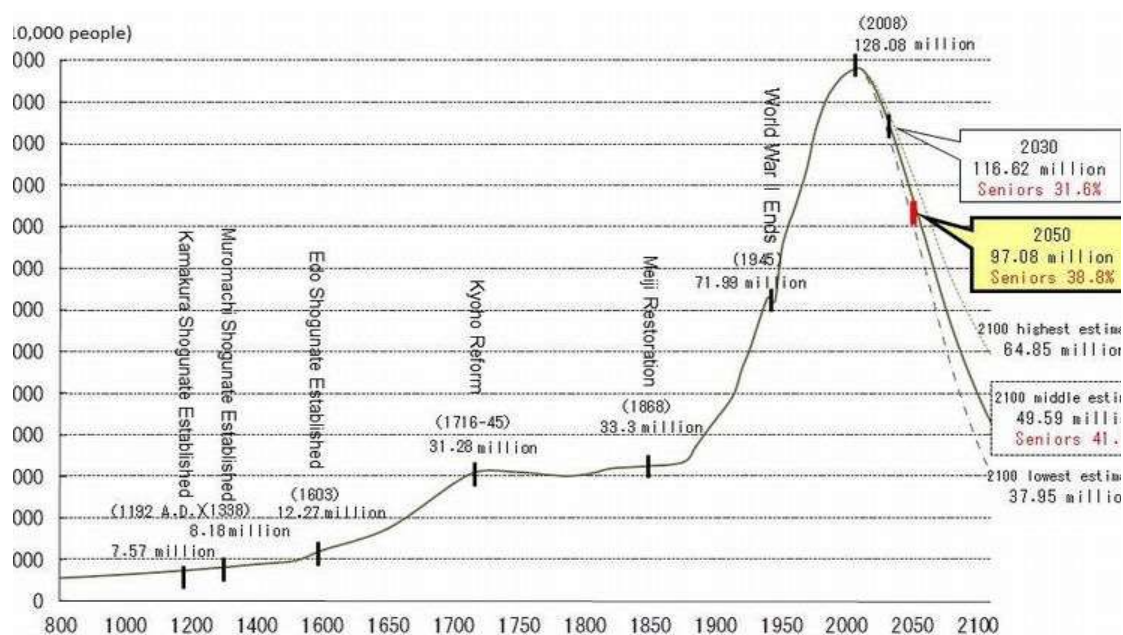
The second goal is to boost the birthrate by supporting working mothers. Japan's birthrate has declined since the mid-1970s and reached 1.26 in 2005, and since then has gradually increased to 1.43 as of 2013. According to the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, the Japanese population is projected to decline from 128 million in 2010 to less than 100 million in 2048, and 86 million in 2060 (see Figur 1).³ In order to stem the shrinking population, the government is eager to boost the birth rate by expanding parental leave, increasing the capacity of day care centers, and promoting work-life balance policies. For instance, the DPJ government included numerical targets in its New Growth Strategy (2010), aiming to provide day care services for 44 percent of children under the age of 3 by 2017, quite a challenging target given that the level then was 24 percent.⁴ Promoting fatherhood was another pillar alongside the employment of women, with a target of 13 percent of father staking paternity leave by 2020, a jump from 1.38 percent as of 2010.

2 IMF, "Can Women Save Japan?" October 2012.

3 <http://www.ipss.go.jp/syoushika/tohkei/newest04/point.pdf>

4 See *Vision for Children and Child Rearing*

(http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kodomo/pdf/vision-zenbun_0001.pdf), January 29, 2010.



Source: Prepared by the National and Regional Planning Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, based on "Population Census" by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), "Population Estimates" by MIC, "Censal Adjustment of Current Population Estimates (2000-2005)" by MIC, "Population Projections for Japan: 2008-2050" by MIC, "Line of Results, Methods, and Assumptions" by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, and "Long-term Time-series Analysis of Population Distribution Change in the Japanese Archipelago (1974)" by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

Source: http://www.japanfs.org/en/news/archives/news_id035298.html

Figure 1: Actual and Projected Population in Japan

The third goal is the constraint of social expenditure. The government debt to GDP ratio accounted for 230 percent of GDP as of 2014, by far the highest level among G7 countries. The fundamental problem lies in the state's weak capability in collecting taxes, but policy makers and conservative politicians frame the problem as wasteful spending patterns, including social expenditure (Ide 2012). Due to the rapidly aging population, social expenditure increases by 1,000 million yen (10 billion dollars) every year if the government does not introduce any mechanisms for restraint. The increase in women's employment leads to the extension of the tax base, but also creates a demand for public services such as daycare centers and elderly care. As the Japanese welfare state has relied to a large extent on the unpaid work that women provide through care services, the continuing use of unpaid work is considered to be a solution for reducing social expenditure.

These three policy goals present a trilemma in policies the care economy. Among the three goals, only two goals can be simultaneously achieved. If the government aims to promote women's employment and boost the birth rate, it needs to expand childcare policies, which contradict fiscal austerity. If the government aims, instead, to promote employment without fiscal expansion, then effective measures to

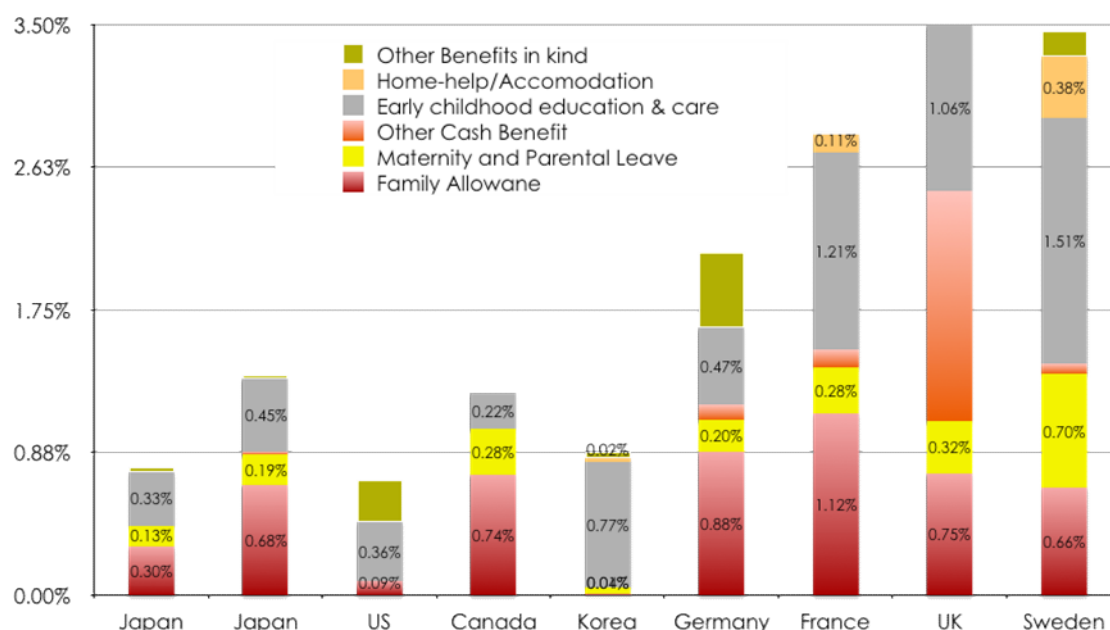
combat the declining birthrate cannot be implemented. Finally, if the government intends to achieve fiscal austerity while also achieving a high fertility rate, it needs to encourage women to stay home to take care of their children, which then suppresses their employment. Thus, the Japanese government is trapped in the trilemma of working mother's policies. One way to get out of this situation is to privatize care services. Let us now examine why this policy option has not been pursued in Japan.

Policy Development of Family Support

In order to simultaneously promote women's employment and boost the birthrate, care work needs to be externalized in some way. The socialization of care work through the expansion of the welfare state conflicts with fiscal austerity, and thus privatization is the sole solution to achieve both goals. However, it is almost impossible to fully introduce market mechanisms in the realm of care work in Japan, because parents distrust the idea of for-profit daycare centers, and social resistance against immigrant domestic workers is also strong. The partial opening of daycare centers for for-profit companies does not produce enough supply for potential demand. The insufficient number of daycare centers, then, constitutes a stumbling block for women to remain in the workplace.

In recent years, family support policies have expanded, basically driven by demographic concerns. Japan's family support expenditure jumped from 0.96% of its GDP in 2009 to 1.28% in 2010, largely due to the introduction of the child allowance in 2009. The figure reached 1.35 % in 2011, then slightly decreased to 1.25% as of 2013.⁵ Japan spends more than the US, Canada and Korea, but still less than Sweden and UK, where expenditure accounts for over 3 percent of GDP (see Figure 2). Japan's policy expansion is not sufficient with respect to resolving the problem of a declining population nor supporting working mothers.

5 National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Social Security in Japan 2014 (http://www.ipss.go.jp/ss-cost/j/fsss-h25/fsss_h25.asp).



Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database; Cabinet Office; see <http://www8.cao.go.jp/shoushi/shoushika/data/gdp.html>.

Figure 2: International Comparison of Family Expenditure per GDP (2011)

An increase in daycare services has been on the agenda since the 1990s, as the number of children on the waiting lists for daycare centers became a social problem and hindered mothers in their quest to continue to work. The government implemented the Angel Plan in 1994 and the New Angel Plan in 1999 to increase the capacity of daycare centers, resulting in a steady decrease in the number of children on waiting lists, from over 40,000 in 1997 to 21,000 in 2001. In 2001 Prime Minister Koizumi Junichirō pledged his Zero Childcare Waiting List and further expanded the capacity of various types of daycare centers and preschools, allowing 150,000 children to be additionally accepted in the following three years. The cabinet approved the Measures Against the Declining Birthrate in 2004 to enhance childcare support. Yet the improved availability of childcare services uncovered latent needs, and therefore more children showed up on the waiting lists. The economic downturn since the financial crisis of 2008 has created incentives for mothers to stay in or enter the labor market. The number of children on waiting lists has thus remained around 25,000 since 2009.⁶

In order to solve this problem, the central and local governments need to increase the budget to create new public daycare centers and find appropriate land on which they can construct these new daycare centers. However, they have been reluctant

⁶ The MHLW (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) changed the definition of children on waiting lists in 2007 to exclude those who entered unauthorized daycare centers. The real needs are thus more than the government statistics indicate.

to increase public daycare centers because the long-term demographic trend shows that the problem of children on waiting lists is temporary, enduring at best for a decade or so, as the absolute number of newborn babies is declining. Moreover, a tight budget and the goal of administrative reform has made it difficult to justify the idea of publicly-funded daycare centers. In fact, the number of public daycare centers has decreased in the last fifteen years, but this has been compensated for by the increase in private ones. Some local governments also subsidize quasi-authorized daycare centers to compensate for the insufficiency of public daycare centers (regulatory frameworks vary across prefectures), yet fees are usually higher for these although the quality is lower. The inequality between authorized daycare centers and others is another issue yet to be addressed by the government. In this context, for-profit childcare service companies lobbied policy makers, advocating that the privatization of childcare services would provide a good solution.

The government has begun to explore a new approach since the latter part of the first decade of the twenty-first century in order to solve the problem of children on waiting lists in urban areas, the over-capacity of preschools in some rural areas, and the political pressure of privatization. A major policy shift took place when the Diet passed the Childcare Support Laws in 2012 under the DPJ government with the cooperation of the LDP and the CGP. The laws are expected to increase the capacity of childcare services by creating a consolidated subsidy package for child rearing from the central to local governments, and increasing the types of daycare services that qualify for subsidies (Miura 2013). Three parties agreed to allocate one thousand million yen for childcare following the increase in the consumption tax from 5 percent to 8 percent in April 2014. As the then-budget for childcare support was two thousand million yen, this is a huge increase in spending.

Despite such developments, it is still unclear whether the national government can achieve the goal of providing daycare services to 44 percent of children under the age 3, as it essentially depends on the initiatives of local governments. Moreover, the quality of daycare services has been pushed aside as quantitative expansion was given higher priority. Squeezing infants into small rooms in fact resulted in an increase in fatal accidents. The (MHLW) recognized nineteen of these cases as of 2013 and 124 cases between 2004 and 2012.⁷ The public response to these deaths has been slow, which has obscured the locus of responsibility (the media tends to blame mothers who let their children enter low-quality day care centers). Insufficient staffing is another cause of an increase in fatalities, but the limited budget allows neither an increase in the number of nursery care givers nor an increase in their low wages. Low wages have,

7 See <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/file/04-Houdouhappyou-11907000-Koyoukintoujidoukateikyoku-Hoikuka/0000031919.pdf>.

in turn, created a situation in which day care centers have difficulty finding qualified caregivers.

Japan's family support policies have not brought about tangible results with respect to halting the declining population or supporting working mothers. Sixty percent of women quit their jobs when they have their first child and this figure has remained the same for the last twenty years. Only a lucky minority of mothers who are able to find a spot in authorized daycare centers are able to continue to work.

Inequality Backfires

The trilemma of the care economy resembles that of the service economy discussed by Torben Iversen and Anne Wren (1998). They argue that the goals of income equality, employment growth and budgetary restraint cannot be achieved simultaneously in the service economy. In the last two decades, Japan has basically pursued a neoliberal strategy, focusing on employment growth and budgetary restraint at the sacrifice of income equality. However, increasing income inequality has a negative impact on women's employment and birthrates.

The consequences of the neoliberal labor market reforms in the last two decades have been the aggravation of poverty and social exclusion. The expansion of non-regular employment directly worsens poverty because legal protection for non-regular workers is lacking in Japan. Non-regular workers only earn approximately 40 percent of regular workers. The Part-time Labor Law (1991, 2007, 2014) does not ensure "equal treatment" between full-time and part-time workers. "Balanced treatment" has at best been achieved under the welfare-through-work system (Miura 2012).

Women's poverty centers on single mothers. The relative poverty rate of single-mother families is approximately 60 percent in Japan, the highest among the OECD countries (the average was 30.8 percent, as of the middle of the first decade of the twenty-first century). Eighty-five percent of single mothers take up jobs, a higher rate than the OECD average of 70 percent, which indicates that activation policies do not help them get out of poverty, as they usually find only precarious jobs.⁸ Indeed, Japan's poverty rate for single parents who hold jobs is the highest in the OECD (see Figure 3).⁹

8 See *White Paper on Gender Equality [Danjo Kyōdō Sankaku Hakusho]* (2010) (http://www.gender.go.jp/whitepaper/h22/gaiyou/html/honpen/b1_s05.html); and *White Paper on Children and Youth* (2013) (http://www8.cao.go.jp/youth/whitepaper/h25honpen/b1_03_03.html).

9 See OECD, *Growing Unequal*, 2008 (<http://www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality/GU>).

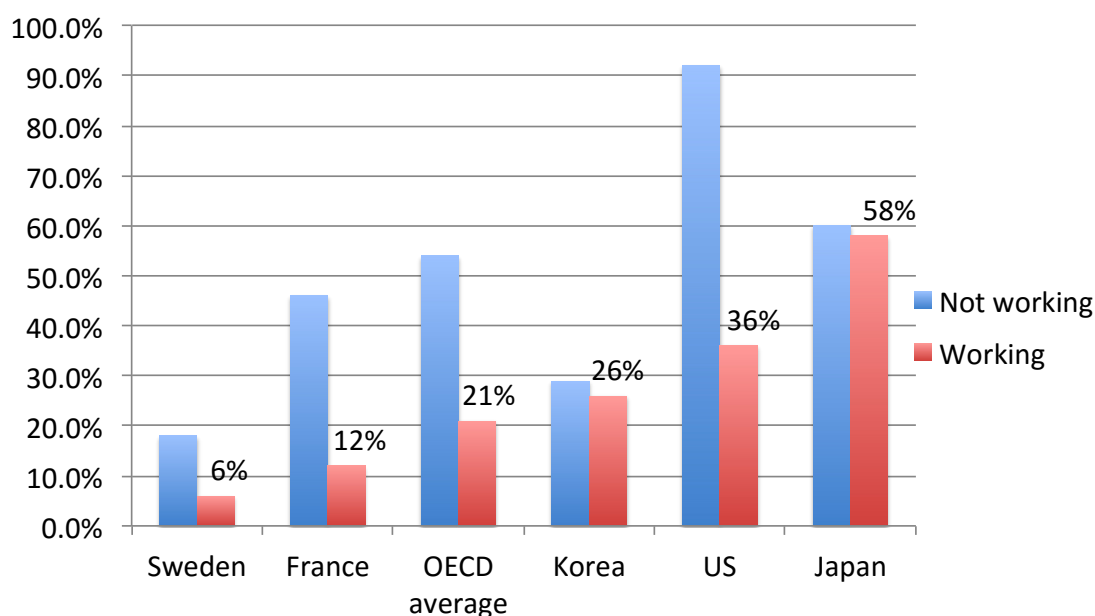


Figure 3: Poverty Rates for Single Households with Children (mid-2000s)

The government has been loosening labor regulations to create non-regular jobs in the hope of preventing mass unemployment. The aggravation of poverty is thus caused by such policy choices (Miura 2012). The fact that most non-regular workers are women might have justified such policy choices as policy makers assume the gendered division of labor. As long as women work to supplement their household incomes, the expansion of non-regular employment will not lead to the serious problem of poverty. However, at least a quarter of female non-regular workers are breadwinners and 35 percent of new male graduates take up non-regular jobs. The assumption of the gendered division of labor has not kept up with reality. The government's gender bias has therefore prevented it from taking effective measures.

Moreover, income inequality is counter-productive in two respects. First, continued pay gap between men and women and limited career opportunities for working women suppress the employment growth of women. Pay gap between male and female regular workers is still slightly above 70%, at 71.3% as of 2013. One of the major factors of the gender pay gap resides in the low rate of women managers, which is 11%, much lower than 30% levels in Europe or 40% level in the US. Shorter periods of employment and shorter working hours hinder women to get promoted to management positions. Pay gap represents limited career opportunities for women. Indeed, the lack of decent career development pushes women out of the labor market.

Secondly, rising income gap works against the government's effort to increase birthrates. Marriage rates of male regular workers are higher than those of male

non-regular workers. Among men in their thirties, 75.6% of non-regular workers are unmarried, whereas unmarried regular workers remain at 30.7%.¹⁰ In their forties, the ratios are respectively 45.7% and 15.1%. The gap probably reflects the strong male-bread winner norm hinders male non-regular workers from getting married. Since births out of wedlock are extremely rare in Japan (approximately 2%), low marriage rates have a direct impact on birth rates.

Reinforcement of Motherhood

The government's deep concern with declining population not only brings about the expansion of family support policy but also the promotion of pronatalist policy in which the government aims to induce young women to bear children through education and campaigning.

The government's pressure on women's reproductive decisions has particularly increased under the second Abe administration (2012-). The government set up a "taskforce to break the crisis of the declining birthrate," which emphasized delayed marriage and delayed childbirth as problematic. It proposed to distribute a "women's handbook" to all women from teenagers to their early 20s to disseminate the information that it is medically desirable for women to bear children by their mid-thirties. Women heavily criticized the idea of a "women's handbook," claiming that the state should not intervene in individuals' choices on pregnancy. Eventually, the government retracted it and proposed to distribute similar handbooks to all men and women.

Recently, statist family ideology looms large within the LDP, partly because the weight of its religious support base increases to compensate for its ever-shrinking party members and supporters (Nakakita 2014). In essence, it upholds the idea that the family may give service to the state, but it must not become a burden to the state. In the thinking of statist family ideology, the state controls society through the family. The family also substitutes the state's role of providing welfare. Conservatives thus resist any attempt to change the family norms, insisting that a loosening of family law would destroy the "family bond" (Miura 2014).

Conservatives continue to uphold the view that women selfishly delay marriage and childbirth and thereby are the cause of the declining fertility rate. Their way of constructing problems justifies policies to control women's bodies and hinders policy development to ameliorate the work-life balance. In other words, women's empowerment and strong motherhood constitute a policy package under the Abe government. Emphasis on motherhood might preclude expansion of needs for daycare centers and thus that of

10 <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r9852000002gruv-att/2r9852000002gryz.pdf>

social spending, but it also suppresses the growth of women employment.

Conclusion

Would it be possible for Japan to discard its strong motherhood norm and embrace a new parenthood norm instead? Is the policy package of women's employment and strong motherhood likely to continue, even though it is counter-productive? The answer is a contingent yes. Such policy package reflects the social coalition of the Liberal Democratic Party. Although employers increasingly rely on women's labor forces, they refuse any increase in wages and tax burden. Ambivalent sexism, which put an emphasis on good mothers, gives them an excuse not to invest in training women nor change career promotion practices based on a male-breadwinner model. Moreover, the increasing weight of right-wing nationalists among the LDP support base also gives them pressure to stick with strong motherhood. They have been successful in blocking the legislation of separate family names and continue to exert influence in order to sustain patriarchy. Power alternation based on different social coalition is thus necessary for Japan to move on to embrace parenthood.

Nancy Fraser once postulated three visions of gender justice in postindustrial welfare states, comparing the universal breadwinner model, the caregiver parity model and the universal caregiver model. Japan has been close to a caregiver parity model in a sense that the tax and social security system provides women with financial incentives to become housewives (Osawa 2013). The level of reduction in tax and social contribution, however, does not match up with the amount of unpaid work, which is basically justified by strong motherhood norm. Japan's ambivalent approach to women's activation stems from its past strategy. While the caregiver parity model contradicts with the government's current goal to increase women's employment and managers, strong motherhood hinders Japan from embracing either the universal breadwinner model or the universal caregiver model.

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The East Asian Miracle and the Wollstonecraft Dilemma: In Search for a New Paradigm of Gender Egalitarian Social Rights

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As Thanh-Dam Truong enlightened us, the East Asian miracle has been a fully gendered process. The experiences of woman somewhat differed from country to country, but there were overall patterns. It was young unmarried women who provided cheap labor critical for the development of labor-intensive export industries. After marriage, these women also contributed to the reproduction and maintenance of the workforce via their unpaid domestic labor. The "miracle" lost its vigor and dynamism due to the Asian financial crisis, but the strong male breadwinner ideology survived without a scratch. Rapid industrialization and the drastic improvement of women's human capital were certainly not enough to demystify unequal gender norms in this region. Neoliberal labor market reforms following the financial crisis found a new role for women. They are now occupying mostly nonstandard jobs, still being second-class citizens in the labor markets. However, an illusion of formal equality and fair market competition endorsed by neoliberalism made us blind to such pervasive effects of gender.

A heavily gendered state can exacerbate the situation. The productivist South Korean welfare state is a case in point. Citizens' social rights are limited to those in productive activities, and the low level of social spending by government aggravated the burden on women as main caregivers in the household. Furthermore, social policies implemented under the assumption of women's difference from men have failed to bring about meaningful changes in the prevailing gender order. These policies were prime examples of the Wollstonecraft dilemma. The dilemma denotes the contradictions inherent in women's strategies to achieve equality in a patriarchal society. A woman, even if she seeks to attain full citizenship by becoming a worker, is not treated equally in the workplace due to her unequal share of care work at home. However, emphasizing the difference can only aggravate her status of second-class citizenship. Actually, the South Korean state's employment and family policies symbolize the worst combinations of neoliberal neglect and paternalistic special treatment. By falsely equating the unequal, women workers were segregated into extremely flexible forms of work without proper protection. By falsely differentiating women's role from that of men's, women were forced to assume the lion's share of care responsibilities in both the market and the household.

Transcending the Wollstonecraft dilemma requires a cultural battle as well as a political battle. I would like to propose a high road social citizenship as a way of creating gender egalitarian societies in East Asia. The developmental states in this region have always prioritized economic growth over workplace democracy and equal rights of workers. The high road social citizenship emphasizes the centrality of work in social rights. The model aspires to develop a new social citizenship paradigm that can create a high road economy based on high skills, decent wages, cooperative labor relations, and most importantly, low level of inequality. Alfred Marshall's social citizenship approach cannot provide a useful insights for gender egalitarian societies, as his social rights do not deal with the fundamental cause of economic inequality. The New Right's welfare contractualism is also irrelevant, because conditionality has always been the central but ineffective condition of welfare provision, as shown in former South Korean President Kim Dae Jung's experiments with "productive welfare." I rather accept Claus Offe's view that the sphere of work and production should not be separated with the sphere of citizenship, the state, and reproduction. As he so forcefully argues, social security does presuppose workers' rights in the process of production as well as the expansion of existential citizen rights.

A majority of marginalized underclass in the labor markets is composed of women. The value of care work in most neoliberal economies is constantly being degraded. A key component of high road social rights is participation in the workplace. Women workers in nonstandard employment arrangements have suffered from severe representation and regulation gap. Statutory participation rights can improve lack of transparency in business organizations which prevents women from having equal opportunities for employment and promotion. The high road social citizenship model also endorses equal distribution of care work in families in addition to increased provision of public child care. Such genderlessness may require radical equality promoting policies in the area of parental leaves, working hours, and flexible work schedules. Finally, as Alan Supiot and Guy Standing suggest in their influential books, the definition of work needs to be expanded to cover all socially meaningful and useful activities. Rather drastic egalitarian remedies in all dimensions of work and life requires many more egalitarian proposals such as social drawing rights and unconditional basic income. What needs to be done is to find the best possible mix of these policy suggestions to make it politically viable. East Asia in general, and South Korea in particular, are experiencing extremely rapid demographic transformations due to low fertility rates and ageing population. As long as the states in the region repeat the policies formed under the conservative gender norms, the past economic miracle may turn into future political fetters.

Developmentalism and Stratified and Gendered Limitation of Korean Social Care Policy

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Many people come to think that Korea has established the foundation as welfare state through the expansion of a series of social welfare policies. Besides the four types of major insurances, long-term care insurance(2008), basic pension(2008), free food service(2012) and child care service for all classes(2013) have been added as legal entitlements. Even the *3rd Plan for Low Fertility and Aging* in 2016 proposed a customized public rental housing(135,000 houses) for newly weds as means to promote family formation. Then, we can say that Korean society has established the foundation of social welfare policy. However, Korea's social welfare and quality of life indices still remain substantially lower compared to those of OECD members. Elderly poverty rate(49.6%), suicide rate(27.3 persons per 100,000 persons) are significantly higher than the average of OECD members, and the children's life satisfaction level is indeed lower than those of other countries. This is due to an increase in unstable employment such as irregular and short-term contract jobs, and the increase in the working poor population who are working, yet remain in poverty. The rate of low income worker below minimum wage is 25%(about 4million people), which is the highest among OECD members. This shows that social welfare policy is not functioning properly as a social safety net providing support for the working poor and those with unstable employment.

Then, why is Korean social welfare policy failing to buffer the social risks despite its rather fast development and expansion? This speech tries to find the reasons behind what seems to be complete on the surface level, yet when looked in carefully, the absence of content is observed. The reasons I believe is that we have not yet escaped from the frame of developmentalism which was the main ideology of Park Chung Hee administration. Developmentalism is an ideology with a belief that all social policies should be subordinate to economic growth, and it consistently stressed the slogan of 'growth first, distribution later'. The state continued to stick to the principle of 'the last' and 'the least' responsibility. This Minimum intervention principle utilized familialism on one hand and marketization mechanism on the other. That is, when various social welfare needs were discovered following urbanization and industrialization in Korean society in the last 40 years, most of the needs were met by and through families. When family members(especially women) could not meet the needs, the state

played little to no role leaving families to turn to the market as the second best plan. As a cycle of 'social welfare needs creation → resolution by families → settlement by market' was consistently regularized, the principle of state's minimum intervention, along with familialism and marketization mechanisms were combined and reproduced as a model when it was time for government to intervene with social welfare policies. Such phenomenon was shown in the process of legalizing public assistance system as well as four types of social insurances. As a result, outwardly we have witnessed a significant increase in the number, the quantity. Yet, policies operating under the principle of minimal state intervention which has been derived from the fear of financial overburden that would hinder economic growth have been ineffective and limited in overcoming stratification and gender problems.

This speech intends to examine this double-sidedness of Korean social welfare policy focusing on the creation and development of social service policy and its modification under the ideology of developmentalism. In the 2000s, demographic changes represented by low fertility rate and an increase in ageing population called for state's intervention. As a result, the state that had provided zero to none assistance for children and the elderly had to give up the old 'minimum intervention' paradigm. However, even after the state had proclaimed its responsibility and its role in protecting/preserving welfare of the children and the elderly, the state is still holding on to the old strategy of utilizing the family and the market as the main means, operating under the 'minimum intervention' paradigm even to this date. In case of childcare policy, while priority should foremost be given to establishing the foundation for public day care centers, the state still chooses family and market as the main service providing agencies taking an easy way out. Instead of transforming the policy frame for childcare policies, the state clings onto maintenance of private childcare facilities that were already in place. This course of action has resulted in an exponential increase in private child care market size as well as the in the amount of budget being allocated. Locked into the frame of financial assistance policy, child care is now divided into subsidy for children in daycare or facilities and home allowances for children being cared at home. Traditionally, child care facilities have been considered as 'services' as home allowances are cash benefits. However, in case of Korea, both take the form of cash benefit. In Lee Myung-bak government(2009), childcare policy changed from the previously de-familiarization service assistance policy to re-familiarization cost support policy. That is, since government started to provide voucher to parents and parents paid the cost, unlike previous method which was to provide childcare subsidy and operation fee to childcare facilities, its policy nature was more likely to be cash payment rather than service. For the state, childcare voucher and home care allowances were cash assistance,

although the form of cash is not alike. Both of them pay the cost directly to the families and government didn't intervene in their choice. It is understood that as market centered childcare facilities were turned away, government went back to familiarization. Care allowances policy to resolve childcare needs that cannot be satisfied in the market is seen as a collaborated combination of state responsibility minimization, marketization mechanism and familialism.

A similar pattern is also observed in elderly care policies. Longterm care policy focusing on minimum spending rather than establishing public goods led to an easy and constant expansion of market-based service provision agencies and the gap existing between the demand and supply is being filled by mobilizing family. Since the beginning of the longterm care policy, government greatly de-regulated fastidious regulations in service provision and human resources in order to expedite the implementation. First, longterm service providing agencies and education organizations were changed into what is referred to as 'reporting system'. This opened the door for anybody and everybody. Even individuals who had only a small capital were able to join this ride. With an ever increasing number of service providers, a cutthroat competition took place. Social welfare organizations who first participated in long-term service provision eventually left the field as they couldn't make their ends meet in this odd system, and the for-profit organizations secured profit via improper routes. They then began to utilize family to increase the number of beneficiaries of education and nursing services. In other words, the family members who were already taking care of their elderly were asked to sign up for education classes and thus register as care workers. In doing so, the education agencies secured the number of students needed to keep their agency, and the service providers with care workers. With such an easy way to get the license, the number of care workers skyrocketed in the past few years. The proportion of family care workers increased from 16% in 2009, to 29% in 2010, 34% in 2011, and 38% in 2012(NHI, 2013).

Ostensibly, state's responsibility for care is proclaimed but social care policy is settled through marketization and re-familialization in reality. For such a reason, developmentalism, marketization and family liability ideology have been strongly utilized even in the process of expanding social service policy. Most of all, in the process of expanding socialization of care, 'job creation' was the focus of discussion rather than creating social safety net and emphasizing the socialization of care. By organizing service market under the competition logic through voucher scheme, the state intended to be free from the financial burden that would have been born by developing service delivery system. Through the formation of voucher market, majority of care workers have been introduced such as care worker, elderly helper and baby sitters. However

discussion of their working condition and needed improvement has never found a place in the middle of market logic. Developmentalism logic based on growth and competition is also working in care socialization policy and deteriorates care worker's working condition.

Under such condition, the chances are high that before the cycle of 'system in place for high quality service provision → increasing women's participation in labor market → increasing the social added-value → creating a sustainable society' functions properly, the care policies may erode due to its competitive market structure. Ills of rapid growth-oriented developmentalism is appearing in social service sector. Also motherhood ideology and familialism would be strengthened again through the expansion of home care allowance.

Social service policy expansion to guarantee socialization of care is necessary for the protection of children's right to be cared and women's economic participation. Now is the time to escape from constantly repeated economic growth, development, competition, efficiency and quantity and speed-oriented logical frame. Standing before a moment in which social service policy for care socialization becomes full-fledged as an axis for social welfare state, Korea needs to establish the policy foundation for sustainable society from a long term perspective not seized by developmentalism and familialism, the vestiges of old era.

Women and Housing in Post-Growth Society: Policy Rhetoric and Reality

Misa Izuhara

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In the global age, many mature economies share ‘post-growth’ characteristics of low economic growth, increasing unemployment rates, low fertility, shrinking and ageing population, housing price volatility and asset deflation to name but a few. Japan stands at the forefront of such social transformation in East Asia as well as in the Global North. Post-growth society produces profound social inequalities between households and across and within generations, which entail significant policy responses.

Women are one of the central concerns of post-growth society. The Japanese government is currently promoting the idea ‘100 million all active society’ in order to maintain the current population, thus in order to boost fertility rates and to achieve this everyone is required to be active in the family, workplace and community. In this policy discourse, the role of women is inevitably redefined and further stretched as they are expected to play multiple roles to meet this national agenda. It is in this context of post-growth society, that is increasingly polarised and unequal, housing issues of women will be examined in this paper. The main aims are first to highlight women’s housing fortunes linking to perpetuated gendered social norms and institutions. How housing inequalities are manifested in tenure patterns and asset ownership of women by their marital status will be also examined. The paper will then discuss the contemporary gap between policy rhetoric and reality by exploring the link between housing and fertility. A range of housing solutions need to be considered including helping younger people in their transition to adulthood, forming independent living away from their parents. Policy measures need to start recognising women as individuals instead of dependents to their husband and parents in order to alleviate housing inequalities in post-growth society.

Abstracts

Ewha Womans University,
global leader in the history of
women's education,
is now ready to open a new chapter
on innovation and challenge
to be witnessed by the world.

INNOVATION
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Day 1. 10:40-12:10

Stream 1-1 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

The Three Worlds as Seen from East Asia: Twenty Years with Esping-Andersen

Yasuhiro KAMIMURA (Nagoya University, Japan)

In this paper, I will reexamine Esping-Andersen's conceptualization of the welfare state, as well as elaborate an alternative theoretical framework. Let us capture a welfare state as the combination of both aspects of decommodification and destratification. Decommodification is required just as a free labor market is established, in spite of the presence or absence of democratic politics. It is not always rights-based. It can be provided by the Poor Law or by the kinship group. On the contrary, destratification is a concept related to democracy in a certain political community. It is required along with the progress of democratization. Destratification transforms the nature of decommodification into a human and rights-based one, as well as extends it to the whole nation.

In the postwar Western advanced countries, there emerged "the three worlds of welfare capitalism" as described by Esping-Andersen. They were, however, not the three types of decommodification as he supposed, but the types of destratification. Whereas the Poor Law has already existed as a historical underpinning for decommodification, the stable economic environment under the Bretton Woods regime made it possible to accommodate the request of democracy for destratification. As argued by Esping-Andersen, it depends on the structure of class coalition in the parliamentary politics which type of destratification emerges. The scope of his proposition is, however, limited to the advanced countries where the universal suffrage had been implemented early on. It is impossible to apply his framework to most of East Asian countries where the democratic parliamentary politics had not been established yet at that stage.

East Asian Welfare Regimes and the Question of Care

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The paper is a follow-up to one presented to the EASP conference in Sheffield in 2009.² I proposed, then, that there was a particular East Asian welfare regime characterized by social care to a large extent being left to civil society, hence naming the regime: the informal care regime. Furthermore, I argued that it shared basic features with Latin American welfare regimes. I also suggested that the literature which started out by labelling the regime Confucian to a high degree had left that perspective behind due to severe criticism. But most of all, I pointed to the fact that East Asian welfare regime was a moving target due to the rapid development in the region. Returning to the debate seven years later, and this time including Mainland China, I pose the following questions discussing East Asian welfare regimes in plural: are they Confucian? Are they productivist and developmental? Have they developed public care policies? I discovered that the proposition that the regimes in the region are Confucian has resurfaced strongly, which I to a large extent attribute particularly to the situation in China due to its active promotion by the CCP and generally to the strengthening of feminist scholarship. Care services both for children in the form of childcare and leave schemes, and for the elderly in the form of Long-term Care Insurance and institutional care have to a large, but insufficient extent, been rolled out in the region. Yet, social spending conventionally measured as share of GDP remains small. All things considered the jury is still out regarding whether East Asian welfare regimes are (still) productivist and developmental. Studies focusing on policies tend to conclude that the region has left the old legacies behind and are now welfare states comparable to European states, while studies focusing on outcomes or causal links tend to suggest that legacies prevail.

A Study of Relationships Between Income Security and Social Services in East Asia

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This study explores the dynamics of changes in income security and social services, and their relationships in East Asian welfare regimes by comparing those of other welfare regimes since 1980s.

It is widely accepted that one of the main challenges of the 21st century welfare state is how to harmonize ‘Old Risks, Old social policy’ which mostly consists of income security with ‘New Risks, New social policy’ which actively advances social services. In other words, income security which aims to make up for the loss created by ‘retirement from labor market’ and social services which attempts to support the lives of local residents suffering from ‘failure of family or local community’ are major two pillars comprising welfare states.

For more comprehensive explanations, this study attempts to investigate the institutional configurations of two policies in the East Asian welfare regime and other welfare regimes. So, it analyses social expenditure of 18 selected countries from 1980 to 2010, and subsequently using CV, Correlation and Granger panel analysis.

It concludes that the two are better understood as a complementary relationship, not substitute relationship in East Asian welfare regime. Analysis on what kind of complementary the two policies have is important to explore the regimes of welfare states as well as works as a useful framework to forecast the future development of East Asian welfare systems.

Understanding the Emerging Chinese Welfare State? Beyond Productivism and Confucianism

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Gordon White (1998) was the first scholar to deal with the Chinese case from the perspective of welfare regime theory. White argued that China was on a path towards convergence with the productivist model prevalent in East Asia. Other scholars have argued that China's welfare state should be labelled as Confucian along with its East Asian neighbours, and recently Ringen et al. (2013) have suggested that the Chinese welfare state should be characterized as a combination of the least progressive models, i.e. the Liberal and the Conservative. We have in other words witnessed a repetition of the theoretical positions scholars have held in relation to other East Asian welfare states and a lack of references to the specificities of the Chinese case. An important exception is London (2013) who has sought to understand China's welfare state in light of China's developmental model. London characterizes China along with Vietnam as cases of market-Leninist welfare states. Yet like proponents of the term Productivism he tends to view the welfare state as an appendix to the developmental model of a country. The paper presented on the EASP 2016 conference will outline how we might analyse the case of the Chinese welfare state in a more nuanced way. It is proposed that we examine the link between welfare state- and economic development in a more open-ended manner while paying attention to the influence of the international environment (specifically the way the global economy is regulated and China's place in the international system of states).

Day 1. 10:40-12:10

Stream 3-1 Family and Care

Family Policy Reform and Attitudes on Gender Roles in East Asia: A Social Investment Perspective from South Korea, Japan and Taiwan

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Although work/family reconciliation policies have been under scrutiny in Western European scholarship for a while now, they only emerged as an important policy field in East Asia in more recent times. This geographical area is especially worthy of attention in that family policies - dense in social investment implications in terms of social reproduction and women's participation to the labour market - are taking place in traditionally conservative societies, with a Confucian culture strong on family values and separation of gender roles. With this study, we aim to provide empirical evidence on whether family policy reforms in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan are also changing formerly traditionalist attitudes towards working women and gender roles' expectations. This paper has a twofold purpose. First, we delineate trends of family policy reform in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan, highlighting similarities and differences under the lens of the social investment perspective. Secondly, we perform a descriptive statistical analysis of public opinion on gender roles in terms of attitudes towards working women, preferences for specific family policy schemes, and the sharing of household chores within each family, based on empirical evidence from the 2012 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) data on "Family and Changing Gender Roles".

Exploring the Institutional Foundations for Family Provision in South Europe and South East Asia

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Familistic welfare capitalism is a model of national political economy prevalent in many regions in the world (Southern Europe, Latin America, and South & East Asia), where family plays a double role as the key provider of welfare and as a key agent in the model's socio-economic and political reproduction. The latter encompasses the idea of a “care economy” and also includes wider questions of power and production relations that safeguard capital accumulation and its conditions of existence. Our paper borrows from the work of Karl Polanyi to examine the comparative political economy of social reproduction by comparing how South European and South East Asian welfare regimes institutionalised the conditions for family’s role as a collective actor. The paper empirically explores the capacity of the family to consolidate and mobilise resources both in South East Asia and Southern Europe. Our analysis focuses on levels of public, private and in particular household debt as well as how families meet the conditions of social reproduction, including aspects of production (e.g. family businesses), consumption (e.g. education, housing) and exchange of goods and services (e.g. gendered division of care). The paper concludes that despite the inherited path dependencies of different national political economies in South Europe and South East Asia , there are remarkable similarities in the institutionalisation of family’s role both in terms of welfare provision but also as an economic agent.

The Re-Enforcement of Maternalism; Social Policy and Motherhood

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This paper investigates new types of maternalism that have emerged in social policy both in and beyond Europe since the 1980s. There is not much dispute that social policy in Europe and North America has moved toward the norm of the adult worker model. The root of this shifts are multifaceted, from the remembered claims of the second wave women's liberation for labour market participations and access to equal work and pay, to neoliberalism's ideas of market individualism, and a small government. However, scholars like Stephen (2012) pays less attentions to other social policy perspectives, which do not reject the maternal forms of care, but rather re-enforce maternalism of another type into social policy, through a particular form of gender awareness. In this perspective, 'the child' comes to the forefront and women often as 'parents' are placed in the background. It is a perspective that places great responsibility on mothers, for good parenting and childrearing practices and that shapes social policy to 'enable' mothers to do so. In East Asia, the adult worker model has never become the dominant model, but the traditional male breadwinner model has been kept at the centre of social policy design. Esping-Anderson (2009) argues that familialistic social policy is 'anathema' to family formation. In other words, in countries that envisaged full time housewives mothers as the key element of policy configuration, an increasing number of women chose not to be a mother. In response to this, East Asia, particularly South Korea and Japan, welfare states have attempted to encourage women to become mother by implementing a variety of care policy since the 1990s. Thus, this paper highlights the recent re-enforcement of maternalism in the social policy arena, but at the same time argues that ideas of gender equality is notably absent in these policy perspectives.

Day 1. 10:40-12:10

Stream 4-1 Health and Well-being

**Assessment of Intersectoral Collaboration and Policy Implications for Reducing
Urban Health Inequity in South Korea**

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Intersectoral actions between government sectors as well as between government and non-government organizations have been highlighted to reduce health inequities. We carried out a stakeholder analysis to assess intersectoral actions among multiple government sectors, the private sector and civil society and to suggest possible health promotion interventions and policy alternatives for the urban poor.

A total of 18 participants involved in health promotion interventions and policy processes related to Dongja-dong, an urban slum of Seoul were recruited using purposive sampling methods from June to September, 2015. Participants included stakeholders working for or engaging in governments, public hospitals, welfare institutions, civil societies, and faith-based organizations. We conducted semi-structured, one-on-one interviews and collected survey data after. Quantitative data were analyzed using social network analysis and qualitative data were analyzed through iterative processes.

The social network analysis indicated that a community-based organization (CBO) plays the most important role in promoting health and managing chronic diseases (betweenness centrality: 26%; in-closeness centrality: 84%). However, the level of collaboration among the CBO and other key players was in its infancy. A stakeholder analysis showed that the CBO neutrally and negatively viewed the possibility of collaboration with other stakeholders due to lack of communication among stakeholders and the perceived beliefs that the government is indifferent towards the needs of the community. Community-driven intersectoral actions could have the potential to provide a seamless safety net, integrating health care and social welfare systems for the urban poor.

Increased understanding of the current status of and challenges to intersectoral actions can inform the planning and implementation of complex intervening strategies and policies tailored for vulnerable people in urban areas. Community-led collaborative actions enable people in marginalized communities to envision a healthier community through improving community resilience and health inequalities.

How to Break the Inner Barrier to Get Health Care?

Kayo FUKAMI (Kyoto University, Japan, fukami.kayo.64n@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

There are often barriers to obtain medical care: inaccessible locations, high prices, long waiting times, and so on. These barriers assume that patients have a clear motivation to seek medical advice. On the other hand, when people have an incomplete or incorrect image about their disease, it is not easy to have a clear motivation. They feel fear, avoiding to visit doctors and being informed. The barriers here exist in their minds. This may not be an issue for mild illnesses, but for people with strong infectious viral diseases, it becomes a social problem. An example is AIDS, where, due to this barrier, patients often hesitate to meet doctors. To fight these barriers, the main contribution done by the Japanese Government was education. However, the information they provided mentioned only male-female sex, although male-male sex (men who have sex with men are called MSM) poses a higher risk as the HIV is present more in sperm. Therefore, social policy should focus on this lack of information for MSM. We researchers and Officers cannot wait until the MSM community begins studying AIDS. We must delve into the MSM community and culture and create a smooth path to information. I will present a couple of good examples in Osaka, Japan. These movements are quite successful and are getting hard to be ignored. It is also sending a positive message about the development of LGBT Human Rights. The suggestion mentioned and the examples can be adapted to break any inner barrier.

Towards Universal Coverage via Social Health Insurance in China: Systemic Fragmentation, Reform Imperatives and Alternatives

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Shaolong Wu (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Recent years have seen growing scholarly interests in comparative analysis to inform ongoing health policy debates. As the dominant provider in many health systems, public hospitals and their reforms have attracted extensive attentions. The geographic proximity and cultural affinity of Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore have offered fertile ground for comparative studies. More important, remarking on rather different path, all of them have undergone significant health reforms in the past four decades, and each now demonstrates its special characteristics. While Mainland China has been grappling with its thorny public hospital reform, the experiences as well as lessons from other members of the Greater China region have many to offer. This study compares their public hospital reforms against three key dimensions, including 1) guiding philosophy, 2) organizational structure, and 3) hospital financing and payment.

Reflection on Medical Tourism for Health for All vs. Economic Growth in South Korea

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Medical tourism is defined as electing to travel across international borders with the intention of receiving some form of treatment; cosmetic surgery, dental care, elective surgery and fertility treatment. Medical travelers of 30-50 million cross the international border in each year and market size of global medical tourism is speculated to be approximately worthy of \$ 60 bn. These medical industry has rapidly expanded in Asian countries like Singapore, Malesia, Thailand and India alongside globalization in recent decades. However, the negative impacts of medical tourism has been raised in spite of bringing economic prosperity in those countries. To shed a light on the shadow of fast-growing medical tourism industry in South Korea, we are critically examining the positive impacts of medical tourism on labor market on Korean government's promotion for medical tourism and investigating the negative impacts of the medical tourism on health system. This study will use government's document open to the public and interviewing key person regarding medical tourism as research material.

Day 1. 10:40-12:10

Graduate Student Session 1

Work-Life Balance Policy and Fathers' Caring Role - the UK's Experience and Implications for East Asia

Hiromi TANAKA (Doshisha University, Japan, esn3103@mail2.doshisha.ac.jp)

The Labour government, who took power in 1997, has introduced a number of work-life balance policies. For the first time in the UK's history, policies that promote fathers' caring roles such as paternity leave and a right to request flexible work were implemented in the 2000s. However, the policies seem to have helped more mothers reconcile work and caring responsibilities than fathers.

This paper focuses on the policy-making processes of the Labour government and examines the ways in which caring roles of fathers were discussed. A key informant interview with 11 people, who were involved in WLB policy-making, was conducted from July - August 2015 in London. The results show that the fathers' caring role was not discussed explicitly as a policy objective. The interviewees pointed out the existence of strong 'veto players' within and outside the government. There was a split between the two groups of female ministers in the government; one was happy to work with men and fathers' lobby groups and the other was deeply suspicious of them. Some feminist lobby groups that support women's autonomy were also opposed to prioritising fathers' rights over mothers. This impeded a more equal share of caring responsibilities between mothers and fathers becoming the explicit policy goal.

The experience of the UK provides some important implications for countries in East Asia, with a view to developing effective strategies that create and improve reconciliation of work and family for fathers.

The Relationship Between Religion and Family Care Attitudes

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the difference of individual welfare attitudes, particularly about family care, based on religious traits. People have different thinking about whether government has responsibility for child and elderly care or not. Religion can function as social culture, individual values and welfare resources, which affects to individual welfare attitudes. The role of religion, however, captured little attention in earlier studies and few studies focused on the relationship between religion and welfare state, which was so macroscopic and abstract.

To analyse individual welfare attitudes, 'International Social Survey Programme(ISSP)'s 'Family and Changing Gender Roles IV(2012)' dataset was used. 22 countries were included and divided by four groups-Anglo-Saxon, Continental-Europe, Northern-Europe, East-Asia-. Dependent variables were individual's attitudes about the government's responsibility for child/elderly care in the terms of providing and costs. By utilizing the Hierarchical Linear Model(HLM), national dimension factors and individual dimension factors, which can effect individual welfare attitudes, were included. Main independent variables were 'degree of secularization' in national dimension, 'existence of religion', 'attendance of church service', and 'religious denomination' in the individual dimension. According to the results, people who have a religion support the government's family care responsibility less than people who do not have a religion. This study also detected the difference from religious denomination, which can be expanded to social welfare culture. Because East-Asia countries still shows socially high religiosity in comparison to western countries, there are enough needs for more attention about the relationship between religious culture and family care responsibility.

Gender Discrimination in Microfinance: Evidence from China's P2P Lending

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Peer-to-peer (P2P) lending has been widely acknowledged as an important global innovation because it has significantly increased the financial access to those that are excluded from the banking sectors, making major contributions to inclusive growth. China's P2P lending has emerged as the largest and most dynamic online alternative finance sector in the world. Using the data from a leading a P2P lending platform "renrendai", this paper studies the gender discrimination in China's microfinance sector. We find that the default rate of female borrowers is 38% lower than the male, indicating that women are more trustworthy. However, the women do not have higher probabilities of having their loans funded. In addition, the funding success rates of single female borrowers are much lower than their male counterparts, implying the serious gender discrimination in China's P2P lending sector.

The Impact of the Family Planning Policy on Young Women in Urban China - Poststructural Feminist Approach

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The majority of the research on the topic of the so-called one-child policy in China is dominated by the demographic perspective, which is neglecting the issues of gender, age, and culture. Because of that, many generalizing and simplifying assumptions of the effects of the policy on China and Chinese women have been vastly popularized.

In order to overcome the limitations of the demographic perspective, I have proposed a more dynamic approach of the post-structural feminism and life course perspective in the policy analysis. By focusing on Chinese women's interpretations and experiences, I have challenged the assumption of the empowering effect of the one-child policy on Chinese women and shown the complexity of social construction of gender inequalities, in which interlocking systems of culture, market economy and the state with its top-down method of policy's implementation are taking part. Acknowledging the differences in rural and city lives in nowadays China, the participants of this research have been limited to the women living in big cities of Guangdong province. However, taking into account the importance of the factor of diversity among the category of women, the participants were further divided according to their socio-economic background and family composition. This paper will focus only on the experiences of the young women in China born in the late 80s and early 90s, with the occasional references to the findings about older generations, calling also into question the assumptions of the end of family planning policy in China in the light of its latest 'relaxation'.

An Exploratory Study on Immigration Policies and Social Welfare Services in South Korea: Focused on Undocumented Immigrant Family and Child

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This study is to introduce the current policies and social services of South Korea for unregistered immigrant families and their children.

According to UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991, South Korea has an obligation to ensure children's rights such as right of education, right of residence, and right of custody and so on regardless of their parents' immigration status. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is required not only basic human rights but also radical demands including right to vote, right to possess etc. However, the rights for unregistered immigrant families and their children are still opaque in any direction in South Korea.

In February 2013, the Korea Immigration Service reported that the number of foreign residents in Korea was 1.47 million people and the Korea Parliamentary reports of 2014 assumed that there would be approximately 20,000 unregistered children. Even though these children have the rights, unregistered children as well as their parents are not guaranteed any rights in Korea. Therefore, it is needed to consider about planning realistic policies and social services for undocumented migrant families and children.

The study would identify the issues of undocumented immigrant families and children and figure out the potential problems that could threaten to the society coalition. Then, by reviewing other countries' immigration policy and social services, it is expected to suggest some possible and feasible social policies and services in Korea.

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Stream 1-2 Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

The Governance of Service Delivery in Social Investment Policies: Social Care Services in Korea

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Given the demographic shift coupled with the transition toward a service economy, Korea as a newly industrialized country in East Asia provides long-term care insurance for the elderly and free childcare services from aged 0 to 5. Unlike many Western welfare states, the Korean government initially adopted a market-based delivery system bringing private service providers into the regulated service market. Effective governance in the mixed economy of care is thus vital for the quality of care, especially taking into account the predominant prevalence of for-profit private providers in Korea. The effective governance of social services relies on not merely the programmatic characteristics of policy ('formal policy domain'), but also the organization, administration and delivery of policy ('operational policy domain'). One may witness a meaningful change in policy contents as the formal aspects of social policy, but much less in terms of their outputs and outcomes due to insufficient operational policy reform. Nonetheless, what has been lacking in the literature is a comprehensive analysis including particularly the operational aspects of social policy. Operational policy reform is not a simple matter of policy choice, but must be placed within a historically specific set of political and institutional dimensions - in the Korean case, for instance, power relations within state apparatus and institutional legacies of the developmental state. The paper aims to offer a better understanding of the governance of social care services in terms of a politically and institutionally sensitive framework of the operational policy domain.

The Socialisation of Care in Japan Through the Lens of Gender Politics

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In this paper, I bring forward the case of Japan from an ongoing research project entitled: 'Gender Politics and the Socialisation of Care in East Asian Countries: South Korea, Japan and Taiwan'. Having defined gender politics as referring to the political endeavour to bring gender issues into political debates and the socialisation of care as a discourse change around the issue of unpaid caring work, two analytical frameworks have been developed in the research. The first specifies indicators for analysing gender politics and the second includes key dimensions for assessing the outcome of the socialisation of care. I employ these two frameworks to take into account similar and/or dissimilar political barriers and structural limitations that may have hindered the development of the socialising of care in the context of the focal East Asian countries. I introduce my comparative cross country approach, and then for the purposes of this paper, investigate the extent to which gender politics influence the process of the socialising of care. This is with reference to women's childcare in Japan. Data has been generated from in-depth interviews with key policy participants and relevant policy documentary analysis. Drawing on these, the political decision processes involved in bringing about policy changes regarding providing childcare services in Japan are elicited. By doing so, I identify the political processes and values that informed the reform of childcare policy in Japan and the nature of the policies which were eventually formulated to involve the wider society in unpaid childcare work. Finally, despite there having been substantial political endeavours towards this, some limitations pertaining to gender politics which potentially hindered the advancement of the socialisation of childcare are illuminated.

Street-level Bureaucrats, Social Organizations and Purchase-of-Services in the Context of Social Reform

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King Lun NGOK (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Under the policy guideline of "building a harmonious society", the Chinese government has recently adopted purchase-of-services to support the development of social organizations and social services. Purchase-of-services is the signature initiative of "the enabling state" for empowering societal actors to share social provision responsibility. However, several empirical studies suggest, there is a lack of successful state-society collaboration at the grassroots level in many China's metropolises. Then, a new puzzle emerges: why does the extent of collaboration vary across grassroots governments under the proactive purchase-of-services?

Based on the social origins theory and state in society theory, this study adopts comparative case study design to explain this new puzzle. It chooses the integrated family services centres in Guangzhou city as the field site. Guangzhou, the capital city of Guangdong province, is one of the pioneering metropolises in this wave of social reform in China. And the project of integrated family services centre is the flagship initiative of Guangzhou's purchase of services from social organizations.

14 integrated family services centres, operated by different social organizations with different social origins and from different areas in Guangzhou, are selected for case study. The study reveals, grassroots governments' indifferent attitudes to social organizations widely exist. The indifferent attitude could be conceptualized as "strategic ignorance" (Bishara 2015; Gross 2010; Has math and Hsu 2015). The comparative study suggests, since social services and social work profession are newly developing in China, street-level bureaucrats with better knowledge of them would collaborate better with integrated family services centres. More importantly, apart from background knowledge of street-level bureaucrats, structural factors, including prior collaborative relationships and close ties with grassroots governments, shape the current collaborative partnership between street-level bureaucrats and social organizations in purchase-of-services.

In the eyes of street-level bureaucrats, the newly developing social organizations, as emerging power holders, not only share but also challenge street-level bureaucrats' traditional power and authority at the communities. As a result, they adopt "strategic ignorance", in the name of the incapability of the new social organizations, as a response to the new political mission of purchase-of-services assigned by the superior governments.

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Stream 3-2 Family and Care

**The Process of Japan Teacher's Union (JTU)'s Movement for Establishing
Teachers' Childcare Leaves**

Chisato ATOBE (Shizuoka University, Japan, t05e3032@gmail.com)

In this report, I will talk about why Women's bureau of Japan Teachers' Union (JTU) has envisioned Childcare Leave Law and how childcare leave system was institutionalized in 1975. In the previous study, this movement was seen from two viewpoints: One is maternity protection movement, and the other one is the labor rights movement. In this paper, I captured it from the perspective of how the moving body set a policy in the context of the major discourse in that era.

As a result, it shows that the union raised this system which is centered on 'labor rights of women'. The standpoint shows awareness of the opposite opinion about childcare leave based on the Marxist feminist theory from the union members. At that time, a confrontation between the Socialist party and the Communist Party advocates has surfaced. On the other hand, it was indispensable to establish the law since the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been paying attention to childcare leave system. The party had seen this system from the view based on the Japanese modern family norms which was believed that infants should be brought up by their mother.

As described above, the Women's bureau of JTU has been moving the view of 'women's labor rights' based on the human rights theory. However, there were two more ideologies in this movement process: one was Marxist feminist theory and other one was the Japanese modern family norms.

Gender and Leave Policies in Taiwan

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The aim of this paper is to examine the development and implementation of leave policies that support families to care for children in Taiwan. Since the introduction of Gender Equality in Employment Law in 2002, employers in Taiwan are stipulated to provide various leave arrangements for employees, including maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave and family care leave. Moreover, the Taiwanese government introduced parental leave benefit with social insurance schemes from 2009. With the provision of these leave arrangements and benefits, several questions arise: To what extent have these leave policies alleviated Taiwanese families' difficulties in work-family balance? What are the patterns of take-up? Is there any difference between male and female in using leave arrangements? This paper aims to explore these questions. Firstly, it will briefly review the development and characteristics of leave policies in Taiwan. Secondly, it will demonstrate the patterns of implementation with the data from government official surveys and statistics, and particularly pay attention to the differences in gender. Finally, this paper will point out some policy issues and implications based on the data on implementation. The findings of this paper can help to understand the effects of leave policies and family policy development in Taiwan.

Balancing Motherhood and Daughterhood: Double Responsibility of Care

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Based on a both international and comparative research project, this paper aims to examine how experiences of female sandwich generations are shaped by policy configuration, social and cultural contexts and their personal/family relationships. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all to suggest that a new type of sandwich generation who simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives and young children increasingly become common in developed countries.

East Asia is a leading example of societies that is facing with acute demographic and social changes. Through the comparative analysis of original data generated from questionnaire surveys (4,372 samples) and semi-structured interviews (120 samples) in Korea, Hong Kong, Japan and Taiwan, this research project investigates how the sandwich generations experience the double responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them, their family and kin relationships, and the local policy context. The discussion centres around tensions and negotiations women have with prioritising childcare and elderly care in everyday life, and how economic conditions, social norms, policy configurations and intimate relationships influence upon their practice of prioritisation.

Korean Fathers' Time in Childcare and Domestic Chores: Another Dimension of Inequality?

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Jin KWON (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Comparatively, the mainstream of family policy research has focused upon women's labour market participation as the key for a relatively high fertility rate. In this respect many advanced welfare states have expanded family policy to support the work-family balance, and parental leave as well as childcare provision has been acknowledged as a core element. Although much attention has been paid to women's work-family balance, the issue never restricts to women in both academics and policy. It is also true that men's work-family balance has been a rising issue in European welfare states. In Nordic countries, for instance, expanding fathers' involvement in childcare and family matters has been highlighted as a supreme goal of family policy for 'making men into fathers'. Along with expanding family policies, increasing fathers' role in childcare and domestic chores may form the micro basis for the work-family balance of women. Really many studies have reported that Nordic fathers' shares in unpaid work at home not just have increased, but also have become closer to those of their partners.

Similar to the European trends, Korea has experienced very low fertility rates for the last 20 years and the government expanded family policy to encourage women's employment. Relatively little attention, however, has been paid to the issue of fathers' role at home. So the study tries to shed light to the micro basis of work-family balance in Korea. Utilising Korea Time Use Survey (KTUS) datasets between 1999 and 2014, the study aims to track the trends of fathers' time share in childcare and domestic chores, to analyse the determinants of fathers' unpaid work time at home, and to discuss their policy implications. Quantitative evidences indicate that, although there has been a general trend on increasing fathers' involvement in childcare and domestic chores, significant gaps and differences among fathers have been widened and consolidated. In other words, increasing involvement in childcare and domestic chores has come to be realized only among middle-class fathers with college education. These results imply that the gap of fathers' time share in unpaid domestic work may bring another dimension of inequality in Korea.

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Stream 4-2 Health and Well-being

Exploring the Connections Between Self-Rated Health (SRH) and Social Capital Measures: A Multilevel Analysis of East Asian Social Survey (2012)

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to examine individual- and contextual-level social determinants of self-rated health (SRH) in East Asian countries.

Methods: Data come from the latest available (2012) version of East Asian Social Survey (EASS), which contains a special module on social capital variables. The dataset (n = 11,684) consists of representative samples from four countries: China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. Using multilevel or hierarchical linear modeling (level-1 = individual respondents; level-2 = geographic regions), we investigate how and to what extent social capital is related to subjective health in a cross-national context. Social capital is measured in terms of organizational membership, (kin and non-kin) network size, neighborhood relations, and (particularized and generalized) trust. As an additional measure, we take into account the frequency of general social interaction (weekly dining) with non-kin others. Finally, social capital is operationalized using the position generator, i.e., as a degree of access to contacts in different occupational categories. For a more conservative test, multiple background variables are adjusted for (e.g., age, gender, education, marital status).

Results: Net of controls, at the individual level, larger kin network is found to be positively related to SRH. To the contrary, non-kin network is negatively associated with subjective health. Greater intimacy with neighbors is another positive predictor of health. Particularized trust also implies better health. In addition, more frequent social interaction with non-kin others is associated with higher subjective perception of health. At the contextual level, we also find that regions with a higher aggregate density of "better-connected" others confer health benefits, over and above individual-level covariates.

Conclusion: Our findings show that social capital, in its myriad measurements, is a significant predictor of health. Our research also demonstrates that the associations between the two occur across different levels of analysis.

Subjective Wellbeing of post 80s Generation in China

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Post 80s generation, referring to the cohort born between 1980 and 1989, are a large population of roughly 300 million, and the majority of the so-called "only child" group due to the One Child Policy established in 1979. This generation grows up in the context of rapid social changes, in particular, higher education expansion, the fading of guaranteed job assignments and guaranteed payment and tenure (so-called "iron bowl" system) in labor market. The post 80s generation is thus a unique and influential generation in mainland China.

This study examines the subjective wellbeing of post 80s generation. Drawing on a recent nationally representative social survey, the study examines the roles of status perceptions and work-related factors in shaping the subjective wellbeing of post 80s generation. The results show that positive self-perceived status and status change enhance one's subjective wellbeing. Individuals working in public sector (compared with those in private sector) have higher level of subjective wellbeing. And the discrepancy between one's current and ideal job exerts a significant negative effect on subjective wellbeing. Most interestingly, the subjective wellbeing of junior college graduates decrease if the discrepancy between their current job and ideal job increase. The author suggests that the interesting finding relates to the massification of higher education in China.

This study advances the literature by moving beyond the income-based measure of economic disparity and the single dichotomous of employed/unemployed status in determining subjective wellbeing. This study suggests that subjective wellbeing of post 80s generation is affected by self-perceived status, and affected by the employment-related factors embedded in segmented labor market structure and the massification of higher education. This study suggests an important policy that the determinants of subjective wellbeing of the post 80s generations are more than material goods (such as material quality of life, occupational positions, and income).

Correlation Between Indigenous Social Capital and Psychological Well-Being: An Empirical Study in Taiwan

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This study aims to investigate the correlation between indigenous social capital (SC) and psychological well-being (PWB), and to provide suggestions for promoting indigenous psychological well-being and happiness. Both 'SC scale' and 'PWB scale' were proposed, tested and created with high reliability and validity through various researched methods. The SC scale consists of 3 aspects - bonding, bridging and linking social capital, and the PWB is comprised of 4 aspects - positive emotion, negative emotion, life satisfaction and spirituality. The samples are indigenous adults aged over 20, introduced by 55 indigenous family service centers around the island, and interviewed face-to-face. 790 valid questionnaires were completed and put into analysis.

The outcome shows that the stock of SC of indigenous people is rather rich, but decrease from bonding SC to bridging SC and to linking SC in sequence. The level of PWB is high, in particular in the aspects of life satisfaction and spirituality. There are significant correlation between SC and PWB. Individual aspect of the SC could predict the PWB validly. In addition, only the bonding SC could predict the level of happiness validly. Finally, this study proposed several suggestions for promoting the PWB of indigenous people, including strengthening informal support system of indigenous society, respecting the cognition and interpretation toward well-being and happiness of indigenous people, encouraging indigenous people to learn skills of social relationship, and inspiring indigenous people to participate social and community activities.

How Does Coming Out Affect Stress, Depression, and Suicidal Ideation and Attempts among Men Who Have Sex with Men in South Korea?

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Purpose: This study investigated the status of sexual identity, perceived stigma, stress, depression, and suicidal ideation and attempts. It also examined how "coming out" affect stress, depression, and suicidal ideation and attempts.

Methods: Suicidal ideation, psychological health status, and health-related behaviors were assessed using the Internet to maximize the confidentiality of the participants, men who have sex with men (MSM). The data were collected from a total of 873 MSM aged between 19 and 59 years in 2014.

Results: Only 20.9% of the MSM had come out (18.0% voluntarily and 2.9% by others). The prevalences of perceived stress and depression among MSM were 46.7% and 42.7%, respectively, compared with 20.1% and 7.4% among general men. Approximately 32% of the MSM reported any suicidal ideation, and 3.3% had attempted suicide in the last year. The likelihood of suicidal ideation was significantly associated with being age 30-39 (odds ratio [OR]=1.8), high school or less (OR=1.6), having been outed (OR=5.2), feeling stressed (OR=1.8), and feeling depressed (OR=12.4) after sociodemographic factors and other perceptions were controlled for.

Conclusions: The present study provides evidence that MSM are at elevated risk for suicidal ideation and attempts with high stress and depression. This study shows that the status of coming out, especially outing, was a very strong predictor of all mental health outcomes. This study shows that MSM can suffer negative mental health for coming out in South Korea where homosexuality is not accepted culturally. There are some needs of policies for supporting human rights and developing therapeutic consultation for MSM.

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Graduate Student Session 2

**Towards a Gendered Welfare State Typology: a Comparative Analysis of
Selected OECD and East Asian Welfare States**

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Our paper begins with a critical review of existing typologies and approaches that incorporate gender into the comparative analysis of the welfare state. We revisit feminists' critiques on the inadequacy of conceptual and methodological tools for analysing gender and care arrangements within comparative welfare research. Given the important role of women as welfare providers and family as a site for welfare provision in East Asia, we regard that this critique needs to be extended into the East Asian welfare state typology debate. So far the majority of the gender-focused literature applies predominantly on OECD countries and less so in East Asia while even fewer studies compared case studies from both. Our paper will aim to address this gap and compare selected cases both from East Asia and OECD countries. In doing so, we borrow from the work of Hudson and K hner (2009, 2010) and opt to analytically explore the protective and productive dimensions of welfare states but from a gender perspective. The gender productive dimension will explore labour force participation and educational attainment while for the protective dimension, we explore available data for maternity leave benefits and childcare support. The paper will utilise a fuzzy-set ideal type analysis in order to construct a new regime typology which accounts for gender inequalities among selected OECD and East Asian societies. Finally, in light of our empirical findings, we review the methodological and analytical advantages of incorporating a gender dimension into the East Asian welfare state typology debate.

Does Change in Employment Status Affect Suicidal Ideation?: A Longitudinal Cohort Study in South Korea

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Jooyoung PARK (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Seung-Sup KIM (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Objectives: The goal of this study is to examine the prospective association between change in employment status and suicidal ideation in South Korea.

Methods: Using data from the on-going Korean Welfare Panel Study, we categorized employment status into four groups (i.e. full-time permanent employment, full-time precarious employment, part-time precarious employment, unemployment) in the following year among the full-time permanent workers at baseline (2011, 2012, or 2013). Suicidal ideation was assessed annually by using a question: "Have you ever thought about committing suicide during the last year?" Logistic regression was applied to examine association between change in employment status and suicidal ideation at follow-up (2012, 2013, or 2014), adjusting for covariates including socio-demographic variables and the lifetime suicidal ideation at baseline.

Results: Compared to those who maintained permanent employment, suicidal ideation was significantly associated with those who became part-time precarious employment (OR: 3.61, 95% CI: 1.44-9.02) and full-time precarious employment (OR: 1.90, 95% CI: 0.99-3.66) after adjusting for covariates including lifetime suicidal ideation at baseline.

Conclusions: Our findings highlight that the experience of change in employment status from permanent to part-time precarious and full-time precarious employment may increase suicidal ideation in South Korea.

Two Children, Too Bad for Women Labour Participation in China?

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Given the raging population and shirking working population, China had ended "one-child" policy officially at the beginning of 2016. In order to make the "second-child" happen, some provincial governments initiated related incentive policies: i.e extend the maternity leave, cancel of late marriage reward leave. The whole policy packages seem to improve the fertility rights and freedom for women, but what the real impact for fertile Chinese women? Do these policy initiatives impede the women participation in labour market? How the employers (public, private sector) respond to the family planning policy change? How the new female entrants of labour market perceive this situation? How the employed women (unmarried, married without child, married with one child) make the reproduction decision? This study attempt to answer these questions and explore the impact of the family planning policy change in China, particular for women labour participation. This study would adopt the survey method to collect data regarding the attitudes of employed women and female graduate. The structured interview would be employed to collect data about the employer behaviour and attitudes towards women recruitment and human resource management in different sectors. In the end this study could provide family-friendly(or second child friendly) policy implications from gender equality perspective.

Can “Work-Fare” Trends Be Applicable to the Korean Case? : Factors Related to Incentives to Work among Single Mother Welfare Recipients

Seung-ju LEE (Yonsei University, Republic of Korea, lustrouschris@gmail.com)

Welfare benefits are Janus-headed. While the benefits help the poor to reduce poverty, they would do so at the cost of a risk of the recipients creating a negative incentive to work and sponging off the public transfers. In light of this, previous studies have attempted to point out the work disincentive effects associated with providing social assistance benefits and tried to find out factors that might drive welfare recipients to work. However, there is surprisingly few previous works that estimate the work-related incentive effects of the welfare provision on labor participation among single mothers in Korea, although single mother families have received a great deal of attention from researchers and policy makers in recent years. Considering many developed countries like the US, the UK, or France have currently shifted away from unconditional social assistance to greater emphasis on obligations and conditions tied to the mother-headed households, it is important to know whether the similar trends can also be applicable to the Korean welfare provision for single mother households. In this sense, this paper, based on the assumptions presented in the 'modified' Rational Choice Model, explores what factors lead single mothers to participate in work by looking at what encourages or discourages them to make a decision that they do about seeking their employment. A deeper understanding of the factors of work incentives for the recipients can help tailor the social welfare policies to create upward wage mobility and ultimately diminish long-term dependency for these particular socio-demographic segments in Korea.

Affects Labour Market Structure and Characteristics Have on Workfare Outcome in South Korea, Focusing on the Self-Sufficiency Program

Hyojin SEO (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, aahj4515@naver.com)

Self-sufficiency program, a form of workfare, was first introduced in Korea in 2000, with its basis on the National Basic Livelihood Security System(NBLSS). It grew and the concept of workfare was reinforced as the subjects of the NBLSS increased. Its main purpose corresponds to that of the NBLSP, which is to support people under poverty line for socioeconomic self-sufficiency and reduce poverty as a result. Participants of this program are those who have been tested to have working ability among the poor who are entitled to the benefits from NBLSS. However, according to its performance indicators, which are out-of-poverty-rate and employment/startup-rate, self-sufficiency program turned out to be not quite successful. Many studies have been done previously to explain this unsuccessful outcome with factors such as individual characteristics or services provided through the program. This study, on the other hand, focuses on the social context in which the program is placed, explaining how the labour market structure and its characteristics made it difficult for the poor to successfully exit poverty through employment or startup and have the will for self-sufficiency. First part of the study will focus on understanding the self-sufficiency program in Korea: especially on the will of the participants to self-support, the jobs they find, and more. In the second part, I will analyze how the outcome of the program is affected by the characteristics and structure of Korean labour market. At the end, this study will conclude with the implications drawn from the analysis.

Day 1. 13:20-14:50

Stream 10-1 Social Protection and Income Maintenance

Basic Income and Women's Autonomy

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The argument about basic income is sometimes considered as "gender-blind". At the same time, mainstream feminism itself rarely brings it up. As a reflection of these contexts, there seems to be few intersections of Basic Income and Feminism, though they both have presented critical perspectives on the modern welfare state.

In this presentation, I focus on their intersection in order to consider the implication of Basic Income for women. We can say that the expected effect on women by Basic Income is ambiguous. Is it an "Emancipation Fee" or "Hush money" for women? This question has been argued through a wide range of areas.

I review these arguments and put forth an exploratory consideration for a productive intersection of Basic Income and Feminism. In particular, I examine the effect of Basic Income on gender division of labour and women's autonomy by comparing the two guaranteed income policies which are similar to Basic Income: Caretaker benefit and Participation Income.

This work may help with figuring out a new Feminist Social Policy.

The Impact of Welfare Reform on Lone-Parents' Income: An Analysis of Household Survey Data

Yuko TAMIYA (Kobe Gakuin University, Japan, tamiya@eb.kobegakuin.ac.jp)

More than half of lone parents live below the poverty line even if over eighty per cent of them are in paid-work. Both poverty rate and employment rate of lone-parents are the highest level in the OECD member countries. Despite the situation, in the following early 2000s, the Japanese government has taken measures for lone-parents to promoting work rather than expand a substantial benefit. How does the policy reform affect the financial conditions of lone-parent households? Is there any difference between lone-parents' living arrangements, such as nuclear family or extended family, to the impact of the work-incentive measure. Whether the alternations are effective in improving the financial conditions of lone parents?

This study examines if policy changes of social security benefits are associated with increase or decrease of work income of lone parents. I use secondary data from the 2001 and 2004 nationwide household survey in Japan, namely, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions, to conduct a cross sectional analysis of more than eight thousand households with children. The research examines impacts of policy reform of the lone-parents' benefit, Child Rearing Allowance, on their earnings. The amount of the Child Rearing Allowance has changed from two tiered to the earnings taper in 2002. The income threshold for the full amount lowered at the same time. The study evaluate associations between this policy change and gross/net income, working status of parents, living arrangement and main carer of children.

Double Inferiors? Analysis of Women with Disability in Taiwan

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United Nations issues two conventions which are related to women with disability --The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). However, women with disability remain invisible in two conventions. The majority of governmental statistics and national reports did not show a clear figure of women with disability in each country. We understand that people with disability suffer from discrimination in many societies; however, whether women with disability have inferior status in society compare with men with disability? Do women with disability suffer from different kinds of gender discrimination in society which remain us to pay attention to the difference among gender issues?

Usually, collecting data about people with disability is not easy, because many governmental statistics do not have variables of "disability", it is difficult to cross table analysis, at least this is the situation in Taiwan. Therefore, we are hard to figure out to what extend that women with disability suffer from double discrimination. In this paper, we try to use national data set which is collected when people apply for the certificate of disability and the data of national survey on people with disability to exam the situation of women with disability from gender perspective. We will explore the data of disability type, education, employment, economic, family, and political status. The purpose of this paper will be focus on exploring the inferior imagination of women with disability.

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Stream 2-1 Migration and Diversity

Well-Being and Work-Life Balance of Indonesian Care Workers in Japan

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This study explores the well-being of Indonesian care workers who have worked in Japan under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Previous studies tended to focus on the effectiveness and quality of care provided by care workers, or on how they contribute to the development of professionalized care work, "Kaigo," which has been established in Japan using specific knowledge and skills, of Indonesian society after they return. However, this study tries to evaluate the effect of the EPA system by exploring the well-being of the care workers themselves. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, Japan's aging rate was 26.7% in 2015, and the estimated shortage of care workers will be 500,000 in 2025 in Japan. Foreign-born and migrant care workers, including workers under EPA, are expected to remedy the shortage in the field. Additionally, Indonesia too is expected to experience the challenge of an aging society, and thus, trained care workers under EPA must contribute to the development of professionalized care work, "Kaigo" in Indonesian society after they return. However, the results of this study indicate that it is necessary to consider a balance of economic, psychological, and social well-being of care workers under EPA, while simultaneously considering their cultural, religious, and spiritual values toward aging, life, and family, when we evaluate the effect of the EPA system at the societal level. Future research should explore not only the quality of care but also the work-life balance of care workers under EPA.

How Do Contacts Matter? Gendered Labor Market Consequences of Informal Job Search among Immigrant Workers in Korea

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This study examines the impact of using a personal contact during the job search on immigrant earnings. Prior studies on the relationship between ethnic (bonding and bridging) social capital and labor market outcomes mainly rely on measures of "how much" social capital (network size) is related to, for example, wages, occupational prestige or employment status of immigrant workers. This analytical approach runs into the problem of reverse causation, however, since proper temporal ordering cannot be established between the outcome variable and its covariates. In this study, we avoid this issue by using actual, not potential, measures of social capital, i.e., specific methods of job finding (informal versus formal). The information on how people obtained their jobs, which is temporarily prior to earned income, allows us to draw more concrete causal inference between ethnic social capital and immigrant labor market consequences. Data come from National Survey of Multinational Families (2012), the most comprehensive and up-to-date government survey on Korea's burgeoning immigrant population (N = 15,001). Using hierarchical linear modeling, we show that, contrary to the mainstream social capital literature, informal job search leads to lower monthly earnings for male, but not female, immigrants. In addition, we find more specifically that among male workers only, securing a job through bonding social capital (co-ethnic contacts) leads to a significant earnings penalty. For the same subsample, doing so via bridging social capital (inter-ethnic ties or native Koreans), on the other hand, has no effect. We offer theoretical implications of this gendered impact of informal search as they relate to immigrant economic adaptation.

Transient Labour Migration and Gender Issues: Cambodian Seasonal Migrant Workers in Thailand

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Globalization and regional economic integration facilitate the flow of labours across borders. The advancement in communication and transportation technology changes the trans-border mobility from permanent to transient, at a large extent. Wage gap between labour sending and receiving countries is not the only reason triggering the move. Climate change and other environmental impacts reduce the yield in agriculture become a major push factor. Cambodia is a labour sending country. There are about one million Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand. After the coup in 2014, the Thai military junta suddenly expelled en masse Cambodian workers out of the country, with 40 percent being women. Migrant women especially those undocumented, are more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking. A year later, most of them have been back to Thailand. Thai government introduces "One-Stop (registration) Service" at the border to facilitate the immigration process and legalize the labour move. This empirical research investigates Cambodian returnees from Thailand. It found that rice farmers could no longer survive on harvest from their farm. Extreme weather and shortened rainy season gradually reduced the yield. This paper argues climate change lead to transient labour migration as a strategy for Cambodian farmers to work temporary in Thailand and return during harvest season. Main Cambodian men follow this seasonal labour migration pattern. The land rights of Cambodian women are less secure. The findings contribute to knowledge of labour migrant pattern as a consequence of climate change in developing countries.

Labour Market and Inequality

Dhan Prasad PANDIT (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Nepal and Korea were in similar economic situation in 1960s. Now both small countries are having very different position while comparing about labour market and social inequality with different development index. Korea entered into the Developed countries' club. So Korea hosted G-20 Summit meeting and several Global events like the Olympic Game, the World Cup. While Nepal remains amongst the least developed countries. When Nepal was trying to achieve the status of developing countries by 2022; 7.9 Richter-scale earthquake in April 25 ,2015 followed by Indian Blokade soon after the declaration of New Constitution of Nepal in September 2015. Nepal as a country is suffering with huge crisis of energy supply and essential goods. In this situation it is difficult to fulfill any economic expectation.

Nepal 's Interim Constitution enshrines Right to Employment and Social Security in Part 3- Fundamental Right (article 18) with right to employment to very citizen and right to food sovereignty elderly, disabled, incapacitated and helpless citizens. have the. But implementation of these Constitutional rights seem impossible considering the reality of 4 million migrant workers working abroad. Among them 28,000 labours are working in Korea. Korea is attractive for Nepali semi skilled and unskilled workers with suitable weather and culture. A substantial number of female workers are working in Korea as well. Migrant women workers' (MWWs) remittance is found to have direct impact on poverty reduction at the household level. MWWs have greater 'propensity to save' and they remit their earnings directly back to families. Their remittance is used for families' food, children's education, medical care of family members and other essential goods. In spite of these positive impacts of the remittance of MWWs; the government policies are still discriminatory against women.

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Stream 3-3 Family and Care

Changes in Care Economy and Gender in East Asian Welfare States

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Korea and Japan were built on an unpaid care economy fuelled by the family, especially the women of the family. This paradigm is no longer sustainable, however, as the context of care has been changing, driven by demographic, economic and social factors, such as low fertility, ageing populations, increased women's paid work and changing norms of the role of women and family responsibilities. The two states have made marked policy interventions. This article examines how care economy between institutions and individuals has evolved over time in the familialistic welfare state regimes to draw implications for gender relations. Care time mix approach has been put forwarded to understand the care economy for childcare. Findings suggest that at the beginning of the new century, care arrangements in both countries were mostly assumed by female as unpaid form. This is followed by non-state sector provision of formal care, by male as informal care and formal care by state. A decade later, the care arrangements in Japan remains unchanged. By contrast, Korea has become a paid care economy assumed mostly by non-state sector provision of formal care. Formal care produced by state remained least in the whole care economy. Unpaid care economy remains gendered in both countries. However over time, Japanese men's contribution has marginally increased, with the opposite being true in Korea. The article discusses what the transformation of the paid care economy in Korea, and its expansion in Japan, imply for gender relations.

Childcare Service Policy in Hong Kong: Family and Welfare Ideologies

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Informed by the dominant gender ideology that women are the natural and best caregivers of young children, childcare services for children ages 0-12 are minimally available in Hong Kong. They are only provided to families with parents, in particular the mother, who cannot provide care due to exceptional circumstances, such as ill health, imprisonment or disability. The development of crèche services for those under 3 years old has been stagnant since the late 1970s. Moreover, the Hong Kong government has not made any further attempt to re-assess childcare service needs since the late 1990s, despite the significant changes in the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the society. In response, a study has been conducted to: (1) map the service gaps by reevaluating the provision of different types of childcare services; (2) analyze the obstacles that service operators face; (3) identify new initiatives piloted by local NGOs; and (4) propose recommendations in relation to the policies, provision and operation of childcare services. Three methods are used, which include the collection of secondary data from government documents, conducting of in-depth interviews and focus groups, and surveying by phone. The findings reveal that the key issue is the absence of planning in childcare services which is not only informed by traditional gender and family ideologies, but also neoliberalist ideas of welfare. The authors propose that an integrated approach that takes into consideration of child development, women's advancement and family well-being should be adopted to reform policies on childcare in order to enhance social development and respond to the needs of families.

Politics of Gender and Child Care: Japanese Family as Policy Agenda

Mutsuko TAKAHASHI (Kibi International University, Japan, mutuko@kiui.ac.jp)

This research aims to analyse the Japanese discourses on reconciliation of family and child care. Recently, the Japanese Government has been encouraging women to more participate in working life in order to maintain Japanese economy vital despite decreasing domestic labour force due to declined birth rate. In the first part of this paper, some distinctive features with recent reforms of childcare in Japan. Despite a long-run policy debate on reform of day care services for early childhood the discrepancy between needs for child day care especially in large cities and the supplies of care services has not yet been solved. It will be discussed why the Government has not been able to properly arrange child day care services. In the second part, issues on gender relations and on child care will be discussed from comparative perspectives, asking whether promotion of gender equality in various aspects can be relevant to promotion of healthy child development. In other words, it will be studied how the insights of infant mental health and child development can be made sense of another policy agenda concerning reconciliation of family and work. In conclusion, it will be argued that child's well-being would not be incompatible with promotion of gender equality including reconsideration of gender divisions of labour at every aspect of family and social life.

Gender Matters: Child Care Patterns and Supports in Hong Kong

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Ka Man LO (City University of Hong Kong, China, sslc@cityu.edu.hk)

To date, Hong Kong has experienced profound social and demographic changes that present challenges for child care. Changing family structures in Hong Kong have weakened extended family ties and reduced the support provided by the kinship network in caring for dependent children. At the same time, women's increasing participation in education and the labour market has resulted in increased demand for social care for children and families. In regard to the social changes posed by challenges to child care support in the family, what effect does child care have on women's employment? What kinds of resources are available to support families in caring for children? Do parents in Hong Kong prefer home-based care or social care? What kinds of support for child-rearing do couples want? Do Chinese families of different social backgrounds differ in regard to their child care practices and expectations of support? The aim of this study is to obtain a holistic view of child care patterns and the needs of families in Hong Kong in relation to child care to inform policy debates aimed at improving the care of children and the welfare of their carers. In this study, we have conducted a telephone survey to 509 parents with children aged under 12. Findings of the study shows that, gender is still a significant factor that affecting child care patterns, perceptions of the role and responsibility of fathers and mothers in child care and the difficulties of parents encountered in work and caring in a post-industrialized Chinese society such as Hong Kong.

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Stream 7-1 Ageing Society and the Elderly

**Baby-Boomers' Investment in Social Capital: Evidence from the Korean
Longitudinal Study of Ageing**

Vladimir HLASNY (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, vhlasny@ewha.ac.kr)

Jieun LEE (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Existing literature has explored the role of social capital in individuals' accumulation of human capital and other economic decisions throughout their life, and the consequences of social capital for economic or health outcomes and reported life satisfaction. Recognizing that social capital has bearing on various economic and social achievements, and that it is both an input and an output of individuals' economic choices, we focus our investigation on a narrow question: What determines the investment in social capital by the Korean elderly? In answering this question, we describe the distribution of social capital, and put figures on the degree of inequality in social capital across individuals, and across groups such as men vs. women, and urban vs. rural residents. We also investigate how accumulated social capital and decisions to invest in it differ across individuals with different household roles, such as gender, marital status and status as household head. Finally, we distinguish private, within-family, and public investments in social capital to comment on the role and effectiveness of public policy toward the elderly. We use a standard theoretical capital-accumulation model to formulate hypotheses about the cost, expected benefit and depreciation of social capital, preexisting level of social capital, and external source of social capital via family transfers, community programs and welfare assistance. We use factor analysis to generate measures of individuals' social network and trust in public and social institutions; and linear regressions with panel-data methods and instrumental variables to isolate the causal determinants of social-capital accumulation among the elderly. Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing, with four bi-annual waves of 9,000 individuals over the age of 45 each, provides necessary information on individuals' social networks, trust, financial interactions with friends and family, life-expectancy, mental health and personality, and appearance. Important implications for public policy toward the elderly and particularly toward one-person and female elderly households are derived.

Developmental Trajectories and the Predictors of Social Exclusion among Older Koreans: Exploring the Multi-Dimensional Nature of Social Exclusion

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Hae-Sang JEON (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Ah-Young SONG (Gachon University, Republic of Korea)

Ju-Hyun KIM (Chungnam National University, Republic of Korea)

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the number and the developmental pattern of each social exclusion among older Koreans over time. In addition, this paper has identified the significant determinants that may increase the risk of belonging to a more socially excluded group among older Koreans. The analysis were based on the panel data, the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing (KLoSA). This study included older adults from 2008 to 2012 (N=24,074) for the final analysis. The social exclusion was analyzed into four different sub-dimensions: financial exclusion, social relational exclusion, social cultural exclusion, and emotional exclusion. The analysis was based on semi-parametric group-based approach followed by the multinomial logistic regression. The results showed considerable variations and different developmental trajectories by social exclusion sub-dimensions among older Koreans. Moreover, the results showed that being older, male, and less educated were significant indicators of belonging to a more socially excluded group. This study adds to the limited body of literature on longitudinal study of social exclusion among older Koreans, and the results will help develop interventions for older Koreans who are social excluded.

The Effects of Mothers' Previous Financial and Time Transfers on Intergenerational Co-Residence in South Korea: Focusing on Long-Term Reciprocity

Seok Cheol HA (Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea, skclha@gmail.com)

This study examined how previous financial and time transfers from mothers to their adult children affect co-residence of elderly mothers and their adult children in South Korea. This study employed multi-level logistic analysis considering hierarchical relationship structures between mothers and their adult children. A sample of 1,925 elderly mothers and 7,460 adult children was extracted from data which were from the first wave (in 2006) to the forth wave (in 2012) of Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing (KLoSA). The results of the analysis suggested that past financial transfers from mothers to their adult children were not significantly associated with co-residence between elderly mothers and their adult children. However, likelihood of co-residence increased with the amount of time transfers, which were measured by unit of time for elderly mothers to care for their grandchildren. This study discussed that long-term reciprocity relationships between elderly mothers and their adult children are built by intergenerational support relationships. However, the result that showed only grandmaternal child care affected intergenerational co-residence imply that it may be in important positon in intergenerational reciprocal relationships. Through these findings, this study suggested theoretical, practical, and policy implications.

Reduction of Participation in a Tea Meeting and Changing Sources of Information in the Marginal Community Residents

Yuichi WATANABE (Musashino University, Japan, y_wata@musashino-u.ac.jp)

A marginal community is defined as a community in which over 50% of the population is over 65years old and facing difficulty maintaining adequate function for their daily lives. Difficulties facing the marginal community can include unemployment, shopping for daily necessities, managing rural agriculture, and participating in community ceremonies. As the number of youth leaving the community is increasing, the number of elderly living alone increases, and thus they face difficulty maintaining their lifestyle. Community residents are strongly needed to support each other to maintain a healthy standard of living in a marginal community. This occurs not only in Japan, but also worldwide, especially in developed countries.

Repeated cross-sectional (not panel) research was conducted in 2009 and 2015 through questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered to people over 20 years old in a marginal community through visiting all the houses in marginal community. Only the elderly (65 years or older) respondents' data were used for analysis. The data were analyzed with a chi-square test focused on the change of community residents between 2009 and 2015.

This analysis revealed that participation in a tea meeting has been reduced significantly ($P<.05$). In the same time, the sources of information are changed, too. For example, "community residents", "families and relatives", "circular notice" have been reduced and "public information paper" has been increased ($P<.05$).

These results suggest that reduction of informal networks grows degree of dependence for formal networks in the marginal community.

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Graduate Student Session 3

**Comparing Social Welfare Needs of and Public Services for Children
in Low-Income Families in China**

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Jung Min PARK (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea, parkjm@snu.ac.kr)

Studies have reported the extent and living conditions of people in poverty in China, but less is known about what kind of basic needs children in poor families have. There is also limited information on whether and to what extent the children's basic needs and related services available are matched. In order to fill this knowledge gap, this study examines social welfare needs of and public services available for young children in urban low-income families who receive public assistance in China.

Data was collected through interviews of 43 staffs at Community Committees, which are in charge of determining eligibility of and providing public assistance benefits. Interviewees were recruited in a large city of Dalian, China.

Current public assistance benefits heavily focus on meeting basic needs, such as foods and clothing. The areas children have a considerable level of needs are education and health. Specific examples include afterschool programs, reduced/free lunch, aids for school supplies and uniform, and assistance for prescription drugs. About two out of five staffs reported that the current public assistance system is enough to meet the basic needs of the children of recipient families, and about one third thought it is not. The major public assistance program, the Minimum Livelihood Security, provides cash benefit to eligible households, yet there are few other benefits specifically targeting low-income children.

This is, to the authors' knowledge, one of the first studies to compare social welfare needs, public services available, and unmet needs for children in urban low-income families in China. The findings suggest that the current public assistance program plays an important role in addressing the most basic needs for low-income families and it needs to be enriched in the areas of education and health to better serve children in low-income families.

Pressure Release Valves for Facing Aging Societies without Welfare Redistribution: Marketization, Financialization and Migrant Labour - Hong Kong

Doris LEE (City University of Hong Kong, China, dorisleec@my.cityu.edu.hk)

Hong Kong's responses to the concerns raised by an ageing population demonstrate the capacity of the productivist welfare state to resist universalization of welfare and related pressure to increase social expenditure, through reliance on migrant labour for care work and on increasing marketization of aging-related expenditures including poverty alleviation, health care and elderly care (e.g. residential care), as well as "financialization." The particular path of Hong Kong, a migrant city in which finance is a core economic pillar, for responding to an ageing population is clearer when contrasted to another Asian economy - South Korea.

In comparison to Hong Kong, South Korea's welfare system has developed in a rather different direction from the late 1990s -allowing expansion of resources spent on social welfare and moving firmly towards more universal and redistributive social policies - while retaining its aims of growth and national development. (Wong 2004; Kwon and Holliday 2005) In both states' welfare systems, the family is preserved as the bulwark against insecurities created by the incessant national drive for growth, and the site of responsibility for the elderly, placing disproportionate burden on women, both waged and unwaged.

Grandparent Childcare in East Asian Confucian Family

Sally Ka-Wing LO (Monash University, Australia, kawing.lo@monash.edu)

Confucianism is the backbone of the philosophical concepts of the culture and family roles in East Asian. The concept of patrilineality and patriarchy defines the sources of power and parenting responsibilities possessed by woman and men in a family: the female's role (wife/mother) as the "inner master" and carer while male's role (husband/father) as the head of the family. Due to changes in family, increasing female labour participation rate and family policy orientation in East Asia, the problem of "care deficit" is impacting on work-family balance, especially for women. While more attention is put on family and childcare policy in Japan and South Korea, the provision of formal childcare in Hong Kong is still extremely limited. Parents tend to solve the care problem through informal system- such as relatives, friends, and domestic helpers and so on, in particular, they seek help from the grandparents.

In recent years, Hong Kong government is promoting grandparent childcare as a solution to care deficit and ageing society. Anecdotally grandparent childcare is an informal childcare arrangement which is common in East Asia, but there is lack of study on this arrangement. Based on 26 interviews with parents and grandparents which cover childcare situations of 71 nuclear families and 53 children, this grandparent childcare study aims to explore the current situations of grandparent childcare in Confucian family in Hong Kong. This is a study about childcare, and also gender, family, paid work and policy.

In this conference paper, I particularly focus on the family value conflicts arise in Confucian family due to grandparent childcare arrangement. First, I examine the family interaction between grandparents' family and the adult children's nuclear family, especially with the "inner master" role of the women and the relationship between the grandmother generation and the daughter/daughter-in-law (the middle generation). Second, despite the benefits of using grandparent for childcare, both parents and grandparents mentioned about the conflicts and disagreement. I explore the dynamic of conflicts in the context of Confucian family values including filial piety and family harmony. I hope this presentation can provide more information on family dynamic emerged in grandparent childcare arrangement from various perspectives, thus to facilitate the policy discussion and social service provision.

The Factors Affecting the Discrimination against Older People according to the Adults' Life Cycle in South Korea : the Altruism and the Citizens' Right Consciousness

Mee-Hye KIM (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Soo-Jin KIM (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, kokocoo@nate.com)

Necessity of this study: The Discrimination against older people often happened in Korean society. The social problem of discrimination should be dealt seriously because it destroyed the elder's quality of life. The older people experiencing discrimination are depressed, anxious, and even ideate suicide. Anyone could be an assaulter or a victim of discrimination in the stage of adulthood. It is generally found that people being in adulthood have a negative feeling toward ageing, which might result in discrimination. Adulthood is the longest stage in the life cycle so that the adulthood needs to be divided into young adults, the middle-aged and the aged in this study. The degree of discrimination against the older people would be different among each sub-stage of adulthood. The strategies to reduce discrimination against the older people should be developed. Altruism and the citizen's right consciousness would be the way to decrease the degree of discrimination among the adults.

The purposes of study research 1) what the degree of discrimination each of generation has; 2) what factors affecting discrimination are; 3) how the altruism and the citizens' right consciousness affect the discrimination against older people.

Analysis: For this study, the data of 1,513 persons from the Korean General Social Survey (KGSS)(2011) were used; 584 persons in young adults(18 to 39 years old), 611 persons in the middle-aged (40 to 59) and 318 persons in the aged (60 and over). Descriptive analyses for the variables such as altruism, citizen's right consciousness and discrimination against older people were used. ANOVA and Multi-Regression were used to find the factors influencing on discrimination against older persons. STATA 14 was employed to analyze data

Results: First, the degree of discrimination against the older people is higher than other two age groups-young and middle age. Both young and the middle-aged group are not different. The degree of altruism were taken by the aged, the middle aged and young adults in order. Third, there was no difference in the degree of the citizens' right consciousness among three age groups. Fourth, altruism affected negatively on discrimination of the young adults and the middle-aged, but its effect was not found among the aged. Fifth, the citizens' right consciousness affected on discrimination of the

young adults and the aged, but its effect was not found among the middle-aged.

Suggests: Designed education and programs which reduce discrimination against the older people should be given to each age group. The special lectures and seminars about citizens' right consciousness in the universities and work place need to be given to the young adults. The encouraging volunteer and the altruism education at social meeting can decrease discrimination against the older people among the young adults and middle-aged. The way to reach to the aged, the newspapers and TV programs can be utilized to promote the altruism and citizens' right consciousness.

Day 1. 15:00-16:30

Panel Session: Qualitative and Quantitative Research on Four Addictions of Korea

Four Addiction Types in Korea: Reality and Response

Yun Young KIM (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Jin Young Moon (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Addiction, literally, refers to a condition characterized by compulsive engagement in rewarding stimuli, despite adverse consequences. As a result of scientific research, it is a chronic disease which affects both the brain and behavior. It means that people of all ages, colors and classes can get an addiction. According to National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare (2012), addiction is so widespread in the USA that twenty three million persons aged 12 or older in the USA (9.1% of whole population) need treatment for an illicit drugs or alcohol use problem.

However, it should be noted that widespread addiction problem is not limited to the USA only. Rather, addiction which causes a disorder of the brain's reward system is extensively spreading across the world and the case of Korea is not an exception.

In Korea, addiction is mainly categorized into four types, namely, narcotics addiction, alcoholism, gambling addiction and internet addiction disorder while the number of addicted people is increasing year by year. According to the recent research of the Ministry of Health and Welfare (2012), around 6 million persons in Korea (12% of whole population) are reported to be addicted to one or more categories of addiction.

In this regard, this paper aims to understand the current state of four categories of addiction (narcotics addiction, alcoholism, gambling addiction and internet addiction disorder, respectively), and to draw some policy measures against addiction problems in Korea. It duly concludes that National Action Plan (NAP) against wide spreading addiction is urgently needed.

A Meaning of Drinking Experience of Low-Income Single Mothers: Hiding a Drinker Behind the Mask, Maintaining a Mother's Facade

Meesook KIM (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

The purpose of this study is to understand the meaning and nature of drinking experience of low-income single mothers. For this, a descriptive phenomenological method by Giorgi was selected. As for the data sampling, a purposeful sampling technique as well as reputational sampling technique were used. Participants were selected among low-income single mothers who had either experienced or were experiencing drinking problem at the time of interview, and were willing to talk about their drinking experience frankly.

Data were collected during two time periods. First data was collected during October of 2014 and February of 2015. Secondary data was collected during December of 2015 and February of 2016. Interviews were performed 2~3 times per each person. Interview time was consumed 30~50 minutes per session. Interview was performed at the participant's house or office of the welfare facility, and occasionally by telephone upon request of some participants.

As a result of analyzing the structure of drinking experiences of seven participants, five essential themes such as 'counterattack from alcoholic dependence', 'transformation of alcohol from means to purpose', 'taking children as a momentum to reflect on drinking', 'living with an image of mother while tied up in drinking', and 'seeking a balance between drinking and daily life' were found.

The essential theme which discloses the meaning and nature of drinking experience of low-income single mothers is 'hiding a drinker behind the mask and maintaining a mother's facade.' Based on the research findings, social welfare practical implications for low-income single mother drinkers were discussed.

Qualitative Case Study of the Office Workers' Gambling Addiction

Ji Hyun Ro (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

The purpose of this study is to find out the alternatives of rehabilitation and treatment in the context of social welfare for office workers' gambling addiction. For this purpose, the data were collected through the in-depth interviews with five male office workers who lost their jobs because of gambling addiction, and were analyzed by within-case and cross-case analysis. Each case was carefully examined and identified as meaningful themes in within-case analysis. In cross-case analysis, common themes were derived from the five individual cases.

These common themes were "gambling as a stress-relief from the excessive work duty", "social gambling as the hospitality in Korean special situation", "trapping in the gambling addiction caused by the social gambling", and "win a jackpot in the first round of full-blown gambling". The study participants frequently come in and out casinos again in order to pursue the fantasy, and finally became the gambling addicts. They used their company fund and their family's real estate without a family consent for gambling money. And then, they were all bankrupt. Nevertheless they continued to gambling, as a result, they lost their jobs and families, and they got divorced.

Based on these results, the social welfare implications were suggested in terms of problem-solving and prevention for the office workers' gambling addicts.

A Study on Meaning and Nature of the Experienced Cyberspace of Adults: Giorgi's Phenomenological Study Approach

Keun Moo LEE (Yemyung University, Republic of Korea)

The purpose of this study is to explore the meaning and the nature of the cyberspace from the view point of the SNS(Social Network Service) addicted adults. For this purpose, a phenomenological method by Giorgi was used and study participants were selected by purposive and reputational sampling. Data were collected through one to one in-depth interviews with 11 consented adults diagnosed and assessed as internet addicted by psychiatrists and mental health professionals. The data analysis was performed using the four steps suggested by Giorgi. As a result, 504 meaningful units, 97 main meanings, 25 exposed themes, and 6 essential themes were derived. The participants' individual lived experiences were described in the situational context, and their common experiences were also dictated as general structural context. Finally, based on the study results, SNS addicted adults' lived experiences of cyberspace were discussed and implications were suggested to prevent and recover from internet addiction.

A Life History Research of a Drug Dealer

Sun Kyung KANG (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

This study is about the life history of a 48 year old man who was a drug addicted (methamphetamine) as well as a drug dealer. The purpose of this research is to examine the social conditions and environments which have an influence on drug addiction. The life history is a story of one person and is an expressed social product manifested in the social interaction at the same time. Life history text was composed through one to one in-depth interview with one person 9 times. These texts were analyzed with the three levels of life dimension, turning point, and adaptation, according to Mandel Baum's approach. As a result, drug addiction was closely related to social environments. Further, drug addiction in Korea is related to Japan's drug control policy and national sentiment against drug addiction. Based on the study result, implications of blocking underground drug markets and of switching from punishment to recovery were suggested.

Day 1. 16:50-18:20

Stream 2-2 Migration and Diversity

Ethnic Discrimination, Responses to Discrimination, and Self-Rated Health among Marriage Migrants in South Korea: a Gender Analysis

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Yugyun KIM (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Dainn WIE (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan)

Inseo SON (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

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Carles MUNTANER (University of Toronto, Canada)

Background: Ethnic discrimination is increasingly common nowadays in South Korea with the influx of migrants. Despite the growing body of evidences suggests that ethnic discrimination negatively impacts health, only few researches have been conducted on the association between ethnic discrimination and health outcomes among marriage migrants in Korea. This study sought to examine how ethnic discrimination and responses to the discrimination is related to self-rated health and whether the association differs by victim's gender.

Methods: We analyzed cross-sectional data from the 'National Survey of Multicultural Families 2012' to examine the association between perceived ethnic discrimination and self-rated health among 14,485 marriage migrants in Korea. The experience of ethnic discrimination was categorized into three groups to examine the association between ethnic discrimination and self-rated health. 'No' group did not experienced ethnic discrimination. Among the migrants experiencing ethnic discrimination, 'Ask for fair treatment' group asked for fair treatment against the discrimination and 'Not ask for fair treatment' group did not.

Results: Significant association between ethnic discrimination and poor self-rated health was found among 'Ask for fair treatment' group (OR: 1.77, 95% CI: 1.45, 2.17) as well as 'Not ask for fair treatment' group (OR: 1.42, 95% CI: 1.21, 1.67) among female marriage migrants whereas no significant association was observed among male migrants.

Conclusions: This is the first study to investigate the gender difference effect of responses to ethnic discrimination on self-rated health in South Korea. We discussed why the benefit of response to ethnic discrimination differs by gender. Furthermore, as this study shows that ethnic discrimination could endanger the health of marriage migrants, policies to prevent or minimize the discrimination on ethnic minorities are needed in South Korea.

**Managing Demographic Changes, Mobility of Population and Social Integration:
A Study of New Immigrants and Social Integration in Hong Kong**

Ka Ho MOK (Lingnan University, China, kahomok@LN.edu.hk)

In the recent decades, many Asian countries and cities are experiencing a decline in fertility rate, increase in female market participation, together with issues related to the lack of care which used to be taken care by mothers and females in the society. The present presentation sets out against the wider context of rapid demographic changes and mobility of population to critically examine how new immigrants especially coming from China mainland integrate to the Hong Kong society. Being one of the global cities, Hong Kong has made different attempts to attract and retain talents all around the world. However, the Hong Kong society has confronted with challenges in managing new immigrants for promoting better social integration. This paper reflects upon major challenges and policy implications for how to integrate new immigrants and support them to become new forces of human capital and engine for changes for future development of Hong Kong.

Pension Rights Protection for Rural-urban Migrant Workers in China: Problems, Existing Government Response and Improvement Suggestions

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Over the past three-odd decades, China has been in the transition from a command economy towards a market economy and from a traditional agricultural society towards a modern industrial society, which has resulted in rapid industrialization and urbanization. One spectacular socio-economic consequence of this transition is the large scale of rural-urban migration, which has its roots in the household registration system (hukou). In the planned economy, the Hukou system was used by the government to restrict the mobility of people, especially those from rural areas to urban areas. The above-mentioned transition has weakened the role of hukou in controlling mobility. Millions of rural young people flooded into cities to seek job opportunity every year. In 2014, it was estimated that there were 253 million migrant populations in China, among them, 78% are those who are at the age from 15 to 59 (China Migrant Population Development Report 2015). For most migrant workers, they engage in the most tiring, dirty and dangerous work, and are severely short of necessary labor and social protection. The huge number of migrant workers is accompanied by the rapid population ageing in China. According to China's Sixth National Census in 2010, the percentage of people over 60 reached 13.26% of the total population. In order to cope with the challenge of ageing population and construct a harmonious society, the Chinese government has implemented dramatic pension reform since 1990s. However, China has not established a unified pension system until now. The Chinese government has designed different pension systems for different groups of people based on employment and Hukou status. For example, people with formal employment in urban areas are covered by the Urban Workers Basic Pension System (UWBPS), while rural residents and urban residents without formal employment and no employment are covered by the Urban-rural Residents Basic Pension System (URBPS). Nevertheless, there exists huge difference between UWBPS and URBPS in terms of contribution rate and pension benefit level. It is no doubt that this fragmented pension system has produced some obstacles to labor mobility, especially for rural-urban migrant workers. Though migrant workers can be enrolled in UWBPS once they get employed in one city, their pension relationship cannot be maintained if they change their job to another city, or lose their jobs in cities and go back to their villages. The only choice for them is to join

UWBPS in another city or join URBPS at their hometowns. Given the low level of job security of migrant workers, it is very common for migrant workers to change from one pension scheme to another scheme, or from one pension jurisdiction to another jurisdiction. These changes will lead to the problem of the transfer and continuity of pension relationships, which has direct impacts on the pension rights of the migrant workers. As a preliminary response to this problem, the Chinese government promulgated the Interim Measures on the Connection of the Urban and Rural Pension Insurance Systems in 2014. The aim of this paper is to study the impacts of these interim measures on the protection of pension rights for migrant workers in China. Although research literature concerning migrant workers abounds in China, few focuses on the pension rights protection for migrant workers. This paper will calculate and compare the pension benefits for a representative migrant worker under different scenarios with reasonable actuarial assumption. Anticipated results will find that migrant workers who are covered by UWBPS will face great pension benefits loss if they cannot reach the minimum requirement for pension claim when they retire, or if they convert to URBPS. It is argued that the Interim Measures on the Connection of Urban and Rural Pension Insurance Systems has serious flaws in protecting migrant workers' pension rights and needs to be revised. Finally, some suggestions will be put forward on how to improve the existing policies and on the protection for migrant workers' pension rights.

Day 1. 16:50-18:20

Stream 8-1 Labour Markets and Inequality

Dual Labour Market and the Politics of Social Insurance in China

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Much scholarship suggests that China is undergoing an important process of transformation. This is not just about transforming its socialist economy to a capitalist one but also about reviving its socialist legacies against newly emerging social risks that are increasingly undermining the Chinese society (e.g., ageing population, unemployment, inequality and so on). Instead of creating a new breed, China seems to be in the process of building a welfare state that is familiar to the Western world. Perhaps this is a logical choice not least because the welfare state is typically understood as a capitalist state with sizeable doses of socialism. Having been the socialist state itself, it would have been much easier to revive its socialist legacies against the emerging social contingencies. Instead of choosing this path, however, China seems to have followed the creation of 'social insurance' state, supplementing, if not replacing, the two fundamental cornerstones (i.e., state-led socialism and the role of extended family) of Chinese welfare system. Here, the way in which social insurance has been configured reflects a wide range of vested interests, the formation of which is reinforced by the changing labour market conditions. Through the examination of how social insurance has become the centrepiece of China's welfare system and its distributional consequences, the paper highlights the increasing centrality of emerging dual labour market to the establishment of its social-insurance based welfare state, the outlook of which seems far away from its socialist ideal yet closer to a more market-driven model.

The Re-Politicisation of Minimum Wage Regulation: Explaining Policy Change in the UK, Germany and Japan

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Minimum wages have become a major and widely debated policy issue in many developed democracies in recent years. Germany introduced a statutory minimum wage for the first time in 2015, in the UK the government will introduce a living wage for workers over 25 years this year which will be clearly above current minimum wage levels. In Japan minimum wage levels have become part of the political debate for some years with now government and oppositions backing a raise. These developments stand in clear contrast to traditional approaches in each country when issues of minimum wages were delegated to bodies outside formal political decision-making, such as expert commissions or collective bargaining. Whereas worries about "politicised" minimum wages not being able to balance demands for decent wages with economic efficiency dominated political debates until very recently, now policymakers across the political spectrum seem to push for more state intervention. This paper examines minimum wage policies in three countries that have experienced a clear trend of politicisation of minimum wage regulation since the mid-1990s. It proposes a typology of minimum wage regimes based on the degree of autonomy of wage setting mechanisms and exposure to electoral pressure and looks at political and economic factors as possible explanations. It will be demonstrated that in all three cases minimum wages are used to justify decisions in other policy areas which suggests that the increase in state intervention may only be temporary.

A Study on Women's Carework in the Personal Assistant Service in Korea

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Recently high rate of women's participation in the work-market makes a care deficit in the families. Moreover aging and low-fertility in the society is regarded as a social-risk. These two combination causes a debate on the socialization of caring. specially in korea, socialization of caring issue links with the Women job creation policy and produces feminization of care.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the current issue of feminization of care by examining the overall present condition of provision of women's carework by 122 activity assistants those are working in the P city. For accurate analysis, 4 social-workers in that agency are interviewed.

The result revealed that care-work is low income job and the range of work is not consistent with government guideline. Women care-workers provides more service than government guideline and surplus service does not protect by government. This would be a burden specially for women. The reciprocity of care makes service - individuality that means needs of People with Disabilities' cooperation.

For the policy improvement of the women's care-work on the study result, follow items are needed : First, the proper income system through the clarification and segmentation of the working range and intensity is needed. Second, the various programs for the both of them needs to be developed.

Female Direct Carers' Work Experiences in a Community-Based Eldercare Program in Shanghai

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The purpose of this study is to explore female direct carers' work experience and formal caring relationships in a community-based eldercare program in Shanghai. Challenged with the growing aging population and declining family caregiving, the Shanghai government has advocated for community-based eldercare. Existing evidence has primarily focused on direct carers work experience in the residential care settings. However, female direct carers' experiences of caring old adults in the community also deserve exploration. This qualitative study purposively sampled female direct carers who worked in a government-sponsored program participated in semi-structured, in-depth interviews (N= 34). Results reveal that compared with limited number of male carers in this eldercare program, female participants undertook more demanding workload and fostered stronger emotional attachment with old adults. However, participants also acknowledged the unbalanced work-family situation. They considered "karma" was a critical cultural factor pertaining to their work ethic and motivated them to care for older adults. This study recognizes the gender and cultural aspects of formal caring relationships to improve the quality of care of the community-based eldercare in urban China. Policy recommendations are offered to pay attention to improving the discrepancy between genders in terms of service provision for older adults in the community.

Day 1. 16:50-18:20

Stream 7-2 Ageing Society and the Elderly

The Demand for Aged Care of Indigenous Elderly Women in Eastern Taiwan

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There is a high proportion of indigenous elderly women lived in the village in Taiwan remote area. Men tend to consume more alcohol and tobacco than women, and indigenous men consumed even more substances due to their working pattern. Poor working conditions and poor lifestyles lead to shorter life expectancy of indigenous men. Therefore, indigenous women tend to have a longer period of being widow. Furthermore, young generation migrated to urban areas for work and sustained low fertility in Taiwan recently have made this situation even worse. Our study not only provides demography data to indicate this horrible trend, and analyses of governmental data are used to indicate their characteristics and needs. We also conduct few in-depth interviews with relevant NGO and NPO institutions that are providing care for those elderly women. Finally, practical implications of the demand for aged care in remote areas are also included.

The Gender Gap in the Provision of Care for Older People in South Korea

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Care (both paid and unpaid) is the area where there is a large gender gap in terms of its use, arrangement and provision. The Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) in South Korea was intentionally designed to provide benefits in kind only, with cash benefits being provided only in exceptional circumstances, partly to prevent misuse of the cash benefits and over-reliance on female informal carers.

This paper demonstrates the gender gap in both paid and unpaid care provision in South Korea since the introduction of the LTCI through the analysis of data from the Time Use Survey and the Korea Welfare Panel Study. It also attempts to identify the underlying causes of the gender gap in care provision and questions the nature of changing family responsibilities in South Korea.

Findings from this study suggest that the total amount of care work provided by women have not changed much since the introduction of the LTCI, nor have the expectations surrounding gender roles among the public. The gender gap in the care provision inevitably leaves women in a state that is more vulnerable to different types of social risks and the impact of caring that can last throughout their life course.

Do Care Robots Play a Role in Japanese Eldercare? : Possibilities and Challenges

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It has been discussed in Japan, whether care robots can be applied to care for the elderly. By reducing physical burden on care workers and making elderly live more independent life, care robots seem to have potentials in contributing to solving problems in the rapidly ageing society. The care robot industry is expanding, and the Japanese Government has initiated several large projects to promote development as well as practical application of care robots in the eldercare sector. Although Japan is one of the countries where robot technology is far advanced, it is not ahead in practical use of the robots in the care sector due to the structural/cultural/social reasons in the development and implementing process. Even devices like lifts are not widely utilized in Japanese care facilities, which results in musculoskeletal disorders among care workers. Based on the empirical data, the paper will articulate the current situation of introduction of technological devices including care robots in Japanese elderly care. I will further discuss the background factors hindering use of technological devices in the care sector. Lastly, I will try to point out some future possibilities and challenges in integrating robots in care work.

Ageing, Migration and Care in Rural China

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Accelerated by economic reforms, a large scale migration of younger workers from rural to urban China has taken place since the 1990s. This has separated many adult children from their ageing parents and imposed significant challenges on traditional patterns of familial support for rural older people. These challenges are augmented by the fact that in rural China the elderly have been deprived a state pension and other welfare provisions available to urban residents.

This article applies the concept of care circulation to the processes involved in the care of rural old people in the context of migration. Drawing upon ethnographic data from an UK Economic and Social Research Council funded project on ageing in rural China, this article examines the multidirectional and asymmetrical exchanges of care-giving and care-receiving and seeks to provide a more nuanced understanding of the impact of migration upon ageing and familial care in rural China. First, going beyond a unidirectional flow or two-way transfer, this article reveals that care circulates between different family members, in different locations, to differing degrees, over the life course. Second, this article draws attention to the mediating factors that impact upon the ways in which adult children care for the older generation. Finally, while confirming existing scholarship that gender is an important dimension in structuring old age support in rural China, this article calls for a more differentiated approach among generations of women and between regions.

Day 1. 16:50-18:20

Graduate Student Session 4

Disability and Life Satisfaction: Focusing on Mediating Effects of Asset and Self-Esteem

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Objectives: Persons with disability are likely to have lower life satisfaction. To understand the dynamic relationships between disability and life satisfaction, this study examines mediating effects of assets and self-esteem on the relationship between disability and life satisfaction.

Methods: Key variables of this study are disability (a dichotomous variable of disability status), total assets including financial and non-financial assets, self-esteem (Rosenberg self-esteem scale), and life satisfaction (A summated score of 8 indicators). The sample size is 7,048 from the 2014 data of Korean Welfare Panel Study. This study employed path analysis to examine the mediating effects using AMOS.

Results: Research findings of this study are as follows: First, disability had an effect on life satisfaction, self-esteem and assets. Second, assets had an effect on self-esteem and life satisfaction. Third, self-esteem had an effect on life satisfaction. Fourth, we found not full but partial mediating effects of assets and self-esteem between disability and life satisfaction. Fifth, the relationship between disability and life satisfaction is mediated by both asset and self-esteem.

Conclusion: While South Korea has diverse saving programs for low-income households, saving programs targeting the disabled are rare. The findings of this study suggest that asset-building programs targeting the disabled should be developed to enhance life satisfaction of persons with disability. In particular, saving programs should include counselling and case management which help the disabled increase their self-esteem.

China's Higher Education Reforms: Towards a More Gender-Sensitive Higher Educational System?

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China's higher education' system Post-Mao has been said to be characterized by educational disparities and inequalities between genders. Educational inequalities in china posed by the higher education's admission system in the post-Mao era have been among others, one of the major factors of inequalities and disparities in educational outcomes in the country. The 1980s have witnessed the beginning of a new era in higher education in China. Major transformations have taken place and critical reforms displaying fundamental changes in Higher Education governance model have been introduced by the Chinese Government. Such changes concern structural adjustment and educational restructuring such as tuition waivers from the late 2000s, enrollment expansion policy of the 1990s, the 211 and 985 projects of the 1990s, scholarships allowance, students loans, work-study funds and diversified higher education financing system.

While most of the literature on the subject focuses on gender inequalities in China's higher education system as well as disparities between sexes in educational outcomes, this article aims to focus on women in Higher Education and investigate whether and to which extend the reforms introduced from the 1980s have encouraged positive change in women's educational outcomes, what the reforms have been able to achieve for women in terms of encouraging their enrollment in higher education and the completion of their tertiary education. It will also shed light on the gender-sensitive nature of the reforms by focusing on four important indicators in higher education namely the human capital, economic empowerment of women, voice and right and women capacity building.

The Effects of School Violence Overlapping Experience on Adolescent's Aggression -Based on the Comparison Between School Violence Students' Types-

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Jae Shin KIM (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Suna CHOI (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

The purpose of this study is to examine difference of aggression among inexperienced students and experienced students of school violence of continuous bullying, continuous victimization, bully-victims and victims-bully and to explore factors that influence the aggression.

For this study, we used Youth Panel Survey which is sophomores from middle school, totally 1675 students, participated from the first year to 5th year.

The result shows that first, in each type of school violence, there was difference in aggression. Second, individual factor, family-related factor, and friend-related factor were positively associated with aggression except school-related factor. We suggest that it requires intervention and prevention program based on the characteristics of each group.

Assets and Academic Achievement of Children in South Korea: Mediating Effects of Parental Engagement

Chang-Keun HAN (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea, chkhan@skku.edu)

Won-Hee CHO (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea, cyh1341@hanmail.net)

Aims: Many studies have found that assets have potentials influencing child development, in particular, academic achievement. But little research has been done in South Korea to debunk the relationship between assets and children's academic achievement. Using asset effect theory developed by Michael Sherraden (1991), this study aims to examine the relationship between parental assets and children's academic achievement. In addition this study researches the mediation effect of parental engagement on the relationship between assets and academic achievement.

Methods: This study used the child supplementary data of 2009 Korea Welfare Panel Study (KoWePS, 2009). The target group is middle-school and high-school going children and their families. Dependent variables include academic achievement such as language (Korean), mathematics, and English. An independent variable is net-worth measured by subtracting the total debt from household total assets. The mediating variable is educational engagement of parents summing up 4 Likert-type items. The main statistics used in the study is the OLS regression.

Results: We found that net worth was positively associated with two indicators (Mathematics and English) of academic achievements. In addition, we found that the impacts of net worth on mathematics and English were partially mediated by parents engagement.

Conclusion: Research findings of this study suggest that asset-based policy should be emphasized for asset accumulation in the perspective of improving family functioning and child development. Korea has child development accounts (CDAs) targeting for children at risks. Policy makers should consider how to include more children by expanding the CDA-type programs.

Day 2. 09:00-10:30

Stream 5-1 Housing

**An Examination of Demand-Side Public Housing Provision and Its Management
in South Korea**

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As the platform of the Korean housing policy has been reorienting toward housing welfare since 2004 when the national housing ratio was unofficially satiated, the supply of public rental housing has been diversified to meet the needs of tenants. An escalating demand for public rental housing in inner city neighbourhoods enabling lower income households to get easy access to public services and to maintain social network has facilitated public acquisition of privately owned properties in order not just to resolve mismatch between work and home but to enhance options for where to live. This is considered to be a demand-sided, people-based approach to housing provision in contrast to a supply-sided, place-based housing strategy which had been dominant prior to 2000. Yet, any assessment of this innovative public measure hasn't been implemented. The purpose of this research is to explore a new public housing program, so-called a publicly acquired multi-unit housing project, in Korea, to examine user assessment of the public housing and to seek for efficient and effective management of the property. In fact, the number of the particular housing units reached 60,000 in 2014 and is expected to rise, adequate and efficient management of the public housing is a growing concern. Generally, tenants are economically unable to maintain their units, so that some of the properties become dilapidated so quickly and severely to increase the vacancy rate. With regard to this, this study also focuses on management-related issues on the public rental housing across the nation and to develop specific measures on how to keep the property sound. To collect data, an interview-based questionnaire survey for 310 tenants in metropolises and provincial cities were conducted. The results indicate that the responded tenants had fairly high satisfaction with their living environment and requested proper management of the public housing. In doing so, it's recommended that the management be embedded into the management system of public rental housing estates in each local area. Simultaneously, the formation of a self-governing system is suggested to lead to tenant participation in public housing management. Alternatively, the property management can be handled by the Housing Welfare Center.

Public Housing Policies and Women's Experiences Living in Rental Flats in Singapore

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Public housing policies in Singapore are framed by underlying social constructs of "strong and stable nuclear family units", where women play active roles in both caregiving, as well as co-breadwinner with their spouse. Through complex sets of eligibility criteria for different housing schemes and bank loans, family units that conform to the family ideal-type enjoy generous subsidies and priority in housing application queues. On the other hand, family units who do not conform to the family ideal-type find themselves facing multiple barriers in attempting to purchase or rent a flat. This paper examines the impact of these housing policies on the lives of women living in temporary housing in Singapore. Data were collected based on a series of qualitative in-depth interviews conducted with women living in public rental housing at various housing estates in Singapore within a 6-month period. Through understanding women's experiences and views on their housing conditions, it is apparent that the existing housing policies exclude several groups of women whose profiles deviate from the social norms assumed about women's roles in the family. In addition, the policies also exclude new profiles of women - for example, foreign wives with low educational qualifications. Among the different profiles of women, other cross-cutting factors related to ethnicity, nationality, education, language proficiency, social capital and socio-economic class determine the varying levels of "deserving-ness" for assistance towards gaining a more permanent housing solution. The consequences of women's exclusion from housing not only affect their well-being, but also the well-being of their children. The paper concludes that housing policies in Singapore need to consider the diverse, changing profiles of women facing barriers to housing and respond to their housing needs with flexible, customised approaches.

Housing Pathways of Young People Leaving Care in China

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The impact of poor housing policy on young people has the potential of not only excluding them from housing, but also restricting their other social and economic opportunities. The paper uses a social exclusion framework to analyse the housing pathways of young people with disabilities who lived in Chinese state care during childhood and were trying to leave care at the time of the investigation. It examines their exclusion from the market, policy and society and the interrelationship between these three aspects of exclusion, due to their isolated childhood housing experience. The survey and interview data from four sites in China found that access to housing was one of the most important factors that enabled or prevented these young people leaving state child welfare institutions to start an independent adult life. Few of the young people in the study had gained independent living, even those in paid employment. Implications for housing policy are that unless responsibility for the housing needs of young people who have been excluded from familial social relationships during childhood is addressed across policy portfolios, the exclusion of these young people is accentuated even further into adulthood.

Day 2. 09:00-10:30

Stream 8-2 Labour Markets and Inequality

**Gendered Mechanism of Informal Employment and a New Challenge of
Representing Marginalized Workers: Focusing on the Case of Women's
“Autonomous Organizations” in Korea**

Mijin KIM (Hitotsubashi University, Japan, sabgilzzang@gmail.com)

Increasing the number of non-regular workers (bijeonggyujik) has become the most serious social problem since 1990s due to the poor quality of job and income security. Those workers also have difficulty in making their voice and representing their interests through the conventional union activities such as strikes, collective bargaining and union agreements. Against these difficulties, new forms of labor organizations have emerged and challenged actively the deprivation of the livelihoods and dignity since 2000s.

Especially, women's labor organizations such as Korean Women Workers Association (KWWA) and Korean Women's Trade Union (KWTU) have continued to organize informal and precarious women workers collectively and achieved some significant outcome to represent interests of them. The effective performance of KWTU and KWWA attributes to the organizational strong cooperative relationship and the solidarity condition within the civil society.

By introducing the concept of "autonomous organization" which indicates the historical and functional relationship between labor union and labor NGO as one group of activism, this study searches for understanding the "division of role" strategies and results in organizing and reflecting interests of precarious women workers in Korea. The term of "autonomous organizations" will adapt for describing the diversity of activities in the economic, public, livelihoods sphere. It helps to capture the mutual role of labor NGO and labor unions at the organizational level and extends our understanding to the history of women's organization, the labor movement discourse, and the drivers in the process of policy influence. These experiences of women's labor organizations show that the functional combination of "autonomous organization" can be an effective strategy according to the political environment and social context.

Women's Choice to Work in Informal Sector and Roles of Local Governments in Their Quality of Life Improvement: the Case of Northern Thailand

Dararat KHAMPENG (University of Phayao, Thailand, dararat.kh@up.ac.th)

This paper firstly elaborates gender issues in women's choice to work in informal sector in Thailand. It is based on the theoretical ground that emphasizes the importance of gender differences i.e. male and female have different needs and problems. To work in informal sector, women must have a particular set of reasons. Based on evidences from Phayao, a province in Northern Thailand, being female is related to choosing to work in informal sector. Female is highly expected to play an essential role of a mother, a grandmother and a wife. Therefore, informal and flexible work suits more to their ways of life but perhaps affects their quality of life. Thus, this paper further discusses roles of local governments in female informal labors' quality of life improvement. One of sub-district municipalities in Phayao is selected as an example. Empirically, no local policies aim to directly deal with the quality of life of female informal labors. Instead, the municipality provides supports for economic and cultural activities of the associations of 'housewives'. This could perhaps be considered as an effort to indirectly improve female informal labors' quality of life.

Inequality, Redistribution and Economic Growth in Asia: Do We Know What We Think We Know?

Stefan KÜHNER (University of York, UK, stefan.kuehner@york.ac.uk)

Although disparate in nature and spread across different academic disciplines, there have been countless studies exploring the determinants of economic and social development at the macro-level. Recent advances in international data consolidation offer an enticing opportunity to revisit the often contested conclusions in these different literatures and test discordant high-middle/low income cases in more encompassing pooled time-series cross-section (TSCS) regression specifications. Building on Ostry et al.'s (2014) high-profile IMF staff discussion note on the effect of inequality and redistribution on economic growth spells in 50+ countries (1975-2010), this paper explores whether such research designs can sensibly be combined with fuzzy set analysis to identify typical and deviant cases in Asia for further in-depth study. Thereby, it adds to a small but growing literature which aims to systematically combine the strengths of both pooled TSCS regression and fuzzy set analysis rather than focussing on oft-quoted epistemological and ontological divisions between these research techniques.

Day 2. 09:00-10:30

Stream 7-3 Ageing Society and the Elderly

Allies and Partners in Welfare Regime Policies: How South Korean and American Social Welfare Policies Affect the Social Protection and Status of Elderly Women

David B. MILLER (Case Western Reserve University, USA, dbm5@case.edu)

The Republic of Korea and the United States share many similarities in the structure and delivery of their social welfare apparatus and positions as welfare state regimes. Expenditures on social welfare are below the average of nations in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in both countries. While the US is characterized as a liberal welfare regime according to Esping-Andersen's typology, ROK's welfare regime characterization continues to evolve with elements of liberal, conservative and productivist features. Nonetheless, the residual approach towards social welfare is clearly embedded in each countries' social protection and income maintenance policies specially as they relate to women. The residual aspects contribute to the marginalization of women within the welfare system in each country. Clear disparities and inequities exist for women relative to the receipt of social insurance protection benefits. Data show elderly women in ROK receive less than 60% of the pension benefits afforded to elderly males while in the US, women's social security benefits average at 70% of male retirees. As a mechanism of social control and class-stratification, the welfare state and enacted social protection legislation in both countries, contributes to the subordination of women into second-class status thus affecting life and health outcomes. This paper compares and contrasts the welfare regimes of the ROK and the US and the effects on the status of women particularly elderly women. Policy proscriptions to address the negative outcomes experienced by women will be highlighted as well as directions for future research detailed.

Gender and Social Policy in Everyday Life: a Comparative Perspective of Denmark and Japan

Makiko MORITA (Aalborg University, Denmark, morita.makiko@jp.fujitsu.com)

This paper looks into the interaction of socio-institutional framework and lives of retired Danish and Japanese couples. The empirical core is derived from in-depth interviews with 16 Danish and 21 Japanese couples, conducted in 2013 and 2014. It is generally understood that a high degree of gender equality is realised based on universal welfare state in Denmark as well as in other Nordic countries. On the other hand, Japan is often recognised as to have maintained 'traditional' gender roles through the family oriented institutional settings. What consequences have such contrasting gender relations brought to everyday life of retired Danish and Japanese couples? This study approaches everyday life of retired couples by exploring everyday experiences, practices and meanings given to them. The analysis reveals the ways in which retired Danish and Japanese couples have experienced and understood their interactions with gender relations and institutional contexts in their everyday lives over the life course.

Rethinking Ageing Society: Perception and Strategies of Retirement of Older Workers in Hong Kong

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Ageing population is becoming a prominent problem for Asian societies. Ageing is associated with the negative connotation of dread, reducing productive labour force and increasing expenses on welfare. Based on the Risk Society Theory, this paper attempts to develop a framework to demystify the dread of ageing and propose social policy to deal with the problem more effectively. Dominated by 'neo-liberalist productivism' ideology, inextricably articulated with East Asian Welfare Model, social policy in many Asian countries over-emphasized on 'productivity' and the production of wealth; while under-valuing the work of the older workers and the contribution of the elderly. This ideology helps to rationalize the marginalization or early exclusion of older workers from the labour market; which further leads to elderly in poverty and premature deterioration of health. This paper is partly based on a qualitative study on the employment risk of older workers in Hong Kong, completed in 2015. We have interviewed 12 older workers and retirees, exploring their perception, strategy, needs, and problems of retirement. Class is one of the important factors affecting their lived experiences, as middle class have more resources than working class to deal with their problems after retirement. Gender is another important dimension, which has significant impact on caring duties, dependency on children, and entitlement to retirement benefit. Whether the employee is working in small business or government institution is another factor influencing the retirement protection benefit. Through this study, we demonstrated how the 'risk of ageing population' is constructed through existing retirement and employment policy underpinned by 'neo-liberalist productivism', which points ultimately to individualizing family responsibility.

The Impact of Housing Ownership and Employment Status on Life Satisfaction among Adult Adults in South Korea

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Hyeyoun JUN (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Yoonjung CHA (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the effect of housing ownership and employment status on life satisfaction among older adults in South Korea.

Methods: A total of 4,223 subjects older than 65 years of age in a nationally representative cross-sectional survey were analyzed using data from the Fifth Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (KLoSA V). The variables included life satisfaction, housing ownership, employment status, and socio-economic ones. Three analytic skills were used: a) descriptive statistics; b) correlation; c) hierarchical regression.

Results: The study found that housing ownership was significantly associated with life satisfaction among older adults in South Korea. Also, older adults being employed were more likely to have higher life satisfaction compared to those unemployed. Among control variables, age, gender, education, marital status, and household income indicated significant relationships with life satisfaction.

Conclusion: There was an evidence for the association between housing ownership and employment status and life satisfaction in older adults in South Korea. It suggests the needs to implement policies to provide housing and to strengthen economic security in order to increase life satisfaction for older Koreans.

Day 2. 09:00-10:30

Graduate Student Session 5

The ‘Mild Mental Illness Patients’ as Target Population for Mental Health Policy: An Analysis of Agenda Setting for Mental Health Policy Decision Making in South Korea

Minji JU (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, marleneminji@gmail.com)

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Minah KANG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, minahkang@ewha.ac.k)

This study aims to review mental health policies by focusing on discriminatory practices in Korea for patients with 'mild-moderate mental illness.' Recently, the number of mild-moderate mental illness patients (i.e. depression, panic disorder, insomnia) are increasing rapidly in Korea. Despite continuous efforts to provide better access to necessary services, these patients experience discriminatory treatment and denial for purchasing complementary private health insurance simply because they have mental health consultation or treatment records, even if their symptoms are mild.

In this study, we aimed to critically review current policies regarding mental health services for mild-moderate mental health patients. In doing so, we analyzed related policy briefs and publications in Korea for the last 10 years. As a conceptual framework, we applied the theory of "the social construction of target populations" introduced by Schneider and Ingram (1993).

Our analysis shows that there have been repeated inconsistencies in setting policy agenda due to the unclear definition and categorization of 'mild-moderate mental illness.' For example, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea has approached this issue based on the human rights of persons with mental disabilities, whereas the Ministry of Health and Welfare has tried to opt out the mild case from the mental illness group. In addition, it also shows the theoretical challenges of applying Schneider and Ingram's framework to the 'mild-moderate mental illness patients' case. We suggest that attributes and severity of mental illness should be considered in the decision-making for the mental health policy in Korea.

Strengthening the Legal Measures for Protecting the Victims of Sexual Harassment: A Focus on Their Right to Health

Mun-Nyuoung KWON (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea, my950@hanmail.net)

Minah KANG (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

This study examines issues, heretofore neglected, which have negative impacts on the health of victims of sexual harassment in South Korea. We review the current status of legal and institutional measures intended to support victims in their recovery from sexual harassment, as well as the available assistance in the form of financial compensation.

At the outset, in order to bring about increased attention to this issue, this study reviews current South Korean legal provisions, observes the extent to which these provisions actually overlook damage to victims' health, and furthermore, how current practices aggravate damages to the victims. Next, after reviewing the European Union's measures, as upheld by its member states, for the prevention of sexual harassment, the protection of its victims when it does occur, and corroborating regulatory health reports, this study lays out its proposed recommendations for the South Korean system: As for the improvements of measures to protect the victims of sexual harassment, first there needs to be a legal effort to define sexual harassment as a sub-category of harassment in order that the extensive damage caused by sexual harassment can be protected by pertinent and well-considered laws. Second, an ancillary health system should be put in place on behalf of the victims so that they can recover from the damage to their health originally caused by incidents of sexual harassment. Finally, there need to be more proactive prevention measures implemented, such as promoting increased awareness of how societal, and structural gender hierarchy system give rise to sexual harassment in the first place.

Social Support and Perceived Health Status of Oahu's Homeless

Vijaya PERUMAL (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, vperumal@hawaii.edu)

Homelessness is a critical social issue in the Hawaiian isles. There are approximately 14, 282 homeless people in Hawaii. This number is on the rise due to high cost of living, high rents, poverty, unemployment, and migration from Micronesia, and the Marshall Island. Native Hawaiians are over-represented in the homeless rate. Men, women, and children are sleeping in encampments on the streets throughout the island. It is known that homeless people have physical and mental health problems. This paper will look at the social support availability and its effect on health issues.

This research will explore the impact of gender on social support and health status. Homeless people have a high prevalence of illness and are at greater risk for mortality than the general population. Surprisingly, few studies have explored gender, social support and health of homeless persons. There is also little information on health status of homeless persons in Hawaii. The purpose of this study is to see whether health status differs based on gender and social support using a sample of homeless people in Oahu, Hawaii. The study surveyed a convenience sample of approximately 151 individuals living in homeless shelters on Oahu. The cross-sectional, quantitative study included survey questions exploring length of homelessness, interpersonal support, and perceived health status. The results would show whether there is gender impact on social support and health status.

Female Characteristics and Changes : The Construction of Women's Health on Chinese Magazine

Rui WU (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China, ramona1027@gmail.com)

This paper attempts to solve the health problem of Chinese women in society from cultural perspective, with the objective of clarifying the underlying cultural base in context. Women, whether healthy or not, are the heart of family and society. In a strict male-dominated society, women are vulnerable group, where they maybe the underprivileged in many aspects, health matters being a major aspect.

The present study conducts a textual analysis issued in Women of China, published from 1940 to 2010, in order to observe the construction of female discourse and to inspect it in the political, social, and cultural context.

In 1940-2010, over six decades, Women of China magazine reported in 541. Typical of samples for physiological image, professional image, the image of the political, intellectual image, and the image of five stories quantitative description and analysis, preliminary shows the different historical periods in the typical image of female characteristics and changes. Two competing discourse founded in Women of China, The former discourse aimed at formulating the dominant. the latter discourse discuss the ideal Chinese women, asserting that Chinese females should pursue the goal of being good wives and loving mothers, include career women. The latter discourse called for human rights and gender equality by re-interpreting history, challenging Confucianism, and arguing that women should be able to develop freely and fully outside the family. Based on the results of the analysis, the study indicated that the dilemmas and difficulties involved in being a Chinese woman at that time.

To improve women's health we must treat specific health problems, and the conditions of women's lives must change so that women can gain more power over lives and health.

Hosts & Organizer

Ewha Womans University,
global leader in the history of
women's education,
is now ready to open a new chapter
on innovation and challenge
to be witnessed by the world.

INNOVATION
EWHHA



Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University

■ Introduction

The department of Social Welfare at Ewha has been committed in broadening academic foundations in both clinical and policy/administration areas and producing women professionals who have made a difference in our society. The department of Social Welfare offer students with opportunities to first put theories into practice at various facilities including but not limited to school-run welfare centers. Second, to acquire “First Grade Social Welfare Certificate” through a state examination, so that they can serve and grow as government officials, researchers and/or practitioners.

Our department has received excellent recognitions from various evaluations since 1999 and gained great accomplishments with the government sponsored BK21 project which lasted for seven years since 2006. Our department commenced ‘Social Work Leaders with Creative Capacity in the Changing Society’ BK21 plus project sponsored by the Korean government in 2013. One of the accomplishments was setting up the first social work master’s degree program in Cambodia in collaboration with the Royal University of Phnom Pehn to train local Cambodian students to be professional social workers.

■ Educational Objectives

Social welfare is a practice-oriented discipline, studying professional and specialized methods geared towards addressing a wide spectrum of individual, family, community and social problems arising against the backdrop of modern industrial society. Social welfare education is based on theoretical research, understanding humanity behavior and social environment and their interactions, and it aims to nature social welfare professionals equipped with expertise and values that would allow individuals, groups, communities and society as a whole to play their respective due relies properly. The specific educational goals are as follow:

First, to foster professional social work knowledge, practice skills, and capacities required by the field.

Second, to cultivate capabilities to conduct in-depth social welfare research.

Third, to strengthen field-specific intense education and research to generate highly qualified professionals in various fields of social welfare.

Fourth, to produce professional women social workers with global leadership enhanced through participation in international exchanges and cooperation.

■ Faculty

- Prof. Young Soon CHUNG (yschung@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Employment & Income Maintenance Policies / Local & Employment Development
- Prof. Ok Kyung YANG (okyang@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Mental Health / Social Work with Family
- Prof. Mee Hye KIM (kmh@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Welfare for Aged
- Prof. Soon Dool CHUNG (sdchung@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Case Management / Welfare for the Elderly
- Prof. Choong Rai NHO (drno@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Child Welfare / Youth Services / School Social Work
- Prof. Ick-Joong CHUNG (ichung@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Children and Youth Services / Poverty / Program Evaluation / Advanced Statistical Methods
- Prof. Sang Mi CHO (sangmicho@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Industrial Social Welfare / Organized Effectiveness / Social Contribution of Enterprises / Leadership and Management in Human Service Organizations
- Prof. Jong-Serl CHUN (jschun@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Alcohol & Substance Abuse / Child & Adolescent Social Welfare / Program Evaluation
- Prof. Erica Yoon Kyung AUH (eauh@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Welfare Policy for Economic Well-being / Retirement and Labor Force Participation / Mental Health and Social Policy, and Advanced Quantitative Research Methodology
- Prof. Seung-Yoon Sophia LEE (sophia.sy.lee@ewha.ac.kr), Field: Comparative Social Policy / East Asian Welfare States / Labour Market Policies / Comparative Qualitative Research Methods

■ Contact

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- Homepage: <http://www.ewhasw.ac.kr/>

BK21 PLUS Project “Social Work Leaders with Creative Capacities in the Changing Society”

Project Leader: Prof. Soon Dool CHUNG (Department of Social Welfare, Ewha
Womans University)

■ This project has been funded with support from the National Foundation of Korea under the grant of Brain Korea 21 Program for Leading Universities & Students (BK21 PLUS) from september 2013 to August 2020. To produce social work leaders with creative capacities, our team is committed to carry out this project to produce the next generation of world class leaders who are well responsive to the changing society in the social work field. Also, we supports new knowledge and skills to cultivate professional social workers based on science and creative human resources who will lead international social work. At Department of Social Welfare, there are 8 faculty members, 2 post-doctoral researchers, and 67 graduate students are participating. Based on outcome evaluation for the past two years, we were selected as one of the best project groups and received an award by the National Foundation of Korea in 2016.

■ Contact

- E-mail: ebk35@ewha.ac.kr
- Homepage: <http://home.ewha.ac.kr/~ebk35/2013/>

The Institute for Social Welfare Research

Director: Prof. Choong Rai NHO (Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University)

■ The Institute for Social Welfare Research was established in March of 2006 to respond to the rapidly changing political and economic situations by conducting research on the theories of social welfare policies and developing a new practical model through exchanges with social welfare phenomena workers. The Institute for Social Welfare Research carries out various research projects and hosts social work symposiums, forums, and workshops. The Institute for Social Welfare Research also plays a center role in international exchanges through research and forum on new practice models and cases.

■ The institute is made up of the Policy Research Center, Clinical Research Center, Professional Career Development Center, and Asian Social Welfare Center. The details of the centers are as follows :

- The Policy Research Center conducts research on the theories of social welfare policies, analyzes the ripple effects of the current policies, finds various policy alternatives and carries out other functions as an advisory body. It encourages inter-disciplinary research and participates in the process of drafting policies.
- The Clinical Research Center develops new practice methods and models based on joint research through exchanges with social welfare phenomena workers and conducts research on the theories of clinical social welfare. It also acts as an advisory body on the diverse current issues of the actual scenes where social welfare is being practiced.
- The Professional Career Development Center collects and provides information and materials on social welfare to the students and graduates of the Graduate School of Social Welfare, allowing them to plan careers and acquire professional knowledge for the changing environment. It offers individual counseling and training, including group counseling by each sector, on the latest employment information. The center also builds a social welfare information network and runs an employment information library, closely cooperating with the students in preparation for their careers as social welfare professionals.
- Asian Social Welfare Center plays a pivotal role in conducting social welfare research in Asia by fostering international network and by developing social welfare education model for developing country.

■ Contact

- Location: Ewha-POSCO Building #206-1
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SSK Project "An application and evaluation of a new paradigm of an aging society"

Project Leader: Prof. Soon Dool CHUNG (Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University)

Under the title of “An application and evaluation of a new paradigm of an aging society: Focused on age integration,” our team is committed to help bringing age integration in our society where people with all ages have choice and control over their lives and age does not act as an barrier. We are supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea under the grant Social Science Korea (SSK) from 2010 which is designed to promote social science research. The members of our team includes experts in aging from multiple fields including social work, sociology, laws, and psychology. An example of our work includes on identification and development of an age integration index. Based on this index, we compared the level of age integration in our society and across nations. Moreover, our team focuses on policies/laws and programs in relation to aging such as salary peak system and continuing-education to foster age integration in our society.

SSK Project “Fictional stability and lived precariousness in Korean society: Multidimensional, life-course and multi-level approach”

Project Leader: Prof. Minah KANG (Department of Public Administration, Ewha Womans University)

This project is one of the projects supporting academic social science field funded by National Research Foundation of Korea. This project has three goals; to strengthen a academic sustainability of social science and cultivate junior social scientists by providing systematic support on their academic research; to develop a world level think-tank to provide policy which solves social problem; to establish network for social scientists in Korea. This ‘Fictional stability and lived precariousness in Korean society: Multidimensional, life-course and multi-level approach’ SSK project team studies a life-course precariousness and fictional stability to improve quality of life.

NRF Project “Gender segregation in East Asian labour markets and welfare production regimes: An application of comparative mixed-methods”

Project Leader: Prof. Seung-Yoon Sophia LEE (Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University)

This project is one of the projects of “General Joint Research Supporting Program” funded by National Research Foundation of Korea. This research project aims to analyze multidimensional gender segregation of East Asian labour markets in the context of structural changes of industry towards service economy, and policy coordination of welfare production regime in response to this macroeconomic transition.

Practical Information

Ewha Womans University,
global leader in the history of
women's education,
is now ready to open a new chapter
on innovation and challenge
to be witnessed by the world.

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The 13th EASP annual conference: Social Policy and Gender in East Asia

Friday, July 1 – Saturday, July 2 2016
Ewha Womans University
52, Ewhayeodae-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03760 Republic of Korea

Getting to the Conference

1. How to get to the University

1) From Incheon International Airport

Subway (Travel time: Approximately 1 hour)

Depart	Transfer	Arrive
Incheon Int'l Airport (Airport Express)	Hongik Univ. (Airport Express)	Ewha Womans Univ. (Line 2)

Airport Shuttle Bus (Travel time: Approximately 1 hour 20 minutes)

Depart	Arrive
Bus Stop No. 12A at Incheon Int'l Airport (Airport Shuttle No. 6002)	Ewha Womans Univ. Bus Stop
Bus Stop No. 12A at Incheon Int'l Airport (Airport Shuttle No. 6011)	Bus Stop at Ewha Womans Univ. Back Gate

2) From Gimpo International Airport

Subway (Travel time: Approximately 27 minutes)

Depart	Transfer	Arrive
Gimpo Int'l Airport (Airport Express)	Hongik Univ. (Airport Express)	Ewha Womans Univ. (Line 2)

Bus

Depart	Arrive
Gimpo Int'l Airport International/Domestic Terminals (Green Bus No. 6712)	Ewha Womans Univ. Bus Stop
Gimpo Int'l Airport International/Domestic Terminals (Blue Bus No. 601)	Bus Stop at Ewha Womans Univ. Back Gate

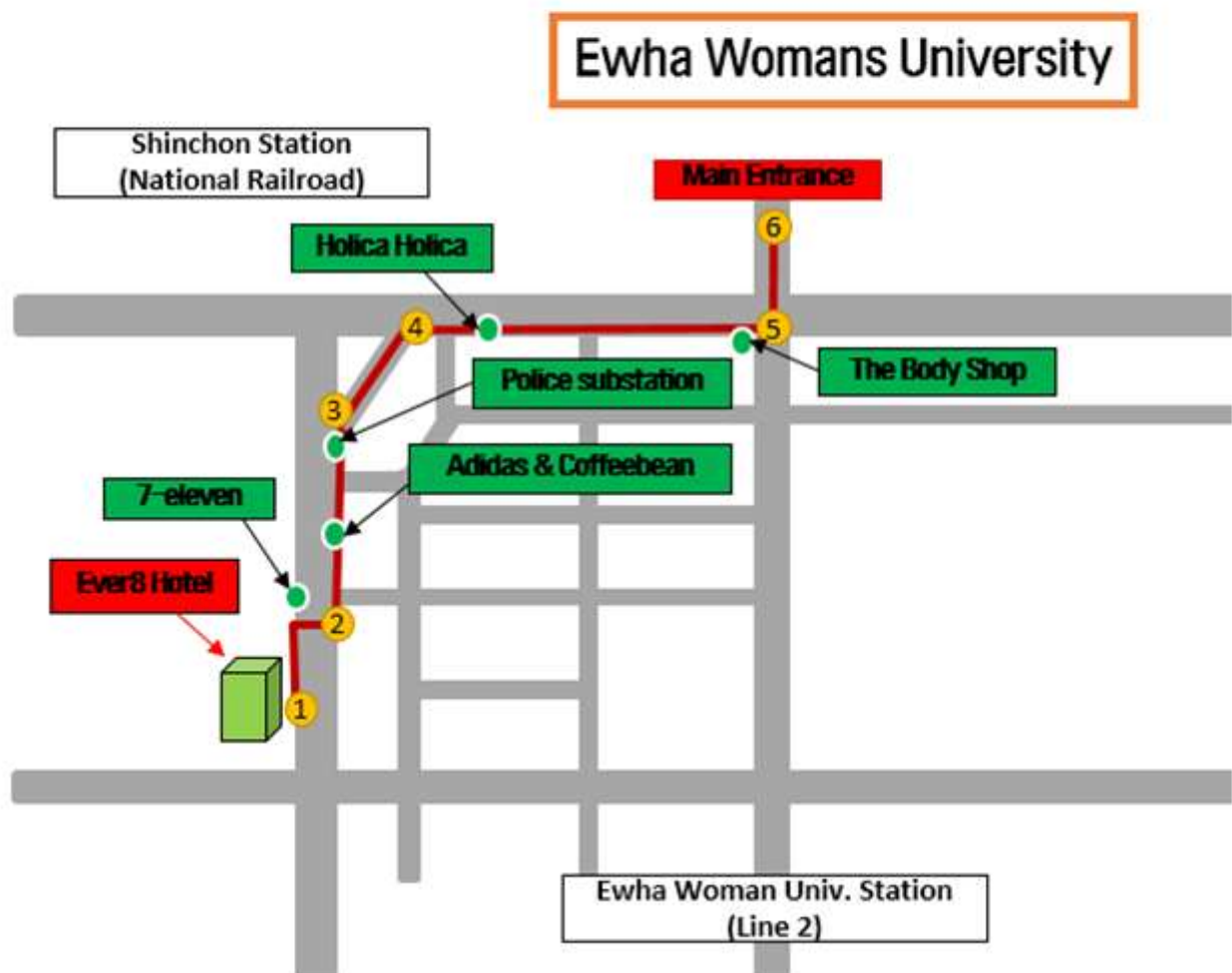
* Travel time: Approximately 58 minutes for Blue Bus No. 601, and approximately 1 hour 15 minutes for Green Bus No. 6712

3) From subway station



2. How to get to the Conference Location

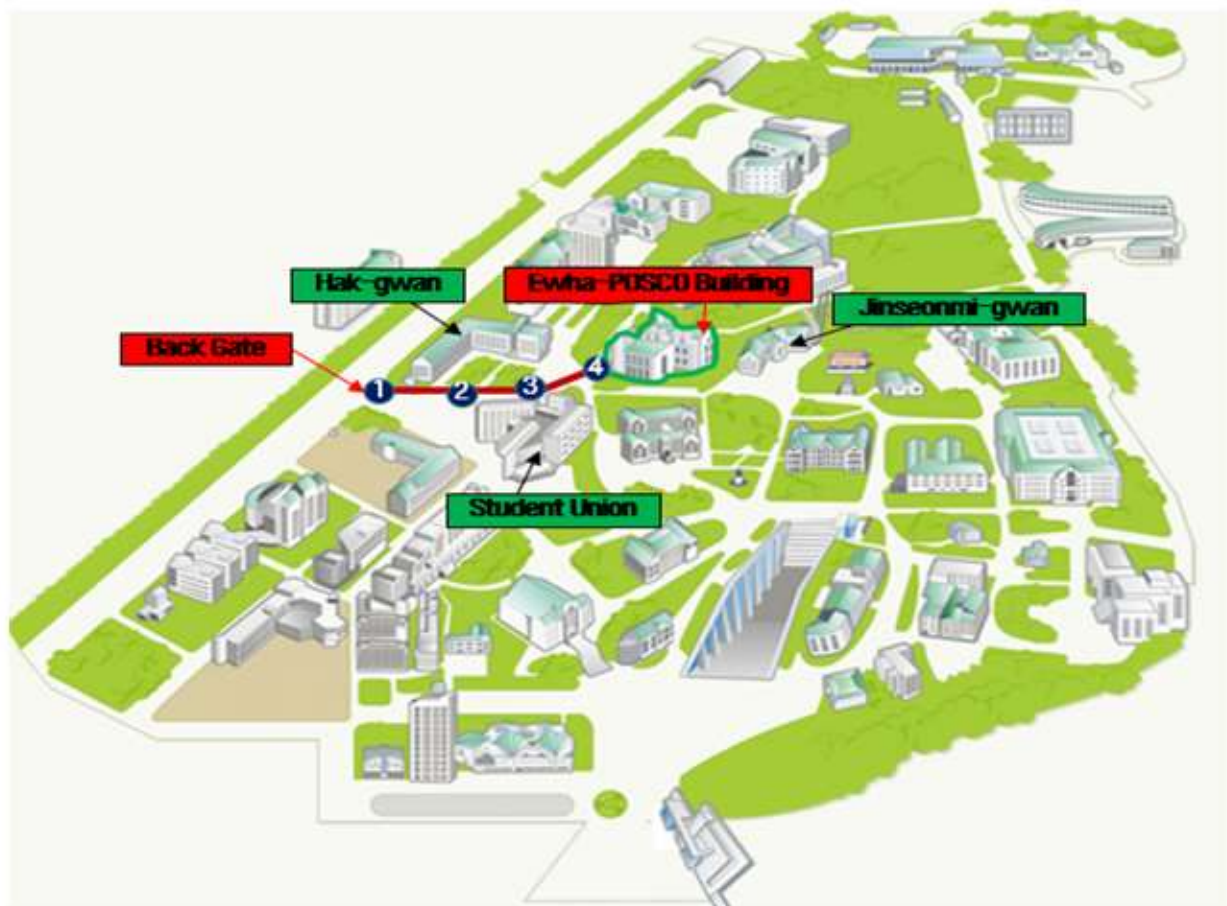
1) From Ever8 hotel to main entrance of the university



2) From main entrance of the university to conference location

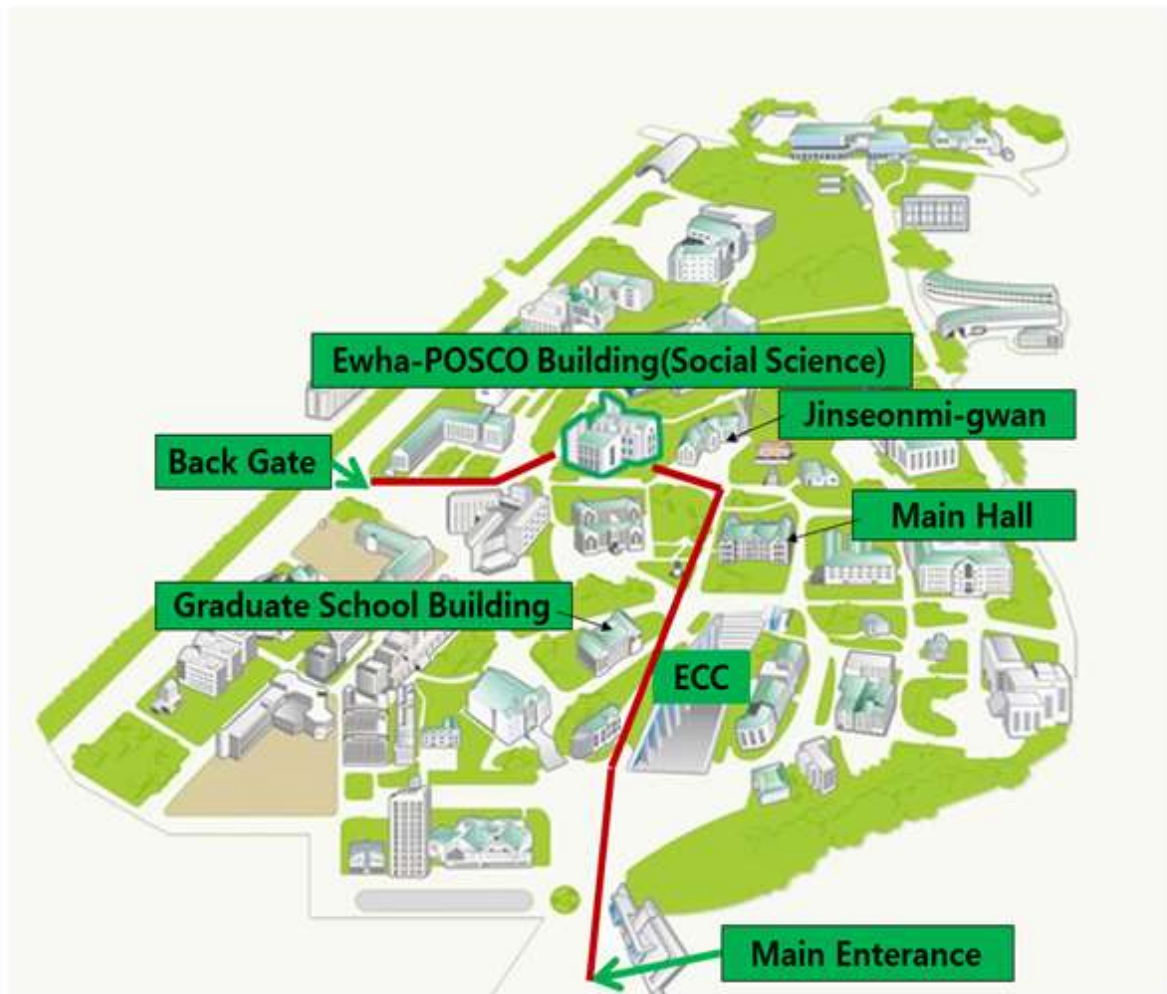


3) From back gate of the university to conference location

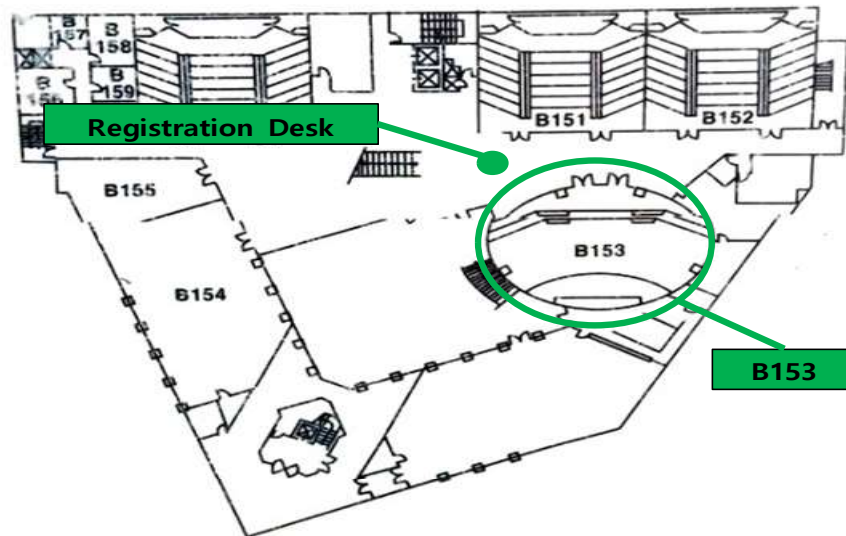


Conference Locations on Campus

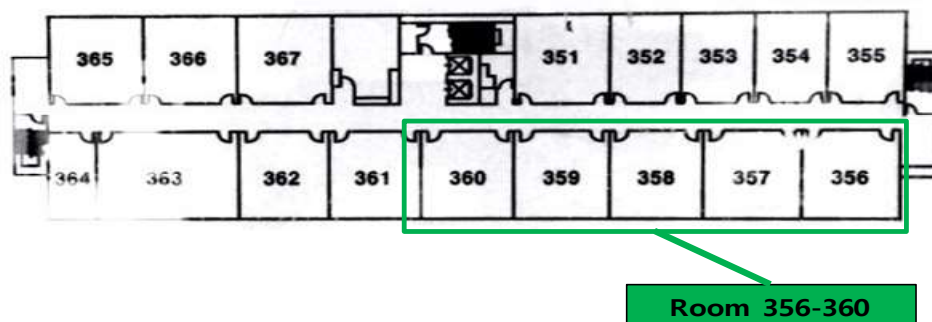
Campus Map



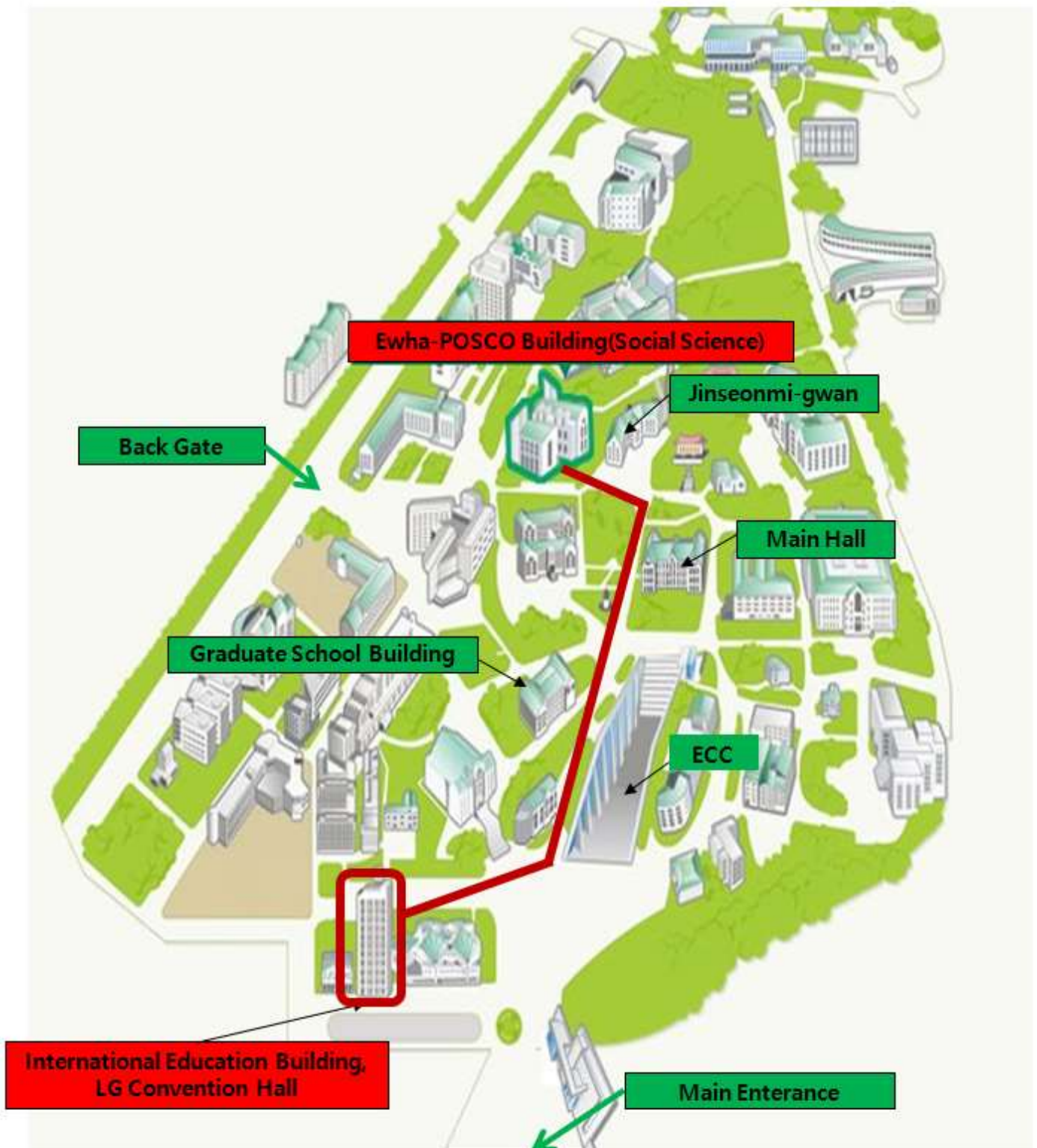
Ewha-POSCO Building – B1



Ewha-POSCO Building – 3F



Direction to venue for Welcome Dinner



Practical information: Cafes and convenience store on campus



★Ewha Sarang

Loc: Ewha-POSCO Building(A) B1

★Starbucks

Time: Mon.~Fri. 8:00~22:00

Sat.,Sun. 8:00~21:00

Loc : Ewha Campus Complex(ECC) B415

★Coffee@works

Time: Mon.~Fri.8:00~21:00

Sat.,Sun. 9:00~18:00

Loc: Centennial Museum

★Nescafe

Loc: Ewha-POSCO Building(A) 7F

★Dr.Robbin

Time : Mon.~Fri. 8:00~21:00,

Loc : Ewha Campus Complex(ECC) B401

♥CU

Loc: Ewha-POSCO Building(B) B1

♥GS 25

Time : Mon.~Sun. 7:00~22:00

Loc : Ewha Campus Complex(ECC) B420
