

The 15th East Asian Social Policy
Research Network Annual Conference
“Social Policy in Post-Growth East Asia”



5-6 July 2018, University of Bristol, UK

Sponsored by School for Policy Studies & Faculty of Social Sciences and Law,
University of Bristol

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Introduction

The 2018 conference theme

“Social Policy in Post-Growth East Asia”

Two decades have passed since the Asian Financial Crisis, many East Asian societies now share similar post-growth characteristics such as low economic growth, precarious labour markets, ageing of the population, and declining marriage and fertility rates. One of the outcomes is widening social stratification. Within such post-growth social context, the 2018 conference will examine the impact of social, economic and demographic changes on social policy and consider challenges facing the region. We encourage papers which engage with theoretical, empirical and practical aspects. Comparative analysis within and across East Asia and beyond is particularly welcome. We also welcome papers by postgraduate students, early-career researchers, as well as established scholars working in the field of social policy on East Asia.

About the EASP

The East Asian Social Policy (EASP) Research Network is a regional association for academics, researchers, students and practitioners of social policy in East Asia and beyond.

The EASP was established in January 2005 to facilitate research exchange and co-operation among social policy analysts and to provide a forum and network of communication for the development of social policy as a discipline in East Asia. The Network welcomes comparative and multi-disciplinary approaches to the analysis of social policy in East Asia.

The specific objectives include:

- Hosting annual conferences on selected themes
- Promoting activities related to social policy in East Asia
- Enhancing the quality of research of social policy in East Asia
- Developing theories and knowledge of social policy from an East Asian perspective
- Promoting comparative social policy within East Asia and between East Asia and other regions in the world
- Supporting the development of knowledge, skills and experiences of doctoral students and early career researchers in the region
- Promoting social policy in teaching and learning, and
- Advancing the role of research in policy making, practice and wider public debates

The EASP is an outward-facing association and seeks to develop links with other relevant national and regional associations on related disciplines in East Asia and beyond.

The EASP Committee

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The 2018 Conference Organising Team

Misa Izuhara, University of Bristol, UK
 Jack Chan, Sun Yat-sen University, China
 Junko Yamashita, University of Bristol, UK
 Melanie Tomlin, University of Bristol, UK

About University of Bristol

University of Bristol's roots date back to 1876. Since its formation it has become one of the leading institutions among the UK's Russell Group of universities and operates globally, where it is recognised for its research and academic excellence. Bristol is one of the most popular and successful universities in the UK and was ranked within the top 50 universities in the world in the QS World University Rankings 2018.

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk>

About School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol

The School for Policy Studies is a world-leading centre for research and teaching in interdisciplinary social science. Ranked 16th for Social Policy in the QS World University Rankings, 80% of our research is rated world-leading or internationally excellent, and our teaching programmes are consistently top-rated within the UK. We specialise in policy-relevant national and international research on children and families, housing and cities, governance, disability, gender-based violence, poverty and social justice, health and wellbeing, social work and social care, and nutrition, physical activity and public health.

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/sps/> @UoBris

Programme Overview

Program Overview			
Date	Time	Schedule	Venue
5 th July	08:30-09:00	Registration	Social Science Complex Foyer
	09:00-10:30	Welcome & Plenary Session	2D3
	10:30-11:00	Coffee	SS Complex Café Area
	11:00-13:00	Paper Session 1	Various
	13:00-14:00	Lunch	SS Complex Café Area
		EASP Executive Committee Meeting	2E2
	14:00-15:30	Paper Session 2	various
	15:30-16:00	Tea Break	SS Complex Café Area
	16:00-17:30	Paper Session 3	various
	18:30/19:00-	Reception followed by Conference dinner	The Orangery, Goldney Hall
6 th July	09:00-10:30	Paper Session 4	various
	10:30-11:00	Coffee	SS Complex Café Area
	11:00-13:00	Paper Session 5	Various
	13:00-14:00	Lunch	SS Complex Café Area
	14:00-15:30	Plenary Session & Closing	2D3

Key Events

Welcome Address & Plenary Session 1 (Thursday 5th July 2018)

9:00-10:30		Venue
Welcome address: Dr Misa Izuhara , Chair of the East Asian Social Policy Research Network Professor Paddy Ireland , Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, University of Bristol		2D3
Plenary Session 1 (Chair: Misa Izuhara, University of Bristol)		
Professor Evelyne Huber (University of North Carolina, USA) ‘Power, policy and income inequality in post-industrial democracies’ Professor Jae-jin Yang (Yonsei University, South Korea) ‘The small welfare state in South Korea: Origin and persistence in the post-growth social context’		
18.30 / 19:00 -		Venue
18.30 Drink reception (sponsored by Policy Press) Welcome address: Professor Jane Millar , Chair of UK Social Policy Association Dr Erik Lithander , Pro Vice-Chancellor & Vice-President, University of Bristol		The Orangery Goldney Hall (Lower Clifton Hill, BS8 1BH)
19:00 Conference dinner		

Plenary Session 2 & Closing remarks (Friday 6th July 2018)

14:00-15.30		Venue
Plenary Session 2 (Chair: Jack Chan, Sun Yat-sen University)		2D3
Professor Ian Gough (LSE / University of Bath, UK)	‘Climate change and social policy in post-growth East Asia’	
Professor Ito Peng (University of Toronto, Canada)	‘Culture, institution and diverse approaches to care and care work in East and Southeast Asia’	

Paper Session Overview

Session (Room)		A (2D3)	B (2D2)	C (2E2)	D (2E4)	E (3F9)	F (3F11)
Thursday 5th July	1 11-1pm	Panel A	2-1 Governance, democracy and participation	11-1 Social protection	7-1 Education	9-1 Work, labour markets and security	10-1 Housing and urbanisation
	2 2-3.30	Panel B	2-2 Governance, democracy and participation	5-1 Health and well- being	4-1 Family and care	3-1 Migration, citizenship and diversity	8-1 Ageing and the life course
	3 4-5.30	Panel C	4-2 Family and care	6-1 Poverty and social exclusion	4-3 Family and care	9-2 Work, labour markets and security	
Friday 6th July	4 9-10.30	Panel D	1-1 Welfare states and welfare regimes	5-2 Health and well- being	4-4 Family and care	3-2 Migration, citizenship and diversity	
	5 11-1pm	Panel E	1-2 Welfare states and welfare regimes	11-2 Social protection	4-5 Family and care	9-3 Work, labour markets and security	8-2 Ageing and the life course

Paper Sessions

Paper Session 1 (5th July 11:00-13:00)

5 th July 11:00-13:00		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 1 A	Panel A Minimum Income Standards (MIS) for Older People in East Asia Chair: Panel Organiser	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring definitions of 'minimum' living standards in Japan, Singapore and the UK 	Matt Padley, Aya Abe, Neo Yu Wei, Abigail Davis, Ng Kok Hoe, Teo You Yenn, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod & Ting Yi Ting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older people and Minimum Income Standards in the UK, Singapore and Japan 	Abigail Davis, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Aya Abe, Matt Padley, Ng Kok Hoe, Teo You Yenn, Neo Yu Wei, Ting Yi Ting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding discourses on the needs of older people in Singapore 	Neo Yu Wei, Ng Kok Hoe, Teo You Yenn, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Ting Yi Ting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work participation and minimum income standards among older people in Singapore 	Ng Kok Hoe, Neo Yu Wei, Teo You Yenn, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Ting Yi Ting
Session 1 B	Stream 2-1 Governance, Democracy and Participation Chair: Shih-Jiunn Shi	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors affecting individuals' preferences for different social policies: Cases in South Korea 	Minho Lee (University of Oxford, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The catalysts of the umbrella movement 	On Ni Chan (Nagoya University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rethinking relationship between democracy, cultural values and social capital: Evidences from East Asian countries 	Sang-won Kang (University of Bristol, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Welfare Stigma: Recipient-Sensitive Approach to Teen Welfare Recipients in South Korean Middle Schools 	Eunhye Choi (Grace) (Korea Development Institute, South Korea)

5 th July 11:00-13:00		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 1 C	Stream 11-1 Social Protection Chair: Yeun-wen Ku	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Struggles and controversies: Discussions on the retirement protection reform in Hong Kong 	Vincent W. P. Lee (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trends of pension reforms in the OECD: socialisation and individualisation of risks 	Jieun Emma Lee (University of York, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 15 years' decrease of coverage rate of Dibao in urban China: myth and reality 	Huang Chenxi (East China Normal University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How fair are unemployment benefits? The Experience of East Asia 	Gyu-Jin Hwang (University of Sydney, Australia)
Session 1 D	Stream 7-1 Education Chair: Ka Ho Mok	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World class universities policies and a polarised employment market for graduates in China 	Chan, Wing Kit & Ngok, Kinglun (Sun Yat-sen University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood enrollment, school choice and educational stratification: a case study in Eastern China 	Zhou Xiaochen (University of Hong Kong & King's College London)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitude toward risk-taking in starting up a business: Case of Korean high school students 	Soorin Yoon and Hyojung Kim (Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perception of teaching quality of international students in Chinese universities 	Yiwei Zhang (Beijing Normal University, China)

5 th July 11:00-13:00		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 1 E	Stream 9-1 Work, Labour Markets and Security Chair: Antonios Roumpakis	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does family policy affect 'glass ceiling' in OECD countries? 	Juhyun Bae & Misun Jeon (Yonsei University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gendering the quasi-market in Japan's elderly care: Intersections of the gender regime and the care regime 	Sumika Yamane (Jissen Women's University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female service workers and their poor health: mismatch between Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance and post-Industrial Korean Female labour market 	Ko-eun Park (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical study on Japanese women's labour force development and maternity leave substitute Jobs. 	Chisato Atobe (Shizuoka University, Japan)
Session 1 F	Stream 10-1 Housing and Urbanisation Chair: Misa Izuhara	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting from inclusive growth to exclusionary growth in megacities in China 	Ilan Katz & Bingqin Li (University of New South Wales, Australia)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privilege or stigma? Social attitudes towards public housing in transitional urban China 	Chen Nie (Beihang University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine needs? A critical discourse analysis of housing discourse in Hong Kong 	Siu-mei Lau (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small property rights housing: An emerging phenomenon of informal settlements in China 	Li Sun (University of Leeds, UK)

Paper Session 2 (5th July 14:00-15:30)

5 th July 14:00-15:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 2 A	Panel B Social Investment in the Knowledge-Based Economy 1 Chair: Panel Organizer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politics and the public/private mix in education and active labor market policy in affluent democracies 	Evelyne Huber, Jacob Gunderson & John D. Stephens (University of North Carolina, USA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to love education: Globalization, rising Inequality and preferences for education policy 	Hyeok Yong Kwon (Korea University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation and welfare: Marriage of an unlikely couple 	Jun Koo (Korea University, South Korea) Young Jun Choi (Yonsei University, South Korea) Iljoo Park (Korea University, South Korea)
Session 2 B	Stream 2-2 Governance, Democracy and Participation Chair: Jonathan London	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for a new social service governance model: A study of government purchase of services in China 	Ka Ho Mok (Lingnan University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of local medical associations in community-based care 	Saori Takama (Onomichi City University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outsourcing of governance to the market among East Asian economics 	Paul Collins and Richard Tudway (Centre for International Economics, UK)

5 th July 14:00-15:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 2 C	Stream 5-1 Health and Well-Being Chair: Shuang Lu	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the best interests of Hong Kong children? Inequality, fairness and well-being in a rich global city 	Stefan Kühner & Maggie Lau (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study of agency of adolescents with disabilities in Taiwan: Agency profile, associated factors and possible policy solutions 	Yei-Whei Lin (Tzu University, Taiwan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack and reconstruction of children's participation right in education in China 	Tang Linlin & Fan Feng (Ningxia University, China)
Session 2 D	Stream 4-1 Family and Care Chair: Peter Abrahamson	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-feminization or Re-feminization in urban China? Intergenerational joint-childcare and its impact on two-child policy among Guangzhou middle-class families 	Xiaohui Zhong (Sun Yat-sen University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and policy challenge to multi-generational care 	Junko Yamashita (University of Bristol, UK) Naoko Soma (National Yokohama University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do childcare cash benefit programmes affect parents' decisions between work and care? The experience in Taiwan 	Pei-Yuen Tsai (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

5 th July 14:00-15:30			
Session 2 E	Stream 3-1 Migration, Citizenship and Diversity Chair: Yasuhiro Kamimura		3F9
	• Migrant workers in China: The influence of housing on their social integration and psychological health	Nan Xiang (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) Yuxi Zhang (University of Oxford, UK)	
	• The undocumented children of foreigners in Taiwan: a discussion of reasons, difficulties and possible solutions	Ying-Chun Lin (Central Police University, Taiwan)	
	• Powerless migrant husbands: The case of migrant husbands from developing countries in South Korea	YoonKyung Kwak (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)	
Session 2 F	Stream 8-1 Ageing and the Life-Course Chair: Jack Chan		3F11
	• Getting old before you get rich? Challenges to the Chinese pension system	Mel Cousins (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)	
	• Re-commodifying old age: The impact of ‘Lifelong Active Society’ in Japan	Chikako Endo (Osaka University, Japan)	
	• Capabilities development among older Chinese people: a comparative study between two different hukous	Birgitte Egeskov Jensen (Aalborg University, Denmark & Chinese Academy of Sciences)	

Paper Session 3 (5th July 16:00-17:30)

5 th July 16:00-17:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 3 A	Panel C Population Ageing and Pension Reforms in Europe and Asia: Politics, Policy and Outcome Chair: Panel Organizer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different societies, same solutions? A critical reflection on 'ageing as a burden' in China and the European Union 	Traute Meyer (University of Southampton, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unexpected rise of the state in liberal pension systems 	Paul Bridgen (University of Southampton, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How policy shaping politics: The politics of pension reform in three East Asian welfare states 	Chung-Yang Yeh (Asia University, Taiwan) Shih-Jiunn Shi (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) Yeun-wen Ku (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benchmarking the performance of retirement provisions with policy input and social output indices: A SMOP approach 	Lin, Hung-Yang (National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan)
Session 3B	Stream 4-2 Family and Care Chair: Pei-Yuen Tasi	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio and political conundrum around the policy initiative of free childcare in South Korea 	Sun-Hee Baek (Korea Institute of Childcare and Education) & Sung-Hee Lee (University of Derby, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A transferal from marketisation? Construction of childcare discourse in Taiwan 	Yu-Chen Chang (University of Warwick, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the South Korean government created the child homecare allowances policy 	Mihyang Cho (Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea)

5 th July 16:00-17:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 3 C	Stream 6-1 Poverty and Social Exclusion Chair: Soohyun Lee	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns and determinants of poverty dynamics in Taiwan and Southeast China 	Julia Shu-Huah Wang (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of policy on low wages and poverty in single-mother households in Japan 	Yuko Tamiya (Kobe Gakuin University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing family support and old-age poverty in South Korea 	Inhoe Ku & Seoyun Lee (Seoul National University, South Korea)
Session 3 D	Stream 4-3 Family and Care Chair: Junko Yamashita	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who can help me? Support for migrant workers' older parents in rural China 	Yuandong Liu (Zhongyuan University of Technology, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child cash transfer for migrant and left-behind children in Qinghai and An'hui, China 	Jianping Yao (North China Electric Power University, China)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care for male carers: Rethinking the social support for carers in Hong Kong 	Leung Lai Ching (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
Session 3 E	Stream 9-2 Work, Labour Markets and Security Chair: Gyu-Jin Hwang	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divergence in East Asian production regime? A comparative analysis of Japanese and South Korean labour market and employment policy in the era of post-industrialization 	Jae-wook Nahm & Sophia Seung-yoon Lee (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational earnings inequality in Japan 	Masato Shikata (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study on the typology of labor market in vulnerable group in Korea: What are the differences in the labor market structure of vulnerable groups by region? 	Sang A Lee (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Paper Session 4 (6th July 9:00-10:30)

6 th July 9:00-10:30		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 4 A	Panel D Social Investment in the Knowledge-Based Economy 2 Chair: Panel Organizer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social policy, human capital and knowledge economies: Comparing the politics of social investment policy in Europe and East Asia 	Timo Fleckenstein (LSE, UK) Soohyun Lee (King's College London, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From developmentalism to social investment? The politics of active labour market policies in South Korea and Taiwan compared 	Shih-Jiunn Shi (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) Won-Sub Kim (Korea University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What makes people creative? 	Young Jun Choi & Sung Ryul Yun (Yonsei University, South Korea)
Session 4 B	Stream 1-1 Welfare States and Welfare Regimes Chair: Kinglun Ngok	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketization, protection and inclusive growth 	Jonathan D. London (Leiden University, Netherland)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketising social values: Paradox of social economy in South Korea 	Sang Hun Lim (Kyung Hee University, South Korea)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How abstract concepts are materialized into policy? An analysis on the theory and practice of 'Healthy Cities' in Seoul using mixed-methods 	Hyunseop Shin, Minji Ju & Minah Kang (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

6 th July 9:00-10:30			
Session 4 C	Stream 5-2 Health and Well-Being Chair: Yei-Whei Lin		2E2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of gender on catastrophic health expenditure in Korea 	Yeonsoo Kim, Hye Yun Kim, Minah Kang (Ewha Womans University), Joo Hwan Oh (Seoul National University)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating the healthcare system performance in China implications from the contrast between rural and urban areas 	Vicky Mengqi Qin (National University of Singapore) Wei LIU (Nanhai Society for Social Work Scholars and Students, China)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School-based emotional and behavioral Intervention among rural Chinese adolescents: Implications for policy and practice 	Shuang Lu (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Juan A. Rios (Seton Hall University, USA)	
Session 4 D	Stream 4-4 Family and Care Chair: Sung-Hee Lee		2E4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approaching the care crisis East and West: Comparing family policies in North East Asia and North West Europe 	Peter Abrahamson & Chan-ung Park (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy evaluation of the 'earner-carer model': Framework for international comparison 	Hiromi Tanaka (Doshisha University, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family as a socio-economic actor in East and South East Asian political economies: Towards a research agenda 	Theodoros Papadopoulos (University of Bath, UK) Antonios Roumpakis (University of York, UK)	
Session 4 E	Stream 3-2 Migration, Citizenship and Diversity Chair: Ilan Katz		3F9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International health worker migration in Asia Pacific international policy responses 	Nicola Yeates & Jane Pillinger (Open University, UK)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A preliminary comparative analysis of the employment and health of migrant domestic workers and of migration policies for Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan 	Ming Sheng Wang (National Taipei University, Taiwan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Asian welfare and immigration regimes: comparing the social rights and responsibilities of labour migrants in Japan and South Korea 	Kyunghwan Kim (University of York, UK)	

Paper Session 5 (6th July 11:00-13:00)

6 th July 11:00-13:00		
Session	Presentation	Venue
Session 5 A	Panel E Multidimensional Poverty Studies in East Asia & Pacific Region: using consensual deprivation method Chair: Panel Organizer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emotional and behavioural well-being of Hong Kong children: Socio-demographic characteristics and social relationships 	Maggie K.W. Lau (Lingnan University, Hong Kong) David Gordon (University of Bristol, UK) Jonathan Bradshaw (University of York, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multidimensional child poverty in Korea: Developing child-specific indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals 	Eunju Kim (Korea Institute of Public Administration, South Korea) Shailen Nandy (Cardiff University, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring multidimensional poverty in the Pacific: lessons for social policy 	Alba Lanau (University of Bristol, UK) Viliami Fifita (Govt Statistician for the Kingdom of Tonga) David Gordon (University of Bristol, UK) Hector Nájera (University of Bristol, UK) Shailen Nandy (Cardiff University, UK)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can China eradicate extreme child poverty by 2020? 	David Gordon (University of Bristol, UK)
Session 5 B	Stream 1-2 Welfare States and Welfare Regimes Chair: Young Jun Choi	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What explains popular support for social policy in China? 	Alex Jingwei He (Education University of Hong Kong) Kerry Ratigan (Amherst College, USA) Jiwei Qian (National University of Singapore)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towards a gendered welfare state typology: a comparative analysis of selected OECD and East Asian welfare states 	Antonios Roumpakis (University of York, UK) Xinide (independent researcher)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities and challenges: Current China's social policy under the New Normal 	Guan Xinping (Nankai University, China)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodification, de-commodification and re-commodification: Re-examine Esping-Andersen's <i>Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism</i> 	Chung-Yang Yeh (Asia University, Taiwan) Lin, Hung-Yang (National Pingtung University of S&T) Yeun-wen Ku (National Taiwan University)	
Session 5 C	Stream 11-2 Social Protection Chair: Stephan Kuhner		2E2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study on the Japanese policy reform on poverty: From 'Redistribution' to 'Recognition'? 	Kaori Katada (Hosei University, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How could UBI address urgent welfare challenges in Finland, South Korea and the UK? 	Hermann Aubié (Aston University, UK) Hyeon Su Seo (Tampere University, Finland)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can China's growth-oriented approach effectively tackle its poverty? 	Chak Kwan Chan (Nottingham Trent University, UK)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does attitude of welfare officers affect the performance of the public delivery system? The transition effect of education as a parameter - 	Jin Young Moon & Sang Jun Kang (Sogang University, South Korea)	
Session 5 D	Stream 4-5 Family and Care Chair: Junko Yamashita		2E4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-familialisation or consolidation of familialism? Taiwan's elder care policy in the era of long-term care reform 	Chieh-hsiu LIU (University of Oxford, UK)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for care while promoting institutionalisation: A preliminary study on the impacts of Long-term-care insurance in Guangzhou 	Wing Kit Chan and Jiayu Zhang (Sun Yat-sen University, China)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither workers nor family members: Experiences of family care helpers in the Long-Term Care Insurance in South Korea 	Tae-Young Yun (University of Göttingen, Germany)	

6 th July 11:00-13:00			
Session 5 E	Stream 9-3 Work, Labour Markets and Security Chair: Yuko Tamiya		3F9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destandardization in the school-to-work transition among South Korean young adults: A cohort comparison 	Geumsun Byun (Seoul National University, South Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still neoliberalism? Labor reforms of a conservative government in South Korea 	Won-Sub Kim & Se-Hoon Chun (Korea University, South Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does equal pay reform signal a new politics of social justice in Japan? 	Steffen Heinrich (German Institute for Japanese Studies, Japan)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An activation turn or the decline of social solidarity? Public attitudes towards passive and active labour market policies in Taiwan 	Chung-Yang Yeh (Asia University, Taiwan)	
Session 5 F	Stream 8-2 Ageing and the Life-Course Chair: Vincent Lee		3F11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varieties of pension systems and old-age income maintenance: a comparative approach using panel data 	Yun-young Kim (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's public pension reform at crossroad: What can we learn from China? 	Peng Haoran & Ngok, Kinglun (Sun Yat-sen University, China) Xiao Minhui (Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, China)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is Chinese pension benefit adequate? A multidimensional assessment based on China households income project 	Qing Zhao (Wuhan University, China) Jing Xu (Shanghai University of Finance and Economics)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing pension integration strategies in East Asia 	Tsung-hsi Fu (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)	

Plenary Sessions

Power, Policy, and Income Inequality in Post-Industrial Democracies

Professor Evelyne Huber, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA

Abstract (based on work done with John D. Stephens and Jingjing Huo)

The talk will summarize the insights from two articles, one on inequality and redistribution, the other one on top 1% income shares. The analysis of market income inequality among the working age population shows that the main determinants are (in order of size of the effect) family structure (single mother households), deindustrialization, wage dispersion, education spending, employment levels, and unemployment. We find that the main determinants of redistribution are (in order of magnitude) family structure (an indicator of need), left government, welfare state generosity, and unemployment. Redistribution increases in all of the welfare state regimes but not enough to offset the increases in market income inequality, particularly in the liberal welfare states. One of the factors contributing to increasing market income inequality overall is the rise in the income share of the top 1%. The determinants of the growth in the 1% income share are predominantly political, not the result of increasing marginal productivity of top managers in markets of increasing size. Top income shares are largely unrelated to economic growth, increased knowledge-intensive production, export competitiveness, financialization, and wealth accumulation, though they are related to stock market capitalization. Instead, they are closely associated with political and policy changes such as union density and centralization, secular-right governments, top marginal tax rates, and investment in public tertiary education.



Evelyne Huber is Morehead Alumni Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She studied at the University of Zurich and received both her M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale University. She studies democratization and redistribution in Latin America and advanced industrial democracies. She is the author and co-author of several books, including *Capitalist Development and Democracy* (with Dietrich Rueschemeyer and John D. Stephens, 1992); *Development and Crisis of the Welfare State* (with John D. Stephens, 2001); *Democracy and the Left: Social Policy and Inequality in Latin America* (with John D. Stephens, 2012); all winners of book awards. She has also contributed articles to a wide variety of journals in political science and sociology. She received a Guggenheim Fellowship and an Honorary Doctorate in the Social Sciences from the University of Bern, Switzerland, in 2010. She is a former President (2012-13) of the Latin American Studies Association and currently a Vice President of the American Political Science Association.

The Small Welfare State in South Korea: Origin and Persistence in the Post-Growth Social Context

Professor Jae-jin Yang, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Abstract

This talk will present the origin and persistence of the “small” welfare state in South Korea despite successful industrialization, democratization, a militant labor movement, and a centralized meritocracy. It will highlight the effect of different meso-level institutional arrangements in Korea from the most European welfare states: the self-interested activities of Korea's enterprise unionism at variance with those of a more solidaristic industrial unionism in the European welfare states; big business (or chaebols)-dominated economy that accommodated the unions' call for higher wages and more corporate welfare, which removed practical incentives for unions to demand social welfare; Korea's single-member-district electoral rules that induce politicians to sell geographically targeted, narrow benefits rather than public welfare for all citizens while Presidents are significantly constrained by unpopular tax increase issues; strong economic bureaucrats acting as veto player in social expenditure. This talk will also discuss some implications of the small welfare state in the post-growth social context, focusing on dualism in the labor market, declining social mobility, and rapid ageing.



Jae-jin Yang is a Professor of Public Administration and director of Institute for Welfare State Research at Yonsei University, Seoul. He served as chair of the Public Administration Department, Vice Dean of Graduate School of Public Administration, and member of the Presidential Commission on Policy Planning in the Roh Government (2003-2007). He has earned his PhD in political science from Rutgers University in 2000. Recently, he has written on “small” welfare states in Korea, Japan, and the US. His works have appeared in many journals, including *Comparative Politics*, *Journal of European Social Policy*, *Policy & Politics*, and *Asian Survey*. He co-edited a special issue of *JESP* on “Beyond familism: Recalibrating family, state and market in Southern Europe and East Asia” (2016, with Margarita Estevez-Abe) and has a book with Cambridge University Press entitled *Political Economy of the Small Welfare State in South Korea* (2017). He won the Best Article of the Year Award (2013) and the Injae Best Book Award (2017) from the Korean Political Science Association and has received the Faculty Research Excellence Award four times from Yonsei University. He is currently leading a research group called SSK (Social Science Korea) supported by 10 year long-term grant from the National Research Foundation of Korea.

Climate Change and Social Policy in Post-Growth East Asia

Professor Ian Gough, London School of Economics & University of Bath, UK

Abstract

This talk presents the major arguments in my book *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing*. The first part proposes an alternative concept of wellbeing as the satisfaction of human needs and analyses its future in an economy beset with climate change and hyper-inequality. The second part argues that we need to go beyond traditional social policy and proposes a suite of eco-social policies to combine the pursuit of wellbeing and inter-generational sustainability. The third part looks at the desirability and potential emergence of post-growth economies, including in East Asia.



Ian Gough is Visiting Professor in CASE (Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion) at the London School of Economics, an Associate of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment also at the LSE, and Emeritus Professor at the University of Bath. His past books include *The Political Economy of the Welfare State*; *A Theory of Human Need*; and *Wellbeing in Developing Countries*.

His new book titled *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate Change, Capitalism and Sustainable Wellbeing*, was published in October 2017, preceded by a range of articles in academic journals including the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* and the *Royal Society Philosophical Abstracts*. The book proposes an alternative concept of wellbeing as the satisfaction of human needs; analyses the relationship between inequality and sustainability; develops a method for 'recomposing consumption' in rich countries; proposes a suite of eco-social policies to combine the pursuit of wellbeing and inter-generational sustainability; and develops new thoughts on limiting growth and its implications for welfare states.

Culture, Institution, and Diverse Approaches to Care and Care Work in East and Southeast Asia

Professor Ito Peng, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Canada

Abstract

In this presentation I describe two broad approaches to care and care work within a spectrum of approaches that are evident in East and Southeast Asia: one that accepts care as a core public policy agenda, and tries to leverage it as a potential engine to activate incipient care economy; and the other, that sees care as strictly private family responsibility, and hence opt to partially underwrite the familial care with a mix of tax and policy incentives through the private market - including creating channels for families to outsource care to foreign migrant care workers. I use elder care policies to illustrate ways in which socio-cultural ideas and institutional history shape national policies, and how these policies in turn shape ways in which care is delivered, and care work organized within the family and in the market.



Ito Peng is Professor of Sociology. She teaches political sociology, comparative social and health policy, and qualitative research methods. Professor Peng's research interests include: social policy reforms in East Asian and European countries, gender, family, and demographic changes and their impacts on social policies, political economy of welfare state transformations, and immigrant women's health and its policy implications in Ontario. Professor Peng is an associate researcher for the UNRISD and a research fellow at the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. She has been active in policy research with international organizations and has undertaken research for UNRISD, UNESCAP, and the World Bank. Dr Peng received her Ph.D. from London School of Economics.

Paper Session Abstracts

Stream 1 Welfare States and Welfare Regimes

1.1 Marketization, protection and inclusive growth: A new synthesis

Jonathan D. London (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Abstract: One of the most intriguing features of marketization has been the parallel development of a large-scale global policy agenda centered on social protection and inclusive growth. Promoted by international development agencies and their local clients, embraced by large numbers of development economists, viewed with suspicion by critics of markets and capitalism, and greeted with intrigue by theorists of state performance, the social protection and inclusive growth agendas have taken the notoriously fad-prone development field by storm. In East Asia, the social protection and inclusive growth literature and policy agenda have energized efforts to promote marketization and market-friendly policy sets, in part because they have managed to hitch the proverbial wagons of poverty reduction and equity to an agenda of liberalizing marketization. And yet the political and developmental logics of social protection and inclusive growth have meant different things to different people in different places. That the social protection and inclusive growth agendas have been welcomed by state and business elites reflects the malleability of its rhetorical content. In some instances the social protection and inclusive growth agendas have appeared to resonate with concerns emanating from civil society, whereas in other instances national and local elites have used the rhetoric of inclusivity to advance particularist interests. This paper explores the emergence and meaning of the social protection and inclusive growth agendas in marketizing East Asia in relation to the political economy of welfare, inequality, and social transformation.

1.2 Marketising social values: Paradox of social economy in South Korea

Sang Hun Lim (Kyung Hee University, South Korea)

Abstract: It is widely accepted that social economy organisations (SEOs) are hybrid organisations placed between the government, for-profit and not-for-profit sectors. As business organisations, SEOs are often criticised for their inefficiency in management and market competition. However, we should examine how much market success of SEOs' would be 'tolerated' by the government and/or for-profit sectors, especially when the government provides financial and/or regulatory support to SEOs. By examining regulations surrounding SEOs in Korea, which are known as heavily supported and promoted by the government, this paper explores how the government and the for-profit sector have attempted to limit the institutional and operational boundary of SEOs. Regarding the for-profit sector, SEOs appear as new rivals in the market, which even receive government support. Some for-profit enterprises may strategically consider entering the social economy sector as a way of receiving government support. Regarding the government, if the promotion of the social economy is a way of being relieved from welfare 'burden', the government needs to discourage for-profit enterprises from entering the social economy seeking government support. Therefore, SEOs

are in a paradoxical situation. As profit-making enterprises, they should manage successful business. However, as social organisations supported by the government, their success should be limited so that they would not threaten for-profit enterprises. This paper examines debates on the institutional and operational boundary of the social economy in Korea, in the context of 'neo-liberalisation' of social policy.

1.3 How abstract concepts are materialized into policy? An analysis on the theory and practice of 'Healthy Cities' in Seoul using mixed-methods

Hyunseop Shin, Minji Ju and Minah Kang (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: This study attempts to analyze how the concept of 'Healthy Cities' has been implemented as a policy in Seoul. Since Seoul got down to Healthy Cities project in 2005, many projects have been carried out. While there has been an assessment of individual projects, there has been few attempts to explore the character and social impact of the concept of 'Healthy Cities' as a 'discourse'.

In this study, we applied mixed approach which combines quantitative and qualitative methodologies. We analyzed how policy-makers understood and practiced the concept of 'Healthy Cities' by applying Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. In the process of keywords selection, we enhanced the objectivity by using text-mining. We used program Python and morpheme analyzer 'Hannanum' which has a strength in noun analysis. For the analysis, newspaper articles of the last 12 years were used.

Our analysis shows that in the period of Mayor Lee, Healthy Cities project was mainly conducted in connection with development projects. In the period of Mayor Oh, the project was conducted in combination with profit-making enterprise and creation of tour areas. In the period of Mayor Park, the number of projects focusing on the regional disparity have increased sharply. Since then, the concept of 'Healthy Cities' has extended from peripheral dimension (tobacco, alcohol) to comprehensive range (quality of life, mental health) in implementing project. Through this study, we can provide policy implications on examining dynamic process of how the concept of 'Healthy Cities' is embodied through actual policies with the case of metropolitan city.

1.4 What explains popular support for social policy in China?

Alex Jingwei He (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Kerry Ratigan (Amherst College, USA)

Jiwei Qian (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Abstract: What explains divergent levels of support for social policy spending? While ample research has examined this question in developed countries, we know relatively little about citizens' views of social welfare in China. Moreover, in contrast to other post-socialist societies, Chinese citizens have relatively low expectations for state provision of social welfare. Using an original survey of urban residents in three Chinese provinces conducted in 2017, this paper tests hypotheses derived from research on social policy in developed countries, focusing on ideology, interests, and institutions. Some scholars argue that attitudes towards welfare are based in general ideological positions or values, such as the appropriate role of the state or an intolerance of inequality. Others contend that individuals are primarily motivated by self-

interest. That is, those who benefit directly from the welfare system, or perceive themselves to be at risk of becoming welfare recipients, should favor welfare expansion. Recent comparative studies in the West noted that varying institutional arrangements of the welfare states also shape popular opinions towards social policy. We test whether these factors are associated with support for increased funding for social welfare in China in five policy areas: healthcare, elder care, compulsory education, subsidized housing, and poverty alleviation. Quantitative results are interpreted against the social policy system and contextual dynamics in China. This study provides fresh new evidence on welfare attitudes in an East Asian country and draws implications for China's ongoing social policy reforms.

1.5 Towards a gendered welfare state typology: A comparative analysis of selected OECD and East Asian welfare states

Antonios Roumpakis (University of York, UK) and Xinide (independent researcher)

Abstract: 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 comparatively explore available social investment (i.e. labour force participation, educational attainment) and compensatory (i.e. maternity leave benefits childcare support) policies but from a gender perspective. 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.

1.6 Opportunities and challenges: Current China's social policy under the "New Normal"

Xinping Guan (Nankai University, China)

Abstract: After its prosperous development in the last 15 years, social policy in China has now met some new challenges, and there are some debates around the general directions of social policy in the future, which, to a large extent, is caused by the new socioeconomic environments and conditions. Currently, China's economy has entered into a new special period called "Economic New Normal", which characterized as the declining economic growth rates in recent years. Besides, there is also a "social new normal" as population ageing, rapid urbanization, globalization, network society, and the changes in social and economic values, such as higher appeal of social equity, human rights and social participation, etc. For social policy development in this country, the socioeconomic new normal means both opportunity and challenges. Under this circumstance, social policy may have further development if it can take the opportunities and solve the challenging problems, but also may stop or even reverse

otherwise. Aiming to a prosperous development, this paper, based on a brief summary of social policy development in the last 15 years in China, focuses on the current opportunities and challenges, the different theoretical viewpoints and policy disputes among different scholars and policy makers, and the main agenda of the reform and development of China's social policy: the adequate general welfare level, a social policy system with higher equity, efficiency, and sustainability. Moreover, the dynamics of social policy development in China, especially the complicated consequences of the economic, political, social and ideological impacting factors, will also be analyzed theoretically and empirically.

1.7 Commodification, de-commodification and re-commodification: Re-examine Esping-Andersen's *Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*

Chung-Yang Yeh (Department of Social Work, Asia University, Taiwan)

Lin, Hung-Yang (National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan)

Yeun-wen Ku (Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Abstract: After Esping-Andersen's classical work—"Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism" was published, the welfare modelling has been highlighted in the studies of comparative welfare state. However, his work faces two challenges. Firstly, East Asia is ignored in his work, although recently East Asia has been demonstrated as a distinctive welfare regime, known as productivist (or developmental) welfare state regime. Secondly, Esping-Andersen, as a power resource theorist, conceptualised de-commodification as the core of the welfare state, and used it to distinguish three welfare regimes. However, this conceptualisation ignores that, as Room (2000) argued, the welfare state also helps to facilitate commodification of labour through education policies. In addition, this also ignores that recently measures of re-commodification has become a significant components of the welfare state. Therefore, this paper endeavours to develop a new conceptual framework to more clearly map three core components of the welfare state: "commodification", "de-commodification" and "re-commodification". Following this conceptual framework, this study will use the cluster analysis to group 16 countries, including three East Asian welfare states, Japan, Korea and Taiwan into at least four welfare regimes. We argue East Asia would be classified as a distinctive welfare regime featuring with high commodification, but low de-commodification and low re-commodification.

Key words: welfare regimes, commodification, de-commodification, re-commodification, cluster analysis, East Asian Productivist welfare regime

Stream 2 Governance, Democracy and Participation

2.1 Factors affecting individuals' preferences for different social policies: Cases in South Korea

Minho Lee (University of Oxford, UK)

Abstract: The study is to look at how various factors influence individuals' support for different social policies, and what this means for the Korean welfare state. Data collection involves semi-structured interviews with 27 female labour market outsiders residing in Seoul and its satellite cities in Korea, and was designed to produce an in-depth understanding of factors affecting participants' recognition of problems and shaping their preferences for social policies regarding their problems identified. The interviews were conducted in 2016.

The cases explored in the study reveal that participants' social policy preferences were likely to be affected not only by their individual characteristics, such as their socioeconomic and demographic features, or ideology, but also, and even more strongly, by the welfare capacity of their family. For the great majority of the participants, family functioned as an informal sector of welfare, protecting the members against various social risks occasionally or on a daily basis, often beyond the boundary of the household. Due to high levels of identification with, and dependency upon, their family, participants who belong to their family welfare were likely to have collective, re-interpreted recognition of problems in the context of their family economy. Once problems were recognised, moreover, participants tended to evaluate their alternatives including social policy in consideration of their family economy. As a result, most participants tended to support social services which could address their families' long-term everyday issues at a more competitive price than they would pay in the market, while hardly feeling the need for social assistance.

2.2 The catalysts of the umbrella movement

On Ni Chan (Nagoya University, Japan)

Abstract: This research seeks to unravel the underlying reasons that gave rise to the Umbrella Movement, a series of unprecedented 79-day sit-in protests led by youths who occupied streets in central business districts of Hong Kong in 2014. The movement was characterized by a growing anti-China group consciousness towards securing local interests along with major outcry for the implementation of genuine universal suffrage in Hong Kong. While an intensification of common local identity and an increased striving for democratic progress were both evident in the protest, some pro-China camp members tended to relate the emergence of the movement to economic reasons.

In order to provide a more balanced interpretation to discern plausible catalysts of the demonstration, this study employs mixed methods to examine critical macroeconomic and socio-political contexts that facilitated intergroup conflicts between Hongkongers and Chinese mainlanders before the rally took place. Given that not all people who lived under the same contexts chose to participate in the movement, more attention is devoted to how a salient group identity influenced Hongkongers' views on their most concerned problems, political preferences and participation in collective actions.

The findings show that when social problems arose from the context of intergroup conflicts, the group identity of Hongkongers was fortified. In-group members would then have a lower level of tolerance for economic issues. Hence, even when a similar set of economic problems surged again, Hong Kong residents would begin to identify their economic concerns as social problems within a shorter timeframe. Their political preferences also altered to start viewing democracy as a possible solution to existing problems. All these reasons with the current generation of youth who embraced a more radical form of civil resistance help to explain the emergence of the Umbrella Movement.

2.3 Rethinking relationship between democracy, cultural values and social capital evidences from East Asian countries

Sang-won Kang (University of Bristol, UK)

Abstract: There is a number of studies has long advocated positive relationship between democratic governance and social capital. However, there are relatively short on empirical validations in East Asian region. Furthermore, huge discrepancies have been witnessed on social capital theories and realities, which means that many newly emerging Asian democracies has been losing both generalised trust and government confidences.

In this vein, this research aims to investigate the relationship between democracy and social capital by putting 'Asian values' in the equation.

By investigating two major pillars of Asian value – collectivistic and hierarchical cultural orientation – within 11 East Asian countries and its effect on social capital in combination with democratic governance, this research will offer some possible explanations on disparities in democratic transition and social capital declining in East Asian countries. The question about whether the relationship between social capital and democracy varies under the different cultural contexts offers a further important avenue for new research.

It has two purposes in pursuing this goal. First, although the conceptual and theoretical framework for social capital has been discussed rather extensively, attempts at empirical measurement have been relatively scarce. Second, the social capital framework as originally emerged in Western-European scholars might not fit perfectly in an Asian context.

This work has not been done before and will make an original and significant contribution to the global literature on social capital, which has tended to be Western dominated in its focus and empirical investigation.

2.4 Reducing welfare stigma: Recipient-sensitive approach to teen welfare recipients in South Korean middle schools

Eunhye Choi (Korea Development Institute, South Korea)

Abstract: Welfare programs for underprivileged children are often conducted inconsiderately with measures irrelevant for recipients, causing welfare stigma. Would increased recipient participation offer a solution to these problems? For the South Korean case, education is compulsory until middle school, and therefore schools play a crucial role as basic platforms for operating welfare programs. However in South Korea, despite evidence of the presence of welfare stigma, not much research has been done among recipients to find solutions. In this study, several effective definitions for children's welfare participation as coined by scholars have been selected to frame a unique, recipient-sensitive approach and test the correlation between participation and reduced welfare stigma among South Korean children who are welfare recipients. To test the applicability and effectiveness of these adopted definitions, a field study was conducted in a city in South Korea addressing four middle schools and a regional children's center, utilizing 8 months of participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and more with both welfare deliverers and recipients. The results confirmed that 1) recipient participation, 2) blurring the distinction between recipients and non-recipients, 3) maintaining a close relationship between welfare deliverers and recipients and 4) establishing official recognition of welfare stigma helped lessen the development of stigma in a given context. The tactics developed in this study can be applied to more situations in Korea and even within the wider welfare community, across Asia and beyond, to offer more effective welfare support while causing less secondary drawbacks, such as recipient stigma.

2.5 Searching for a new social service governance model: A study of government purchase of services in China

Ka Ho Mok (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Abstract: In recent years the Chinese Government has made attempts to search for new social service management and governance model to enhance service delivery and social service provision. One of the major strategies adopted is the introduction of government purchase of services by inviting non-governmental social service organizations to offer services to cater for the social and welfare needs of the Chinese citizens. This paper sets out against the social policy expansion context to critically examine how far the government purchase of services would have affected service delivery and social service provision. With particular reference to the Guangdong experience, this paper reports the research findings generated from policy review and field interviews with leaders working in Non-Governmental Organizations based in Hong Kong and Guangzhou. Special attention will be focused on how they evaluate the effectiveness of the scheme, major challenges and future development opportunities. The paper will also reflect upon whether the government purchase of services has satisfactorily improve social service governance in China.

Keywords: New welfare regime, government purchase of service, social service governance, policy implementation deficit

2.6 The role of local medical associations in community-based care

Saori Takama (Onomichi City University, Japan)

Abstract: As low economic growth limited the capacities of welfare states to provide services, the regional discretion in care provision has expanded gradually. The location in which care is provided has also shifted in most developed countries from facility-oriented to community-based. Consequently, various debates have arisen among researchers concerning community-based care, particularly regarding responsibility; who is responsible of care governance; how can the pillars of governance enlist more players to join forces in care provision. Such questions are highly controversial, particularly in contemporary Japan. Unlike other countries, in Japan private medical and social welfare operators have been offering care services, instead of local governments. As a result, it is difficult to determine which party is responsible for governance. Moreover, it has been difficult to coordinate between the respective care providers.

Based on field work conducted in a provincial city in Hiroshima, this study argues for the utility of engaging local medical associations as bearers of governance in community-based care. From a historical perspective, local medical associations have developed in each region of Japan, and served as providers of medical community care, as well as centers of knowledge on health management within the locality. As such, they have also been guiding physicians in performing community-based care, and encouraging other private social welfare carriers and residents to become involved in care initiatives. This study would thus contribute to the discussion on the role that the third sector could play in local governance, by suggesting a reconsideration of the utilization of local medical associations.

2.7 The outsourcing of governance to the market among East Asian economies

Paul Collins and Richard Tudway (The Centre for International Economics, UK)

Abstract: Since the concept of PPP (Public Private Partnership) introduced to East Asian countries some years ago, the dangers of over-reliance on outsourcing public policy to the market has attracted increased attention. Whilst social policy scholars have in the past observed with concern the increasing role of PPP financing the prospects shared by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its latest report indicate a very fundamental shift in the role of PPP financing compared with more orthodox forms of public finance. In its 2017 Outlook the ADB reminds regional policy makers that whilst economic growth remains buoyant in East Asia the rising demand for public infrastructure improvement will place demands for that cannot be met by public finance. The report focuses attention on how best aggregate savings can be harnessed to meet these needs through PPP schemes. It cites the importance of fostering partnership between public and private sectors in the delivery of public infrastructure and services. While the potential dangers are widely understood, the lessons for public services in the welfare state need to be learned with a view to preventing serious errors in the future.

With this in mind, this paper to examine the case of the United Kingdom which has used PPP as an alternative to more orthodox forms of public finance. The paper warns of the wide ranging downsides associated with securitisation of public investment through PPP. In the specific case the United Kingdom examples are explored covering health and related social provision which give rise to these difficulties. It is argued that changes in the fundamental

role of the state in “intermediating” the demands of different stakeholder interests present the most serious risk. This is applicable to both the UK and possibly to East Asian countries. Reducing all transactions to a profit and loss calculus must mean that there is no obvious place for a wide range of public facilities and services. The conclusion is that such kind of “hollowing out” threatens the effective functioning of democratic institutions and undermines fundamental rule of law safeguards. These dangers need to be fully debated and understood if confidence in effective public governance and administration is to be maintained and enhanced.

KEYWORDS: Public Private Partnership, Outsourcing, Governance, Hollowing-out, Securitisation

Stream 3 Migration, Citizenship and Diversity

3.1 Migrant workers in China: The influence of housing on their social integration and psychological health

Nan XIANG (Department of Sociology, Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Yuxi ZHANG (Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, UK)

Abstract: Migrant workers in China moved from underdeveloped rural areas to more prosperous urban areas in pursuit of better paying occupations. Existing literature has argued that rural migrant workers, dwelling narrowly in urban villages or factory dormitories that are isolated from local communities, live rather marginalized lives in cities (Wang & Fan, 2012). Such social segregation often results in prevalence of anxiety among migrant workers (Wong, Li & Song, 2007). This paper aims to examine how housing types and neighbourhood composition may affect the nexus of social integration and psychological health of migrant workers with the China National Dynamic Monitoring Survey Dataset of Migrant Population, which consists of over 15,000 cases.

This paper finds: first, the ownership of a house significantly facilitates migrant workers' settlement (measured by a series of social-integration and psychological-health indicators) in receiving cities. Secondly, if we look particularly into different rental housing types, it appears that beneficiaries of low-rent/ public-rental housing perform significantly better than private properties tenants in terms of social integration, which suggests a potential "catch-up effect" of housing benefits on the social wellbeing of the most underprivileged migrant workers. Finally, the composition of neighbours, as measured by the percentage of local hukou residents, positively correlates to migrant worker's level of social integration and psychological health, which substantiates the argument that segregated dwelling have negative effects on the wellbeing of migrant workers.

3.2 The undocumented children of foreigners in Taiwan: A discussion of reasons, difficulties and possible solutions

Ying-Chun Lin (Central Police University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Undocumented children are kids who born in Taiwan without legal identity and with mothers as foreigners. According to the government statistics, there are about 2,000 undocumented children in Taiwan. Nevertheless, the NGOs claim that this number would be 10 times more. Usually, their mothers stay in Taiwan as migrant workers or foreign brides, however, their biological fathers are not their legal fathers. Therefore, these children would not registered in any legal document due to their biological parents are illegal migrants or have married with someone else. These kids become undocumented, stateless and voiceless. They have no medical care, no education and even no parenting.

This study aims to uncover the situation of undocumented children with foreign mothers in Taiwan including the legal status of their parents, the difficulties of acquiring a nationality, the issues of receiving medical care, education and social welfare. In the end, this paper would discuss the methods which can be done to prevent the growing number of undocumented children of foreigners and to help these children assume nationalities, schooling, and

parenting.

There are three conclusions should be highlight. First, female migrant workers have rights to take pregnancy test before coming to Taiwan and make decision of whether they would keep coming. Second, the governments of theirs parents have responsibility to admit the nationality of the children. Third, children who are still living in Taiwan should entitle to schooling, medical care, and social welfare no matter if they have sort out their nationality issue.

Key words: undocumented children, migrants, stateless

3.3 Powerless migrant husbands: The case of migrant husbands from developing countries in South Korea

YoonKyung Kwak (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: As there is scant research looking at migrant husbands from developing countries in migrant husband couples in South Korea, this study would fill these knowledge gaps and yield valuable and original data. This study aims to examine how a social exclusion perspective can add to the growing understanding of the challenges that can be faced by migrant husbands. Data was obtained from semi-structured interviews with migrant husbands from developing countries married to South Korean women living across South Korea. The findings indicated that migrant husbands held reduced power and authority in both public and private spheres, despite their efforts to fit into South Korean society. This study contributes to the very limited existing literature on migrant husbands and also provides an Asian perspective of the experiences of migrant husbands. The findings have significant implication for addressing the need to reflect the particular needs of migrant husbands within the current Multicultural Family Support Law.

3.4 International healthworker migration in Asia Pacific: international policy responses

Nicola Yeates and Jane Pillinger (The Open University, UK)

Abstract: The growth of the international migration of health workers in recent decades has taken place in the context of the transnationalisation of healthcare provision as well as of governance and policy responses. This paper examines international policy responses to cross-border healthworker migration in the Asia Pacific region. These include multilateral (global and regional) and bilateral policy agreements, policy dialogue and programmes of action in relation to key issues of ethical recruitment, 'circular' migration and labour rights and key themes of health workforce planning and management. The paper brings original analysis of international datasets and secondary data to bear on the questions of what international policy initiatives and responses are at work in the Asia Pacific region, and what these mean for the nature of migration governance in the region. The paper's focus routes the evidence and argument towards current research and policy debates about the relationship between health worker migration, health worker shortages and poor health outcomes. In this, the paper demonstrates the critical importance of effective integrated health worker migration governance in attaining universal healthcare and improved health outcomes in Asia Pacific and discusses how a focus on transnational governance and policy can help with that.

3.5 A preliminary comparative analysis of the employment and health of migrant domestic workers and of migration policies for Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan

Ming Sheng Wang (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Hong Kong (HK), Singapore and Taiwan are often categorized as productivist welfare regimes. All three countries have a low fertility rate and face a growing demand for long-term care services. The traditional family values and the concept of filial piety that are promoted by Confucianism and advocated by government cannot inhibit the fall in the number of informal caregivers so migrant domestic workers (MDWs) must fill this need. MDWs mainly come from the Philippines, Indonesia and other countries to provide care. The growing number of MDW's is a challenge for each governmental body. The governmental regulation of employment and migration policies mean that MDWs are often vulnerable to various exploitation, such as the levying of an excessive brokerage fee, poor working conditions and restrictions on freedom from employers. This preliminary comparative analysis of employment, health and migration policies for MDW's in HK, Singapore and Taiwan indicates that the employment policy in HK is more sympathetic to the needs of MDW's (the highest number as 340,380 in 2015). In Taiwan, MDW's have access to good health care within the National Health Care Insurance system, but they still experience barriers in terms of accessibility because of language, cultural issues and discrimination. Unlike professional/white-collar-workers, MDWs are treated as low-skilled/blue-collar-workers and the restrictions of the migration policies among these three governments make it difficult for them to gain citizenship unless they marry local citizens. This study proposes policy implications that advocate fairer treatment for MDWs' and there are details of subjects for future research.

3.6 The East Asian welfare and immigration regimes: comparing the social rights and responsibilities of labour migrants in Japan and South Korea

Kyunghwan Kim (Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York, UK)

Abstract: Over the last two decades, East Asian countries have demonstrated the simultaneous development of state welfare provision and immigration policy, including both immigration control and immigrant incorporation policy. With a continuous influx of the foreign-born population, particularly, Japan and South have changed from countries of origin to destinations of international migration, thereby bringing up an issue of immigrants' social rights and responsibilities. Despite a significant growth of related interest and research, however, to date, it has been under-researched in terms of an intersection of welfare and immigration regimes underpinning immigrants' social rights and responsibilities. Taking the simultaneous development of social welfare and immigration policy into account, this paper examines the social rights and responsibilities of labour migrants in Japan and South Korea.

Focusing on low-skilled labour migrants, the paper explores how they have been incorporated into the ethnically homogeneous Japan and Korean societies in the context of the recent social welfare and immigration policy development. It highlights differences between Japan and Korea, as well as between different groups of labour migrants within the societies, including co-ethnic and others. It argues that the social rights and responsibilities of low-skilled labour

migrants in Japan can be characterised by a system of persistent ethnic differentiation whereas Korea being by a system of ethnically hierarchical inclusion. The comparative analysis looks to provide new insights into an emerging issue of immigration and immigrants in East Asian welfare states.

Stream 4 Family and Care

4.1 De-feminization or re-feminization in urban China? Intergenerational joint-childcare and its impact on two-child policy among Guangzhou middle-class families

Xiaohui Zhong (School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Abstract: As One-child policy is replaced by Two-child policy, 'Who takes care of a (second) child' becomes a major concern. Unlike that in the Nordic countries with higher degree of childcare services, childcare is mainly shouldered by families, esp. young mothers among post-reform China and other East Asian countries. Other than choosing childlessness and returning homes, young women commonly enlist grandmothers to be a joint-caregiver. However, the existing literature on China's childcare little explores processes and consequences of genderizing generational distribution. Based on interviews with 10 Guangzhou middle-class families, this paper examines grandmothers' major concerns and consequences on various levels. It argues that de-feminizing young mothers is at the cost of re-feminizing grandmothers in childcare on various aspects. If childcare responsibility among the family, the market and the state is not changed, grandmothers have and will become an opposition force when young couples want a second child.

Key words: two-child policy; feminization; child care; China; intergenerational relations

4.2 Social and policy challenge to multi-generational care

Junko Yamashita (University of Bristol); Naoko Soma (National Yokohama University)

Abstract: This paper aims to examine how different dimensions of family and care policies impact on experiences of female sandwich generations. It investigates how policy frameworks for both childcare and elderly care interact with experience of women who are facing with dual responsibility of care. Through the analysis of original data generated from questionnaire surveys (9,224 samples) and semi-structured interviews (32 samples) and focus groups interviews (6 groups) in Japan, this research project investigates what does it mean by providing dual responsibly care and how the sandwich generations experience the dual responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them, their family and kin relationships, and the local policy contexts. The discussion centres around tensions and negotiations caregivers have with prioritising childcare and elderly care in everyday life, and how dimensions of family policies (e.g. Korpi et al 2013, Saraceno and Keck 2011), economic conditions, social norms, and intimate relationships interconnectedly influence upon their practice of prioritisation among different types of care. Our study reveals that childcare is prioritised and familialised by social policy frameworks and social norms, however tensions and negotiations exist when dual carers prioritising between childcare and elderly care. Based on the findings, this paper also critically examines an emerging concept and practices of 'integrated community care' that was proposed as a core concept for Japanese care policy reforms. This policy aims to restructure existing care support systems at each community level in order to support the multi-dimensional and multi-generational nature of care.

4.3 How do childcare cash benefit programmes affect parents' decisions between work and care? The experience in Taiwan

Pei-Yuen Tsai (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Taiwanese government has launched several different childcare-related cash benefit programmes to support families with young children in recent years, such as childminder subsidy, parental leave benefit, childcare allowance and relative childminder subsidy. These benefits target at families with different employment and childcare patterns, including working and non-working families and children cared for by childminders, relatives and parents. Some of these benefits are combined with requirements and regulations on carers to improve the quality of childcare. These benefits and requirements could affect families' incentives on participating in the labour market and choosing main carer. In order to understand how the provision of these childcare-related cash benefits interacts with families' choices in childcare, this paper adopts in-depth interviews with parents with young children to explore the considerations of parents when making decisions in childcare and choosing the benefits. It provides the experience in Taiwan to show how and the extent to which parent's decision in childcare arrangements are shaped by institutional design, particularly the interactions between different child-related cash benefits.

4.4 The socio and political conundrum around the policy initiative of free childcare in South Korea

Sun-Hee Baek (The Korea Institute of Childcare and Education, South Korea)

Sung-Hee Lee (Sociology and Social Policy, University of Derby, UK)

Abstract: We discuss the socio and political conundrum around the policy initiative of free childcare, introduced since 2013 in South Korea. With the utmost policy concern being that around the low fertility rate (1.08: recorded as lowest among OECD countries in 2003) and the promotion of women working in the labour market, the state's responsibility for childcare has dramatically increased until today. Due to political populism during the presidential election in 2013, the policy agenda of free childcare for all children up to five years old went through many political conflicts, especially those related to the budget allocation between central and local governments. In 2016, the free childcare has been even more extended with the name of 'customised childcare', was providing six hours free childcare per day for full-time mothers and 12 hours for those seeking employment or requiring long term childcare due to their participation in the labour market. This customised free childcare has caused tensions between full-time mothers and working mothers. Moreover, counter intuitively the free childcare has hardly been welcomed by experts and practitioners in the field of childcare.

We gather and discuss the socio and political dilemmas surrounding the current policy initiative of free childcare at this time in South Korea. We ask why do we need free childcare and for whom? To what extent should the state's role be that of carer? How much should the parents pay for their childcare? By questioning these, the outcomes of the research will point to future policy directions with regard to free childcare for those countries where take the policy lessons from the case of free childcare in South Korea.

4.5 A Transferal from marketisation? Construction of childcare discourse in Taiwan

Yu-Chen Chang (University of Warwick, UK)

Abstract: The Taiwanese government has been introducing various childcare policies since 2008 to overcome the issue of low fertility and an ageing population. Childcare policies have seen a transferal from marketisation to publicisation recently, with the government becoming more active and dominant as funder or provider. Studies have primarily focused on policy practices and not on the care discourses underlying these policies. Therefore, this study explores the discourse behind childcare policies implemented in Taiwan, examining the social meaning and relations constructed by the government. It studies whether the development of childcare policies is indeed a transferal from marketisation even if publicisation has been prominent. The study employs the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, especially Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. Data focus on childcare policies implemented in Taiwan from 2008 to 2017; findings reveal that the construction of care discourse is dominated by discourses on family financial (not care) burdens and female employment. During this period, the government's opinion regarding the negative impact of care on women's careers has become more evident and its attitude towards the market has moved from passive compromise to active cooperation. Moreover, the longstanding justice principle—emphasising the wealth exclusion principle and the value of equity, not equality—has continuously influenced childcare policy development. Consequently, the publicisation construct stated by the Taiwanese government rests on promoting female individual economic independence and not on terminating class inequality among children. It does not increase public service, only intensifies the concept of public management thus justifying the notion of marketisation.

Keywords: Childcare policies, Critical discourse analysis, Marketisation, Publicisation, Public management.

4.6 How the South Korean government created the child homecare allowances policy

Mihyang Choi (Department of Social Welfare, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea)

Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze the Child Homecare Allowances Policy (CHAP) making process in South Korea employing the concept of policy ideas. The CHAP is the program that gives cash benefits to children who do not use child care centers or kindergartens, and it is typical of the South Korean child care policy with the Child Care Services Support Policy. However, the CHAP is not consistent with the purposes of the child care policy even though it is included in the child care policy. This study brings the concept of policy ideas to find out why and how the CHAP was created. Policy ideas refer to ideas shared by policy elites that carry specific policy proposals. Policy ideas are important to answer the question: "Why does a policy include the content?" However, not all policy ideas are viable, but only when they fit within political contexts. This study attempts to identify the interactions of policy ideas with political contexts, and the case for this empirical research is the CHAP in South Korea. The main data resources are relevant documents and interviews with key policy actors. The field of policy ideas and policy making/change studies is relatively young, and it is still establishing its basic tenets. This study will contribute to an elaboration of the field of policy ideas.

4.7 Who can help me? Support for migrant workers' older parents in rural China

Yuandong Liu (Zhongyuan University of Technology, China)

Abstract: China is experiencing massive rural-urban migration. The departure of young adults from rural areas poses challenges to traditional old age support arrangements in rural China. Concerning the practice of Confucian filial piety within the context of rural-urban migration, this study aims to explore the extent and dynamics of support among migrant workers' older parents in rural China. Through 29 semi-structured interviews with older parents in two rural villages, this study reveals the changing nature of filial piety and highlights the different support patterns among different groups of older parents. Further, it reveals the internal dynamics among family members who provide support to their parents. It identifies the role of daughters-in-law in affecting the supportiveness of the older parents' children. It argues that although the older parents' basic needs can be met by their children even in the context of their children's migration, more old age support services such as clinic-based old age support should be promoted.

4.8 Child cash transfer for migrant and left-behind children in Qinghai and An'hui, China

Jianping Yao (North China Electric Power University)

Abstract: Currently, the population of left-behind and migrant children in China is very large, while there is no specialized program of cash transfer targeting those children, but programs for children in difficult situations. The cash transfer program for children defined in this research refers to any cash-getting programs in the name of children such as the minimum living allowance (dibao), orphans' basic living expenditures, allowance for the de facto unattended children, benefits for children with disabilities, and living subsidies for children affected by HIV/AIDS. The research adopted methods including literature review, questionnaire, interview and other methods to collect data.

According to the comparison and analysis of the two groups of "cash transfer program targeted children" and "non-cash transfer program targeted children" of the project pilot villages/communities, we found that:

The cross-generation fostering is so pervasive, especially in Anhui Province. The children's guardians interviewed are older people, with low level of education and relatively poor physical condition.

The annual income of families interviewed in Qinghai Province exceeds that of Anhui Province. However, to either the "non-cash transfer program targeted family" or the "cash transfer program targeted family", income from various social protection schemes is vital for families in both provinces to maintain livelihood.

The household expenditure of children in Qinghai Province exceeds that of Anhui Province, while the consumption expenditures of cash transfer families in both provinces are significantly less than those of noncash transfer families.

As for the living conditions of children, the "cash transfer targeted children" live in relatively

poorer conditions and suffer a lower daily living quality than “non-cash transfer targeted children”.

This research on the cash transfer policy of children in the two provinces found that, the two provinces have in general realized the full coverage of cash transfer policy for orphans, children in difficult situations and children with disabilities (in the sense that as long application for a child who meets the criteria for the cash scheme is received, approval is granted). Furthermore, the two provinces have established the four-tiered child welfare system at the four levels of autonomous prefecture (city), county (city, district and executive committee), township (sub-district), and village (community), and the working network for social protection of the minors. Meanwhile, the local governments are also exploring the mode of promoting the development of organizations of social workers through purchase of service, in order to satisfy the primary needs of children in difficulty. Yet, the research also shows that the child welfare policies of both provinces are mainly the bridging policies of the central government, lacking relevant policies concerning the protection for maltreated children.

4.9 Care for male carers: Rethinking the social support for carers in Hong Kong

Leung Lai Ching (Department of Applied Social Sciences City University of Hong Kong)

Abstract: In Hong Kong, the number of men taking the role of major carers in their families is still low but has been increasing in the last twenty years. This study aims to understand the experiences of male carers in caring and the difficulties they have encountered. 20 male carers and four social workers had been interviewed in this study. The findings of this study show that some male carers experienced economic and mental pressures, and sometimes physically injured. A few respondents reported that they had received very little emotional support because of the lack of social support network. However, not all male carers found their caring experiences negative, most of them thought that their caregiving role had positive impacts on their relationships with family members and their social lives. The respondents in this study expected more social service provisions for male caregivers in order to help them to tackle difficulties they faced in caregiving. Based on the views of male carers and social workers, this study suggests that: (1) the government should improve family-friendly employment policies and measures to support caregiving; (2) more resources should be allocated to support voluntary agencies, social enterprises and other non-profit making organisations to provide support services for carers; (3) the government should consider providing carer allowance and regularise it as a form of support for family carers; (4) a caregiving-friendly community should be promoted to reduce the barriers to caregiving.

4.10 Approaching the care crisis East and West: Comparing family policies in North East Asia and North West Europe

Peter Abrahamson (Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Chan-ung Park (Department of Sociology, Yonsei University, South Korea)

Abstract: Superficially and on paper East Asia and Scandinavia share a formal commitment to collective care systems for children, handicapped, disabled and frail elderly. Entitlements have existed for some 30 years in the West, while they are of very recent dates in the East, which may be part of the explanation for the vast differences in implementation between the two sub regions. In North East Asia policy gaps are enormous, while they hardly exist in Scandinavia. Hence, comparing these two sub regions is in one dimension, a legal dimension, a most similar case scenario, while in another perspective, that of everyday life experiences, we are dealing with a most different case scenario. The paper analyzes in some detail the introduction and implementation of social care policies in both North West Europe and in North East Asia. In the former the smooth implementation of extensive family policies is associated with a particular political culture of consensual democracy, while the huge policy gaps in East Asia is associated with lack of compliance on behalf of both employers, state agencies, and users embedded in a Confucian culture, which is de facto hindering wide scale implementation. The paper concludes by highlighting the societal preconditions for the development of welfare policies in Scandinavia in contrast to East Asia.

4.11 Policy evaluation of the ‘earner-carer model’: Framework for international comparison

Hiromi Tanaka (Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University, Japan)

Abstract: This paper explores the ways in which the progress of the ‘earner-carer model’ can be measured and discusses the possibility for a framework across Europe and East Asia.

Since the labour market participation of women increased, reconciling work and care has been a critical issue for both women and men. Several policy measures are implemented with the aim of promoting it, but how to evaluate such policies has not been sufficiently discussed.

The ‘earner-carer model’ of policy, that promotes everyone to combine earning and caring roles regardless of gender, has gained attention in theoretical and empirical researches. However, very little literature that argues for the model has mentioned the aspect of policy evaluation.

Currently, the Global Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum) and Gender Inequality Index (United Nations Development Programme) attempt to monitor the progress of gender equality on an international scale, but neither takes unpaid care work into consideration. On the other hand, the European Institute for Gender Equality has been publishing the Gender Equality Index since 2013, which includes both paid and unpaid work (alongside other domains such as health, power, and so on). However, the Index only focuses on European countries, while leaving out East Asia.

In order to establish a common framework for Europe and East Asia with a view to more effective policy making, the shared vision of the ‘earner-carer model’ and robust datasets are necessary to be considered.

4.12 Family as a socio-economic actor in East and South East Asian political economies: Towards a research agenda

Theodoros Papadopoulos (Department of Social & Policy Sciences, University of Bath, UK)

Antonios Roumpakis (Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York, UK)

Abstract: This paper re-conceptualizes the role of the family as both a welfare provider and an economic actor in the social reproduction of East and South East Asian welfare capitalisms. It is structured in three parts. First, we critically review existing approaches on the characteristics of welfare capitalism in East and South East Asia. We argue that existing approaches tend to isolate family as a welfare provider and neglect how the role of the family is institutionalized as a collective actor in the social reproduction of welfare capitalism. The second part explores how in East and South East Asia, the specific conditions for family's role as an economic actor were institutionalized historically. The third part analyses strategies available to families in East and South East Asia and discusses evidence related to private education expenditure, household debt and labour market income share. We conclude by reflecting on an emerging Research Agenda where family as a collective socio-economic actor is re-positioned at the epicentre of the study of East and South East Asian welfare capitalisms, in the intersection of financialization, marketization and re-familization.

4.13 De-familialisation or consolidation of familism? Taiwan's elder care policy in the era of long-term care reform

Chieh-hsiu LIU (Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, UK)

Abstract: East Asian countries are generally labelled as familist care regimes in which public support for care is extremely limited and main care responsibility is largely reserved for the family. Under pressures of rapid demographic and socio-economic change, Taiwan, as other East Asian countries, has experienced major long-term care reform since the mid-2000s. Tackling the challenges of increasing "care deficits", the Taiwanese Government implemented a series of policies and legislations to expand elder care programs, including "the Ten-year Long-term Care Plan". This raises questions about whether and to what extent it signifies a divergence from the familist trajectories, moving towards defamilialisation of elder care. This article firstly develops an analytic framework based on the concept of familism/defamilialisation by incorporating four major policy domains related to elder care, namely legal obligation, care services, cash benefits and care leave. The framework is then applied to identify the continuity and change in the patterns of (de-)familialisation, implying different extents of defamilialisation of elder care. The empirical analysis reveals that the Taiwan's elder care policy over the last fifteen years demonstrates some stickiness of familism. Although some extent of defamilialisation took place in the domains of elder care services, familism is at the same time consolidated by prescribed legal obligation and design of elder care policy. The ambiguity and inconsistency in policy demonstrates concurrent moves in different directions and to a great extent leaves the financial and caring responsibilities for elder care to the family.

4.14 Increasing demand for care while promoting institutionalisation: A preliminary study on the impacts of Long-term-care insurance in Guangzhou

Wing Kit (Jack) Chan & Jiayu Zhang (School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Abstract: Ageing societies in the world are desperately looking for a proper and sustainable way to finance long-term-care for their elder citizens. While many societies in East Asia are opting for a moderated form of social insurance in financing long-term care, for example, Japan in 2000 and South Korea in 2008, not much has been discussed on its impacts on care. China introduced a nationwide pilot scheme of long-term-care insurance in the summer of 2016 while most cities chosen by it did not embark it until 2017. Previous studies in the area suggest that the pilot scheme rely heavily on resources diverted from the surplus of existing medical insurance. As a result, the medical professionals have a larger say in the direction of the piloted new scheme. By looking into the practice of the piloted scheme in Guangzhou, one of the major cities in China, this study discovers that a paradox of this pilot scheme. On the one hand, long-term-care insurance would strengthen care demand among vulnerable elderly and indeed enhance their well-being, on the other hand, due to the complicated mechanism in assessing eligibility, it tends to push such elderly citizens to opt for institutional care rather than home-and-community-based care. The latter, in-depth study demonstrates that, are not only against the genuine wish of most elderly but also against a world trend of de-institutionalisation in social care, a rich body of literature has been suggesting for a long time. This paper appreciates that the fact that the piloted long-term care insurance in Guangzhou significantly subsidise demand for care services, but it questions the intention of the existing mechanism of delivery which twitted such demand for institutional care instead of home-and-community-based care and suggests for a redesign to better target the need of the elderly. This paper also argues that developing countries appraise the possible de-institutionalisation aspect of long-term-care insurance better before decided to adopt a contributory system in financing long-term care.

Key Words: Long-term-care insurance, social care, institutionalisation, care demand

4.15 Neither workers nor family members: Experiences of family care helpers in the Long-Term Care Insurance in South Korea

Tae-Young Yun (Faculty of Social Sciences, Georg-August University in Göttingen, Germany)

Abstract: Population ageing has become one of the significant issues for several decades. Although the long-term care insurance (LTCI) for the elderly was introduced, traditional family-centered care culture still lingers in South Korea. A family care helper (FCH), a licensed family caregiver, gets paid through the insurance programme. However, their caregiving can only be compensated in the paid care market through a contract with a care agency. The situation seems that the FCHs enter the paid care market, but their status differs from that of other paid care workers in that FCHs have limited care recognition time and incomplete social rights such as a pension and unemployment benefits. Besides, changes in the current working generation's life-course affect elder care arrangement. Within a framework of transition in family caregiving as well as in care policy in South Korea, I propose following research questions: "How have former (informal) caregivers decide to become FCHs? How do they experience in both public and domestic area? Mainly, how do they experience regarding social

status and social rights? This study explores FCHs' experiences in caregiving, who are of various ages, family relations to the elderly, status in the labour market. Problem-centered interviews (PCIs) were conducted with 18 FCHs who care their family members. The interview transcripts were interpreted and reconstructed from a biographical approach, which helps to comprehend how life-courses of the caregivers affect the relationship with the elderly they care as well as their caregiving. This study tries to categorise three different types of the FCH's caregiving by showing reconstructions of three exemplary cases.

Stream 5 Health and Well-being

5.1 Meeting the best interests of Hong Kong children? Inequality, fairness and well-being in a rich global city

Stefan Kühner (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
Maggie Lau (Division of Graduate Studies (DGS), Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Abstract: Although there is an increasing recognition of the policy advocacy value of measuring children's own views of their daily lives, there is still a dearth of systematic approaches to 'hearing the voices' of children across Asia. The predominant focus on average measures of child deprivation and well-being in comparative research means there is a relative lack of knowledge of the distribution of these outcomes within Asian societies, and whether existing inequalities arise from a position of equality of opportunity. Drawing on the measures and analyses compiled for UNICEF's Report

Card 13, and utilising a unique local dataset on the self-reported conditions for a good life in Hong Kong, this paper discusses the degree to which children in Hong Kong are allowed to fall behind their peers in three well-being domains (income, health and life satisfaction). We find that household income is generally not a good predictor of the most disadvantaged children in Hong Kong as some parents that experience income poverty sacrifice their own needs for their children. Child deprivation matters for children's probability of falling behind their peers in regards to physical activity and life satisfaction, but not for healthy eating. The latter, however, is strongly influenced by Hong Kong children's relationships to their parents, their connectedness to teachers, and existing family support networks. Our findings therefore point towards a stronger social gradient in child well-being in Hong Kong than is usually suggested in studies focusing solely on educational proficiency and attainment. These findings are particularly relevant considering the leading global city status and continuing productivist welfare policy focus in Hong Kong.

Keywords: inequality, social gradient, child well-being, Hong Kong

5.2 The Study of agency of adolescents with disabilities in Taiwan: Agency profile, associated factors and possible policy solutions

Yei-Whei Lin (Social Policy, Tzu University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Since Taiwan ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, both a supportive environment and welfare entitlement have become major concerns of the government's disability policy. In same period, pro-child groups launched a campaign to promote children's participation in social life. Despite the seemingly different ideational transformation in these two policy sectors, they have triggered the agency issue as being of crucial importance for the well-being of children with disabilities. Having acknowledged this, we decided to explore the agency of adolescents with disabilities in Taiwan and for this research, a mixed methods research design was applied. In the first stage, the database of TSNELS was analysed so as to identify the agency states and associated factors of the investigated samples. In the second stage, depth interviews of 15 disability stakeholders (including disabled teenagers, parents and teachers) were conducted to elicit their viewpoints on child agency. Following this, the analysis of the interview data was geared towards

uncovering deeper meanings behind the statistical numbers provided through quantitative data collection. Through effective corroboration of the results obtained from these methods, we have been able to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the interplay of agency and socio-ecological factors among adolescents with disabilities than previously. Also, based on our results, we have put forward some useful disability policy suggestions for empowering the agency of this vulnerable group.

Key Word: Adolescents with disability, Agency, Self-determination, Participation, Child well-being

5.3 The lack and reconstruction of children's participation right in education in China

Linlin Tang (Department of Education, Ningxia University) and Fan Feng (Ningxia University, China)

Abstract: Participation right, as one of the basic four rights, is given to children by Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Though Chinese government acceded the CRC, Chinese children generally suffer from the lack of participation rights in education. It is a basic requirement of safeguarding children's human rights and achieving children comprehensive development to protect the participation rights of children in education. The lack of children's participation in education has a negative impact on the development of children, representing as the monotonous, biased and faked participation in families, schools and communities. The research shows that children in China can only take part in some basic daily practices to satisfy their basic life needs and have no participation rights on important issues concerning their future life, their school education and community activities which are controlled by the adults. The main reasons are concluded as Chinese culture and education tradition inhabiting the development of children's subjectivity; adults' narrow perception of children's participation rights; the changes of Chinese family content and social structure; incomplete laws and supervision models. For the reconstruction of children's participation right in education in China, we should promote children's subjectivity regression, renew the concept of participation right for children education in China, adjust to the core family and complete relevant law and supervision.

5.4 The effect of gender on catastrophic health expenditure in Korea

Yeonsoo Kim (Dept of Public Administration, Ewha Womans University, South Korea)
Hye Yun Kim (Dept of Department of health convergence, Ewha Womans University)
Joo Hwan Oh (International Health Policy and Management, Seoul National Univ.)
Minah Kang (Dept of Public Administration, Ewha Womans University)

Abstract: This research studied the effect of gender on Catastrophic Health Expenditure (CHE) based on Korea Health Panel Data. CHE occurs when medical expenditure of a household passes over a certain ratio of household income, which is one of indicators of World Health Organization (WHO) measuring healthcare finance equity. Compared to other OECD countries, Korean households have showed high out-of-pocket expense, which is closely connected to increasing risk of CHE. Various determinants of CHE in Korean households such as income and economic features of household head were studied in previous research, while gender of individual household members was not fully focused as a determinant of CHE. Therefore, this

study implemented binary logistic regression model to figure out whether gender affects CHE and how different gender groups show pattern of CHE process. Results showed that females faced CHE 1.5 times more than males (odds ratio=1.241). Also, main determinants of CHE in female groups were marital status, while age and economic activity status were significant in male groups. Subgroup analysis displayed that married female under 35-years-old are located in intersectionality of CHE including pregnancy/delivery, multiple health risk behaviors, mental stress, and relatively vulnerable social status due to lower income. Meanwhile, both gender above 50-years-old faced remarkably high chance of CHE, which seems to be caused by complex health risk behaviors and chronic diseases. Such results implied not only that gender is an important determinant of CHE, but also other determinants of CHE differ according to gender, which suggests a necessity of gender-based CHE support/rescue policy.

5.5 Evaluating the healthcare system performance in China: Implications from the contrast between rural and urban areas

Vicky Mengqi QIN (Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore, Singapore) and Wei LIU (Nanhai Society for Social Work Scholars and Students, China)

Abstract: Expanding universal health coverage (UHC) of the health system has become a clear policy goal of the Chinese government. Facing an increasing burden of non-communicable disease (NCD) along with demographic aging, the Chinese government has announced a comprehensive health reform in 2009 with the aim to achieve UHC. Strengthening the health system is necessary to meet the challenges from the unprecedented socioeconomic and demographic changes. While large heterogeneity of health system performance exists nationwide, the gap between rural and urban areas is particularly apparent given more and better health resources being invested in urban areas. Health system performs differently in rural and urban areas in the sense that they are respectively running different social health insurance schemes which are built upon dualistic rural-urban economic structure as well as the household registration (hukou) system. The inherently different insurance system and imbalance health resources allocation within and across rural and urban areas have led to the widening gap in healthcare access, health status, financial burden and sustainability of the health system on a larger scale. Despite the emphasis on the attainment of UHC in low- and middle- income countries (LMICs), less attention was given to health system performance which is fundamental to achieve the goal of UHC. Besides, it is not known to what extent the inequality exists in health system performance between rural and urban areas in China.

China offers an ideal setting to evaluate health system performance to inform policymakers in countries where facing the issue of strengthening health system. This study aims to evaluate and compare health system performance between rural and urban areas in China, based on WHO Study of Global Aging and Health to identify the differences in five key domains of the system. We argue that health system performance in urban areas was superior to rural areas, but not necessarily in all aspects. Effective policy making is needed to address the complexities of the rural-urban inequalities in health system performance.

Keywords: health system performance, rural-urban inequality, universal health coverage

5.6 School-based emotional and behavioral intervention among rural Chinese adolescents: Implications for policy and practice

Shuang Lu (University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work & Social Administration)

Juan A. Rios (Seton Hall University, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work)

Abstract: Due to the urban-rural dichotomy in post-economic reform China, rural adolescents in China are faced with significantly more emotional and behavioral challenges than their urban peers. The Chinese government has called for addressing these challenges through professional school-based services, yet few evidence-based programs have been designed for rural Chinese adolescents' needs.

Increasing western studies in the past decade have demonstrated positive effects of school-based mindfulness training on child emotion and behavior. Few studies, however, have investigated the mechanism behind mindfulness trainings in the East Asian context. Moreover, existing studies contain a series of methodological flaws. Though shown promising impact on child development, the innovative practice of mindfulness is not yet applied to rural Chinese child population.

Through a cluster-randomized controlled trial, this study examines the efficacy of an 8-week school-based mindfulness training on emotion and behavior of rural middle-school students in China. The study also identifies possible mediating factors between mindfulness and child emotion and behavior.

Our data come from self-report and parent-report emotional and behavioral measures of 7th graders from a rural school in Hebei Province. Students are randomized by class into mindfulness training group, active control group, and a passive control group. Using between-group and within-group multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), we compare the pretest and posttest results between the treatment group and control groups. As the first cluster-randomized controlled trial that explores this topic in China, our study addresses the limitations of existing literature, and contributes scientific evidence to the innovative field of mindfulness research. Our findings provide policy and service implications to design and implement prevention-based programs to improve rural adolescent emotion and behavior in China and similar sociocultural contexts.

Stream 6 Poverty and Social Exclusion

6.1 Patterns and determinants of poverty dynamics in Taiwan and Southeast China

Julia Shu-Huah Wang (The University of Hong Kong)

Abstract: Cross-national comparative studies on poverty dynamics can offer crucial insights into the patterns of poverty across different contexts and the effectiveness of alternative policy responses. Yet, East Asian countries have been precluded from these investigations due to data limitations. This study will be the first to use the cross-nationally harmonized Panel Study on Family Dynamics (PSFD), covering both Taiwan and Southeast China (Fujian, Zhejiang and Shanghai) in 2006–2013, to examine the patterns and determinants of poverty dynamics during a period when these regions experienced rapid demographic, economic, political, and social transformations.

This study first uses sequence analyses and multilevel models to depict the poverty trends across the time and space. Poverty trends across Taiwan, urban and rural Southeast China before and after public transfers will be compared. Next, individual and structural determinants of poverty dynamics will be examined using multilevel models. Data on structural determinants are collected from statistical yearbooks and government websites, and these data are merged to the PSFD micro-data by district and year. Individual determinants under examination include education, age, family composition, occupation, health, and asset ownership. Structural determinants under examination are welfare generosity, welfare coverage, industrial composition, unemployment rates, gross regional product, and dependency ratio. Findings from this study can inform the evaluations of poverty alleviation policies in Taiwan and mainland China in responding to the changing demographic and economic trends.

6.2 Effects of policy on low wages and poverty in single-mother households in Japan

Yuko Tamiya (Kobe Gakuin University, Japan)

Abstract: Although there have been a large number of studies analyzing the relationship between minimum wage and poverty, few studies have focused on single-mother households. In Japan, despite a high labour participation rate among mothers, the poverty rate is high in single-mother households. It has been proven that these households have a high probability of falling into the category of the working poor. Increasing the minimum wage is often cited as one policy that can help the working poor rise out of poverty; however, research to date has indicated that raising the minimum wage has low efficacy as a poverty-related policy. This article uses microdata from Employment Status Surveys to gain a quantitative understanding of the situation of low-wage single mothers. It then analyses the aggregate data of a range of government statistics according to prefecture level and relating to the relationship between minimum wages per prefecture, the child-rearing allowance and employment of single mothers, in order to evaluate the impact of raising the minimum wage and the child-rearing allowance as an anti-poverty policy. Results show that rising minimum wage does not affect employment rate and slightly improvement poverty rate of single mothers

6.3 Changing family support and old-age poverty in South Korea

Inhoe Ku & Seoyun Lee (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Abstract: Lately industrialized countries in East Asian region have been suffering from rising poverty among older adults. As a case study of South Korea, this study aims to examine what has contributed to the growing old-age poverty. We focus on two aspects of family support for elderly parents: coresidence with elderly parents and private income transfer to non-resident elderly parents. We use data from the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure and the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions, both of which were conducted by the Korea Statistical Office, to analyze the rise in old-age poverty from 1996 to 2016. We construct a counterfactual income distribution where family support under examination had not changed during the examined period while anything else changed as observed. We assess the impact of changes in family support by comparing poverty estimated from the counterfactual income distribution and poverty estimated from the distribution as actually observed in the data. We construct a counterfactual distribution by a conditional reweighting method pioneered by DiNardo, Fortin, and Lemieux (1996). We use, as a reweight, a probability of family support conditional on correlated elderly characteristics and estimate the impact of the changing family support on poverty independent of correlated elderly characteristics. Preliminary results show that the rising elderly poverty is largely explained the rapidly increasing number of elderly households living apart from their adult-child. The decline in private transfer income contributed to a lesser degree.

Stream 7 Education

7.1 World class universities policies and a polarised employment market for graduates in China

Wing Kit Chan & Kinglun Ngok (School of Government/Chinese Center for Public Administration Research, Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Abstract: As the role of leading universities plays in facilitating economic growth and articulating the superiority of an institutional arrangement has been better known and appreciated, more and more developing countries in East Asia intend to introduce and strengthen their world-class universities policies. However, the negative side effects of such policies, for example, its impacts on polarising the labour market for university graduates were less well known. Screening theory suggests that the competitiveness of a graduate depends largely on the label – the perceived value of a degree granted by a university, which could be measured by its place in the league table. As a small number of prestigious universities managed a great leap forward of its place in the table while most others remain lagging behind, the value of degrees conferred by Chinese universities varies duly.

In the case of mainland China, previous studies have shown that the higher education expansion policy introduced in the late 1990s had resulted in a large number of university graduates from less-prestigious universities to get a quality job as decent as their precedents. This study suggests that was only the beginning of the polarisation of the labour market for graduates. By analysing the latest statistics with in-depth study on typical cases, this study demonstrates that the world-class university policies, which were designed to push only a handful of good Chinese universities to the top of the international league table have resulted in some unintended consequences in the labour market for graduates. In addition to what is known about the hugely different welfare packages adhere to the job offers, the gap of starting salaries has been widening steadily in the past few years. Such an impact is believed to have a long-lasting effect on the social stratification in China: serving as a base for a small number as a higher middle-income group against a large number as a lower middle-income group in the long term. This paper argues that the Chinese government managed to achieve the success of the world-class universities policies, from the previous “985 project” and “211 project” to the latest “double first-class policy”, in economic terms at an unintended cost of social polarisation, on which point any future reform has to address.

7.2 Neighborhood enrollment, school choice and educational stratification: a case study in eastern China

Zhou Xiaochen (University of Hong Kong & King’s College London)

Abstract: Comparing to some nations that have school choice systems, China does not have school choice programs and school choice is officially prohibited for compulsory public education. However, still the Chinese parents are managing to practice school choice in spite of the highly government controlled system. This study is interested in one popular form of school choice emerged in the current Chinese society, which is purchasing a property in the catchment of preferable schools. This study is also interested in the consequence of the school choice practice on school segregation and educational inequality in China.

Inspired by the Bourdieusian framework, it attempts to explore the relationship between family origins (constructed by economic, social, cultural capital) and parental school choice. Further it might also determine the pattern of educational stratification in China. In this study, cultural capital was generated from parents' education, family cultural environment; economic capital was generated from family income and educational expense, and social capital was generated from the families' network. The analytical sample size is 1124. Descriptive, bivariate and logistic regression analysis methods and structural equation model have been adopted for data analysis.

The potential contribution is to build the scholarship to uncover a local situation of school choice, and to figure out the role of familial factors. In addition, it attempts to test the western educational theories in the modern Chinese context, and to reveal the potential problem of educational inequality in China at compulsory educational stage.

7.3 Attitude toward risk-taking in starting up a business: Case of Korean high school students

Soorin Yoon and Hyojung Kim (Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Abstract: 'Jobless Growth' is one of the most significant issues of current labour market in Korea. Moreover, since youth unemployment has been an urgent issue in recent years, being an entrepreneur (establishing a start-up) has emerged as one of the most promising alternative careers that young people need to take into account. Corresponding to these needs, in recent years Korea has introduced several educational programmes related with entrepreneurship in secondary schools, making meaningful results in encouraging students' innovative competences.

However, in pursuing a start-up in one's career, one of the most important attitudes considered is 'risk-taking'. Since establishing a start-up accompanies diverse personal risks (economic, social status etc.) in most cases, a positive perspective on risk-taking in entrepreneurship will lead to a higher self-efficacy in starting up a business. Taking this into account, this study intends to investigate the attitude toward risk-taking in starting up a business of high school students conducting a survey. The study will particularly investigate causal relationship between risk-taking score and various independent variables of individuals. The paper will also try to reveal if any mediation effect relates with the risk-taking score. By the quantitative approach, this study ultimately intends to contribute to policy recommendations in encouraging students' attitude toward risk taking in starting up a business.

7.4 The perception of teaching quality of international students in Chinese universities

Yiwei Zhang (Beijing Normal University, China)

Abstract: With the aim of boost China's soft power, Chinese government has made great efforts to attract foreign students to study in Chinese higher education institutions by providing funding for them. However, not much attention has been paid to their learning experience in China. International students' satisfaction with teaching quality in the host universities is believed to be one of the most important factors influencing the competitiveness of universities in the "market" of international higher education. Thus, this research intends to explore the extent to which the CGS students are satisfied with the teaching quality in Chinese universities. Questionnaire survey was used to collect data. A sample of 78 universities providing the CGS programmes was chosen randomly. Questionnaires were sent to all CGS students in the sample universities and 3492 valid ones were collected.

It is found that international students are generally satisfied with the educational quality of Chinese universities. Relatively speaking, they are very satisfied with the tutorial of supervisors, and also positive about the teaching activities inside classrooms. While their satisfaction with programme design (such as training plans and curriculum provisions) is not that high. At the same time, international students feel that they have gained more in terms of Chinese language and culture than professional knowledge and skills. Thus, Chinese universities might need to do more to provide better education for international students. We also discussed the reasons behind these findings and their implications in terms of China's emerging prominence as a provider of international higher education.

Stream 8 Ageing and the Life-Course

8.1 Getting old before you get rich? Challenges to the Chinese pension system

Mel Cousins (School of social policy, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Abstract: A recent report from a major consultancy company repeats the statement that 'China will get old before it fully succeeds in getting rich'. On the basis of this and similar projections, some have expressed great concern about the sustainability of the Chinese pensions system which currently allows for retirement at a relatively low age. In addition, China is likely to see an increasing demand for long-term care as the population ages. Amongst the options which have been proposed are raising retirement age, increasing privatisation of the pension system; and/or moving to a 'notional defined contribution' (or notional accounts) type system (as in some EU countries). This paper looks at the issues concerning China's pension challenges. It suggests that while the ageing process is inevitable, the economic and demographic context in China is more complex than sometimes acknowledged. Looking at international experience in both Europe and other Asian countries, it discusses the options for China in this critical policy area. It also discusses the regional and rural-urban variations within China and their policy implications.

8.2 Re-commodifying old age: The impact of 'Lifelong Active Society' in Japan

Chikako Endo (Osaka University, Japan)

Abstract: Poverty and inequality among the elderly is increasingly becoming recognised as a social problem in Japan. Those over 65 years old currently make up close to half of public assistance (seikatsu hogo) recipients, and their numbers are expected to rise. The increasing population of seniors itself, along with diversifying working lives and family structures, are attributed as the main causes of elderly poverty. This paper examines the public and policy discourses surrounding low-income older people within the wider policy context of demographic ageing in Japan.

As in many post-industrial countries, the Japanese government has been encouraging the extension of working life, while recent welfare reforms promote older people's contribution to mutual aid activities in the community as a way to offset the welfare costs of an ageing society. This paper discusses the current policy narrative on support for people at the intersection of poverty and old age in Japan in relation to debates on how demographic ageing calls for a renegotiation of previous social contracts surrounding work and welfare.

For this purpose, the paper will analyse recent government documents such as the reports of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's committee on 'Self-reliance Support for Poor and Needy Persons and Public Assistance', reports of the MHLW's study committee for realising a 'Lifelong Active Society' (shogai geneki shakai), and annual reports of policies for an ageing society.

8.3 Capabilities development among older Chinese people: A comparative study between two different hukous

Birgitte Egeskov Jensen (Aalborg University, Denmark & Chinese Academy of Sciences)

Abstract: The demographic composition of the Chinese rural areas has become increasingly disproportionate as elders and children are left-behind, due to massive rural-urban migration by the working generation. Due to migration, the traditional intergenerational contract has changed, where older people must continue to do a considerable share of the agricultural work, as well as care for the left-behind children. This potentially creates a situation where land may be left uncultivated, resulting in poverty and increasing dependency on welfare for the left-behind elders.

A major challenge persists in balancing the supply of public goods and services in both urban and rural areas due to the longstanding segregation in pensions, healthcare, infrastructure and education.

This paper adopts social exclusion theory to examine the prevalence of inequality and take-up issues in access to the pension system and eldercare in Post-Mao China. The main contribution made by this article is a test of Amartya Sen's capability approach in the Chinese context, more specifically on the social divides created by the institutional logic of the hukou system within eldercare and old age policies. The paper seeks to operationalize Sen's notion of capability development to examine the situation facing elders in China across the hukou divide. Sen's approach facilitates an appraisal of the process of welfare exclusion embedded in the hukou system.

Keywords: Capability approach, Social citizenship, China, Hukou system, Eldercare, Old-age policies, Social exclusion

8.4 Varieties of pension systems and old-age income maintenance: A comparative approach using panel data

Yun-young Kim (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze varieties of pension systems before and after pension reforms and how these pension systems affect the relationship between labour market career and old-age economic security. While there has been increasing of precarious workers in the labour market, most of countries have reformed their pension systems focusing on financial sustainability without considering the increase of precarious workers. Although it is argued there has been a convergence of pension systems towards multi-pillar model, it is expected there is no convergence of an outcome side, economic security of older people. In this paper, I firstly distinguish different types of pension systems and changes of them in OECD countries using fuzzy-set ideal type approach during early 1990s and late 2010s. Since the private pension is getting important in many countries with retrenchment of public pension, I construct the pension systems with three properties; first tier public pension which aims to insure basic security and poverty prevention, second tier earnings-related public pension, and the private pension including occupational pension and personal pension. Using this pension typology, I analyze how the relationship between labour market career and old-age economic security changes according to the pension types. This paper would contribute to the pension

and poverty study for using panel data which include information about each respondent's job career, rather than an aggregate data many studies have used. The study is also expected to have an implication to the Korean welfare state which has the highest old-age poverty rate among OECD countries and precarious labour market.

8.5 China's public pension reform at crossroad: What can we learn from China?

Peng Haoran (Lingnan College, Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Ngok Kinglun (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Xiao Minhui (Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, China)

Abstract: In the 1990s, China introduced a brand new public pension system by mixing the pay-as-you-go pension scheme (also called a social pooling account) and the fully funded pension scheme (also called a personal account), which has been considered as a far-reaching reform of the public pension system in China. However, due to unsolved transition cost and coordination at the provincial rather than the national level, this mixed pension system has encountered many problems in its operation and is facing great challenges in the context of population aging and labor force mobility. It is relatively safe to argue that China's public pension reform is far from a success. The recent years have witnessed hot debates in both the academic and policy communities in China on the sustainability and desirability of mixing the social pooling account and the personal account in China. Recently, and a plan of achieving national coordination of the public pension system has been put on the agenda of the central government.

This paper first summarizes the four rounds discussion about the mixed public pension system in China, then analyses the significant regional disparities in pension under the coordination of provincial level. Based on that, we point out the advantages of the mixed public pension system lies in diversification of the public pension insurance portfolio. The optimal split between the social pooling account and the personal account should be determined by various risk factors, such as demographic risk, investment risk, etc. In the process towards the national coordination of the public pension system, financial responsibility should be reasonably shared between Chinese local and central governments. In the end, we summarize that some lessons which can be learned from China's public pension system reform: First, each country should evaluate its own risks and its ability to handle these risks before designing a public pension system; Second, transition costs should never been overlooked or underestimated while transforming public pension system from a pay-as-you-go scheme to a fully (partially) funded scheme.

8.6 Is Chinese pension benefit adequate? A multidimensional assessment based on China households income project

Qing Zhao (Social Security Studies Center, Wuhan University, China)

Jing Xu (Economic School, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China)

Abstract: With the rapid development of population ageing around the world, adequacy and sustainability have constantly become the central issues for reforming pension systems in both developed and developing countries. In western countries, the method used to evaluate the adequacy of pension benefit has developed from a unidimensional approach to a multidimensional approach. However, in China, there have been very few investigations of assessment on pension adequacy from a multidimensional approach.

In this study, we assess the adequacy of Chinese pension system from a multidimensional perspective based on empirical evidence, providing an interesting context of an emerging economy outside traditional welfare states. By using micro data from China Households Income Project, we adopt the method of Synthetic-Indicators to examine the comprehensive picture of pension adequacy in dimensions of poverty, income and their redistribution among different gender, region and Hukou groups within China. Findings suggest that the situation on adequacy of pension benefit is not satisfactory in terms of indicators of income, poverty and Hukou gap, and the benefit level varies from province to province. We conclude this paper by giving advice on strengthening the function of income substitution, poverty relief and narrowing rural and urban gap in the design of China's multilayer pension system.

8.7 Comparing pension integration strategies in East Asia

Tsung-hsi Fu (Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Ageing societies in the world are desperately looking for a proper and sustainable way to finance long-term-care for their elder citizens. While many societies in East Asia are opting for a moderated form of social insurance in financing long-term care, for example, Japan in 2000 and South Korea in 2008, not much has been discussed on its impacts on care. China introduced a nationwide pilot scheme of long-term-care insurance in the summer of 2016 while most cities chosen by it did not embark it until 2017. Previous studies in the area suggest that the pilot scheme rely heavily on resources diverted from the surplus of existing medical insurance. As a result, the medical professionals have a larger say in the direction of the piloted new scheme. By looking into the practice of the piloted scheme in Guangzhou, one of the major cities in China, this study discovers that a paradox of this pilot scheme. On the one hand, long-term-care insurance would strengthen care demand among vulnerable elderly and indeed enhance their well-being, on the other hand, due to the complicated mechanism in assessing eligibility, it tends to push such elderly citizens to opt for institutional care rather than home-and-community-based care. The latter, in-depth study demonstrates that, are not only against the genuine wish of most elderly but also against a world trend of de-institutionalisation in social care, a rich body of literature has been suggesting for a long time. This paper appreciates that the fact that the piloted long-term care insurance in Guangzhou significantly subsidise demand for care services, but it questions the intention of the existing mechanism of delivery which twitted such demand for institutional care instead of home-and-community-based care and suggests for a redesign to better target the need of

the elderly. This paper also argues that developing countries appraise the possible de-institutionalisation aspect of long-term-care insurance better before decided to adopt a contributory system in financing long-term care.

Key Words: Long-term-care insurance, social care, institutionalisation, care demand

Stream 9 Work, Labour Markets and Security

9.1 Does family policy affect 'glass ceiling' in OECD countries?

Bae Juhyun and Jeon Misun (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Abstract: This research aims to investigate how family policies and the labour market structure affect career advancement of women to senior management positions. While previous studies on 'glass ceiling' mainly focused on personal or organizational features, comparative analysis of female employment mostly paid attention to whether family policies could increase female labour force participation. Yet, the relationship between family policy and the labour market status of female, i.e. quality side of female employment, has been relatively overlooked. In order to test the research question, Granger panel analysis and panel regression will be performed to clarify the association between family policies and the proportion of female managers in higher level using data for OECD countries from 2000 to 2015. Family policies classify into two kinds of policies: 'employment support policy' and 'caregiving support policy'. For the labour market structure, we will test the effect of the proportion of small-medium enterprises and part-time workers on the proportion of female senior managers. In the end, we will discuss policy implications with special attention to East Asian welfare states.

9.2 Gendering the quasi-market in Japan's elderly care: Intersections of the gender regime and the care regime

Sumika Yamane (Jissen Women's University, Japan)

Abstract: In this study, the manner in which the quasi-market in elderly care has evolved under the gender regime in Japan was analysed. Since Long Term Care Insurance, which aimed to socialise informal care, was initiated in 2000, care works for the elderly have continued to be undertaken by women. Furthermore, the care work now exist in a precarious position as a result of shifting the service from the public sector to the quasi-market.

Firstly, efficiency in a quasi-market is not determined by the choices of users and competition among agencies, but by deteriorating working conditions of care workers. As the price of the service that government set decreased, the rate of "non-regular employment" increased from 35 percent in 2000 to 44 percent in 2016. In addition, 90 percent of non-regular employees are females because of the male breadwinner model and poor legislation regarding gender equality in the workplace in Japan. Secondly, care work involves long hours of work that includes administrative procedures, which were not part of informal care; the government requires workers to record their tasks to check the quality of care provided. Thirdly, care workers are faced with incongruence between their identity as skilled workers and their social status. In particular, while they are required to invest their human capital to acquire the qualification to be a care worker, the government has changed the policy in such a way that relegates the care work to unskilled work that can be done by anyone including housewives and immigrants.

9.3 Female service workers and their poor health: Mismatch between Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance and post-industrial Korean female labour market

Ko-eun Park (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: Female workers in Korea concentrate on non-standard work, especially low income-low skill jobs in the service industry (Kwon, 2015). Moreover, the characteristics of the service work such as emotional labor is different with the manufacturing business. Therefore, for female workers in service economy, exclusion from social security system is created by two ways; for the reason of wage and employment insecurity; by the mismatch between Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance (IACI) policy and occupational characteristics of service work such as emotional labor. However, despite an increment in precarious workers who perform interpersonal services, the current IACI policy still concentrate to cover workers who are exposed to material-physical risk in the manufacturing sector. Thus, this research aims to examine the mismatch between IACI policy and post-industrial Korean female labor market. Research question is "Why are Korean female workers excluded from IACI?". For this, this research conduct qualitative case studies focusing on the mismatch between exposed risk on the labor process of service industry and IACI policy, by collecting in-depth data on the industrial illness of female service workers especially about the characteristic of illness and measurement problem, and analyzing the coverage of IACI policy on this industrial illness in Korea. The finding of the research gives resources to suggest policy implication for precarious female workers in service economy who are excluded from social security system, to redesign IACI policy with consideration about new standard of industrial accident and illness reflecting characteristics of service work.

9.4 The historical study on Japanese women's labour force development and maternity leave substitute Jobs

Chisato Atobe (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Abstract: In this paper, I will explore the social segregation surrounding female labour in recent years in relation to the historical case of the Japan Teachers' Union (JTU)'s movement. The Women's Bureau of JTU had been demanding a substitute teacher system for maternity leave since 1945. This system was finally established in 1961.

A previous study insisted that this system realized the continued employment of women after childbirth. On the other hand, we can point out the system had a problem in that non-permanent substitute teachers support permanent teachers. That is, despite aiming for gender equality, the substitute teacher system has created a new unstable employment for women. Thus, this system has made the issue of gender inequality more serious. So, I considered, from historical document analysis.

As a result, female teachers revealed that they attempted to overcome poor treatment, paying attention to the treatment of substitute teachers during maternity leave at the time of system planning. On the other hand, in an era when the change from working woman to housewife progressed, the movement did not spread beyond gender. Also, they could not realize the original concept of maternity leave substitute teachers being regular employees pooled into each county or city. This historical case suggests that it is difficult to overcome "gender disparity". It also suggests that it may lead to a disruption of hierarchy, if we don't have a

comprehensive view of female labour when we think about the contemporary policy issues in women's labour force development.

9.5 Divergence in East Asian production regime? A comparative analysis of Japanese and South Korean labour market and employment policy in the era of post-industrialization

Jae-wook Nahm and Sophia Seung-yoon Lee (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: Japan and South Korea share their history of manufacturing and export-led economic development with government intervention in many aspects. During the industrial period, South Korea also developed the so-called “Japanese employment system” which consists of the long-term employment, seniority wage, and enterprise union. The two countries also have common problems such as the relatively underdeveloped state welfare, labour market dualism, and deteriorated youth employment situation.

However, substantial divergences are observed recently. The youth labour market in Korea is still worse than ever, whereas that in Japan has been noticeably improved albeit partially based on the demographic change and economic turnaround. The more structural distinction can be found in the gaps between the large enterprises and SMEs. Although both countries present relatively large gaps in working conditions by their firm sizes, conditions in Korean SMEs are much worse. This makes it questionable whether the youth labour market in Korea will be equally improved even when the demographic and economic conditions become favorable.

We argue that these are not just based on the economic cycle or demographic change but also institutional distinctions embedded in the production regimes. In this paper, we argue that the comparative advantage of South Korean economy in the global market is based on the skill-saving price competitiveness, while that of Japanese economy being in the quality competitiveness based on skills of the labour; the labour in Korean firms means the ‘costs’ when it means the ‘assets’ in Japan. This difference influences on the institutional divergence in the industrial and subcontract relations.

In this paper, we attempt to explain two questions, 1) Why is there such a large gap between subcontracting/large companies and subcontracted/SMEs in Korea, while it is not the case in Japan? 2) How are these differences interrelated with youth labour market performance in the two countries? By comparing the relevant institutions of Japan and South Korea from the early years of industrialization to a period with more apparent shift after 1990's, this study will explore the institutional divergence of the East Asian production regime to explain the current differences.

9.6 Occupational earnings inequality in Japan

Masato Shikata (School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Abstract: The aim of our research is to explore the features of occupational earnings differentials in Japan by making an international comparison. In addition, we consider the significance of not only the occupation, but also the company size on wage differentials in Japan. We use the Social Stratification and Mobility National Survey (SSM) for Japan, the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the U.S., and the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) for Germany. It is necessary to examine the relationship between occupational earnings differentials and a seniority-based wage to explore the uniqueness of the Japanese wage system. First, we show the intra- and inter-age earnings differentials by occupations. Second, we conduct the decomposition analyses of earnings inequality by occupations, firm size, and age. Based on these international comparisons, we observe the following features of Japanese industrial relations: the earnings of clerks are relatively high; there are substantial earnings differentials based on company size for any given occupation; and the wages at the larger companies become seniority-based. The wage curves of professionals and technicians in the U.S. and Germany are based on seniority, and there is almost no effect of firm size on wages. Firm size and seniority-based wage, rather than occupation, have become important factors causing earnings inequality in Japan.

9.7 A study on the typology of labor market in vulnerable group in Korea: What are the differences in the labor market structure of vulnerable groups by region?

Sang A Lee (Department of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Abstract: Korea experienced massive unemployment after the financial crisis in 1998, and employment policy began to be highlighted. Since then, the rate of economic growth and job growth has slowed considerably in South Korea, and its impact has been strongly influenced by labor market vulnerable groups such as young people, women and the elderly. Korea's youth unemployment rate is 9.8% as of 2016, and the unemployment rate for women and the elderly continues to increase. The Korean government recognizes the limitations of the rigidity of the central government-led employment policy and the inefficiency of the delivery system in response to the overall labor market change, reflects the specificity of the local employment situation. Thus, it is emphasized that it is necessary to grasp the local labor market for effective regional employment policy. In the local labor market, labor demand conditions are formed by the combination of the technical needs of the company and the production process based on the type and size of the industry and the intensiveness of the specific factors of production (Huh, 2016). On the other hand, the supply conditions of the labor force have a great influence on the level of employment relations, wage level, prospects of promotion, and job stability (Pain et al, 2003).

Although there have been discussions about individual local labor markets, there has been a lack of discussion on analyzing the local labor market for vulnerable groups. In order for local employment policies to be effective, focusing on the different labor market problems of vulnerable groups in Korea's local employment policy, it is necessary to examine the labor market of vulnerable groups more closely.

This study is interested in the local labor market of the vulnerable groups in Korea. The

problem of this study is as follows. First, what is the difference of labor market structure of vulnerable groups by region? Second, what types of those labor market structures are classified in each region?

This study uses the data of the Korea Local Area Labor Force Survey to examine the changes in the 16 cities Korea in the local labor market in terms of youth, women, seniors in the past 10 years. Next, the methodology utilizes fuzzy-set ideal type analysis to determine four types of labor market ideal types by combining the demand side and the supply side of the labor market of women, youth, and the elderly. Specifically, the fuzzy score of the labor market demand side is derived through the industrial type and the industry size, and based on the ILO "unstable labor" concept, the ratio of non-regular workers, low-wage workers.

Furthermore, the analysis identifies implications for employment policy and welfare policy at the local government level. It also provides implications for Korea's local employment policy to encompass vulnerable groups at the local level and to exert its effects with specific policies. The paper elaborates on these findings and discusses as well the potential of fsQCA in such local labor markets.

9.8 Destandardization in the school-to-work transition among South Korean young adults: A cohort comparison

Geumsun Byun (Institute of Social Welfare, Seoul National University, South Korea)

Abstract: This study investigates destandardization in the school-to-work transition (STWT) among the 1960-80 birth cohorts in South Korea. The biggest challenge facing young adults recently is the failure to transition to the labor market in the early years of one's career, which can have lasting implications for work-life and socio-economic status. The labor market in South Korea has changed drastically, (increase in irregular, low-wage service-sector jobs, the dual labor market, and high youth unemployment rate) leading to fundamental changes in STWT patterns. As uncertainty and insecurity increases in the youth labor market, STWT is becoming destandardized; fragmented, diversified, and non-linear. This necessitates the reorganization of the social security system. However, previous studies have not fully analyzed the changes in STWT among South Korean young adults. This study employs the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study to compile monthly data on changes in employment status for 19–29-year-old subjects born between 1962 and 1984. A Group-based trajectory analysis (longitudinal latent class analysis) was employed to identify STWT patterns. As a result, the extended education-stable transition has increased greatly while new patterns of labor force entry and exit have emerged, and the unemployed and temporary work period increased. Most of those experiencing unstable transitions were women and people with low education and/or disadvantaged family background (low level of fathers' education), especially in the recent cohort. In order to adjust social policy according to young adults' situation, we need to consider the diversification and inequality in STWT.

9.9 Still neoliberalism? Labor reforms of a conservative government in South Korea

Won-Sub Kim and Se-Hoon Chun (Korea University, South Korea)

Abstract: Since the financial crisis at the end of 1990s, Korea's labor policy has been dominated by neoliberal ideas. In particular, the conservative Lee Myung-Bak government, which replaced the center-left government in 2008, implemented two major labor reforms in 2008 and 2012 with the aim to create a more business-friendly economic environment. However, these reforms only partially succeeded. The first reform, initiated to strengthen labor market flexibility, ended without success, while the second reform for the liberalization of industrial relations almost achieved its objectives.

Previous literature about labor policy reforms mainly accentuate structural factors, such as economic globalization and a divided labor market, or single collective actors, such as labor unions and civic movements. They cannot, however, fully explain the differences between the two reforms. This study focuses on the following questions: Why did the conservative government's labor reforms remain incomplete? Which factors led to differences in the results of the two major reforms?

In order to answer these questions, the two reform cases are compared, and the differences in the reform results are explained by applying the veto player model of Tsebelis. The analyses show, in regards to the 2012 reform, in which the veto player's ideological distance was small and cohesion was weak, the government could succeed in reform. However, for the 2008 reform, in which the veto player's ideological distance was big and cohesion was strong, the government failed to implement the reform policy. In conclusion, this study reveals that considering the institutional constellation of veto players contributes to better understanding the labor reforms in Korea.

9.10 Does equal pay reform signal a new politics of social justice in Japan?

Steffen Heinrich (German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo)

Abstract: Political scientists have long argued that contrary to many other economically advanced democracies, socioeconomic differences have had little impact on electoral politics in Japan. Socioeconomic status of voters seemingly played a minor role for voting behaviour and political parties tended to emphasise the importance of economic growth instead of social justice for the country's wellbeing. Not least since the Lehman shock in 2008, the situation appears to have changed for good. The 2009 victory of the Democratic Party of Japan's (DPJ) in the Lower House election signalled a shift toward issues of social justice and a new sensibility for social inequality in Japanese politics overall. Even the return of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to government since 2012 has not resulted in a major change of political rhetoric. The currently discussed "work-style" reform package (*hatarakikata kaikaku*) boldly states as its main goal the "eradication" of unequal treatment between regular and non-regular workers in particular with regard to unjustified wage inequalities. This paper analyses the extent to which "social justice" should be seen as a prime motive for these measures. To this end, it analyses opinion polls on policy priorities, recent political discourses on equal pay and discusses to what extent proposed "reforms of working styles" actually amount to a departure from previous approaches. It argues that social justice indeed has become more important in electoral terms but that this is not matched by a similar shift in policy.

9.11 An activation turn or the decline of social solidarity? Public attitudes towards passive and active labour market policies in Taiwan

Chung-Yang Yeh (Department of Social Work, Asia University, Taiwan)

Abstract: Over the last few decades, some concepts, such as ‘workfare’ ‘welfare to work’ and ‘activation’, has arisen as a significant component in labour market policies in the contemporary welfare states. Some argue that the embeddedness of the activation component onto passive labour market policies and the decline of passive labour market spending should be considered as an active turn. However, a policy paradigm shift is not only about the level of policy expenditure, but also about public attitudes. Particularly, the level of expenditure on active and passive labour market policies fluctuates in line with economic situations.

Therefore, this paper will examine public attitudes towards active and passive labour market policies in Taiwan by analysing the 2006 and 2016 “Social Change Survey”. In general, individual policy preferences are embedded onto socio-economic positions and shaped by their ideology. Therefore, two perspectives, Homo Economicus and Homo Sociologicus, will be reviewed and discussed. Following Rueda’s (2007) argument, we expect that the main social cleavage is ‘core work’/ ‘non-regular workers’. Non-regular workers will show more public support towards active labour market policies since it would help them to back into the labour market as soon as possible than core workers.

However, this paper will show that public supports for active and passive labour market policies are both declined from 2006 to 2016. Moreover, by contrast, wage level is the most significant factor in determining individuals’ preferences on active and passive labour market policies. Therefore, this is not an activation turn, but the decline of social solidarity.

Key Words: Public attitudes, activation turn, social solidarity, and Taiwan

Stream 10 Housing and Urbanization

10.1 Shifting from inclusive growth to exclusionary growth in megacities in China

Ilan Katz and Bingqin Li (Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Australia)

Abstract: Starting in 2015, the largest cities in China started to reverse the social policies that had been for the past ten years trying to become more inclusive to migrant workers, and embarked instead on an exclusionary development agenda, which combines population downsizing with a transition to “higher-quality growth”. The National New Urbanisation Strategy for 2014-2020 states that megacities of more than 5 million people should tightly control their population numbers, and puts specific limits on the population of Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen. The consequence of these policy ideas is to drive out unskilled labour and “low-end” businesses from large cities.

This paper is based on an examination of official documents and social media comment. This paper analyses the logic behind such a strategy change, compares the policies before and after the shift and examines the governing approach which led to the 2017 Beijing eviction. It will examine the new policies and will focus on the consequences of this policy for migrant workers, policy makers at different levels, businesses and residents, how these central policies play out in different cities, and how sites of resistance to the policies have developed. It argues that the fundamental issue lies in the developmental model, either pro-growth or pro-high quality growth, has treated people as labour resources, ignoring the human needs of different sectors of the population. The paper discusses the broader relevance of these policies and their implementation for China and East Asia.

10.2 Privilege or stigma? Social attitudes towards public housing in transitional urban China

Chen Nie (The school of Public Administration, Beihang University, China)

Abstract: Previous research emphasizes that social attitudes towards public housing were primarily shaped by the types of housing system. For instance, in the Anglo-Saxon housing system, characterised by a high priority of market provision plus a residualized form of public housing, public housing is generally conceived as the lowest end of Anglo-Saxon housing tenure. Currently, China’s post reform housing system shares some features with Anglo-Saxon system. This study aims to explore Chinese people’s attitudes towards public housing and factors that shape their attitudes. The Results, based on the interview data, have shown that public attitudes to public housing vary both vertically in terms of generation and horizontally in terms of types of working institution. The older generation and those working in the government organizations and state-owned companies are more likely to perceive public housing as symbolizing privilege, compared to their counterpart groups. Moreover, this study identifies that these differences are mediated by the process of policy implementation which prioritize the government-related institutions and those with higher ranks.

10.3 Genuine needs? A critical discourse analysis of housing discourse in Hong Kong

Siu-mei Lau (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Abstract: Examination of housing policy through critical discourse analysis is a recent but growing trend. Much housing research relating to homeownership focuses on either housing affordability or level of support from the state. Formation of housing discourse and the social construction of the idea of “homeownership” have not been properly examined. Homeownership is conventionally justified by the notion of asset-building, and is a process whereby both individual and social benefit can be reached. However, that it could be a question of socially constructed idea due to power inequalities has rarely been interrogated. Little attention has been given to the construction process of housing discourse from the perspective of individual household. The focus of this paper seeks to empirically analyse housing discourse of low income families in Hong Kong. This paper explores how discourses of affordability and self-reliant are realised and recontextualised through critical discourse analysis. Due to interpretation of the cause of housing problem, low income families hence offered different actions. Free flow of capitals, including housing capital and promotion of homeownership, could stimulate both local and international economy regardless to its negative impacts on low income families. There is a need to review the construction processes of housing discourse of a wide range of actors, enhances interaction and cross-sectorial exchange to formulate comprehensive support programmes for low income families alongside with existing discourse.

10.4 Small property rights housing: An emerging phenomenon of informal settlements in China

Li Sun (University of Leeds, UK)

Abstract: According to UN-Habitat, more than one billion people worldwide live in informal settlements, which lack legal security of tenure. Recently, an increasing number of middle and low-income groups in China, such as migrant workers, have become interested in purchasing informal housing mainly due to its affordability. Because of the nature of land property rights, this type of housing cannot be granted legal titling, which is termed as “small property rights housing” (SPRH). According to unofficial data, total SPRH amounts to 6.6 billion m², which is home to 80 million dwellers. As an emerging phenomenon of informal settlements in China, much about SPRH remains unknown. Based on empirical data, this research finds that SPRH has emerged by means of self-organization or spontaneous order. The lack of legal titling does not affect SPRH dwellers’ behaviors and daily life on the ground, which is examined from the perspectives of investment, access to credit, transaction value, and probability of eviction. For example, despite the lack of legal title, it is common to find that SPRH dwellers spent a significant amount of money on renovating, decorating, and furnishing the houses. Therefore, despite the lack of de jure security of tenure, the SPRH is socially accepted by social actors.

Stream 11 Social Protection

11.1 Struggles and controversies: Discussions on the retirement protection reform in Hong Kong

Vincent W. P. Lee (Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Abstract: Hong Kong is one of the few developed regions in the world that does not have a comprehensive retirement protection system to guarantee the basic income of the senior citizens. The debates and controversies over the development of a retirement protection system for Hong Kong have persisted since the 1960s. Different stakeholders, like scholars and pressure groups, have tried repeatedly to propose possible plans to provide better income protection for the retired seniors, but consensus could still not be made between the government and different sectors of the society. The issue of deepening elderly poverty in recent years has further accelerated the demands for improving the current retirement system. The Hong Kong government, however, has been responding passively. In 2017, the former C. Y. Leung and the incumbent Carrie Lam administrations had formally rejected universal pension as one of the options for future reforms. The government and community stakeholders are thus still struggling to argue how the retirement protection system should be reformed.

This paper will summarize different viewpoints and proposals on the development of retirement protection in Hong Kong over the years. The proposed methods of financing, coverage and rates of benefits will be thoroughly analyzed for exploring the strengths and shortcomings. It is expected that this paper can provide a fair review on what has been discussed in the past five decades, and propose feasible and pragmatic strategies to move forward in reforming retirement protection for Hong Kong.

11.2 The trends of pension reforms in the OECD: Socialisation and individualisation of risks

Jieun Emma Lee (University of York, UK)

Abstract: Welfare states have faced challenges as population ageing creates double burdens to bear: decreasing revenue and increasing welfare costs. In this circumstance, social investment perspective emerged as an alternative way to adapt changes since the 1990s. Under the new paradigm, newly introduced social policies have shown the mixture of two different dimensions: individualisation and socialisation of risks.

This paper pays attention to pension regarding these two dimensions. Pension is one of crucial issues in most of welfare states, as increasing life expectancy results in additional increase in pension spending. In terms of the former dimension, a variety of activation policies for older workers was introduced in pension. It includes rising the pension age and changing actuarial adjustments for early retirement. On the other hand, the latter dimension was introduced in a context of flexicurity. It includes providing extra protections to targeted groups through pension credits, basic pensions, and early retirement pensions. In this context, this paper aims at analysing the general trends in pension reforms adopted across the OECD from the 1990s to the mid-2010s. The reform data are collected from publications of OECD and ISSA: 'Pensions at a Glance 2007, 2009, 2013, and 2015' and 'ISSA Country Profiles 1990 - 2014'. They are

reshaped and merged together by the researcher. With this data, this research employs Fuzzy-set Ideal Type Analysis.

11.3 The 15 years' decrease of coverage rate of Dibao in urban China: myth and reality

Huang Chenxi (school of social development, East China Normal University, China)

Abstract: Since firstly established nationwide in 1999, Diao program has become the most salient social assistance program in urban China. In 2017, Dibao program has provided cash benefit for about 12.64 million urban poor persons, 1.58% of total urban population. Yet the caseload of Dibao has decreased a half from the peak number of 23.48 million in 2009, and the coverage has been declining for 15 years from 2002, the year when the authority declared the realization of universal coverage for eligible poor people in urban area. What are the reasons for the continuous decline of Dibao caseload and coverage? Is this means the decline of poverty-stricken people in urban China? Based on official monthly statistics of Dibao data from 2003 to 2017 from Ministry of Civil Affair, this article attempt to describe the change and myth of caseload and coverage of urban Dibao and reveal the real reasons of population, social, economic and institutional for such long-term downward trend. Finally the article will discuss the implication of the 15 year's decrease of coverage rate of Dibao program for strategy of taking targeted measures for poverty alleviation and the goal of completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020.

11.4 How fair are unemployment benefits? The experience of East Asia

Gyu-Jin Hwang (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney Australia)

Abstract: In an era of permanent austerity unemployment provision is often one of the first areas that have experienced retrenchment. Despite the increasing emphasis on active labour market measures, unemployment benefits still remain as an integral part of social protection. While there are a number of different ways to protect people against the contingency of unemployment, the provision of periodic cash benefits (i.e., unemployment benefits) is one of the most important components and commonly used methods. Unemployment benefits can be financed either by general revenue or by insurance contributions (or by a mix of the two). When they pay out, they can be either flat rate or earnings-related. Tax-financed unemployment benefits are often linked with the flat-rate benefits whereas contributory insurance-based provisions are associated with earnings-related benefits. However, unlike other contributory social insurance provisions such as health insurance and old-age pensions, unemployment benefits are often very restricted. Despite the fact that they are not means-tested, they are time-limited, capped and conditional upon job-search activity. This paper first discusses the logic behind the very design of various forms of unemployment benefits. It then examines how the design of unemployment benefit can be understood from a fairness point of view. It takes the cases of four East Asian countries – Japan, South Korea, China and Taiwan – to examine the extent to which they institutionalise fairness into the system of unemployment benefits. The findings are discussed against some of the conflicting principles that shape the system of unemployment benefit.

11.5 Case study on the Japanese policy reform on poverty: From ‘redistribution’ to ‘recognition’?

Kaori Katada (Hosei University, Japan)

Abstract: In 2013, the Livelihood Protection Law, which is Japan’s primary scheme of public assistance, was drastically revised and the new bill targeted for ‘needy persons’ passed. This new ‘independence support system for the needy’ came into force in 2015. The purpose of this report is to clarify the implication and the impact of policy reform on poverty in Japan through an analysis of the revision of the Livelihood Protection Law and the introduction of the new ‘independent support system for the needy’.

Through this reform, the minimum standard of living that is guaranteed under the Livelihood Protection Law has been decreased. This does not mean only a restriction of public assistance but also weakening the duty of the nation to guarantee minimum standard of living for citizens. On the other hand, lots of ‘independent support programs’ have been introduced for supporting the poor (Here ‘independent’ does not only mean ‘financial independence’ but also ‘independence of everyday life’ and ‘independence of social life’). The programs provide comprehensive support for the poor, according to the circumstances of each person. This means not only an expand of support for the poor but also an expand of controlling and regulating the poor.

11.6 How could UBI address urgent welfare challenges in Finland, South Korea and the UK?

Hermann Aubié (Aston University, UK) and Hyeon Su Seo (Tampere University, Finland)

Abstract: As poverty and inequality levels in OECD countries keep rising since the 2008 financial crisis, a renewed interest in Universal Basic Income (UBI) is emerging through awareness-raising moments like the EU citizens’ initiative of 2014, the Swiss referendum of 2016, and particularly the ongoing Finnish experiment of 2017-2018. At the same time, public interest in UBI is also growing in East Asian societies who face similar welfare challenges as in Europe and Western countries, such as increasingly precarious labor markets, ageing and declining birth rates, as well as the risk of seeing many jobs being replaced by automation and AI. However, despite increasing public awareness of UBI and various new experiments worldwide, many issues remain to be clarified when it comes to the research on UBI’s implementation in contemporary welfare systems.

This paper addresses this gap in the literature by providing a comparative study of UBI experiments and related discourses in three OECD member states – Finland, South Korea and the UK. They have shown different welfare regime types and patterns of democracy, such as a Nordic model of universal welfare state and consensus democracy in Finland, an Anglo-Saxon model of residual welfare state and majoritarian democracy in the UK, and an East Asian developmental state in South Korea which has experienced a neo-liberal turn of economic policy since 1997 financial crisis and recently a political transition for the second wave of democratization. Despite such differences, these three countries also face common welfare challenges, such as rising ‘new poverty’ and inequality due to the influence of neo-liberal reforms of labour markets and social security systems having caused growing numbers of precarious workers and diverse marginalized groups. Transformation of work and labour due to the automation and AI technologies is also in the list of new challenges. This explains why

UBI has become more popular in these countries, despite different paces of policy development.

Whether and how could UBI address urgent welfare challenges in Finland, South Korea and the UK? Does UBI have the potential to treat social risks more effectively than conventional welfare policies having been implemented in each country? What would be the most promising avenues for pushing basic income onto the policy agenda, and who would be key agents (policy makers, labour market organizations, academics, and other civic groups, etc.) in the process of institutionalizing UBI schemes? Providing a comparative analysis on the ways UBI is discussed and experimented in individual polities and mapping different views of key stakeholder groups about UBI, the study draws up generalizable implications for designing and implementing feasible UBI models in contemporary welfare democracies.

11.7 Can China's growth-oriented approach effectively tackle its poverty?

Chak Kwan Chan (Department of Social Work & Health, Nottingham Trent University)

Abstract: This paper aims to assess the impact of China's economic-oriented anti-poverty strategy. It will briefly summarise China's efforts on addressing the financial difficulties of its poor population since its open door policy. Then, it examines the ideologies and main anti-poverty measures under its economic-growth approach. Finally, it critically evaluates the strengths and limitations of China's economic-oriented anti-poverty policy. It is argued that China's approach has benefited poor people in regions which already have good infrastructure for facilitating industrial and commercial development. On the other hand, it has a relatively limited impact on areas that require an enormous investment to tackle geographical disadvantages. The paper concludes that China's current anti-poverty strategy has put too much emphasis on economic growth and underplayed the role of redistribution in tackling poverty.

11.8 Does attitude of welfare officers affect the performance of the public delivery system? The transition effect of education as a parameter

Jin Young Moon and Sang Jun Kang (Sogang University, South Korea)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate whether attitudes of welfare officers working at community public center which is the forefront of public delivery system, affect the performance of public delivery system. The Seoul Metropolitan Government of the Republic of Korea is promoting the "Public Welfare Delivery Service Policy" to do the reorganization of the public welfare delivery system at the local government. For this, the average 3-4 numbers of welfare officers have been increased to 7-8 and welfare teams are also expanded to two. The welfare officer is a bureaucrat who administers the welfare affairs of the nation and also a social welfare specialist in the public sector. In addition, the welfare officer should combine the moral values of welfare with the skills and activities of the job due to the nature of the welfare administration and they must have differentiated welfare attitudes from other job areas because they are delegated by the government to the roles and responsibilities of maintaining and promoting their social welfare. Seoul Metropolitan City tried to strengthen the education for the welfare officers' capacity building, expand welfare

services for residents, and reorganize working processes. In this study, the level of welfare attitude, the effect of welfare administration education, and the performance of public delivery system were investigated. In particular, the path of welfare attitude and welfare administration education affecting the performance of public delivery system was identified by structural equation. The research method was group difference analysis (ANOVA) and path analysis by structural equation model (SEM).

Panel Sessions

Panel A: Minimum Income Standards (MIS) for older people in East Asia and the UK

Panel organisers: Ng Kok Hoe¹, Abigail Davis², Aya Abe³, Neo Yu Wei¹, Teo You Yenn⁴, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod¹, Matt Padley²

1. National University of Singapore
2. Loughborough University
3. Tokyo Metropolitan University
4. Nanyang Technological University

Objectives: This panel presents research on Minimum Income Standards (MIS) for older people in Singapore, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Developed in the UK, the MIS method produces budgets that members of the public think are required to afford the goods and services for a minimum socially acceptable living standard in each society. It is based on social consensus achieved through a sequence of deliberative groups with participants from different household types. Groups at the start of the process devise a definition of minimum, while later groups draw up and negotiate lists of things to fulfill the definition. The papers in this panel examine issues related to the application of the MIS method across different cultural settings and what it reveals about ageing and social policy in each society:

- How do the definitions of minimum in the three societies reflect differences in public notions of minimum living standards, the role of the state, and the relationship between state and citizen?
- What are the differences in the goods and services deemed necessary for a minimum living standard in Singapore, Japan, and the UK? What do these say about the cultural contexts of ageing?
- In Singapore, how does the MIS participants' understanding of 'needs' contrast with the principles behind income support measures and dominant policy discourses on 'active ageing'?
- How does Singapore's MIS budget compare with minimum wage and cash transfer receipts for older workers and non-workers? What does this imply for activation and residual social protection?

Paper 1: Exploring definitions of 'minimum' living standards in Japan, Singapore and the UK

Authors: Matt Padley¹, Aya Abe², Neo Yu Wei³, Abigail Davis¹, Ng Kok Hoe³, Teo You Yenn⁴, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod³, Ting Yi Ting³

1. Loughborough University
2. Tokyo Metropolitan University
3. National University of Singapore
4. Nanyang Technological University

Abstract: This paper explores the definition and articulation of 'minimum' living standards central to Minimum Income Standards (MIS) studies undertaken in Japan, Singapore and the

UK. The paper is rooted in empirical research in each country that has built upon an approach first developed in the UK and subsequently adapted and applied within Japan and Singapore. The MIS approach produces 'minimum' budgets for a range of different household types, constructed through group discussions. Budgets are consequently rooted in what citizens agree constitutes a minimum socially acceptable standard of living in contemporary society. At the heart of this approach is the country-specific definition of a minimum standard of living, determined through consultation with members of the public regarding how this standard should be defined.

The way in which minimum living standards, and subsequently minimum budgets, are defined in and through MIS, can be seen as encapsulating and articulating some shared, 'fundamental' values within each context. Certain values can be seen as universal, but definitions of minimum living standards also highlight and point to differences in, for example, the nature and role of the state, the relationship between state and citizen, and notions of inclusion/exclusion within individual countries. This paper explores the definitions of minimum living standards, using qualitative data from discussions within each country to draw out similarities and highlight differences. Running counter to attempts to develop global, universal definitions of minimum living standards, the paper concludes by arguing that one of the key strengths of the MIS approach lies in its sensitivity to local contexts both in terms of defining living standards and in describing the minimum budgets needed to meet these.

Paper 2: Older people and Minimum Income Standards in the UK, Singapore and Japan

Authors: Abigail Davis, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Aya Abe, Matt Padley, Ng Kok Hoe, Teo You Yenn, Neo Yu Wei, Ting Yi Ting

Abstract: This paper is based on work conducted in the UK, Singapore and Japan using the Minimum Income Standards (MIS) methodology to look at the needs of older people. MIS was developed in the UK, and the first results were published in 2008. Since then there have been annual updates and the methodology has been shared with research teams outside the UK to help them to adapt it for use within their own countries. At the core of the research are deliberative discussions by members of the public who, through a process of negotiation, identify and agree on the goods and services that are considered necessary for a living standard that is more than subsistence but less than luxurious. Groups decide what is required by individuals, not only to maintain health and well-being, but also to enable them to feel that they are not socially excluded.

Using qualitative data from deliberative groups held in the UK, Singapore and Japan this paper examines similarities and differences in what older people think is needed in order to have a minimum, socially acceptable living standard, and the rationales given that explain what is included and why. The discussion considers what this tells us about what life is like for older people, situating the findings within the policy environment and cultural context of each country. It concludes by reflecting on the challenges involved in adapting a methodology, originally developed in the UK, for use in very different locations.

Paper 3: Understanding discourses on the needs of older people in Singapore

Authors: Neo Yu Wei, Ng Kok Hoe, Teo You Yenn, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Ting Yi Ting

Abstract: This paper seeks to examine how Singaporeans talk about the needs of older people, based on the Minimum Income Standard (MIS) framework developed in the UK. Using the data gathered from a series of focus group discussions with people from different socio-economic profiles, we conducted a discourse analysis on what constitutes the needs that define a basic standard of living in Singapore. Through the analysis, we find that the groups express strong consensus that basic needs go beyond that for survival, such as the needs for social participation, work-life balance, respect and mastery over their own lives. Older people in the groups also express their anxiety over the adequacy of support for the younger generation and worries about intergenerational relations.

The discourses from the groups contrast with the dominant policy discourses on 'active ageing' that assume older persons are inherently passive and dependent, to be nudged into activities and healthy lifestyles. Other policy principles embedded in welfare support schemes differentiate older persons according to degrees of 'deservingness' based on income levels or availability of family support. Through the consensual process of the MIS methodology, older people begin to challenge some of the policy assumptions, by framing their needs in the larger context of what is required for every older person to achieve a basic standard of living in Singapore. This suggests that policies need to consider the adequacy of support for older people beyond their social class, and focus on addressing universal basic needs.

Paper 4: Work participation and minimum income standards among older people in Singapore

Authors: Ng Kok Hoe, Neo Yu Wei, Teo You Yenn, Nur'Adlina Bte Maulod, Ting Yi Ting

Abstract: Old-age income security in Singapore is governed by the twin principles of workfare – activation for work and residual social protection. These create two tracks of policy provision to address income adequacy. For older workers, a wage supplement is provided for lower earners while a limited minimum wage framework targets selected low-skilled occupations where older people are concentrated. Outside the labour force, there are several modest benefits subject to means tests. But whether these policies help to ensure adequate incomes remains a persistent question. Using the Minimum Income Standards (MIS) approach developed in the UK, this study calculates for the first time the minimum budgets required for older people to live adequately in Singapore. These are first compared to population wages, incomes, and expenditures. The income standards are then analysed alongside what working and non-working older people may receive from wages and benefits under different scenarios. The analysis shows that current policies will bring older workers close to the minimum budgets, but only if their occupations, and therefore their wages, fall within the scope of the limited minimum wage framework. The incomes of non-working older people will fall significantly below the minimum budgets, whether they are receiving public pension payments from the defined contribution Central Provident Fund (CPF) or means-tested transfers. These findings point to the importance of extending current minimum wage protections as well as the limitations of a workfare approach for securing income needs in retirement.

Panel B: Social Investment in the Knowledge-Based Economy 1

Paper1: Politics and the Public/Private Mix in Education and Active Labor Market Policy in Affluent Democracies

Evelyn Huber, Jacob Gunderson, and John D. Stephens (University of North Carolina)

Abstract: This article will explore the patterns, causes and consequences of the public/private mix in education at all levels, looking at expenditures and enrollments. It will further investigate the same mix in active labor market policy. The hypothesis is that countries that rely on a large share of private expenditures in education and labor market policy will generate a higher education and training wage premium and thus greater wage dispersion. We further hypothesize that countries with long-term incumbency of left parties and/or strong labor movements will rely more heavily on public expenditures than countries without these characteristics. We shall use data for 18 affluent democracies from 1960 to 2016.

Paper2: Learning to Love Education: Globalization, Rising Inequality and Preferences for Education Policy

Hyeok Yong Kwon (Korea University, South Korea)

Abstract: This paper explores the determinants of education policy preferences in an era of rising inequality. The study of the political economy of education policies has been a growing industry, and yet systematic analysis of individual- and country-level determinants of education policy preferences has been rare. In this paper we argue that skill-biased globalization are likely to lead to the support for the expansion of education spending. We further argue that this globalization-education policy preferences nexus is more pronounced in a context of higher levels of inequality. We test our hypotheses by analyzing cross-national survey data as well as panel survey data. Our findings suggest that globalization induces a higher demand for education spending, particularly in countries with rising inequality.

Paper3: Innovation and Welfare: Marriage of an Unlikely Couple

Jun Koo (Korea University), Young Jun Choi (Yonsei University), Iljoo Park (Korea University)

Abstract: Innovation has been a mantra for many policymakers in the knowledge-based economy. However, creativity, a key for innovation, has long been forgotten in the traditional innovation literature. Though creativity serves as a unique linking pin that bridges innovation and welfare, they are rarely discussed together. This study investigates the relationship between innovation and welfare. Utilizing patent applications filed under the PCT and social spending data for 35 OECD countries from 2000 to 2015, we attempt to show how social investment and protection influence innovative activities. Unlike a popular belief states that welfare spending undermine long-term economic growth and innovative potential, we argue that welfare can be conducive to harnessing the innovative potential and may contribute to the long-term growth of a country.

Panel C: Population Ageing and Pension Reforms in Europe and Asia: Politics, Policy and Outcome

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Lin, Hung-Yang (Department of Social Work, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST), Taiwan)

Population ageing is the most critical challenge to contemporary welfare states, and nearly all social institutions are impacted. Among them, pension system strongly relying on inter-generational contract is particularly affected. Therefore, developed welfare states in Europe adopted a series of measures (i.e. increasing retirement age, benefit cutting, and introducing new DC schemes or shifting DB to DC) to fundamentally reform their pension systems. That is, new politics of pension reforms is central to European welfare states.

In contrast to its European counterparts, late developed welfare states in East Asia are facing similar challenges—rapid population ageing, but different patterns and politics of pension reforms can be witnessed. This is because compressed modernity (demographic transformation), so that old and new politics of pension reforms can be witnessed in East Asia. For example, Korea and Taiwan launched pension retrenchment soon after new contributory schemes were introduced; but flat-rate pension schemes were introduced in Japan and Korea. In China, the public pension system was expanded.

Although a large number of studies about pension reforms has dedicated to either single case study or comparative studies focusing on few countries within region, we do not know much about why Europe and East Asia have different patterns and politics, and of course outcomes, of pension reforms. Thus, this panel will be dedicated to these big questions.

This panel includes four papers. First, Traute Meyer's paper explore why China and Europe have different patterns of pension reforms although they share similar concerns through the lens of the modernisation theory.

Then, the focus is shifted to the politics of pension reforms in liberal welfare states and three East Asian welfare states. By using insights from Polyani (1944) and convergence theory, Paul Bridgen points out that the regime theory underestimates the political dynamics in favour of state action generated by the non-state sphere, and argues that there has been an important factor in the pressure for state expansion in liberal pension systems over the last decade or so.

Thirdly, Yeh, Shi and Ku compare the patterns of politics of pension reforms by analysing pension attitudes in three East Asian welfare states, and argue that different patterns of

pension politics can be attributed to different policy legacies.

Fourthly, Lin's paper aims to develop a set of policy input and social output indices to evaluate and compare the performance of retirement payment schemes, mainly on public provisions, of the OECD countries and some East and Southeast Asian countries.

Paper1: Different societies, same solutions? A critical reflection on 'ageing as a burden' in China and the European Union

Traute Meyer

Abstract: Population ageing is recognised as a problem by governments around the world. In the richest countries the belief has become established that longer life expectancy and the decline of fertility rates are driving pension costs and governments have to cut benefits to control expenses. In Europe, retrenchment of public pension benefits is often seen as unavoidable.

China is still far less wealthy than EU countries, but its economy has grown more than any other over recent decades. Nevertheless, Chinese policy-makers express similar concerns about societal ageing as their counterparts in the richest countries; they worry about its impact on public budgets, the cost of care and the affordability of pensions. They also consider similar solutions, among them the extension of working life before retirement. Interestingly, two otherwise very different regions of the world seem to have similar problems and prefer similar solutions. Is this true and why would this be?

This paper will explore the substance of the global paradigm of "ageing societies as burden" against the Chinese and European background. Comparing population size, dependency rates, economic wealth, employment and pension systems as well as pension reform, the paper will demonstrate similarities and differences between the EU and China. It shows that very different societal processes underline pension policy in both regions. Because of these differences, cost constraining policies have been adopted in Europe, while in China, ageing has been a matter of concern, but the direction of reform has been different: pension insurance coverage of the population has expanded.

Referring to modernisation theories the paper argues that public pension systems are part of the bedrock of diverse market societies, they are needed for stability. Thus, in the Chinese growing economy the main challenge has been to introduce »retirement« as an institution to the many new migrants and to build a system that can cover the population adequately. To contain costs is an adequate goal here also, but a relatively minor one. In contrast, to stabilise their societies European governments cut benefits, but substance remains; in most countries today's pared-down pension guarantees are still projected to replace at least two-thirds of the last income for full-time workers.

Conceptually, comparing regions as diverse as China and the EU highlights the relevance of macro-sociological analysis and revitalises the relevance of functionalism as analytical approach.

(Note: The paper is based on a joint study with Jin Feng (Fudan University, Shanghai), forthcoming, published by Friedrich Ebert Foundation China <http://www.fes-china.org/en/>)

Paper2: How Policy Shaping Politics: The Politics of Pension Reform in Three East Asian Welfare States

Chung-Yang Yeh, Shih-Jiunn Shi and Yeun-wen Ku

Abstract: In the face of population ageing and other socio-economic transformations, three East Asian welfare states (Japan, (South) Korea and Taiwan) launched a series of measures to reform pension systems. In Japan, public pensions were retrenched by benefit cutting and increasing retirement age. In Korea, pension benefits of contributory pension schemes were significantly cut, but a new non-contributory pension scheme was introduced. A new pension reform was legislated in order to retrench public pension benefits of state officials in 2017. Historical institutionalist has theoretically asserted that past policy legacies have great feedback effect on policy choices and politics. However, this argument is not empirical tested. Therefore, this study will use the CSES module 4 to analyse pension attitudes in three East Asian welfare states. We expect that thanks to different pension policy legacies, different patterns of pension attitudes could be witnessed. Japan, as developed welfare states with a mature public pension system, witnessed a social cleavage between beneficiaries (the elderly people) and contributors (younger population). In Korea, the politics of dualisation could be found— non-regular workers show more positive preferences on increasing pension spending than core workers. In contrast, Taiwan's pension politics is a class-related issue, the socially disadvantaged preferred spending increase.

Key Words: Historical Institutionalism, Policy Feedback, Pension Politics, Welfare Attitudes, Japan, Korea and Taiwan

Paper3: Benchmarking the Performance of Retirement Provisions with Policy Input and Social Output Indices: A SMOP Approach

Hung-Yang Lin

Abstract: Regarding to the comparative studies around the world from the 1980s, as Clasen (2013) mentions, to develop databases that collect statistics of respective policy areas would help improve policymakers' decision-making processes and researchers' analyses. Some super-national agencies, OECD and EU for instance, established databases since that time to evaluate the status of each policy domain. Nevertheless, the studies that compare the East and West in most policy areas may not be done well due to the lack of statistics collected based on the same standards.

This research intends to develop a set of policy input (including replacement rate, system dependency ratio, administration costs indicators and so forth) and social output (including old-age poverty, gender inequality, default rate indicators and so forth) indices to evaluate and compare the performance of retirement payment schemes, mainly on public provisions, of the OECD countries and some East and Southeast Asian countries. All the indicators are calculated based on the same standards in order to set up a platform of comparison between the cases. The OECD.Stat and Eurostat databases as well as the national statistics of selected countries in 2015 are employed in this comparative work. The values of the input and output indices are computed according to the Surface Measure of Overall Performance (SMOP) method. It turns out that the performance of the policy input and social output is illustrated and compared, and a typology of welfare regime based on that is proposed.

Keywords: comparative study, pensions, SMOP approach

Panel D: Social Investment in the Knowledge-Based Economy 2

Paper1: Social Policy, Human Capital and Knowledge Economies: Comparing the Politics of Social Investment Policy in Europe and East Asia

Timo Fleckenstein (LSE UK) and Soohyun Lee (SOAS, University of London, UK)

Abstract: Across the OECD world, human capital oriented social investment policies supporting the knowledge economy are on the rise, including in latecomer countries of not only Europe but also East Asia. However, we observe great cross-national variation in the speed and scope of employment-oriented family policy expansion. Also, labour market policy did not experience a similar social investment turn. Comparing family and labour market policy, and comparing across countries within each policy domain, this paper analyses the roads and barriers towards human capital oriented social investment policy. It engages with institutionalist political economy theory and public policy approaches. We discuss the implications of our findings for the “management of change”.

Paper2: From Developmentalism to Social Investment? The Politics of Active Labour Market Policies in South Korea and Taiwan Compared

Shih-Jiunn Shi (National Taiwan University), Won-Sub Kim (Korea University)

Abstract: This article seeks to explore the question if East Asian welfare states have bidden farewell to the conventional developmentalist doctrine to embrace the new policy paradigm: the social investment strategy. Drawing on the insights of the historical institutionalism, it examines the development of active labour market policies (ALMP) to explore different policies and politics of social investment in South Korea and Taiwan. We investigate aggregated outcomes of social policy based on government statistics, along with the analysis of policy reforms to explain the differences in policy development. We argue that Taiwan has been trapped by the declining fiscal capacity of the state and the dominance of class cleavages, thereby constraining the range of institutional evolution. In contrast, South Korean resolution to radical reforms stemmed from the external shock of the Asian Financial Crisis, facilitated by the reign of two center-left.

Paper3: What makes people creative?

Young Jun Choi and SungRyul Yun (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Abstract: In the era of digital revolution, while fear is growing on technological unemployment, many studies argue that creative work, opposed to routinized work, would not disappear. In this context, policy rhetoric on creativity has been rising, but less is known about what makes people more creative than others and what makes creative workers. In this research, we aim to figure out how individual norms, happiness, and socio-economic status influence people’s creativity in life and work, using the World Value Survey 6th Wave. Analysing 15 OECD countries in the Survey including Japan and South Korea, we will compare both differences in creativity and causality in different welfare regimes with special attention to East Asian welfare regimes and social democratic welfare regimes. Based on findings, we will propose some policy implications on social protection and social investment policies.

Panel E: Multidimensional Poverty Studies in East Asia & Pacific Region: using consensual deprivation methods

Panel Organiser: David Gordon, University of Bristol (dave.gordon@bristol.ac.uk)

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Jonathan Bradshaw, University of York, UK

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Hector Nájera, University of Bristol, UK.

Shailen Nandy Cardiff University, UK.

Panel Abstract: During the 21st Century the consensual method for measuring poverty has been widely adopted by both academics and National Statistical Offices across the East Asia and Pacific Region. This is a response to the adoption of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1.2 which represents the first ever global agreement to reduce multidimensional poverty i.e. ‘by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions’. It is also a result of the Consensual Deprivation methods ability to produce socially realistic results by incorporating the views of the public into the multidimensional poverty measure.

The primary purpose of this panel is to highlight the broad range of research in the East Asia and Pacific Region into multidimensional poverty based on consensual deprivation methodologies, particularly, in the context of SDG 1.2 and with a focus on child poverty, wellbeing and living standards. The four panel papers will present recent research results from Hong Kong, Kingdom of Tonga, mainland China, Solomon Islands, South Korea and Tuvalu based upon state-of-the-art multidimensional poverty measurement methodologies.

Paper 1: Emotional and Behavioural Well-being of Hong Kong Children: Socio-demographic Characteristics and Social Relationships*

Maggie K.W. LAU, David GORDON and Jonathan BRADSHAW

Abstract: Background: This paper aims to explore variations in children’s emotional and behavioural well-being by their socio-demographic characteristics and social relationships in Hong Kong. This paper has two specific objectives: (1) to present evidence on child-reported material deprivation index derived from survey data – thereby addressing the limitations in traditional approach to adult-derived child poverty measures; and (2) to analyse prevalence and associated factors of children’s problem behaviours using self-administered Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

Methods: The analyses were based on the representative survey derived from school-aged children between 10 and 17. The survey data is part of the first wave of the Strategic Public Policy Research (SPPR) project – ‘Trends and Implications of Poverty and Social Disadvantages in Hong Kong: A Multi-disciplinary and Longitudinal Study’ conducted between June 2014 and August 2015. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 2282 individuals aged 18 or over. Children aged 10 to 17 in the sampled household were invited to complete child questionnaire. This paper used a sample of 769 school-aged children who have completed the SDQ for further analyses.

Results: Regression analysis was used to explore the relative effects of material well-being and social relationships, and children's emotional and behavioural well-being. The study produced evidence that child-reported indicators of material deprivation contributed more to explaining variations in problem behaviours of Hong Kong children compared to adult-reported income poverty measures. The standardised regression coefficients suggested that among those variables that contributed statistically significantly to explaining variations in problem behaviours of Hong Kong children were felt pressure by school work, experience of being bullied and perceived positive relationships with family, teachers (e.g. being respected and treated fairly) and friends.

Conclusions: The empirical findings of this study have important implications for current policy and future research development. Findings imply the prominence of children's voices for services and programmes developed for children which can better suit their needs. The health of Hong Kong children associated with risk factors (e.g. negative perceived quality of relationships, experience of being bullied and school work pressure) are significantly important for policy interventions. Financial and social support should be prioritized to children who are in disadvantaged socioeconomic positions.

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Paper 2: Multidimensional Child Poverty in Korea: Developing Child-Specific Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals

Eunju Kim and Shailen Nandy

Abstract: This paper aims to examine child poverty in Korea by constructing a multidimensional child poverty index. The Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter SDGs) recommend producing children-specific poverty statistics based on the concept of multidimensional poverty. Responding to such global norms and trends, in Korea, there is an increasing need to define and measure multidimensional poverty among children, focusing on the individual rather than the household as a whole. Drawing on the Poverty and Social Exclusion methodology, we established a Child Deprivation Index and combined it with household income to estimate multidimensional child poverty, using data from the 2013 Korean National Child Survey. The findings show that the number of children in poverty are in fact around 10% of the child population, as measured by material deprivation and income combined, which is two times higher than the official Korean child poverty rate. This indicates that conventional measurements, based only on household income, not only insufficiently identifies poor children, but also excludes more than half of the potential recipients from the social assistance system. In addition, our logit analysis offers strong evidence that deprived children are mostly living in working-poor and single-parent households. These findings lead to the conclusion that support for the working poor should be considered as important child policy agenda.

Keywords Child Poverty. Multidimensional Poverty. Material Deprivation . Korea

Paper 3: Measuring multidimensional poverty in the Pacific: lessons for social policy

Alba Lanau, Viliami Fifita, David Gordon, Hector Nájera and Shailen Nandy

Abstract: The achievement of SDG 1.2 –reducing poverty in all its dimensions using national definitions- requires governments to take a multidimensional approach to poverty measurement. Measurement matters: policy makers need high quality information about the extent and nature of poverty to develop efficient and effective anti-poverty policies. The access to better and more reliable data on the extent and nature of poverty in each country has the potential to inform policy development so that tailored policy responses can be developed and implemented. In Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) existing measures do not accurately reflect the local reality where self-production, exchange and informal remittances are key to family economies (Deeming, 2015, Fifita, 2016).

This paper reports the initial findings of a new project that applies the consensual approach to measure multidimensional poverty in Tonga, Tuvalu and Solomon Islands. The consensual approach incorporates national perceptions of need in the definition and measurement of poverty, allowing for measures to reflect the local context. Two key findings emerge from our analyses. First, there is considerable consensus across countries and social groups with regards to the necessities of life. Second, poverty rates vary substantially across the region, as well as between rural and urban areas. Additionally, the method also allows policy makers to map the main gaps in access to basic needs. The paper contributes both to the sparse literature on poverty in PICTs (e.g. Brown, Connell and Jimenez, 2014; Adelman et al., 2015) and to discussions on the potential and challenges of comparative policy research in the region.

Paper 4: Can China eradicate extreme child poverty by 2020?

David Gordon

Abstract: In September 2015 the governments of the world agreed to 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which are designed to help guide social policies in all countries over the next fifteen years. The first global goal is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere - ensuring that no one is left behind. Specifically, Goal 1.1 aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030 and Goal 1.2 represents the first ever global agreement to reduce multidimensional poverty i.e. ‘by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions’.

The Chinese government has adopted the even more ambitious goal of eradicating rural poverty (for both adults and children) by 2020, as a major plank of its plans to deliver a ‘moderately prosperous society’ by 2021 - the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Children have some needs which are different from adults and their needs change as they grow and develop. Age and gender specific anti-poverty policies are required which acknowledge the needs of both adults and children. Similarly, robust and age specific measures of extreme and multidimensional poverty are required to monitor progress and to help develop evidence informed anti-poverty policies which are effective and efficient.

This presentation discusses the extent and nature of child and adult poverty in China and the policies which are likely to be needed to eradicate extreme child poverty and halve multidimensional child poverty.

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Useful Information

Travel information

Plane

From Bristol Airport

[Bristol Airport](#) is eight miles (13 km) south of the city and has scheduled flights to many UK and European cities. To get to the University from Bristol Airport:

- The [Airport Flyer Express bus](#) (service A1) runs approximately every ten minutes at peak times between the airport and Bristol Bus and Coach Station near the University campus.
- [Checker Cars](#) TEL: **02380 65 11 10** (www.checkercars.com/Bristol%20Airport%20Taxi.html) offer taxis from Bristol Airport. The journey should take around 30 minutes
- Further travel information is available from the [Bristol Airport website](#).

From London Heathrow

To get to the University from [London Heathrow](#):

- [National Express](#) offers a direct coach from London Heathrow to Bristol. Stops include Bristol Coach Station and Bristol University Queens Road.
- The [Heathrow Express](#) train runs from Heathrow to London Paddington. From Paddington, [Great Western Railway](#) trains run to Bristol Temple Meads station. For information on how to get from Bristol Temple Meads to the University, see "train" below.

Train

Bristol has two mainline train stations. Visitors should travel to [Bristol Temple Meads](#) as it is about two miles from the University and is much closer than [Bristol Parkway](#).

To get to the University from Bristol Temple Meads:

- The [9 and 72 bus services](#) from Bristol Temple Meads train station run a combined frequency of every 15 minutes at peak times and stop at Tyndall Avenue on the University campus. The journey takes about 20-30 minutes.
- The [number 8 service](#) from Bristol Temple Meads train station runs at least every 10 minutes at peak times and stops by The Berkeley pub on Queen's Road opposite the Wills Memorial Building before heading towards the Richmond Building (Students' Union) and Clifton village. The journey takes about 20-30 minutes.
- Taxis are available from the exit to the station. The journey should take about 15 minutes.
- [Walking directions and routes \(PDF, 498kB\)](#) to the University takes 30-40 minutes and will involve an uphill climb.

The nearest local train station to the University is [Clifton Down](#). Services run about once an hour. Find out more about rail services via [National Rail Enquiries](#).

Conference dinner

The conference dinner will be held in the evening of 5th July (6.30pm) at the Orangery, Goldney Hall (Address: Lower Clifton Hill, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1BH).

It will take approximately 15 minutes to walk from the conference venue (Social Science Complex). **Please access the venue via the black gate on Constitution Hill.**

Goldney Hall was built by Thomas Goldney in 1714 and has inspired generation after generation ever since. The sunny Orangery and the panelled Mahogany Parlour overlook ten acres of beautiful gardens, which offer a shell studded grotto, a rotunda and an ornamental canal.

About Bristol

Bristol has come first in two major recent surveys conducted by leading British newspapers, the Sunday Times and the Independent in 2017, which praises the city for being 'cool, classy and supremely creative'. Bristol comes out right on top, second to none. This is because Bristol is both historical in atmosphere and yet culturally dynamic in the 'here and now'; it is the tenth biggest UK city and the largest city in the South West but is easy to get around and explore on foot or bicycle; and Bristol is not only close to beautiful English countryside, it has many features of the countryside in the town itself.

Bristol was originally known as Brigstow, 'the place at the bridge', and you can still see this name around the city today.

A starting place for early voyages of exploration to the New World, Bristol has always had strong links with the ocean. As a vibrant port city, Bristol's trade and industry in tobacco, glass and chocolate boomed and merchants prospered. The city's role as a key port also led to its brutal and shameful part in the Atlantic slave trade. See these important stories at the Bristol People gallery at the M Shed.

Bristol was renowned for ship building with the finest materials and skilled techniques, leading to the phrase 'shipshape and Bristol fashion'. Visit the SS Great Britain, a former passenger steamship combining size, power and technology that changed the way that ships were built forever.

These ships weren't alone on the waves. Discover the infamous pirate Captain Blackbeard's hideaway cave under St Mary Redcliffe Church, and his original birthplace and childhood home on the harbourside.

Hear history come to life through sea shanties, or discover letters, diaries, photos and film spanning 800 years at the Bristol Record Office. Marvel at the Clifton Suspension Bridge - since 1864 this feat of engineering has been a testament to Isambard Kingdom Brunel's amazing designs.

Take a tour of the neo-Gothic Wills Memorial Building of the University of Bristol and climb the tower for sensational views across the city. Or visit any of the 100 Grade I listed buildings in Bristol, including Bristol Cathedral and Blaise Castle.

Visit Bristol (<https://visitbristol.co.uk/>) has further information about accommodation, local restaurants and shopping.

University Map



Venue Map: Social Science Complex (Priory Road)

