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**Managing Changing Welfare Needs in a Growing
Transborder East Asia: Social Policy Responses**

Abstract Book

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

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Masakazu Shirasawa is a professor of Graduate School of Gerontology, J. F. Oberlin University and a professor emeritus of Graduate School of Social Work, Osaka City University. Currently, he is president of the Japanese Academy of Case Management, former-presidents of Japanese Academy of Social Welfare and Japanese Association of Schools of Certified Social Workers, and former-vice president of Academy of Care Work. In addition, he is a member of Science Council of Japan. Masakazu Shirasawa is a pioneer of research of case management and has contributed to establish service delivery system for frail elderly in Japan theoretically. He was a central government board member of long-term care insurance system. Currently he is interested in examining empowerment of the elderly supporting from the perspective of “strengths” of persons, family and community.

Xinping Guan, Ph.D.

Xinping Guan is a professor at Nankai University, PR China, the Dean of the Department of Social Work & Social Policy, and the Director of the Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University. Prof Guan is now Vice-Director of China Association of Social Work Education; Vice Director of Social Policy Committee, China Association of Sociology. Prof. Guan got PhD in economics and MA in sociology at Nankai University. Now, his main academic areas are in social policy, social security, social work and social demography. From 1990s, his researches have been in the areas of China’s social policy transition in the background of market transition and globalization; comparative social policy, poverty and social assistance in urban and rural China, etc. In recent years, he has focus more on social policy for rural migrant workers in urban China; social policy issues in the new economic and social transition in China, and social policy for elderly care in China, etc. He is the author of the books of “Urban Poverty in China”(1999), “Introduction to Social Policy” (2003, 2009), and more than a hundred academic papers published in Chinese or international journals.

Tae-Ung Baik, JSD

Dr. Tae-Ung Baik is an Associate Professor of Law at the William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii at Manoa. He joined the William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii in 2011. Before coming to Hawaii, he had been Assistant Professor and Director of the Korean Legal Studies Program at the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia (UBC) since 2003. Professor Baik teaches international law, international human rights, international criminal law, and Korean law. Dr. Baik was born in South Korea and graduated from Seoul National University College of Law. He earned his master (LL.M.) and doctoral (JSD) degrees on international human rights law from Notre Dame Law School in the U.S. He was admitted to the Bar in the State of New York, and worked for Human Rights Watch in New York as a

research intern and later as a research consultant with a focus on human rights problems in both Koreas. He conducted research on human rights issues as a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School in 2002. He also served the South Korean Delegation to the 56th United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as a legal adviser. His book, “Emerging Regional Human Rights Systems in Asia,” was published by Cambridge University Press in 2012.

Yeon-Myung Kim, Ph.D.

Dr. Yeon-Myung Kim is a professor of Social Welfare at Chung-Ang University, South Korea. Dr. Kim was graduated from Department of Social Welfare, Chung-Ang University. He earned his master and doctoral degrees on welfare state and welfare policies from Chung-Ang University. He has taught several courses including comparative social policy and the welfare state, East Asian welfare system, analysis of Korean social welfare policy, social security, social welfare policy, and industrial Social Welfare. Dr. Kim was the former President of Korean Association of Social Welfare Policy and also the former President of Korean Academy of Critical Social Welfare. In addition, he served as the Vice-Chairperson of Korean Association of Social Policy. Currently, he is the Co-Chair of the Committee for the Establishment of Welfare Standards of Seoul City, Seoul Metropolitan Government. He was a member of the Special Committee for Universal Welfare, Democratic Party of Korea. Finally, he was the chair of Executive Committee, People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD).

Neil Gilbert, Ph.D.

Neil Gilbert, Ph.D. is the Milton and Gertrude Chernin Professor of Social Welfare and Social Services at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Gilbert is also the co-director of the Center for Child and Youth Policy, director of the Center for Comparative Family Welfare and Poverty Research and the founding director of the Family Welfare Research Group. His numerous publications include 30 books and over 100 articles that have appeared in The Wall Street Journal, The Public Interest, Society, Commentary and leading academic journals. Several of his books have been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Italian.

ABSTRACTS

Plenary Session 1

Plenary 1.1 Current Situation and Issues of the Long-term Care Insurance System in Japan (*Masakazu Shirasawa, Graduate School of Gerontology, Oberlin University*)

The topic given to me was the “Current Situation and Issues of the Long-term Care Insurance System in Japan” and I would like to cover the following in my lecture today:

- (1) Changes in the elderly welfare policies leading to establishment of the long-term care insurance system;
- (2) Background to establishment of the long-term care insurance system and its framework;
- (3) Process of long-term care insurance service;
- (4) Current situation of the long-term care insurance system; and
- (5) Challenges and prospects of the long-term care insurance system.

To summarize, with the long-term care insurance system, pluralistic suppliers have entered long-term care services; the implementing agency has shifted from central government to local governments; the beneficiary is able to select the service of their choice, which is closer to the market mechanism; and the insured and beneficiary are able to participate in policy making. It is noteworthy to say that those effective factors have created a paradigm shift from the government, which is generally a top down, legally binding ruling system by the central government, to governance, as a decision-making and consensus building system in which the community members who are engaged in organizations or society participate proactively.

Plenary 1.2 The Reform and Development of China’s Social Policy in the Current Socioeconomic Transition (*Xinping Guan, Department of Social Work & Social policy, Nankai University*)

After the significant transition in the background of the marketing reform in the 1990s, China’s social policy has got a relatively fast development, measured by its improvement in universality, comprehensiveness, and the increase in social expenditure, in the last decade as a result of the significant changes in government’s political and social development strategy. However, China is now confronting a new socioeconomic transition, which is causing new problems and challenges to social policy. This paper will summarize the main developments in social policy in the last decade, the current problems and challenges, the disputes among scholars and policy-makers about the main social policy choices, and, Based on the significant documents of the Party and central government in recent a couple of years, the possible social policy reforms and developments in the near future in China.

Plenary 1.3 Building an East Asian Community and Human Rights Cooperation (*Tae-Ung Baik, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa*)

Asia is the only area in the world that does not have a human rights court or commission covering the region as a whole. It seems to be easy to denounce the mechanism of human rights protection in the region. However, a closer look at the recent development in the region, especially in East Asia, leads us to realize that a potential human rights system is indeed emerging. We have seen various activities and initiatives for human rights evolving in Asia at the regional, sub-regional, and national levels. The human rights system in Asia is still a half-full glass. It has been filled with some positive elements, but is still half-empty with things to be developed further. This speaker talks about the significant changes that have taken place in recent decades in Asia, and asserts that the region will eventually establish a regional human rights mechanism in Asia.

Plenary Session 2

Plenary 2.1 Seoul Welfare Standards and the Future of Social Welfare in Korea

(Yeon-Myung Kim, Department of Social Welfare, Chung-Ang University)

The policies of Seoul Metropolitan City have a significant influence on not only local governments, but also the central government as the focal point of politics, economy, and culture in South Korea. In October 2012, shortly after seasoned civic movement leader, Mayor Won-Soon Park, assumed office, Seoul Metropolitan City adopted a universal welfare plan entitled, “Seoul Welfare Standards.” Since the enactment of this charter, relevant social policy programs have been implemented successfully and garnered global attention. Notably, the Seoul Welfare Standard was a 2013 winner of the United Nations Public Service Award. The Seoul Welfare Standard established minimum standards and decent standards in five areas—income, health, care, housing, and education—for Seoul citizens. In order to meet these new standards, the City adopted various welfare programs. The adoption and implementation of the Seoul Welfare Standard are meaningful for two reasons.

First, the Seoul Welfare Standard is an updated revision of the national minimum standards previously developed by modern welfare states of Western nations. Also, it accepts universal welfare ideology and emphasizes social welfare as a civil right. Thus, the Seoul Welfare Standard has great significance founded on the principles of universalism, welfare, and social rights that was formerly unfamiliar to Korean Society. Second, the Seoul Welfare Standard focuses on program investments for improving human capital, rather than investments for civil engineering and construction. This is a remarkable innovation in East Asia, which extends beyond the reach of Western models of the welfare state. The main purpose of this presentation is to discuss the background of this policy adoption, its primary programs, and prospects for the future of the Seoul Welfare Standard.

Plenary 2.2 Shifting Balance of Public and Private Responsibility in the Mixed Economy of Welfare

(Neil Gilbert, School of Social Welfare, UC Berkeley)

Since the early-1990s arrangements for social protection in most of the advanced industrialized nations have undergone a series of policy reforms that are restructuring the mixed economy of modern welfare states. This paper reviews several fundamental reasons for these changes and their substantive character, focusing on the increasing role of the private sector in the finance and delivery of welfare state activity. Three basic modes to increase private responsibility for heretofore publicly financed and publicly delivered social provisions are identified, illustrating alternative paths which advance the movement toward privatization. The assumptions and implications associated with these modes of privatization are analyzed.

Parallel Session 1

1. Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

1.1.1 Path Dependency, Labor Movements, and the Development of Retirement Benefits in Korea (*Inhoe Ku, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul National University*)

The welfare state in South Korea can be characterized by their meager public spending combined with a significant role of mandated company benefits. Why is it that the country has come to rely on mandated private benefits and maintain minimal public systems? This study explores an answer to the question by examining the development of retirement benefits in Korea. This study links the current pattern of social policy development to past policy decisions at the critical juncture during the early period of industrialization. The power resources theory attributes the underdevelopment of public pension to weak labor movements. However, the theory does not adequately explain why the labor movement surged since the democratization in the late 1980s has not actively involved in the expansion of public old-age pension benefits. Alternatively, this study emphasizes path dependency generated by political dominance and related social policy patterned from the independence to the early 1960s. Ruling political elites completely excluded organizations and political parties of the working class by relying on outright repression. Government avoided introducing public welfare benefits and instead mandated retirement payments to companies since the early 1950s. The unique policy mix have altered the power and preference of organized labor and created interactions between capital, labor and state along the line of company welfare. Organized labor has largely been indifferent to the development of the public pension introduced as late as in 1988. The public benefits administered on a partially funded basis, requiring very long contribution period for eligibility, have further delayed the formation of vested interests among organized labor. The timing of policy developments matters for the later development of the retirement benefit system in Korea.

1.1.2 Hand in Hand or Under the Thumb? A New Perspective on Social Welfare in Japan (*Rosario Laratta, Meiji University*)

The nature of the relationship between state and nonprofit organizations in Japan is usually described in one of two ways. It is either disparaged as an example of co-optation and state domination, with nonprofit organizations always having been the subservient partner, or lauded as the apotheosis of co-operation and interdependence. By focusing on the historical background of the welfare system in Japan, and particularly on the legal framework in which the nonprofit sector has developed, this paper attempts to explain how each has influenced the other and highlights key factors which may have been underestimated or misinterpreted in the past.

1.1.3 How dose inter-relationship between China's NGOs and their donor agencies affect accountability? ---The case of a China's child welfare NGO (*Qian Fang, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales*)

For decades, China's NGOs have been carrying out extensive cooperation with international NGOs. Building contractual relationships with foreign donors to provide aid in China is one of these cooperation forms. For indigenous NGOs, given international donors in addition to government's unique political control on NGO sector as well as preliminary development stage of China's NGOs, this is a trend full of opportunities and challenges, and so do international NGOs. This study tries to explore the effects of this inter-relationship between China's NGOs and their donor agencies on accountability for both sides. Given the rich diversity of NGO sector, this study narrows down to the child welfare field and chooses a typical indigenous child welfare NGO which gets approved registration as a legal person from China's civil administration department and at the same time has cooperated with an international NGO for a long time. This paper examines this NGO's 10 years' development since it was founded, with special attention to two dimensions: accountability fulfilment and NGO's management system as a whole. What we find from this case are: Generally speaking, this contractual relationship leads to complexity in accountability fulfilment. China's NGO does earn some good experiences. However, they are mostly confined to financial and programmatic accountability management, namely, at the program level. Few positive effects on helping China's NGO to develop process-based accountability mechanism at the strategic level are observed. As to international NGO, findings are assessed indirectly from its Chinese counterpart. It does have expanded influence and reputation in China through such donations, which is consistent with its mission accountability in the long run. However, in terms of donation efficiency, we find quite unbalanced and networking-based distribution of international aid resources. Some of China's NGOs having quite effective accountability mechanisms but struggling with financial strain are to some extent overlooked by international donors. In other words, whether efficiency law is followed in resource use—getting the most from limited resources—is open to question. These finding suggests that China's child welfare NGOs should modify accountability mechanisms from international NGOs and put more focus on process-based accountability development. An accountability mechanism with both performance evaluation and stakeholder participation is more feasible and effective for China's NGOs. For International NGOs, they should pay attention to China's NGOs which are in a more urgent need of aid with more potential effectiveness from donation.

1.1.4 Welfare State Retrenchment in East Asia: The Case of Korea (*Gyu-Jin Hwang, University of Sydney*)

Is the Korean welfare state in decline? Many would be puzzled by such a question not least because Korea is one of the fastest growing countries in social expenditure terms. In fact, its spending levels have grown faster than any other OECD countries, recording a threefold increase between 1990 and 2009. Yet a wealth of literature suggests that welfare retrenchment can be conceptualised in various ways other than relying on social expenditure. Depending on how the welfare state itself is defined and how the very term retrenchment is conceptualised, a number of different yardsticks can be proposed to access whether the country is undergoing welfare retrenchment or not. Through a theoretical discussion regarding what counts as welfare retrenchment, for instance, changes in benefit, entitlement, eligibility rules and institutional structure of welfare schemes, this paper provides a detailed analysis of changes in welfare state landscape in Korea. It then argues that the retrenchment process may have already started in

Korea although the country itself is yet to mature to become a fully-fledge welfare state. Headline figures on expenditure data may well be deceiving and a closer look into the change of welfare state commitment would unveil the true colour of the Korean welfare state and where it is heading. Importantly too, change in seemingly insignificant social provisions may well be the representative case of a country's welfare state effort. The paper concludes by discussing the reasons behind the overall direction of the Korean welfare state and its implication within the East Asian welfare regime literature.

2. Migration and Diversity

1.2.1 The Impact of International Migration on Children: Perceptions of Well-being and Social Support of Children Left Behind *(Sri Purwatiningsih, Center for Population and Policy Studies, Gadjah Mada University)*

International labour movement from Indonesia overseas has been a crucial phenomenon that needs to be tackled in accordance to economic development. International migration plays a significant contribution toward individual and regional economic development through remittances. International migration, apart from giving positive impact to migrant households economically, it also gives negative impact, notably in terms of psychological aspect to the children left behind. This is reflected in the problems faced by children associated with emotions, behavior, attitudes, and their perceptions on migration and wellbeing. This article aims to determine the impact of a parent's migration to work abroad against children left behind, particularly in the wellbeing of children. This article is one of the results of studies on the health and education of migrant children, which carried out in the province of West and East Java, Indonesia, which has a high number of migrants. Besides, have a long history associated with sending workers abroad. Usually the grandmother takes care for children left behind. A side from caring model, there is a unique result of the study, the role of father as a carer for children who left by mother for migration is fairly high (67.7 percent). Whiles based on the welfare index, migrant households seem more prosperous than non-migrant households. In contrast, a side from giving good impact on economic well-being, international migration brings a negative psychological impact towards children. Children left behind has the higher persistent of problems related to emotional symptom, behavior problems, and hyperactivity. On the other hand, children of migrants were more likely to have problems with peer problems than children of non-migrants households. Moreover the children of non-migrant households stated happier than children of migrant households.

1.2.2 Social citizenship in South Korea: a comparative social policy perspective *(Ijin Hong, Sungshin Women's University)*

Welfare in South Korea has progressively developed in recent years, with rising levels of social expenditure and a heightened importance of this topic in the political sphere. This is happening at a time in which numbers of foreign-born residents in the country are increasing as well (workers, spouses, teachers, business people, and refugees from North Korea). In this light, understanding social rights in Korea, in terms of diversified paths to welfare access, depending on nationality and ethnicity, becomes crucial to grasp the model of social citizenship promoted by the South Korean government. Unfortunately, available research, as well as the way in which data are

collected (e.g. the Korean Welfare Panel KOWEPS dataset), tend to be insensitive to an increasingly diverse Korean society: this runs counter to research trends in other industrialized countries, and it doesn't take into account the fact that Korea is already in the process of becoming a multicultural country, as well as many other industrialized nations with high rates of immigration. With the present paper, I aim to contribute to available literature by adding this diversity perspective in the analysis of social citizenship in South Korea. This will be done in a two-fold way. First, by first building up a suitable theoretical frame on citizenship, with a special focus on T.H. Marshall's theory; and secondly, by analyzing the policy frame regulating provisions and modalities for access in welfare for South Korean nationals, foreign workers, and North Korean refugees residing in the country. The final discussion of the paper will try to understand how the Korean model of social citizenship differs from other welfare states from a comparative perspective.

1.2.3 The Social Inclusive Process of Marital Immigrated Sisters (*Chin-Fen Chang, National Taipei University*)

Marriage might be an opportunity to move and to seek living space for marital immigrant sisters. However, they might face rough life and struggle with the unfamiliar language to survive in a different cultural context society. Also, the marital immigrants sisters may be in the host communities suffer discrimination, unfair treatment, but also responsible for family, duty of care or the economic burden, they have faced the risk of social exclusion. Indeed, international migrants become already unstoppable phenomenon; the immigrant policy has already been challenged by the issue of how to consider survival issue under different groups, how to protect and implement immigrant welfare rights and how to create decision making process. This study intends to apply multiple research methods to react the subjectivity and authenticity of marital immigrant sisters to analyze the following questions from four dimensions: 'social culture values', 'institutional and policy level', 'services implementation level' and 'life chance level'. First, to compare the different understandings of the above four dimensions between sisters and host society. Second, clarify the deficits of everyday life for marital immigrant sisters under the process of social inclusion; and finally, how far the marital immigrant sisters search the opportunities to change the life chances from host society.

1.2.4 Resettled landless peasants and formation of new social class (*Jiabao Sun, King's College London*)

In the state-led urbanisation process in China, many peasants are relocated to concentrated villages in either urban or rural areas after losing their farming land and rural housing. The relocation process changes residential location, lifestyle and relation to means of production of these former villagers; moreover, it changes the social status of this resettled group. Despite their rural origin, the resettled peasants do not belong to the rural class after resettlement when the whole rural households live and work in the urban area permanently. Nor do they belong to the urban class yet as most of them are lack of essential skills working in the urban formal labour market; as a result, some of them live on renting out rooms of their urban housing, while others work in the urban informal sector, not to mention whether they fit in the urban culture. From the perspective of the western class system, the resettled villagers cannot be simply classified as

working class or middle class where the social status is based on individual's relation to means of production. In the case of China, the conception and composition of middle class is even more complicated. This paper argues that the relocation process generates a new social class that challenges the traditional Chinese rural-urban dualistic class system and the western working-middle-upper class system. Furthermore, this new social class is not only as a result of the transformation of society, it is also going to transform the society with their property ownership, participation in the urban labour market and perception of their own class status. This paper contributes to the understanding of the impact of state-led urbanisation on the formation of new classes, and indicates challenges faced by social policy in the transformation of society.

3. Family and Care

1.3.1 How much can government persuade couples to have children? An life-course perspective review on Hong Kong's social policies (Mengni Chen, Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong)

Hong Kong as a knowledge-based economy places increasing emphasis on knowledge, technology and innovation. The growing importance of human resources development indicates that education and skills are valued more than ever. And the young today have spent longer period on education, more time on work, delayed marriage and postponed childbearing. The changing labor market has shaped young generation's decision making on some life course events. Worrying about the shrink of labor force, Hong Kong has carried out some economy-centered population policies to boost fertility and slow down aging but has not yet been proved effective. However, besides the problem of low fertility, housing, aging, and migration problems also call for government's attention and budget inputs. This article adopts a life-course perspective to analyze the impacts of social policies on different age groups and life stages. Policies related to childbearing, education, labor market, retirement are discussed and histories of education, housing, health and social welfare systems are analyzed. After investigating various social policies, we find that lack of direct policy support on childbearing, the difficulty in promoting family-friendly working environment, the fierce competition for limited education resources, the short supply and unaffordability in housing market, the big burden of aging on society and individuals, all contribute to low fertility. Childbearing is a life-course decision making, a result of interaction among economic, social and institutional factors, under the dynamic micro and macro context. A traditional problem-oriented population policy is insufficient to build up childbearing-friendly environment. It calls for policy making with a life-course vision and a general-equilibrium goal.

1.3.2 A Study on the Emergence of Family Care worker in Korea (Nan Joo Yang, Department of Social Welfare, Daegu University)

This study investigates causes of the emergence of so-called 'family care workers' in the Long-term Care Insurance system in Korea by examining the balance between formal and informal care

and the reconsideration of the in-kind payment model in the Korean home-based care policy. The LTCI scheme introduced in 2008 financially support the utilization of formal care services by the eligible elderly with care needs. It pays for services provided by care workers, substituting the traditional individualized family-centered care provision in Korea. Interestingly, 38.4 percent of payments for the in-home services were claimed by family members registered as qualified long-term care workers in 2012. The data were collected by in-depth interviews with ten family care workers. The qualitative contents analysis method was applied to explore causes of the emergence of family care workers. The study shows three main findings. First, the emergence of family-care workers is an inevitable result of choices by family members who face a dual burden of making a living and providing care. Second, it is the use of the scheme by family carers who take care of the elderly in any case. Third, it is a way of directly providing services uncovered by the scheme. It seems that the LTCI scheme operates in close relation to resources of elderly household. The emergence of family care workers blurs the boundary between formal and informal care in home care services and reveals an inadequacy of LTCI in Korea. Findings suggest the need for the improvement of the LTCI scheme to cover informal family care as well as formal care in Korea.

1.3.3 Education, work, and family: Differences and changes in Japan, Korea, Sweden and US. (*Jing Guo, School of Social Work, University of Hawaii at Manoa*)

Educational attainments, especially female educational attainments in East Asian countries like Japan and Korea have improved substantially in the past decades. Human capital, particularly as attained through education, is found as a crucial factor for economic progress in a country. Educational attainment also influences social outcomes like fertility and education of children in a society. This paper examines differences and changes in educational attainment, gender division of labor, and family formation in Japan, Korea, in comparison to Sweden and United States. The Nordic country, Sweden, and the Anglo-Saxon countries country, United States, represent two different welfare states that achieve higher rate of female employment as well as higher fertility. Draw data from the OECD Family database, this paper aims to answer the following questions: 1. What are differences and changes in female educational attainments between Japan, Korea, Sweden and United States since 1970s? 2. How do gender division of labor and family formation relate to female educational attainments? Results show that with a larger increase of educational attainments for women in Japan and Korea, women however have lower regular labor formation participation and bear higher share of unpaid work at home compared to their counterparts in Sweden and United States. Meanwhile, women in Japan and Korea experienced large decreases in fertility and marriage rates since 1970s. The paper provides theoretical explanations to discuss the relations between education, work and family in these countries from cultural value perspective and family policy perspective.

1.3.4 Restructuring the child day care system in Japan (*Mutsuko Takahashi, Kibi International University*)

This paper studies on-going policy reform concerning child day care system in Japan. On the basis of the policy for children and child families, the Japanese Government is attempting to improve the child day care system mainly in order to secure mothers with smaller children to participate in labour market. This policy reform means to be an important turning point for child

day care in Japan, because finally the split of administrative divisions of labour between Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, Labour & Welfare will be terminated after policy debates for many years. However, this administrative integration with establishment of licensed child day care center holds ambivalence in the terms of collaboration of child care professionals. It will be reviewed why this reform was begun and what is expected from the restructuring of the child day care. In particular, it will be questioned whether this reform will be able to contribute to improve the well-being of small children, whether the reform will take into consideration the child-centered perspective as well as recruiting more labour force of mothers with small children. The discussion will also include comparative perspective to the Nordic child day care system with special reference to Finland. In concluding part of this paper, it will be discussed how the well-being of infant and small children and the two-breadwinner model could be made compatible.

4. Aging Society and the Elderly

1.4.1 The Asset Value of Adult Children for Older People in Rural China (*Ling Zhong, College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University*)

Based on empirical evidence of a village in northern China, this research will use the elements of human capital and asset approach to poverty reduction to explore the aging problem in rural China. The hypothesis of this research is that the early investment of the parents in their children to a large extent determines the children's later return or contribution to the older parents, which in turn determines the latter's wellbeing. The adult children's social status, income level, health conditions as well as willingness to contribute to the older parents determines whether and how much the older can enjoy their later life, which is partly due to China's tradition of "raising children (esp. sons) for the purpose of supporting the parents when they are old" and to the limited amount of subsidy that the new rural pension program provides. The method of case study will be used and the research questions the author attempts to answer are: what and how the parents invest in their children when they are young and how much or in what forms their adult children later can contribute or return to their older parents' family, and what is its implications to China's current policy concerning the rural older. Other issue like whether the children's gender indicates the wellbeing of the rural older will also be discussed in this research.

1.4.2 Impact of the Health Insurance System among the Aged Population in China (*Lin Liu, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Bum Jung Kim, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, University of Hawaii at Manoa*)

China's elderly population is growing rapidly. In 2013, 123 million people were over 65, accounting for 9 percent of the population. Under China's current rural-urban dual structure, elderly people who live in rural and urban areas are under two different types of health insurance coverage schemes. By 2008, the Urban Resident Basic Medical Insurance Scheme (URBMI) has been extended to 229 cities nationwide. In the meantime, the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (NCMS) has also reached 86% of all counties in the country by 2008. Drawing the data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) 2011 baseline, the author

examines the impact of the two types of insurance systems for the elderly from the perspectives of policy implementation, insurance coverage, inpatient and outpatient care, reimbursement rate and out-of-pocket cost. It is estimated that the rural-urban gap still exists between the two systems and the paper aims to call for the government's attention to further improve the rural health care scheme for the elderly.

1.4.3 The Analysis of Poverty for Elderly and Institutions of Income Maintenance in OECD (*Yunyoung Kim, Ewha Womans University*)

Korea has high rate of elderly and their poverty rate is also high. However, the developed welfare states also have higher rate of elderly but their poverty rate is not much higher because they have developed the institutions for elderly over a long period of time. Hong (2009) argues the importance of institutions of income maintenance for elderly based on the case of United States, of which poverty rate for elderly has been reduced from 28.1% in 1967 to 12.4% in 1984. The main institution of income maintenance is public pension. The replacement rate of public pension is 16.3% in Korea, which is 2nd lowest level among OECD countries. It is very lower level compared to 58.6%, the mean of OECD's. However, it is hard to say if the replacement rate of public pension is high, then the poverty rate for elderly is low. According to the OECD data, Netherlands has the lowest poverty rate for elderly (1.4%) but the Netherlands' replacement rate of public pension is 44.7%, which is lower than the mean of OECD's. According to the previous literatures, there are variety causes of poverty rate including gender, marriage status, level of education, work experience of the past, etc. In this paper, I focus on the income maintenance institutions rather than on the individual causes. This paper consists of three parts including qualitative and quantitative analysis. First part of the paper involves analysis of a relationship between income sources of elderly and poverty rate using fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis. And then I examine that relationship of the poverty rate with old age spending, total social expenditure of government using multiple regression analysis. Finally I compare these two analyses for conclusion. The countries included in the study are Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, New Zealand, Netherlands, and Korea. I use data from OECD Social Expenditure database (SOCX) and OECD pensions report.

5. Social Protection and Income Maintenance

1.5.1 The impact of the Hope Growing Account on participants' Earned income (*Soyoon Weon & David W. Rothwell, School of Social Work, McGill University*)

The level of interest in the asset-based policy has been growing in many countries. The Korea government recognized the limitations of the income-based policy, namely as people struggle to exit poverty. As a new initiative, the government introduced the 'Hope Growing Account' in 2010 which combines an earned income grant and a matched savings mechanism to encourage the working poor to build an asset over three years. The program grew quickly: the number of participants increased from 10,000 in 2010 to 32,000 households in 2013. For several reasons, many stakeholders are interested in addressing the questions: (1) To what extent is the Hope program increasing income? (2) To what extent does the Hope program participation reduce poverty? This study used a pre-post quasi-experimental design. Participants in this study

included a random selection of 1,066 households who started the program in 2010. Specifically, we measured the change in participants' earned income and poverty status two years after the program and analyzed the factors that affect variation of income change. Findings reveal that average household income had increased by US \$54.41 (adjusted by Consumer Price Index) and 38.1% of the participants have exited extreme poverty. The result also shows that this increased income was positively associated with household size and job stability. Individuals with no spouse compared to those with spouse and those with relatively high income at baseline tended to experience less income growth over time. These preliminary findings indicate that the Hope Growing Account positively impacts some participants' earned income and poverty status. We suggest the positive impact is attributed to case management and the combined active labor policy. We describe how future research needs to clarify the causal origins of the observed impacts.

1.5.2 Child Poverty and Social Exclusion in Taiwan: An Empirical Study of Taichung City *(He-chiun Liou, Department of Social Work, Asia University, Taiwan)*

This study employs indicators of child poverty and social exclusion to examine the relationships between the risk of children falling into poverty and their chances of being socially excluded in Taiwan. By “children in poverty”, this study defines it as children in a household deprived of 60% of an equivalent median income. The dimensions of child social exclusion include necessities, health, leisure activities, local services, neighbourhood problems, and care. This study analyses the data of the “2012 Child Welfare and Needs Survey of Taichung City”, with a sample of 604 children randomly selected from the population under 18 years of age in Taichung City. It has been found that 27 per cent of the children are in income poverty; female, disabled, children in single parent or grandparent-headed families, and children of rural areas have higher poverty rates. As for poor-non-poor children comparisons, children in poverty are significantly more likely to be deprived of common necessities, access to internet, leisure activities, a variety of local services, safety neighbourhood, and care for children. The findings suggest that material deprivation (poverty) has multiple impacts on facets of children’s social life and their living standards. Raising children out of poverty is the most important task so as to promote children’s participation in society.

1.5.3 Migration, vulnerability and social protection: A case study of social policy for floating population in China *(Chen-xi Huang, Center of Chinese Modern City Research/Population Research Institute, East China Normal University)*

In general, social policy of migration focuses much more on the international migration than on internal one based on the notion of free movement and equal citizenship within a nation. Yet, this is not the case of the floating population, mainly rural-urban migrants, which has become one of the hot topics in the area of social protection in China. Due to a split social protection system, enforced by the household registration (*hukou*) system and localized funding mechanism for social welfare, most of the floating population, though with the right of free movement, are subject to many vulnerabilities in destination areas, particularly in term of social protections. Quite a few of them are excluded from the social protection system in urban areas due to social, economic and institutional reasons, which has become a major threat to the all-inclusive

coverage of social protection nationwide that the government are striving for. Based on the analysis framework of social protection policy for migration by Sabates-Wheeler, this article attempts to analyze the impacts of population movement and migration policy on the vulnerability of floating population in China, figures out the main reasons that lead to exclusion of floating population from social protection, then describes main progresses and problems of social protection for the floating population in the last decade, and finally proposes some suggestions for long- and short-term future policy developments. It is recommended that increase of investment on social welfare from the central government to change the current localized funding welfare system and reform of household registration system to establish an equal citizenship and eliminate the dual social protection system are the key and essential matter for future development.

1.5.4 Underdevelopment, Expansion or Decoupling? Policy Diffusion and an Immature Welfare System in South Korea (*Won Sub Kim, Department of Sociology, Korea University*)

Prior to the 1990s, *East Asian exceptionalism* served as the primary focus of studies conducted on East Asian social policy. In East Asia, the establishment of social rights was almost impossible to achieve because of political or cultural backgrounds. However, following democratization, a significant development occurred in social policy: exceptionalism lost its influence, and two alternative positions began to arise. The first position stated that a welfare system was in the process of expanding in Korea; in contrast, the second position stressed that the welfare system was still underdeveloped despite the welfare reforms. This study aims to harmonize these contrasting arguments. This study is to describe the characteristics of this development by encompassing the expansion and underdevelopment of the welfare system simultaneously. For this, this study combines the quantitative method of analyzing welfare expenditure and the qualitative one of analyzing pension reforms. This study emphasizes decoupling between formal institutions and their actual implementation as a primary characteristic of welfare system development in Korea. After democratization, welfare expansion was accomplished in the aspect of formal institution. However, these formal welfare institutions were not effectively put into practice. This study is based on the world society theory by John W. Meyer, and looks to establish that this decoupling in welfare state development was caused by policy diffusion from world culture. Current debate in East Asian social policy research mainly focuses on the domestic developments within national states, while ignoring external and international developments. But this study is to argue that the development of welfare system in Korea was greatly influenced by policy diffusion. Also, this study seeks to stress the importance of internal factors by way of proving that the degree of decoupling differed according to the domestic conditions.

6. Graduate Student Session

1.6.1 Chongqing's recent hukou reform and six parameters to assess whether it is successful or not (*Chunsen Yu, King's College London*)

Along with rapid urbanisation progress, the State Council of China gives the city of Chongqing a special position in China's national development and reform strategy in recent years. Chongqing is a provincial-level municipality in the southwest of China, with features of large rural areas surround small urban areas. It also suffers from extreme polarisation of wealth and poverty, and as such can be seen as a good example of the problems of contemporary Chinese society, i.e. polarisation in income distribution across rural and urban areas, an issue that has very significant repercussions for Chinese social reform. Since 2003, the Chongqing government has implemented many policies to solve these issues in terms of the hukou system and relevant social security system reform for rural migrant workers. Especially, since 2010, the Chongqing government emphasises to establish harmony between different social groups especially narrowing the gap between rich and poor, and to reduce inequalities of employment and social security between rural migrant workers and urban workers. This paper is going to firstly review Chongqing's recent hukou reform policies in terms of converting local rural migrant workers' rural hukou to urban hukou, compensations of rural lands and social security for those who have converted their rural hukou to urban hukou, and secondly argue six parameters, i.e. employment, social insurance, housing, education, health care and compensations of rural lands, which can be used to evaluate whether Chongqing's hukou reform is successful or not in terms of improving local rural migrant workers' employment and social security in urban Chongqing.

1.6.2 Analysis of the institutional congruence of employment policy for solving the educational segregation in Korea labor market (*Koeun Park, Graduate School of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University*)

This study focus on analyzing the structure of institutional congruence of employment policy for determining whether this policy has a effectiveness to solve the educational segregation problem in Korea labor market. That is, this research examines the institutional congruence of the policy to search the reason why this specific kind of educational segregation problem which exists in Korea labor market is difficult to solve while policy or public programs related to support employment for high school graduate. This study divide the institutional congruence into two parts, 'Internal congruence' and 'External congruence', and then analyze employment policy as these two parts. Firstly, for analyzing internal congruence, this study examines the degree of accuracy of setting causal variable, conceptual coherence among these variables, and relationship between causal and result variables. Especially, we check the congruence with labor market policy. Next, we explore external congruence to environment and context. If a good quality job would not exist for them in the labor market, then it will be ultimately useless for solving the segregation problem they go through, although there are vocational training program for them. Therefore, this study especially examines the condition and characteristics of the job they can enter in the labor market, as well as employment policy and programs. This study concludes with the suggestion for the direction of employment policy contributing to solve segregation problem through reveal the structure of institutional congruence about the policy.

1.6.3 Divergent Paths, Incomplete Models: Chinese and Korean Pension Development in Comparative Context (*Meixiang Xia, Department Social Welfare, Seoul National University*)

The overarching aim of this article is to investigate whether or not the East Asian welfare model (EAWM) can adequately represent China and Korea by examining the historical development of

their pension systems. Since Esping-Andersen introduced his three-world classification of liberal, conservative and democratic welfare types, a wave of comparative social policy analysis in East Asia has emerged. Two distinct perspectives have prevailed within this field of research. First, a number of scholars have elaborated and validated Esping-Andersen's three-world classification by claiming that East Asian nations are on a developmental trajectory that make them comparable to the Western cases upon which his study was based. The second perspective claims that unlike advanced capitalist states in the West, East Asian countries have constituted a distinctive welfare state model -- the so-called "East Asian welfare model." Features of this model included cultural factors such as Confucian values, their emphasis on family obligations, and social harmony. Scholars have also touted a Productivist or Developmental welfare model, claiming that the exceptional feature of welfare in East Asian countries is that social policy is always subordinate to economic development, unlike most Western nations. Korea and the other three "tigers" (Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore) were held as exemplars of this model since the early stages of the EAWM discourse, and studies of their welfare systems constituted the majority of research. China, however, has been almost entirely excluded from these studies despite the fact that its dramatic socio-economic transformation brought social policy issues to prominence. Needless to say, for the EAWM or any model that purports to represent "East Asia," investigating its applicability to the case of China is a necessary and urgent task. Therefore a secondary and more specific aim of this paper is to closely examine the past, present and future of welfare in China vis-à-vis its relation to the EAWM. In order to reconsider the EAWM and China's place within it, this paper will investigate the development of pension systems in both China and Korea. A fundamental part of any welfare model is its treatment of pension systems, which often make up the largest portion of total social expenditure (Kim, 2012; Schwartz, 2001). Despite their obvious differences in geographic size and population, China and Korea work well in a comparative context because of their common backgrounds: cultural values, the maintenance of strong state facilities despite different political structures, similar market structures and etc. This study argues that the development of welfare systems in both China and Korea makes apparent the weaknesses of the EAWM and leaves China particularly under-theorized. By exploring these two cases of pension development, this study can further contribute to the critical discourse surrounding the idea of a unifying EAWM and note some important implications for the future of pension development and reform in China.

1.6.4 Gender Differences in Health Status of Elderly in Urban China: Evidence from CHARLS Data (*Michelle Xue Yang, Department of Sociology, Peking University*)

Population aging is becoming an increasingly daunting challenge in China. With a sizable number of old populations, it is a wide concern for the researchers and the policy-makers as well to understand the situations of the elderly people in the country. In this paper, the author aims to analyze and interpret the health status of elderly people in urban China based the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) Data in 2011. This article will mainly discuss the following questions: first, describe and analyze the overall health status of elder people in urban China; second, interpret gender differences in health status of elderly people; third, explain the causes of gender differences in health status of elderly people and its implications for social policy in China. In this paper, 'health status' is defined in two dimensions: physical health and mental health. The author will utilize both the data of the Sixth Population Census of China and CHARLS data of 2011. It is found that the overall health status of urban elderly has been

improved. However, there still exist obvious gender differences of health status between men and women. Compared with older men, the health status of older women is worse. It is inferred that the differences can be explained mainly from a physiological and socioeconomic perspective. As China is experiencing a profound social transition and social policy reform, it will be very significant when the impact of health status on gender equality can be sufficiently analyzed for future policy change.

1.6.5 A Study on NGOs founded by Koreans in East-Asia: A case study of Children Centre in Siem Reap, Cambodia (*Oh, Danny, Research Institute of Social Welfare, Sungkyunkwan University*)

Korea is the first country which has been giving other countries aid among countries which have ever gotten foreign aid. The international development cooperation is being done in not only governmental aspect(through KOICA) but also private one. The cooperation of private organizations is getting more and more now. This study examines experiences of NGOs which founded by Koreans in Cambodia, East-Asia. Using documents regarding each case, contents on the homepage and in-depth interviews with director, the data was analyzed. The results are as follows. First, NGOs(Children Centre) have two types. One is INGO(International Non-Government Organization) and the other is LNGO(Local Non-Government Organization). Second, it is appreciated that such organizations function as educational one like educational institution rather than day care one. Third, the procedure of children's admission and discharge has many stages because laws related with welfare are stern. Fourth, the case of LNGO shows special experience(financial problems with employees) because of the law that the president of LNGO must be a Cambodian. Lastly, it was realized that voluntary tours which have increased recently in Cambodia may produce the possibility of commercialization of children. This study widens understanding about international development NGOs founded by Koreans in East-Asia and provides information for the international development cooperation in spite of the limitation of the study.

Parallel Session 2

1. Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

2.1.1 Quo Vadis, Power-Resources? Institutions, Policy Preferences, and the Underdevelopment of the Welfare State (*Jae-jin Yang, Department of Public Administration, Yonsei University*)

From the institutionalist point of view, this study seeks to explain the underdevelopment of the welfare state by specifying the direction of power resources of three main actors of welfare politics – organized labor, employers, and politicians. The main findings are as follows. First, public welfare is underdeveloped when labor movements are carried out at the firm level rather than the national or industry levels since enterprise unions favor wage increases and corporate welfare. Second, when industrialization is led by large companies, public welfare will not develop to its full potential since affluent large companies use their resources for high wage and corporate welfare to acquire skilled workers and their loyalty. Third, plurality electoral system leads to the underdevelopment of public welfare since election tends to center on regional issues and competition between candidates. The findings are based on two-step empirical studies: a survey that investigates the diversity of policy preferences for social security and a pooled time series analysis to verify the aggregate effect of policy preference.

2.1.2 The Same Familialistic Welfare Regime? Family policies in Southern Europe and Korea (*Hongsik Yoon, Department of Public Administration, Inha University*)

The Southern European Welfare States (SEWS) and Korea share surprisingly common characteristics. Although nuclear families prevail, extended families still hold strong. Adult children stay with parents until they find secure employment, and parents are major financial contributors toward their children's marriage and housing. In addition, housing is one of the most important safety nets for householders. Solid sexual division of labor and continuance of patriarchy are also common characteristics in both the SEWS and Korea. Another similarity is that the familialism is supported by their social historical product. The history of dictatorship in the 20th Century, Catholic Church in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, Greek Orthodox Church in Greece, and Confucianism in Korea have contributed to the traditional family values. All these common factors have rendered familialism in these countries surprisingly similar. However, there is no consensual definition of familialism. Furthermore, the concept of familialism is adopted as the characteristics of semi-periphery countries as well. Given such circumstances, what is the familialistic welfare regime and does it exist? This paper attempts to analyze familialism in the SEWS and Korea through family policies related to childcare. The analysis of family policy through comparative studies is meaningful because it incorporates care work that has been neglected in the mainstream discussion of welfare regimes. Unlike other family policy studies that relied on cross sectional analysis, this study examines longitudinal change in the family policy. The rationale for comparing Korea to the SEWS is that contrasting two regions with different socioeconomic and cultural background will clarify both the universality and

particularity of familialism. The study examines whether the familialism in countries categorized as a familialistic welfare regime is homogenous, and whether the differences grew wider in the 15 years of 1993-2008.

2.1.3 Institutional Fragmentation of Social Protection in China: Patterns, causes, and consequences (*Mason M.S. Kim, College of Business and Global Affairs, University of Tennessee at Martin*)

China's economic reform and rapid integration into the international market have brought about dramatic changes in the nature of social policy, thus shaping a Chinese version of capitalist welfare regime. Particularly, two policy guidelines have structured the course of social policy development since the early 1980s. One is the support for market-oriented economic reform through the enhancement of productivity, and the other is the political stability via the mitigation of social tensions. The simultaneous pursuit of *economic productivity* and *social stability* that are seemingly conflicting and in many cases irresolvable has prompted Chinese policymakers to generate a dualist strategy of social policy. One of the key features of China's dualist welfare is its multi-pillar welfare institution that integrates "risk-pooling" social insurance and "self-helping" individual savings. Such a mixed system is believed, among Chinese leaders, to be an optimal strategy because the government can weave a social safety net at a lower cost by transferring a substantial portion of financial responsibility to individual beneficiaries. Another important feature is that social protection programs have been implemented differently across the country through various institutional avenues. Especially, China's dualist strategy has exacerbated the urban-rural division, leaving rural residents behind in adverse circumstances while entitling nearly all urban residents to social insurance benefits as well as several redistributive measures. Indeed, rural China has undergone a virtual collapse (privatization) of welfare arrangements, with no specific system established to meet the needs of local residents. The puzzle is: Despite the political importance of social integration and cohesion, why have Chinese leaders implemented a fragmented system along a sharp urban-rural divide? To address this puzzle, this study analyzes—from the historical-institutionalist perspective—the impact of China's decentralization strategy of economic reform, the traditional commitment of the CCP to urban industrial workers, the threat of labour unrest by laid-off workers, and, more importantly, marked urban-rural differences in political attitudes toward the regime.

2.1.4 Development of Pension and Welfare System in South Korea: A Comparison of Kim Dae Jung and Lee Myung Park Government (*Ju Jinsook, Paichai University; Yun-Chul Nam, Senior Research Fellow, National Pension Service; Kim, Wonsub, Korea University*)

The previous studies of the political economy on East Asian welfare state centered on democratization, the cause of dramatic changes in the welfare system. Other political factors outside of a strong state apparatus were seldom taken seriously. Since democratization, however, political associations have strengthened their influence on policy making. In particular, the importance of political parties has been on the rise since social policy has emerged as a key issue in political elections. The aim of this study is to explore the impact of the change of government on the development of a welfare state in South Korea. To this end, the standardized social expenditure of Kim Dae-Jung and Lee Myung-Bak administrations were compared, in which

influential variables such as socio-economic and institutional factors were controlled. The analysis revealed that welfare expenditure increased not only during the progressive Kim administration but also during Lee's conservative government. Nevertheless, the growth rate of welfare expenditures was much higher in Kim's administration than it was in Lee's time in office. Moreover, the differences were not confined to quantitative aspects. The structure of welfare expenditure during the Kim administration was appropriate to achieve the traditional welfare state objective, namely protection against the standard social risks of industrial society. In contrast, social policy in Lee's government adhered to the principles of liberal workfare, and attempted to strengthen selectively areas such as job creation and residual social assistance system. The results of these analyses cannot be explained fully by Otto Kirchheimer's "catch-all party" theory, as change of government does not bring about policy shifts. Rather, Douglas Hibbs's "party difference" theory is more useful to understand the welfare state in South Korea. According to this model, after a change of government, ruling parties can and will put their distinct policy concepts into practice.

2.1.5 Social Policy Expansion and the Growth of the Welfare State in China (*Kinglun Ngok, Center for Chinese Public Administration Research/School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University*)

Under the policy goal of building a harmonious society initiated at the beginning of the new century, how to ensure and improve people's livelihood has become the core work of the government in China. In doing so, an array of social policy initiatives launched since 2003. Many old social security programs have had their coverage expanded, especially the social insurance programs, and a number of new social programs have been launched, taking China's social security regime beyond the occupation-based social insurance model. There has been a rapid expansion of the coverage of social security system for workers, including migrant workers and workers in inform sectors. Since the beginning of the new century, the urban social insurance schemes, which had been designated exclusively for urban workers in the formal sectors, have been extended gradually to migrant workers who have established stable labor relations with enterprises. More public services, especially labor market services, have been open to migrant workers. Many cities even launched new policy measures to accept migrant workers as urban residents, though only a small number of migrant workers has benefited. Some new social policy schemes have been carried out for rural residents, increasing the social inclusion of peasants who had been overlooked by the urban-biased social security regime in China for a long time. In order to provide risk-pooling for serious diseases for rural residents and to reduce financial risks resulted from ill health, the New Agricultural Cooperative Medical System (a voluntary health insurance scheme) began in rural areas on a trial basis in 2003. Under the scheme, a personal medical care account is set up for the insured farmer, with the funding coming from a contribution from the farmer, a subsidy from the government, and assistance from rural collectives. A new type of pension insurance scheme for rural residents has also been in progress since 2009. Like the New Agricultural Cooperative Medical System, the rural pension insurance system follows the principles of voluntarism and has multiple channels of financing. Many new social programs have been introduced for socially disadvantaged groups. The minimum living safeguarding scheme (MLSS) was extended to the rural population by the end of 2007. All households with incomes below the local stipulated minimum receive a "top-up" by the government. Since 2011, a contributory health insurance scheme began nationwide for urban

residents without formal employment. All these developments are important attempts of the Chinese government to rectify the long term neglect of the welfare function of the state. A process of “bringing the state back in” social policy is taking shape in China. Some academics concluded a new welfare regime is in the making. In other words, the Chinese welfare state is emerging. AS all core elements of the welfare state are in place in China now, including: (1) a last resort safety net of social assistance, (2) the main components of social security (income security in old age, illness, injury and unemployment), (3) access to basic education, (4) access to basic health care, and (5) access to social services.

2. Migration and Diversity

2.2.1 Social Service Utilization, Sense of Community, Family Functioning and the Mental Health of New Immigrant Women in Hong Kong (*Qiaobing Wu, Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong*)

Along with the increased cross-border marriages between Hong Kong and mainland China residents since mid-1980s, the number of new immigrants coming from mainland China to resettle in Hong Kong through the One-Way Permit (OWP) scheme has been on a sharp rise in the past three decades. Mainly for the purpose of family reunion, new immigrants, mostly children and wives of HK residents, have constituted a considerable proportion of the entire population of Hong Kong. Given the financial difficulties, language barriers, cultural differences, employment difficulties, problems in family relationships, lack of social support, and discrimination from the mainstream society, new immigrant women are faced with a variety of difficulties in adapting to the culture and life in Hong Kong, which seriously affect their mental health. However, to date there is limited research on the mental health of new immigrant women; even less is research about contributing factors to their mental health. Drawing upon a sample of 296 new immigrant women in Hong Kong, this study investigated whether and how utilization of social services by new immigrant women, particularly family services and community services, influenced their mental health status, especially through the mediating effects of family functioning and sense of community. Results of the structural equation modeling suggested that family functioning and sense of community were both significantly and negatively associated with the depression of new immigrant women. Utilization of community services also influenced the depression of immigrant women indirectly through the mediating effect of sense of community. Implications of the research findings for mental health intervention were discussed.

2.2.2 Transforming urban village to promote migrants’ health (*Ya Wen, McGill University, School of Social Work*)

Migrant health phenomenon has drawn increasing attention as a result of rising internal population mobility in China in recent years. Although rural-to-urban migrants are healthier than the urban population, with increasing time in the host cities, the migrant health advantage diminishes significantly due to poor working/living condition and psychological distress emerging from the assimilation processes. Health has moved to “a state of complete physical, social and mental well-being not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (WHO, 1948). In

this context the impact of social determinants such as urbanization on public health has received increasing attention. Urban villages are a byproduct of China's rapid urbanization triggered by accelerated rural-to-urban migration. They are often characterized by inadequate infrastructure and services, overcrowding and poor living conditions, and high residential mobility. Despite positive role of providing affordable housing and help rural migrants integrate into cities, city governments consider these villages 'problematic' due to increasing urban criminal rate and social disorder. As a response, governments have invested in renovating or eliminating them. Research on urban village focuses on the aspects of urban development, city management, and land use, with little emphasis on increasing urban health inequality and migrant health phenomenon, especially the increasing mental health problems of migrants. This paper argues that it is necessary to transform rather than renovate urban villages. It examines the status quo of urban villages in China and government efforts to renovate urban villages, followed by a discussion of how these efforts fail to address social relations within the villages which impacts the social and psychological health of migrants. Last, a case study done in Shanghai in 2012 is used to demonstrate how social work practices can be integrated into the governments' efforts to transform urban village to promote migrants' health and to facilitate building a harmonious society.

2.2.3 Life satisfaction and social trust: Its implication for welfare state and welfare development (*Lillian Lih-Rong Wang, Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University*)

Life satisfaction and other indicators of quality of life reflect a general evaluation of one's surroundings with positive or negative. Usually, researchers equate life satisfaction with subjective happiness or personal contentment. Here is a variety of factors related to life satisfaction. It may be that life satisfaction and generalized trust have a reciprocal relationship. People who belong to a wide network of trusted members can receive more emotional support in times of personal crisis. This support, in turn, could further enhance their trust in network members. This paper will oriented to examine the relationship between life satisfaction and social trust including the personal trust, government trust, and other public trust of the life in Taiwan. The data has been collected through SQSQ 2 wave survey which has been done in more 20 countries in Asia and Europe. The samples have been collected through randomly telephone survey by using CATI system in Taiwan island- wide in Dec. 2013. Around 1200 samples have been collected. The data indicate that there is highly correlation between life satisfaction and social trust, including the significantly related to four dimensions of trust separately.. In addition, the lower SES population tends to have less life satisfactory and less social trust, and the female tend to enjoy better life satisfaction and social trust compared with their counterpart, the male. Lower education group tends to rarely satisfied in their life and shows less trust to the society. In addition, the data maintain that that the stronger life satisfaction the people might be, the stronger of support toward welfare state as a role of as a mechanism for better life and stronger trust to the society. This paper indicates that to build a harmony society, social trust is required but societal trust is rooted in the life satisfaction or vice versa.

3. Family and Care

2.3.1 Burdens and Rights of Vegetative Patients' Family Carers: An Exploratory Study

(Song-lin Huang, Asia University; Ming-Zer Chiang, Taichung Veterans General Hospital; Chiu-yen Yang, Taiwan Social Department Society)

Aims: Purpose of this study was to explore burdens and rights of family carers of vegetative patients (VPs) in Taiwan. For VPs' carers, they are not only having heavy loading physically, feeling stressful psychologically, but also facing family and interpersonal relationship difficulties. And one of the most stressful issue among them is the financial problem. Because of the contemporary health care policy in Taiwan, VPs' health care are not covered by the NHI. The interests and rights of VPs' carer have been neglected for years. Care services or insurance policy should be made to help with them. **Method.** A qualitative study was conducted. Six family carers of VPs were introduced by Taichung Veterans General Hospital. Data were collected from in-depth interviews in which these participants exposed their experiences in processes of caregiving to VPs. All interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed. Content analysis was used to analyze the above data. **Results.** The results may indicate that the caregiving process involves constant heavy loading physically and psychologically, and also facing family and interpersonal relationship difficulties. Formal social services and health care insurance to support these family carers are needed. Suggestions will be recommended in the final section.

2.3.2 The effect of social care services on women's labor force participation over the life cycle

(Young Choi, School of Social Welfare, Chung-Ang University; Sun Huh, Department of Social Welfare, Soonchunhyang University).

This study is purposed to examine the effect of social care services, aimed to mitigate women's care responsibility for children, elderly, and disabled within family, on the women's labor participation over the life course. For this, pooled time series data were collected from 21 OECD countries during the periods of 1980-2003 and a series of pooled time series regression analysis were conducted to identify those effects. The results showed that the increase of social care service expenditure had a positive effect on the increase of women's labour force participation. However, these effects are somewhat different according to women's life cycle and the type of service provided. In other words, the expenditure for children and family service could have positive effects on the labor force participation over the all age categories. On the contrary, the expenditure for elderly and disabled could have positive effects only on the labor force participation of middle aged women. Based on these results, increased role of government in the area of social care in order to cope with new 'care risk' were suggested.

2.3.3 The impact of disaster on family and care *(Yuko Tamiya, Kobe Gakuin University; Masato Shikata, Kwansei Gakuin University)*

We will explore the medium-and long-term effects of natural disaster on vulnerable people's daily life and the functions of formal and informal supports by using both quantitative and quantitative data. According to previous literature, vulnerability defined by social characteristics

such as gender, socio-economic status and disability has affected people's capacity to resist and recover from the impacts of a disaster (Wisner, 2004). There is concern that people who have a high degree of vulnerability might cause not only significant damage right after a disaster but consistent poverty under difficult circumstances. This paper examines how the Great East Japan Earthquake affected their family composition, care needs and care responsibilities and how social policy including disaster relief worked to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the vulnerable using quantitative and qualitative data. The data were collected by means of questionnaires and a series of semi-structured interviews with the sufferers in Fukushima prefecture between 2012 and 2013. The paper finds that social supports of disaster relief including public temporary housing, disaster recover payment and temporary jobs are of high importance for the vulnerable. Social security system in the usual conditions, such as public pensions, elderly, disabled and child care services which are not targeted only for disaster victims, unexpectedly play more important role for the vulnerable people than others. The findings may be useful in supporting households who are vulnerable to natural disasters related to caring issues.

2.3.4 The Politics of Family Policy Spending in the Context of Welfare Expenditure Restraints in OECD countries (*Baek, Seung-Ho, Catholic University of Korea; Ryu, Yun-Kyu, Seoul Theological University; Lee, Sophia Seung-yoon, Ewha Womans University*)

This study focuses on two aspects of post-industrial welfare states: the growing needs of both working mothers and the expanding old-age population under the condition of welfare state austerity. We investigate how OECD countries manage the budget conflict between the new needs arising from changes in female labour market participation and the favoring of existing expenditure on the elderly who are growing in their number. By employing cross sectional pooled time analysis, we empirically examine expenditure changes in different sectors of the welfare state, here old age and family policy spending, and attempt to explain the politics of family spending in the context of welfare expenditure restraints. Results from our analysis suggests that the level of old age spending effects family policy spending - crowing out effect, however, the initial level of family policy expenditure also mattered in explaining the variation. We find path dependency in spending of not only old age but also family policy spending. Increased female employment implies that women are family policy beneficiaries as well as service providers and so countries with comparatively large family policy spending have a comparative advantage in the budget competition with old age spending.

4. Housing

2.4.1 Social exclusion and housing for young people with disabilities leaving Chinese state care (*Xiaoyuan Shang & Karen R Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales*)

The impact of poor housing policy on young people has the potential of not only excluding them from housing, but also restricting their other social and economic opportunities. The article uses a social exclusion framework to analysis the housing pathways of young people with disabilities

who lived in Chinese state care during childhood and were trying to leave care at the time of the investigation. It examined their exclusion from the market, policy and society and the interrelationship between these three aspects of exclusion, due to their isolated childhood housing experience. The survey and interview data from four sites in China found that access to housing was one of the most important factors that enabled or prevented these young people leaving state child welfare institutions to start an independent adult life. None of the young people in the study had gained independent living, even those in paid employment. Implications for housing policy are that unless responsibility for the housing needs of young people who have been excluded from familial social relationships during childhood is addressed across policy portfolios, the exclusion of these young people is accentuated even further into adulthood.

2.4.2 Long-term impacts of homeownership on life satisfaction in Korea (*Yong-Un Cho & Chang-Keun Han, Department of Social Welfare, Sungkyunkwan University*)

Homeownership matters for life satisfaction. Homeownership may increase household stability and freedom (Fogel et al., 2008). Recent studies also showed that homeownership has positive impacts on life satisfaction in China (Hu, 2013) and Germany (Zumbro, 2013). However, there is few evidence examining the long-term relationship between homeownership and life satisfaction. Using 7 waves of Korea Welfare Panel Study (KWPS) data, this study examines how long-term homeownership influences life satisfaction in Korea. KWPS is panel data which have collected social and economic status of Korean residents since 2006. Life satisfaction is a key outcome measure which is a summated score of 7 indicators (5-point Likert-type scale): Health, income, housing condition, family relation, employment, social networking, and leisure. A key independent variable is homeownership which was categorized into 3 groups: homeowners throughout the study period, those with homeownership changes during the study period, and non-homeowners throughout the period. Control variables include age, gender, education years, marital status, and religion. We used the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression for analyses. First, we found that about 55% of the sample has maintained their homeownership during the study period. Comparatively, 23.2% of the sample was found not to own their home throughout the study period and the rest (21.7%) of the sample showed changes in their homeownership. Second, the findings report that homeowners are much happier than the counterpart every year. Last, we found that homeowners throughout the study period have much higher life satisfaction than the reference groups (non-homeowners and those with homeownership changes). The study suggests several implications: (1) Despite the unstable housing market in Korea, homeownership matters for life satisfaction; (2) Asset-based policies for homeownership need to be revised to encourage more residents to own their home.

2.4.3 East Asian Housing and Socioeconomic Transitions: Toward Convergence or Divergence (*Hyunjeong Lee, Kyung Hee University*)

As housing is a commodity traded in market, it's often considered to be a wobbly pillar in welfare states. This is particularly true in that housing provision in most of the East Asian developmental welfare states relies on market forces. In fact, housing policy in East Asia is instrumental to economic policy with state guidance of massive housing development, and housing production and consumption are considered to be a driving engine for economic growth.

Since a state plays facilitative and regulatory roles in housing provision, housing system is somewhat bifurcated. In other words, a pro-homeownership policy reinforces market-oriented production, and minimal production of public rental housing enhances stigmatization. Thus, the proportion of public rental housing to total housing stock is very low, and housing market is critical to the general economy. While states are involved in housing sector to ease housing shortages and to stimulate economic activities, the intervention is to improve poor living conditions, to ensure public health and safety, and to undertake slum clearance, urban development and urban regeneration. Accordingly, an institutional framework of housing provision is structured (e.g., housing-related state agencies, legislations, taxation, and financing sources). The similarities in housing sector are shared across the states, and also each housing system has distinctions embedded into a developmental trajectory. Over the past few decades, the housing system of developmental welfare states has been challenged by socioeconomic transitions. Economic globalization has largely influenced housing market and enhanced the market fluctuations that are reinforced by societal change. Thus, many states have reoriented housing policy and realigned housing provision. This paper explores socioeconomic transitions of East Asian developmental welfare states and the impacts on housing system.

2.4.4 House Price and Citizens' Satisfaction with Housing Policy in Chinese Cities: Empirical Evidence from 2013 Lien Public Service Surveys (*Tingjin LIN, Institute of Urban Development Studies, Nanjing University of Finance and Economics*)

Average new home prices in China's 70 major cities in August 2013 rose 8.3 percent from a year earlier, according to Reuters calculations based on data published by the National Bureau of Statistics. Some of the country's largest cities continued to show rises well above the national average, with prices up around 15 percent in annual terms in Beijing and Shanghai, and more than 18 percent in the southern cities of Guangzhou and Shenzhen. Actually the house prices in Chinese major cities have been increasing sharply during the past 10 years and the Chinese government has tried to control property prices, wary of a potential bubble and the possibility of unrest if people are priced out of the market. But the government cannot push too hard as a strong property market has helped offset a general economic slowdown. The government is likely keep property policy stable as the mild recovery of the broader economy is not so stable yet. The central government's difficulty in checking house prices is partly due to strong demand for property, which is seen as a safe haven investment, and to efforts by local governments to sell land for much-needed revenues. On the one hand, since 2005 the central government frequently asked the local governments to effectively enforce the measures in place in case property prices continue their strong growth. However, on the other hand, local measures are unlikely to translate into a broader crackdown, given property affects some other industries, and has helped buoy an economy that is beginning to find its feet after a long slowdown. Theoretically, as well as empirically, it is interesting to enquire whether a city's house price really affects citizens' satisfaction with housing policy when the property tightening policies and sharp increase in house price are observed simultaneously. With the data from Nanyang Technological University's 2013 Lien Public Services Survey conducted in 32 Chinese cities, this paper explores the influence of house price on citizens' satisfaction with housing policy by employing Panel Data Modeling and Hierarchical Linear Modeling analyses.

5. Education

2.5.1 Education Inequality: Policies to help Poor Children in Hong Kong (*Ka-Ho Mok, Department of Asian and Policy Studies, The Hong Kong Institute of Education*)

Like other global cities, Hong Kong has experienced significant economic restructuring with more emphasis being shifted to the service sector with the demise of manufacturing sector in the last few decades. Such economic transformations have inevitably shaped the job available in the labour market. Without sufficient jobs available for less educated and skilled workers, a growing number of citizens in Hong Kong have experienced decline in living standard and even suffered from poverty. This article sets out against the policy context outlined above to critically examine major policies helping the poor children in Hong Kong, especially when they are confronted with intensified education inequality against the growing trend of privatization and marketization of education. The first part of the article will discuss the changing political economy of Hong Kong and its impacts on social and economic developments. The second part will focus on examining poverty situations currently faced by poor children in Hong Kong. The last part of the article will discuss the effectiveness of existing policies in helping children from poor families in education.

2.5.2 Welfare states, labour markets, and population health: A hierarchical cluster analysis of 19 East and Southeast Asian nations (*Carles Muntaner, University of Toronto; Edwin Ng, Centre for Research in Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital; Haejoo Chung, Korea University*)

Background. Recent research confirms the heuristic value of using taxonomies and typological approaches to explaining cross-national differences in population health between East Asian nations (Abdul Karim et al., 2010; Chung et al., 2010; Muntaner et al., 2012). Whereas one stream of literature has documented the association between welfare generosity and population health (e.g., social expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Abdul Karim et al., 2010), a second stream has investigated the relationship between labour markets and population health (e.g., intersection of income and gender inequalities in labour markets (Chung et al., 2010; Muntaner et al., 2012). These two research streams are related as they constitute the main domains of welfare regimes (Chung and Muntaner, 2008), but their development in macrosocial epidemiology has produced little cross-fertilization. In this study, we use insights from both traditions to bridge work done on comparative politics and economic sociology that leads to a better characterization of social protection and a fuller understanding of population health among East and Southeast Asian nations.

2.5.3 The Effects of Social Capital on Stress Caused by Extracurricular Private Education among South Korean Mothers with Children in Middle and High Schools (*Juhee Park, Sungshin Women's University.; Bum Jung Kim, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Young Shim, Seowon University*)

The great concern and passion that Korean parents have toward their children's education is well known and also to mention that a large part of education, especially, the primary, secondary, and

high school students fully depends on private education (Ahn, 2009; Kim, 2008). The private education practice, though wide spread in Korea, posed significant problems in the country's entire education system and have become a great concern to the government. To this end, certain measures have been implemented by the Korean government to normalize public education and stop private education in its entirety. However, the government's policy aids are quite insufficient to tackle the chronic problem of the Korean students their heavy dependence on private education (Ahn, 2009). Most Korean parents of all social classes, whose children are at the primary, secondary, or high school level, worry about the great financial burden they have to bear to meet the high expenses of the private education (Kang, 2007; Lee, 2006; Park, 2006). Moreover, both parents and their children also suffer from intense psychological stress and pain from the private education. This poster presents a study examining the relationship between social capital such as trust among social members, networks, organization participation and psychological stress among mothers with middle and high school children in South Korea.

6. Aging Society and the Elderly

2.6.1 Financing Elderly Services in China: Is Long Term Care Insurance a Solution?

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

After introducing the Old Child Policy for over three decades, China has "succeeded" in jumping into an ageing society much faster than it could have ever imagined. "Getting old before getting rich" has now been widely used by scholars outside and inside the country to describe the challenges it face in meeting the need of the elderly who would find it rather difficult to count on their kids who are mostly without any brother or sister. China has a social insurance system imitated by and large from the German model but without a branch of long-term care insurance. Only the extremely poor would qualify for mean-tested benefits while others have to cater themselves out of the pocket. How to finance elderly services in China for nearly around 200 million retirees remains a big question without thorough discussion. This paper aims to use the "three worlds of welfare capitalism" theory in analyzing elderly services and discuss the applicability of each one of them to China with special reference to elderly services. It suggests that, given the existence of social insurance system in China, an introduction of social insurance of long term care is unavoidable in the near future but it might have two very different approaches, each of them would have enormous implications for the welfare regime in China.

2.6.2 Family and Elder Care in Japan and Hawaii *(Seiko Sato, Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, the University of Hawai'i at Manoa)*

This paper examines social policies and services related to the family and elder care in Japan and the State of Hawai'i. In these two places with their strong Japanese/Asian cultural influences, family is still a major source for elder care. This paper identifies common elder care issues, and how successful current social policies and services are and how they might need to be changed in order to meet current needs for family caregiving. The focus of current social policies and

services in these places is more on elderly persons, but less on their caregivers. Two common concepts related to an increased elderly population are ‘aging-in-place’ and ‘community-based services,’ both of which have an impact on developing social policies for elderly populations. In order for these two concepts to inform practice, defining the role of family caregivers is essential. In addition, with limited government spending on social welfare, the demand for family caregivers has dramatically increased. At the same time, the environment surrounding family caregivers is changing, such as an increase in working caregivers. Therefore, there is a need for developing social policies and services that support working and non-working family caregivers. Additionally, this paper includes the results of the State of Hawai’i Family Caregiver Needs Assessment collected in 2007, which includes the needs and voices of family caregivers in Hawai’i. Comparing these two places gives a better understanding of those issues surrounding the family and elder care by bringing a broader perspective to social policies and services that support families in elder care. Based on this comparison, recommendations for future social policies and services in the family and elder care will be also discussed.

2.6.3 China’s Old Age Pension Reform (*Haoran Peng, Sun Yat-Sen University*)

China’s rapid aging population makes people more concern about old age pension system. How to provide adequate pension benefits for increasing old people is an important issue that urgently needs to be addressed in China. This chapter first introduces concisely the reform process of China’s old age pension system after 1978, and describes the current features of various pension systems in China; then summarizes the achievements China has made, and analyses the challenges that Chinese government must deal within the coming decades. In the end, this chapter makes a conclusion and puts forward some suggestion

Parallel Session 3

1. Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

3.1.1 Fate to be failed? Interpretations and responses of different layers of government in the social welfare delivery system reform in Korea (*Bo-Yung Kim, Yeungnam University; Lee Bae Kim Kyungbuk Happiness Foundation*)

A social welfare system reform to establish ‘welfare hub’ in Dong Resident Centre (frontline office of local government) across the country is underway and expected to be implemented this year in Korea. It is to provide an integrated access and embrace the hard-to-reaches in the welfare provision. The original idea of the reform was developed in the study commissioned by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2012 then included in the presidential agenda of the newly elected Park Geun Hye Government. In this reform, four different models have been suggested from full integration of two or three centres to functional enhancement without significant organizational change: integration model, base model, partial base model, and enhancement model. However, the reform is appeared to be not very well accepted by local governments. For example, in the survey of local government managers in organization department, the majority of them responded that integration model and base model were inappropriate (about seventy and sixty per cent respectively) as well as unrealistic (about ninety per cent and seventy per cent). The enhancement model, which requires the least change, was accepted as realistic (over seventy per cent) but only half of managers said appropriate. This is one of the reasons why only enhancement model is planned to be implemented this year and other models will be reconsidered through pilots by recruited local authorities. This is the study to explorer interpretation and responses of different layers of administration in local government regarding this social welfare delivery reform. As a case study, fifty-six public servants working for local government in Kyungsangbuk-do (East-South region of Korea) were interviewed through focus groups regarding issues of welfare delivery, implementation process of the reform, and their expectations. Thirty-two of them were working in district or county level and twenty-four were in frontline office. This would contribute to understanding how central reform is proceeded through interaction among various actors in local government.

3.1.2 Changing Late Industrializers and Revisiting the East Asian Welfare Model (*Hyunjeong Lee, Kyung Hee University*)

As a late industrializer and latecomer in social development, East Asia has been deemed economic success, but it’s often said that social development lags behind. In recent few decades, late industrializers have made significant progresses in the development of the welfare state. Since globalization has imposed many opportunities and challenges on late industrializers, they are forced to choose greater integration into international political economy, and the dependence approach, as a strategy for political and economic survival, is involved in political realignment, economic restructuring and social divergence in midst of global competition. It’s evidently proved that the institutional responses are divergent and the structural outcomes vary with many

late industrializers. Coupled with socio-demographic shifts, the political and economic transformation has reoriented social policy and reorganized the public welfare system. This is a departure from the conventional ideation of the East Asian welfare model which is underpinned by two major strands – Confucianism and productivism. While the characterization has been supported by newly late industrializers, so-called a big, old tiger and four little tigers, the model is challenged by varieties of emerging late industrializers, so-called second wave of tiger economies. The variations are embedded into the institutional framework of a developmental path and deepened by internal and external factors. Thus, this paper explores changing late industrializers in globalizing East Asia and its relationship with the East Asian welfare model. The specific objectives are to examine commonalities and variations of developmental trajectories across late industrializers, and to analyze the relationships between structural transformation and social policy outcomes. Based on extensive cross-national data, the results provide a deep understanding of the interdependence between economic and social developments and its policy implications.

3.1.3 Welfare State Development in East Asia: A Cross-Continental Comparison (*Yasuhiro Kamimura, Nagoya University*)

The last quarter century has witnessed the rapid transformation of welfare states in East Asia. It is, however, impossible to capture the magnitude of this change if focusing on East Asia only. In this paper, I will locate East Asian countries (Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore) in comparison to other continents, such as Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru), Eastern Europe (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia), as well as advanced countries in the West (Sweden, France, Denmark, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, United States). Some big questions arise. Would the wave of welfare-statization finally cover the surface of the earth? What aspects of welfare states should be focused in the comparative study? What kinds of suggestions could the case of East Asia offer to the theory of the welfare state and strategies of social policy? First of all, the current conditions of economic inequality and social protection in East Asia will be sketched (Chapter 1). Next, the importance of a normative standpoint in the comparative study of welfare states will be noted, and it will be recommended to focus on the coverage of social protection (Chapter 2). Then the substitution of welfare state by companies and families and its limitation will be examined (Chapter 3). Finally the necessity and difficulty of welfare state extension in East Asia will be argued (Chapter 4).

2. Migration and Diversity

3.2.1 Inclusive Migration and Social Policy Reform in China: A Quest for Sustainable Urbanization (*Yuegen Xiong, The Centre for Social Policy Research (CSPR), Department of Sociology, Peking University, Beijing*)

China is undergoing a drastic process of urbanization that will cause expected and unexpected consequences of modernity. Compared to the era of planned economy, Chinese people currently are living with a higher degree of mobility and change in the context of urbanization. It seems a

universal phenomenon that the rural area has reduced its appealing as a base of production and life due to the fragility of nature-dependent economy. On the contrary, the urban area has become a magnet for migrants because of vibrant market economy and potential job opportunities. For decades, industrialization and domestic migration are the two major driving forces of urbanization in China in the process of economic reform and social change. Abundant literatures indicate that farmers have benefited from urban economy after they migrated from their rural homes even though a growing inequality of income is apparent between rural and urban citizens. From the perspective of human development, migrants in the cities can benefit from migration and urbanization when population mobility and economic growth is mutually beneficial. Thus, government policies should provide support rather than confine the migrants to increase their opportunities of social mobility, including reducing household registration barriers, protecting citizen's basic entitlements and refining public services. In this paper, the author aims to discuss a fundamental question: What can social policy do for sustainable urbanization in the condition of social inequality in mainland China? Based on a critical theory of Georg Lukaces and Axel Honneth, the author will make his endeavors to explore alternative explanations of protecting the nature, defending the social and reforming the state in the name of social policy during the rapid process of marketization, urbanization and modernization in contemporary China.

3.2.2 The Urban Indigenous Tribe as a Learning Site for Developing Cultural Competence (*Shu-chuan Liao & Chih-Bang Hsiao, Asia University*)

Cultural competence is a fundamental belief of social work education. It allows social workers to feel comfortable and be effective in their interactions with people whose cultures are difference from their own. Developing cultural competence results in an ability to understand, communicate with, and effectively interact with people of across cultures. Social work students in Asia University of Taiwan have worked with children's after school program in an urban indigenous tribe since 2011. We aim to develop students' indigenous cultural competence. In the mean time, as social work educators, we will examine critically about the epistemology, ontology, and methodology of work research, education and practice. The purpose of this study is to document social work students who involved in the children's after school program through volunteering, internship, and curriculum in an urban indigenous tribe of middle Taiwan. We attempt to help students build their cultural competence through their experiencing after school program to equip themselves as indigenous social workers. The authors expect the results would further generate insights for teaching diversity courses. Cultural competent pedagogy will accordingly echo the changing society, especially the rapidly indigenous people moving from their hometown to the urban areas. We anticipate indigenous social workers will be more highly demanded in the future. In this study, we will investigate students' cultural competence with four aspects: (a) self-awareness, (b) attitude, (c) knowledge, and (d) skills. Data collection is multiple, such as students' weekly record and reflection, term papers, internship report, instructor's teaching reflection, as well as interviews. We hope this study can provide empirical information on culturally competent social work with urban aboriginals.

3.2.3 Negotiating the global city as an outsider: The role of NGOs in Hong Kong and the New Territories (*Lucy P. Jordan & Qiaobing Wu, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Social Work; Geoff DeVerteuil, Cardiff University, School of Planning and Geography*)

In Hong Kong & the New Territories (HK&NT), there is indication of a continuing marginalization and polarization of immigrant groups. Three groups, ethnic minorities, new arrival Chinese, and foreign domestic workers face different challenges that contribute to the precarity, or vulnerability, of their day to day life, although on paper and in some practices, each group has also managed to secure access to limited rights that reduce some aspects of precarity. This paper analyzes data from qualitative interviews with NGOs in HK&NT to draw out understanding of the role of NGOs as a boundary institution for immigrant residents. Non-governmental organizations can be conceived as within “that sector of society which encompasses formal, nonprofit distributing organizations which are both self-governing and constitutionally independent of the state” (Milligan, 2009). They act as crucial “boundary institutions” between the welfare state, market forces and vulnerable, marginal communities (Amin, Cameron, and Hudson, 2002) The voluntary sector and NGOs in Hong Kong likely play a crucial role in mediating the relationship between immigrant populations and the state on the one hand, and immigrants and local communities on the other hand. Preliminary findings highlight differences in the NGOs’ relationship to the ‘state’ as well as the organization’s functionality depending on the background of the immigrant group (foreign domestic worker, ethnic minority, new arrival). Each of the immigrant groups possesses varied claims to citizenship with HK&NT, although it could be argued that citizenship alone does not ensure success in achieving equality with the local population, especially in education and other human capital indicators. The implications –and plausibility—for future policy reform within HK&NT are discussed, as well as further speculation about the implications for social inclusion and multiculturalism within the greater China region.

3. Aging Society and the Elderly

3.3.1 Burnout and its related factors among care workers in Japan (*Ishikawa Hisanori, Department of Social Work, Kwansai Gakuin University*)

Background: Although Japan is now facing a severe shortage of care workers in the geriatric settings because of the rapid aging, the recent ratio of turnover and burnout of care workers is almost 20%, which is higher than any other job, thus accelerating the lack of care workers. The purpose of this study is to investigate the cause of care workers quitting while calling attention to the problem of burnout syndrome, and investigating the factors contributing to burnout syndrome. Method: 486 care workers in 15 facilities for the aged in Hyogo Prefecture in Japan were sent questionnaires by mail in February 2010, and 188 replied (38.6%). The revised Japanese version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (Tao & Kubo, 1996) was used as a dependent variable. Organizational support was an independent variable including 18 items. Professional network and social support was a single item respectively. Other variables such as sex, age, education, and years of experience were used for controlling variables. Results: Regarding organizational support, as a result of principal factor, four principal factors were extracted; 1) manager and

leader support, 2) working conditions, 3) mutual respect, and 4) maintenance of goals. The result of one-way ANOVA of burnout of care staff by socio-demographic variables showed that there was a significant difference of years of experience. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the impact of four organizational factors and professional network and social support among care staff on burnout among care workers and sex, age, years of experience and working status were controlling variables. The result indicated that working condition and mutual respect were significantly related to care workers' burnout while controlling other variables. Conclusion: The results indicate that burnout can be reduced through an improvement of working conditions in an institutional supporting system and by increasing mutual respect. Working conditions such as wages and working hours can be also important factors. Professional networks and social support among care staff were not significantly related to burnout even though these were regarded as buffering factors of burnout. These results suggest that adequate care workers' salaries and duties are necessary to improve the workers' motivation. I

3.3.2 Suicidal risk factors and preventive policies for older adults in South Korea (*Bum Jung Kim & Lin Liu, University of Hawaii at Manoa*)

Suicide is a significant problem in South Korea, which has the highest suicide rate among OECD countries. A poignant statistic, the suicide rate among older adults (65+) in South Korea is not only higher than all other age groups within South Korea, but also globally. What's more, suicide in South Korean older adults is rapidly increasing, and has consequently resulted in substantial damage to society such as family bankruptcy, increase in social expenditure, and a mistakenly negative image of the nation. Previous studies examined individual risks and relevant personal factors of older adult suicide in South Korea, but few studies have conducted comprehensive examination of risk factors at both micro and macro levels of older adult suicide, nor preventive strategies at individual, community, and national levels. This study has two aims: (1) To examine factors that influence suicide among older adults in South Korea at micro, mezzo, and macro levels, and (2) To inform policymakers, community leaders, and scholars about the importance of understanding suicide risk factors and developing preventive strategies to minimize the older suicide rate. The study will first, provide background information about the importance of studying older adult suicide in South Korea and define suicide and theories of suicide. Second, the study will examine the risks of suicide at the personal and societal levels, including key factors related to older adult suicide. Finally, current policies will be investigated—5 year suicide prevention plan, facilities, and infrastructures—and implications of suicide prevention for older adults in South Korea will be provided.

3.3.3 Care workers in long-term care for older people: challenges of quantity and quality (*Henglien Lisa Chen, University of Sussex*)

This presentation (the paper due to publish in European Journal of Social Work), drawing on a qualitative study in England, the Netherlands and Taiwan, explores how countries with very different care systems address the challenge of securing sufficient numbers of care-workers with appropriate skills in ageing care. The analysis exposes the salient features of care systems,

ageing-care markets and the ageing-care workforce in the three countries. To support the analysis, examples of how the countries attempt to recruit and retain the ageing-care-workers are provided. Key findings are that to secure an adequate number of skilled ageing-care-workers, job satisfaction, coherence between care and labour policies, and equal working conditions across sectors are vital. A quality ageing-care-worker requires regular professional supervision and support, resources for on-going training and career development opportunities. Most importantly, securing a sufficient number of ageing-care-workers and ensuring they have appropriate skills are not isolated challenges but are interlinked, and require collaboration between a range of care actors.

4. Labor Markets and Inequality

3.4.1 The Good, the Bad and the Ugly of ‘Time Selective Job’ in Rep. Korea (*Yuhwi Kim, Ensook Jung, Sophia Seung-yoon Lee, Ewha Womans Univeristy*)

Park Geun-hye government has recently developed the policy of the time-selective job. This policy’s purpose is to subsidize social insurance contribution and guarantee workers with 130 percent of the statutory minimum wage to increase female and elderly unemployment rate and to better their working conditions. Especially, the policy mainly targets women whose careers have been interrupted due to child rearing and baby boomers who are now retiring. In this paper, we conduct a close policy analysis of the ‘time selective job’ focusing on three aspects; income, employment protection and social protection. Then we investigate flexible working time policies in four other selected countries in order to argue the good, the bad and ugly of ‘time-selective job’ policy and discuss on policy implication and its future orientation.

3.4.2 Social inequality behind the dual-track pension system in urban China: pensioners and policy implementers’ attitudes towards the system (*Xiwen Chen, London School of Economics and Political Sciences/China Policy*)

China’s public pension reform, faced with complex structural challenges, has attracted wide public concern. Among all the challenges, a significant public dissatisfaction demanding deliberate policy responses arises from the huge gap between the basic public pensions for different groups of retirees. Attempting to contribute to future research and policy analysis of public pension reform, this paper offers an in-depth understanding of pensioners and policy implementers’ attitudes towards the current public pension system in urban China. By reviewing urban social inequality theories and previous research on China’s pension reform, the author identifies that very limited research focus was given to the subjective indicators from pensioners who are actually involved in the system. This paper shows a striking pension gap between the two separate schemes for civil servants and for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) employees. A hypothesis is hence proposed that the workers in SOEs are treated with greatest pension inequality. Findings from fourteen semi-structured interviews conducted with pensioners and policy implementers in Beijing and Tianjin lend credence to the hypothesis made. This paper further discusses what kinds of inequality SOE workers experience and how such inequality inhibits them from meeting social needs and claiming their rights of equal opportunity. In

addition, the mechanism that sets such inequality into motion is explored. Based on a comprehensive analysis of interviews and policy context, this paper reaches a conclusion that such inequality roots in China's incomplete reform that is equipped with more economic goals rather than welfare concerns. This may, in turn, undermine the Socialist principles and impede its objective of the market-oriented economic growth.

3.4.3 Korean Women's Social Rights based on National Pension Entitlements (*Jin-Hwa Park & Lee, Jin-Sook, Department of Social Welfare, Daegu University*)

This study aims to examine at Korean women's social rights status by analyzing Korean women's national pension entitlements in terms of three types of pension entitlements based on status of worker, spouse, and child carer. The results of the analysis are as follows. First, as for the pension entitlements based on status of worker, due to women's low labor market participation, a high proportion of female non-regular workers, and a gender wage gap, mostly for the women did not be secured the right to approach paid labor, which led to a large gender gap in the pension entitlements. This implies that it is not possible for women to fully enjoy the social rights based on the pension entitlements based on status of worker without the improvement of women's right to approach paid labor. Second, regarding the pension entitlements based on status of spouse, the guarantee level of the survivor's pension was getting lower and the terms of receiving pension for women became stricter for the sake of gender equality. In pension splitting, there were still problems of taking the benefit of splitting pension after divorce and the amount of pension was too small for maintenance of livelihood. However, the old age pension was equally split between spouses depending on the period of marital maintenance. Therefore this pension's role of old age income security as independent pension entitlements has come to the fore as the divorce rate for elderly couples is rising nowadays. Third, regarding the pension entitlements based on status of childcarer, Korea's childbirth credit is only for women with more than two children and there is no child-caring credit which shows that the social value of unpaid work of child-caring, is not properly reflected in the pension scheme. Thus, continuous attention should be paid to the advancement of childcarer's status. In conclusion, the national pension scheme should be improved based on a variety of women's social rights to serve a proper function as a system to reduce the Korean women's elderly poverty.

3.4.4 Employment barrier for brides in cross-border marriages: employers' perspective and policy implications (*Yun-Hsiang Hsu, Institute of Law and Government, National Central University; Kuo-Jung Lin, Department of International Trade, Chihlee Institute of Technology; Chih-Yu Cheng, Institute of Labor Research, National Chengchi University*)

Cross-border marriages have been rapidly grown between Taiwanese and Southeastern Asian or Mainland Chinese over past two decades and consequently brought a massive inflow of foreign population to Taiwan. These newcomers, predominately female, are eager to join labor market in this island; however, their prospect for getting a job is dim, predicted by a series of administrative survey (National Immigration Agency, 2003; 2008; 2013). Researchers have long argued that employer mentality (Chu and Hsu, 2004) and biased social attitude toward these brides (Hsu and Zhao, 2007) are two influential factors contributed to their underemployment; the structure of the family they resided in further differentiated their employment outcomes

(Wang and Lin, 2009). This paper investigates employers' viewpoint toward cross-border brides and its policy implications, based on previous findings. We adopt mixed methodology in this paper. Qualitative method is first applied, through structured interview, to five employers who hire these brides. Later, we design our questionnaire on the basis of qualitative findings and survey (stratified) 1,083 business units in Taiwan. We clustered the employers into those have hired and not hired foreign brides, trying to identify the factors determined their willingness to hire. Initial research finding is that employers who have hired these brides base their decision on the job vacancy they want to fill; for those who have not hired, information asymmetry prevails between employers and prospective jobseekers. Policy implications from this research would lie in how to strengthen the job matching process and cooperation between employers and these newcomers, establishing a job searching platform.

Parallel Session 4

1. Welfare State, Welfare Regimes and Governance

4.1.1 Asian welfare states on the move – beyond the East Asian Model? Regions of the World, East and South East (even South) Asian catch-up, and comparative welfare state research in the 2010s (*Sven E O Hort, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul National Univ*)

The expansion of the welfare state as a figure of thought and practice into hitherto unknown global territory pose important questions to social researchers doing comparative studies - perhaps in particular in East Asia: in the current wave of “Asianisation” is “Asia” larger than the Northeast? Are serious journalism producing more relevant descriptions and information about welfare regimes than sterile professors? How far can the community of comparative social policy researchers go by using established models, notions and perceptions to produce new knowledge and scholarship? Superficial globalization gone, welfare states are nonetheless part of the complex of “big structures, large processes and huge comparisons” in all regions of the world whether scientific, political or journalistic. For the last two decades, during the “third phase” of comparative welfare state research (CWSR), developments in Asia were largely confined to five cases or countries: Japan (almost always also part of the “second generation” of CWSR, intermittently in the “first”), South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore; only occasionally China (PRC). These five rather advanced but in many respect different welfare states have continued to be in the foreground of the most recent research and largely been reproduced within the confines of an East Asian model. In particular Korea and Taiwan have been singled out as national success stories taking important steps towards “welfare states”. However the rise of “China” and more generally “Asia” in the present era of globalization challenged the exclusive focus on the most advanced welfare states in Asia. Serious journalism and individual scientific case studies point to the existence in contemporaneity of a number of countries catching up confirming results presented already some fifteen years ago though more cases/countries should be included today than yesterday. The newcomers to the scene are embedded in their particular societies and cultures but also in the EuroAtlantic neoliberal economy and the existing interstate-system. The coming of the East and Southeast – even South – Asian welfare states are a process larger than previously perceived. From India via Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam to China and the Northeast social policies are underway that most likely will cast new lights on our perceptions and knowledge about the global organization of welfare and poverty. Thus, there is every reason to go beyond conventional wisdom in order to reduce social complexity.

4.1.2 Institutional Linkage Between Social and Economic Policy Agendas: Lessons from South Korea (*Jooha Lee, Department of Public Administration, Dongguk University*)

The research aims to clarify and enrich the notion of an institutional linkage between multiple social and economic policy agendas with specific reference to Korea’s industrialization process over the three decades from the early 1960s. Recently, there have been increasing concerns raised about the interactions and complementarities between economic and social goals at the regime- and policy-level. But the linkage in non-Western countries during the period of

industrialization has been relatively under-researched in the literature. Moreover, the regime-level institutionalist perspective needs to be carefully applied to understanding, comparing and evaluating the policy context in developing countries, mainly due to the prematurity of their institutional configurations. We will provide institutional linkages as a new conceptual understanding of the multiple policy agendas addressed by key areas of government policy. This conceptual framework is also in accord with recent works – for instance, “functional equivalents” (Estevez-Abe 2008), “surrogate social policy” (Kim 2010), and “multifunctional institutions” (Kwon and Yi 2009) – that have ascertained the specific and under-discussed features of East Asian welfare states by refining and broadening the traditional analysis of social welfare. Particular attention is paid to four institutional linkages, such as infrastructure, social investment, tax incentives and cash transfers, by highlighting the key policy agendas of production, redistribution, protection and reproduction, espoused by UNRISD research (UNRISD 2006, 2010; Mkandawire 2004). Korean achievements were readily made possible by appropriate utilisation of the first three institutional linkages. This discussion can draw the lessons for developing countries in pursuing their economic and social development.

4.1.3 The Quality of Government and Welfare State Development in East Asia (*Sophia Seung-yoon Lee & Minah Kang, Ewha Womans University; Moo-Kwon Chung, Yonsei Univeristy*)

This paper attempts to investigate how the quality of government matters in explaining the development of welfare states in East Asia by linking the research of QoG and the welfare state research. We especially focus on the three East Asian countries –Taiwan, Japan and the Republic of Korea - where the cases reveal their unique similarities and differences regarding both QoG and their welfare state development. There have been a number of studies exploring indicators to measure the quality of government, usually in the context of either western advanced economies or developing countries. However, this paper highlights on the unique similarities in the authoritarian government of East Asian advanced economies during the post-war and their changes in the recent period. We discuss on the QoG drawn from the historical analysis of these countries. Based on the analysis of the QoG of these selected countries, we then investigate on the sufficient conditions of QoG for East Asian welfare state development by exploiting the method of fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis. This paper contributes to the research on QoG by incorporating historical analysis in the discussion of QoG conceptualization. The paper also contributes to the East Asian welfare state literature by developing an under theorized link on how the government quality matters in understanding the welfare state in East Asia. In parallel, we demonstrate new methodological possibility by exploiting a mixed method of comparative historical analysis and fsQCA.

2. Family and Care

4.2.1 The burden of family caregivers and Related Factor for Drug abusers (*Yu-fen Nan, Hsiao-shan Huang & Cheng-Chieh Wu, Department of Social Work Asia University*)

Background: Those responsible for providing primary care to a family member suffering from drug abusers face significant stress. Ignorance of such may deteriorate caregiver health and influence care quality. Purposes: The purposes of this study were to describe the functions of the family and burden of family caregivers caring for drug abusers and explore burden predictors. Methods: This study is of cross-sectional design using an interview questionnaire. A purposive sampling method was used to select one hundred family caregivers of drug abusers. Subjects were recruited by convenient sampling from the caregivers of clients who were serviced in drug abuse prevention center, Taichung city, Taiwan. Results: Results showed the level of caregiver burden amongst participants to be moderate. In terms of importance, psychological stress was the most significant stress faced by participants, followed, respectively, by social, physical stresses. As a group, respondents reported the functions of the family as 'fair'. Predictors of caregiver burden included caregiver relationship with drug abusers, employment status, age, marital. Conclusions/Implications for Practice: Family caregivers of drug abusers reported bearing a moderate burden. Practitioners are urged to assess regularly the degree of care burden in family caregivers. Study results suggest providing respite care to family caregivers as appropriate.

4.2.2 The variations of the “adult worker model”: from a cross-national comparison perspective (*Hiromi Tanaka, Doshisha University, Department of Social Welfare*)

In 2010, the Japanese government decided to set the numerical target on women’s employment at 73% for 25-44 year-old women and 55% for women before and after giving birth to their first child by 2020. This suggests that a transition away from the traditional “male breadwinner model” and move towards the “adult worker model” is now explicitly addressed as a crucial policy issue. On the other hand, what kind of “adult worker model” we should aim to achieve with a view to the variety of such models has not sufficiently been discussed, although this is extremely important in transforming the gendered roles of work and care. In an attempt to seek an answer to this question, this paper takes a cross-national comparison approach. The countries of Europe preceded Japan by over 10 years, having experienced such policy trends with the Lisbon Agenda in 2000 where the target goal for women’s employment rate and policy recommendation for reconciling work and family life were articulated. Various policy strategies in regard to gender division of labour have since been undertaken in different countries. This paper will try to demonstrate that the variations in the “adult worker model” are largely attributed to the combinations of social, labour and childcare policies, based on the theoretical framework of Sainsbury’s “Gender Policy Regimes” (1999). The ways in which the subjects, entitlements and resources of policies are arranged will be compared paying specific attentions to the countries such as Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, and the UK. Such an exercise hopes to provide some implications of Japan’s future direction by examining the features that the individual country presents and mapping out some of the contentions.

4.2.3 Migrants In: the New Elder Care Mix in South Korea (*Seong-gee Um, Canada Research Chair in Citizenship and Governance, Department of Political Science, University of Montreal*)

Traditionally, elder care has been provided within the family in South Korea and other Asian societies. It has long been expected that older people are taken care of by their adult children, mostly the first son and his wife, who co-reside in the same household. Societal changes, however, have challenged the traditional elder care arrangement. In the contemporary Korean society, where more older people live independently from their children and more women, the traditional caregivers for elderly parents (-in-law), participate in the labor market, the family care option does no longer fulfill the changing needs of many Korean families. In responding to the growing care needs outside the family, other sectors of the society are increasingly taking larger roles in providing elder care: the market has expanded its private, for-profit care services for people who can afford the services; the voluntary sector has provided not-for-profit services for the poor; and the state has also stepped in and established the universal long-term care system in 2008. In this proposed paper, I explore the changing elder care provision in South Korea by focusing on how recent social policy development has transformed the elder care mix – the composition of the four sectors including the state, the market, the family, and the voluntary sector – in responding to the changing care needs and supply. Particularly, this paper will highlight how social policy, focusing on both immigration policy and care policy, has brought ‘migrants’ into the elder care sectors where they are taking a significant role in caring for elderly Koreans in many institutions and individual homes. I will discuss the role of social policy in constructing new care options for the Korea’s aging population and whether the elder care needs of Korean families are met (or unmet) by the current options.

3. Health and Well-being

4.3.1 Determinants of Health and Welfare Attitude: Focusing on individual and national factors in high and middle income countries (*Gum Ryeong Park, Health Policy Research Department, Korea institute for Health and Social Affairs; Haejoo Chung, Health & Social Policy, Division of Health Policy & Management, Korea university*)

Background and introduction: Social Policies such as healthcare, education and support for the unemployed have significant role in increasing quality of life and reducing social risk and inequalities caused by economic system. In this regard, welfare and health attitude - how much government take responsibility for providing social services– can be important context to compare aspects of each country’s policy and furthermore specific situation that Korea faces. Several theories exist to explain the emergence of welfare and health attitude among population. At the national level, the power resource theory insists that political ideology that each country has important role in forming attitude. Second, the level of universalism in each country matters in the perspective of Reciprocity theory. At individual level, individual political ideology, left or right, can be a factor influencing attitude regardless of the context of social policy. Finally, there is the self-interest theory which insists that people support social policy strongly based on individual interest (Ex: old aged support for pension policy). In this research we aims to analyze the determinants of health and welfare attitude across nationwide. Methods: We used ISSP (International Social Survey Program, 2006) dataset for analysis. In model 1, Demographic (sex, age, marital status), Socio-economic status (education level, employment status, class) were used as independent variables. Answers to four social policies (Government has responsibility

for providing health care, education, support for unemployed, support for old aged) was used as dependent variables. In model 2, welfare regimes, typologized into seven categories, were added to Model 1. Generalized linear mixed model was used. We used SPSS ver 21 for analysis. Results: Each policy was shown to have different interests. In model 1, female (than male), old aged (than younger), lower educated (than high education level), lower class (than higher class) and unemployed/retired (than employed) supported government's responsibility for social policy. Especially, unemployed was shown to highly support for government's responsibility for supporting unemployed. These results are same with the self-interest theory. However, healthcare and education did not have relatively significant variables at individual level with 90% of support in total. These two policies are regarded as a core of the social investment which aims to see social policy as a precondition for economic growth and job opportunity whereas policy for the unemployed and the old aged are regarded as different policies. In model 2, welfare regime matters in formation of welfare and health attitude. At national level, Liberal showed low level of support for government's responsibility for providing living standard for unemployed whereas social democratic has high support. Middle income countries, Asia and Latin America and Eastern Europe relatively supported government responsibility than liberal. To understand these results, the unemployment rate and poverty rate of old aged give us implication that political economic situation are important context. Conclusion: To analyze welfare attitude, both individual situation and national political economy should be considered. As political economic transition happened, welfare and health attitude can change. Second, analysis of attitude towards healthcare and education can give implication that these could be fundamental social investment strategies for development. Third, policymaker should consider different aspects that each social policy has. Finally, for further research, theoretical background are needed to explain different aspects of welfare attitude that each social policy has.

4.3.2 One plus one equals? Case management for mental health service users in Taiwan (*Jin-Yong Wang, Department of Social work, Tzu-Chi University*)

In Taiwan, more and more mental health services have been gradually developed in recent years. Meanwhile, a new type of workforce called 'community caring visitors' within health administration has been created and expected to serve as a sort of case manager to help community mental health service users around a decade ago. Thus, currently there are case managers for community mental health service users both in social and health administrations and it is important to know whether the case managers from these two systems play their roles differently and how they cooperate with each other. The author argues that how case managers perceive and practice case management will influence the way services are provided and their quality, but so far there is not much research literature in Taiwan. Therefore, this research aims to explore case management service for community mental health service users and to understand case managers' personal perceptions and practice. Qualitative research methods, including semi-structured in-depth interview and focus group, are used to collect data in eastern Taiwan. Based on the result of data analysis, there are some findings. First, community caring visitors usually find it difficult to introduce resources for mental health service users. Second, In terms of case management, there hasn't been much formal interaction or cooperation between social and health administrations. Third, due to the huge caseload in health administration, community caring visitors are unable to effectively work with service users who have long-term

multiple needs. Based on the research findings mentioned above, a couple of implications will be suggested in this paper.

4.3.3 A Longitudinal Study to Examine the Impact of Multidimensional Poverty on Korean Adolescents' Health (*Bong Joo Lee, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul National University; Jung-Eun Kim & Won-Hong Min, The Center for Social Sciences, Seoul National University*)

The primary purpose of this study is to examine the impact of multidimensional poverty on Korean adolescents' health. Adolescents who have grown up in poverty are less likely to get sufficient supports for their physical and mental health development. The adolescents having health problems in poverty are more vulnerable to experience persistent poverty in adulthood, so that it is crucial to intervene earlier to prevent them in view of human resource development. In a life-course perspective, it is delayed to accomplish their own developmental tasks influenced by deteriorated contexts from multidimensional poverty. Nonetheless, there are fewer studies to examine the relationships between the poverty and physical and mental health in adolescence with a longitudinal study design, than the studies for young children. We use Hierarchical Linear Modeling (Growth modeling) to analyze data. The analyses include the subsample, grades eight through eleven, drawn from Seoul Child Panel Study. To see whether there are different effects of multidimensional poverty on physical and mental health, we use two dependent variables: 1) physical health status, one item ranging one (very good) to five (very bad), 2) depression and anxiety of Korean Child Behavior Checklist, thirteen items ranging one (not at all) to three (a lot). To indicate multidimensional poverty status, we use four proxy variables: 1) persistent poverty (Income-to-needs ratio is under 1 at both eighth and eleventh grades), 2) hunger experience (going without a meal because of insufficient food and money), 3) years residing in public housing during the study period, and 4) single parent family. The study findings will show how physical and mental health changes over times and what impact of multidimensional poverty status on the change of the health outcomes is. We can suggest implications for policies and practice to promote health improvement in Korean adolescents in poverty.

4. Education

4.4.1 Estimating the External Returns to Education: Evidence from China (*Fan Wen, School of Public Administration and Institute of Urban Development Studies, Center for Governmental Studies, Nanjing University of Finance and Economics*)

A good understanding of human capital externalities is important for both policy makers and social science researchers. While much attention has been devoted to the empirical investigation of the role of human capital in the process of economic growth and development at the aggregate level (Lucas 1998), the relevant work at the individual level seems to be inadequate. Using longitudinal data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey, we examine how individual wages change in line with the share of college graduates in a given province. The individual fixed effect model shows that the external returns to education in China appear to be zero. We estimate an instrumental variables fixed effects model where share of college graduates is instrumented by

the number of universities with special status and find positive external returns to education of about 10% to 14%. Thanks to the nation-wide representative sample, this finding provides justification for governments' (central and local) policy and financial investment in higher education in China. In accordance to existing findings from developed countries, increasing the overall education level would also help to increase individuals' earnings in China. Besides the main findings, we also have three further important insights into the role of education by looking at individual heterogeneity. Firstly, we find nearly zero education externalities in urban areas, but large positive externalities in rural areas, providing evidence for further improving the education investment and education quality in rural China. Secondly, gender differences also exist in the external returns to education in China. Men workers gain from networking with other educated ones whereas women do not. Finally, there are strong positive externalities among low-skilled workers, while no significant externalities among high-skilled workers. This finding provides the motivation for targeting education investment more toward poorly educated workers.

4.4.2 Identifying latent profiles in school adaptation of school absentee adolescents and testing the effects of related variables (*Dongha Kim, Department of Social Welfare, Sungkunkwan University*)

School absenteeism, one of the early warning signs of behavioral and academic problems, has become a serious policy concern in a number of countries leading to attempts to understand the nature of it and develop intervention and policies to reduce it. Despite school absenteeism being known as a complex and heterogeneous problem, much of the research assumes that school absentee adolescents comprise a homogeneous group. The present study explored the heterogeneity of school absentee adolescents, based on school adaptation, to provide a more nuanced understanding of school absenteeism and examined predictive and consequential factors associated with each typology of school absentee adolescents. Latent profile analysis was conducted using sample 480 middle school students who were recorded absent last year from the 3rd wave of Korean Children and Youth Panel Study. Additionally, multinomial logistic regression was employed to examine the effects of various predictors from different domains and ANOVA was conducted to examine intergroup differences in externalizing behaviors. As a result, three profiles were identified: low adaptive group, middle adaptive group, and high adaptive group. In addition, group membership was found to be associated differentially with gender, mental health, parenting neglect, the number of delinquent friends, and externalizing behaviors. Results from the present study suggest that school absentee adolescents are not a homogeneous group, but rather exist with different profiles based on school adaptation. With regards to social policy, these findings propose more specific and targeted interventions designed to meet the needs and risk factors associated with the different typologies of school absentee adolescents.

4.4.3 The change and development of support system of China's non-profit organizations (*Changwen li, Beijing College of Social Administration*)

Since the late 1990 s, China's non-profit organizations and civil society has entered a unprecedented rapid growth. Various kinds of education and training to improve the capacity of non-profit organizations also gradually developed. In the past ten years, the supporting system as which the government, education institute and supporting NPO the main bodies is developing

from the scattered, independent to systematism and specialization. This study focuses on relevant government departments, education institutions such as universities and non-profit supportive institutions in the perspectives of education and training activities. Combing and grasping systematically the development of China's NPO's supporting system through literature research, field investigation and comparative analysis. Based on this, this research tries to put forward some feasible countermeasures and policy advice for improving education and training of NPO and civil society.

Parallel Session 5

1. Family and Care

5.1.1 Development of Work-family Balance Policies in Korea: Continuity and Changes *(Sirin Sung, Queen's University Belfast, UK)*

Korea has achieved rapid economic growth since the industrialisation of the 1960s. This has led to increased female participation in the labour market. As a result, work-family balance issues came to prominence from the late 1980s onward. Policies enabling women in paid employment to balance work and family have improved since the 1990s. There have been several reforms of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, including recent reform of the Equal Employment and Support of Work-Family Balance Act in 2014. The current Korean government recently launched a 'work-life balance campaign' in February 2014 (MOGEF, 2014). There have also been some cultural shifts regarding gender roles, consequent upon changes in family law to abolish the 'Hoju' system – 'the man as head of the family'. In spite of these changes, the premise that the gendered division of labour in the Korean family has shifted from a traditional to an egalitarian model is doubtful. This paper will examine the development of work-family balance policies in Korea since the 1990s. It will explore to what extent Korean welfare policies for reconciling work and family have changed women's lives from traditional gender roles to a position of equality. This paper will draw on the findings from qualitative research on how married women in paid employment reconcile paid and unpaid work. Qualitative semi-structured interviews with 20 married women were carried out in Seoul, Korea in 2007. This paper will argue that policies still need to be improved in ways that promote more equal sharing of paid and unpaid work between men and women, in order to achieve true sense of gender equality.

5.1.2 Subsidising Relative Childcare? Recent Experience in Taiwan *(Pei-Yuen Tsai, Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Chengchi University)*

In order to promote female employment and alleviate parents' financial burden in caring for children under 2 years old, the Taiwanese government has implemented the 'Childminder Supervision and Subsidy Programme' from 2008. This programme provides partial subsidies to parents with children under 2 to use childminder services and strengthens the supervision on childminder services. Although a high percentage of dual earner families rely on relatives, particularly children's grandparents, to take care of their young children, initially this subsidy did not include relative childcare. Therefore, many families were not entitled to this subsidy. Nevertheless, the Taiwanese government amended this programme in 2012 and expanded the provision of subsidy from childminder childcare to relative childcare. To some extent, this policy change involves the reallocation of childcare responsibilities between the state, the market, and the family. The government expands financial support and regulation on childcare from the domain of the market to the family. Moreover, in terms of childcare provision, this policy strengthens the incentives of families to use childcare provided by family members. This change raises a few concerns and debates such as whether the government should provide subsidy for relative childcare and the extent to which the government should regulate childcare in families.

The aim of this paper is to explore the impacts and implications of this policy change. It will review the policy making process to analyse the backgrounds, discourses, and rationales behind this policy. Moreover, it will discuss the theoretical implications of this policy change and issues involving the implementation process.

5.1.3 The Politics of Child Protection Policy in Taiwan: Why path dependent-styled policy transfer persisted even after an unsuccessful transfer act (*Yei-Whei Lin, Chung Shan Medical University*)

Since the late 1990s, the problem of child abuse has become recognized as an urgent issue that needs addressing by East Asian governments. Due to a lack of prior experience, many governments have had sought policy models abroad to modernize their child protection services. However, even with policy transfer acts, there has been limited policy convergence in the region. Also, even for those countries with more advanced policy development, the adopted policy models have started to expose negative consequences that go against their proponents' original ideas. In order to broaden our understanding of this new wave of child welfare expansion in the region, for this paper Taiwan's case has been chosen for study. Based on the institutional theory of policy transfer, the case study explicates how policy transfer interacted with surrounding setting to create favorable conditions for importing the American policy model in the 1990s. However, in spite of adopting this model, its implementation achieved less programmatic success than expected owing to environmental constraints. Moreover, in face of the limitation of American policy model, the analytical framework proposed attempts seeks to find out why the policy actors engage in adopting welfare initiatives from the English-speaking world rather than those from the European continent for implementing reform. In sum, through explaining the political dimensions of these policy transfers, Taiwan's experience has significant implications for its East Asian counterparts, especially those with Chinese backgrounds, regarding similar policy transfer acts in this field.

2. Health and Well-being

5.2.1 Current Issues in Addiction Policy and Service Delivery System in Korea: Toward the Integrated Addiction Management System (*Sulki Chung, Department of Social Welfare, Chung-Ang University*)

A growing number of Koreans are experiencing different forms of addiction (alcohol and/or other drugs, gambling, internet game, etc.). There is a high prevalence of addiction problems. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol related disorders was 13.4% in 2011, and that of gambling addiction and internet addiction was 6.1% and 7.7%, respectively. Addiction not only devastates individuals and families, but also creates social and economic crisis. This study aims to describe major laws and limitations regarding alcohol, drugs, gambling, and internet game use and to review current issues in addiction problems and service delivery system Korea. Main issues include the following: 1) Each addiction treatment/management system was developed independently, 2) addiction management is scattered throughout several different departments, leading to disorganized service delivery system, 3) policies, funding and service delivery models vary significantly, and 4) addiction in general is under-funded and under-budgeted despite the

high prevalence and severity. Despite increased awareness of the necessity for addiction policy and services, each addiction management system has developed independently, and policies, funding and service delivery models vary significantly. Future directions are suggested in the form of integrative addiction management systems. The integrative addiction management system speaks to 1) the need for a basic law to realize active intervention for addiction at the national level, 2) the unified definition of each addiction, organization of confusion experienced in different departments, integrated service delivery system, service effectiveness, 3) the integrated governance for effective service provision, 4) training and certifying addiction professionals, and 5) developing a qualified outcome evaluation system. Integrated addiction management system will be more responsive to addiction problems in Korea.

5.2.2 A Study of Psycho-Social Adjustment and Pressure of Inject Drug User Who Living with HIV/AIDS in Prisons of Taiwan (*Li-Yu Chang, Department of social work, National Pingtung University for Science and Technology*)

The purpose of this study was that psycho-social adjustment and pressure of inject drug user (IDU) living with HIV/AIDS in prisons of Taiwan. We used qualitative method. The participants had 26 members. This study was non-random to select from the 4 prisons of south Taiwan. In qualitative analysis, we found the psycho-social adjustment and pressure of participants that included increase of individual support system, to promote family support, to increase peer support and resource system, and to change social value system. There were to include in optimistic, more thinking, more interaction, out of self-contained, extend the social support network, reset himself, learn face the problems, improve the attitude to family and treasure life. Overall through their peer groups, there are positive psycho-social adjustments to the individual HIV/AIDS patients in Social relationship. In study, we had found the 17 delusional beliefs of the participants. According to the result of this study, recommendations were to provide social support model to prisoner of IDU and HIV/AIDS treatments, social work of prison and clinical nursing. And it also recommend add the content of group treatment work to the advanced training of social worker, nurses and psychiatrist to improve the ability of IDU and HIV/AIDS clinical treatment model. Suggestions for future research and applications are presented.

5.2.3 Subjective Well-being in East Asia: an Alternative Explanation to Collectivism? (*Kei Takahashi, the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, The University of Oxford*)

There is an increasing amount of empirical psychological evidence that suggests the dominance of irrationality in the human decision-making process, and the disparity between objectively judged material satisfactions and subjectively judged and cognitive satisfaction. Thus, the measurement of subjective well-being (SWB) might allow for a more accurate assessment of overall human well-being by complementing the deficits of objective measurements. The high-income East Asian countries, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, stand out as particularly interesting cases in the macro comparative analysis of SWB. These countries score relatively low on SWB compared to the Western counterparts, and psychologists have claimed that the collectivist value that prioritises social harmony over individual well-being can explain this phenomenon. While this argument has already proved some empirical validity, it is

also plausible that social policies cause the systemic differences of SWB. In this article, it is hypothesised that social policy characteristics of these countries, which collectively form the “East Asian welfare regime”, such as particularly low levels of unemployment replacement, reliance on families for elderly and child care, high occupational stratification, and high private expenditure on education, contributes to the relatively low levels of SWB. This hypothesis is tested by comparing the effects of social policies of the East Asian welfare regime to those of the Liberal, Conservative and Social Democratic welfare regimes, in Europe. A multilevel modeling approach is used to carry out the regression analysis to accommodate the hierarchical nature of the variables investigated. The analysis also includes a case study of Japan, as the measurement of SWB has been introduced as a tool of policy appraisal in several local governments. The interviews with policy experts who have been involved in this initiative will be carried out in order to shed a light on causality mechanisms affecting SWB.

5.2.4 Doctor-Patient Relationship and Over-Prescription in Chinese Public Hospitals: Defensive Medicine and Its Implications for Health Policy Reforms *(Alex Jingwei He, Department of Asian and Policy Studies, Hong Kong Institute of Education)*

China’s rapid inflation of health care costs and massive supplier-induced demands are not new to the health policy research community, but the existing literature tends to explain the pervasive over-prescription by physicians’ pursuit of supplementary income. Behind this is a series of misaligned incentives embedded in the Chinese health system. Employing a cross-sectional physician survey, this study, however, reveals that the incentives for vast over-prescription in Chinese hospitals is not only driven by physicians’ economic rationality, but is also explained by their self-perceived threats stemming from the tense doctor-patient relationships. The survey was carried out in Guangdong and Yunnan, two representative provinces. A sample containing 1,088 respondents was drawn from multi-stage sampling. Univariate and bivariate analyses found physicians vast dissatisfaction with income and workload as well as the rising tension between doctors and patients, in the forms of disputes and litigations. Drawing from the literature on defensive medicine, it was hypothesized that physicians’ past experiences in medical disputes, especially lawsuits would spur defensive behaviors particularly over-prescription. Multivariate analysis, however, rejected this hypothesis but suggested that physicians’ self-perception of the current doctor-patient relationship significantly contributed to over-prescribing. Low-income was also found a critical predictor. This study sheds fresh lights on China’s health policy and recent reforms by highlighting the critical impacts of doctor-patient relationship. It argues that in China’s efforts of containing health care costs, attention must be paid on two fronts, i.e. ameliorating the tensions between doctors and patients, and, cautiously reforming the remuneration scheme to enable physicians to respond to right incentives.

3. Symposium: Care Provision and Care Work in South Korea

5.3.1 Provision of Child Care: Home, Market, and the State *(Minseong Kim, Department of Economics, College of Economics, Sungkyunkwan University)*

Child care has gone through dramatic changes as to who provides it and how it is financed. It used to be the responsibility of families. Now, public and private child care centers in many countries host pre-school age children during the day. Much of the child care cost is paid by the state. As of 2012, more than 50% of children of age five or under use child care centers in Korea. In the same year, the Korean government spent about \$1,500 on child care per child of age five or under. Plans to spend more on child care centers and subsidize child care are under way. Is this a good thing? The effects of child care policies vary across individual households. Preferred policies by one household may not be welcomed by other households. Would it be possible to assess whether pushing child care out of homes to marketplaces is desirable and how much of child care cost should be borne by individual households or by the state? Would there be political barriers to implementing the desirable policies? This study takes a step toward answering these questions by building an economic model of child care in which households decide whether to use child care centers and form preferences regarding child care policies. A salient feature of the model is that the choice of child care faces the trade-off between resources for consumption and child care quality. This trade-off has varying effects for households with heterogeneous levels of income and maternal education. Typically, households with high levels of income and maternal education choose to care their children at home because they are not satisfied with the quality of child care centers. Households with low levels of income and maternal education choose also to care their children at home because they cannot afford child care centers. Policies that lower the cost of child care centers would encourage low income-low education households to use child care centers, whereas policies that improve the quality of child care centers would encourage high income-high education households to use child care centers. Thus, a policy mix that lowers the cost on the one hand and raises the quality on the other hand is likely to expand the domain of the market in child care with the support of the two end groups of households against the middle group.

5.3.2 Care penalty or labor market disadvantage: why is care work underpaid in Korea? *(Kyung-Zoon Hong, College of Social Sciences, Sungkyunkwan University)*

Over the past decades, changes in economic, social and demographic structures have pushed the growth of care employment across countries around the world. Women's increasing labor force participation has squeezed the time so far available for unpaid caregiving and led to increased demand for paid care services. Population aging and increasing needs for pre-school education also have contributed to the growth in demand for care services. As a result, care workers now comprise a large and growing segment of the labor force in many countries including South Korea. However, care work has been generally characterized as underpaid and undervalued compared with other work in developed and developing countries alike. England, Budig and Folbre (2002) found that workers in the United States generally experience a wage decline when they enter a care occupation and an increase when they leave. These authors estimate a 5–6 per cent pay penalty for doing care work, controlling for workers' educational background, skill level and other job characteristics. However, Budig and Misra (2010) show that care penalty varies considerably according to labor market structure and social policy contexts. Particularly, the concept of a segmented labor market has been widely applied to labor market structure of South Korea. In this context, the existence of broad secondary labor market is supposed to be responsible for the underpaid and undervalued work including care work in South Korea. In other words, wage penalty for care work employment is not due to the nature of care work itself,

but to the general disadvantages of secondary labor market. This study tries to investigate what effect can explain the wage penalty for doing care work in South Korea. In order to answer this question, this article examines the wage effects of employment in care work-adopted broad and narrow definition in turn. Using various data and methods, we investigate whether wage differentials between care and non-care workers can be mainly explained by care penalty or disadvantage of segmented labor market.

5.3.3 The separate and combined impact of Family policies on Fertility and Female labor market participation in OECD countries (*Sa-Hyun Kim, Assistant Professor of Social Welfare, College of Social Sciences, Daegu University*)

Most of welfare states have several different types of family policies for social and economic goals, in particular the increase of fertility and female labor market participation. This article explores how different types of family policies influence on these two objectives. Previous researches have mostly focused on stereotyping family policies, namely family regime typology, and then exploring the difference of gender equality, fertility, and female labor participation by regime types. Very little research has been directly examining, however, the separate and combined impact of various family policies on fertility and female labor market participation in macro level. Using panel data drawn from OECD Family database, we test the impact of three types of family policies on above two objectives in macro level. The three types or dimensions of family policies are cash transfer (in-cash), care service (in-kind), and leave entitlement(in-time) for children. This research is focused specifically on the main and combined effect of these three policy types. In order to achieve research purpose, we construct linear models between policy variables and outcome variables while holding constant for a number of variables available to influence the result. And then, we analyze and compare to each model by family regimes. The result of analysis shows that there are not only the separate effects but also the combined effects of each family policy on two macro objectives. However, this result is a little changed when considering family regime types. Through this result, we could confirm once again that proper policy selection and combination considering the actual situations in each country is required to achieve two conflict goals.

5.3.4 Time Allocation among Care, Paid Work and Leisure: Work-Life balance of Working Parents of Preschool Children in Korea (*Eunsun Joo, Department of Social Welfare, College of Social Sciences, Kyonggi University*)

The longest working time and the lowest fertility rate in OECD countries, the two phenomena are closely related in Korea. They causes many problems in individual life and society with a view of work-life balance. This study focuses on care and leisure as much as paid work of Korean parents of pre-school children. I look into work-life balance of Korean parents by time allocation among these three activities. Working time for income belongs to production area. Secondly, child care time is for generational reproduction and leisure time is for individual reproduction. Especially leisure time has meaning of freedom from social and family duties. The balance among these times are required for balanced life and smooth reproduction of society. Time-use reflects not only individual preferences but also institutional arrangements and culture

about work, care and leisure. Time-use can be structured according to the position in the social and family structure. In the analysis on the time-use of Korean dual earner parents, focal points are on the effects of gender and education on time allocation among three activities. Lots of studies have considered gender as a main factor to time use in reproduction and production area. Recent studies have noticed the effect of education of parents on the quantity of family time and pattern of child care. The main research questions are if gender affect time allocation among work, care and leisure and if education moderates the effect of gender modifying people's gender role ideology. This study uses Korea Time Use Data 2009. At first, I compare working mother's time allocation among care, paid work and leisure with that of working father's. It shows gender difference of time allocation of working parents in Korea. Secondly, this study analyses who chooses to devote one's time more to care, to paid work and to leisure focused on the effects of gender and education. It is to investigate who is more likely to keep work and life balance, or more likely to lose the balance. It seems social reconstruction of time is needed to narrow the gap of work-life balance.