



**The Fourth Annual East Asian Social Policy research network
(EASP) International Conference**

**Restructuring Care Responsibility:
Dynamics of Welfare Mix in East Asia**

20-21 October 2007

Hongo Campus, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Book of Abstracts

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Restructuring Care Responsibility: Shifting the family-state-market boundary in Hong Kong and China (Organised by Ka Ho Mok)

Panel Session 2

New Social Risks and New Family - Changing Paradigm of Asian Way of Welfare? (Organised by Raymond K H Chan)

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Social Development and Innovations in the Information Age: Case Studies on New Media for Better Social Life in Asia (Organised by On-Kwok Lai and Yu-Cheung Wong)

List of Delegates

Conference Information

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

SATURDAY 20 OCTOBER 2007		
8:45 - 9:30	REGISTRATION FOR ALL	
9:30 - 9:35	Welcome Speech	EASP
9:35 - 9:40	Welcome Speech	National Taiwan University
9:40 - 9:50	Welcome Speech	Dr. Kuniko Inoguchi (Former Minister of State for Gender Equality and Social Affairs, Japan)
9:50 - 10:50	First Plenary Session	Professor Gillian Pascall and Dr. Sirin Sung Professor Jae Eun Seok
10:50 - 11:15	Coffee/ Tea Break	
11:15 - 13:15	Paper Sessions A	4 paper sessions + 1 Panel
13:15 - 14:20	Lunch	
14:20 - 16:20	Paper Sessions B	4 paper sessions + 1 Panel
16:20 - 16:50	Coffee/ Tea Break	
16:50 - 17:50	Second Plenary Session Chaired by Professor Ka Ho Mok	Professor Graham Room Professor Gregory J. Kasza
18:30	Conference Dinner	

SUNDAY 21 OCTOBER 2007		
9:30 - 11:00	Third Plenary Session Chaired by Professor Yeun-wen Ku	Professor Hye Kyung Lee Professor Takafumi Uzuhashi Professor Yuegen Xiong
11:15 - 13:15	Paper Sessions C	3 paper sessions + 1 panel
13:15 - 14:15	Lunch	Meeting for East Asian Dataset Project
14:15- 16:15	Paper Sessions D	4 paper sessions
16:15 - 16:45	Coffee/ Tea Break	
16:45 - 18:15	Forth Plenary Session Chaired by Professor Shogo Takegawa	Dr. Bernard H Casey Professor Keiko Funabashi Professor Lih-Rong Wang
18:15 - 18:25	Closing Comment	
18:25 - 18:30	Closing Ceremony	

Paper Session A: Saturday 20th, 11:15-13:15

Long Term Care (ii) Chaired by: Professor Hon-Yei Annie Yu

Location:

Yu-Siang Chou and Shu-Yung Wang	The Division of Responsibility in Elderly Care among State, Market and Family in East Asia -- an Example Based on Taiwan Migrant Domestic Worker Policy
Ju-Huey Wen	A Study on Physical and Mental Health Status for Primary Caregivers in the Families with Patients with Mental Illnesses
Mie Morikawa, Harumi Sasatani, Shizuko Nagata, Rie Yamanoi, Mai Yamaguchi and Akiko Saito	Preventive Care or Preventing Needs? : Re-balancing Long-Term Care between the Government and Service Users in Japan
Koichi Hiraoka	Realities of the System of the Long-term Care Services in Japan: Beyond the Rhetoric of Market- and Contract-based Long-term Care

Politics, Institutions, and Social Policy (ii)

Chaired by: Professor Joyce Yen Feng

Location:

Kam Wah Chan	Work vs. Caring, or Reconceptualizing Work? Social security for lone mother in Hong Kong
Tomoko Tsuchida	Involvement of the NGO Networks in the Process of Establishment and Revision of the Domestic Violence Prevention Law: A Comparative Study between Japan and South Korea
Lai Ching Leung	Gender Mainstreaming Domestic Violence Policy in Hong Kong

Urban and Housing Policy

Chaired by:

Location:

Yukio Yamaguchi and Masumi Shinya	Affordable Housing for Rural Migrant Workers in Urban China
Yuheng Guo	Against 'Building a Harmony Society' : Social Housing policy in the contemporary Chinese city
Byung Hyun Park and Han Oak Lee	Comparative Research on Housing Welfare Policy for the Elderly between Korea and Japan

East Asian Welfare Regime Debates (i)

Chaired by: Dr. Raymond K H Chan

Location:

Moo Kwon Chung and Sung Won Kim	Time, Path Dependence, and Welfare Regimes
Jooha Lee	Politics of Policy-Making in Korea and Japan
Young Jun Choi	Why do we need a new typology of pension regimes? : the fuzzy-set analysis
Peter Herrmann	Care Services – Core of a Sustainable Empowering Welfare Systems – an integrated Approach towards an New Care

Framework

Paper Session B: Saturday 20th, 14:20-16:20

Work, Family, and Childcare(i) Chaired by: Professor Eunyoung Choi

Location:

Hon-Yei Annie Yu	Restructuring Child Care Responsibility: Dynamics of Child Protection Mix in Taiwan
Sigeto Tanaka	Against Intra-Household Exploitation: Philosophy and Policy for Equity within the Family in Japanese Context
Sulki Chung, Hyun Jin Jun and Seung Soo Kim	Workplace Drinking Environment and Women's Drinking in Korea

Politics, Institutions, and Social Policy (i)

Chaired by: Professor Kyoseong Kim

Location:

Young A Lee	Changing role of local civil society in South Korea
Mai Yamaguchi, Harumi Sasatani, Shizuko Nagata, Rie Yamanoi, Mie Morikawa and Akiko Saito	Care Mix for the elderly in Japan: Too Much Expectation of the Voluntary Sector?
Junko Yamashita	Re-examining Policy Impacts on the Participative Nature of Nonprofit Organisations: A Case Study of Japanese Long Term Care Insurance Act

Poverty and Social Assistance Chaired by: Professor James C.T. Hsueh

Location:

Chin-Fen Chang and Shao-Hua Wang	Poverty Risk in Taiwan
Shinichi Murota	Can we build a new form of social safety net through public-private partnership?
In-Young Jung	Social assistance in nine OECD countries
Jin Young Moon	A Study of Health Security Measures for Less-privileged people in Korea

Health and Disability Across the Life-course

Chaired by:

Location:

Karen Fisher	Experience and future directions of Chinese disability housing support policy
Gui/Guaei (Chun-Tsai Hsu)	Do aboriginal adults struggle to be involved in health and social care services in Taiwan? Perspective of Paiwanese older and disabled people
Masahiko Kaneko	Community Health Policy in Japan: Role of Health Center

Panel Session 1

Restructuring Care Responsibility: Shifting the family-state-market boundary in Hong Kong and China

Organised by Ka Ho Mok	
Ka Ho Mok and King Lun Ngok	Reasserting the Public in Social Service Delivery: The Quest for a Harmonious Society in China
Joe C. B. Leung	The Development of Residential Care Services for the Older People in China: From State to Market Provisions
Sandra Kit Man Tsang	Challenged Motherhood: Risk and Protective Resources Perceived by Mothers with Adolescent Children in an Impoverished New Town in Hong Kong
Maggie, Ka Wai Lau	Who Should Care the Vulnerable Groups in an Unequal Society? The Changing Roles of Caring Responsibility in Hong Kong

Paper Session C: Sunday 21st, 11:15-13:15

Long Term Care (i) Chaired by: Location:	
Song-lin Huang, Chi-Ming Lee and Chiu-Yen Yang	Reminiscence Treatment in Social Group Work: A Case in Pingtung, Taiwan.
Ya-Fen Lien	The relationship of personality hardiness, social support, and life satisfaction of elderly living alone in the community
Jin-Yong Wang	Who cares for people with long term mental illness? Mental health services in Taiwan

East Asian Welfare Regime Debates (iii) Chaired by: Professor Yeon-Myung Kim Location:	
Ka Ho Mok and King Lun Ngok	A New Working Class in the Making: The Rise of the Peasant Workers and Implications for Social Policy in China
James C.T. Hsueh and Hou-Sheng Chan	Exploring M-shaped Society : Policy Implications for Stopping Near Poor in Taiwan
Byunghyun Park and Gowoon Park	The impact of "Finance Decentralization" on the social welfare expenditure of local government in South Korea
Songsik Choi, Eunseok Bae, Haekeung Park, Youngji Song and Hyojung Kim	A Study on Local Approaching of Korean Education Welfare Policy through a Case Study- Case of Busan Metro City(Ban-Song Dong)

Immigration: New Challenge Chaired by: Professor Lih-Rong Wang Location:	
Ok Kyung Yang, Joo Yeon Chung and Ji Hyun Sung	Needs for Social Services among Immigrated Asian Wives in Seoul
Soon-yang Kim and Young-kyun Shin	Multicultural families in Korean rural farming communities: Social exclusion and policy response
Betty Y. Weng	International Marriages----Impact on Families and Children in Taiwan
Miho Watanabe and Kana Takamatsu	Combating Human Trafficking in the East/Southeast Asia, Situations and Governments' Actions in Source, Transit and Destination Countries

Panel Session 2 New Social Risks and New Family - Changing Paradigm of Asian Way of Welfare?	
Organised by Raymond K H Chan	
Mutsuko Takahashi	The Intimate Risk as Challenge to Welfare State
Joyce Yen Feng	From Child Protective Services to a Nationwide Preventive Service Program for the At-Risk Families – The Taiwan Experience
Eunyoung Choi	New Social Risks, Korean Families, and Policy Challenges
Raymond K H Chan	Family-at-Risks and its (mis)Management in Hong Kong

Paper Session D: Sunday 21st, 14:15-16:15

Work, Family, and Childcare(ii) Chaired by: Professor Mutsuko Takahashi Location:	
Yu-ching Yeh	Policies that Promoting People's Willing of Having Children – A National Survey in Taiwan
Shu-yun Wu	Intertwining Motherhood Ideologies with Work and Care Arrangements: Cultural Expectation and Ideological Work

Ageing and Pensions Chaired by: Location:	
Soo-Wan Kim	The Multi-pillar system of old-age income security in Korea : Its development, current status and issues
Lin Chen	A plan for action: filling the old age security gap for the elderly in poor rural areas in China
Kazuo Takada	Public Pension in Asian setting
Tsung-hsi Fu	The politics of pension reform in Taiwan and Hong Kong

East Asian Welfare Regime Debates (ii) Chaired by: Professor Location:	
Sang-Hoon Ahn	Economic sustainability of social service state: Implications for East Asian Countries
Chan-ung Park and Dongchul Jung	The East Asian Welfare Regimes Revisited: the Multiple Tracks of Developmentalism, Democratization, and Globalization
M Ramesh	The Changing Public-Private Mix in Healthcare in Asia

Labour market and Social Policy Chaired by: Professor Jacky Yuegen Xiong Location:	
Hiroaki Richard Watanabe	Protective Measures for Japanese Atypical Workers under Labour Market Deregulation: A Comparative Case Study with Italy

Kaoru Kanai	Long-term career paths of women part-time workers: Can they find regular full-time jobs?
Tuukka Toivonen	“Introducing the ‘youth independence camps’: How an innovative policy for jobless youth is re-defining the boundaries of care provision in Japan”
Cheng-chang GUO	The Evaluation of the Reemployment Effectiveness of the Multiple Employment Promotion Project in Taiwan

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Social Development and Innovations in the Information Age: Case Studies on New Media for Better Social Life in Asia	
Organised by On-K work Lai and Yu-Cheung Wong	
On-Kwok Lai	New Media as Strategic Tool for Global Human Rights Movement? Prospects of Social Development Advocacies with Cyberpower
Yu-Cheung Wong, Chi-Kwong Law and Lisa Ho	Bridging Digital Gap for Children in Poverty in Hong Kong: Does ‘Recycled Computer for Poor Kid’ Reduce the Gap in Educational Outcome?
Shizuka Abe	Promoting Inter-Generational Reciprocity in the Informational Age: A Case Study of New Initiatives for Active Aging
Pik-Kei Ko	The Internet as a New Medium for Enhancing Parent-Child Communication? Case Studies on the Synergy of Technologies and Familial Communication

Plenary Speakers

Gillian Pascall
University of Nottingham
Sirin Sung
Queen's University Belfast

Saturday 20th October
9:50-10:50
Location

Gender and East Asian Welfare States: from Confucianism to Gender Equality?

How can we understand the gender logic underpinning the welfare states/systems of East Asia? Does the comparative literature, which has largely been concerned with western Welfare states, whether in *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism* (Esping-Andersen 1990), or in gender-based analysis of the male breadwinner model (Lewis 1992, 2001, 2006), have anything to offer in understanding the gender assumptions underpinning East Asian welfare states? Are the welfare systems of East Asian countries distinctive, with Confucian assumptions hidden beneath the surface commitment to gender equality? We will use the (mainly western) comparative literature, but argue that Confucian influences remain important, with strong assumptions of family, market and voluntary sector responsibility rather than state responsibility, strong expectations of women's obligations, without compensating rights, a hierarchy of gender and age, and a highly distinctive, vertical family structure, in which women are subject to parents-in-law. In rapidly changing economies, these social characteristics are changing too. But they still put powerful pressures on women to conform to expectations about care, while weakening their rights to security and support. Nowhere do welfare states promises bring gender equality in practice. Even in Scandinavian countries women earn less, care more, and have less power than men. We shall compare East Asian countries (Japan, Korea, Taiwan where possible) with some Western ones, to argue that some major comparative data (e.g. OECD) show the extreme situation of women in these countries. Some fine new qualitative studies give us a close insight into the experience of mothers, including lone and married mothers, which help us to understand how far the gender assumptions of welfare states are from Scandinavia's dual earner model. There are signs of change in society as well as in economy, and room for optimism that women's involvement in social movements and academic enquiry may be challenging Confucian gender hierarchies.

Jae Eun Seok
Hallym University

Saturday 20th October
9:50-10:50
Location

The Patterns and Their Impact of Long-Term Care Policy: The mixed of De-commodification, De-familisation, and Marketization

Since 1990s, many developed countries have newly introduced (like Germany, Japan, Korea etc.) or reformed long-term care scheme (like England, Sweden, Australia etc.). The big changes of care policy have brought the restructuring of care responsibility among state, family, and market. The pattern of role sharing among state, family, and market in those countries reflects the specific roles attached to the players and mirrors the unique welfare models of each country.

This paper is to attempt the grouping of long-term care policies in OECD countries by undertaking a comparative analysis of responsibility sharing patterns of welfare providers (state, market, and family) in terms of de-commodification (socialization of care costs), de-familization (formalization of care provision), and marketization (governance, regulation of care market, monitoring of care

provision). And it also analyze how different the impact on care user by stratification and region, family care-giver, care providers by ownership, care workers by status, care market etc are by diverse patterns of long-term care policies. The analytical axes of this paper are as follows.

The first, *financing*: “who pay the care costs?” The degree of socialization of care costs means the degree of de-commodification of care, which reflects the degree of independence of care from the market or how much life can be carried out in the outside of commodification range (Esping-Anderson, 1990). It is understood as the combination of universal coverage - everybody has free access to necessary services without barrier – and the adequacy of benefit level - the benefit level is high enough to meet the needs. Thus costs sharing divides them into state (public) versus family and market (private).

The second, *provision*: “who provide the care, among state organization, non-profit private organization, for-profit private entity, and informal organization?” To most of care beneficiaries who used to get care from their families, the most important matter is whether they can receive services from formal care providers, i.e., formalization of providing care or de-familization of care. The formality criterion divides them into state and market (formal care) versus family (informal care).

The third, *governance*: As the role of state shifts from direct provider to enabler, regulator, and monitor etc. recently, the governance has become more important factor in care policy. In particular, the degree and range of the regulation on care market (both on the demand side and supply side) affects critically the influencing power of marketization.

**Graham Room
University of Bath**

**Saturday 20 October
16:50-17:50
Location**

Social Policy and the Knowledge Economy

The last decade has seen an interesting convergence between east Asia and Europe, with the former adding stronger forms of social protection by the State to its 'productivist welfare regime', while the EU embraces social investment for economic development as the centre-piece of the new European social model. This paper assesses this European experience and poses larger questions for both regions. It argues that Europe is in danger of abandoning a sound objective; that more effective processes of cross-national policy adjustment will however be required; and that both Europe and east Asia would benefit from developing such adjustment processes in cooperation.

**Gregory J. Kasza
Indiana University**

**Saturday 20 October
16:50-17:50
Location**

Area Studies and Policy Research: The Quest for an East Asian Welfare Model

Many scholars have argued that there is a consistent pattern of welfare provision in East Asia that differentiates the welfare systems of this region from those in other parts of the world. The advocates of this perspective explain the origins of this “East Asian welfare model” differently, and they also disagree somewhat as to which countries share its characteristics, but virtually all assert that Japan conforms to the regional pattern. In their view, it is more accurate to perceive Japan as part of this distinctive regional pattern than to see it on a convergence course with advanced

Western welfare systems. After reviewing the arguments for an East Asian welfare model, this paper will compare the current welfare policies of the Asian states. It concludes that no matter how one defines Asia or East Asia, the countries in the region do not embrace a similar set of welfare policies, nor do their policies differ substantially from those of countries elsewhere. It demonstrates that there are frameworks superior to that of area studies for research on East Asian welfare systems.

Hye Kyung Lee
Yonsei University

Sunday 21 October
9:30-11:00
Location

Abstract

Takafumi Uzuhashi
Doshisha University

Sunday 21 October
9:30-11:00
Location

Considering the terminology of social policy in Japan : to encourage the further exchange among the East Asia academics

The purpose of this presentation is, first, to promote the smooth communication among the East Asia scholars by explaining the usage of various social policy jargons and, second, to give some information regarding what debates / controversies are in progress in Japan's academic circles, in order to obtain suggestion for the future study.

The terms considered are as follows :

1. social security
2. social welfare
3. social insurance
4. social policy

The notion of social policy in Japan is fairly broad, including not only social security, social welfare but also labor / employment policy. This understanding is peculiar to the late-coming capitalist society or welfare state. This is not a negative legacy, but could be a positive legacy, considering the emergence / rise of atypical (non-standard) employment and working-poor caused by globalization. (This presentation is a revised version of that submitted to the 3rd International Conference on Social Security, held at Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea, 14-15, September, 2007)

Yuegen Xiong
Peking University

Sunday 21 October
9:30-11:00
Location

Development of Private Hospitals in the Context of State Regulation and Market Economy: Reflections on Health Care Reform in Urban China

In recent years, social policy researchers in the west have exhibited a soaring interest on the subject of health care reform due to the retrenchment of welfare states and the changes of

demographic structure. And in China, health sector reform has also become a heated topic both among the decision-makers and policy researchers since the SARS epidemic event swept over the country in 2003. Two years later, an influential state think-tank research center in Beijing stated boldly in its published report that health care reform in China in the past decade had basically failed. Undoubtedly, this disquieting report became an ever-lasting topic among Chinese social policy researchers although much controversial issues still remained. According to the report, the failure of Chinese health reform was mainly characterized by three challenging issues: the growing trend of commercialization and marketization within health sectors, decreasing equity and efficiency of health services and increasing disparity of health service quality between the urban and the rural areas. In response to the predicament of health care system, the researchers proposed that the government should play a major role in providing a universal basic health service system for all Chinese citizens and temporary health sectors should be reformed, including changing the approaches of financial resource allocation, cost subsidy and health service delivery (Ge, 2005; Chang, 2005). Other researchers insisted that the monopoly of health care services by public (governmental) hospitals and institutional exclusion of private hospitals from the beneficiaries of health insurance system are the two main factors that have caused inefficiency and unfairness of health services (Song, 2005; Zhang, 2006). However, while discussing the solutions to the twin problems of efficiency and equity of health care system, many studies on the subject of health care reform in China focus on the competition within health sectors: how the service gap can be bridged between the demand-side and the supply-side? Considering the struggle within the government and complaints of the citizens, I noticed that one important issue during the circles of previous discussions on health care reform in China has been ignored. In other words, I think there was too much attention paid solely to the roles of public health sector in sustaining the health system but too little to the roles of private health sector in contributing to a more efficient and equitable health service system.

It is well-known that the government dominated in health service delivery system and controlled almost all the medical resources in the era of planned economy in socialist China. Both in urban and rural areas, Chinese citizens were entitled to universal free basic health services before the economic reform. After mid-1980s, Chinese government initially launched its reform on the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). And later, privatization and marketization gradually began in other areas, including that of health services. In 2001, the Ministry of Health published a significant document that marked (stood) as a watershed of the development of private hospitals in China, which the government has formally categorized into two kinds of medical institutions): for-profit medical institutions and not-for-profit medical institutions. Officially, the private hospitals have gained a legal and recognized status of health service provider after 2001. Since then, private hospitals mushroomed all over the country. According to the statistics of Chinese government, there are 155868 for-profit medical institutions by the end of 2005, of which 2971 are for-profit hospitals (the majority of them are private hospitals) (China Health Statistical Yearbook, 2006). Although public hospitals in China outnumber private hospitals, private hospitals have expanded obviously in urban areas, especially in the big cities in the past years.

In this paper, I will mainly discuss three questions based on a case study conducted in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province during the period of May, 2006-March, 2007: **First**, to what extent can we perceive private hospitals as a new provider of health services in the triangle relationship between state, market and patients in urban China? **Second**, why are many private hospitals unable to compete with public hospitals? **Third**, what kind of strategies private hospital formulated to deal with their own predicament in the context of state regulation and market economy?

Bernard H Casey
University of Warwick

Sunday 21 October
16:45-18:15
Location

Are we all Confucianists? Similarities and differences between European and East-Asian policies for care of the frail older people'

In Europe, frequent reference is made to the importance of the family in East Asia. Members of what are often described as extended families are seen to provide one another with support in times of need. With respect to older people, this explains the relatively underdeveloped nature of pension systems and of systems to care for the frail elderly.

However, even in Europe, informal care is important and the sense of responsibility of the family is strong. Moreover, responsibilities towards parents (and other family members) are often codified in law. This is as much the case in the Confucianist societies of East Asia as in the "Catholic" countries of Europe. It is also the case in many "Protestant" and even in some avowedly atheist countries.

Admittedly, the Nordic and Anglo-Saxon countries do not impose the same responsibilities on their citizens. However, the latter operate means-tested benefit systems. The state does not directly make charges upon the adult children, but it does oblige recipients of formal care services benefits to run down their assets.

Other similarities must also be stressed. In all countries, modernisation, industrialisation and increased female labour force participation limit the ability of the family to provide informal care. Many countries have sought to deal with this by "socialising" the provision of care. However, attempts to control costs now lead them to re-emphasise the role of the family and the informal carer.

East-Asian countries have often sought to learn from the social policies of Europe. European countries have tended to point to the East-Asian practices when trying to reform their systems of long-term care. If the differences in approach are not so great, and the problems faced are common, there are limits to what can be learnt. Certainly, what needs to be learnt will have to be rethought.

Keiko Funabashi
Shizuoka University

Sunday 21 October
16:45-18:15
Location

The effect of family policies on gender relations: a comparative study of Sweden, France and Japan.

How do family policies affect gender relations in families? Under what social policies do fathers take an active part in the child rearing process? I have been conducting comparative research on families and social policies promoting a life-work balance from the perspective of gender in three countries: France, Sweden and Japan. In my research, I tried to combine two levels of analysis: micro family relations and macro social policies; which have been studied separately. Through

extensive interviews with parents in all three countries, I found four types of parental roles that were shared by these countries: egalitarian, women's double roles, men's double roles, and reversed gender roles. A qualitative analysis of these interviews suggested that the exchangeability of parental roles between genders serves to promote gender equality in a family. In this sense, the Swedish parental leave scheme (daddy months) can be seen as an efficient policy for gender equality. On the other hand, in France, well-developed care and education systems for young children (école maternelle, assistante maternelle, crèche, gardrie, etc.) facilitated women's full-time participation in the labor market, but were not effective in promoting men's participation in child rearing process. The Swedish and French models elucidate the Japanese difficulties. In Japan, familized child care and the division of labor by gender are still very strong.

Lih-Rong Wang
National Taiwan University

Sunday 21 October
16:45-18:15
Location

Female Employment, Theoretical Underpinning of Work and Family Conflict and Workplace Care Policy in Taiwan

Child care and elderly care issues have been forced to the center of national workplace care policy agenda in Taiwan in recent years. The reasons include the new landmark of moving toward gender-balanced economies and a trend of feminist social policy. Taiwanese women joining the formal workforce in greater numbers break the traditional ideology of women as child bearers and homemakers in recent years. The new feminism movement urging for a family-supportive / women's friendly working environment has gain State notice since 2002 when the Gender-Equality Act has been implemented. Here are the requirements of corporate child care and family care policy in particular. This article traces trend of feminization of workforce, amidst a fast-changing social context for family life, and the multiple problems. It also elaborates the policy responses derived from the government and in corporations in Taiwan, in order to see how the social policy orientation will shape the future of better gender justice in Taiwanese society.

Thematic Sessions

Yu-Siang Chou and Shu-Yung Wang

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

The Division of Responsibility in Elderly Care among State, Market and Family in East Asia -- an Example Based on Taiwan Migrant Domestic Worker Policy

Esping-Andersen's "three-world" typology has been challenged by the existence of other regime types. Among these debates, whether there is East Asian regime is one of the most heated topics. The consensus in literature is that East Asian countries are predominantly productivist and developmental states. This means that social policies are subordinate to economic development and that social expenditures are heavily weighted on education. At the same time, families, enterprises, and communities play major roles in providing services. However, as feminists' criticism about Esping-Andersen's neglect in family dimension (care in particular), most contemporary literatures about East Asian welfare regimes focus only on the social policies related to production. As the pace of aging in East Asian population is faster than its Western counterparts, the demand for caring is no less urgent than the West. East Asian culture typically causes these countries to play a secondary role in terms of social welfare. But as the structure and functions of families continue to shift, the means of providing care for the elderly has become an important issue.

Ju-Huey Wen

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

A Study on Physical and Mental Health Status for Primary Caregivers in the Families with Patients with Mental Illnesses

According to the statistics of Department of Health at Taiwan (2003), about 180,000 people with mental illnesses receive hospitalization and out-patient services per year. No matter in the acute period or chronic rehabilitation stage, the treatment not only focuses on patients, but also on primary caregivers. The medical team members try to strengthen the primary caregivers having a correct cognition upon the mental illnesses. They have been encouraged to support patients and take care of patients continually. However, these primary caregivers have experienced some negative impressions from our society, for example, the stigma about the cause of mental illnesses. People may think family members are the main factor which leads to mental illnesses and its relapse so that they have to endure the feeling of guilty and burden. In addition to this, family members generally become the primary caregivers and need to take more responsibilities for taking care of patients and facing more difficulties when the government emphasizes the importance of community care and family responsibility.

The aims of this research intend to understand the needs, pressures, quality of life, and physical as well as mental health of the primary caregivers of patients with mental illnesses. Fifty-two caregivers were interviewed when they came to the psychiatric outpatient services with patients or when they visited patients who were hospitalized. The results revealed that 61% of the primary caregivers are female and most of them are in the age between 40 and 50. Most primary caregivers take care of their children and siblings. Forty percents of primary caregivers are apt to experience depression. Female caregivers have stronger negative feelings than male caregivers. They also do not satisfy with their daily activities and do not have enough supports from their families and friends. Moreover, the research found out primary caregivers could receive more support if they have more family

members around. Since family members could share the responsibilities, the caregivers had more positive feelings toward their daily lives. This research suggested that it is crucial to provide multiple assistances by community care with integrated services for caregivers, especially for female caregivers. Different professional members have to work together to help these caregivers establish the social supporting network and provide medical information and caring skills according to their requirements. They also need to educate the caregivers to aware their mental and health conditions in order to recover from their depressions and diminish their burdens.

Mie Morikawa, Harumi Sasatani, Shizuko Nagata, Rie Yamanoi, Mai Yamaguchi and Akiko Saito

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Preventive Care or Preventing Needs? : Re-balancing Long-Term Care between the Government and Service Users in Japan

Long-Term Care (LTC) insurance in Japan was revised in April 2006. The major changes included a new "prevention benefit." Those who are not in serious conditions and reclassified from the "needing care" categories into one of the "needing support" categories receive the new benefit. However, the upper limit of the benefit is set much lower than that in the previous LTC insurance. Local support centers (LSC), newly established by municipalities, play a unique role in care management for those who receive the prevention benefit; the LSCs evaluate needs of and draw up a care plan for each individual. Thus, they decide the distribution of LTC responsibilities between the government and service users. In order to examine how they construe the new benefit and the reduced upper limit, we interviewed the staffs at five LSCs located in three cities, by using semi-structured questionnaires. The results indicated that these staff employees have struggled to arrange services within the limit of the new benefit. They understand the benefit in terms of "preventing needs for care" in addition to "preventive care" and described their works as optimizing services to encourage users and their families to support themselves. Thus, the changes of the LTC system under the name of "prevention" signifies a strategic propensity toward redefining needs in the current LTC policies; the governmental sector has become more in charge for determining needs for care, while shifting more responsibilities for practical care to service users and their families. The present report underscores the importance of considering how needs for care are defined in the distribution of care

Koichi Hiraoka

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Realities of the System of the Long-term Care Services in Japan: Beyond the Rhetoric of Market- and Contract-based Long-term Care

Two important aspects of the reorganization of the system of long-term care (LTC) services that was entailed by the launch of the Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI) scheme in Japan in 2000 were the introduction of a quasi-market mechanism and the switchover to a new contract-based system of service utilization.

The policy discourse on the significance of this reorganization has often gone further and argued

that only these two aspects are the important aspects of the 2000 reform and that they signify a hundred-and-eighty-degree turn of the system of LTC services; according to the author, this is far from correct.

This paper aims to clarify the real nature of the reorganized system of LTC services in Japan in terms of the extent and nature of marketization and the switchover to the contract-based system of service utilization through the analysis of the following four issues.

First, this paper analyzes how the system of LTC has been reorganized through a series of reforms effected during the period from the 1980s to the present day and shows that there have been some important elements of continuity and gradual change in the system of LTC services. Second, the author focuses on the extent and nature of the marketization of LTC services and notes that they differ depending on the type of service. Third, the nature and impact of the 2005 reform of the LTCI scheme are analyzed. The author concludes that, while certain aspects of this reform have accelerated the marketization of LTC services, certain other aspects have had a restraining effect on it. Finally, the changes in the labor market situation of care workers are analyzed. The paper concludes that the proliferation of irregular employment in the LTC sector is an important factor hindering the improvement in the quality of care services and the reduction in the wage gap between male and female workers.

Song-lin Huang, Chi-Ming Lee and Chiu-Yen Yang

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Reminiscence Treatment in Social Group Work: A Case in Pingtung, Taiwan.

Reminiscence therapy has been utilized to work for the elderly people with dementia for years. Social group work may use it as a treatment to help elderly people with dementia to have more personal interactions and emotion supports in order to retard the process of dementia. This research organized a social group work with reminiscence treatment. 12 elderly clients with dementia (moderate and mild grade only) were sampled from 90 persons in a home in Pingtung. 10 of them agreed to join the group. 8 sessions of reminiscence cook lessons were conducted. They were tested before and after 8 sessions by brain-scanning, MMSE and depression scale. Significant differences had been found after 8 sessions. Especially for the brain-scanning, the average value of their fast waves rose from 43.88 up to 55.12, whereas the average value of their slow waves was lower from 56.12 to 44.13 after the intervention. After the analysis of Wilcoxon matched paired signed rank test, they showed significant differences between them. Findings were discussed in the final section.

Ya-Fen Lien

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

The relationship of personality hardiness, social support, and life satisfaction of elderly living alone in the community

The purpose of this study is to understand the personality hardiness, social support, and life satisfaction of elderly living alone in community, and to further explore the related factors and

relations between those factors. A cross-sectional investigative research design was implemented. Using over 65 years old elderly living alone from wan hua county Taipei city in Taiwan as sample, 120 valid sample questionnaires were collected by means of questionnaires regarding " characteristics", " personality hardiness ", " social support " and " life satisfaction "and following results were drawn from using two sample t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation and multiple regression statistic analysis. The results induced: (1)The elderly living alone had a middle level of personality hardiness and social support, and a lower level of life satisfaction. For personality hardiness, in descending order, were as follows: challenge, commitment, and control. For social support: appraisal, instrumental, emotional and informational. The most social support system were from friends, co-workers and neighbors. For life satisfaction: were relationship with family, mood tone and reality acceptance, and having children more higher than no children. (2)The characteristics of elderly living alone had significant relationship with personality hardiness : Education, children, economic resources and the number of current health problems. Otherwise, with life satisfaction : status, economic resources and the number of current health problems. (3) Personality hardiness, social support and life satisfaction were significantly positive correlated. (4)39.8% of the variance in life satisfaction could be predicted by recent illness number, social support, economic and personality hardiness. In conclusion, we suggested that maintaining motive and confident of health and using family and social resources should be considered for elderly living alone in nursing practice.

Jin-Yong Wan

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Who cares for people with long term mental illness? Mental health services in Taiwan

Up to 2006, there are more than 91,000 people with certified mental disability in Taiwan. Some of them receive long term care in institutions; many others living in community are cared for by their family members. After years of investment, the hospital beds has increased and achieved the policy target of ten beds per ten thousands population. Now it seems the emerging trend that Taiwan is trying to develop its service provision towards the western model of community-based services. The emphasis of community care can be found in the new amendments of Mental Health Act in 2007. According to the new legal framework, to help the mentally ill rehabilitate and promote social inclusion, the government is aiming to redirect and integrate various mental health services into community to provide them seamless services. To understand and update the possible policy development in Taiwan, this paper will examine the government's new service scenario.

On the other hand, it is also imperative to review the past trace of policy development and investigate the current distribution of resources. To pursue this purpose, I will analyse governmental documents and utilize available statistics to numerically demonstrate the long period changes of policy input. In terms of service provision, it is important to recognize the contribution of family carers who, due to cultural beliefs and traditional values, are often expected to shoulder the main care responsibility of ill family member. Thus, in this paper I will describe and explore the role a family carer play in respect of mental health care. In brief, to respond to the theme of EASP conference, I will try to decode the mental health policy orientation through the analysis of supplying resources.

Hon-Yei Annie Yu

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Restructuring Child Care Responsibility: Dynamics of Child Protection Mix in Taiwan

Continuous suicidal families involving children and fatal cases of child maltreatment reported by the press since 2004 have embarrassed the government by the name of not protecting children in Taiwan, disregard the fact that the Child Welfare Act with child protection items have been amended back to 1993. Among all the following child welfare efforts made by the Central Government in Taiwan, the Service Project for High-Risk Families in 2005, Emergency Relief for the Disadvantaged Families with Children in 2006, and Child Protection Manpower Recruitment in 2006 are those which has caused the direction change of child protection policy in Taiwan since 1989.

It has been noticed that those projects have not been implemented as intended at local governments. It is good timing to observe the potential development of this new child protection direction in Taiwan. And the author tries to grasp the dynamics of the development process involving the Central Government, the local governments, and the contracted NGOs with special attention to the Service Project for High-Risk Families. The following research questions have been addressed:

1. Who are those contracted NGOs to carry out the service projects for High-Risk Families at local areas? How many resources have been allocated by different actors involved, and in what way?
2. Have the Children's Bureau, county governments, and the local contracted agencies perceived the family at-high-risk as well as project goals differently? And if it is so, why?
3. As to the county government and the local contracted agencies, how they perceive the relations among those three projects, especially that between "the High-Risk Family Project" and "the Emergency Relief Project"? And how will this have impacts on the child protection system?

Sigeto Tanaka

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Against Intra-Household Exploitation: Philosophy and Policy for Equity within the Family in Japanese Context

Many workers quit job and have an interrupted career in order to take family responsibilities, while others do not so. This may be an injustice, intuitively. But how can we explain this injustice theoretically? This paper makes an attempt to find a solution in family law debates.

The first half of this paper introduces a human/social capital approach to this issue. It explains that the injustice is a result of the difference in risks that derive from the family members' investments in their human/social capital. Such difference is typically derived from specialization between wife and husband. It also points out that some assumptions in the family law disable marital economies from filling the gap in the risk. That is, since the family law requires a couple to enjoy the same level of living, share of profits upon the investment in a marital economy shall be equal, no matter how high risk one undertakes.

The latter half examines debates about a reform of Japanese family law to remove the injustice. The material for our analysis is Suzuki Shinji's (1992) writing on a new standard for financial provision on divorce. Which addresses fifty-fifty division of earning capacity gained during marital life and liability to pay training cost necessary to recover the earning capacity lost during marital life.

The paper concludes as follows. (1) The state is directly responsible for the injustice in the family, because the law creates the injustice. (2) Human/social capital perspective is useful for understanding this question. (3) Japanese family law is developing to correct the injustice, although the feasibility of such development is questionable.

Sulki Chung, Hyun Jin Jun and Seung Soo Kim

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Workplace Drinking Environment and Women's Drinking in Korea

Women's drinking is on the rise and Korea is not an exception to this phenomena. Given at same consumption rate, females are at more risk for alcohol-related problems including physical problems due to their physical vulnerability to alcohol. This study aims at understanding drinking behavior among female office workers in Korea and the effect of drinking environment in order to lay a ground for preventing and intervening in alcohol related problems. For the purposes of the study, the study examined the effect of cognitive factors and social environmental factors on drinking experience (the amount of alcohol consumption and the frequency of binge drinking). The study sample included 400 female and male office workers in enterprises and organizations located in the metropolitan areas of Korea.

Major results of this study showed that half of female office workers (47.2%) drank in the past 30 days and 20.4% were found to be harmful drinkers. Although female office workers drank infrequently and consumed less alcohol than male office workers in general, they are more at risk due to biological vulnerability among women drinkers. The analysis result indicated that both cognitive and social environmental factors predicted harmful drinking among women workers. Specifically, the recognition about female drinking, drinking norms and attitude in workplace, influence of people around them, drinking culture in workplace, drinking situational expectancy resulted to be predictive factors of harmful drinking. This indicates that a social effort to change drinking cultures and attitude in the community and society is needed to reduce that possibility of problems related to drinking. Implications for public efforts to reduce alcohol related problems among females in Korea will be discussed.

Yu-ching Yeh

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Policies that Promoting People's Willing of Having Children – A National Survey in Taiwan

The research aims to analyse the childcare policies practiced at the OECD countries. A national survey was conducted to explore the Taiwanese people's opinions about the childcare policies which might encourage adults' willing to have children and as a consequence, resolve the low fertility situation in Taiwan. The survey included 1,510 subjects aged 20 to 39 across Taiwan.

The important conclusions were as followings: Taiwanese people were willing to have children, but they showed anxiety of raising children and parenting. The factors which affected people's willing of

having children were:

1. Most people showed less interest in tax reduction, because this policy would not benefit the low income families.
2. More than sixty percent of sampling subjects supported to included intrauterine insemination fee into NHS payment scheme.
3. Childcare subsidies would release the economical burden of the families with young children.
4. Family-friendly working environment was considered to be the most important childcare policy. In particular, companies provided childcare services, flexible working time, and parenting leave for fathers showed high percentages of support.
5. The parenting leave can be offered for the parents whose children were under four-year-old for two-year leave. The applicants could be extended from civic officers and large companies to all employees.
6. The government could provide after-school care for the educational and economic disadvantageous families, including rural and countries areas where the after-school childcare services were insufficient.
7. The government should enforce the after-school childcare institutions, nursery institutions, and home-care childminders into management system. Regular visits, formal or informal inspections, and support for childminders are necessary to ensure the childcare quality.
8. The government shall plan how to provide short-term care in order to resolve the atypical workers' childcare needs.

According to the results, the researcher suggested the following strategies for policy makers:

1. The short-term strategies: promote the childcare quality by ensuring the childcare environment and childminders' professional ability, create a family-friendly working environment, and create a social environment valuing and respect children and their families.
2. The mid-term strategies: include intrauterine insemination fee into NHS payment scheme, include parenting leave into the Labour Force Fundamental Law, include the childcare expenditure into tax reduction, and provide childcare subsidies during parenting leave.
3. The long-term strategies: provide a nation-supported preschool childcare and after-school care.

Shu-yun Wu

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Intertwining Motherhood Ideologies with Work and Care Arrangements: Cultural Expectation and Ideological Work

Drawing upon interviews with Taiwanese mothers who have had the experience of undertaking paid work while raising their children, this article examines women's individually constructed ideologies of motherhood and the interlinked relationship between mothers' beliefs and their work/care responses.

In the study, women's ideologies regarding appropriate roles for mothers and their strategies of balancing paid employment and childcare are found to adjust to each other. Whilst some mothers fine-tune their caring types or work schedule in response to their perceived beliefs of motherhood, others construct alternative idea of good mothering in order to rationalise their particular arrangements of work and care. Regarding the latter, the results show that mothers either expand their definition of motherhood to incorporate employment as part of their childrearing responsibilities, i.e. integrate the earning role into motherhood, or reinterpret their understanding of 'what is being a

good mother’.

In addition to discussing the issue of how women’s motherhood ideologies interact with their management of work and care, the study also identifies the generation differences and class dissimilarities in respect of the everyday practice of working mothers.

Talking into account its culturally constructed characteristics and its individually adjustable features, this study concludes that motherhood ideology could be considered as both external and internal factors that influence women’s reconciliation of work and childcare commitments. The study also argues that without understanding women’s personal beliefs of motherhood, it would be difficult to set the policy direction which is most efficient for supporting mothers to combine paid and unpaid work.

Soo-Wan Kim

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

The Multi-pillar system of old-age income security in Korea : Its development, current status and issues

This paper is about the development and current status of the Korean multi-pillar system of old-age income security and some contentious issues. Taking the concept of multi-pillar system as its widest sense referring to risk dispersion via diversification of old-age income source, I analyze the whole formal old-age income security system including not only public, private pension but also different types of basic income security system encompassing allowance and public assistance.

This paper looks at the development of old-age income security system divided into three phases: initial phase until 1998, second phase from 1999 to 2003 and third phase from 2003 onward when talk about the second National Pension reform began. According to O’Higgins’ words, Korean multi-pillar system is ‘un-integrated, un-coordinated welfare mix’ where private pension has grown without the close relationship with public pension. No consideration was given to systematic relationship building between public and private pension and the level of government’s regulation and coordination to influence private pension to act as an old-age income security mechanism was not high. In discussing National Pension reform, building a multi-pillar system has been considered as a matter of course, but the government’s intervention in multi-pillar old-age income security mostly stops at public pension.

Finally, this paper analyzes the tasks of Korea’s long-term multi-pillar old-age income security system. They can be summarized as reinforcing old-age basic income security by stabilizing basic old-age pension and lowering national pension benefit for the sake of fiscal stability and vitalization of private pension as a countermeasure.

Lin Chen

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

A plan for action: filling the old age security gap for the elderly in poor rural areas in China

China has a history of social security pensions for more than 50 years. However, the traditional pension system covered only workers in state-owned enterprises. In 1999, Chinese government began to expand the new pension system to cover the private companies. The government also tried to expand the pension system to the rural area. How to care for the rural population, which represents 60% of the total, is a big challenge China must address. According to the annals of MOLSS (Ministry of Labour and Social Security), only 54 million rural residents took part in the basic pension system till 2002. In other words, the other 900 million of them can just depend on their savings or the maintenance of their children. The economic development level in rural areas is much lower than in urban areas. In addition of the elderly people in China the agricultural and less-educated population has occupied a great proportion.

With the development of economy, urbanization and the migration of population in rural area may bring out the serious imbalance in demographic age structure. Urbanization process has already attracted many rural young people into the cities and towns. Consequently, it has formed a pattern that the young people go into cities to seek jobs while the elderly have to stay at home in the countryside. Therefore, the risk of caring for the elderly will become much more serious in rural areas.

This paper provides an overview of current Chinese population ageing situation and pension system in urban and rural area, analysing the gap of old age benefits from pension system between rural and urban areas, and good economic and poor economic rural areas. This paper also compares views of old age generations and middle age generations in both rural and urban areas and in both poor and rich economic areas.

Kazuo Takada

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Public Pension in Asian setting

The 1990s was a turbulent decade for public pension systems in the world. Advocacy for DBP (defined benefit plan) and privatization arouse criticism against traditional public pension plan and basic ideas for redistribution. Asian and western pension systems were forced some "reform" in their plans. After the turmoil, public pension has survived with its basic structure and ideas intact. In most western countries public pensions still have vertical and horizontal redistribution structure though scope and depth of redistribution has been changed.

I analyze the nature of the "reforms" in several western countries, showing the "reforms" are just adjustment to the changing demographic and financial environment for the pension schemes. In summery, those changes are to educe level of the benefits and to restraint the contributions. Even Sweden, the most radical case for the "reform," is the case. Discourse is neoliberal, but the reality is only the adjustment in level of benefit and contribution.

In Asia where aging is immature, neoliberal and market-oriented pension is more valid for mature western countries and Japan. And, the World Bank recommended DBP to several countries. However, the influence is limited in scope and depth. Along with economic growth Asian countries will have widening inequalities among people. In the long run, adequate redistribution will be more needed for sustainable economic growth. Though Chilean concept of public pension is suitable for

capital-scare economy, social fairness demands redistribution of incomes in the market economy.

Therefore the point of discussion is the balance between economically active generation and the retired. I propose basic idea of method for maintaining the balance. The concept is proportional distribution of the results of economic growth between two generations, which I devised based on Japanese experience.

Tsung-hsi Fu

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

The politics of pension reform in Taiwan and Hong Kong

This paper compares pension reform in Taiwan and Hong Kong from the 1980s to present day. These two Chinese societies share similar social, economic and political features, and both initiated major reform on their old age income protection system since the 1980s. Despite these similarities between the two societies, their pension reforms differ tremendously.

With population ageing, there was an increasing concern among the society on establishing a modern old age income protection system since the 1970s in Hong Kong. After severe debates, Hong Kong government successfully established the private-managed Mandatory Provident Fund in the late 1990s. In Taiwan, on the other hand, the government failed to deliver its planned contributory national pension system. Instead, the last two decades saw a substantial expansion of Taiwan's tax-funded old age allowance programs. The expansion of these non-contributory allowances in Taiwan has undermined public support for the proposed contributory national pension system.

This paper argues that each country's executive autonomy has contributed to the differences in pension reform. Despite major political reform, Hong Kong is still not a fully democratic society. The Chinese government and the Executive Council remain highly autonomous in policy making. In comparison, Taiwan's President and Members of Legislative Yuan are directly-elected. The strong Legislative Yuan and active social organizations have weakened the dominance of the Executive Yuan in policy making. The low degree of executive autonomy in Taiwan has resulted in the procrastination of pension reforms. This paper concludes by suggesting more research to elaborate the relation between political reform and social security expansion.

Moo Kwon Chung and Sung Won Kim

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Time, Path Dependence, and Welfare Regimes

Recently, comparative studies of welfare regimes in East Asia are rapidly growing. One of the main concerns among those comparative studies has been the issue about whether it is possible to construct a distinctive East Asian welfare regime, which can be discernable from the regime types based on the advanced western welfare states. In order to construct an independent regime type is required some coherent explanatory theoretical framework and methodological tools, which can explain a distinctive long-term historical developmental patterns and distinctive functions and

consequences for the given regime.

Especially the comparisons of social policies between Japan and Korea are becoming very illuminative in those attempts because both countries reveal many common aspects in the historical patterns in their industrializations as well as overall institutional features of social policies. However, some argue that specific both countries' welfare institutions and policies have more differences rather than similarities in terms of even the causal variables as well as the organizational structures and the level of benefits.

Are their differences real? In fact, these different interpretations depend upon the level of analysis and the research questions. How should we explain the similar long-term historical patterns and functions to political economy between Japan and Korea, although the specific programs structures and the level of benefits are different? The recent methodological and theoretical developments in the new institutionalism about the institutional evolutions and changes in the field of historical sociology and political economy suggest very useful methodological and theoretical ideas for solving this puzzle. Based on these developments, this paper attempts to clarify how path dependency, time and sequences, and the configurations of causal variables have interacted throughout the historical process in each welfare regimes. We expect that this new methodological framework will be helpful for more enhanced comparative studies in the future and the regime construction.

Jooha Lee

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Politics of Policy-Making in Korea and Japan

Until recently, the politics of welfare in Korea and Japan tended to be dominated by conservative forces 'from above', combined with a lack of a crucial role of pro-welfare forces 'from below'. This research attempts to investigate the formation and domination of such forces from above with a focus on the interaction between institutional arrangements *and* strategic manoeuvring by political actors which, I argue, constitutes the politics of policy-making. The notion of the politics of policy-making aims to provide a politically, institutionally and historically sensitive framework than the pluralist analysis of policy-making based on, for instance, the advocacy coalition approach. On this basis, the research endeavours to elucidate the way in which the ideas and interests of conservative forces from above were embedded in the overall welfare system of Korea and Japan.

Political strategies are considerably influenced – but not fully determined – by institutional legacies and configurations. Korea and Japan share some crucial institutional legacies, which are captured by the following distinctive features: the organisational arrangements of the 'developmental state' (e.g. powerful economic bureaucracy); and 'group-coordinated market economies' (e.g. company-based unions). At the same time, attention should also be paid to different institutional configurations, namely a strong presidential system, unicameral legislature and first-past-the-post voting in Korea; and a parliamentary system of government, bicameral legislature and proportional representation in Japan.

To this end, the main research question is what are the similarities and differences in the politics of policy-making between Korea and Japan. This research will make a meaningful contribution to the

current understanding of welfare politics in two countries facing similar socio-economic pressures (e.g. rapidly ageing populations and labour market duality) under inexorable economic globalisation

Young Jun Choi

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Why do we need a new typology of pension regimes? : the fuzzy-set analysis

This paper aims to propose a new pension regime typology by analysing 18 OECD countries using the fuzzy-set analysis and to provide implications for East Asian pension regimes. While there have been dynamic pension developments in East Asian countries coupled with dramatic demographic transformations, comparative academic work for understanding these developments has been highly limited. Also, existing welfare regime typologies do not seem to be very useful for understanding different characteristics of pension regimes in East Asian countries. In the first part, I will discuss merits and demerits of existing typologies and, then, I will provide a new typology by analysing 18 pension regimes in developed world using the fuzzy-set analysis, which is more theory-friendly than the cluster analysis. Finally, by including two East Asian cases, South Korea and Taiwan, into the analysis, I will reveal how the new typology can offer a better explanation on differences between the two countries.

Peter Herrmann

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Care Services – Core of a Sustainable Empowering Welfare Systems – an integrated Approach towards an New Care Framework

Many debates on care services lack a proper methodological approach, due to falling short in two dimensions:

- * social policy – and with this issues of caring and caring responsibility – is centrally seen as compensatory issue, “adjusting failed socialisation”
- * in consequence, traditional welfare policies tend to be by definition residual.

In other words, they are caught in the shortcomings of welfare regime analysis. On the one hand, the analysis of care services and their quality leaves frequently the “welfare regime” dimension aside; on the other hand, the welfare regime analysis in the tradition of *Wilensky/Lebeaux*, *Titmuss*, *Esping-Andersen* and others is caught in institutionalist perspectives. The proposed presentation looks at care services in a different light, namely seeing them in a positive way as part of a broader and general process of socialisation. Methodologically this discusses the concept of “general interest” in the light of two approaches:

1) the fundamental approach is that of the theory of *Social Quality*, as developed in the Framework of the *Foundation of Social Quality, Netherlands*. This is based on developing a systematic understanding of what actually “the social” is.

2) the regulationist theories as developed in particular in French political economy debates (*Aglietta et altera*) – here the emphasis is on the possible congruence and contradiction between accumulation regime and mode of regulation.

After briefly looking at these different methodological positions, the paper will proceed in four steps:

- * Defining Social and Care Services by four features, namely:
 - aiming on enhancing individuals' well-being
 - that is based on human and social rights,
 - that contributes to the cohesion of the community and wider social relationships
 - and at the same time enables or empowers the individuals concerned;
- * Looking at the connection between different dimensions of integration;
- * Putting forward a normative proposal of a Sustainable Empowering Welfare System;
- * Giving examples of typical different patterns of care services in some settings.

Ka Ho Mok and King Lun Ngok

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

A New Working Class in the Making:

The Rise of the Peasant Workers and Implications for Social Policy in China

Although there has been a growth in the literature on peasant workers since the 1990s both in China and overseas, most of the previous studies primarily focus on the plight of peasant workers as urban migrants, the sufferings they experience in the low-wage sweatshops as industrial workers, and the deprivation of their political and social rights as citizens. Their existence as a new working class in China's market transition has not attracted sufficient academic attention. Although the post-1978 economic reforms have reconstructed the economic foundation of classes and class conflicts have intensified since then, the formation / remaking of the new working class has not been adequately researched. The present paper sets out in this wider social and policy context to critically examine changes in social stratification and social mobility of the peasant workers in the post-Mao period, with particular reference to examine whether and how the selected peasant workers in Dongguan city in South China have asserted themselves in protecting their labour rights. The paper will also discuss the implications for social policy when the peasant workers are now forming a new working class in China.

James C.T. Hsueh and Hou-Sheng Chan

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Exploring M-shaped Society: Policy Implications for Stopping Near Poor in Taiwan

Taiwan had experienced "Economic Miracle" in the era of 70-80's and demonstrated a society with co-existed growth and equality. Not until 1990, the Gini coefficient had never over passed .3. Unfortunately, the situation had gradually changed since then. The economic growth rates slowed down and even became negative in 2001. In 2006 when the management guru Ohmae Kenichi depicted the 1990's Japan as an M-shaped society, people in Taiwan immediately caught Ohmae's idea and widely used the term for describing current situation of Taiwan.

Although both Taiwan and Japan were witnessing the impact of globalization and regionalization economies, and also experiencing the concomitant social changes such as enlarged income gaps, their governments stood at different positions in the international division of labor, of course, employed strategies that were not alike. Particularly when Ohmae explicated the decreasing wages

as the foremost indicator to show the decline of Middle Class in the 1990s, Taiwan seemed not the case where workers' average wages slightly increased over time. Therefore, we would ask: Is Taiwan an M-shaped society?

In this article, we presented a background description and an outline for further research into the possible emergence of an M-shaped society in Taiwan. To begin with, we situated some of the most recent developments in Taiwan in the context of unbalancing growth. Showing evidences of declining middle class, we on one hand employed multi-indicators on the basis of official statistics, such as poverty rates, unemployment rates, suicide rates, divorced rates, mentally disease rates, child abused rates, and so on, as well as prevailing economic indicators to illustrate the situations in recent Taiwan.

Byunghyun Park and Gowoon Park

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

The impact of "Finance Decentralization" on the social welfare expenditure of local government in South Korea

In late 20th century, localization based on decentralization of authority and responsibility has an effect on the whole world with globalization. In 2003, Participatory Government of South Korea, coming into power with decentralization, selected decentralization to priority government authorization subject.

Decentralization is no exception to social welfare. Government created "Decentralization Revenue Sharing System" and transferred 67 government enterprises to local government. According to the revised law of social work, local government has responsibility to set up local social welfare plan and to make local social welfare council.

Decentralization is the policy that central government transfers power and finance to local government and increases responsibility of local government. Hence, local government's responsibility of social welfare is increased and local government charges a major provider of social welfare services.

When analyzing policy substance and change, it is adequate to analyze finance substance and change. Finance indicates government activities plan with an amount and directs government's role and pattern. Therefore, finance analysis is an effective method to understand social welfare policy of local government.

The purpose of this study is to analyze change of social welfare finance of local government in South Korea in year 2005, which "Decentralization Revenue Sharing System" was created and government enterprises to local government were transferred in.

The results are as follows.

First, finance decentralization causes reduction of social welfare finance of local government. Second, finance decentralization makes social welfare gap deeply between local governments. Third, social welfare finance is influenced by local government types, rate of recipients, mayor's belonging party, and numbers of social welfare institutions.

Songsik Choi, Eunseok Bae, Haekeung Park, Youngji Song and Hyojung Kim

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

**A Study on Local Approaching of Korean Education Welfare Policy through a Case Study-
Case of Busan Metro City(Ban-Song Dong)**

Korean Government addressed Educational innovation to overcome the phenomenon that poverty is handed down from generation to generation because of the disparity between the wealthy and the poor, and especially, increasing gap in Educational Level since 1990 in Korea, and with this effort the interest in education welfare has been increased. Therefore the government selected EWIPA(Educational Welfare Investment Priority Area) for low-income overpopulated area and has been conducting programs to support them since 2003. In the near future, there is a plane to expand the program to rural area.

Selecting EWIPA is to solve many problems such as inequality in education, cultural opportunity due to local condition. Therefore it provides cultural and educational benefit through local schools to the local society to assure the substantial educational opportunities on the base of equality. However, it can be considered to the same effort of this governmental welfare policy to increase and expand it's welfare function sharing the responsibilities with local government or private parts.

Welfare policy in education also is one of this locally centered approaches on the base of the idea that it will be most effective that the problem of community is resolved by the community. It can be seen that the biggest goals of this project is to approach the local society pursuing changes in poor children's life and educational condition and to form a school centered local educational community.

Due to the locally approaching character of EWIPA the important criteria of this projects' success should be how much the local activities and programs supported by government have been conducted to solve their local problems. Therefore, The study is to examine about EWIPA Supporting Projects in Korea that have been conducted for 5 years in Ban-song dong, Haewoondae-Gu. We focus on the meaning of education welfare policy's local approach and the outcome of adaptation carried on its criteria in community, limitations, and alternatives.

As a result, EWIPA Supporting Project has been provided at Schools centering compulsory education only and has been specificated on specific age. It is needed that the project should be magnified to all of the educational institutions from day-care institutions for low income class to High schools. The local community is still suffering for the lack of resources in their own area since the resources exchanges from other communities have not been done yet. In the future, more resource exchanges from other areas and networking should be considered. One thing to another, There should be enough support to provide resources to local citizen.

Sang-Hoon Ahn

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Economic sustainability of social service state: Implications for East Asian Countries

This study suggests a new framework of analysis for welfare state typology based on the constitution of cash transfers and social service. Also, through comparative social policy research, this study investigates the characteristics of welfare strategies which will result in more desirable economic achievements. What are the production-friendly strategies that allow some welfare states to maintain its welfare function in the current era of widely spread economic globalization? This study concludes that the key ingredient to a successful welfare strategy is in the social service state. Social service states are productive in nature because social services invest in human capital while simultaneously provoking job creation.

In this sense, the main objective of this study is to compare the economic achievements of welfare strategies that represent the social service model, with one that corresponds to its opposite counterpart - the cash transfer model. This study is composed of two parts. In the first part, we will critically review the characteristics of institutional determinism in regime typology theories, and introduce a new standard for welfare typology which will allow us to evaluate economic outcomes. In the latter part, we will focus on the productive outcomes of welfare states that emphasize social services, and empirically compare the two strategies of the welfare state, i.e. the cash transfer strategy and the social service strategy.

The major results from our analysis are as follows. First, when we evaluate the economic performance of a welfare state, its success or failure is determined not only by total expenditure, but also by the method of constitution and relative proportion of welfare programs. Second, we may conclude that the economic performance of welfare states may be increased by the development of social services along with cash transfers.

Chan-ung Park and Dongchul Jung

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

The East Asian Welfare Regimes Revisited: the Multiple Tracks of Developmentalism, Democratization, and Globalization

The purpose of this paper is to present an exploratory analysis based on more recent data for subsequent theoretical perspective on the East Asian welfare states. We examined how socio-economic and political changes within the context of recent globalization influenced the recent development of welfare institutions in the East Asian countries during the last decades.

Unlike economic growth, the welfare institutions in the East Asian countries have not received sufficient attention, and Esping-Andersen's typology of welfare regimes show difficulties to explain the current characteristics and historical conditions of the East Asian welfare programs. In this paper, we emphasize the unique conditions of the recent East Asian countries: a number of the East Asian countries experienced industrialization, democratization, and globalization in a relatively short time span, and some countries faced severe economic and social crisis in late twentieth century. Thus, we argued that sociological understanding and classification of the East Asian welfare regimes should address the following questions:

First, the leading countries in the region have shown different economic development strategy. How did different types of economic growth strategies interact with social welfare policies? Second,

Korean and Taiwan cases show the role of an authoritarian state in introducing social welfare. Would we observe the "new politics" of social welfare in which democratic mobilization promotes expansion of social welfare since a full-scale democratization in Korea and Taiwan? Would the other East Asian countries, not fully democratized, present different tracks of welfare programs? Third, the East Asian economy became a crucial part of global economy. Would different degrees and dimensions of economic globalization across the East Asian countries affect their welfare regimes differently? Finally, the economic crisis of Thailand, Indonesia, and Korea in 1997 prompted the intervention of Western financial institutions. How did the economic crisis affect welfare programs in such countries in contrast with those countries without such crisis?

In this paper, we demonstrated that different types of economic developmental strategies and the timing of democratization affected the nature of welfare programs, while globalization did not present strong impact.

M Ramesh

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

The Changing Public-Private Mix in Healthcare in Asia

Tremendous changes have recently occurred in the way healthcare is provided and financed in Asia but the shift has largely gone unnoticed among observers. Contrary to the widespread expectation of retreating role of the state under pressure from globalization, the actual shift has generally been in the direction of increased state role in both provision and financing. This does not bode well: increased public financing through social insurance schemes in countries dominated by private healthcare providers are staring at cost blow-out in the near future. Before expanding social insurance financing, governments need to first devise a sensible mechanism for controlling private providers.

Kam Wah Chan

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Work vs. Caring, or Reconceptualizing Work?

Social security for lone mother in Hong Kong

Since the Asian financial crisis in the late 90s, many Asian countries have to face a tightening welfare budget and an ever increasing demand on social welfare. The major strategy in most Asian countries is to turn to 'welfare to work' strategy or Third Way policy which is popularized in the West in the 90s. A typical example in Hong Kong is the rising number of lone parents, especially lone mothers applying for social security benefit. In the reform of social security system in Hong Kong in recent years, lone parents are encouraged or even forced to work in order to reduce demand on social benefit and minimize 'welfare dependency'. It is argued that lone mothers' caring work in the family is not 'productive', and that it is their obligation to seek employment in the labour market as far as possible.

There are voluminous critiques on the limitations of workfare and the negative impact of Third Way policy in marginalizing the disadvantaged. However, most of the critiques failed to challenge the

discourse underpinning workfare that emphasize competitiveness, productivity and work ethnics. This is especially true in Asian countries where hardworking and productive is celebrated as major elements of success of an Asian welfare model.

This paper attempts to further develop the debate on work vs. caring duty of lone mothers, and attempts to transcend this dichotomy. I want to argue that the fundamental problem lies with the 'conception of work'. The rationalization of workfare strategies hinges on an obsolete industrial model of work, or more exactly paid work in the labour market, that excludes other form of contributions like caring duty in the family. To deal with contemporary problems in Asian societies, we need to reconceptualize the meaning of work, and develop social policy more appropriate for 'post-work societies'. This paper is partly based on a research studying Hong Kong people's conceptualization of paid and unpaid work. Using reform of social security benefit for lone parents in Hong Kong as an example, this paper shows how social policies underpinning by traditional work discourse affect the life chance of lone mothers. Findings of my study show that, Hong Kong people are more ready to accept a broader definition of work, and that some non-traditional work, such as unpaid housework and volunteer services, are regarded as work. However, social policies based on the traditional industrial model of work have failed to ensure that homemakers, most of whom are women, enjoy the full rights of citizenship that would be accorded them if they were undertaking paid work.

Tomoko Tsuchida

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Involvement of the NGO Networks in the Process of Establishment and Revision of the Domestic Violence Prevention Law: A Comparative Study between Japan and South Korea

Domestic Violence(DV)Prevention Laws were established in South Korea in 1997 and in Japan in 2001. Citizen's networks played important roles in the establishment of the laws. In South Korea, victim support NGO led the movement from the beginning to the realization of the bill. In Japan, cooperation between the Council for Gender Equality and the Diet's Project team, informed by information and proposals coming from victim support groups, led to the laws. This process departed from the bureaucracy-led policy-making process conventionally seen in Japan. Citizens' participation in the revision of the law is even more remarkable. Major revisions occurred in Japan in 2004 and 2007. In Japan, a nationwide NGO network was established, based on the victim support NGO "National Women's Shelter Net" and ongoing discussions were held between Diet members, ministry officials and NGOs, so that revisions based on the desires of victims were realized. This research examines the process of establishing and revising the DV Prevention Laws from the view of citizens' networks.

In both South Korea and Japan, the most effective style of citizens' movement occurred when the capabilities of specialists, able to make concrete proposals based on knowledge and experience, were combined with a nationwide network. Moreover, from the perspective of policy-making, the participation of citizens with this type of special knowledge will become more important in the creation of policies able to address the diversified issues facing us today

Lai Ching Leung

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Gender Mainstreaming Domestic Violence Policy in Hong Kong

Violence toward women by their male partners has become one of the most serious problems in Hong Kong society. Data from the Social Welfare Department show that, among the 3371 reported domestic violence cases in 2004, 2254 cases are female victims while 381 cases are male (SWD, 2004), showing that family violence is clearly a gender issue. If we regard domestic violence as a symmetrical problem, which means that men have an equal chance of being abused by their spouses, the gender dimension of the problem cannot be fully addressed. Without considering wife abuse as a widespread but criminal behaviour and the patriarchal roots of the problem, we may not be able to help women to get control of their own lives. The concept of gender mainstreaming is defined as a policy making framework which is to promote equality between men and women in all activities and policies at all levels. However, in fact, the concept of gender mainstreaming is very unfamiliar to the public and even to government officials. What is to be done is not really a straightforward answer, but a set of questions that need to be carefully scrutinized. The development of mainstreaming as a strategy faces some tasks for effective implementation, there is also the need to identify the gender perspective related to the following aspects: (i) service-need identification; (ii) policy design and implementation; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation. The paper discusses the difficulties and opportunities for gender mainstreaming the social policy on domestic violence in Hong Kong. Discussion in this paper is mainly based on the findings of a research study which aims at exploring and understanding the complex problems and difficulties in gender mainstreaming social policy that prevent and intervene with domestic violence problems in Hong Kong.

Young A Lee

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Changing role of local civil society in South Korea

This paper aims to explain the changing role of local civil society in shifting welfare paradigms through exploring local voluntary organisations in South Korea.

Shifting welfare paradigms at local level raised the issues of 'co-operation' in South Korea. For instance, the new central government elected in 2003 emphasised 'participatory welfare' as a slogan and enforced the act of the 'Community Welfare Deliberation Meeting'. The deliberation meeting consists of a variety of welfare-related agents in local area which discuss and suggest local level welfare policy and welfare agenda. This means that local civil society has to share the welfare responsibility.

Local voluntary organisations in Korea which have social movement experience have been involved in welfare policy since the 1990s. Traditionally, the civil society's involvement in welfare policy is to ask for the 'expansion of responsibility of government for welfare'. Local civil society, however, is now expected not only to implement such role but also to cooperate with local government for welfare provision in shifting welfare paradigms. For example, some community movement organisations contracted with government for welfare service provision, called self-support (*Jahwal*) project and others often take funding from outside for welfare.

This paper explores how far local voluntary organisations influence and adapt to both of the issues: co-operation and the expansion of welfare by local government, raising three questions; can local civil society keep their movement identity?; how do they have partnership with local government?; and what for do they participate in welfare service provision? Then, this paper reflects on the theory of their changing role.

Mai Yamaguchi, Harumi Sasatani, Shizuko Nagata, Rie Yamanoi, Mie Morikawa and Akiko Saito

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

**Care Mix for the elderly in Japan:
Too Much Expectation of the Voluntary Sector?**

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of the reform of the 2005 Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) system by focusing on the role of the voluntary sector in the care mix for the elderly in Japan. The reform emphasized the importance of setting up a system of care and prevention, with services available at local level. One of the main changes in the reform was the creation of a Local support centre (LSC). The centre is expected to provide and manage a community-based care service, and to establish a care network that includes use of voluntary bodies and informal networks.

To determine the impact of the reform, we interviewed staff across six LSCs at four cities, in Hokkaido and in the Tokyo area, between June and August 2006. The main findings on the relationship between the centre and the voluntary sector were:

- 1) Although the centre is expected to take the initiative in creating a comprehensive care network, its extensive workload and commitments in other areas make it difficult for it to maintain effective co-ordination of the work of the voluntary bodies.
- 2) Following the reform, there now seems no consensus on how much we could or should rely on the voluntary and the informal sectors.
- 3) There is fear that it may lead to different approaches, both within and between local communities and municipalities, which later end up restricting access for any one individual to all possible care services.
- 4) The advocate function of the voluntary sector might be compromised and eroded due to the shift of the care role away from the formal sector and towards the voluntary.

Given the financial constraints in the LTCI system, the voluntary sector is important for sustainability in any care system. The findings presented here show why this should be on the agenda when deciding future policy, and they form a basis for discussion.

Junko Yamashita

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Re-examining Policy Impacts on the Participative Nature of Nonprofit Organisations: A Case Study of Japanese Long Term Care Insurance Act

The Japanese Long Term Care Insurance Act' (the LTCI Act) introduction tremendously expanded the field of activities of Welfare Nonprofit organisations (WNPOs). A significant change that the LTCI Act brought in was that, for the first time in Japanese personal social services for the elderly, WNPOs and private companies supplying care services were designated as being under the public system service provision.

Based on research, involving a variety of qualitative methods, on 10 WNPOs, this study developed a fourfold typology of WNPOs as an 'Ideal Type', which categorises them into personal, oligarchic, democratic and hierarchical types. Whilst existing typologies largely depend on the legal aspect and, consequently, tend to produce a homogenised view of WNPOs, this typology provided in this research offers an insight which reveals that WNPOs are not simply a general part of NPOs that operate in the field of welfare services, but that they contain within them diverse organisational forms. The introduction of the LTCI Act enabled the majority of WNPOs that joined in this scheme to expand their organisational scales. However, the impact of its introduction has been observed differently between each organisational type and, thus, each type of WNPO has experienced different kinds of difficulties, as well as shared ones, in the management of their organisations. The typology of WNPO organisational structures offered in this study challenges the assumption that they necessarily, or even mostly, have participative organisational structures, especially in terms of grass-roots members' participation in their management and decision-making. I, therefore, argue that research on WNPOs, in particular the argument in social policy on new local governance, needs to reflect their diversity.

Hiroaki Richard Watanabe

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

**Protective Measures for Japanese Atypical Workers under Labour Market Deregulation:
A Comparative Case Study with Italy**

Governments of industrialized countries have undertaken deregulatory measures to increase labour market flexibility against the background of intensified economic competition under globalization. This paper analyzes what kind of protective measures for atypical workers in the non-standard labour market have been taken as government policies and how and why those measures have been formulated. I examine the case of Japan in a comparative case study with Italy. These two countries share such similar characteristics as the existence of dual labour markets and the role of family as a main care and welfare provider. I focus on the analysis of protective measures for atypical workers who engage in temporary agency work, fixed-term contracts and part-time work, as these three types of atypical work arrangements have been main targets of labour market deregulation.

In contrast to the arguments in the literature of 'varieties of capitalism' (Hall and Soskice 2001, etc.), we can observe a converging tendency towards more flexible labour markets and less worker protection between coordinated and liberal market economies. It is also true, however, that we still observe different processes and extents of labour market deregulation and different degrees of worker protection among capitalist economies. As major causes which have brought about these differences, I examine such domestic political factors as the institutional structure of labour policymaking, the political power of labour unions, and partisan effects of the government, which correspond to the concepts of institution (structure), interests (agency) and ideas, respectively.

Since many workers who engage in atypical employment are such minority workers as women, youngsters and immigrants, a perspective which considers the impacts of labour market deregulation on those workers and their political, economic and social implications is necessary for correctly understanding the issue of labour market deregulation and implementing sound labour market and social policies.

Kaoru Kanai

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Long-term career paths of women part-time workers: Can they find regular full-time jobs?

The number of part-time workers in the Japanese labor market has grown rapidly since the 1990s, to the extent that 30 percent of the labor force in 2006 is reported to be in irregular forms of employment. Along with this increase of the number of part-time workers, their jobs are increasingly similar to those of regular full-time workers. Part-time workers came to form a substantial part of the labor force in Japan. The work conditions of part-timers such as wage level, employment security and coverage of social security, however, still remains poor. Particularly, the income gap between regular employees and part-time workers is growing bigger when their salaries, converted into an hourly pay rate, are compared. It is important to consider the work conditions of part-time workers from at least two perspectives: the overall improvement of the work conditions of part-time jobs and the increased mobility from part-time jobs to regular full-time ones. However, in Japan, mobility from the part-timers' labor market to regular employees' market is extremely limited.

In such regards, this paper tests two perspectives above. It examines whether it is possible for women part-time workers to change jobs or find reemployment to be regular full-time workers. I analyze what determines the successful change of their work status from part-timers to regular workers when they succeed, as well as the factors explaining their failures (continuation of part-time jobs even after changing jobs several times). This paper also analyzes whether having worked part-time has any impact on their income when they are employed full time at newly employed workplace.

Tuukka Toivonen

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

Introducing the 'youth independence camps': How an innovative policy for jobless youth is re-defining the boundaries of care provision in Japan

Abstract: Youth employment issues have featured strongly in Japan since the early 2000s, and alongside the so-called *freeters*, jobless youth referred to as 'NEETs' (not in education, employment or training) became the focus of intense public attention and debate in 2003-2006. This debate – and the realization that such youth might later claim welfare benefits *en masse* – provided an impetus for the government to come up with policy responses, the first and most striking of which was the Youth Independence Camp. Although portrayed as an employment measure, this scheme functions also as a social policy, providing the participants with 'comprehensive care' besides hands-on work training. This care aspect is strengthened by the fact that participants – many of whom have experienced social withdrawal – are removed from their (parental) homes and required

the live on-site for most of the three-month programme. Official documents profess that the 30 independence camps now in operation aim to cultivate abilities required of each 'member of society' (*shakaijin*) in Japan, especially communication skills. So the policy's role is at least three-fold: to provide work training, social care, as well as re-socialisation for a sub-section of youth, and it stands at the intersection of the state, the voluntary sector (to whom its delivery is outsourced) and the family.

This new multifaceted policy is thus hard to categorise in conventional terms. The purpose of this paper is first to make sense of the Youth Independence Camp scheme itself and explain why it emerged. Second, the independence camps will be utilised as a tool for shedding light on the *shifting boundaries of care responsibility* between the state, the voluntary sector and the family in 21st century Japan. Finally, an effort will be made to situate the Japanese developments within an international comparative context.

Cheng-chang Guo

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

The Evaluation of the Reemployment Effectiveness of the Multiple Employment Promotion Project in Taiwan

"The Multiple Employment Promotion Project (MEPP)" owns the largest budget of Taiwan's overall employment promotion projects, which is US \$20 million in 2004, US \$ 45 million in 2005 (to assist in carrying out "The Taiwan Healthy Community Six Stars Plan" of the Executive Yuan) . In 2006 and 2007 the budget even rises to US \$60 million per year.

The project benefits the disadvantaged groups that labor market and social policy researchers constantly concern about, in particular, the middle senior aged groups (more than 45 years old) that occupies 72% of the proportion and is very difficult to be reemployed in the labor market. The effectiveness of this project in helping the middle senior aged empowerment to reenter the labor market is to be evaluated.

The evaluation method is to compare and contrast the labor insurance file (for a purpose to understand the changing status of employment and unemployment), the salary differences, and the duration of unemployment of the 2004 participants of the project (People hired under this project in 2004 started to leave their jobs by the end of October 2006. Therefore, we'd like to take these people as our research subject).

Chin-Fen Chang and Shao-Hua Wang

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Poverty Risk in Taiwan

Viewing the trends of income distributions in Taiwan, the gap between Top 20 to Bottom 20 of income distribution is getting wider. In 2005, there are 6.04 times between Top 20 incomers and Bottom 20. Also, the phenomena of new poverty raised in recent years. To what extent the risk of poverty have been faced in Taiwan? The aim of this paper tries to use time-series method to find the

phenomena of poverty risk in Taiwan. "The Social Change Survey Database in Taiwan " has been used in this study as a secondary data. In hence, this paper will analyse The Social Change Survey Taiwan in 1995, 2000 and 2005. The SPSS(14.0) Statistic analysis Software will be used to analyse time-series data in this study.

This paper tries to separate three dimensions, personal characters, family conditions and employment conditions, to find who faces the challenge of poverty risk. First, for personal characters, sex, age, education and living area are significant effects people whether to face poverty risk or not. Secondly, viewing family conditions, marriage indeed influence female to face the challenge of poverty risk or not. Also, the conditions of single families, no matter is single-mother family or single father family, is getting worse. Third, the employment situation will be analysed. This paper will make conclusion remarks for social policy to rethink the phenomena of poverty risk in Taiwan.

Shinichi Murota

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Can we build a new form of social safety net through public-private partnership?

Since the passage of Social Welfare Act in 2000, various community-based projects have launched throughout Japan. Some of them are operated through government offices, some are through private organizations, and some are collaboration between government offices and private organizations. One of them is a social action program of Osaka Prefecture Social Welfare Council. The program was launched with two main purposes- one is to create a network of human service professions, government officers, and volunteers who are active in social welfare fields, and another is to create a fund that is to be used as a financial support for deprived population, up to \$1,000 for each case.

The social action program was launched in 2004. It has served nearly 1,000 cases with approximately \$800,000 financial support in total by June, 2007. After analyzing these cases, we found that social action program was mainly used in collaboration with the government's social assistance program. In some cases, the social action program was used as a substitute for the social assistance, so the clients could avoid living on benefit. In some cases, the social action program was used as a bridge for the social assistance. The social action program helped the clients to set up their basic condition, such as a shelter, so the clients could apply for their social assistance. Although much fewer, in some cases, the social action program supported the clients to move out of the social assistance.

In this research, we will analyze the relationship between the social action program and the government's social assistance program, especially in a context of workfare- the dominate ideology in today's welfare. Through the analysis, we will seek for the favorable collaborative relationship between a public sector and a private sector in order to create a new form of social safety net.

In-Young Jung

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Social assistance in nine OECD countries

As a form of social security, means-tested social assistance has acquired an increasing importance in the comparative literature on welfare states. Although there is a growing number of international and comparative studies of East Asian social policy, relatively little attention has been paid to social assistance schemes in this region. This paper makes an effort to step into some of the gaps. It compares social assistance in Korea with that in Japan and seven European countries in terms of expenditure and claimant numbers, conditions of eligibility and entitlement, and benefit levels. This forms the basis to locate Korea within social assistance regime theory. Compared with other countries, the Korean assistance scheme can be characterised by a rather marginal, national, general model with strict eligibility and entitlement rules and relatively low benefit levels. The study also found that the Korean scheme contains elements of both the British and Japanese models.

Jin Young Moon

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

A Study of Health Security Measures for Less-privileged People in Korea

National Health Insurance System in Korea has developed remarkably since 1977. Accessibility to medical services has improved greatly, and, at least in principle, it covers whole population. Moreover, in 2000, all Health Insurance Management Systems were integrated into National Health Insurance Corporation for the purpose of increasing social solidarity and social partnership among social classes. However, it should be pointed out, that the system still has some problems to deal with. Above all, a vast number of people are not covered either by National Health Insurance System or by Medical Assistance Program in that they failed to pay contributions, or they are not eligible to be covered by the Medical Assistance Program.

According to the article 48 of the National Health Security Act, medical benefits are supposed to be suspended for those who fail to pay contributions more than 3 months. The number of those defaulters has increased since the early 2000s. It vividly reflects the fact that poverty rate has not decreased at all. However, it is more reasonable to say that all of them are not necessarily in need of public relief, because some of them simply refuse to pay contributions. Around 70% of those not covered by the system failed to pay contributions because of financial difficulties, whilst the rest 30% answered different reasons. Thus it seems clear that these 70% of defaulters with financial difficulties is target group for health security policies.

This research is about how to deal with those who are excluded from both programs; National Health Insurance System or by Medical Assistance Program.

Yukio Yamaguchi and Masumi Shinya

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Affordable Housing for Rural Migrant Workers in Urban China

The annual rate of urbanization in China has increased rapidly from 19 percent in 1980 to 44 percent in 2006. PRC Bureau of Statistics suggests 126 million rural migrant workers are living in

urban areas in 2005, an increase of 20 million compared to 2002. According to “Report on Rural Migrant Workers” [Zhongguo nongmingong diaoyan baogao] migrants are experiencing three big changes. Migrants are fully engaged in the non-agricultural sector, stay in the city more permanently, and seek equality. Before most migrants are young, single and work in the city periodically. In recent years, many migrants stay in the city more permanently with their family.

Rural-urban inequality including migrant’s problem has reached the top levels of the Chinese leadership. But many migrants are still excluded from public services such as housing, health insurance and education for their children. 58% of the secondary industry and 52% of the tertiary industry of the employees are migrants. China can’t develop sustainably without them. Social inclusion of migrants is required for social stability.

There is little formal housing policy for migrants. So they can’t access public housing and are not entitled to subsidized rental. On the urban fringe, lack of land use planning and absence of the right to develop the land, local peasants can only build illegal inferior-quality apartments for migrants. These kinds of commercial apartments are still expensive for migrants. Thus urban sprawl “villages within cities” is widely regarded.

The aim of this paper is to analyze affordable housing for rural migrant workers from the viewpoint of social policy.

Yuheng Guo

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Against ‘Building a Harmony Society’ : Social Housing policy in the contemporary Chinese city

As a part of comprehensive economic reform, China’s urban housing has been transformed over the last 25 years. With greater marketization and commodification, the problems of housing shortages and poor conditions have been, however, diminished. Nationwide economic reforms have produced different social classes: the new city rich and city poor are emerging. The growing conflict between rich and poor is reflected in the housing sphere, especially in the recent ten years. On one hand, the rich could speculate in the housing market and reap substantial benefits. As a result, commercial sector house prices have been driven up to unsustainable levels. On the other hand, most middle and low income families could not afford to purchase a property. At the same time, peasant workers have joined the ranks of the urban poor, which has made the situation more complex. Under Hu-Wen’s leadership, ‘building a harmony society’ has become a key objective- the most important task of the Chinese government since 2003. China is at a historic point, and the government has made the decision to achieve a better balance between economic and social development. Against this background, Chinese social welfare housing policy is one of the key elements required to build a more harmonious society. This paper evaluates the current Affordable Housing Policy and Low Rent Housing Policy which are two main components of social welfare housing policy. Further, it tries to find the reason why these current social housing policies did not work effectively. This paper also argues that Affordable Housing is unable to meet the housing needs of low income groups and that local government should pay more attention to Low Rent Housing.

Byung Hyun Park and Han Oak Lee

Saturday 20 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Comparative Research on Housing Welfare Policy for the Elderly between Korea and Japan

This paper is mainly to research on proper housing welfare policy for the elderly in Korea. It will be compared with them in Japan. In Korea the elderly population rates became 7.2% in 2000 and 9.1% in 2005. Since Korea has become "Aging Society", the huge public concerns and researches were given to Aging. Recently this stream has changed to research the concrete policy for elderly in each part. For examples, the general old pension and the long term care insurance for old will be started in 2008. But it is insufficient to prepare housing welfare policy for them. Probably the reason why some eastern values, such as elderly parents live with adult children and were taken care of their family. The times that only family take charged of elderly caring and aging can be secondary passed away in Korea. The changes in family structure, economic circumstances, socio-demographic patterns are acquired social and public management in elderly caring, earning, working, residing and so on.

This paper will deal with housing welfare policy for the elderly related with social, economical situation between Korea and Japan. Through the comparison, we will consider proper housing welfare policy for the elderly in Korea.

Documentary investigations will be used for this study and related official web pages will do for recently statistical records. Comparing housing welfare policy between Korea and Japan, they are so similar until 1970s. It was encouraged housing welfare policy for the elderly parents live with adult children. But the results were not good. It was the reason that they could not deal with rapid social changes and changes of family structure. Since 1980s in Japan, housing welfare policy for elderly concentrated low-income have changed to generalized and socialized. Korea confronted with transition stage similar 1980s of Japan. But housing welfare policy for elderly is insufficiently generalized and socialized.

Karen Fisher

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Experience and future directions of Chinese disability housing support policy

This year China signed the new United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which aims to promote the ability of people to participate fully in all aspects of life, including where they live. This complements the government's strong statement of disability rights in the Chinese disability legislation in 1990. The paper analyses the experience of these citizenship rights of Chinese people with disabilities by investigating the implementation and impact of disability accommodation support policy. The analysis draws on empirical research in Beijing in 2006 with people with disabilities and officials. The findings show that responsibility for accommodation support rests primarily with the person and their family. Only when they have no relatives does the government provide alternative accommodation support, in the form of institutional care. Disability accommodation support policy as experienced by people with disabilities falls short of the citizenship rights expected from the government's policy commitment. Very little personal

assistance or alternative housing is available. Minimum income support and the gradual introduction of social services are progressively enabling people with disabilities live as equal citizens. The research draws on comparison to the trajectory of change in disability accommodation support policy experienced by people with disabilities in Australia and internationally. It contributes to understanding the social policy implications required to realise the rights of Chinese people with disabilities.

Gui/Guaei (Chun-Tsai Hsu)

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Do aboriginal adults struggle to be involved in health and social care services in Taiwan? Perspective of Paiwanese older and disabled people

This paper examines (a) Paiwanese traditional approaches to health and social care, (b) the ways in which current health and social care services in Taiwan impact upon them. The Paiwan are one of the 13 aboriginal tribes in Taiwan. These aborigines have been entirely governed by 'incomers' only for around 60-70 years and they struggle to be included in the mainstream system.

Care issues, including health and social care, have emerged for older and disabled aboriginal people, with responses to them complicated by their increased isolation as more and more younger aborigines have moved into the cities since the 1970's.

This paper reports on evidence about the way services are working, derived from interviews of, and focus group discussions with, aboriginal people themselves and officials concerned about, or responsible for, the delivery of services. This study, for my PhD thesis, uses purposive sampling and snowball sampling to select samples. It also involves the examination of relevant documents.

Masahiko Kaneko

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

Community Health Policy in Japan: Role of Health Center

Health centers were established in 1937 as the first line organization for infection (especially tuberculosis) prevention and physical fitness improvement. They restarted as the base of regional public health services in 1948. Prefectures or ordinance-designated cities could establish them. The contents of their service increased in quantity and quality with the progress of welfare state system. For example, the amendments of Tuberculosis Prevention Law in the 50's increased the target people of medical checkup which health centers should carry out. By Welfare Law for the Elderly in 1963, their services included the health administration for elderly people. However, the social environments changed in the meantime. One was the change of disease pattern, namely that Japanese people suffered from life-style related diseases more than infectious diseases. The first death cause changed from tuberculosis in 1950 (13.5%) to cerebrovascular diseases in 1980 (22.5%). Another change was the decentralization of administration system. Thus, the personal health promotion was more important than the social defense against infection, and it was advocated that municipalities should mainly take charge of personal health services. While municipal centers increased, health centers decreased after the 90's. However, re/emerging

infectious diseases rose in recent years and the outbreak of Escherichia coli O157 occurred in 1996. The necessity of social defense measures has been realized again. Many governors of local authorities in fact delegate their authority of health crisis management to the directors of health centers based on Community Health Law in 1994 and local ordinances. Health centers are placed as the regional core under the recent health crisis management system.

Ok Kyung Yang, Joo Yeon Chung and Ji Hyun Sung

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

Needs for Social Services among Immigrated Asian Wives in Seoul

This study is about the needs for social services among immigrated Asian wives residing in Seoul, Korea. Over 83,000 foreign wives are residing in Korea, among them about 25% are residing in Seoul. Each year more foreign women are arriving, but our social system doesn't seem receptive of this population. Thus, this study aimed to find out the needs for social services and policy implications.

The survey was conducted in 2006, and for the analysis, the data of 236 wives from China(67), Japan(43), Philippines(22), Vietnam(85), or Mongolia(19) are included.

They were relatively young, educated, unemployed, and lived with husband and/or children. Their motive of interethnic marriage was "happy life with good husband" and their satisfaction with marriage life was quite high. Those from Vietnam were the happiest, then Japan, China, Philippines, and Mongolia. However, 72% have considered either divorce or separation. Their self-esteem was above average and they recognize some of their strengths.

The most needed services were education for Korean language, food, and culture, health care, childcare, vocational training, facility utilization, legal services, etc. The service needs appeared differently based on their native country. In the areas of cash, housing, vocational training, and health care, wives from Mongolia showed highest needs. In the areas of childcare, schooling, parenting, and eldercare, wives from Vietnam showed highest interest. The Mongolians revealed highest interest in campaigning for image change of foreign wives. For personal services, Vietnamese needed the most. They also detected several hardships to prevent their use of existing social services.

The policy implications are (1) education of Korean language and culture, (2) vocational training and job creation; (3) increase an access to services, (4) develop personal services by culture sensitive professionals, and (5) those services should be developed and provided based on their different home land background.

Soon-yang Kim and Young-kyun Shin

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

**Multicultural families in Korean rural farming communities
: Social exclusion and policy response**

Although Korea, for a long time, has been a racially homogeneous country, an international marriage is recently increasing. Of course an international marriage is not a totally new phenomenon. There had been not a few international marriages between Korean women and American soldiers since the stationing of American troops in the 1950s. Entering the 1990s, international marriages between Korean women and Southeast Asian migrant workers also increased. These types of international marriages have the characteristics of being matched between Korean women and foreign men. But recently the pattern of international marriages is being fundamentally changed. The greater parts of international marriages are being matched between the brides from Southeast Asia or China and bachelors of rural farming areas. This phenomenon is largely due to Korean women's unwillingness to marry rural farming bachelors. With the growing numbers of international marriages, multicultural families are rapidly increasing in racially homogeneous Korean society, and this trend is affirmative in the respect that Korean people are becoming open to cultural diversity. Meanwhile, an international marriage produces not a few problems in rural farming communities, which are not yet open to racial mixture. Many Southeast Asian migrant brides and their children are suffering from racial discrimination and are confronting with economic, cultural, educational, and linguistic difficulties. The conflict between migrant brides and their parents-in-law are becoming severe because of the deficiency of mutual understanding of cultural differences.

Against these backdrops, this paper aims to analyze the problems with which the multicultural families in Korean rural farming communities are confronting economically, culturally, socially, educationally, and linguistically, from the viewpoint of 'social exclusion', and to explore adequate policy responses to their exclusion. In detail, this paper will answer the following research questions: First, why and in what ways do Southeast Asian brides marry Korean farming men? Second, why do migrant brides have difficulties in adapting themselves to Korean rural farming communities (in terms of economic, cultural, educational, and family lives)? Third, with which kinds of difficulties do the children from multicultural families confront? Fourth, in what ways are multicultural families excluded socially, culturally, economically, and educationally? Fifth, in what ways do central and local governments support multicultural families and what are the problems? What are the problems of related laws and institutions? Finally, how can we make policy responses to multicultural families 'social exclusion'?

Betty Y. Weng

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

International Marriages----Impact on Families and Children in Taiwan

Under the world wide trend of globalization, Taiwan could not stay out of it. With the commodity exchange and economic exchange, everything is presented by the 'price'. The movement of commodity comes first, and followed by capital movement and labor movement. Foreign labors come to help with domestic chores, and foreign brides are married to people who can not find local brides. Therefore, more and more international marriages were generated. With the increase of international marriages, the number of international families and their children will grow accordingly. It creates new challenge for the government and the society.

The article will contain the past and current situations of the international marriages in Taiwan, their impact on families and children, problems and welfare needs of international families and children will also be discussed. At the end, several concrete recommendations will be proposed for

government policy and for helping foreign brides, their families and children to accommodate more easily to our society.

Miho Watanabe and Kana Takamatsu

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

It has been pointed out that Japan is a huge destination country for trafficked women and girls. Since 2001, the US Department of State has placed the Japanese government's action to combat trafficking in tier 2. This research focusing on trafficking for sexual exploitation in East/South East Asia has 3 pillars: 1) Capture present situations in Japan, 2) Elucidate actual situation at source and transit points (mainly Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, and the Philippines), and 3) "Demand" for sex-industry where victims are exploited. Research methods were: 1) Questionnaire survey and interviews to Japanese politicians, government institutions and NGOs, 2) Interviews to international organizations, foreign governments, overseas NGOs, 3) national representative survey on perceptions of trafficking and commercial sex transactions.

Interviews conducted overseas and literature review were useful in grasping the social/economical background and features, family situation in source points, and modus operandi of the brokers. Research in Japan showed that the type and tactics of trafficking is increasingly becoming complex (cf. transit in multiple countries, false marriage). Furthermore, the large-scale questionnaire survey results showed perception gaps between Japanese and concerned people in other countries, that is, international communities including US government holds a view that traffickers should be prohibited and penalized, victims shall be protected and decriminalized, and reducing the "demand" is crucial for prevention. Tough regulation of women who are exploited at the bottom chain of supply side is never referred.

On the other hand, in Japan, although 75% of the respondents consider that foreign women in sex/entertainment industry are "working under unavoidable circumstances", responses to the question asking how to deal with them split between "shall take tough measures to apprehend" and "shall provide protection and support". In order to combat human trafficking, it is important to strengthen the victim support and to reform gender-stereotypical attitude which is the breeding ground for sex-industry in Japan.

Panel Sessions

Panel Session 1:

Restructuring Care Responsibility: Shifting the family-state-market boundary in Hong Kong and China

Organised by Ka Ho Mok

Saturday 20 October 14:20-16:20

Location

In the last few years, both the governments in Hong Kong and China have become increasingly concerned with the growing social inequalities and disparities between the rich and the poor. According to the most recently published statistics, the gini coefficient has jumped to 0.500 in Hong Kong. This record has not only shown intensified income disparities in Hong Kong. What's worrying is that the income disparities have become even worse than other developed economies. Similarly, the economic reforms started in the late 1970s have unquestionably enabled some social groups to become wealthy but the same processes have also widened the gap between the rich and the poor, as well as intensifying regional disparities in China. In order to address the widening gap between the rich and the poor, both the Chinese government and Hong Kong government have made attempts to develop new social policies by scaling back the extent of the market in social service provision / public service delivery. In addition, both governments have tried to revitalize the roles of the non-state actors, including the family and the non-profit organizations in social provisions. The papers in this panel are set out in the policy context outlined above to examine what major strategies that governments in China and Hong Kong have adopted to tackle the growing social inequalities and in what way the state, market and society relations have changed when different policy instruments are adopted in social provisions and public service delivery.

Ka Ho Mok and King Lun Ngok

Reasserting the Public in Social Service Delivery: *The Quest for a Harmonious Society in China*

In the last two decades, China has experienced significant economic transformations and social changes. The economic reforms started in the late 1970s have unquestionably enabled some social groups to become wealthy but the same processes have also widened the gap between the rich and the poor and intensified regional disparities in China. Most significant of all, embracing the market economy has inevitably challenged the way socialism is practiced in China, including the growing prominence of neo-liberal ideas and strategies in reforms not only in the economic sector but also in public sector management and social policy delivery. After pursuing marketization of social service delivery in the last few decades, a process of re-appraisal has begun, with new thinking evident concerning the role of government in financing and provision of public services. This is prompted in large part by growing social unrest over the financial burdens experienced in accessing user-pays services in education, health and housing. The Chinese leadership has called for a new social policy paradigm by reasserting the public in public service delivery. This paper explores current reforms in areas such as health and education and discusses the coping strategies and the policy implications for launching a new social service delivery model in the next few years.

Joe C. B. Leung

The Development of Residential Care Services for the Older People in China: From State to Market Provisions

As China is playing a more and more important role in the global economy, there is more attention to understand its changing social issues and social welfare system. In turning into an ageing society, China, similar to many developed countries, has to face the challenge of developing not only a sustainable pension system, but also an accessible, affordable and quality health care and long-term care services. The major contradiction is that China has become an aging society, but it is still middle-income economy in terms of per capita GDP. Under the traditional socialist system based on central planning, China relied on the family and to a smaller extent, the workunits, to provide the needed support and care. The state was only responsible for receiving those “three nos” older persons, those with no family support, no working incomes and no working ability, in residential welfare homes.

The number of older people requiring social care is rapidly increasing. The rigorous One-child Policy in the 1980s has reduced the fertility rate significantly. By 2005, the aging population aged over 60 reached 143 million or 11% of the national population. From 1980 to 2005, the aging population on average increased by three million each year. The average increase rate was 2.85%, higher than the 1.17% of the general population increase. When the baby-boomers born in the 1950s and 1960s retire in the coming decades, the aging process will further speed up. As the national population will begin to stabilize by 2030, it is expected that people aged over 60 will reach 240 million, or 16% of the national population by 2020, and further to 450 million, or 33% of the national population by 2050.

According to the national survey on disability, over half of the 83 million disabled persons in 2006 were aged over 60. According to the national survey in 2000, 14.6% of the older people in urban areas and 22.4% of the rural areas had difficulty in performing at least one item of ADL activities. 7.1% of the older persons lived alone. For those aged between 80 and 84, the proportion increased to 13.2%, and for those aged over 85, the proportion declined to 10.7%. On the other hand, the family and work unit capacity to provide the necessary social care has been eroding. The demands for formal social care services are evident.

Faced with the mounting demands, the government adopts the marketization or socialization of the welfare services. The traditional residual role of the government needs to be expanded through increased provision and changing functions. Meanwhile the emerging community-based home care services have also provided older people with some of the needed support. Over the years, residential care services have been developed fast, with more provisions coming from the private and non-profit sectors. The institutionalization rate has reached 1% of the elderly population. Yet admission to these institutions is primarily based on the ability to pay rather than on assessment of needs. Even though the residential places are still limited, high fees, together with the cultural resistance of the older people to live away from their homes, have led to a phenomenon of high vacancy rates of these residential homes (average of 70%).

In modernizing its formal social care services, it has to cope with rising number of older people and their expectations. More importantly, it has to develop a more objective and accurate assessment of long-term care needs and demands in the future. The establishment of an effective, affordable and sustainable system of long-term care requires an integration of residential care and community-based home care, and a balance between publicly and privately-financed long-term care services.

The essential questions are:

- What are the current and projected needs for long-term care facilities? (quantity of the ageing

population, extent of disability, and the capacity of the informal care).

- How are they being financed?
- How is achieved better coordination between the development of residential and home care services?
- What is the role of the government, private market and the voluntary sector?

In answering these questions, it is important to consider:

- The experiences of long-term care services in developed countries may not be directly relevant to China, which is still a developing society, with different levels of economic and socio-demographic development.
- In a similar vein, due to the substantial differences between the socio-economic conditions between regions and between urban-rural areas, long-term care systems can vary substantially in different parts of China.

Sandra Kit Man Tsang

Challenged Motherhood: Risk and Protective Resources Perceived by Mothers with Adolescent Children in an Impoverished New Town in Hong Kong

Parenting in contemporary societies is challenged by rapid socio-economic changes which aggravate the generation gap. Parenting is further challenged when the family is located in developing outskirts of mega cities. Parenting becomes vulnerable when the parent feels under-supported by the spouse and inadequate in parental competence. This paper reports survey and focus group findings from over 1,000 mothers with adolescent children in a new town called Tin Shui Wai (TSW) in Hong Kong SAR, China. TSW is located at the northwestern corner of Hong Kong and is immediately south of Shenzhen, another mega city in south China. It used to be a swampy area inhabited by some native farmers. Since the late 1980's, it has been turned into a new satellite town housing 300,000 people, 25% of them being children under 15. Unfortunately, such massive population relocation was not matched by adequate and timely provisions of social and recreational facilities, economic activities and employment opportunities. In fact, 2006 statistics showed that 18% of the unemployment cases and 7% of the low income families in Hong Kong reside in TSW. The community has thus been alleged to be a remote, isolated and chanceless home of grassroot families. Mothers of TSW were stereotyped as housewives abandoned as home-watchers because their husbands have to spend long hours at work. They seem to have limited personal resources and social network to offer much to their developing children. They suffer great stress but do not know how to get support. This paper will present these mothers' self-reported stress, coping methods and protective factors. It will advocate for some micro, meso and macro measures to alleviate the challenges these women face. Implications on enhancing family life in new town development and population movement will be discussed. Acknowledgement: This project is financially supported by Mrs. Li Ka Shing Fund.

Maggie, Ka Wai Lau

Who Should Care the Vulnerable Groups in an Unequal Society? The Changing Roles of Caring Responsibility in Hong Kong

The nineties were landmark years for every aspect of society and economy in Hong Kong. Apart from returning the sovereignty to Chinese rule in 1997, the Asian Financial turmoil also touched off a prolonged recession in Hong Kong. Prevalence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in 2003

further adversely affected the economies of Hong Kong and regional Asian countries. Social changes have also increased the risks of poverty for certain social groups. A growing social inequality and a widening gap between the rich and poor which pose a threat to social stability has aroused the public concerns. This paper attempts to discuss major strategies to cope with increasing social inequality in Hong Kong. It also attempts to explain the changing roles of caring responsibility between the state, market and society and examine the implications for social provisions in the future.

Panel Session 2

New Social Risks and New Family - Changing Paradigm of Asian Way of Welfare?

Organised by Raymond K H Chan

Sunday 21 October 11:15-13:15

Location

A "risk society" is one in which social, political, economic and individual risks are increasingly beyond the grip of risk prevention or management mechanisms. According to Giuliano Bonoli, the "new social risks" are related to the socioeconomic transformations that have brought post-industrial societies into existence: the tertiarization of employment and the massive entry of women into the labour force. The new social risks also occur in "reconciling work and family life", "single parenthood", "having a frail relative", "possessing low or obsolete skills" and "insufficient social security coverage".

It has been observed that there are more breaks in employment continuity and an increase in casual or atypical employment due to the adoption of network production systems and flexible labour market policies. In the new social context, disruptions on families and emergence of alternative family structures are more prevailing. Male-breadwinner nuclear family model was long believed by policy-makers to offer protection against risk, particularly for women and children. Sometimes, single parenthood is even a better solution than maintaining the intimate/family relationships for those whose life has been threatened by batterer as a partner. In this sense, marriage is a risky project not only because of increased probability of divorce but also because of the illusive appearance as a guarantee of safe social status.

In general, 'old' welfare state is expected to broadly respond to the anticipated "social risks" in certain typical life-course. People in risk societies question the promise of security and the ideas of insurance that are the bases of modern welfare state. With regard to coping with an ambiguous future, the question concerns not only methods for fulfilling needs through welfare provisions but rather about dealing with growing anxiety and insecurity. When the scope and nature of risks changes, these become difficult for welfare state to respond to the risks. The new risks do not simply present us with new types of problems and new risk groups to take care of; there are grounds for a new debate and discourse on the respective roles and moral assumptions behind individual and public responsibilities. Belief in the government and public welfare state has been undermined; individuals have been forced to become more proactive and assume greater responsibilities for managing their own.

Increasingly reflexivity, self-concern and skepticism towards authority in this risk society also eroded the foundation of the traditional top-down welfare state and the belief in traditional family virtues.

When one compares the old and new welfare strategies, it is evident that the old strategy operated mainly by means of horizontal and vertical redistribution, which is based on confidence in inter-generational support and social solidarity, while the new strategy is concerned primarily with mobilizing people to be more responsible for themselves and to be competitive.

Papers to be presented in this panel will explore and describe the prevalence of “new social risks” related to family integrity, stability and continuity, in Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. The papers will also discuss and critically examine the risk response strategies adopted to manage the risks in the changing societal contexts.

Mutsuko Takahashi

The Intimate Risk as Challenge to Welfare State

This paper aims to study the new social risks in the light of the sustainability of family life in contemporary Japan. The discussion begins with a brief description of the controversies over the balance between work and family life that is one of the major “new social risks” in most of the industrialized societies. It is attempted to identify how different social attributes of individuals are linked to social injustice and vulnerability.

The different capacity of individuals’ response to risks tends to be influenced by one’s commitment to risks in intimate human relationships. This point will be clarified through the analysis on problems of domestic violence in private sphere and on current policy responses. Such violence itself is the intimate risk that is not made explicit in the debate of new social risks. This paper attempts to add the perspective on intimate risks to the risk society discourse.

Joyce Yen Feng

From Child Protective Services to a Nationwide Preventive Service Program for the At-Risk Families – The Taiwan Experience

Child protective services mandated for governments have started about three decades ago in 1977. Various modules and programs been inaugurated through the process of service delivery. The amendments of the Child and Youth Welfare Law in 1993 included new measures of the provision of preventive services to families within the domain of child protective services. But nothing had happened in this preventive service area ever since, until 2004 when an advocacy campaign was enacted by NPO. As a consequence, the “Action plan for intervention to the high-risk families”, a nationwide preventive family service program with governmental appropriation and professional social work NPO operations, was announced at the end of 2004. It is the aim of this paper to share the development and implementation of the program, some issue discussions will be included in the end.

Eunyoung Choi

New Social Risks, Korean Families, and Policy Challenges

Korean welfare state is facing diverse pressures and challenges more than ever. Prevalence of

precarious jobs due to labor market numerical flexibility, polarization of job quality as well as opportunities of skill development and training, weakened family functions and increase of untraditional families, serious barriers in balancing paid work and family responsibilities, lowest fertility rate and most rapid ageing of population in OECD countries, and insecure or inadequate pension and uncoordinated services, etc.. These big challenges which indicate a new type of social risks have been opening a series of discussion on the care crisis, on re-building the family-state responsibility and re-shaping the gender relations, and on integrating labor market policy and social programs in Korea as well as other welfare countries.

The old social risks such as retirement, ill health, poverty, unemployment many families have confronted did not disappear and now are even intertwined with so called new social risks, thereby Korean welfare state is facing complicated reform tasks in several policy fields.

This study attempts to elaborate the structure and context of these policy challenges in Korea, and to zero in the diverse driving forces that formulate Korean welfare state reform in recent decade. This study will shed light on a better understanding on the overall risks Korean families confront and the characteristics of Korean welfare state restructuring in response to them.

Raymond K H Chan

Family-at-Risks and its (mis)Management in Hong Kong

Family is being considered as the basic core unit of the Chinese society in Hong Kong, and also an essential part of the welfare system, in which it should be responsible for providing shelter, care and support to its family members by successive governments. Nevertheless, there are demonstrated facts arguing that the prevailing family structure – cohesive nuclear family with child(ren) -- and the intra-familial relationship and functions are far from ideal. Values supporting conventional family structure and the familial relationships are already under challenged. The family is also facing the changing gender roles and power, with higher female LFPR, and a rapid aging society. The government and the public have realized these risks facing the families. The basic strategy adopted is to support and strengthen it, even at all costs, through family support, family counseling, family education, elderly and child-care services and the latest family-work balance policy.

Using the Risk Society and new social risks concepts, this paper argue that family structure and its values are, inevitably, becoming more and more flexible, and non-traditional. It will examine the new social risks that facing the Hong Kong's families, and review the current strategies and the underlying ideologies adopted. It is argued that the policies adopted are rather limited and at the crossroad. While efforts have been spent to support the family, the family [as a private domain] is under greater public surveillance. While more efforts have been spent on promoting female a greater role in economic activities, there is no fundamental change in the gender roles to reflect the individualization in reflexive modernity. Relating to this, whether we should encourage a more individualized approach for risk management when 'collectivity' in family is [or can] no longer real.

Panel Session 3

Social Development and Innovations in the Information Age: Case Studies on New Media for Better Social Life in Asia

Organised by On-K work Lai and Yu-Cheung Wong

Sunday 21 October 14:15-16:15

Location

As more and more governmental policy initiatives for, as well as the commercialization of, new media and networking, towards informational society, this panel critically examines social development issues and social innovations in Asia, with specific reference to government, new media and social agencies in social development in the information age. This panel highlights the contributions (and risks) of information and communication technologies (ICT) for social development in the coming decades. Taking the case of the network society in the information age, panelists will examine and debate about the social future, social development issues and strategies in Asia, as compared with other regions.

As society and socio-economic system are undergoing changes driven by the dynamics of the network society, this panel further explores of the intertwining relationships and dynamics of social transformation with special reference to the uses of new media and their implication for fostering a better quality of life in Asia – Innovative case studies and their contributions on the interfacing between new media, social agencies and social development will be examined. Our comparative and inter-disciplinary case studies will show the positive initiatives of good new media practices, which are available for policy learning and social innovations.

On-Kwok Lai

**New Media as Strategic Tool for Glocal Human Rights Movement?
Prospects of Social Development Advocacies with Cyberpower**

Human rights is undoubtedly both a global and local issue. The advocacy for human rights is now situated in the globalization process. Here, the restructuring of global economy and its impact on the territorial specific political, business and social life are the consequences of the emergence of a new informational network society and of digital capitalism. This is juxtaposing many nation states' project for the building up of a ubiquitous network society – e-government and e-commerce projects at large, so as to strengthen their global competitiveness. Thanks to the Information and communication technologies (ICT) and its multiple representations (text, audio-video and others), we are in a new era of digital economy, polity and society. Participatory politics at global scale is possible to incorporate most forms of communications: one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one and many-to-many. Perhaps, this is the real offering, and challenge, of the Internet, which is evolving around different (cable, wireless and satellite) modal of communications, representing both micro as well as mass media functioning.

But the critical question is: What will be the new mode of human rights advocacy, with a new configuration of power relations, developmental tensions and contradictions between the strong state and emerging (global) civil society; and in what way can ICT aid socio-political (e-) mobilization in and beyond cyberspace to shape social development? Aided by ICT, transnational advocacy networks (TANs) have becoming influential in shaping the global development agenda. This paper examines the TANs and ICTs in the promotion of human rights at global-local level, with a case study on Amnesty International.

Yu-Cheung Wong Chi-Kwong Law and Lisa Ho

Bridging Digital Gap for Children in Poverty in Hong Kong: Does 'Recycled Computer for Poor Kid' Reduce the Gap in Educational Outcome?

Information and communication technologies (ICT) in education have been extensively applied in most education systems, from primary schools onward, in Asia. It is almost taken for granted that computer and internet access is available in households with students. However, this is not the case for a sizable number of children living in poverty. In fact, the lack of access to ICT at home has exacerbated the existing income divide, which has been growing fast in some parts of Asia, especially Hong Kong in recent years. To bridge the digital gap among students has been considered an important policy measure, not only to promote digital inclusion but also to avoid the widening gap of divide in educational outcome and thus limiting the chances of social mobility for children living in poverty. The Hong Kong Government has tried a number of measures such as sending out notebook computers right away to children living in poverty in 2003, and most recently in 2006, funding a territory-wide, large scale, computer recycling programme for this group of children. This paper presents the evaluation of the programme including the pattern of usage of the computer and free internet access at home and addresses whether the programme helps in improving the educational outcome. Views from both the children and parents are discussed.

Shizuka Abe

Promoting Inter-Generational Reciprocity in the Informational Age: A Case Study of New Initiatives for Active Aging

For Japan, mobile phone is part of social necessity for most people and it is used for intensive territorial-bound social networking: the mobile phone's role in friendship-building among younger generations – but what about mobile communication of the senior adults and the aged? This paper examines mobile communication with/among aging population. It especially considers the elderly and their families, in the need for socially and geo-spatially fixed anchors despite the “mobile” in mobile communication. Given Japanese demographic transitions towards a matured aging one, that it has become a low birth-rate, rapidly aging society (in 2006, its total fertility rate was 1.28; more than 22% of the population was 65 or older), we examine the idiosyncrasies of mobile phone use (mobile communication) – despite the low (yet increasing) penetration rates in comparison with the younger generations. One of our important findings highlight that, to foster an active, healthy approach to aging, more initiatives from all stakeholders are needed, as programs launched by business and government to bring senior adults together with mobile communication access appear to be successful. Overall, mobile communication technologies have been beneficial to Japan's elderly population, and show even greater promise for the future. Mobile communication technology enables borderless, flexible and ubiquitous contacts: real time, round-the-clock, anytime and anywhere, making the geo-spatial conditions irrelevant, and for all age groups, but how the beneficiaries for an aging society remain to be explored.

Pek-Ki Ko

The Internet as a New Medium for Enhancing Parent-Child Communication? Case Studies on the Synergy of Technologies and Familial Communication

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) changes our ways of communications

dramatically in the past decade, this is particularly for the Internet, as a new tool for borderless, overcoming temporal and spatial barriers, communication. It provides a fast, cheap and real time communication with others. This makes people more willing and ready not just to initiate new social relationships with people but also encourages people to maintain, or better reinforcing, the existing ones – we will show this in our case studies on parent-child relationship.

Despite the number of elders having experiences of using computer is still limited nowadays, those elders with higher education, better financial conditions are more likely to use learn to use it. Some of elders share that they learn to use the Internet as they want to have better communication with their families, e.g., their children. Here, the Internet will have positive contribution for familial communication because of the widely use of the Internet as an ever-upgrading communication tool among people. Hence, for the elderly parent using the Internet as an additional way to communicate with their child appropriately, this change of communication pattern may affect the quality of interaction, most likely, in a positive way.

To examine the likely synergy of the Internet and familial, inter-generational, communication, this paper will present cases studies, elaborating the impact of the Internet on parent-child communication in later family life course. Our cases show the positive aspect of the Internet that helps the empty-nest elderly parents to maintain close(r) interactions with their adult children when they are geographically living apart, the related change of communication pattern and its impact on quality of parent-child relationship, as well as how senior adults (as parents) engage with ICT.