

Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS) 134th Conference
Meisei University, Tokyo, Japan
3rd-4th June 2017

DAY1 (3 June 2017)

CONFERENCE PLENARY SESSION

10:00-16:30 (Room108)

Reconsideration of the Marketization of Welfare

Around the year 2000, the Japanese government carried out the Basic Structural Reform of Social Welfare following the principle of “from administrative decision to contract” as part of privatization and marketization reforms under the restructuring of the welfare state. The Reform caused dispute, after which themes of social welfare studies shifted to practical problems such as actual situations of the user or methodology, particularly when users increased rapidly and providers were diversified. In recent years, additional new reforms, such as the Institutional Reform of Social Welfare Corporations, have been enacted. We should, therefore, discuss the rights and wrongs of the government policy on the current social welfare system.

The first report considers the development process of the public welfare service for the elderly and the public nursing-care insurance. The second report deals with the problem of labor shortage in the nation’s nurseries, where the Children and Childcare Support System was introduced in 2015. The third report argues marketization from the perspective of gender equality, analyzing childcare policies in the UK. Finally, the fourth report considers new issues based on the study of the third sector, focusing on work integration social enterprise. Overall, we are going to confirm the current state of marketization of public social welfare services and its influence on the way of working. We will also extensively discuss and argue issues related to social policy.

10:00-12:10

CHAIR: Koichi HIRAOKA (Ochanomizu University)

Mayumi OHSIO (Ryukoku University)

SPEAKER: Utae MORI (Osaka University of Economics)

Toshiaki SHIMIZU (National Union of Welfare and Childcare Workers)

Nobuko HARA (Hosei University)

12:10-13:30 Lunch time

13:30 - 16:30

CHAIR: Koichi HIRAOKA (Ochanomizu University)

Mayumi OHSHIO (Ryukoku University)

SPEAKER: Akira YONEZAWA (Meiji Gakuin University)

DISCUSSANT: Toshikazu YOKOYAMA (Bukkyo University)

Utae MORI (Osaka University of Economics)

The evolution of Japan's elderly welfare policies and 'welfare marketisation': The fundamental problems of Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) system.

Japan's social welfare policies have been revised over the years in the context of the increasing ageing of its population against a decreasing birth rate and a challenging financial situation.

During this revision, the problem of the existing means-tested allocation system had been emphasised and so 'welfare marketisation' was proposed to achieve effective service provision and service-user choice through widening the range of services. In particular, the LTCI system, regarded as an initial step towards Japan's Social Security Structural Reform, heralded the vast transformation in Japan's social security and social welfare policies featuring the introduction of contracts and the entry of for-profit companies into home care services. And since the introduction of the LTCI system, after continuous revisions, the LTCI system continues to undergo huge transformation.

In this context, the aim of this presentation is – through the perspective of 'welfare marketisation' – to revisit the evolution of Japan's elderly welfare policies and to present the fundamental problems of LTCI system by clarifying its current situation. Specifically, the presentation will: (1) re-examine how 'welfare marketisation' has been discussed within elderly welfare policies before the introduction of the LTCI system; and (2) clarify the transition of LTCI services due to 'welfare marketisation' and the resulting problems in the context of major LTCI reforms since its introduction. By doing so, the presentation will clarify the changes brought about by 'welfare marketisation' to Japan's LTCI system and elderly welfare policies – and the resulting problems.

Toshiaki SHIMIZU (National Union of Welfare and Childcare Workers)

Marketization of Childcare Policies and the Reality behind Childcare Work

Though the new children and child-rearing support system started in April 2015, the issue of children waiting for admission into nursery centers persists and the lack of

nursery teachers is still a serious issue. The blog titled “I couldn’t get day care—die Japan” hit headlines in 2016.

Although the Child Welfare Act Article 24(1) states that “a municipal government shall, when the guardian applies, provide daycare to those children in a nursery center”, the new children and child-rearing support system decreases public responsibility taken up by nursery centers because of the direct contractual agreement between a nursery center and the user (parent). The purpose behind the introduction of the new system was the marketization of childcare policies to promote the entry of private companies. In this report, I will focus on the problem of the lack of nursery teachers and attempt to clarify the reality behind childcare work on the basis of the responses to our questionnaire. In addition, I would like to raise an issue about the labor policy the government is going to advance as a nursery teacher securement measure.

Nobuko HARA (Hosei University)

Welfare State Restructuring and Marketization of Care: An Assessment of English Childcare Policy from Gender Perspective

At the end of the twentieth century, in particular from the 1980s, it is clear that modern welfare governments were seeking to employ the mechanism of contract in the major fields of social security services. Though the concept of contract has been fundamental to workings of Western states since the eighteenth century, the mechanism of contract has also been considered as an appropriate way of social security provision under the modern welfare state governments. This “contractualization” is inevitably premised on the assumption of individualization and is connected with the introduction of the way of “quasi-market” into social security, such as social care. In 1998, the New Labour published its National Childcare Strategy: this is the first time that a British government had accepted responsibility for childcare policy after World War II. This strategy has had two main goals: “social investment” for the children and promoting mother’s employment as means to struggle child poverty. At the same time, it has promoted marketization of childcare. In 2010, the Labour Party lost power to a Conservative/Liberal Democrat Coalition, followed by a Conservative victory in 2015, since then there has been a strong austerity. I consider English childcare policy from the point of view of gender equality.

Akira YONEZAWA (Meiji Gakuin University)

The Marketization and Privatization of Social Welfare and Work Integration Social

Enterprise: The New Perspective on Social Welfare Organization.

In this presentation focusing on work integration social enterprises (WISEs), I will make three assertions on the marketization of social welfare that are based on the third sector theory. First, the analysis of varieties of organizations engaging in social welfare has become quite important, because the proportion of in-kind benefits in social expenditure increases in developed countries. This analysis, which is based on sectors such as the “non-profit sector,” or the “for-profit sector” (I call this framework “sector essentialism”), encounters difficulties in analyzing the relationship between the outcomes of social welfare and the various social welfare organizations. Second, the “institutional logic model,” which is based on the neo-institutionalism in organization studies, could be a significant analytical tool to replace “sector essentialism” as the new framework for the analysis of non-profit organizations. The “institutional logic model” is a framework that separates social normativity (rationality) from the organizational form to deliver an analysis of a variety of social welfare organizations, including WISEs. Third, by applying the “institutional logic model” to the activation policies, WISEs can be divided into two types of organizational forms, which follow different sets of “institutional logics.” This distinction provides important theoretical and policy implications. Through these examinations, I will raise important points to discuss current social policy issues relating to the privatization and marketization of social welfare.

DAY2 (4 June 2017)

Special Theme Session

9:30- 11:30 Room 111

Special Theme Session 1 : Trends and issues of current industrial relations

Chair : Takeo KINOSHITA

<Theme of the Session >

It seems that interest towards industrial relations in recent labor studies in Japan has declined. It may be considered inevitable when the unionization rate keeps declining and labor unions are considered weaker compared to the past. It is important, however, to examine labor-management relationship when one takes a position that working conditions should not be determined by institution or law but by collective bargaining agreement between labor unions and management.

In this section, we discuss how actual collective bargaining takes place in the 2000's. Industrial relations concerning dispatched workers, which became a new form of labor movement in the late 2000's, is discussed in the first presentation. The second presentation examines the examples of labor unions effectively restricting working hours by bargaining in working places under discretionary labor system. The third presentation introduces new forms of collective bargaining spread among the youth in order to fight against so called "black corporations".

Haruki KONNO (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)

Industrial relations involving dispatched and subcontracted work in manufacturing industry during the 2000's

In this presentation, the industrial relations of dispatched and subcontracted workers that sharply increased during the 2000's in manufacturing industry are discussed.

The main cause of the need for "Tent city for jobless" during the 2008 financial crisis, the dispatched and subcontracted work in such industry is represented as work symbolizing poverty and inequality. The studies on such types of work, however, mostly focused on labor management system of dispatching agencies, labor process that workers engage in, or the form of employment, the indirect employment, itself. Though

there are a few case studies concerning the status of such work, a systematic study focusing on industrial relations is hardly to be found.

Therefore, in this presentation, by examining the cases where dispatched and subcontracted manufacturing industry workers bargained collectively, and through the analysis on negotiating individuals/groups, negotiating processes, and claims made by workers, the characteristics of industrial relations involving dispatched and subcontracted work during the 2000's is investigated.

Satomi MIKAMOTO (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)

Situation of industrial relations in regards to regulation of discretionary labor system

The purpose of this presentation is to explore the possibility of restricting prolonged working hours by examining the role of labor unions in adoption of discretionary labor system.

According to various studies, adoption of the system has made working hours longer. In order to determine the relationship between the adoption of the system and prolonged working hours, however, it is important not to overlook the role of labor unions; Labor Standards Act requires an agreement between labor and management for the system to be valid.

Thus, it is necessary to clarify the tangible role of labor unions in the adoption of the system. Such examination allows us to determine the effective means labor unions possess, through labor-management agreement, to restrict long working hours in case of the adoption of the system.

Kotaro AOKI (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Tokyo University)

Creating industrial relations which labor unions can counter “black corporations”

The contraction of Japanese employment system has created new forms of labor types including “peripheral regular workers” who work for employers most commonly referred to as “black corporations”. Their working conditions, low wages and unstable conditions, have drawn public attention; however, conventional company unions have failed to organize such workers.

On the other hand, a new movement towards forming individual affiliate unions, which, unlike enterprise unions and the individual affiliate unions in the past, aim to organize workers in burgeoning industries by industry and trade and not by individual companies, has grown.

In this presentation, to examine the structures and functions of labor unions needed to cope with the situation of growing number of “peripheral regular workers” and

improving the working conditions of such workers, the process and factors which affected the formation of such types of unions are introduced.

9:30- 11:30 Room 112

Special Theme Session 2 : Initiative on Basic Income in South Korea

Chair : Makoto ABE (Oita University)

Coordinator : Sung-won KIM (Meiji Gakuin University)

Discussant 1: Hidenori TADA (Ryutsu Keizai University, Professor Emeritus)

Discussant 2: Hideo OKAMOTO (Tokyo Keizai University)

<Theme of the Session >

In last decade, South Korea has promoted the creation and expansion of employment as a top priority policy issue, proven by the various labor policies implemented. However, people are rapidly lowering their expectations from employment. This is because the labor market is increasingly flexible and unstable jobs that are “low paid, unskilled, and short-term” are growing. In such conditions, the social security system built on the assumption of stable employment is seriously malfunctioning. Basic income is a new policy initiative that assumes underemployment, as featured among researchers, practitioners, and politicians.

In this sectional meeting, we will invite leading researchers in the study of welfare states in South Korea to review the latest political, economic, and social environment, and discuss basic income as a new policy initiative in South Korea, as well as its feasibility and limitations.

Kyo-seong KIM (Chung-Ang University)

A Use of the Welfare State and Basic Income in the Era of Inequality

The welfare state is a national scheme to ensure the individual survival and basic living cost through the collective methods as a result of the compromise among the ‘labor-state-capital’. It is based on both the pursuit of full employment in standardized male workers in charge of the production and the support of the patriarchal family structure for the reproduction and maintenance of the labor force. This Keynesian welfare state that entered the liquid modernity began to shake. Technological innovation has brought a reduction of the typical workers and an increase of the ‘precariat’. The capital has been able to secure cheap labor anywhere without cooperation of the working class due to the Globalization. The traditional working class that supported the welfare state had collapsed while a fruit of the ‘growth without wage’

is concentrated to the company. The ‘uncertainty’ and ‘instability’ that was characterized by diversity and liquidity features in the era of personalization also began to emerged together as the crack and erosive progression in the solidity of modern society. This paper proposed a ‘Global Basic Income’ as an alternative means to solve the inequality problem and concerns of the use of the welfare state. The plan is for the revival of ‘equal society’ through the establishment and gradual diffusion of new re/distribution structure. It would expand the ‘real freedom’ of individual and ensure the ‘equal opportunity’.

Sophia Seung-yoon LEE (Ewha Womans University)

Why we need Basic Income: Mismatch between the Korean Precarious Labour Market and Social protection

This study aims to analyze the mismatch between Korean precarious labour market and the social security system, and discuss on reasons to introduce basic income. To study precarious Korean labour market, the concept of precarious labour is conceptualized from employment relationship, wage or income, social insurance. As a result, the precariousness of Korean labour market is expanded and the social security system such as Unemployment Insurance and National Pension reveal their limitations. Therefore, the basic income system could be proposed as an alternative. Especially, the youth aged 19-24 is suggested as one of the most precarious groups in Korea so that there is a need for youth to be provided the basic income unconditionally. To sum up, I explain why need to actively shift out welfare state based on ‘the principle of guarantee’ that the state is responsible for all the citizens’ basic income rights at an appropriate level.

12:50- 14:50 Room 111

Special Theme Session 3 : The Actual Situation of Fixed-term Employment and Its Change from the Perspective of Gender in Japan, Korea and Germany

Chair : Yukiyoshi WATANABE (Doho University)

Coordinator : Nobuko YOKOTA(Kwansei-Gakuin University)

<Theme of the Session >

The advance of globalization since the 1990s has brought a worldwide increase in fixed-term employment, in which workers are employed for only limited periods of time, leaving them insecure and vulnerable. On the other hand, there is also a trend towards establishing new laws and rules to protect fixed-term workers and regulate their

working conditions. Nevertheless, the actual conditions of fixed-term employment and their impact on work environment vary greatly by region according to socio-economic characteristics, and vary even among different industries within particular regions. Through this international comparative study, we examine fixed-term employment in Japan, Korea and Germany, three countries where the export-oriented manufacturing industries remain strongly influential despite the economic shift toward the service sector. Specifically, we examine from a gender perspective the increase in fixed-term employment, its meaning in labor society, and changes in ways of working in the legislation that have regulated it in each country.

Masako MITSUYAMA (Doshisha University)

Fixed-term and Non-regular Employment in Japan: From a Gender Perspective

With globalization bringing intensification of economic competition, Japan has moved to bolster its competitiveness by deregulating the labor market. The government has weakened rules on work hours, established the Worker Dispatch Act to permit the use of temporary workers, and extended the maximum legal period for contract employment. In addition, important deregulatory measures have been taken in key industries. The repeal of the Large-scale Retail Stores Law eliminated regulations related to business hours and the opening of new stores, and the Revised Road Transportation Act eliminated regulations on fares and on supply and demand in the bus and taxi sectors. In short, extensive structural reform has been conducted. This presentation uses a gender perspective complemented by examination of ongoing structural reform and the labor market to describe the important changes in limited-term and non-regular employment that are taking place in Japan.

Nobuko YOKOTA (Kwansei-Gakuin University)

The Actual Situation of Fixed-term Employment and Its Change from the Perspective of Gender in Korea

Since the economic crisis of 1998, Korea has pursued radical deregulation of labor protections, especially the establishment of the Worker Dispatch Act and legislation to permit dismissal for the purposes of reorganization. As a result, the issue of non-regular employment has come to be recognized as a serious social problem in Korea. Until the early 2000s, unlike advanced economic nations in which employment of indefinite duration can actually mean relatively stable employment for long periods of time, in Korea the majority of non-regular workers were formerly “long-time temporary workers” who were exempted from regulations against dismissal, and thus relegated to insecure

employment conditions. Compared to “long-time temporary” work, fixed-term employment in Korea is more stable since its duration is clearly defined. When considering fixed-term employment by gender, we find that male fixed-term contract workers enjoy greater security and better working conditions than female workers. Furthermore, it was possible for at least a few male non-regular workers to transfer to regular employment because they possessed desirable specialties and skills, while most female fixed-term contract workers, being unskilled, fell into unstable, inferior employment conditions. The law protecting non-regular workers was enacted in 2007, but the ranks of fixed-term contract workers have greatly increased since then. Therefore, we examine from the perspective of gender how the meaning of fixed-term employment in labor society and actual conditions have changed since the enactment of Korea's law to protect non-regular workers.

Yoko TANAKA (University of Tsukuba)

Characteristics of Fixed-term Employment in Germany

What are the key characteristics of fixed-term employment in Germany? We examine this issue, both qualitatively and quantitatively, from the 2000s through the present. After tracing the legal framework, we analyze the characteristics, both generally and from a gender perspective, of Germany's limited-term employment practices, utilizing survey reports of IAB and the statistics bureau of the German government. We compare the findings with data on Japanese and Korean fixed-term employment, particularly with regard to job searching and matching systems. Finally, we introduce a case study regarding fixed-term employment in Humboldt University Berlin.

12:50- 14:50 Room 112

Special Theme Session 4 : Marketization of Welfare : focusing on the cases of Korea and China

Chair : Takafumi UZUHASHI(Doshisha University)

Discussant : Lianhua LI (Shizuoka University)

<Theme of the Session >

‘Marketization of Welfare’ is now a dominant trend in East Asia, particularly in Korea and China. What factors are motivating it, what effects are expected to arise and finally how it is changing the public policy discourse on social welfare?

In this session, the first presenter focuses on child welfare and long-term care for the

aged in Korea, arguing the difference between marketization and quasi-marketization. The following presenters focus on the long-term care in China. The second presentation analyzes the new introduction of foreign and private firms and the third analyses the feature of the newly emerging managers of service provider.

Through presentation and discussion, key issues, such as what is the 'Marketization of Welfare' (definition), how it is measured / evaluated and what is the common / different feature among Korea, China and Japan, are expected to be clarified, even though this session is not aimed to be a comparative research.

Sun-Young LEE (Kangnam University Korea Research Institute on Social Welfare)

The evaluation of marketization on social welfare policy in Korea

The purpose of this study is to critically evaluate recent trends in marketization of social welfare policy in Korea. Since the late 2000s, the Korean government has adopted market mechanisms in diverse welfare services fields, such as introducing a voucher system.

In this study, when analyzing market mechanisms in child welfare field, elderly care services, and other social services, we examine what methods were adopted.

As an analysis framework, the supply structure, usage structure, and financial structure are chosen, and the aspects of market mechanisms of each service are examined. From the viewpoint of quality of service, we clarify the advantages and risks of marketization.

Fang GUO (Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University)

Background and trend of the welfare's marketization and industrialization in China

The increasing number of elderly people in China is becoming a major social problem. To cope with the increasingly serious aging problem, the government continuously implements many welfare policies and tries to develop the system of long-term care services. However, due to the gap between the urban and the rural, and between regions, unified national policy also needs time. In this case, the Chinese government needs to promote the welfare of marketization and encourage private or foreign investors to participate in the development of elderly social welfare services, and make some elderly social welfare industry policies and regulations.

In this presentation, we will first cover the background of the industrialization and the marketization of China's welfare services. Then, we will go through the analysis of China's welfare policy changes in recent years to look over the government's formulation of long-term care service system and the marketization of welfare's policies.

Next, we will follow the elderly social welfare industry's trend. Finally, we will attempt to evaluate China's elderly social welfare marketization.

Mai SHI (Graduate school of Social Studies, Doshisha University)

The private providers in care marketization of China

In order to build long-term care services at a rapid pace, the Chinese government introduced marketization to this area in the last several years. As a result, a large amount of private enterprises entered into this market and the supply of residential service has been significantly increased. However, many private facilities and institutions face difficulties due to the poor quality of services and the shortage of customers. Through an investigation and case studies of private providers in J City in east China, we found that the private providers can be classified into two types, "Independent Business type" and "Start-up Business type", according to the differences in motivation, capital size and etc.

In this presentation, the characteristics and problem of these two types of private providers will be discussed. Moreover, we will also consider what regulation should be made to assure both the quantity and quality of care services.

15:00- 17:00 Room 111

Special Theme Session 5 : Present situation of trade unions and industrial relations in Europe: Focusing on unionism at company or workplace level

Chair : Kazuhiko ASAMI (Senshu University)

Coordinator : Atsushi HYODO (Senshu University)

<Theme of the Session >

Labor researchers in Japan have long regarded trade unions and industrial relations in Europe as having two-level structures: industry-level labor contracts based on centralized collective bargaining between industrial unions and employers' associations, and firm-level industrial relations in which workers councils, rather than trade unions, were main actors.

The real state of trade unions and industrial relations, however, are not as simple as what the commonly-held characteristic has suggested. Industrial relations led by strong industrial unions have been weakened, and trade unions have assumed a more important role in firm-level industrial relations. These transformations do not necessarily mean the convergence of industrial relations in European countries toward the Japanese-style enterprise-based industrial relations.

Two papers in this session examine the development of trade unions and industrial relations in Germany and France, focusing on firm-level organizations and movements.

Takuya IWASA (Kobe University)

Workplace closure and strikes in Germany

In Germany in recent years strikes over the closure of workplaces are frequent. Unexpectedly, however, in Germany first strike of this kind was held in 1998. Conventionally, when closing workplaces, a "social planning" mechanism has been used in which the employee representative committee and employers agree on compensation, reemployment assistance, etc. based on Works Constitution Act (if both cannot agree, the arbitration committee create a social plan). However, at the time of negotiations, the employee representative committee was unable to strike and there was a limitation that "the content of social plan depends on the" good intentions "of employers and arbitration committee" (IG Metal).

Therefore, in recent years, collective agreement may specify the contents of social planning. This collective agreement is called "social agreement". Unlike social planning, employers and trade unions are the parties to negotiations, and trade unions can use the power of strikes to win compensation, etc. that cannot be achieved by social planning.

In this report, we will examine specific cases of such strikes and various problems such as legal limitations.

Masashige AKAHORI (Senshu University)

Structure and movement of Confederation The General Confederation of Labour (Confédération générale du travail, CGT)

In France, after the May 1968, trade union activities in the company were recognized. In particular, The General Confederation of Labour (*Confédération Générale du Travail*, CGT) has strongly demanded freedom of labor union activities within the company shortly after the Second World War. Today, in pursuit of "decentralization", CGT has placed company or workplace based organizations as basic unions (*syndicats*).

When we focus on this point, it would seem that CGT has an organization structure being similar to national trade unions in Japan, which have been composed of in-house unions. On the other hand, in terms of institutional conditions and ideas of unionism, the existence of nationwide collective agreements and, in particular, pluralism syndical has made wide difference. In addition, the rate of organized labor is about 8% in France, which is lower than in Japan where the rate has declined in recent years, but the

French labor movement is more active than Japan in terms of indicators such as the number of labor disputes. In particular, CGT is well known in France for developing strong movements in the workplace and region.

In the report, I would like to consider how CGT movement that takes the organizational form of “company unions”, while also referring to research on labor unions in postwar Japan.

International Exchange Session (Korean-Japanese session)

9:30-11:30 Room 103

International Exchange Session: Trends and problems of comprehensive care systems in Japan and Korea: The mix of Long-term care services provided by the national insurance scheme and other community-based care services or supports

Chair: Kityomu TANAKA (University of Kochi)

Kimiko NAGASAWA (University of Kochi)

Discussant 1 : Katsuro INOKUCHI (Kobe University)

Discussant 2 : Jimi KIM (Kyungnam University)

<Theme of the Session >

In rapidly aging Japan and Korea, it is challenging to provide long-term care to the elderly under the national long-term care insurance system and ensure sustainability of the system. Official institutional and domiciliary care services that are received as insurance benefits should be supplemented or replaced with other community services or informal care by family members.

This panel explores the trends and problems of comprehensive care systems in Japan and Korea, by comparing and analyzing community-based care services or assistances which would substitute the national long-term care benefits in each country. The first presenter examines the recent trends of policy and research related to the community-based integrated care in Japan and clarifies the issues to be solved from the both perspectives. The second presenter examines the actual operation of long-term care policies in South Korea and Japan at three levels; the central, local, and between the central and local levels. The third presenter examines the role of local authorities in the developments of community-based care service system for the elderly.

We verify the underlying assumption that development of such services differs

between the two countries due to the context of the administrative and financial structure of its long-term care systems.

※This session is held by both Health and Social Care Committee and International Exchange Committee and supported by the Korean Social Policy Society.

Yoshito TSURUTA (Doho University)

Policy and Research Issues of the Community-based Integrated Care in Japan

This paper examines why the community-based integrated care is needed. Additionally, based on the analysis of medical care, nursing care, housing and life support, new policy issues will be outlined. The government of Japan has tried to provide community-based integrated care in anticipation of 2025, the year baby boomers in Japan become the very old (75 and over). The community-based integrated care has become a great concerns in research community, since its policy was examined. But no one has tried to characterize the researches, and to draw some issues from its review. So this paper also explores the literature review through characterization of recent articles.

Jooha LEE (Dongguk University), Sang Hun LIM (Kyung Hee University)

Governing Long-Term Care Policies in South Korea and Japan

Given that a welfare mix involves changes in the governance and provision of social care services, there is a growing emphasis on the role of inter-organizational relationships and co-ordination between and within the public and private sectors. Governing a welfare mix relies on not merely the programmatic characteristics of policy ('formal policy domain'), but also the organization, administration and delivery of policy (the 'operational policy domain'). Particular attention needs to be devoted to co-governance in the operational policy domain that can be conceptualized along three dimensions: the vertical (central-local) dimension, and the horizontal dimensions of both central-central (joined-up government at the center) and local-local (joined-up governance at the periphery). This paper explores how legacies of governance in different countries differentiate the operational policy domain, especially regarding the coordination of various sectors in the welfare mix. Given that operational policy reforms have received relatively little attention in the literature, it examines the actual operation of long-term care policies in South Korea and Japan at three levels: the central, local, and between the central and local levels.

Yongho CHON (Incheon National University), Haemi PARK (Daejeon University)

A study on the expansion of the care services for the elderly and the role of local

authority in Korea

A number of care services for the elderly have been developed in South Korea. The long-term care insurance (LTCI) was introduced in 2008 and a number of new care services for the elderly who did not receive the eligible LTCI grades have been provided. The developments of community-based care service system for the elderly in terms of ageing-in-place have been an urgent issue to cope with.

The aim of the research is to examine the role of local authorities in the developments of community-based care service system for the elderly. Adopting literature review method, we examine the processes of introducing the care services and analyze how the local authorities have been coped with the developments of community care system in term of linking and coordinating the services and inspecting care service providers.

We found that it appears that although the coverage of LTCI have been expanded to around 7% of older people, it appears that the roles and functions of many local authorities have been diminished compared with the prior to the introduction of the LTCI. The inspections of LTC service providers have not been properly conducted by the local authorities. In addition, despite the expansion of care services for the elderly who did not receive the eligible LTCI grades, the linking and coordinating roles of local authorities have not been enough for meeting the diverse needs of older people and they tend to only concern the provision of finance for the services. The results appear to be associated with the developments of centrally planned care services without consideration of the situations of local authorities, the chronic shortage of public officials of local authorities, and the lack of understanding of the principle and significance of community-based care system of the local public officials.

International Exchange Session (English Session)

12:50-14:50 Room 103

ESPAnet-JASPS Joint Session Part I : Labor Market

Chair: Charles WEATHERS: Osaka City University

Steffen HEINRICH: German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)

“Minimum wages as social policy: a comparison of policy change in Germany and Japan since the early 2000s”

Until fairly recently most countries reforming their minimum wage regimes have

sought to minimise politicisation by delegating the actual setting of minimum wage levels to experts or collective bargaining. The 1998 UK reform, that created an independent commission with the task of setting a wage without formal government intervention, was widely seen as a role model. Gradually, however, the international debate on minimum wages seems to have shifted towards more government intervention and away from economic to social policy. This paper compares the cases of Germany and Japan where there have been noticeable changes in recent years on how minimum wages are set and justified. Germany introduced a national statutory minimum wage minimum in 2015, while in Japan government pressure to raise minimum wages and to consider living standards has become more and more visible under cabinets of different programmatic orientation. This paper investigates the political motives behind these changes and assesses the degree of state intervention these changes inhibit. The analysis draws on process tracings of reforms as well as content analyses, considering positions of parties, government, commissions and other bodies active in the policy field.

Ioana Van DEURZEN and Sonja BEKKER : Tilburg University, The Netherlands

“Photographs of generations on the labor market”

Research conducted in the western high income countries has reported a decline of the 'standard' employment relationship, meaning that there are increasingly fewer people who have a full-time, open-ended employment contract that lasts a life-time. These trends were also observed in the Netherlands, where the Dutch regulatory model has aimed to normalize atypical work, e.g., temporary employment and self-employment. With this in mind, we argue that it is important to understand more about the variety of new workplace arrangements, especially the individuals' transition sequences over the life course. Mapping this out, would reveal where the risks of making exclusionary transitions occur, or, alternatively, when integrative transitions can be made.

In this study, we aim to answer the question: what are the typical labor market transitions in the Netherlands between 1985 and 2014? We use data collected by the Arbeidsaanbodpanel, a Dutch prospective panel dataset that collected information covering the employment situation of a representative sample every two years between 1985 to 2014. We look at individuals that finished their education and entered the labor market between 1985 to 2009 and we follow their career trajectories for a period of 6 years. We are particularly interested in the differences in the typical labor market transitions of employees that enter the labor market before and after the most

important legislative change that aimed to normalize atypical work and that took place in 1999. We employ sequence analysis techniques in order to: uncover patterns of labor market transitions of employees that start their careers before and after 1999; describe the labor market trajectories in terms of their stability and standardization.

Yoshihiko FUKUSHIMA: Waseda University, Japan

“Bribery and Labour Market”

Bigger government has larger “rents” and thus rent-seeking activities are more vigorous there. When the rents are greater, both the benefit and the opportunity to send/receive a bribe is larger and thus the possibilities for corruption tend to increase. However, when the expected cost of bribe-taking activity is increased, this tends to lessen the incentive for individuals and organisation to engage in the bribe-taking activity. The players calculate the costs and benefits of bribe-taking activities. When the benefits of the bribe-taking activities is greater than the costs, they have the incentives to engage in bribe-taking activities. The paper presents a theoretical analysis of the macroeconomic impacts of changes in the size of the public sector when the rents stimulate the officials’ incentive to receive a bribe. More precisely, the paper examines how the size of the public sector affects the wage, employment and unemployment both in the public sector and in the private sector when bribe-taking activities exist in the public sector.

15:00-17:00 Room 103

ESPAnet-JASPS Joint Session Part II: Social Security

Chair: Mutsuko TAKAHASHI: Kibi International University

Mel COUSINS: Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

“Multiple levels of governance in the Chinese social protection systems(s)”

The Chinese (PRC) social protection (welfare) system is becoming one of the largest in the world, at least in terms of numbers covered. The recent expansion of the pension system to cover rural workers now means that China has more people covered by a pension system than any other country (albeit that levels of coverage for many workers remain low). However, there has, to date, been limited academic study of the Chinese welfare system.

One of the unique factors in the Chinese welfare system is the role which different levels of government play in the design and (in particular) implementation of this system. Policy is driven by central government but is interpreted and transmitted by

provincial and municipal governments to the lower levels of government (e.g. at county level) which actually implement the policy. This process, combined with the wide variations in socio-economic contexts in China, give rise to wide variations in how an apparently national policy is implemented.

Based on empirical studies in relation to social assistance (Dibao), this paper describes the multiple levels of welfare governance in China and examines how welfare policy is transmitted (and translated) from national to local level. It compares the process to other relevant systems such as the federal-state division of responsibilities in the USA.

Heikki ERVASTI: University of Turku, Finland

“Subjective wellbeing of single mothers in Europe: A multilevel analysis of 25 countries”

Single mothers have been identified as an especially vulnerable group in earlier welfare state literature, and studies on single mothers' objective living conditions and economic conditions support this idea. However, much less is known about the subjective wellbeing of single mothers. So far only very few studies have focused on SWB of single mothers in Europe, and to our knowledge no prior comparative international studies exist. To fill this research gap we analyse data from the European Social Survey Round 6 (2012) from 25 countries with multilevel regression methods. Our results show that there are notable country level differences in single mothers' SWB. The differences reflect the type of the welfare state and family policies so that single mothers in the Nordic countries score the highest whereas Eastern and Southern European mothers have the lowest levels of SWB. Moreover, on the individual level, the gap in SWB between single mothers and other women is connected to economic resources and living conditions but also to the lack of partnership, less sociability and health. To conclude, we discuss the possible indications of our analysis for family policies.

Risa OSAWA: Kushiro Public University of Economics, Japan

“The effect of disaster on health and long-term care utilization among the elderly”

Previous research show that disasters lead to increased health and long-term care utilization as a result of deaths, injuries, or illnesses in the affected community. Although the disaster literature contains many studies on the immediate health effects of natural disasters, few have tracked health outcomes during the long term or have been able to compare health status before an event versus after an event.

The objective of this study is to assess the short-term and long-term effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011 on health and long-term care utilization among

the elderly. We use administrative data on health and long-term care use, to examine how much difference between before and after earthquake. The causal relationship is estimated, using difference-in-differences estimation procedures to exploit the municipality level variation in care utilization.

We found a significant rise in health and long-term care for the elderly population from disaster affected area in the year after the earthquake. And the difference health and long-term care utilization between before and after earthquake is larger as time passes by from the event.

PAPER SESSION

9:30- 11:30 Room 113

Paper Session 1 : Social Exclusion

Chair: Yoshie ONISHI (Kokugakuin University)

Satoshi MATSUMURA (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

A study of previous researches, theories and hypotheses in educational support projects for poor children

The purpose of this paper is to show analytical methods based on the social exclusion and resilience theory to effectively grasp educational support projects outside school for poor children who have been recently increasing in number. So, first, I organize the main points, reviewing the trends of internal and external research in educational support projects outside school for poor children besides actual conditions that they are excluded from many fields. Secondly, I examine social inclusion function of educational support which enables children to develop their cognitive skills and non-cognitive skills whether they are potential or latent and then they come to acquire how to struggle with adversity under poverty. In other words, it leads to stopping a chain of poverty and contributes to their resiliency.

In the coming stage, I hope to elaborate on the theories and hypotheses in educational support projects for poor children.

Fumina TANIKAWA (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Examination of relative deprivation in university students

This research attempts to sociologically measure "poverty of university students", which came to attract public attention in terms of such issues as scholarship. Survey

was conducted with students a part of a university located in Kanto area using improved version of P. Townsend's relative deprivation index, which was used by Abe (2005). This research consists of two parts. One is "needs test", which asks students what kind of items they need for their student life. The other part asks whether they actually have necessities listed in the "needs list" from the previous part. Results of the survey revealed the following: 1. Deprivation-rate for students living alone was significantly higher. 2. Deprivation-rate for students living only on their wages for part-time jobs was over 30percent. 3. Deprivation-rate for students who pay for their own rent and school expenses was over 30 percent, and nearby 10 percent of students bear the burden of each cost. 4. Students who think "they have no financial leeway" in which their regarded "has been deprived" from result was less than 50percent.

Tomomi SAKAMOTO (Japan College of Social Work)

Service for the mentally disorder people as subjects of public health

Currently in Japan, there are several problems with the care of mentally disorder people, including that they account for the largest number of beds per 10,000 psychiatric hospitals, and that many are often hospitalized for multiple decades. The background of this issue is believed to go back to the Meiji Era, when the medical treatment for people with mental disorders was mainly internment at private psychiatric hospitals, which entailed discrimination and prejudice against these people. Moreover, it is said that these problems have been exacerbated by the public health framework of quarantining and institutionalizing the mentally disorder as a policy of social defense. Despite mental disorders being addressing in the Mental Health Law of 1950, support for sufferers is only provided through medical service. Even after Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities was passed in 1993, someone with a mental disorder is defined as "a person with disabilities", and they have difficulty obtaining sufficient services from welfare.

In this report, it will consider the influence of the concept of "public health" on mentally disorder people.

9:30- 11:30 Room 114

Paper Session 2 : Social Policy and Mutual Aid

Chair: Tohru HATANAKA (Teikyo Heisei University)

Jun FUKUDA (Doshisha University)

Trends of the Aid Association of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Organization

Employees in the 1980s

It has been relatively easy to research the Aid Association of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Organization Employees (Nourin Nenkin) up until 1979. This is due to two Nourin Nenkin's magazines, which have been published for over 10 and 20 years respectively. However, research papers on Nourin Nenkin have rarely been published since the 1980s, as integrated data such as these two magazines have not been published. During this era, financial deregulation occurred, and financial and mutual aid business in agricultural cooperatives, which were simultaneously operating with buy-and-sell businesses, was threatened. Moreover, US–Japan trade friction challenged the success of agricultural cooperatives. In this report, we examine agricultural cooperatives and their contribution to institutional design and benefit level in Nourin Nenkin using records of congress proceedings and statistical data, such as the Social Security Statistics Annual Report by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

Kazuyoshi OZAWA (Hosei University)

Recent stagnation and prospects for the future at the Silver Human Resource Center

Silver Human Resource Center was founded in Tokyo in 1974. It's over 30 years ago. Kazuo Okochi was the main founder. This center is a unique experimental system. It aims at the elderly to work lively. This system has spread all over the country and has grown to approximately 720,000 members and contract amount about 300 billion yen. However, the scale has been on hold for about ten years. There are several issues that were left unresolved. While investigating the casual relationship between the current stagnation and those unresolved issues, the search continues for the possibility of a new kind of grows that fits with the current age.

Ryoichi TANAKA

Kazuo Ohkouchi's Interpretation of Max Weber and *Sozialpolitik als Wissenschaft*

This presentation attempts to examine Kazuo Ohkouchi's interpretation of Max Weber, focusing on the relation between Ohkouchi and Neo-Kantianism. There are three points to note in his interpretation of Weber.

Firstly, Ohkouchi thought Weber inherited Neo-Kantianism which maintained distinction between being and oughtness. Based on this thought, Ohkouchi criticized Weber's concept of *Wertfreiheit* which contains the assertion that empirical sciences can't tell people what ought to do.

Secondly, Ohkouchi understood that Weber allowed or rather requested people to

make value judgements outside sciences, and Ohkouchi highly regarded this aspect of Weber.

Thirdly, Ohkouchi recognized Weber as a successor of Neo-Kantianism which sought to lay the foundation for sciences by proposing the concept of a universal epistemic subject called 'consciousness in general'. That is why, it remains ambiguous whether Ohkouchi could thoroughly understand Weber's ideal type was to be constructed from the point of investigator's value orientation.

This presentation aims to clarify the relation between the-above-mentioned points and *Ohkouchi-ron*(Ohkouchi's theory), and thereby to reinterpret Ohkouchi taking his philosophical aspects into consideration.

12:50- 14:50 Room 113

Paper Session 3 : Activation

Chair: Kimihiko ISHIKAWA (Hiroshima International University)

Yasushige KIMURA (Hokkaigakuen University)

**The Great East Japan Earthquake reconstruction and the public vocational training
-Mainly on certified vocational training-**

In this report we will examine how public vocational training is useful for the Great East Japan Earthquake reconstruction. The position of public vocational training in Japan's human resource development system is extremely low, but it was this public vocational training that played a major role in the reconstruction of the disaster.

Although the training needs of earthquake reconstruction are diverse, it is largely divided into three types. The first is the training field related to debris removal and infrastructure improvement, the second is the training field related to the restoration of the manufacturing industry, and the third is the training field related to the construction and repair of houses. Here we report on the third training field, especially on the training of architectural carpenters.

I will report in the following order. (1) Construction of emergency temporary housing and earthquake reconstruction public housing. (2) About the local construction shop that promotes the construction of regional type reconstruction housing. (3) About the prefectural higher training school concerning the carpenter's training. (4) About the certified vocational training schools occupying the most important position in carpenter's training. (5) On the new movement of carpenter's training by the All Japan Society of Wooden Construction. I mainly report about (4) and (5).

Osamu UMEZAKI (Hosei University)

The Practice and Problems of Self-Reliance, Employment, and Social Support in Regional Cities

This report discusses the practice and problems challenges of self-reliance, social support, and employment support in regional cities through an interview survey with each support group. The provision of education, self-reliance, and social support, and employment support services for young and middle-aged adults is considered an urgent problem in regional cities, as job opportunities and support groups are less readily available than in major cities. In particular, the need to provide special support for middle-aged people is vital as research results revealed that the employment rate is now lower for people in their early 40s than those in their late 30s. Consequently, the number of people struggling with self-reliance, employment, and social issues simultaneously is also increasing. To compensate for the limitations of isolated support measures, support groups should seek to build a collaboration system. However, even in collaboration, there are difficulties associated with introducing individuals, who are receiving counseling, to a different group.

Soichiro KATO (Institute of Policy Research, Kumamoto City)

The background of introduction of “Educational help (Uddannelseshjælp)” for Danish cash benefit receivers and the state of progress

The Danish government carried out a fundamental reform of public assistance system in 2014. An introduction of “Educational help (Uddannelseshjælp)” for all of cash benefit receivers under 30 years old without professional qualifications was a main measure.

The government was afraid that they would continue to receive a cash benefit for a long term, because about 40% of cash benefit receivers were young people under 30 years old, and more than 90% of them don't have a professional qualification, in addition, 75% had not completed an upper secondary education.

The target group has been treated by “SU” provided by Ministry of Education, not public assistance system. And they can receive an educational program corresponded to each case include living support and the goal is being ready to study in ordinary education.

I will make a presentation about the background of introduction of “Educational help (Uddannelseshjælp)” and the state of progress after that.

12:50- 14:50 Room 114

Paper Session 4 : Aged-care in Korea and Japan

Chair: Makoto ISHII (Oita University)

Yoku KADO (University of Tokyo), Jiyuan ZHAN (Japan Women's University)

Discourse Analysis of MHLW White Papers concerning Elderly Care.

This presentation analyzes transformation of discourse concerning elderly care in Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Reports (MHLW White Papers). The purpose is to explore normative structure against discourse of elderly care in the Annual Reports.

The focuses of this presentation are: how the Annual Reports view conditions of elderly care in Japan, and what measures should be taken, from the points of allocations of welfare resources.

Concretely, the following points will be discussed: first, division of roles between healthcare and welfare, second, division of roles between public sector, on one hand, and private sector and family, on the other, third, needs fulfilled by public responsibility and demands fulfilled by private responsibility, and fourth, care service and management of services.

Furthermore, the relations between above four points are discussed on this presentation.

Jimi KIM (Kyungnam University)

A Comparative Study on Marketization of Long-term Care Service Delivery System between Korea and Japan

Since the latter half of the 1990s (the latter half of the 2000s in the case of Korea), Korea and Japan have been pursuing institutional reforms (i.e., introduction of long-term care insurance system) to generalize long-term care services. At the same time, there is a common point that both countries have developed a market-oriented service delivery system. Since the implementation of Long-term Care Insurance, however, there are many differences in the way of Long-term Care Service Delivery System between the two countries. In this presentation, the background of institutional reform for marketization of services promoted by both governments is examined by focusing on the marketization of long-term care services in the first place. Then, a comparative analysis is applied to the service delivery system that realized through such institutional reform. In particular, the typology of social service market (quasi-market) and framework of analysis such as consumer protection and user's support system are set up in this comparative analysis. Finally, the similarities and differences of marketization of long-term care service delivery system between Korea and Japan are tried to clarify through these analyses in this presentation.

Mie MORIKAWA (National Institute of Public Health)

Regulating Care work under Marketization of Care: Comparison of Payment for Family Care between Korea and Japan

Cash for care schemes have been introduced with the development of marketization of care in many developed countries, affecting the regulation of care work. In both Korea and Japan, cash benefit has never been developed as a major benefit option with the rise of marketization through the introduction of the long-term care insurance system. In spite of such a similarity, there is an astonishing difference between Korea and Japan with regard to the payment for care work undertaken by family members. This presentation compares Korea and Japan by focusing on their cash for care schemes, especially the payment for care provided by family members. Firstly, problems and analytical frames on regulating care work under marketization of care or payment for care are addressed by referring to previous studies. Secondly, institutional settings, performance, and issues of the payment for care work handled by family members under the long-term care insurance are compared, based on the field work conducted in Korea in 2016. Lastly, similarities and differences of regulation of care work between Korea and Japan, and their implications for international discussion on regulation of care work under marketization of care are discussed.

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15:00- 17:00 Room 112

Paper Session 5 : labor market and industrial relations

Chair: Fumiki ISHIZUKA (Tohoku University)

Yosuke AMAIKE (Nagoya University)

Wage increasing functions of unemployment insurance systems. -From the perspective of the market mechanism in labour market-

Unemployment insurance systems have both side not only living expenses guarantee by including unemployed in systems, but also employment promotion by excluding him from systems. In labour markets, wages are determined by markets mechanism based on competition of labours. Inclusion to systems and guarantee above a certain living expenses operate wage increasing functions selecting out the poor working conditions lower than them, and it operate employment suppressing functions on the other hand. Exclusion from systems conversely operate employment promoting functions, but it

operate wage decreasing functions for competitions between labours. Because of unemployment insurance systems incline exclusion, and wage decreasing / employment promoting functions operate stronger than wage increasing / employment suppressing functions, working-poor that cannot earn enough wage in spite of working is formed.

Miki KISHIDA (Setsunan University)

Changing 'Labor-management Communication' in Sweden

The aim of this presentation is to show how 'Labor-management communication' of Swedish global companies has changed since 1990s. I focus on Co-determination and Employee representative on the company board, which give Swedish union the right to participate in management. It is known that Swedish high union density (69%, 2016) made it possible to keep the centralized wage-bargaining system from multinationals-led decentralization. In contrast, the change of the union activities on 'production' area and its relationship with the union activity on 'distribution' area have not been analyzed enough yet. I will use some prior research (questionnaire surveys) and my own interviews to analyze this theme.

15:00- 17:00 Room 113

Paper Session 6 : Aged-care in China

Chair: Min ZHU (Chiba University of Commerce)

QI LONG (Meisei University)

A Comparative study on family caregivers of big cities and of local cities in China

~ A Comparative study of Beijing and Datong in China ~

In China where society is aging rapidly, there are various problems concerning family caregivers. These problems include health issues of caregivers, personal relationship among family members, and balance of work and care of caregivers. In China, most people take care of their parents at home. It means the problems of family caregivers should be regarded as important as those of the elderly themselves. China maintained its one-child policy until recently, and as a consequence a couple is expected to take care of their parents of both sides. And yet the means to support family caregivers have not been established. Problems held by family caregivers in China are different from those of other countries, and they also differ among big cities and local cities within China. In this study, I will compare family caregivers of the big city Beijing and the local city Datong in China. By analyzing information of family caregivers, their family structure and family budget, I will clarify the present conditions of Chinese family caregivers and

their needs. Further, I intend to propose possible ways to reduce the burden on family caregivers in China.

YANG HUIMIN (Doshisha University)

Long-term care suggestion in rural China—based on double structure—

The elderly's long-term care is a serious problem in China, especially in rural areas. The reason is the absence of family support and the high cost of social services etc. While long-term care insurance (LTC) is introduced and implemented in several city areas in China. So the LTC will become a cushion against elderly's long-term care problem.

But the city rural double structure is in existence, rural areas can't introduce the LTC which is implementing in city areas. So, this publication provides an overview of the current structure of LTC in rural China.