

Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS)

132nd Conference

Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan

25th-26th June 2016

DAY1 (25 June 2016)

CONFERENCE MAIN SESSION

9:30-16:45
(Room1031)

LABOR ISSUES IN PUBLIC SECTORS: CHANGES AND PROSPECTS

Recent social security policy reforms have focused on the roles of local government, especially in system management and social services deliveries to people living in community. While the workforces in public sectors have faced higher demands in terms of quality and quantities in their duties, the employment systems for civil servant have also been radically changed under the financial difficulties in central and local governments. It have been concerned that the increasing instability in public sectors through part-time contract and atypical employment, combined with new management initiatives, could lead to further social issues.

This main session will discuss on labor issues in public sectors, including analysis of recent policy developments, new evaluation and assessment system on public sectors workers, issues in non-regular workforces and their low wages, and child care workers in public sectors.

9:30-12:30

CHAIR: Makoto ABE(Oita University)

SPEAKER:

Koichi MATSUO (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Kenichi KURODA (Meiji University)

Masanori KAWAMURA (Hokkai Gakuen University)

Kumiko HAGIWARA (Shimonoseki City University)

12:30-14:00

Lunch time

14:00 - 16:45

CHAIR: Makoto ABE(Oita University)

DISCUSSANT

Junri SAKURAI (Ritsumeikan University)

Yoji KAMBAYASHI (Japan Research Institute for Local Government)

DAY2 (26 June 2016)

Special Themed session

9:30- 11:30 Room 1073

Special Themed Session 1 : Long-Term Care: Service Delivery and Local Government Administration in Sweden, Korea, and Japan

Chair : HIRAOKA, Koichi (Ochanomizu University)

<Theme of the Session>

After Japan began to considerably expand long-term care services in the 1990s, Korea saw a rapid, substantial increase in the provision of long-term care services in the 2000s and the 2010s. Consequently, it would currently be inappropriate to compare the long-term care systems in Sweden, Korea, and Japan by positioning each of these countries on “highly developed” versus “less developed” axes. Instead, we need to develop an alternative framework for contrasting these three structures by analyzing their commonalities and differences.

This symposium consists of three presentations by scholars who are well-versed in the local government administration related to long-term care in each of the three nations covered by this study. As the first step to developing the framework, each scholar intends to examine the system of service delivery and local government administration in the field of long-term care in their respective country. The presentations will focus specifically on the decentralized administrative system and the diversity of the network of service delivery in Sweden, the division of roles between the insurer of long-term care insurance and local governments in Korea, and the expanded roles of local governments in Japan’s “Community Total Care System.”

*This research is partly supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) #25380836, #15H03427 and #15H03433.

SAITO, Yayoi (Osaka University)

Diversity of municipal eldercare system and the Act on System of Choice in the Public Sector (*Lagen om valfrihetssystem*) in Sweden – comparative study of two municipalities

The aim of my presentation is to clarify the recent character of municipal autonomy in the decentralized eldercare system in Sweden. Privatization and marketization of eldercare service provision has developed during the 1990s in Sweden, and the conservative majority government accelerated the trend. The conservative government aimed to spread the voucher model over municipal social services in the whole country by the Act on System of Choice in the Public Sector (*Lagen om valfrihetssystem*) in 2009. In spite of this government aim, only 23.4% of municipalities introduced any kind of voucher model in their eldercare system. Municipal eldercare system has diversified because municipalities tried to introduce the system with their own policy and strategy. My study in 2012 compares two municipalities in Stockholm (840 thousand inhabitants) and Växjö (83 thousand inhabitants) to see the influence of the Act on care providers, price of the services, regulations and quality control. In this presentation, I will analyse the situation under the coalition government of the Social Democrats and the Green Party after the last election in 2014.

KIM, Jimi (Kyungnam University)

Korea's Long-term Care Service Delivery System and the Role of Local Governments

A series of policy interventions for the socialization of long-term care has been implemented in Korea by changing long term care service delivery system from the "Public assistance" to "Social insurance scheme" ('Long Term Care Insurance Act' was enacted in 2007) and introducing "Voucher scheme" for the service amid marketization and decentralization since the mid-2000s. Also, as the long-term care insurance was enforced in July 2008, Korea's long-term care system was reorganized into the long-term care insurance service by NHIS (National Health Insurance Service) and the care voucher service for the aged by local governments. In this presentation, the role of local governments in Korea's long-term care delivery system is going to be examined by reviewing how the local governments have responded to long-term care in the complex relationship between the central government and NHIS or private organizations including long-term care providers and social welfare corporations. And it is examined specifically from the examples of policy development in two local governments, Changwon City and Uiryeong county in South Gyeongsang Province, on the basis of restructuring process of Korea's long-term care system.

MORIKAWA, Mie (National Institute of Public Health)

Is building a community-based integrated care system a paradigm shift?: Comparison of two municipalities in the Tokyo metropolitan area

The scale of Japan's long-term care service system has expanded tremendously as a result of management of the long-term care insurance system based on the paradigm of marketization and privatization. From the perspectives of restraining cost and increasing effectiveness of care, however, the national government has reviewed the system and is requesting local governments to build community-based integrated care systems. The guidelines of the government's 6th Long-Term Care Insurance Service Plan indicate a paradigm shift in system management, including the participation and networking of stakeholders as a means of building a community-based integrated care system. However, it has not been made clear how the existing care system management paradigm and the newly requested governance setup are connected (or not connected) at the local government level, nor the differences of the connection among local governments. This report explores these issues on the basis of the results of interview surveys in two municipalities in the Tokyo metropolitan area, which were conducted two times in each municipality (at the time of discussion of the 6th Long-Term Care Insurance Service Plan and at the time of the plan's start).

*This research is partly supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) #25380836, #15H03427 and #15H03433.

12:50-14:50 Room 1073

Special Themed session 2: Improving the Quality of Employment of Persons with Disabilities: with Interview, Investigation and Japan-Korea Comparison

Chair: Yukiyoshi WATANABE (Doho University)

<Theme of the Session>

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted by United Nations, and Japan ratified it in 2014. The Employment of Persons with Disabilities Promotion Act was amended in 2013. The prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities, including low wages,

refusal of employment, and obligation to provide reasonable considerations, will be enforced in 2016. In 2018, mandatory rates of employment will be introduced for persons with mental disabilities as well,

There has been criticism that workplaces employing persons with disabilities have had low wages, unstable employment, and slave-like labor-management relations. But there has been a qualitative improvement. Therefore, this subcommittee will look back to workplaces employing persons with disabilities, focus on the role of the workplace and human relationships, and consider the nature of the employment of persons with disabilities in both the present and future.

We have invited Hirotaka Koyama, a non-member, because he has probably seen the widest range of employed persons with disabilities and is therefore very well suited to be lead-off presenter. He will report on new developments and future challenges while describing conditions of persons with disabilities at work.

Hirotaka KOYAMA (Japan Professional Photographers Society)

"Employment of Persons with Disabilities" as Discussed by a Photographer

The employment of persons with disabilities in Japan was first executed in earnest with the comprehensive amendment in 1976 of the Employment of Persons with Disabilities Promotion Act, which levied fines on companies that did not meet the mandatory rates of employment of handicapped person. Recently, I went around Japan as a photographer visiting sites where handicapped persons were being employed. The theme of the tour was "employing people with disabilities". I have continued to interview working persons with disabilities for almost 40 years. During this time, the employment promotion act was amended several times, so the employment rate was raised from 1.5% to 1.8%, and then to 2.0%, and all disadvantaged persons, including those with mental health problems, were included. Then I conducted interviews in offices across various industries with regard to the changing employment situation of disabled people. At present, I can report that companies are actively working with communities to employ handicapped persons. Managers understand different forms of disability, and have improved workplaces accordingly. My report focuses on company efforts to employ persons with mental disabilities and developmental disorders.

Junko EMOTO (Prefectural University of Hiroshima)

Benefits of employing disabled people in the workplace: Regarding the workplace as a dynamic system

In this century, Japan's employment system for disabled people has grown in size, with priority given to economic and financial factors. In recent years, this growth has accompanied by a gradual strengthening of quality consciousness, as seen in legal reforms following the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Guaranteeing the right to work is an important aspect of the employment of disabled people. However, there is another important aspect: the benefits of employing disabled people. This aspect cannot be explained by conventional thinking that places employees on one side and employers on the other. The benefits of employing disabled people can be examined by seeing the whole workplace as a system, specifically a spatial expanse that contains life (working life) and human interactions in the flow of time.

The workplace is not merely a physical space but is a place where humans form emotional and social relationships with each other and grow in humanity. From the above-described perspective, I have studied the impact of employing disabled people through the perspective of the workplace functioning as a dynamic system. Specifically, I selected ten establishments with disabled employees based on the Japan Standard Industrial Classification, and, through discussions, investigated the impact of employing disabled people. This report is based on the results of that investigation.

Haejin KWON (Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Economics)

Employment Promotion System for Persons with Disabilities in the Aspect of the Quality of Life in the South Korea

According to the 2014 Employment Plan for Persons with Disabilities and the Report on Its Implementation by the Ministry of Employment and Labor, both the number of employed persons with disabilities (120,901 persons) and the employment rate of persons with disabilities (2.48%) have increased every year. However, according to the 6th Panel Survey on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities (2014) by the Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled, most employed persons with disabilities work in poor and unstable environments: 65.2 percent of employed persons with disabilities were working for very small companies and 55.5 percent of employed persons with disabilities believed that they need better consideration with regard to working environments, including the assignment of jobs.

So far, the employment promotion policies for persons with disabilities have pursued only the quantitative expansion of their employment, but from now on efforts to improve employment quality should be emphasized. In particular, not only wages, but also improvement of human rights and life quality should be reviewed in evaluating policies for persons with disabilities. This study adopts such a perspective in analyzing Korea's employment promotion system for persons with disabilities by emphasizing quality of life issues.

International Exchange Session (English Session)

12:50-14:50 Room 1085

International Exchange Session1: Thinking Framework for Comparing Social Policies of Japan and China

Chair: Shen Jie (Japan Women's University)

Discussant1: Shogo Takegawa (The University of Tokyo)

Discussant2: Yasuhiro Kamimura (Nagoya University)

<Theme of the Session>

Since 1990s, policy practice in China began to accelerate to overcome political and economic challenges. Forming a theoretical system has been lagging behind its practical application. At present, we are asked to solve this problem along with how to build the academic system of China's social policy. In this session, taking academic system of Japan's social policy for reference, we will discuss the way for building a Chinese system of social policy studies, and propose a framework for comparing social policies of Japan and China. The first report analyzes the direction of China's social policy from the perspective of a modern state development. The Second report discusses the development of various social actors and the way of social governance through the case of professional organization of social workers in Guangzhou city.

Wang Chunguang (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

The Trend of Social Policy and Modern State Construction in China

The social policy is correlated closely with the modern state construction. In more than three decades in the past, the social policy has being changed through three phases---dual track, fragmentary, and universal base-line. This process means that the modern state has being

constructing in China. But the economic construction is considered as the core work by the government and the social policy is just at its marginal position that helps to resolve the social problems resulted from the economic construction. So the social policy does not have its own purposes and values. Now the economy enters into the new normal in China. It means the modern state construction is facing with many obstacles. How to deal with them? In my opinion, it is very important to redesign and develop the social policy. Here the shared value is very important for the social policy development in the future in China. My presentation tries to discuss how to develop the Chinese social policy according to the shared value in future.

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

The reemergence of social work organizations and its implications for social governance in China : the case of Guangzhou

In order to address the increasing social complexity brought about by continuing urbanization, industrialization and marketization, especially the heightened social tension caused by the GDP-oriented economic growth model, the Chinese authorities have put much more emphasis on social governance and its innovation since the beginning of the new century.

Social governance innovation is used as a way for the government to release social pressures and maintain social stability. In doing so, more efforts have been made in the areas such as providing social services to people, developing social organizations into new social actors in managing society, promoting community building, and so on.

In recent years, many major Chinese cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen are introducing non-governmental social work NGOs into the civil affairs system as well as urban neighborhoods through the government purchase-of-service scheme. Both social work NGOs and the government purchase-of-service scheme are treated as forms of social governance innovation.

Guangzhou is chosen as the research site of this study not only because it is the provincial capital of Guangdong where market and social reforms have been among the most progressive in China, but also because it was one of the earliest Chinese cities to introduce social work in residential communities. The number of social work NGOs in Guangzhou grew from less than 10 in 2008 to 267 by January 2015. The number of social workers, by 2013, reached 6,873. These social work NGOs have operated more than 160 NGO-operated social work service centres, known as “integrated family service centres” (jiating zonghe fuwu zhongxin) in Guangzhou, which have been established in street-level residential communities to offer professional social work services to residents.

This paper focuses on the state-sponsored development of social work NGOs in Guangzhou’s residential communities, examines their functions and operational mechanism, and explores their implications for social governance in China.

15:00-17:00 Room 1085

International Exchange Session2: Impact of Flexible, Unstable Work Schedules on Family Care Arrangements and Children’s Well-being

Chair: Akira Suzuki (Hosei University)

Discussant: Takeshi Mizunoya (Hokkai Gakuen University)

<Theme of the Session>

This international exchange session is proposed as a forum in which two specialists of work-life

balance in the United States and Japan present their respective research and engage in “substantial” discussions on the issues related to the state of unstable work schedules and their impact on family care arrangements in the United States, Japan, and other countries. The issues related to the gender division of labor, disparities in child care between single and married mothers, and institutional regulation of working time are also discussed. The speaker on the US side, Professor Elaine McCrate, participates in this session as a labor scholar representing LERA (the Labor and Employment Relations Association). In addition to the presentation of the two papers, Professor Takeshi Mizunoya, a specialist of working time, will serve as a discussant.

Elaine McCrate (University of Vermont, United States of America)

Gender and the Organization of Working Time

Social scientists are well acquainted with the association between the length of the paid work day and the gender division of labor between the home and the market. With traditional gender roles, anything that lengthens the work day makes it more difficult for women to work for pay.

Less recognized is the relationship between work schedule instability and the gender division of labor. Unstable work schedules – those that are variable and largely not under the control of workers – have become much more common in recent years, as firms have pursued flexibility to respond to changes in demand. This has made women’s position in the labor market even more tenuous as work has become more variable and unpredictable, jeopardizing family care arrangements.

Who bears the cost of schedule instability and unpredictability? Institutions make a difference. This paper explores how the relationship between gender and work schedule instability is mediated by the regulation of overtime and the provision of childcare in different countries. Overtime is disproportionately male, and it is often highly unpredictable; its regulation makes it easier for women to participate in the market and for men to participate in the home. Universal, low cost and high quality childcare arrangements make it easier for women to work unstable schedules.

Akiko Sato Oishi (Chiba University, Japan)

Mothers’ nonstandard work schedules and their effect on children’s well-being in Japan

With the prevalence of ‘24/7 economy,’ an increasing number of mothers across the industrialized countries work hours that fall outside of a typical daytime. Japan is no exception. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on children’s well-being. In fact, various studies in the US have reported significant associations between parents’ nonstandard work schedules and a negative child outcome (Li et al. 2014).

The issue is more important for single-mother families because single-mothers are more likely to work nonstandard hours and they have fewer time and money to spend on children when compared to their married counterparts. Furthermore, not only in the US but also in Japan, the gap in time spent on children between single-parent families and two-parent families has widened in the past few decades (Fox et al. 2013, Tamiya and Shikata 2007). Despite the growing concern over inequality in children’s well-being in Japan, there has been no study that explicitly focuses on mothers’ nonstandard work schedules and their possible effect on family resources spent on children. Thus, using a unique survey that comprises of single and married mothers in Japan, this study 1) provides key features of nonstandard work schedules of mothers in Japan, 2) investigates factors influencing the decision to work nonstandard hours by paying attention to the difference between single and married mothers, and 3) examines how mothers’ nonstandard work hours affect the time and money spent on children.

SESSION

9:30- 11:30 Room 1074

Session 1 : People with disabilities

Chair: Koichi OGIWARA

Katsuhiko Iwata (National Institute for Educational Policy Research)

The challenges of Japanese employment policies for the persons with the disabilities including the re-constructing of sheltered employment

Recently, employment of the persons with disabilities (PWD) are so promoted. Employers eager to hire PWD and the transition rate from the sheltered workshops to the open labor market is increasing. But employers of companies that do not satisfy the statutory employment rate are still in the majority and it is very difficult to ensure the employment for the majority of PWD who want to work in the open labor market.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD) adopted in 2006 have required nations to protect the rights of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others and to promote employment opportunities for PWD in the labor market(or to ensure the alternative supports).

Japanese sheltered workshops should be reconstructed along with the content of CRPD that sheltered employment should be regarded as a transitional arrangement as people move to more open forms of employment that enable them to work alongside persons without disabilities, but also one that provides ongoing support to those who, for a variety of reasons, may be unable to assume employment in the open labor market.

After getting a bird's-eye view of the challenges of Japanese employment policies for PWD, the presenter will discuss how we should re-construct Japanese sheltered workshops.

Genki Harada (Hitotsubashi University)

Why Have Intellectually Disabled People Been Placed in Workshops? : Post-war Welfare Services for Disabled People as Work-Orientation

This paper aims to examine postwar welfare services for intellectually disabled Japanese people by exploring the reasons why they have been mainly placed in sheltered workshops instead of in residential institutions.

By analyzing policy documents, journals of stakeholder organizations, and surveys, I show that welfare services have attempted to place intellectually disabled people in the workforce, whether in companies or other forms of sheltered workshops. Consequently, the number of residential institutions has not increased greatly, while that of sheltered workshops has shown a significant increase since 1970. I define this approach as “work-orientation,” which is shared not only by the government but also by parents, teachers, and social workers.

This research reveals certain characteristics of welfare services for intellectually disabled Japanese people that have previously remained ambiguous. Furthermore, it contributes to designing a community living policy for disabled people and a social policy of supported employment.

Kazue Tatsumi (Osaka University of Health and Sport Sciences)

Significance and Issues of Labour Union for Persons with Disabilities

There is a tendency to understand the issues surrounding workers with disabilities only from a “welfare” perspective. Against this backdrop, an inauguration rally for *Shougaisha Rodo Kumiai* (Labour Union for Persons with Disabilities; an organization formed with support from the National Union of Welfare and Childcare Workers) was held at the Tokyo Welfare Centre for Persons with Disabilities in the Bureau of Social Welfare and Health, Tokyo, on December 23, 2015.

However, the situation is that it is unknown to what extent the Labour Union for Persons with Disabilities has experienced conflict and also to what extent it can accumulate the ability to solve problems. It is considered there are many workers who feel “labour unions” are unapproachable these days. Therefore, as the Labour Union for Persons with Disabilities has the function of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), the author considers that it might be more effective for workers to consult with unions as non-members, then formally join the labour union when the other party refuses to engage in discussions and explore solutions through exercising the three rights of labour.

This report considers the necessity of the Labour Union for Persons with Disabilities and its ADR function through three case studies on what type of consultation agencies workers with disabilities actually rely on and how these agencies respond when these workers lose their jobs for the reason of having a disability.

9:30- 11:30 Room 1085

Session 2 : East Asia

Chair: Zhu Min

Myoung-Jung Kim (NLI Research Institute)

The current status of the Earned Income Tax Credit in Korea and the implication to Japan: Earned Income Tax Credit or Reduced Tax Rate?

Korean government introduced the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 2008 for the purpose of raising the work incentive of the working poor. EITC provides tax benefit to low- and moderate- income working people.

Korean government expanded the coverage of EITC to the self-employed worker household in 2015. EITC of Korea would be worth considering for Japanese government, which is planning to reform the traditional safety net. Some Japanese researchers have insisted that Japanese government should introduce EITC instead of Reduced Tax Rate. Japanese government should introduce a highly effective system.

Zheng Wang (Jiangxi Agricultural University)

Analysis of China's delaying retirement policy -- Based on the function of family security

CANCELLED

Yeong Joo Lee (Doshisha University)

Theory evaluation of the elderly dementia policy contained in South Korea's Third Comprehensive Plan on Dementia Management (2016~2020)

As the number of elderly in the developed world keeps rising, the number of elderly individuals with dementia and the problem of how to deal with them are the focus of increasing concern.

This concern prompted the World Health Organization to hold the first Ministerial Conference on Global Action Against Dementia in 2015. Such conferences reveal an increasing desire to take positive measures to confront the present situation. Along with this backdrop of international efforts, the Third Comprehensive Plan on Dementia Management (2016~2020) was released in South Korea in presence of criticism that the first and second plans were not properly evaluated.

As it forms the central component of government policy, the general plan is extremely important. This presentation focuses on the problems of the present results-based evaluation system, and considers the contents of the Third plan. Specifically, I investigated and analyzed the contents of the Third Plan, based on an easily comprehensible visualized logic model and I suggest improvements based on implications obtained in the process.

9:30- 11:30 Room 1083

Session 3: Poverty and Social Security

Chair: Utae MORI

Keiko Kawahara (Toyo University)

A study on the policy issues for young homeless women in Japan

International studies have categorized the homeless into three types (single, family, and youth). However, Japan's policy and research on the homeless has largely focused only on the issues related to single homeless men, while no measures have been taken to address the problems of the other categories. This biased perspective of homeless studies can lead to the development of additional social problems. For example, women, who resort to survival sex, may face unwanted pregnancy and abandon or abuse the children as a result. In order to address such neglected homeless issues, a comprehensive approach is important as incorporating the three types of homeless issues. This presentation attempts to contribute to the effort to develop such comprehensive perspective by delineating policy issues specific to young homeless women in Japan.

Masami Sasao (Teisei Gakuen Junior College)

Policy Issues for Single-Mother Households (with a History of Domestic Violence) at a Public Housing Facility

CANCELLED

Rie Iwanga (Japan Women's University)

Examining public assistance scheme at the local government level

The reform of poverty policies and public assistance schemes promoted in the 2000s have since been implemented or completed. However, since the legal enforcement of these policies, researchers,

lawyers, and social workers have pointed out that the enforcement of the laws associated with these policies and with public assistance is not congruent with the philosophical logic on which they are based.

The focus of the reactions to contemporary poverty lies in the implementation of policies. This paper examines the operation and implementation of management within welfare systems at the local government level.

Previous studies on welfare states—to promote the introduction of inclusive activation or public assistance scheme reforms—have focused on the ability of local governments to implement and manage strategies in this area. These studies have revealed (at local government or caseworker level) that a comprehensive description is difficult and that the processes are path dependent. In light of this, the focus is on the historical processes within local governments to develop and manage welfare operations.

12:50-14:50 Room 1074

SESSION 4: SWEDEN

Chair: Mayumi OSHIO

Ayae Akitomo (Takasaki City University of Economics)

Changes in economic inequality and poverty in Sweden

Sweden is known for its comparatively low level of economic inequality. However, according to an OECD report from 2008 titled *Growing Unequal?* Sweden's Gini coefficient and relative poverty rate—as that of several OECD nations—have been increasing in recent years. Disposable income trends from 1991 to 2013, for various income brackets, reveal that income increased for high-income individuals but remained largely constant for low-income individuals. This indicates that economic disparities are on the rise in Sweden.

The report conducts a detailed examination of the nature of economic inequality in Sweden and the context for the widening gap, both before and after redistribution. The report focusses on policies from the year 2000 (promotion of fixed-term employment, taxation and social welfare reforms), considering the fact that Sweden's Gini coefficient and relative poverty rate have worsened since then.

In addition, as Sweden has a universal social welfare provision, the report attempts to re-assess economic inequality and poverty based on “adjusted disposable income” data, which includes personal social services.

Tomoko Odamaki (Ritsumeikan University)

Co-production on The Decision Making Process: A Comparative Case Study of Sweden and Japan

Co-production is the mix of activities that both professionals and users contribute to the provision of public services. The purpose of this study is to explore the role of co-production in welfare fields with particular attention to the decision making process. Cases of co-production from Swedish pre-school and Japanese medical and welfare cooperatives are used. The author interviewed managers in parent cooperatives, personnel cooperatives, parent and personnel cooperatives, municipal and profit oriented pre-schools in Sweden. The study revealed that they have different decision making systems among users, professionals and municipal authority. Co-production on decision making process is only observed in parent cooperatives, parent and personnel cooperatives and personnel cooperatives. In Japan, consumers' cooperatives and healthcare cooperatives have

decision making system including users and staffs. After inception of nursing care insurance system in 2000, their efforts have expanded in the society. The finding of this research also shows that Japanese government expects co-production in public services involving the users. It can be concluded that co-production initiatives are spreading in Sweden and Japan.

Kayo Fukami (Kyoto University)

Who can be a “member”? - Health care in Sweden.

This presentation will discuss membership of the social security system based on Swedish health care system. In Japan, the main social security system is insurance based, so people with low income who cannot afford to pay the insurance fee are excluded from medical care. To resolve this problem, some researchers have proposed a tax based system instead. In a tax based system, there is no legal relationship between tax payments and rights to medical care. Therefore medical accessibility is easily guaranteed for all income levels. However, how one can be a 'member' of the system has to be defined; In Sweden's case, nationality or citizenship is the main requirement. This presentation will discuss these points.

12:50-14:50 Room 1083

SESSION 5 : LABOR ISSUES 1

Chair: Kimihiko ISHIKAWA

Tohru Fujikawa (The university of Tsukuba)

Research on QC-circles after 1980's: Tendency of newspaper articles

The purpose of this research is to understand role change of QC-circles after 1980's. QC-circles contributed to expand Japanese economy through improving quality of products and morale of workers during Japan was progressing its export-led economy. Nowadays, QC-circles are not popular in Japan except for some industry fields. It have lost social influence such as seen in export-led economy era.

This research is based on newspaper database. Research on variation of the relevance between QC-circles and other words in the newspaper articles may contribute to understand the process of decreasing social attention to QC-circles.

Guangjie Lu (Osaka City University)

Consideration on the Future Effort of Public Vocational Training for Job Seekers —with a Focus on the Mid-Long Term Effects

After the financial crisis (Lehman's collapse), the Japanese government expanded existing public vocational training programs and established a new program .

The most important indicator for judging whether those programs are good or bad is the employment rate. Paying attention to achieving the rate too much is causing harms. For example, outsourcing companies that run some public vocational training classes guide the trainees to unstable employment for improving the rate of employment.

So instead of researching how to enhancing the rate of employment, the paper focuses on how to improve the training's mid-long effects , for example, habit of study , job satisfaction and retention of workplace. We will do econometric analysis in this paper.

Masao Yamasaki (Hosei University)

Current Status and Issues of Labour Unions in the Construction Industry

This study discusses the current status and issues of labour unions in the construction industry. The investigation has been undertaken for three purposes. First, there is a blank that the accumulation of research on the labour unions in the construction industry. Second, since labour unions naturally possess the functions of ‘mutual aid’ and ‘human resource development’, the realm of role clearly falls in their court. Finally, the succession of engineer’s intuition in the construction industry is becoming a pressing challenge. I conducted interviews with 16 labour unions (10 construction unions and 6 unions from other industries) about the unions’ role. The results of these interviews suggest that construction labour unions are much less developed than the unions of other industries. The main issue is that labour unions lack funds to carry out activities and their function is misunderstood. At the present time, labour unions in the construction industry will be put to the test.

15:00-17:00 Room 1074

SESSION 6 : HEALTH POLICY

Chair: Kimiko NAGASAWA

Kaori Kogure (The University of Tokyo)

Delivery benefits in kind by insurance midwives from 1932 to 1942

In Japan, though delivery is supposed to be outside of the benefits in kind by health insurance because “delivery is not disease,” delivery benefits in kind by insurance midwives were performed for 10 years starting in 1932. However, few studies have reported on insurance midwives. A previous study stated that delivery benefits in kind were not fixed in Japan, and that insurance midwives disappeared naturally. However, delivery benefits in kind and the activities of insurance midwives have not been appropriately recognized. Therefore, this report aimed to reveal the activity of insurance midwives based on published document.

As a result, it was revealed that insurance midwives worked widely. For example, 86% of all delivery benefits were benefits in kind from insurance midwives in 1936. In addition, “delivery benefits” included not only birth assistance, but also antenatal and postpartum health checkup.

Summarizing the above, delivery benefits in kind have been widely available in the past, and the coverage of delivery benefits was defined broadly.

Sachiko Hayakawa (Hiroshima International University)

The Analysis of Art in Hospital from a Perspective of Social Inclusion

Frequently, a hospital mirrors the citizen's value for life. And, the processes of cure and care aren't only process of organ recovery, but also process of human recovery. So, if a hospital be “human conscious”, a hospital could present social inclusive value.

This presentation focuses on “Art in Hospital”, and uses a case study approach to explain. It will convey the value to both patients and workers.

Saori Watanabe (Meiji Gakuin University)

Disease-Category-Based Model of Rare Diseases Policy: A cross-national comparison

This paper examines the characteristics of Japanese social policy towards patients of rare diseases (Nanbyo) under the “Disease-Category-Based” model and makes a cross-national comparison with rare diseases policies in the EU and US.

By analyzing the historical documents of medical research projects and the discourses of medical researchers who participated in rare diseases policy, I find that social policies applied to sufferers of

rare diseases have been significantly affected by a research-oriented "Disease-Category-Based" model in which clinical medical researchers in public hospitals and national university hospitals play a major role. National disease research groups organized by the authorities are responsible for formulating the concept of "rare diseases" and the diagnostic criteria thereof. These national disease research groups consist almost entirely of clinical medical researchers; moreover, they define which diseases are eligible for limited public healthcare coverage.

Rare diseases policies in each country could be categorized into three types: (1) a "Private Expense" model, (2) a "Universal" model, and (3) a "Disease-Category-Based" model. Under the "Disease-Category-Based" model, out-of-pocket medical care expenses of patients of rare diseases have been publicly subsidized as "rewards for the clinical donor", rather than as social or healthcare policies.

15:00-17:00 Room 1073

SESSION 7: HISTORY

Chair: Michihiko TOKORO

Satoshi Yano (Nihon University)

The Evolution of the Social Policy and the Break-up of the English Poor Law

The Break-up the Poor Law movements by the Fabian Society did not functioning effectively in 1910 and after. The main cause of it was drawn by the historical cultural, and administrative traditions of which English poor law had used a right to solving of poverty problems. The Boards of Guardians still had power and resisted the policy of the central government. Therefor the succeeding governments had to introduce the modern social policy known as social insurance systems to strengthen the prevention of the modern problems of poverty and tried to take the place of the Poor Law systems. This Studies analyzes the historical process of the social reforms to confrontation to the Boards of Guardians from central government. At the same time, it was the real process of the Break -up of a regime of the Poor Law in Great Britain.

Shinjiro Morita (Touhoku Bunka Gakuen University)

Review "Beveridge Report"

This presentation intends to review "Beveridge Report" in modern Japan, especially in relation to B. Seebohm Rowntree. Rowntree's poverty-study affected national minimum of Beveridge.

He also published "The Human Factor in Business" based on his experience of manager. He pursued ideal personnel management and improved the quality of employment. Success of Beveridge plan is based on Keynes - policy(quantity) and Rowntree - policy(quality). This angle suggest some significance of "Beveridge Report" in Japan where irregular workers are increasing.

Kiyoshi Mitomi (Shizuoka University)

Studies on social exclusion and carers

The history of the studies on social exclusion can be traced back to 1960s in France and it has gradually introduced internationally. The studies on the analysis about R. Lenoir's work varies between countries. For example, in France and the UK, researchers discuss about relationship between social exclusion and carers, yet they do not share the common circumstances. In case of Japan, there is significant lack of understanding about the question raised by R. Lenoir.

The objective of the study is to discuss the author's view on the various discussions about R. Lenoir's work as well as to analyze the trend of studies in France, the UK and Japan. It also discusses the work of P. Townsend (1957 and 1962) and the studies about exclusion policies in the

U.S..

15:00-17:00 Room 1083

SESSION 8 : LABOR ISSUES 2

Chair: Fumiki ISHIZUKA

Mieko Yasuda (HANAZONO University)

Mass Media And Woman Labor Problem in Work Place - In Case of STAP cells.

During January of 2014, it was reported that STAP cells were discovered by a Japanese woman researcher; however, by December of the same year, the reported discovery was discredited and withdrawn. From the reporting of discovery to withdrawal announcements, there appear to exist problems of both organizational structure and individual conducts. This discovery and withdrawal process should have been simply "a scene" in the scientific progress. However, the news media reported the incident as - reflecting the consciousness of people – and used data mining to emphasize and further analyze involvement of “woman researcher”. Among the issues raised by this unfortunate event, though somewhat hidden, is the possible gender issue dealing with the process of educating and training the female research scientists. By studying this incident as an example, this paper will address and analyze the existing developmental process for women in workforce. It is noted that this paper will not deal with elucidation of STAP cells.

Katsuhide Isa (Seinan Gakuin University)

Labor disputes at a school corporation in the era of high-speed growth: the case in Fukuoka Prefecture

In recent years, several studies have been published concerning labor disputes in the era of high-speed growth. Concerning disputes at educational institutes in this period, many studies have focused on university disputes mainly led by students. On the other hand, there are few studies concerning labor disputes at schools led mainly by school staffs. In Fukuoka Prefecture, there occurred a large scale labor dispute that continued more than 100 days at Seinan Jogakuin in 1961, following the Miike dispute that ended in the previous year. Though this dispute got a lot of coverage in the local media at that time, it is almost forgotten nowadays. On the other hand, since researchers as well as government have paid their main attention to the occurrences in and around Tokyo, no organized documentation has been made about this dispute so far. Given the current situation of the university, it should be of much significance to uncover and document the materials concerning our predecessors' experiences. In addition, this study will have much significance as an interdisciplinary nexus of labor movement history, university history and regional history. Given these backgrounds, this study aims to investigate the historical backdrops, process and contemporary relevance of this dispute using primary source materials.

Yoko Maki (Hitotsubashi University)

Wages/work, conditions of care, and market law: a case study of French registered childminders (*assistants maternels*)

The price of care has been one of the main issues in Gender and Care Studies. Registered childminders in Paris represent one of the exceptions to the norm in care work. Using data gathered in field work and actors' narratives, this paper will analyse how these childminders, most of whom are immigrants with low qualifications, can fix relatively high wages for their care work.

French childminders (*assistantes maternelles*) care for up to four young children at their own homes after being registered by the local authority. This is the most usual type of care situation in the French childcare system. There exist regulations on the upper and lower price limits for such care; and childminders can freely fix the price for their work within these bounds.

In Paris, where the demand exceeds the supply and the care users are often of a high social class, the childminders can fix the price of their service near the upper limit in negotiating their contracts with the parents. They are even in a powerful negotiating position regarding working hours vis-à-vis their employers. On the other hand, in the provinces, the price is lower and childminders tend to accept whatever hours that parents require.