

Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS) the 130th Biannual Conference: Guide and Program

The JASPS 130th biannual conference will be held on June 27-28 2015, at Ochanomizu University (June 27) and at Senshu University (June 28). International sessions will be held in English, but the rest of sessions of the conference will be held in Japanese. All international sessions and the JASPS party (*konshinkai*) will be held on June 27 at Ochanomizu University. Thus this guide and program mainly provide information of the venue and sessions of the conference on June 27.

If you are interested in the detail of the plenary session held on June 28 at Senshu University, and if you can read Japanese, please check the Japanese conference program at the following URL address.

http://jasps.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/130th-JASPS-Meeting_Program.pdf

Presenters from ESPAnet will be waived conference registration fees and fees of the JASPS party (*konshinkai*). On June 27, please do not go directly to the room where international sessions will be held (Building 3, Room 104), but go to the reception desk first. Please tell people there that you are from ESPAnet and are presenting papers at international sessions.

As for the access to Ochanomizu University and its address, please see the last page of the university guide (also attached in the e-mail).

If you have any question about the conference, please contact Akira Suzuki (Vice chair, International Exchange Committee) at insmove@hosei.ac.jp

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Schedule (time and room number) and Abstracts of International Sessions

Session 1. Sustainability of welfare states

9:30~11:30, Building 3, Room 104 (Ochanomizu University)

Chair: Yasuhiro Kamimura (Nagoya University)

Discussant: Naoko Soma (Yokohama National University)

1. Social citizenship as a balance between welfare rights and needs: in search of a theoretical framework for Asian welfare systems

Ijin Hong: Sungshin Women's University, Korea

Over the past two decades, welfare in East Asian countries, traditionally following a residualist approach, has increasingly been under pressure to offer more universalistic social provisions to its citizens. As a result, the issues of social justice and equality have increased their relative importance in recent social and academic debates.

Unfortunately, a shrinking role of the nation-state in the face of globalization, and increased migration flows to industrialized countries, rendered granting social rights to all citizens/residents too burdensome for public finances. As a result, access to citizenship rights has progressively reduced in the West, either through cuts to welfare provisions, or through increased restrictions in the acquisition of citizenship (Evers & Guillemard 2013).

In the experience of countries such as South Korea, Japan and Taiwan, social security measures have been serving the purpose of fostering economic growth and productivity, with public employees and workers in the big industry being the first beneficiaries of the welfare system (Holliday 2000, Kwon 1998). However, with rising social expenditure levels, and increased public commitments to welfare during political elections, the topic of social citizenship is now ripe to be dealt with in East Asia as it is the case in many other industrialized countries (Evers and Guillemard 2013). This study aims to contribute to the literature on social rights by providing a theoretical analysis of the idea of social citizenship and its advantages and limits when applied to an East Asian context.

2. Familism, care and gender in Southern Europe and East Asia

Margarita Estévez-Abe: Syracuse University, Collegio Carlo Alberto and Manuela Naldini: University of Torino, Collegio Carlo Alberto, Italy

This paper is motivated by the fact that Southern European and East Asian countries share a high degree of “familism” when compared to Anglo-American and Northern European countries. Comparatively speaking, the incidence of multi-generational living arrangements among adult family members is high, gender equality is low and the level of care—both childcare and elderly care—provided by family members is high in the two regions.

Our paper carries out three tasks. First, we empirically compare familism in Italy, Japan, Korea and Spain and contrast them to Anglo-American and Northern European countries. Second, we outline key policy developments in the care sector in the four countries in the past fifteen years. Here, we show that despite the general similarities in both norms and behaviors, policy developments in Spain and Korea are significantly different from those in Italy and Japan. Third, we investigate if the “usual suspects”—religion, authoritarian past, and the strength of unions/left parties—explain the familism in the two regions as well as within the group variations.

3. New direction of the social policy - Spiral theory of social policy

Kazuo Takada: Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Around the turn of the century, when neoliberalism were popular in the discussion of social policy, there emerged two new kinds of social policy. One is long-term care pension, in Germany and Japan, and the other is new social assistance for the unemployed in France and Germany. The first one is a new great social insurance. It cannot be neoliberal and self-help. It has also a new element. It introduced choice of service on the client's side. Welfare service had been done based on the decision by the government or experts, not clients. This is the new phenomenon in the history of social policy which had been collective and protective and contrary to free choice in the market. The second one is new in that it is assistance in effect without means test. People should pay premium to have benefits. It is basic principle of social security, and social assistance is an exception, and therefore means tested. French and German assistances for the unemployed are reversal of the principle. With those changes in the social policy, I propose another view of development in the social policy. It is spiral theory of social policy. Social policy is developing from meritocracy in the 19th century to merit-based egalitarianism in the 20th century, then merit-free egalitarianism in 21st century.

Session2-1.Re-discovering social protection and security beyond crisis 12:50~14:50, Building 3, Room 104 (Ochanomizu University)

Chair: Akira Suzuki (Hosei University), Yoko Tanaka (University of Tsukuba)

Discussant: Takashi Suganuma (Rikkyo University) (papers 1 and 2),

1. Euro crisis as a discovery device. The politicization of European integration

Martin Heidenreich: Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany

Crises may contribute to a better understanding of society itself: "As an unintended effect of permanent diagnoses of crisis it gradually turns out that it is not is crises, but the society itself. "(Luhmann 1991: 148) This is especially true for the Euro zone crisis which started in 2008 and has not yet been overcome. This crisis indicates the increasing politicization of the European integration process and the related gap between the systemic and the social integration of the European Union (EU). This politicization process will be described in three dimensions: Firstly, the institutional gap between the monetary policy of the European Central Bank and national fiscal policies has not yet been overcome by a coherent institutionalization of responsibilities. This explains the increasing economic disparities in Europe, growth and excessive debt problems and high unemployment, especially in Southern and Eastern Europe and leads to highly conflictual intergovernmental bargaining processes. Secondly, the social basis of European integration processes is challenged by the erosion of the indifference of national populations against the elite project of European integration. In the current crisis, the decoupling between the systemic integration of the EU and the social integration of the population at the national level has reached its limits as the declining trust of the population in EU institutions and goals shows. Third, due to the massive social consequences of the European austerity policy, the EU is increasingly perceived as a central determinant of social inequalities. This triple politicization of the European social space can be interpreted as the "return of the societal dimension" to Europe – after centuries in which the

socio-cultural and political heterogeneity of European society had been confined in the European nation-states.

2. The stability of social security in the United States: A positive strain of classical liberalism

Kenzo Yoshida: Matsuyama University, Japan

Stability is one of the most crucial elements of social security systems. Although the United States is famous—some might say notorious—for drastic changes to its socio-economic structure (including welfare programs), the nation's Social Security is the most secure public pension program among major Western countries.

In the restructuring age of welfare states, public pensions have been reformed several times in Japan and various European countries, with an overhaul of benefits and taxes. However, Social Security in the US has not undergone such reforms for three decades since the Social Security Act was amended in 1983. As a result, the difference of the benefit levels between the US and other Western countries has been shrinking, and traditional views toward the US welfare state, such as “liberal” or “residual” perspectives, have become a little inappropriate. This paper investigates the extent to which Social Security has remained stable during a time when welfare states are going through a crisis. In addition, this paper attempts to devise institutional designs and basic principles for keeping pensions steady.

Session2-2. Re-discovering social protection and security beyond crisis 15:00~17:00, Building 3, Room 104 (Ochanomizu University)
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Chair: Akira Suzuki (Hosei University), Yoko Tanaka (University of Tsukuba)

Discussant: Mutsuko Takahashi (Kibi International University) (papers 3 and 4)

3. Dualisation, labour market reform and youth unemployment in Spain: Prospects for a job-rich recovery

Ana Marta Guillén and Rodolfo Gutiérrez: University of Oviedo, Spain

Spain can be seen as an “extreme example” of labour market dualisation in comparative perspective, even among other South European countries. Spanish labour market dualism is based on age, in the sense that the outsider segment of labour market is mainly occupied by young people. The economic crisis has intensified both dualism and its “biographical” profile. The Spanish case features two outstanding and specific traits. Firstly, Spanish youth have followed a ‘temporary’ pattern of incorporation into the labour market, this meaning that spells of employment/unemployment occur for some years before achieving stable employment. Such pattern has prevailed for thirty years and it has not been modified during the crisis. Secondly, the analysis of the evolution of youth participation in the labour market by educational levels shows two increasing risks: an almost “chronic” pattern of unemployment of low qualified people and frequent over-education of high-qualified ones. The first section of the paper assesses these evolutionary aspects prior and during the economic crisis. The second section is devoted to the analysis of the reform trajectory of labour market institutions and work and welfare policies. Neither the reforms undertaken before the onset of the crisis nor the more recent and deeper reforms adopted

henceforth seem to constitute, as yet, a clear exit strategy from the “biographical” dualism pattern. Finally, the third section of the paper includes a discussion on how institutional arrangements foster/hinder a job-rich recovery among young workers in Spain in the short to medium term.

4. Why are there so few homeless females in Japan?

Keiko Kawahara and Yuko Suda: Toyo University, Japan

Similar to other developed countries, the poorest class in Japan has a significant number of females; yet, there are fewer homeless females than there are homeless males. This study examines the reason, as considering the circumstances peculiar to Japan that lower the number of homeless females. As Shinn (2007) points out, the statistics of homeless people are influenced by social policies; the statistics include sex, age and family structure of the homeless. What needs to be noted is that the following circumstances peculiar to Japan provide a background for the “invisibility” of homeless females. First, Japan’s policies for the homeless define “homelessness” in the narrowest sense, as a state of “rooflessness”—literally, having nowhere to sleep. However, females without the stable homes tend to move around acquaintances houses, which make them “invisible” when the narrowest definition is applied. Second, because Japan’s society adheres to the breadwinner model, it is difficult for females to be economically independent. Thus, whereas unemployment is the usual cause for homeless males, homelessness for females tends to be caused by ruptured relationships. Such females are identified as victims of domestic violence, however, and their state of homelessness is ignored.

The following is an English translation of the Conference Program of the JASPS 130th Conference. Please note all sessions except international sessions will be held in Japanese.

Program on June 27 (Saturday)

All sessions on June 27 will be held at Ochanomizu University

Morning Sessions

9:30~11:30 テーマ別分科会・自由論題・国際分科会

<テーマ別分科会・No.1>

【Building 2, RM101】

Recent Trends of Union Organizing in Japan and the United States [Section on Labor Movement]

Chair: Akira Suzuki (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)
Coordinator: MATSUO, Koichi (Aoyama Gakuin University)

1. Public sector union campaigns in the US:
Focusing on teachers and home child care providers
Charles Weathers (Osaka City University)
2. The Development of organisation and movement of the trade unions
in the construction industry
Asami, Kazuhiko (Senshu University)
3. Toward the 10 Million Rengo
Haruhisa Yamaneki (Japanese Trade Union Confederation)

<テーマ別分科会・No.2>

【Building 2, RM102】

The Comprehensive Reform of Social Security and Tax and Its Impact [Section on Social Security]

Chair : Chisa Fujiwara (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)
Coordinator : Tohru Hatanaka
(The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)

1. Health Policy Development in the course of the “Comprehensive Reform
of Social Security and Taxation Systems”
Ryozo Matsuda (College of Social Sciences, Ritsumeikan University)
2. Remedial actions for recipients of low pension benefits
under The Automatic Balance Mechanism
Tohru Hatanaka (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)
3. Child Care Support as Population Policy and Labor Policy

Kunimitsu Kakiuchi (School of Humanities, Meisei University)

<テーマ別分科会・No.3>

【Building 1, RM303】

**Possibilities and Challenges of Utilizing Visual Archives in Research Studies
〔General Section〕**

Chair / Coordinator : Hirohiko TAKASU

(Research and Education Center for Fair Labor,

Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)

Discussant : Osamu UMEZAKI (Faculty of Lifelong Learning and Career Studies,

Hosei University)

1. Television Coverage as a Historical Document:

from the perspective of the environmental news archive

Yoshiyuki NISHIDA (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)

2. The Possibilities of Reappraising the Movement History between South Korea and Japan for Compensation from Atrocities Committed in World War II by Utilizing Television and Film Archive

Chung Jihye (Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies,

The University of Tokyo)

3. Utilization of Visual Archives in Social Movement Research:

the example of the Occupy Wall Street Movement

Emiko AONO (Research Center for Labor Education and Media, Meiji University)

<自由論題・No. 1 Employment Issues>

【Building 1, RM301】

Chair : Wakana SHUTO (Rikkyo University)

1. Changing forms of employment in Japanese life insurance companies

KANAI Kaoru (Saitama University Faculty of Economics)

2. Worker Retention in Contracting Out: Some Ordinances and Codes concerning Public Services in Japan

Rimpei Yoshimura (Fukui Prefectural University)

3. Labor Problem in the employment of Executives

ISHIZUKA, Fumiki (Tohoku Univ. Graduate School of Economics and Management)

<自由論題・No.2 History>

【Building 1, RM302】

Chair : Touru KUMAZAWA (Fukushima University)

1. The Origin of Modern Japanese Social Reforms: Social Research and Social Sciences

Kaneko, Ryoji (The Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)

2. Development of industrial safety and health policy in postwar Japan

Katsuhide Isa (Seinan Gakuin University,

<国際分科会 International Section ・ Session 1. Sustainability of welfare states>

【Building 1, RM303】

Chair: Yasuhiro Kamimura (Nagoya University)

Discussant: Naoko Soma (Yokohama National University)

1. “Social citizenship as a balance between welfare rights and needs: in search of a theoretical framework for Asian welfare systems,”
Ijin Hong (Sungshin Women’s University, Korea)
2. “Familism, care and gender in Southern Europe and East Asia,”
Margarita Estévez-Abe (Syracuse University, United States of America) and
Manuela Naldini (University of Torino, Collegio Carlo Alberto, Italy)
3. “New direction of the social policy - Spiral theory of social policy,”
Kazuo Takada (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

11 : 30~12 : 50 Lunch Break

Afternoon Session 1

12 : 50~14 : 50 テーマ別分科会 ・ 自由論題 ・ 国際分科会
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<テーマ別分科会 ・ No.4>

【Building 2, RM101】

A variety of labour problems in atypical workers

[Section on Irregular Forms of Works]

Chair : Yuki Yoshi Watanabe (Doho University)

Coordinator : ITO Taichi (Osaka University of Economics)

1. Study on reorganization process to the unstable employment layer
of the Dependent Contractor in the construction industry
Teppei Shibata (Graduate schools of Chuo university)
2. The Work Demands and Unionization of the Part-time Workers
Nakano Hiroshi (Ritsumeikan University)
3. An issue of developing a social movement unionism by atypical workers
KAWAZOE Makoto (Metropol Labor Union of Youth)

<テーマ別分科会 ・ No.5>

【Building 2, RM102】

Children’s Resiliency against Poverty: based on the research for the in-care staffs

[General Section]

Chair/ Coordinator : Uzuhashi, Takafumi (Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University)

1. Child Poverty and Children's Resiliency against Poverty / Disadvantage / Difficulties
Uzuhashi, Takafumi (Faculty of Social Studies, Doshisha University)
2. The reality of working supports for handicapped children at children's home : from results of interview for the staff at children's home
Chiharu IMAI (Mukogawa Woman's University,
Department of Education, School of Letters)
3. Roles of 'life story work' in supporting young care leavers.
Hiromi Tanaka (Doshisha University,
Graduate School of Social Studies, Department of Social Welfare)

<テーマ別分科会・No.6>

【Building 1, RM303】

**Development of citizenship in the Japanese companies
【Joint Section: Employment and Social Security】**

Chair : Kimihiko Ishikawa (Meiji University, School of Business Administration)

Coordinator : Kazuo Takada (Hitotsubashi University)

Discussant 1 : Kimihiko Ishikawa (Meiji University,)

Discussant 2 : SHIMABUKURO Takashi (OKINAWA University,
School of Law & Economics)

1. The development and future of CSR in Japan
Hashimura Masaya (Meiji University Graduate School)
2. The Corporatist CSR in the EU countries and the Global Framework Agreements
Hayakawa Sachiko (Hiroshima International University)
3. The meaning of signing Global Framework Agreement in Japan
-An analysis on some GFAs
Watanabe Asami (Aomori University)

<自由論題・No.3 Labor Market Policies>

【Building 1, RM301】

Chair : Masahi UEDA (Doshisha University)

1. The Development of Co-production Theory
-From New Public Management to New Public Governance-
Odamaki Tomoko (Ritsumeikan University,
Graduate School of Economics Doctoral program)
2. Toward building the new Japanese vocational education and training model
- comparing other countries' vocational education and training models
Katsuhiko Iwata (National Institute for Educational Policy Research)
3. An analysis of the Japanese employment insurance system as an active labor market policy

Yusuke Takahashi (Graduate School of economics, Kyoto University)

<自由論題・No.4 Medical Assistance>

【Building 1, RM302】

Chair : Takao KOIKE (Senshu University)

1. Does medical assistance create moral hazard problems? : An empirical analysis of medical expenses before and after starting public assistance in Japan
Yui Ohtsu (Rikkyo University)
2. Medical aid applied for forced psychiatric admission under Public Assistance Act: A case study of administrative documents in 1959
Motoyuki Goto (National Institute of Mental Health, NCNP)

<自由論題・No.5 Social Policies in Korea>

【Building 1, RM203】

Chair : Utae MORI (Osaka University of Economics)

1. Who Should Carry Out Care-management in the Field of Korean Long-Term Care Insurance?
HWANG Eunji (The University of Tokyo)
2. Process of Forming Labor Market for Care Workers in Korea
TOMOOKA YUKI (Ewha Womans University
Graduate School of Economics)
3. A Study on Reorganization of Long-term Care Service Delivery System in Korea
KIM, Jimi (Kyungnam University)

<国際分科会 International Section・Session2-1.

Re-discovering social protection and security beyond crisis>

【Building 1, RM303】

Chair: Akira Suzuki (Hosei University), Yoko Tanaka (University of Tsukuba)

Discussant: Takashi Suganuma (Rikkyo University) (papers 1 and 2),

1. “Euro crisis as a discovery device. The politicization of European integration,”
Martin Heidenreich (Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany)
2. “The stability of social security in the United States: A positive strain of classical liberalism,”
Kenzo Yoshida (Matsuyama University, Japan)

Afternoon Session 2

15 : 00~17 : 00 テーマ別分科会・自由論題・国際分科会

<テーマ別分科会・No.7>

【Building 2, RM101】

Rethinking “High Economic Growth” and “Japanese Employment Practices(JEPs)” 【General Section】

Chair/ Coordinator : ENDO Koshi (Meiji University, School of Business Administration)

1. Schools, companies and self-employed in the era of high economic growth
NOMURA Masami (Tohoku University)
2. What time was the final establishment of JEPs?
ENDO Koshi (Meiji University)

<テーマ別分科会・No.8>

【Building 2, RM102】

New Research Perspectives on Health Care Policy as Social Policy 【Section on Public Health, Medicine, and Welfare】

Chair : TAKEGAWA, Shogo (University of Tokyo)
Coordinator : MATSUDA, Ryozo (College of Social Sciences, Ritsumeikan University)
Discussant : AOKI, Ikuo (Hannan Univeristy)

1. Health Care Policy and Social Policy
IKAI, Shuhei (Graduate school of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)
2. Development of New Typologies of Health Systems of Welfare States
MATSUDA, Ryozo (Ritsumeikan University)

<テーマ別分科会・No.9>

【Building 1, RM303】

The restructure of social assistance in East Asian: The new exploration of Japan and China 【Section on Japan and East Asia, International Exchange Committee】

Chair : Jie Shen (Japan Women’s University)
Coordinator : Min Zhu (Chiba University of Commerce)
Discussant 1 : Takafumi Uzuhashi (Doshisha University)
Discussant 2 : Kwansei Gaguin University (Masato Shikata)

1. The Reform and Development of China’s Social Assistance System
Xinping Guan (Nankai University, China)

2. The Fate of Public Assistance in Japan and the “Act on Self-Reliance Support For Poor and Needy People”
Iwanaga Rie (Kanagawa University of Human Services)

<自由論題・No.6 Labor Process>

【Building 1, RM301】

Chair : Koichi MATSUO (Aoyama Gakuin University)

1. An autonomy of IT-workers in the middle and lower processes of software development
Mikamoto, Satomi (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)
2. Changes in labor management during the upper process of software development
Hasebe, Hiromichi (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)
3. Characteristics of the retail industry and the mechanism for structuring employment portfolios
Kasumi Nomura (The Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training)

<自由論題・No.7 Socially-Disadvantaged People>

【Building 1, RM302】

Chair : Koichi OGIHARA (日本福祉教育専門学校)

1. Long-term impact of the disaster:
A quantitative analysis of a public revival resident survey
Yuko Tamiya・Chiharu Nishigaki (Kobe Gakuin University)
2. About the current state of the Silver Human Resources Center
Kazuyoshi Ozawa (Hosei University Graduate School of Social Governance)
3. Policy issues for supporting the work life of disabled people in local communities:
Focusing on Employment and Life Support Centers for Persons with Disabilities
Emoto Junko (Prefectural University of Hiroshima
Faculty of Health and Welfare)

<自由論題・No.8 Welfare Policies>

【Building 1, RM203】

Chair : Mayumi Oshio (Ryukoku University)

1. Analysis of women`s problem and family policy in USSR
Mircha Anton (Osaka City University)
2. A Study of Policies Changes for the Declining Birthrate;
—An examination of the Child Benefits and the Child-care Leave —
Hisayo NOSHIRO (The department of Human and Cultural Sciences ,
Aikoku Gakuen University)
3. The Japanese model of welfare society and the transformation of welfare policy
Takayuki Hirose (Fukuoka Univ.)

<国際分科会 International Section ・ Session2-2.

Re-discovering social protection and security beyond crisis>

【Building 1, RM303】

Chair: Akira Suzuki (Hosei University), Yoko Tanaka (University of Tsukuba)

Discussant: Mutsuko Takahashi (Kibi International University) (papers 3 and 4)

3. “Dualisation, labour market reform and youth unemployment in Spain: Prospects for a job-rich recovery,”

Ana Marta Guillén and Rodolfo Gutiérrez (University of Oviedo, Spain)

4. “Why are there so few homeless females in Japan?”

Keiko Kawahara and Yuko Suda (Toyo University, Japan)

17 : 00~18 : 15	JASPS General Assembly	【Building 1, RM302】
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Non-members of JASPS do not attend the general assembly.

18 : 30~20 : 00	JASPS Party (<i>Konshinkai</i>)	【University Coop Cafeteria】
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You will be directed to the university coop cafeteria.

Program on June 28 (Sunday)

Plenary Session will be held in Japanese. The venue is at Senshu University

10 : 00~16 : 00	Plenary Session (Morning and Afternoon Sessions)
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Theme: Social Security /Social Care Reform and Local Government

Chair: Michihiko Tokoro (Osaka City University)

Speakers:

Namiko NUMAO (Nihon University)

Nubuhiro INOUE (Shinshu University)

Yusuke KAKITA (Oita University)

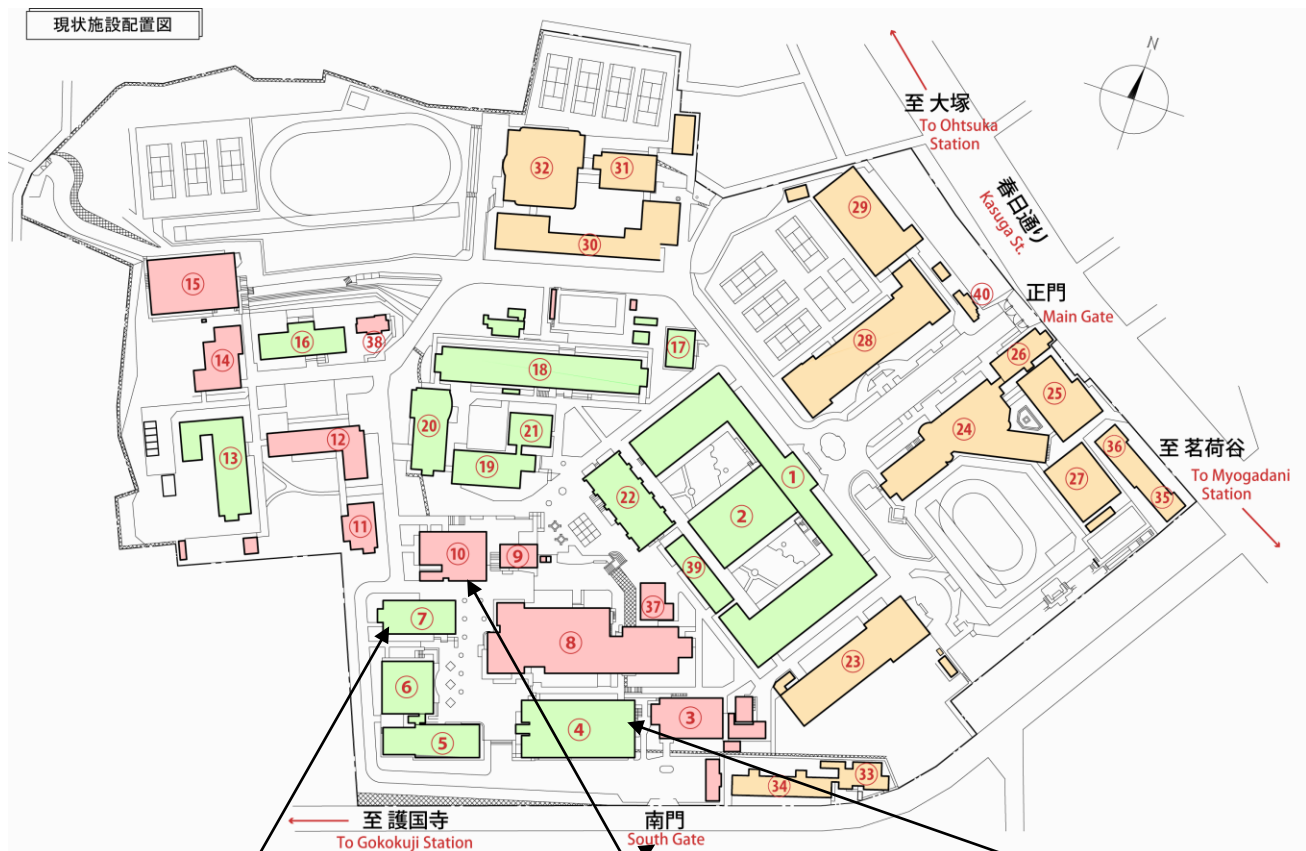
Ken TAKIWAKI (Hurusatonokai)

Commentator:

Taro MIYAMOTO (Chuo University)

(12 : 10~13 : 30 Lunch Break)

Campus Map (Ochanomizu University)



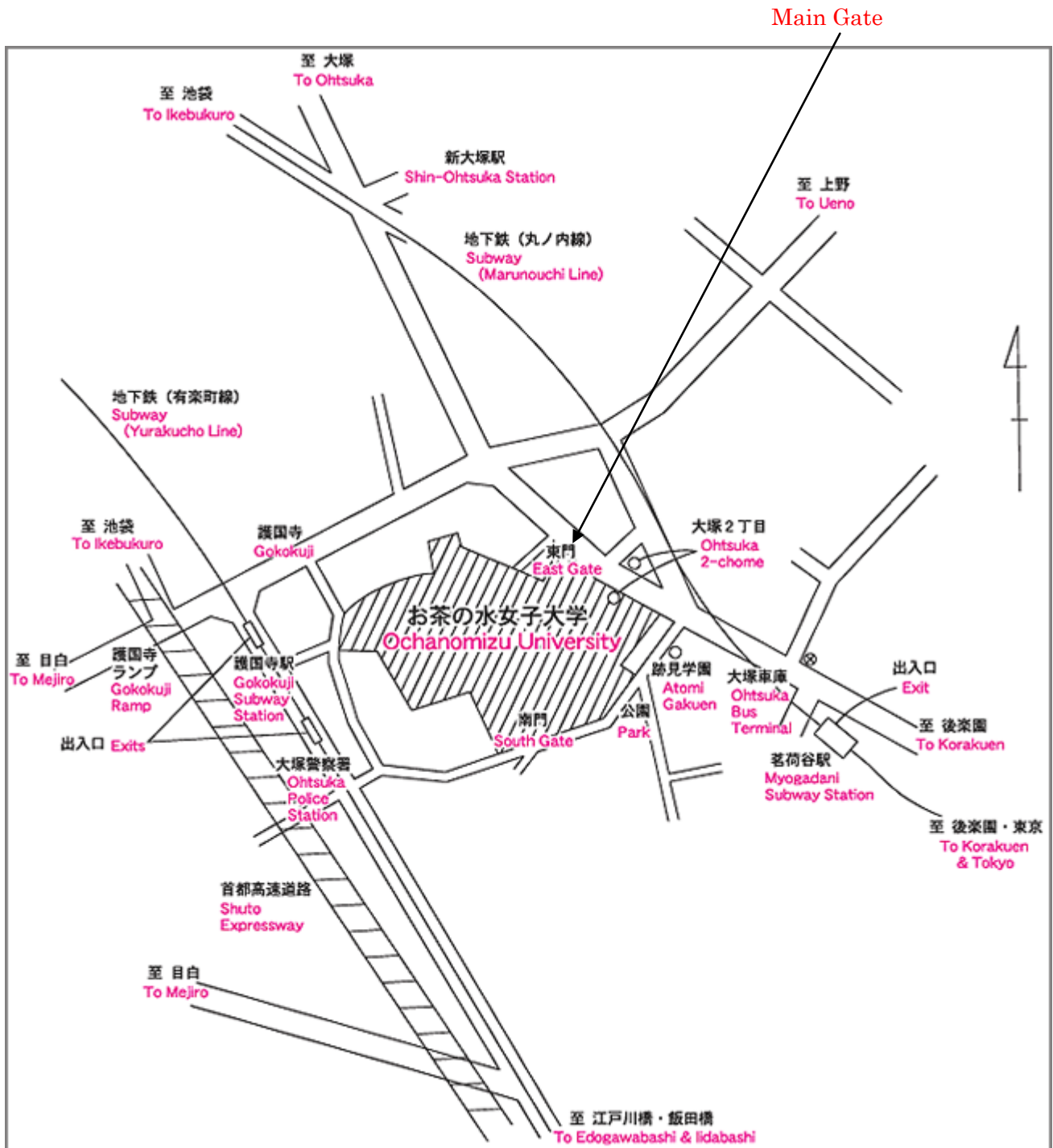
Building No.3 (marked ⑦ in the map)
 (International sessions will held in this building)

Reception desk (the first floor
 of this building, marked ④)

Note: South Gate is closed.

University Coop (the party will be held in this building, marked ⑩ in the map)

Map Around the University



Please use the Main Gate (East Gate). The South Gate is closed.