

JASPS Bulletin

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Japan Association for Social Policy Studies, 137th Conference Common Theme: Consider “Half Welfare, Half Employment”

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Introduction

The 137th Conference of the Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS) was held at Hokkai-Gakuen University on September 16, 2018, and the common theme was “Consider ‘Half Welfare, Half Employment’.” The policy of “half welfare, half employment” is to support people who have problems with their life and work, including recipients of livelihood subsidies who are capable of working, persons eligible for the Self-Reliance Support Program for Poor and Needy Persons, young people having difficulty finding jobs, persons with disabilities, etc., by helping them to acquire regular employment or continued employment (including social participation in some cases) while also guaranteeing that they continue to receive welfare benefits or services. The policy also aims to ensure that the recipients of such support are able to choose forms of employment or social participation well suited to their individual wishes and situations.

However, the “half welfare, half employment” policy includes various forms of support depending on what is chosen from a selection of welfare measures and employment support, the links between the chosen measures and support, how the process of support for employment (or social participation) is implemented, and a combination of these factors. The common theme of the policy is that it promotes forms of assistance that “support the livelihoods and employment of poor and needy persons, and those who are weak in the labor market, without pushing them into a corner by ‘enforcing’ employment and self-reliance.” The central theme of the argument was the question “How can we design this logic?” In other words, the intention of this argument was to pursue an in-depth discussion over policy development in Japan to activate

linkages between welfare and employment support measures.

In response to the newly started employment support targeting homeless people, young people, recipients of livelihood subsidies, etc., JASPS chose the common theme, “Welfare and Employment in Social Policy,” for its 111th conference in 2005 to identify types of relevant policy measures (The presenters were Takafumi Uzuhashi, Masami Iwata, Reiko Kosugi, and Tetsuki Tamura. The chairperson was Shogo Takegawa.). Thirteen years later, the 137th conference in 2018 decided to discuss the development of various policy measures concerning “half welfare, half employment,” which marked a huge advance during the past decade, along with various forms of support methods that had been implemented in the field. At this conference, the following four members made reports and a JASPS member, Yoshie Otomo, joined as a commentator.

Atsushi Yoshinaga, “‘Half Welfare, Half Employment’ and Livelihood Security/Subsidies”

Junri Sakurai, “The Significance and the Agenda of Employment Support Policy: How to Ensure the Quality of ‘Half Employment’”

Hiroshi Tsutomi, “Employment Support in the Shizuoka Method: From ‘Half Welfare, Half Employment’ to Post-Welfare, Post-Employment”

Ritsu Yamamura, “Status Quo of Half Welfare, Half Employment and Its Possibilities: Support Policy for Persons with Disabilities as a Clue”

1. Practical measures of “half welfare, half employment”

What kinds of practical measures are being implemented as part of the “half welfare, half employment” policy? Generally speaking, they are classified into four basic categories: measures for securing minimum incomes, measures for activating employment or social participation targets, measures for securing other social rights, and measures for providing accompaniment-type support according to individual needs. However, a more detailed breakdown of these measures will help us understand the mechanisms of the “half welfare, half employment” policy. Table 1 presents a systematic overview of “half welfare, half employment” policy measures.

As the table shows, there are four groups that constitute the “half welfare, half employment” policy measures; of these, “welfare support and employment support aimed at regular employment” that targets

persons who have difficulty finding jobs, such as recipients of livelihood subsidies, the poor, and the needy, and employment support targeting persons with disabilities, have been two major pillars of the “half welfare, half employment” policy measures in Japan. There are also other measures, such as “support for continued employment for welfare recipients,” which target persons who have difficulty working in accordance with corporate employment regulations or other rules, as well as measures targeting the working poor to make their work pay.

In particular, by sorting out policy measures categorized as “welfare support and employment support aimed at regular employment,” we can identify institutional characteristics of the “half welfare, half employment” policy in Japan. First, although employment support measures provided separately for recipients of livelihood subsidies and poor and needy persons were integrated in 2015, these measures do not

Table 1. A Systematic Overview of “Half Welfare, Half Employment” Policy Measures

Welfare support and employment support aimed at regular employment for persons with difficulty finding jobs	Welfare support	Cash benefits	Minimum income benefit, basic income benefit, supplement cash benefits
		Service benefits	Residence, food, family budget management, restoration of health/healthcare guidance, time management, relationship building in a community, etc.
	Employment preparation/employment support	Employment preparation support centered around lectures	Recovery of will to work, confidence building, communication skills, resume preparation/self-expression skills, etc.
		Employment preparation support by creating a place to belong to	Securing safe space, building mutual recognition and self-esteem through collaborative work, etc.
		Job experience (tentative employment)	Lifestyle modification for employment, acquisition of basic job skills
		Wage subsidy or allowance	Payment of wage or granting of allowance in employment support
	Securing new opportunities for work	Public job training	Acquisition of job qualification for stable employment
		Employment placement	Securing employment suited to one's skills and needs, resume preparation, interview support measures
		Business incubation	Support for persons who want to establish a business
		Stay-at-work support	Advice for problem solving after/during employment, re-employment support
Support for continued employment for welfare recipients (excluding persons with disabilities)		Cash benefits, service benefits, regular employment	Regular employment within the scope of the individual's ability, minimum income benefit + wage, employment support
Employment support for persons with disabilities		Cash benefits, service benefits, support for continued employment	Disability pension + wage, Job coaching (home-help service)
Making Work Pay policy measures for working poor		Tax reduction combined with benefit	Wage + income compensation to realize “income that equates to a job”

Source: Prepared by the author.

include employment preparation programs utilizing a place to belong to (excluding those provided by support groups). Second, it is also noticeable that job experience programs introduce two types of experiences — employed and non-employed — thus providing a way to avoid wage subsidies. Third, public job training and business incubation programs are extremely weak in contrast to those in Europe, where these programs are regarded as support for

securing new opportunities for work. Fourth, while support measures for continued employment for welfare recipients are being implemented by private support groups, they are not fixed in a framework of relevant policy measures. Fifth, there are no Making Work Pay measures for the working poor. Finally, the most important point is that in today's Japan, conditions for receiving welfare benefits are strict, but welfare benefits are not used to support participation

in employment support programs (“Welfare to work” type workfare as seen in the UK). For this reason, livelihood support, social participation support, and employment preparation support measures are being implemented separately from this benefit, which is a social activation type support framework.

However, apart from these institutional characteristics, there is another characteristic to be noted. That is, while these support measures are provided on the basis of accompaniment-type support in keeping with individual needs, the nature and approach of each support site varies according to local governments and the commissioned organizations that provide the support measures.

2. Points of argument over efforts involved with the “half welfare, half employment” policy

The six arguments of the common theme presenters included the following. 1) Integrated reform of the Livelihood Subsidy Program and the Self-Reliance Support Program for Poor and Needy Persons is necessary. In other words, integration of the minimum livelihood security program for persons without the capacity to work, and the minimum income security/employment support for those with the capacity to work must be realized. 2) A place to belong to

should be created to enhance the quality of employment support. 3) The question remains as to which is more effective: support by professionals or support by a greater number of local volunteers. 4) New forms of “half welfare, half employment” policy must be identified to overcome barriers between persons with and those without disabilities. In other words, the policy realizes two forms of natural support, immersing people with disabilities in a rich human environment, and providing employment support for persons employed on the basis of an employment contract. 5) While various combinations of welfare support and employment support measures exist, it is important to analyze the situation in Japan in an international context. 6) Further discussions are necessary to explore means of realizing decent work and overcoming the problems of securing stable employment in an environment where irregular employment is increasing. In this regard, the necessity of social solidarity economy was also mentioned.

In Japan, efforts involved with the “half welfare, half employment” policy are changing and advancing significantly. Further and deeper arguments over the issues are expected to be an important part of the agenda for JASPS.

Program and abstracts, JASPS 137th 2018 Autumn Biannual Conference

September 15-16 2018, at Hokkai-Gakuen University, Sapporo

DAY2 (September 16 2018): Plenary Session

Plenary Session (abstract)

A consideration on “Half Welfare and Half Employment”

As discussed in the 135th Plenary Session, in Japan it is presupposed that regular full-time employees work overtime and comply with the time and location of work. On the other hand, those who cannot or do not work as hard can choose a part-time job. However, it is difficult for part-time workers to earn decent and/or stable wage.

Workers in Japan face these two difficult alternatives. Social policy studies should consider another alternative, that is, “half employment and half welfare,” i.e., a program that enables people to receive welfare benefits as a human right and at the same time to connect with society through paid work. As a matter of course, social policy studies should keep a careful distance from strong labor norms that require everyone to work as much as they can.

In the early summer of 2018, four labor laws in Japan, including the Act on Self Support for Needy Persons and the Public Assistance Act, have been amended. In addition, eight laws will be further revised under the name of “Reforms of Working Practices.” Social policy studies should inquire into what these amendments would bring to labor and social security, with an eye toward building an effective logic that supports both needy and vulnerable people.

In this session, current situations surrounding needy and vulnerable people will be examined and the possibility of “half welfare and half employment” will be considered, based on the public assistance and the self-support schemes in Japan.

*Thanks to the cooperation of Physical Disability Welfare Association Sapporo, we display summarized transcripts of the discussions and comments in the plenary session.

“Half Welfare, Half Employment” in Living Maintenance and Public Assistance

Atsushi YOSHINAGA (Hanazono University)

“Half Welfare, Half Employment” has attracted attention because of the increasing number of blue-collar workers and white-collar employees who, in spite of having jobs, cannot secure healthy, socially integrated lives by means of their wages alone because of increasing instability of employment, of which non-regular jobs now make up 40 percent, and the stagnation in real wages resulting from this. For these workers and employees, in

conjunction with policy measures related to labor, such as increasing the minimum wage, providing employment support in tandem with measures for ensuring a minimum standard of living through “Half Welfare, Half Employment” is necessary.

On the basis of discussions by bodies such as the Social Security Advisory Council on the approach to living maintenance and support for the disadvantaged, as well as public assistance schemes, this paper argues that to advance “Half Welfare, Half Employment,” it is necessary to ease and expand the eligibility requirements, for example, by widening the scope of both schemes, while also operating both in an integrated manner and providing seamless support.

Quality of “Half-Work” Provided by Municipal Employment Support Programs: Based on a Case Study of Toyonaka City in Osaka Prefecture

Junri SAKURAI (Ritsumeikan University)

Employment support programs, such as “self-reliance support program for the needy” introduced in fiscal 2015 and others, are to provide clients chances for getting better and suitable jobs. It is expected that they would make their own lives with earned wages besides social benefits (i.e., pensions, welfare and other public benefits), as a result of getting the employment support services. This mixture has been often called as “half-welfare, half-work.”

An important issue regarding these programs is quality of “half-work,” for there have been strong criticism that this sort of “self-reliance support programs” is potentially forcing the socially vulnerable to enter the workforce and to stand on their own. This paper first analyzes features and problems of Japanese employment support programs, with a focus on the tendency to “forcing works to vulnerable people.” Then, based on an empirical study of local employment programs in Toyonaka City, conditions for achieving better “half-work” are discussed.

Job support by Shizuoka method: From semi-welfare/semi-employment to non-welfare/non-employment

Hiroshi TSUTOMI (University of Shizuoka)

Shizuoka method is a way of supporting people who have difficulty with finding and maintaining work, which has been utilized for 15 years in Shizuoka Prefecture. In this method, ordinary citizens in the community work as volunteers to support those in need, learning from the IPS (individual placement and support), which is a method of job support for mentally ill persons based on “the strength model”. Shizuoka method makes much of work as a source of pride for people and considers our activities as mutual aid to guarantee our right to work.

In Shizuoka method, job support is regarded as re-organizing of a community, rather than personal support by professionals. That is, we aim to build a society based on mutual aid rather than public welfare. In such a community where mutual aid is abundant, working not to be independent, but to depend on mutuality, is realized. In this paper, I discuss the implication of Shizuoka method to half-welfare/half-work paradigm.

The present and future of “Half Welfare and Half Employment”: Through examining the development of disability support

Ritsu YAMAMURA (Nihon University)

“Half welfare and Half Employment” is not always the same in meanings, ideas and circumstances. Sometimes it’s used as new style of work life for the people who has difficulty in competitive employment, and sometimes criticized as new phrase for saying work activity in unacceptable conditions in more positive way. Though what this phrase is has variety and not been fixed, we can also find some features by analyzing how it has been made and used. I will try to figure out the possibility of new system of services for the people who are vulnerable in labor market through those examination.

DAY1 (September 16 2018) Book Review Sessions, Symposium Sessions, and General Sessions

Book Review Sessions (program)

Labor

- Teppei Shibata, Dependent contractor and Unstable employment in the construction industry
Reviewer: Shino Hiraki (Seinan Gakuin University)
- Kazumi Takaki, An analysis of working/living condition of nuclear power plants (NPP) workers who are exposed to radiation: based on interviews performed in the Wakasa region with NPP bristles
Reviewer: Kazuo Ebi (Public Interest Foundation, Nishinari Labor & Welfare Center)
- Kazuo Taguchi, Analysis of historical change in the wage systems of Japanese companies after World War II: A case study of Nippon Steel Corporation and Toshiba Corporation
Reviewer: Hiroyuki Aoki (Kagawa University)

Social Security and Social Welfare 1

- Osamu Aoki, Education for Care Professionals
Reviewer: Harumi Sasatani, (Emeritus Professor of Hokkaido University of Education)
- Hiromi Tanaka, What is the 'earner-carer model'? Paths to overcoming the male breadwinner model
Reviewer: Kaori Katada (Hosei University)
- Satoru Miyamoto, History of Family Allowances in France: 1860-2000
Reviewer: Mayumi Ohshio (Ryukoku University)

Social Security and Social Welfare 2

- Masaki Saruta, Social policy in the welfare state Sweden seen from Toyota study
Reviewer: Nobu Ishiguro (Osaka University)
- Takuji Tanaka, History of Welfare Politics: Democracy against Inequality
Reviewer: Makoto Inoue (Hokkai-gakuen University)
- Akira Yonezawa, A New Perspective on the Social Enterprise: Social Policy, Third Sector and Institutionalism
Reviewer: Satoru Hashimoto (Kansai University)

General Sessions (abstract)

[A] Education and Economy

1. Failure and recovery of university management: a comparative review of four cases before 2000 in Japan

Katsuhide ISA (Seinan Gakuin University)

In this study, we revisit the four business failures (those experiencing formal bankruptcies) of Japanese school corporations operating universities which occurred before the enforcement of Civil Rehabilitation Act in 2000, and trace their pathway from failure to recovery. In addition, we make a comparative review of these four cases in their historical settings and institutional arrangements to explore their contemporary relevance.

These four cases drew much public attention at the time of occurrence, both in media and in several academic literatures. Nevertheless, as relevant materials are scattered, they have now been almost forgotten even among practitioners and academicians, or wrong and fragmented information on these issues are widespread on the Internet.

Now that we are at the gate of the so-called '2018 Problem', we believe it is worthwhile to pass on their historical facts and precious experiences correctly to the generations to come, and to explore their contemporary relevance in order to reconsider the past and future of the Japanese private school polices as a part of social policies.

2. Effects of International Students' Part-Time Jobs on Regional Society and its Economy

Yoshiaki TAKAHASHI (Nakasone Yasuhiro Peace Institute)

The Japanese government now promotes "A Plan For 300,000 Exchange Student". According to statistics by the Ministry of Justice, due to the rapid increase of international students to vocational schools and Japanese language institutions, ones in Japan already exceeded 300 thousand at the end of 2017. While the number of special permanent residents is decreasing, the presence of international students is increasing in Japan. Under such circumstances, the effect of international students on the regional society and economy has become bigger, for example, it is estimated that 89.2% of international students work as part-time in the areas. Therefore, in this research, I will examine the influence of international student's part-time jobs on regional economy.

The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) published the results of "Lifestyle Survey of Privately Financed International Students". It said that, among those who enrolled in vocational schools and Japanese language institutions, (1) their employment rate as part-time workers is high, (2) many work more than 20 hours per week, (3) many work at cheaper hourly wage than others. In this research, I will use the same survey in FY2015 and report unclear relationship in differences by region and with their expectation to work in Japan.

[B] Labor**1. The Functions of Employee Representative Systems in the United Kingdom: The Effects of the constituent of Employees Representation and Union Density to Employee Involvement****Hiroaki FUJII (Kanazawa Seiryō University)****Makio KIMURA (Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University)**

Historically, single channel by trade unions was a fundamental rule of British employment relations. However, the enactment of the Information and Consultation Employee Regulations and the decline in the union membership density have diversified employment relations. Consultation channels of employees are classified into four types: union-based form, non-union form, hybrid form involving both union and non-union representatives, and non-representation.

This paper analyzes the effect of the constituent of employee representation and union density to employee involvement: provision of information, asking employees' opinions, and delays in management decision, based on the micro-data of 3rd EUROPEAN COMPANY SURVEY 2013. The following results were obtained: hybrid form promoted management for asking employees' opinions having an effect on procedures in management decision, and the union membership density were high at firms where employee representations had negotiated with regard to basic pay.

2. Functions of the international workers' movements in the First Globalized Economy before the First World War**Tomoji ONOZUKA (University of Tokyo)**

Global historians often say that labor history is typically national biased field in historical studies, but it would be a clear false if one realizes that the actual conditions of industrial relations and labor movements were blocked into national self-sufficiency. It is sure that the legal framework on labor and organizations on the both sides of workers and employers have been national, and not only contemporaries but also labor historians have recognized industrial relations and labor movements in national framework. However, the period of the First Globalized Economy from 1890s till 1914 showed global characteristics, including multi-national development of enterprises, industrial relations, labor movements, and international recruiting of blacklegs and picketing during big labor disputes. All of them were global in nature. We will try to classify main functions of the international workers' movements before the First World War, and then criticize the long history of study on international movements. We will be able to refer to the causes why international movements cannot be indifferent to the national factors, and also causes why global nature of labor movements had easily been forgotten after the First World War.

3. Diversity of Public Vocational Trainees**Satoru KOBAYASHI (Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Saitama University)**

Various public policies are being implemented to support unemployed people, one of which is public vocational training and there are public vocational training and job seeker training for the unemployed at private education and training providers. In this paper, we

reveal the heterogeneity of vocational trainees to the unemployed using a questionnaire survey conducted from August 2016 to August 2017 with 417 participants leaving job training at X facility. Previous studies have indicated that outsourcing training is less effective than training conducted at public facilities. For that reason, “creaming”, selecting people who are likely to find employment intentionally, has been pointed out, but the employment rate has been in the range of 70 to 75%, which is 8.3% lower in fiscal 2016 compared to public facilities.

Although vocational trainees have been regarded as the unemployed with homogeneity being employment insurance beneficiaries and aiming for early re-employment, this research suggests that employment form of previous jobs and livelihoods during the period of unemployment, whether it is the main worker or not, the difference in unemployment duration etc. make a big difference in the desire conditions for lecture motivation and re-employment. It is necessary to consider what the effect, other than the uniformly required employment rate, of vocational training for the unemployed, based on examination of the heterogeneity of vocational trainees.

[C] Actualities of Difficulties in Living

1. Financial exclusion study based on low-income household budget analysis

Takashi KOSEKI (Meiji University)

Yohei KADOSAKI (Nihon Fukushi University)

This study aims to clarify the situation of financial exclusion in Japan.

Financial exclusion is the process whereby people face such financial difficulties of access or use that they cannot lead a normal life in the society to which they belong (Gloukoviezoff 2011), and it is one type of social exclusion. Financial exclusion and other types of social exclusion (employment, education, medical care, housing, etc.) are mutually correlated.

Financial exclusion issue was discussed in Japan at the times of over-indebtedness problem, Financial Big-bang and postal service privatization (Noda 2014). However, financial exclusion has not been examined yet.

This study conducted an analysis of low-income household budget with the financial diary method to clarify financial exclusion situation at the micro level. We found available financial services inadequate to level household income/ expense at the times of unemployment due to disease and disability, increase of medical and caring costs, educational expenses and family-operated business in difficulty.

2. The Character and Extent of Difficulties in Living: Implications from the Case Records of the “Yorisoi Hotline”

Masashi YAMABE (Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University)

In Japan, since the end of the twentieth century, it has been said that multi-dimensional difficulties of living, beyond economic distress, have become widely apparent. However, are the difficulties of living that people experience and express really “multi-dimensional?” If so, in what sense? Moreover, how many people experience such difficulties?

Exploring these questions is important for building effective frameworks for supporting people's difficulties.

Considering the above, this study seeks to describe the actual condition of difficulties of living expressed by people, using case records of the "Yoriso Hotline," which is a free telephone consultation service operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

First, the kinds of difficulties people are faced with are clarified by analyzing the attributes and content of cases connected to the "Yoriso Hotline." Second, we estimate how many people in Japan require consultations, from the "Yoriso Hotline" data and the actual number of people who made a phone call.

3. The actual state of consultations in the Needy Independence support system-Findings from a user survey

Yukimitsu NISHIMURA (National Institute of Population and Social Security)

Following the enforcement of the Needy Independence Support Law of 2015, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare has been aiming to improve the quality of consultation work by compiling the "Business Operations Guide" or conducting trainings for supporters involved in the system.

This presentation reports findings from a descriptive analysis based on the attitudinal survey carried out to grasp the actual state of consultations in the support system for the Needy Independence Support system.

The survey was conducted from June 9 to the end of September 2017 for all the consultation desks in the whole country (1,282 places) as of April 1, 2017. We asked each consultation desk to distribute questionnaires to three new or continuing consultation users and four past users who completed consultation, and the users self-reported, self-sealed and posted them. The number of returned questionnaires was 1,698.

The presentation focuses on the types of consultation contents and the types of support provided to single mothers in their 20s or 30s and single elderly males (over 60 years old). Finally, it will suggest future consultation tasks from the viewpoint of users.

[D] The Elderly

1. Notes on the Relationship between Public Pensions and the Employment Policy for the Elderly in Japan

Katsunori MIYACHI (Matsuyama Shinonome College)

In Japan, the government has been engaged in connecting public pensions with its employment policy for the elderly. First, through revisions of the Employees' Pension Insurance Law in 1991 and 2000, a gradual pension age hike from age 60 to 65 has been implemented. Second, the Employment Policy Law for Older Workers was also revised in 2006 and again in 2012. As the aging population increases, the importance of the relationship between public pensions and the employment policy for the elderly also increases.

This paper focuses on the old-age pension system for active workers and discusses an option to improve income security systems for the elderly in Japan. Currently, there are

about 3 million beneficiaries in the old-age pension system for active workers, which was established in 1965. It points out relationships in Japan between public pensions and the employment policy for the elderly.

2. Municipal Support for Homeshare Programs in Japan

Hiroyuki KUBOTA (Nihon University)

As a new form of intergenerational unrelated co-habitation advocated, called homeshare, has increased its visibility especially among the western countries, some municipalities in Japan have also started to support homshare programs by domestic NPOs. Because of the lack of the national concept of housing welfare and the social immaturity of donation culture, the municipal support is imperative, as it is now, for the incubation of such a new lifestyle as homeshare. This research, then, by examining how the municipal support functions for homeshare programs and what are the challenges there, explores what are the preferred forms of the municipal support for these NPOs in Japan.

3. Liability for Damages for a Tortious Act done by a Dementia Elderly, and Welfare for the Elderly

Ashiya KURODA (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Triggered by the case where the railroad company filed claims for damages against the bereaved family of the dementia elderly hit by the train, the risk of damages of persons with dementia has been drawing attention. The personal liability insurance for the risk has wide usage and there are the local governments performing efforts to deal with the risk, utilizing such insurance. It is thought that such efforts contributes to burden on family reduction caring for a dementia elderly, and so it is important, in the other side the relations with a compensation for damages system and a community general support system are not necessarily clarified.

Therefore at first, in this paper, I confirm the overall picture of the damage compensation system when the damage to a third party is caused by the act of the person without capacity for liability including dementia elderly. Secondly, assuming home medical care and home health care, in comprehensive community care system that enables people can live in the local community by their own values, I examine how we should share the burden of the compensation for damages risk by the dementia elderly.

[E] Data Analysis

1. Preliminary Study on Civil Consciousness of Public Assistance: Related Factors for Orientation toward restraining public assistance in the Context of Secondary Analysis of SPSC Survey Data

Soshiro YAMADA (Nihon Fukushi University)

Behind institutional reforms with strict content, such as the reduction of the public assistance benefits and the revision of the Public Assistance Act, there has been negative public opinion against public assistance formed under the influence of negative news reports. Previous studies have noted that it is both the socioeconomically secure and the socioeconomically insecure classes who have negative attitudes toward public assistance.

This study performed a secondary analysis of the individual data of the “Social Policy and Social Consciousness” (2000) provided by the Social Science Japan Data Archive (SSJDA) (Depositor: Shogo Takegawa) for the purpose of generating a hypothesis about factors other than socioeconomic status that influence attitudes toward public assistance. This study investigates the factors influencing repressive attitudes toward the reception of public assistance by performing a logistic regression analysis of the following four aspects: (1) basic attributes, (2) attitudes toward social security, (3) attitudes toward poverty problems, and (4) attitudes toward one’s own life. It became clear that the elderly, small-government-oriented people, and those who seek the causes of poverty in individual factors tend to have regressive thoughts about the reception of public assistance.

2. What Kind of Factors Influence Transparency?

Yoshihiko FUKUSHIMA (Waseda University)

The paper investigates empirically what kind of factors affect transparency among OECD countries. The paper uses the following indices representing transparency, i.e., Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International, World Bank’s Corruption Index, Freedom from Corruption by Heritage Foundation. The potential factors influencing transparency are the magnitude of government expenditure, the number of workers in the public sector, the number of regulations on economic activities, the degree of disclosure of information, the degree of press freedom, and Internet diffusion rate etc.. The paper examines the relationship between transparency indices and these potential factors and identifies the important factors influencing transparency.

[F] Welfare and Work for Persons with Disabilities

1. Empowerment of Women from the Perspective of Welfare for Intellectual Disabilities

Hirofumi KATAOKA (Graduate School of General Welfare, Tohoku Fukushi University)

Women have been empowered by their entry into the labor market. Their activities in the workforce are expected to cause social and economic revitalization and encourage social inclusion. A wider range of choice in terms of women’s way of life should ensure social equality. However, many discourses related to women empowerment imply that only those women who earn income by working in the labor market can achieve a central position in society. Such discourses implicitly assume that women who choose a “traditional” lifestyle that focuses on raising children — usually referred to as a housewife — occupy a peripheral position and are inactive in society, which is called social inclusion (or exclusive social inclusion). This idea of “exclusive social inclusion” does not correct social inequality but merely changes the form of social inequality for women. Moreover, this idea is constructed from the perspective of adults and fails to include the viewpoints of children. The concept of exclusive social inclusion does not acknowledge the disadvantaged position of those who choose a lifestyle of raising children.

People with intellectual disabilities who are unable to hold regular employment are also relegated to the edges of society. Exclusive social inclusion conflicts with the concept of a cohesive society that respects social diversity but creates social barriers for many types of

people including intellectual disabilities.

2. The Spreading of Co-production in The Welfare services: The Cases of Swedish Personligt Ombud

Tomoko ODAMAKI (Matsuyama University)

In 2000, Swedish government decided to start patient advocates (personligt ombud, PO) systems. POs are available to individuals' ages over 18 and who, because of their psychiatric disability, have a substantial and long-term social disability that causes them major problems in their daily lives. The task of a PO is to support that clients access available rights and social resources.

Co-production is defined as enhancement of the quality and/or quantity of services for users through voluntary efforts in public service provisions by professionals and users. PO is also a co-production cases because of codetermination (med- bestämmande) between POs and clients in the service provision.

The author interviewed POs in a number of municipalities. The results indicate that POs are "independent" of their principals in terms of organization. Therefore PO's support and service are all to be based on the clients' needs.

The study explores the position of PO's co-production in terms of including clients on decision making process by comparison with the existing co-production cases.

3. What is recognition at Work Integration Social Enterprise aiming working together?: Using participant observation and hearing survey at Office Y

Mizuki MORI (Graduate School of Economics, Osaka City University Urban Research Plaza)

About 20 ordinary persons and 50 disabled persons work together at cookie factory within Office Y, in Shiga Pref. Here, they aim to achieve equal relationship and earnings.

Usually, the office working with ordinary persons and disabled person is governed by particular relationships that help or be helped.

But, in Office Y, they try to overcome this relationships, and make secure office for staff who have disability or not.

I had done participant observation for quarter at Office Y, after that, I had done hearing survey ordinary persons and disabled persons total 5 persons.

Consequently, there were clear instructions, well-timed approaching, as needed, sets up a forum for discussion. There were all kinds of acceptances. This paper reveals that how doing working together and following acceptance, and how been become recognized its social worth using recognition theory and care theory.

[G] Foreign People in Japan

1. Foreigners and public assistance: Focusing on the grounds for the application of mutatis mutandis of public assistance by local governments

Yuma OSAWA (Graduate School of Social Well-being Studies, Hosei University)

In Japan, foreigners are prohibited from receiving public assistance. However, they are subject to the application of mutatis mutandis of public assistance based on the

notification of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and they enjoy protections — not rights — similar to those for Japanese citizens practically. However, with the revision of the Local Autonomy Act in 2000, the notification has been considered technical advice from the national government, and it has been legally possible for local governments to decide whether to protect foreigners at their own respective discretions. In other words, when local governments protect foreigners, their grounds for doing so are questioned.

Based on the above and on other issues concerning the protection of foreigners by local governments, the national government, and others, this paper will present resident audit requests to the local government as well as trials to inquire on the grounds for protecting foreigners against local governments. It will also use interview surveys with local governments to find out (1) their rationale for protecting foreigners, and (2) their thought process in this subject. I will investigate these two points. Through this survey, I will examine the grounds for applying the *mutatis mutandis* of public assistance that have not been elucidated in previous research, and I will provide a viewpoint for discussing the future protection of foreigners in Japan.

2. Happiness of non-immigrants

Hirohisa YUKAWA (Miyazaki Gakuen Junior College)

The aim of this presentation is to conduct a research on the happiness of non-immigrants when they have immigrants in their community.

The World Happiness Report 2018 presented a research on the happiness of non-immigrants. It concludes if a nation is willingly accepting more immigrants, non-immigrants are also happier. This research, however, is a comparative research based on macro-data of countries. We need more detailed research on the issue, but so far, as I notice, I do not find any research on the topic using micro data. Further research is needed so that we can understand non-immigrants more detailed contents of happiness.

In this presentation, I am presenting a research on the hypotheses 1. Non-immigrants who live in an area where there are more immigrants are less happy even when other factors are controlled, 2. Those who are against having immigrants in their community is less happy, and 3. Non-immigrants who are against for-immigrant policy are less happy even when other factors are controlled.

3. Foreignization of Care Work in Japan

Rie MIYAZAKI (Ohtsuki City College)

In 2017, “care work” was opened to foreign workers both in the resident status of and the Technical Internship Training Program (TITP) in Japan. Before 2017, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was an unique system to accept foreign care worker candidates in Japan. Consequently, there are three system to accept foreign care workers in the year 2018 in Japan.

With regards to these three acceptance system above, the aim of the EPA and TITP is upskilling and transferring technical skills to foreign care worker candidates and trainees, and not in making up for the shortage of care work force. Nevertheless, it is also true that 2.53 millions of care workers are needed and the deficiency of 380,000 of care workers

are estimated in 2025 in Japan. And Japanese Government has this pressing issue of the shortage of care work force in the near future.

The study compares the three systems to accept foreign care workers in Japan in order to reveal the differences and directions of each requirement. Then, comparing with the cases with other countries, the study discusses the characteristics of migrant care model in Japan.

[H] Social Security in East Asia

1. Current situation of charge-free childcare in South Korea and the implication on Japan

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In South Korea, childcare have been made charge-free since May 2013 for those who are 0 to 5 years old regardless the income group. South Korean government has increased benefits for childcare and made childcare charge-free for the purpose to reduce economic burden such as child support on the family with small children and to increase birthrate. However, the birthrate as of 2017 was 1.05 (provisional value) which falls below the lowest-ever level in 2005 (1.08) despite the efforts of South Korean government. Besides, the latest survey shows that the gap of private child support between high-income (the top 20%) and low-income (the bottom 20%) household has been widened since the introduction of charge-free childcare. This is because high-income household came to spend more money on additional private education with the money that was supposed to be for it.

The cause of the declining birthrate in South Korea is not only the economic burden of child-rearing households, but also the influence of non-wedlock and late marriage. However, the countermeasures to the failing birthrate by South Korean government tends to be weighted mainly in financial support on the family with small children such as providing incentive for childbearing and child support and building up infrastructure for education.

This paper discusses the current situation and challenge of charge-free childcare in South Korea, and describes how Japan should promote the role of making childcare and education charge-free in near future.

2. The estimation of labor supply effect on the Long-Term Care Insurance in Korea: focusing on female families who are the main caregivers

Seokho KIM (Nihon Fukushi University)

The 'Long-Term Care Insurance' (LTCI) for the elderly in Korea equivalent to 'Kaigo Hoken' in Japan has been enforced in July 2008. The purpose of the system is to reduce the burden of family care and to correspond with needs of elderly care accompanying the rapid aging of the population. In this study, it is attempted to estimate whether introduction of LTCI in Korea is promoting participation of female families, the main caregivers, in the labor market. The third and eleventh data of the 'Korea Welfare Panel' managed by the Korea Institute of Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) were used in this study, and analysis was conducted by the method of Propensity Score Matching (PSM) for controlling confounding factors and the estimation method of Difference in Difference (DID). As a results, it was shown a significant positive effect on working hours and labor

income in simple method of DID, however, such effects did not appear in the DID analysis incorporating fixed effects. This can be interpreted that LCTI in Korea does not substitute for informal home care as the institutional design is smaller than Kaigo Hoken in Japan.

3. The relationship between the cash benefits family policy of East Asian welfare states and the gender regime — Considering Japan, Korea, and Taiwan as the case —

Narae KIM (Graduate School of Economics, Hokkai-Gakuen University)

The purpose of this thesis is to compare and analyze the relationship between the cash benefits family policy of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan classified as East Asian welfare states and the gender regime of each region. Three regions introduced and expanded the family policy to respond to the rapid change in the demographic crisis. Also, the expenditure of the allowance payment form is increasing as well as the support to the childcare service in the overall expansion of the family policy. In case of Japan and Korea, the labor market turnover ratio of women is high due to the marriage, childbirth, and infant care, and their position in the labor market is also low. However, in case of Taiwan, the women's career severance due to the marriage, childbirth, and infant care is not remarkable while the women's age of retiring from the labor market is low and there is an aspect to strengthen the familism in terms of the policy. Consequently, it is confirmed that the family policy by East Asian welfare states just maintains the gender regime for the male breadwinner or reproduces the familism in the responsibility for providing the care.

[I] Children

1. Deprivation from Parent's point of view and Deprivation from Child point of view

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EU and many developed countries use material deprivation index, as well as income-based relative poverty rate, to measure child poverty. In most cases, the data used to create deprivation index is collected from parent answered questionnaire. However, recently, the importance of collecting information from children themselves is pointed out (Bradshaw 2015). However, whether the living standard from the parent's point of view match that from the child's point of view is not known.

This paper uses a questionnaire data collected from both parents and children and compare the living standard reported by a parent and by a child. To measure living standard, the deprivation index is used.

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2. Diversity of Social Care among Local Governments in Contemporary Japan

Yoko NOBE (University of Kochi)

Social care in Japan is a public system to protect, raise and care for children in need. The Japanese government recently changed the social care policy from an institution-centered policy to a foster care-centered one. Local governments need to increase percentage

of foster care in social care considering their current situation and local context. There is a huge difference in the percentage of foster care relative to institution-centered care among local governments. Previous research tends to focus on advanced practices of child consultation centers, however, the diversity of social care within local context was given little attention. Without considering local context, percentage target of foster care will be difficult to achieve. Therefore, this study adopted a wider approach and typologize the distribution of social care to outline the diversity of available social care by using public data from Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services. This study also analyzes each local context by examining local economics, demography, family structure and path dependency of the local social care system which might influence the distribution of social care.

[D] The Elderly

1. Notes on the Relationship between Public Pensions and the Employment Policy for the Elderly in Japan

Katsunori MIYACHI (Matsuyama Shinonome College)

In Japan, the government has been engaged in connecting public pensions with its employment policy for the elderly. First, through revisions of the Employees' Pension Insurance Law in 1991 and 2000, a gradual pension age hike from age 60 to 65 has been implemented. Second, the Employment Policy Law for Older Workers was also revised in 2006 and again in 2012. As the aging population increases, the importance of the relationship between public pensions and the employment policy for the elderly also increases.

This paper focuses on the old-age pension system for active workers and discusses an option to improve income security systems for the elderly in Japan. Currently, there are about 3 million beneficiaries in the old-age pension system for active workers, which was established in 1965. It points out relationships in Japan between public pensions and the employment policy for the elderly.

2. Municipal Support for Homeshare Programs in Japan

Hiroyuki KUBOTA (Nihon University)

As a new form of intergenerational unrelated co-habitation advocated, called homeshare, has increased its visibility especially among the western countries, some municipalities in Japan have also started to support home share programs by domestic NPOs. Because of the lack of the national concept of housing welfare and the social immaturity of donation culture, the municipal support is imperative, as it is now, for the incubation of such a new lifestyle as homeshare. This research, then, by examining how the municipal support functions for homeshare programs and what are the challenges there, explores what are the preferred forms of the municipal support for these NPOs in Japan.

3. Liability for Damages for a Tortious Act done by a Dementia Elderly, and Welfare for the Elderly

Ashiya KURODA (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Triggered by the case where the railroad company filed claims for damages against the bereaved family of the dementia elderly hit by the train, the risk of damages of persons with dementia has been drawing attention. The personal liability insurance for the risk has wide usage and there are the local governments performing efforts to deal with the risk, utilizing such insurance. It is thought that such efforts contribute to burden on family reduction caring for dementia elderly, and so it is important, in the other side the relations with compensation for damages system and a community general support system are not necessarily clarified.

Therefore at first, in this paper, I confirm the overall picture of the damage compensation system when the act of the person causes the damage to a third party without a capacity for liability including dementia elderly. Secondly, assuming rehome medical care and home health care, in the comprehensive community care system that enables people can live in the local community by their values, I examine how we should share the burden of the compensation for damages risk by dementia elderly.

[E] Data Analysis

1. Preliminary Study on Civil Consciousness of Public Assistance: Related Factors for Orientation toward restraining public assistance in the Context of Secondary Analysis of SPSC Survey Data

Soshiro YAMADA (Nihon Fukushi University)

Behind institutional reforms with strict content, such as the reduction of the public assistance benefits and the revision of the Public Assistance Act, there has been negative public opinion against public assistance formed under the influence of negative news reports. Previous studies have noted that it is both the socioeconomically secure and the socioeconomically insecure classes who have negative attitudes toward public assistance. This study performed a secondary analysis of the individual data of the “Social Policy and Social Consciousness” (2000) provided by the Social Science Japan Data Archive (SSJDA) (Depositor: Shogo Takegawa) to generate a hypothesis about factors other than the socioeconomic status that influence attitudes toward public assistance. This study investigates the factors influencing repressive attitudes toward the reception of public assistance by performing a logistic regression analysis of the following four aspects: (1) basic attributes, (2) attitudes toward social security, (3) attitudes toward poverty problems, and (4) attitudes toward one’s own life. It became clear that the elderly, small-government-oriented people and those who seek the causes of poverty in individual factors tend to have regressive thoughts about the reception of public assistance.

2. What Kind of Factors Influence Transparency?

Yoshihiko FUKUSHIMA (Waseda University)

The paper investigates empirically what kind of factors affect transparency among OECD countries. The paper uses the following indices representing transparency, i.e., the

Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International, World Bank's Corruption Index, Freedom from Corruption by Heritage Foundation. The potential factors influencing transparency are the magnitude of government expenditure, the number of workers in the public sector, the number of regulations on economic activities, the degree of disclosure of information, the degree of press freedom, and Internet diffusion rate, etc. The paper examines the relationship between transparency indices and these potential factors and identifies the critical factors influencing transparency.

[F] Welfare and Work for Persons with Disabilities

1. Empowerment of Women from the Perspective of Welfare for Intellectual Disabilities

Hirofumi KATAOKA (Graduate School of General Welfare, Tohoku Fukushi University)

Women have been empowered by their entry into the labor market. Their activities in the workforce are expected to cause social and economic revitalization and encourage social inclusion. A wider range of choice in terms of women's way of life should ensure social equality. However, many discourses related to women empowerment imply that only those women who earn income by working in the labor market can achieve a central position in society. Such discourses implicitly assume that women who choose a "traditional" lifestyle that focuses on raising children — usually referred to as a housewife — occupy a peripheral position and are inactive in society, which is called social inclusion (or exclusive social inclusion). This idea of "exclusive social inclusion" does not correct social inequality but merely changes the form of social inequality for women. Moreover, this idea is constructed from the perspective of adults and fails to include the viewpoints of children. The concept of exclusive social inclusion does not acknowledge the disadvantaged position of those who choose a lifestyle of raising children.

People with intellectual disabilities who are unable to hold regular employment are also relegated to the edges of society. Exclusive social inclusion conflicts with the concept of a cohesive society that respects social diversity but creates social barriers for many types of people including intellectual disabilities.

2. The Spreading of Co-production in The Welfare services: The Cases of Swedish Personligt Ombud

Tomoko ODAMAKI (Matsuyama University)

In 2000, the Swedish government decided to start patient advocates (personligt ombud, PO) systems. POs are available to individuals' ages over 18 and who, because of their psychiatric disability, have a substantial and long-term social disability that causes them major problems in their daily lives. The task of a PO is to support that clients access available rights and social resources.

Co-production is defined as the enhancement of the quality and/or quantity of services for users through voluntary efforts in public service provisions by professionals and users. PO is also a co-production case because of co-determination (med- bestämmande) between POs and clients in the service provision.

The author interviewed POs in a number of municipalities. The results indicate that

POs are “independent” of their principals in terms of organization. Therefore PO’s support and service are all to be based on the clients’ needs.

The study explores the position of PO’s co-production in terms of including clients on the decision-making process by comparison with the existing co-production cases.

3. What is recognition at Work Integration Social Enterprise aiming working together?: Using participant observation and hearing survey at Office Y

Mizuki MORI (Graduate School of Economics, Osaka City University Urban Research Plaza)

About 20 ordinary persons and 50 disabled persons work together at a cookie factory within Office Y, in Shiga Pref. Here, they aim to achieve equal relationship and earnings.

Usually, the office working with ordinary persons and disabled person is governed by particular relationships that help or be helped.

But, in Office Y, they try to overcome these relationships and make a secure office for staff who have a disability or not.

I had done participant observation for the quarter at Office Y, after that, I had done hearing survey ordinary persons and disabled persons total of 5 persons.

Consequently, there were clear instructions, well-timed approaching, as needed, set up a forum for discussion. There were all kinds of acceptations. This paper reveals how doing working together and the following acceptance, and how been become recognized it social worth using recognition theory and care theory.

[G] Foreign People in Japan

1. Foreigners and public assistance: Focusing on the grounds for the application of mutatis mutandis of public assistance by local governments

Yuma OSAWA (Graduate School of Social Well-being Studies, Hosei University)

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