

Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS) 144nd Conference
Nagoya University (online), Aichi, Japan
14-15 May 2022

DAY 1(14 May 2022)

9:30-11:30 Special Theme and Paper Sessions

9:30-11:30 Special Theme Session 1

Survivors' Pension, Disability Pension and their Challenges: Policies to Promote Work and Income Security

Chair : Atsuhiko YAMADA(Keio University)

〈Theme of the Session〉

There are not many empirical studies on how survivors' and disability pensions have promoted work and income security in Japan. This is in contrast to the development of empirical studies on old-age pensions.

This session will attempt to fill this gap with three studies. All studies are quantitative analyses based on individual level micro-data sets. The first study focuses on long-term changes in the composition of income, including survivors' pensions and wages for women who have separated or died from their spouses, and identifies why they are at higher risk of poverty. The second study shows how the employment of working-age women who have lost their spouses is determined by survivors' pensions and the number of children they have. In the third study, we show how work, income and consumption differ according to the receipt of disability pension benefits.

Through these three studies, we would like to shed light on the challenges that survivors' and disability pensions face in promoting employment and income security in the context of socio-economic change.

Masato SHIKATA (Kwansei Gakuin University), Kuriko WATANABE (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

The Poverty among Divorced and Widowed Women in Japan: The Role of Public Pension Systems

This study examines the transition of the poverty-reducing effect of public pensions among divorced and widowed women. The data used are individual data from the National Survey on Living Standards

(Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) from 1985 to 2019.

First, for working-age women, we examine changes in marital status and poverty rate. The impact of changes in income security policies, such as child allowances as well as public pensions, on the poverty rate of single-parent women will be examined. Next, for elderly women, changes in family type and receipt of public pensions by system will be presented, and changes in support by co-residing family members and changes in the poverty reduction effect of income security policies will be examined.

As a method of analysis, we will measure the poverty reduction effect of each income source, including employment income, asset income, public pension income, and market income of family members living together. This study will provide an explanation of why the poverty rate among divorced and widowed women remains high despite the public pension has matured.

Discussant: Yu MOMOSE (Ryutsukeizai University)

Yui OHTSU (Saitama University)

Employment Choices of Survivor Pension Recipients in Japan

The survivor pension is among the main benefits of the public pension system in Japan, and it is instrumental in ensuring the livelihood of the bereaved family when the household breadwinner dies. However, following social changes such as the generalization of female employment and the increase in the number of dual-earner households, it is becoming necessary to review the survivor pension system.

In this study, we analyzed the employment choices and its determinants among survivor pension recipients (wives) under the age of 60, using individual data from the Survey of Survivor Pension Recipients (2015) by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

The three main findings of this study are as follows. First, the employment rate of recipients of only the basic pension was significantly higher than that of those who also received the employees' pension. Second, for those who receive both the basic pension and the employees' pension, the employment rate was significantly higher when the number of children under the age of 18 was higher and the amount of the pension was lower. Third, some people switch from non-employment to employment after bereavement, but this percentage is significantly higher for those with children under the age of 18.

These findings suggest that survivor pension recipients are forced to work upon bereavement from their spouses, especially those with children. A review of the survivor pension system should be carefully considered given this situation.

Discussant: Soichiro TANAKA (Komazawa University)

Mayu FUJII (Hokkaido University of Education), Kuriko WATANABE (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

The effects of public disability pension receipt on economic outcomes of people with disability

The objective of this research is to explore how public disability pension receipt affects labor supply, income, and consumption of people with disability in Japan.

Studies in the US and European countries have shown that, while disability insurance (DI) benefits have significant disincentive effects on the labor supply of people with disability, the DI system plays an important role in reducing the prevalence of poverty among them. However, little is known about the economic consequences of receiving public disability pension benefits in Japan.

Using data from the national disability survey conducted in the years 2011 and 2016 by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, this study analyzes how employment status, income, and consumption vary between disability pension recipients and non-recipients after controlling for their characteristics such as the type and level of disability. Based on the results of the analysis, we discuss the roles played by the Japanese public disability pension system in terms of the economic outcomes of people with disability.

Discussant: Hiroko ARAKI (Keio University, Visiting Researcher)

9:30-11:30 Special Theme Session 2

Child poverty/disadvantage/difficulty and welfare policy : centered on “policy evaluation” and indices

Chair : Takafumi UZUHASHI (Doshisha University)

〈Theme of the Session〉

More than ten years have passed since child poverty had attracted the public attention in Japan. Even though some specific measures are implemented in these years, discussion how to address the problem is not flourished.

We recognize that “policy evaluation” is a weak ring of the social policy discipline. To overcome this shortcoming, it is necessary to make a good use of the public policy science.

This session discusses the indices of the anti child poverty programs relying on “the systematic approach to the child poverty” and logic model (first presentation). The second and third presentation take up the hot issues of young carers and children with overseas roots, respectively. The former tries to introduce some appropriate measures based on the typology of young carers and the latter does so by examining the gap/crack of the support system.

Lin SUN (Doshisha University, Graduate student)

Examination of the Economic Indices for Child Poverty Alleviation

Considering that parents' poverty is often the cause of child poverty, measures such as financial support and employment support for parents are extremely important. Although the 2019 General Principles of Policy on Child Poverty provides the indices of economy and parental employment, there are only 8 indices out of 39, which are related to "childcare costs" "parental employment rate" and "percentage of parents in full-time work". It is also clear that those indices are only outcome (intermediate) indices, and there are no indices for activity and output.

In the General Principles, priority measures such as "employment support for single parents and households in need" and "steady implementation of child allowance and child rearing allowance system" are mentioned as improving the index. However, it is somewhat unclear what is the correspondence relation between the priority measures and the indices.

Therefore, in this study, we will focus on the poverty alleviation measures reaching out to parents and clarify what activities have been undertaken so far. Then, we will propose economic indices for child poverty alleviation. By proposing indices, we will empirically analyze what kind of effects can be expected in solving child poverty.

Huimin YANG (Doshisha University, Graduate student)

The Limits of Young Carers' Support System: focusing on the Categorization

In recent years, the problem of young carers has come to the fore. The actual situation of young carers is becoming clear by the investigation conducted by the government and academic researchers in Japan.

Since the actual situation is being elucidated, the next step is to discuss whether the existing welfare policy and service system can correspond to the needs of young carers. This is an essential step in discussing the solution to young carers' problems. However, most current studies exclusively focus on grasping the actual situation.

The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the limits of the existing welfare policy and service system on the young carers' problem. Specifically, firstly, we will categorize the young carers and analyze their characteristics and needs.

Secondly, based on the above analysis, we will discuss the parts that can and cannot correspond to the young carers' problem in the existing welfare policy and service system. Finally, we will tentatively raise the perspectives of discussing the solution of young carers' problems from the perspective of policy and practice.

SATO, Aika (Doshisha University, Graduate student)

"Hazama (crack/gap) " of policies and supports to children with overseas roots

Children with overseas roots face wicked problems. For example, they face current poverty due to their parents' insecure employment status, future poverty due to educational disadvantages such as language disabilities and cultural differences, and heavy care role to their parents' as Japanese interpreters.

At present, although the situation of these children is often unclear, it is expected that measures will be considered in the future in parallel with grasping the difficult reality. In terms of sorting out the "Hazama" problems, which are vaguely regarded problematic, children with overseas roots are an example of classifying "Hazama."

In this presentation, some issues below described would be examined from the perspective of "gap" in policy and support.

- 1) What kind of wicked problems do children with overseas roots face?
- 2) What has been done to address these problems? What are the advantages and disadvantages with these measures?
- 3) What kind of measures can be considered appropriate to solve each wicked problem?

Discussant: Hiromi TANAKA (Mukogawa Women's University)

9:30-11:30 Paper Session [A]

Employment Policy

Chair : Hitomi MATSUBARA (Shizuoka University)

Kohei HONDA (Hitotsubashi University, Graduate student)

External Labor Market Deregulation and International Labor Conventions~The Impact of The Revision of the International Labour Organization's Conventions on The Deregulatory Policies on The External Labor Market in 1990s Japan~

The aim of this study is to examine the role of the ILO Convention No.96 and No.181 (revised from No.96) in a series of deregulatory policies implemented on the Japanese external labour market. The previous researches suggest that the events occurred during this time had entirely changed the nature of the labour market as a whole and the way sub-contract work is practised today. This study will therefore analyse the logs of lobbying activities that took place during this period in different sectors, such as the Japanese government committees, major corporations, and trade unions, in adopting the newly modified ILO labour policies. Also, before and after the revision of the Convention, the ILO had notably undergone a diplomatic pressure posed by the officials from the leading countries including Japan, resulted in an enhancement of both the domestic and world-wide austerity.

Mai YOKOYAMA (Shizuoka University)

National Survey Results on Counseling Services at the Gender Equality Center: Compared with the 2013 Survey Data

The Gender Equality Center was established to promote a gender equal society. In these few decades, the administration practices of the center have been under criticism, particularly regarding the underpayment of female non-regular employees, because these contradict the concept of the center. However, no concrete data about the labor conditions at the center has yet been collected. This study details the present labor conditions of the counselors working at the center.

The survey was conducted from October, 2021 to January, 2022 by mailing the questionnaires. The response rate was 87.6% (as of January 2022).

Comparing the results of this study to the 2013 national survey data, the current counseling services have decreased and the labor conditions of the counselors have worsened.

The new employment system for local government part-time workers was implemented in 2020. Additionally, there have been increasing needs by citizens for local government counseling services due to the pandemic. Consequently, part-time counselors working at the center might have faced exacerbated their work environment.

Sigeto TANAKA (Tohoku University)

The government and experts on the scandal about the Monthly Labour Survey of Japan: Absence of data-based criticism

The rationality of policies should be backed by critical communication based on data and logic. The government, experts, and non-expert citizens can contribute to establishing such communication. This study focuses on the Monthly Labour Survey of Japan conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). The survey faced the criticism that its sampling and estimation scheme was biased between 2004 and 2018. The author observed several discourses that emerged after the scandal was first reported by a newspaper. The results show a few cases of non-experts analyzing data to find the surveys' defects. Experts (statisticians, economists, etc.) were inactive and the government (except the MHLW) took no such action. This paper describes the details of such discourses and discusses ways to ensure effective critical public communication about the government's policies.

11:30-12:45 Lunch Break

SPECIAL THEME SESSION

Social Policy Towards 2050: In Search of Environmental and Social Sustainability

12:45-

Chair: MORIKAWA Mie (Tsuda University)

Presenters: Taro Miyamoto (Chuo University)

Nobu Ishiguro (Osaka University)

Norihiro Nihei (The University of Tokyo)

Ian Gough (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Discussant: KAMIMURA Yasuhiro (Nagoya University)

Let us consider social policy towards 2050, as we stand at a turning point of the times. This is not merely a practical forecast like 2030 or a pipe dream like 2100, but rather a vision for the second half of the century.

However, if we cast our minds back 30 years, it was just after the end of the Cold War and the bubble economy, and only a few discussions at that time accurately predicted the current social issues. When considering the future 30 years from now, a concrete image will not be produced simply by extrapolating past trends in population, technology, and the environment. Moreover, when potential factors such as infectious diseases and geopolitical risks are suddenly thrust to the forefront, it is not easy to forecast even the next year.

Although it is difficult to predict the future, we can try to envision it with our imagination, taking several factors into account. In addition, it is also beneficial to identify some of the common pitfalls and unavailable options.

One hypothesis is that the return of big government is inevitable on a global scale, and international competition over its contents will start. Will we end up at the mercy of defence expenditure and pension liabilities, or will we be able to carve out a future by investing in education and the environment? As John Maynard Keynes wrote at the end of his General Theory, neoliberalism as a mindset is bound to dominate the next generation too. However, social policy studies are free from this mindset and can boldly develop new ideas.

Basic Assets towards an Inclusive Society

Taro Miyamoto (Chuo University)

Social inclusion was a concept that, despite high expectations, tended to result in disappointment in social policy discourse around the turn of the century. Amid the rise of neoliberalism, it was coined as a social policy idea that was compatible with economic growth and supported by the middle class. However, inclusion into an exclusive society is a contradictory idea. In the United Kingdom, the measures promoted by New Labour were criticised for ultimately approaching neoliberalism. A

proposal for a Basic Income subsequently spread in its place.

However, this is not a bygone issue. Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who took office in 2021, has proposed a ‘new capitalism’ in which neoliberalism is to be reexamined and has placed ‘investment in people’ at the core of his policies. The argument of ‘investment in people’ as the interface between redistribution and growth is directly analogous to the past social inclusion theory.

Based on the above background, I will consider how the idea of social inclusion should be passed on to the future. To move beyond the contradictory expression of ‘the inclusion into an exclusive society’, the society itself must be transformed into an inclusive one. To this end, I will also examine how the concept of Basic Assets can be utilised to guarantee opportunities for inclusion.

Elderly Care and Technology

Nobu Ishiguro (Osaka University)

Japan faces serious demographic challenges as the proportion of elderly aged 75+ is set to rise rapidly over the coming decades and accordingly, the number of older people with care needs will increase. We also face the challenge of a shortage of care labour, as well as the precarious working conditions of care workers. Against these backgrounds, care robots are expected to become one of the solutions in the provision of sustainable elderly care. While care robots are yet to enter widespread use within Japanese elderly care, it is expected that more technology will be implemented in care settings, as approaches such as artificial intelligence, IoT and big data are currently under rapid development. This paper offers some perspectives as to how we can achieve successful elderly care system through utilisation of care technology.

How has the ‘future of employment’ been described?

Focusing on the discourse of technological innovation from the 1980s to the present

Norihiro Nihei (The University of Tokyo)

The relationship between technological innovation and employment has become a focal point of the current discussion on the prediction of the future. The discussion has taken various forms, from the bold argument that the singularity of AI will wipe out most jobs to the ‘soberer’ argument that innovation in information technology is a skill-biased technological change that will create new jobs linked to the technology while simultaneously reducing the number of more outdated jobs. These predictions often form the basis of discussions about the future of social policy, which tends to raise the question of how the government ought to combine the provision of opportunities for human capital formation as a social investment and income security to mitigate the negative impacts of technological

change on the labour market.

This study does not aim to judge the validity of these predictions. Rather, we will examine the types of assumptions about society upon which these predictions are based and the kinds of practice to which they have led. Specifically, I will analyse the descriptions and contexts of ‘future predictions of technological innovation and employment’ from the 1980s to the present, in order to grasp the specifics of the debate over future predictions in recent years, as well as to examine how these predictions have been influenced by the social perceptions of the ‘present’ at each point in time and how they have justified specific policies.

Two Scenarios for Sustainable Welfare:

A Framework for an Eco-Social Contract

Ian Gough (London School of Economics and Political Science)

A fair transition to net zero in rich countries like the UK will need to pursue two strategies, each with profound implications for social policy. The first is the Green New Deal framework coupled with a ‘Social Guarantee’ of a guaranteed minimum income, plus expanded collective provision of essential goods and services. The second strategy goes further to counteract runaway private consumption in a constrained planet by starting a conversation on what constitutes sufficiency, and how we can conceive ceilings to income, wealth and consumption. Both would require rethinking the scope and capacities of an eco-welfare state but the second entails a more fundamental reorientation.

Strategy 1. Green New Deal plus Social Guarantee

Ideally a Green New Deal (GND) recognises and fosters synergies between safer climate and better welfare. At present GND plans come in different guises, such as the EU Green Deal plan, the Democratic Party campaign and the current Biden programmes in the US, and the Green Deal campaign in the UK. On the climate side, current GND programmes go beyond carbon pricing to advocate heavy upfront investment in both the public and private spheres. There is a clear awareness that carbon pricing is almost always regressive, more harshly affecting lower income households and localities.

Yet actual programmes are surprisingly thin on the ‘social arm’, often limiting proposals to better education/training and targeted protection for threatened communities. There is an urgent need for a new eco-social contract. To this end a new UK campaign proposes a Social Guarantee (SG) as a complement to a GND: to ensure every person’s right to ‘life’s essentials’ via collective provisioning. The idea is to build out from current rights, such as they are, in health and education to encompass other basic necessities, such as housing, adult care, childcare, transport and access to the internet. I

discuss some of the implications of GND+SG for taxation, funding investment, and finance - issues too long neglected.

Strategy 2: Towards an Economy of Egalitarian Sufficiency

This first stage would mark a big leap forward but it will not be enough: dilemmas of inequality, consumption and unsustainable growth will remain. To address these it behoves rich countries to begin questioning consumption by switching from high- to low-carbon goods and services. Huge shifts in household consumption in developed nations will be necessary to achieve a '1.5 degree lifestyle'. Yet simply to reduce the floor in the developed world would deprive households of the vast range of goods and services - housing standards, personal transport, a range of clothing, a choice of nutritious diets, and so forth? that current minimum income studies have agreed are necessary for effective participation in modern life.

The focus must necessarily be on the excessive and dangerous consumption of the rich, starting with the super-rich. This will entail distinguishing the 'necessitousness' of consumer goods and services - whether they are essential, desirable or excessive - alongside their environmental impact. Sooner or later we will have to start discussing sufficiency or what constitutes an economy of enough. This will require thinking about an upper boundary or ceiling of riches, luxury and waste. Social policy, which has done so much to further the study and awareness of poverty, deprivation and exclusion, will need to focus its attention on unsustainable income, wealth and consumption. In the era of the Anthropocene, social floors need social ceilings!

How can such a debate be pursued, let alone consensus be achieved, in a democratic yet hyper-consumption society? Sufficiency movements today increasingly turn to emerging forms of dialogic democracy, such as citizen forums, which bring together citizens and experts in a space as open, as democratic, and as free of vested interests as possible. Fortunately, we can now draw on the experience of large scale citizen's climate assemblies recruited from all groups in society lasting six months or more, such as the UK Citizen's Climate Assembly and the French *Convention Citoyenne pour le Climat*. By the end both had achieved an impressive consensus on a wide range of radical proposals covering eco-social policy.

These two strategies are radical and have big implications for the social policy community: the first raises new questions about financing the (eco-)welfare state. The second raises new questions about inequality, unsustainable consumption and excessive wealth.

DAY 2(15 May 2022)

9:30-11:30 Special Theme and Paper Sessions

9:30-11:30 Special Theme Session 3

What has been the result of the integration and reduplication of regular and non-regular employment classification? – From the case study of Retailer A

Chair : Nami OTSUKI (University of the Sacred Heart)

〈Theme of the Session〉

The disparity in wages, duties, and promotion opportunities between men and women in Japan remains large, and one of the factors contributing to this disparity is the employment management classification. Women account for about 70% of non-regular employees, and almost all general staff employee and regional employee are occupied by women, which in many ways has contributed to the disparity between men and women. On the other hand, in recent years, there has been a movement to review the classification of regular employees and non-regular employees, as well as to review the employment management classification based on regional or non-regional.

Retailer A integrated regular and non-regular employment in the 2008 revision of its personnel system, but returned to two classification when it revised its personnel system in 2013. The company also adopt regional and non regional classification.

In this report, using Retailer A as a case study, the first report discusses the background to the integration and reduplication of employment management categories in Retailer A, focusing on the intentions of management and the perceptions of workers. In the second report, I examine the conditions under which non-permanent employees are promoted to full-time employees and what kind of awareness they have, and examine the abilities required of "core personnel" in stores. In the third report, I will examine whether the "classification" based on the presence or absence of transfer is appropriate, based on the intentions of management, and the thoughts and level of acceptance of transfer among nationwide regular employees and regional regular employees.

Three reports will examine how the integration and reduplication of employment management categories affects women and men workers there, and how employment management categories relate to gender.

Kaoru KANAI (Saitama University), Nobuyuki SHINODA (Fibergate Inc.)

Strategy of abolishing the employment categories and re-diversification of employment categories in retail company A-Focusing on management and worker's perspective

In 2008, Retailer A reviewed the classification of regular and non-regular employees and reformed its personnel system with the aim of integrating employment management categories, attracting attention as a progressive company. However, five years later, the company underwent a personnel system reform to re-diversification of the employment management categories, and the employment management categories remain duplicated to this day. With regard to the institutional transition of employment management categories, it has been pointed out that there is a need for institutional analysis that takes into account not only the strategies of management, but also the strategies and responses of the worker side, the norms possessed or shared by both management and the worker side, and the power relations between the two (Woo, Kanai, and Noh, 2021).

Therefore, this report will first examine how management views employment management classifications and what kind of discussions were held over these classifications and how the classifications were integrated, using materials from the management side. In addition, the report will structurally examine the intentions of the management and the perceptions of the workers using a gender perspective, paying attention to the perceptions of the workers regarding the "categories" in the background to the reintroduction of multiple employment management categories.

Tomoko KOMAGAWA (Hokkaido University)

Ability of “Core Personnel” in terms of Appointment to Permanent Post

Retailer A has unique displays in each of its stores and departments, and the high sales ability of its staff, including non-permanent employees, supports the sales of its stores. For this reason, Retailer A has revised its personnel system to promote non-permanent employees to permanent employees and is promoting the selection and promotion of core personnel who will become candidates for positions.

This report addresses the issue of finding the abilities required of the "core personnel" of the store by examining what conditions have been met and what kind of awareness the people who are promoted from non-permanent employees have. Therefore, based on interviews with several staff members with different types of employment contracts, we will analyze them in terms of their jobs, abilities, and career awareness, while maintaining a gender perspective. Finally, the gap between the "core personnel" envisioned by the human resources department and other headquarters and the "core personnel" sought by stores will be discussed.

Nami OTSUKI (University of the Sacred Heart)

Is it appropriate to classify employment management by whether or not the employee is transferred in nationwide?

With the revision of the personnel system in 2013, Retailer A launched a new qualification system and classified regular employees into two types: national type and regionally limited type, depending

on whether or not they are transferred nationwide. The wages for the regionally limited type are approximately 80% of the national type, and the qualifications for the regionally limited type are renewable for two years. In addition, in order for non-regular employees to become permanent employees, they should accept transfers between stores in local areas.

Based on an interview survey with personnel department and employees of Company A, we will examine whether the employment management classification based on whether or not the employee is transferred is appropriate. Specifically, we will examine (1) management's intentions in establishing a new "classification" based on whether or not the employee is transferred, (2) the perceptions of those who have been transferred of what they have gained from the transfer, and (3) the degree of acceptance of the "classification" based on whether or not the employee is transferred. In addition, we will examine whether the employment management classification based on the presence or absence of transfer is appropriate, including the impact on gender.

Discussant: Mitsuru YAMASHITA (Meiji University)

9:30-11:30 Special Theme Session 4

An international comparison of the policy initiatives aimed at supporting people who face difficulties gaining employment

Chair : Makoto ABE (Oita University, Professor Emeritus)

〈Theme of the Session〉

As the employment circumstances for young people deteriorated in Japan in the 1990s, the assistance for people who faced difficulties seeking employment has attracted greater academic and social attention. Job Assistance Program was introduced as Government policy under the *Act on Self-reliance Support for Needy Persons* in 2015. On the other hand, in some countries the job assistance programs are more formally embedded within welfare policies. Although we can understand these programs as the “work to welfare” policy, there are many differences between countries in terms of schemes and methods of the job assistance programs.

To understand the current welfare state, it is important to discuss some issues regarding the assistance policies for people who face difficulties seeking employment, such as its relationship with income security, or job assistance process and methods.

The aims of our research project are to examine some features of job assistance policies in some countries and to discuss changing welfare policy issues. In this session, we will discuss the job assistance policies of France and China.

Hitomi MATSUBARA (Shizuoka University)

Reform of French youth policies after the eurozone crisis and its significance

Youth policies in France have provided comprehensive support to people aged 16-25 who have living and working difficulties, regardless of their educational background or vocational qualifications.

Since the 2000s, youth policies have laid emphasis on accessing to the labor market and engaging in sustainable employment. After the eurozone crisis, however, several measures for the youth have unified under the PACEA (parcours contractualisé d'accompagnement vers l'emploi et l'autonomie) and a new measure was launched for the NEET(Not in Education, Employment or Training).

The purpose of this study is to explore characteristics of effective process of employment assistance program for young people and consider possible future developments.

Min ZHU (Chiba University of Commerce)

Job Assistance Policy for People with Difficulties in Gaining Jobs in China

Since the 1990s, developed countries have suffered from economic stagnation and long-term unemployment, and various reforms have been made regarding employment and welfare. Whether it's workfare or activations, the point is to focus on job assistance.

In recent years, China has faced the same challenge. Since 2012, the Chinese economy has entered a "new normal" phase, and the slowdown in economic development has become even more pronounced under the influence of the 2018 US-China trade war. In the same year, China promulgated the urban unemployment rate for the first time, and at the Central Economic Conference in July, a policy of "working priority" was clearly announced. With the spread of Covid-19 in 2020, guaranteeing working chances has become a top policy issue.

The purpose of this research is to give an overview of China's job assistance policy for people with difficulties in gaining jobs and to clarify the characteristics in relation to social security. And this paper would also like to try to analyze Chinese characteristics from the perspective of international comparison.

Discussant: Takafumi UZUHASHI (Doshisha University)

9:30-11:30 Paper Session 【B】

Employment Issue

Chair : Takashi MURATA (Kyoto Prefectural University)

Yusuke TAKAHASHI (Ehime University)

Workers' Stress Responses from the Perspective of Labor Economics and Social Policy

Poor mental health among workers has long been seen as a problem. In addition to stress at work,

various factors such as the work environment, personal relationships, and problems outside of work are thought to be behind this. It is known that stress adversely affects mental and physical health. Moreover, the relationship between working styles and mental health is also an important issue that has become a pressing matter in the Japanese government's measures aimed at addressing long working hours, flexibility in working styles, and fair treatment of workers, irrespective of employment type, in accordance with Japan's work style labor reform laws.

We conducted an empirical analysis using panel data to determine the factors responsible for the psychosomatic symptoms of workers' physical and mental health problems. Moreover, we examined the influence of subtle differences pertaining to workers' occupations and the industries in which they are employed, their economic situations, and other personal attributes, including working styles and hours. Our findings indicated that a flextime system affected women's physical and mental wellbeing, manual laborers tended to experience more severe psychosomatic symptoms, working for small businesses led to milder psychosomatic symptoms, and the duration of working hours affected men's mental wellbeing.

Tomoe NAITO (Seikei University)

Social anxiety and part-time workers

Many studies show that the COVID-19 mainly affects part-time workers. Therefore, the government has supported some policies, such as special employment adjustment subsidies (Sakai 2021). However, there is still a negative impact on part-time workers. It is because companies may not take advantage of the necessary policy supports. After all, they consider part-time workers an employment adjustment (Sakai 2021).

On the other hand, from a worker's perspective, part-time employment is more flexible than full-time employment, which was chosen before the Covid-19. Therefore, if a change in employee behavior occurs in the wake of the Covid-19, it may be that social anxiety and/or distrust may have had an impact.

So in this study, I will quantitatively examine this hypothesis. And I hope that it will provide a point for thinking about the relevance between social anxiety and behavior of part-time workers in the Covid-19.

9:30-11:30 Paper Session 【C】

Life and Family

Chair : Miki SUZUKI (Josai International University)

Akira MATSUBARA (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Miyu ISHIZUKA

(Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Rina KATO (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Ayano KOIKE (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Mingyang LIU (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Katsuhito KAJIWARA (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate student), Takayuki KONDO (National Center for Child Health and Development), Aya ABE (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Maltreatment of children in COVID-19 disaster in Japan: an analysis focusing on the relationship with changes in employment, income and expenditure during school closure

Since the end of 2019, the COVID-19 epidemic has continuously plagued the world. In Japan, from early March 2020 to June, elementary, junior high, and high schools across the country were temporarily closed, causing a drastic change in the lifestyle of children and families. At the same time, many families experienced changes in their working conditions, decreases in income, and increases in expenses. Such changes do not necessarily bring about deterioration of child-parent relationships, yet there is a real concern that inappropriate child-rearing behavior (maltreatment), including abuse, may have occurred in families which experienced drastic changes.

In this paper, we examine the relationship between maltreatment and changes in working conditions, decreases in income, and increases in expenditures during the school closure, using data from a survey of fifth-grade children and their parents conducted in Ota Ward, Tokyo in 2020.

Yuko TAMIYA (Kobe Gakuin University)

Entry and exit from Public Assistance and changes in life after the end of emergency support

The dynamics of the lives of people in need were analysed based on the results of a panel survey conducted among users of an emergency livelihood support project ('Poverty Rescue Programme'). Tracking changes in receipt of Public Assistance, 40% of the respondents continued to receive welfare benefits, 38% did not receive welfare benefits, while 20% started receiving welfare benefits and 3% had their welfare benefits abolished. Thus, the results indicate that a certain number of persons experience entry and exit from the assistance within a period of two years. Respondents who started receiving the assistance during the survey period were more likely to be from single-person households in their 50s and 60s, and their health deteriorated or they continued to be unemployed. On the other hand, the respondents who did not start welfare within the same period were characterized by the receipt of social security benefits other than the Public Assistance and continued employment. It was shown that the variables in the lives of people in need can be identified by examining multiple factors such as employment, health status and family relationships.

11 : 30–12 : 45 Lunch break and Education Session

Theme: Tips for Statistical Analysis in Social Policy Research

Chair: Mayuko KITAI (Matsuyama University)

Presenters:

Takeshi MIZUNOYA (Hokkai-Gakuen University)

Yui OHTSU (Saitama University)

12:45-14:45 Special Theme Session 5

Current Situation of Long-Term Care Insurance System and Welfare System for Persons with Disabilities: Relation Between two Systems and Challenges.

Chair/Coordinator : Masako MUROZUMI (Tezukayama Gakuin University, Honorary Professor)

〈Theme of the Session〉

Current Situation of Long-Term Care Insurance System and Welfare System for Persons with Disabilities: Relation Between two Systems and Challenges.

According to the White Paper on Persons with Disabilities 2020 prepared by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, elderly persons aged sixty-five and over account for 72.6% of 4,287,000 persons with physical disabilities at home, 15.5% of 962,000 persons with intellectual disabilities, and 37.2% of 3,891,000 ambulant persons with mental disabilities. This data indicates that the percentage of elderly persons with disabilities is higher than the population aging rate in Japan of 27.3% (as of October 1, 2016). The Survey on Difficulties in Daily Life for persons including children with disabilities conducted in 2016 by the Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare showed that 36.5% of persons with physical disabilities, 6.4% of persons with intellectual disabilities, and 29.1% of persons with mental disabilities obtained disability certification for the first time at the age of sixty-five and over. This data indicates that not a few persons with disabilities suffered those disabilities in their elderly years. Persons with disabilities reach old age in some cases, while persons become disabled after age sixty-five and over in other cases. These two patterns of elderly persons with disabilities suggest that it is necessary to reconsider the relation between the long-term care insurance system focusing on elderly care and the welfare system for persons with disabilities for caring and assisting persons with disabilities.

In the section meeting, where the long-term care insurance system and the welfare system for persons with disabilities exist separately, we will overview the relation between the two systems to clarify the “current” situation of the two systems. We will then discuss problems of the long-term care insurance system from the perspective of the activity for ensuring home care services to support the independent life of persons with disabilities. Finally, we will discuss “adjustment between two systems” based on the above overview and discussion

Utae MORI (Osaka University of Economics)

Historical Development of and Relationships Between Care Policies for the Elderly and Disabled in Japan

At present, nursing and disability care services in Japan are based on a two-pronged system, with priority given to the nursing-care insurance system for providing services to the elderly over the age of 65, and to the Comprehensive Law on Support for People with Disabilities for providing services to people with disabilities under the age of 65. However, there are issues that need to be addressed and resolved, such as the fact that elderly people who need nursing care are also people with disabilities, the fact that the systems used by people with disabilities change depending on their age, and the future scope of insured persons and recipients of the nursing-care insurance system; it is therefore necessary to clarify the structure of these two systems and their relationship. This report traces the historical development of these two care policies for the elderly and people with disabilities in Japan, mainly from before and after the establishment of the nursing-care insurance system to the present, to clarify their relationship and issues, and discuss the future direction of care policies for the elderly and people with disabilities in Japan.

Taku WATANABE (Japan Center for Independent Living, non-member)

Shortcomings of the elderly care insurance system from the Perspective of the disability rights independent Living Movement

Disability rights independent living movement has created a long-term services and support system, enabling 24-hours care for the severely disabled. The history of the disability rights movement fighting for long-term services and support goes back to the 1970s. Even before the establishment of the elderly care insurance system, some municipalities realized 24-hours care for the disabled. Nowadays, this type of care is called "visiting care for persons with severe disabilities." This service type is closest to the "personal assistance" mentioned in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, it is not part of the elderly care insurance system. From the perspective of the disability rights independent living movement, the elderly care insurance system has enormous restrictions. These include a cap on the amount and time of use, severe restrictions on the content of use, and the

charging of fees. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) has repeatedly attempted to bring services and support system for persons with disabilities closer to the elderly care insurance system, for instance, by issuing a proposal to set an upper limit on the amount and hours of use, since the establishment of the services and support system for the disabled in 2003. Each time, the disability rights independent living movement has been engaged in a fierce administrative struggle. This report intends to inform the readers about the shortcomings of the elderly care insurance system, from the viewpoint of the disability rights independent living movement ; and the history of the struggle behind the movement which leads to the present state .

Youngjong KONG (Bukkyo University)

Reconsideration of the Relationship Between the Public Long-Term Care Insurance System and the Welfare System for Persons with Disabilities: Inter-Institutional Coordination Between the Two Systems from a Critical Perspective

In the classification of users under the public long-term care insurance system and the welfare system for persons with disabilities, according to the provisions of Article 7 of the Comprehensive Support for Persons with Disabilities, for persons with disabilities who are covered by the long-term care insurance system, the long-term care services, governed under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, take precedence. It is referred to as the principle of prioritizing the public long-term care insurance system. This report investigates, why priority is given to public long-term care insurance over welfare for persons with disabilities, and what kind of inter-institutional coordination is required, through the social science method.

This study's significance lies in its explanation of the causes of the problems in prioritizing the public long-term care insurance system by reexamining policy-oriented, theoretical concept of inter-institutional coordination, and in its presentation of specific policy issues based on a theoretical framework. Clarify the issues related to the principle of prioritizing the public long-term care insurance system of the need for (1) criteria for adjusting overlaps and (2) supplementary coordination. These approaches make that clarifies the fundamental contradictions of the principle of prioritizing the public long-term care insurance system and to pave the way for describe policy issues more clearly.

Discussant: Toshikazu YOKOYAMA (Bukkyo University)

12:45-14:45 Special Theme Session 6

The Creation and Transformation of “Full-Fledged Figures” in the Postwar History of Japan

Chair/Coordinator : WOO, Jongwon (Saitama University)

〈Theme of the Session〉

The Creation and Transformation of “Full-Fledged Figures” in the Postwar History of Japan

This session examines the creation and transformation process of “full-fledged figures” which is defined as being able to play one's role equally with other actors in a given field. The authors highlight workers at the site of working, and women and people with disabilities at the site of living, with a focus on the “justification” logic that each group of actors deployed to get recognized as full-fledged figures. By doing so, we theorize the dynamic process of being full-fledged figures.

The authors divide the process into three phases. The first period is from Japan's defeat in the WWII to the first half of the 1970s (a leap from the prewar period and the formation of full-fledged figures); the second period is from the second half of the 1970s to first half of the 1990s (the stylization and atrophy of full-fledged figures); the third period is from the second half of the 1990s to present (the diversification and isolation of full-fledged figures). The first study investigates the development and transformation process of full-fledged figures at workplaces. Then, the second study focuses on the process in the living sphere. The authors will trace the trajectory of full-fledged figures at the intersection of class, gender, and region, elucidating the dynamism of the postwar society, and examining the challenges of living as full-fledged figures in the contemporary society.

In order to investigate thoroughly the matter of living sphere and enrich our discussion, we invite Prof. Numajiri who is not a JASPS member but mastery with socio-economic history.

WOO, Jongwon (Saitama University)

The Creation and Transformation of “Full-Fledged Figures” at the Site of Working

This paper examines the development and transformation process of “full-fledged figures” at workplaces. In the first period, the Japanese ordinary workers' dream of being full-fledged figures at workplaces was realized for the first time in the history, as a strong desire of blue-collar workers to be recognized equivalent with white-collar workers came true. Their demand was justified through the logic of “as the same worker.” In the second period, the stylization of full-fledged figures at workplaces progressed. Workers became full-fledged figures as those who belonged to a specific company, had a specific capability, and carried out a specific function. This process, justified by the logic of “having specific abilities,” evolved mainly through the communication between labor and management with the “face-to-face” relationships. In the third period, the corporate's role that grants the recognition of full-fledged figures at workplaces weakened. As the notion of full-fledged figures which had developed under the so-called corporate society became dysfunctional, non-regular workers came to “half-fledged figures”, even though they occupy nearly half of total workers.

Akinobu NUMAJIRI (Rikkyo University, non-member)

The Creation and Transformation of “Full-Fledged Figures” at the “Site of Living”

This paper defines the “site of living” as the place that makes it possible for an individual to live in an urbanized society by negotiating with local governments for policies to implement the features that were provided by traditional groups (regional communities, families, etc.) but have been taken away by new political entities. More specifically, this refers to fields where policies affecting everyday life can be altered, such as legislative assemblies or committees. In the first period (particularly during the period of rapid economic growth), women and minorities negotiated with the government over their legitimacy as “citizens” and “people,” achieving results in such fields as anti-pollution legislation and social welfare policy. In the second period, new movements were born from networks and the sense of individual autonomy that came with advances in a consumer society; however, sites for negotiation were specialized in terms of particular topics. In the third period, the services required for survival were viewed as goods, resulting in fewer agreements at the “site of living” and a weaker acknowledgment of the people engaged as “full-fledged figures.”

Discussant: Kimiko KIMOTO (Hitotsubashi University, Emeritus Professor)

12:45-14:45 Paper Session [D]

Industrial Relations

Chair : Koichi MATSUO (Aoyamagakuin University)

Miki KISHIDA (Ritsumeikan University)

Wage Policy of White-collar union-Unionen’s wage policy since 1970s-

This presentation highlights the role of white-collar trade unions in the Swedish private sector, Unionen (formerly SIF), by examining the changes in its wage policy since the 1970s. In Sweden, the organization rate of blue-collar workers is 61% (69% in 2010) in 2020, while it is as high as 72% in white-collar workers (73% in 2010), and Unionen is the largest trade union. In this way, it is increasing its presence in Swedish industrial relations, but its reality has not analyzed as much as the blue-collar trade unions. However, in recent years, Unionen has sometimes led the determination of wage increase levels in collective wage negotiations. In addition, the individualization of personnel and labor management has recently been progressing in Swedish companies. What kind of influence does such personalization of employee treatment have on Unionen? I would like to clarify these points by examining changes in Unionen's wage policy.

Futaba NAKACHI (Chuo University, Graduate student)

The role of individual convenience stores: focusing on the sales floor development and ordering operations

This report discusses the role of individual convenience stores—mainly focusing on owners' sales floor development and ordering operations.

Convenience stores have developed their unique retailing system to gain a competitive advantage among retailers. For this reason, most of the existing studies focus on how franchisors have built such systems. On the other hand, the role of the individual store, which is responsible for the actual day-to-day operations, has been neglected. However, in a convenience store where new products are released every week, the sales strategy of which items to place and remove is crucial. The importance of the strategy is because they deal with as many as 3,000 different products in a small sales floor area.

Recently, some studies have focused on franchisees. However, they emphasized the owner's character as workers and did not see them as managers.

For these reasons, this report focuses on the operations of individual stores and report on the role they play.

12:45-14:45 Paper Session [E]

Social SecurityI

Chair : Akiko MATSUE (International University of Health and Welfare)

Kenzo YOSHIDA (Aoyamagakuin University)

“Retirement Crisis” and restructuring of pension system in the United States

From the beginning of the 21st century, the “Retirement Crisis” was sometimes referred to in the United States. Media, experts, and scholars repeatedly warned the “Crisis”, or insufficient wealth for retirement, and proposed some reforms of the U.S. Pension System. Some described it as a symbol of a broken “middle-class economy,” or stolen “American Dream.” But other experts are critical of it.

What is the “Retirement Crisis?” Americans face today. Which characteristics it has? How is it related to a contemporary reconstruction of the U. S. Pension System, or the American Welfare State? In this paper, I study these issues with a survey of several sets of statistics and research in the field. I will make three points clear. First, the “Retirement Crisis” is a rediscovery of traditional flaws of the U. S. pension system with a new style of view like 401(k) participants., rather than the discovery of a new problem. Second, it is difficult to address the crisis as social statistical changes of retirement wealth and income. Third, such invisibility is a new point of the “Retirement Crisis," with risks and lacks fragmented individually.

Minjeong KIM (Rikkyo University)

Consideration of Fairness in the Social Security System

:Focusing on National Pension and Health Insurance in Korea

Contribution for the self-employed of Social Security System in Korea differs depending on the system. For example, in the case of National Pension, contribution is that the standard monthly income of an insured person is multiplied by the contribution rate (9%). In the case of Health Insurance, the contribution for a household (the self-employed insured) is set based on the information of the household's wealth, such as income, property, and cars. Its contribution is calculated by multiplying the scores and value per score (205.3 won in 2022). Scores is the sum of the scores of income, property, and a car possessed by a household. Both are devised to capture the income of the self-employed, but there is debate over the fairness of the system. Fairness in Social Security System leads to the sustainability of the system, so if there is a problem with impartiality, the credibility of the system is likely to be severely compromised. Therefore, in this report, I'll take up the Social Security System in Korea, especially the National Pension and Health Insurance, and consider the Fairness of the System.

Mieko YASUDA (Hanazono University)

The Problems of the Certified Social Worker System

Certified social workers are gaining weight through policy guidance. Community comprehensive support centers are obligated to have certified social workers, and welfare facilities for the disabled and children are also beginning to receive additional fees based on their placement. Privatization of social welfare services has been progressing since the basic structural reform. This is the reflection of the fact that certified social workers are expected to provide information and consultation support in order to support the better self-determination of the people concerned. However, with the exception of medical social workers, it is unlikely that obtaining a social welfare certificate is a prerequisite for employment in the field of social welfare. This means that people who are doing good work in the field of social welfare are not necessarily certified social workers, and shows that there is a gap between the field of social welfare and the certified social worker system. Herein lies the problem with the certified social worker system. This is where the problems of the certified social worker system.

15 : 00-17:00 Special Theme Session 7

Connecting employment, education, and welfare at "Empowerment High School"

-"Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment" of Osaka Prefecture-

Chair/Coordinator : Maho (MAYUMI) TANAKA (Osaka Kyoiku University)

〈Theme of the Session〉

Connecting employment, education, and welfare at "Empowerment High School"

-"Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment" of Osaka Prefecture-

This session will focus on the "Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment" of Osaka Prefecture, whose target is students and graduates from "Empowerment High School". Our purpose is to examine its attempt to build a function "to connect" employment, education, and welfare, each logic of which has been so far in general worked separately in supporting high school students for and graduates in employment.

Most of graduates of the "Empowerment High School " got employed, via placement by school, many of whom need welfare support continuously.

However, since high school teachers lack expertise both in job placement and in welfare provision, they are unlikely to success in good job matching and in continuous cooperation with appropriate welfare institutions, for students.

The "Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment" is an attempt to reorganize the problem structure related to employment of high school graduates by intervention of a professional institution as a "boundary spanner."

In this session, we will look closely at "who," "what," and "how" as for the above attempts being carried out.

Miki TSUTSUI (Hosei University)

The making of "Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment" of Osaka Prefecture: how knowledge in process influenced knowledge of process

The *A-dash Work Creation*, which is a contract organization for the "Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment," is also the inventor. How did *A-dash* propose to the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education and its Office? How was the proposal examined there? What was the issue in the negotiations with the financial authorities? As a result, what kind of scheme was produced? *A-dash* is a multifunctional NGO that has been working to revitalize the region through support for small and medium-sized enterprises, employment support for people with difficulty, and support for high schools. It is the timing the director of education, who was the former director of the welfare department, felt the necessity to improve the *Empowerment Schools*, being in less and less demand with their entrance examination pass rate declining, that *A-dash* proposed the project to him in Autumn 2018.

The project proposal, which covers multiple areas of employment, education, and welfare, going through the channels of the board of education department and the finance department, led to no support system through cooperation within the prefectural office (high school graduate employment is under the jurisdiction of the Labor Bureau run by MHLW, and welfare is provided by municipalities), and the turn-down of labor costs for the feedback to high school (no similarity or duplication with the existing high school support is allowed). As a result, the scheme of the project requires great effort on the contract organization.

Satoshi OTAYA (Ritsumeikan University)

Issues faced by high school graduates after getting started to work, as seen through the “Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment” of Osaka Prefecture

In this study, we describe the issues related to the employment of high school graduates based on the data obtained from interviews with high school graduates and their employers in the “Support Project for High School Students for and Graduates in Employment”.

The findings are the following three. First, in addition to the complexity of the family environment and the difficulties of living and economy itself, the loss of the welfare function that the high school teachers had informally played graduation affected the early turnover of high school graduates (welfare policy issue). Second, while both high school graduates and companies mention the expectation of communication among colleagues, this ability has not been sufficiently acquired by high school graduates (educational policy issue). Third, none of the employers regarded high school graduates as full-fledged workers, but some of them lack sufficient know-how for training them or vision for their careers (labor policy issues).

Koh IGAMI (Kobe International University)

Overview and issues of educational practice in empowerment school

-As a place where the logic of education, employment, and welfare intersect-

Since 2015, Osaka Prefecture has been working on an "empowerment school" as a type of high school that focuses on "re-learning." The empowerment school is said to mean "a school that draws out the power of students", and the background is the socio-economic situation in which the existing logic of education is not enough to draw out the power of students.

Osaka Prefectural Nishinari High School, which is the subject of our research, has been "anti-poverty learning" for more than 10 years. Through these efforts, the school has accumulated educational practices that make students aware of their socio-economic status. From a social policy perspective, this practice is understood as a place where the logic of education, employment, and welfare intersect in various ways.

In this report, the current state of educational practice of the school after the conversion to the empowerment school is reviewed from materials such as interview surveys with teachers working at the school, records of class visits, lesson materials and guidance books created by the school. I would like to raise some issues from the perspective of cooperation with employment and welfare.

12:45-14:45 Paper Session 【F】

Social SecurityII

Chair : Yumiko TANAKA (Shimonoseki City University)

Jun KINOSHITA (None)

The 1899 National Survey on NPOs by the Bureau for Local Affairs

-- An Introduction to the late-Meiji Welfare Policy --

Last Autumn, at the 143rd Annual Meeting at Fukushima University, I presented a report on Overview of Thrift and Savings, Good Deeds Encouragement, and Relief Works, a neglected booklet published in 1900. The Overview, published by the Bureau for Local Affairs, Home Department, is a national survey on nonprofit organizations.

After the last presentation, I have been toured several archives, and obtained a circular to a prefectural governor for the national survey, as well as prefectural survey documents.

At this presentation, I will answer four questions: (1) why the national survey was conducted, (2) how the survey was conducted at prefectural level, (3) why the Overview was published in March 1900, and (4) the general characteristics of the Overview.

By answering these questions, I will bring to light the countours of Japanese welfare administration in the early twentieth century.

Shoji NAKAMURA(University of Tokyo,Graduate student)

The Role of the State and Local Governments in the Social Policy for Veterans of the United States: Based on the Analysis of the Veterans' Policy Development after the First World War.

This study explores the unique aspect of the American Welfare State, with a focus on the social policy for veterans in the long U.S. history. The United States has implemented a relief for ex-soldiers and widows since the Colonial Era. With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the federal government replaced the patchworked system with the national one. The post-civil war era, when the

federal government had begun to provide pensions for old-age ex-soldiers who had no disabilities incurred in active duty, was a critical juncture for developing the veterans' welfare system. Furthermore, through the enactment of the G.I. bill of rights, all veterans, who fought to defend their country in the national emergency, have been entitled to receive generous social benefits.

Most researchers have paid attention to the role of the federal government. However, the episode of the U.S. veterans' welfare cannot be reduced to a simple federal story. State and local governments have provided veterans and widows with original benefits: soldiers' relief, educational assistance, soldiers' bonus, employment preferences, assistance in filing claims for federal veterans' benefits, and medical aid. Above all, many state and local governments have granted veterans exemptions from tax on income, property, business license, and poll tax since the First World War. Focusing on these veterans' benefits adopted by state and local governments, this research is to clarify the development of veterans' benefits, in which federal, state, and local governments have complemented each other since the First World War.

Satoshi TAKAHASHI (Iwate Prefectural University)

Theoretical foundation and implementation of universal basic assets

Universal basic income (UBI), universal basic services (UBS), and universal basic assets (UBA) have been proposed as alternatives to the redistributive welfare-state model. UBI and UBS involve the redistribution of money and services, respectively, and in that sense are relatively straightforward. By contrast, UBA is more complex because it emphasizes shared societal resources from an accumulative perspective, and even its proponents call it a metaphor. The theoretical framework of UBA therefore requires further consideration. A clear theoretical framework is important for clarifying the path toward policy implementation. This paper focuses on the potential of UBA to link the reconstruction of welfare-state solidarity, and in particular expansive understandings of reciprocity, to policy initiatives. Because these topics share an affinity with theories oriented toward constructing a context for cooperation and making social rights substantive, which I have discussed in recent publications, I have applied these concepts to provide a theoretical foundation for UBA on the one hand and to explore the possibilities for policy implementation on the other. The central concept here is the systematic use of accumulated societal resources that reflects functional differentiation in society.

My aim is to suggest a basis and means for implementing new kinds of universalist policy initiatives.