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The Concept of “Participatory and Collaborative Care” and the Evaluation of Care Work: A Critique of Marketization in Feminist Care Theory

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1. Marketization of care and “social valuation of care”

Eliminating the burden of women’s housework and care work remains a crucial issue in achieving gender equality. On the other hand, paid housework and care services are outsourced and carried out at low wages by economically vulnerable women, such as migrant workers.

Meanwhile, for the welfare state, which faces increasing benefit payments due to an aging population, marketization is a more cost-effective means of de-familiarization than treating care work as a professional occupation with guaranteed wages. The market has been expected to offer efficiency that allows for improved quality through competition, compared to public services (Le Grand and Bartlett, 1993). In countries with liberal regimes, such as the United States, where the supply of care has been left to the market, care work has continued to be regarded as unskilled labor that “anyone can

do.” It has been noted that since the 1990s, the introduction of the market principle of choice and competition has devalued skilled care work and deteriorated the treatment of care workers even in countries that have supplied care as a public responsibility, (Knijn & Verhagen, 2007) (Trydegård, 2012) (Lewis and West, 2013). After 2000, many European countries have implemented “cash for care benefits” from state and local governments for users (Da Roit & Le Bihan, 2010). Users either choose and purchase services in the market or hire houseworkers at home, using the limited funds provided by the state. Much of the work is left to migrant workers in housework and care, who are paid low wages (Pavolini and Ranci, 2008; Shutes and Chiatti, 2012). Marketization has diminished the social valuation of care work by making it low wage and unstable.

What kind of care model, then, should be considered to improve the social valuation of care work toward the realization of gender

equality? In this paper, based on the feminist theories of care, we aim to examine the issues associated with placing care work within a market model and propose developing conditions to make it “decent work” for care workers by improving the allocation of resources and regulations related to care work.¹

2. Feminist theories of care

In feminism, care initially emerged in discussions about the gender division of labor within the household. Caring was a concept to discuss the emotional experiences of child rearing and elder care as a “labor of love,” that could not be fully explained by the concepts of “housework” or “reproductive labor” (Graham, 1983; Ungerson 1983). The debates regarding the “ethics of care” also redefined care as the “moral responsibility” and “ethics” of women toward specific others (Gilligan 1982).

Feminist theories of care have also emphasized the interdependence and responsibility for the needs experienced by paid care workers, many of whom are women (Challis and Davis 1986; Ungerson 1990). Eva Kittay, who identifies “dependence” in which one’s basic needs for survival and growth are satisfied by others, and the relationship of caring for that dependence as universal inevitability, states that paid care workers in an employment condition also prioritize moral responsibility to the other person over self-interest apply to paid care workers in an employment relationship (Kittay 1999/2010, 84). Feminist economists also suggest that the responsibility for the needs undertaken by paid care workers motivates them to continue working, and that this emotional reward

causes care workers to accept lower economic rewards (Folbre and Weisskopf 1998; Himmelweit 1999, 33). Himmelweit highlights the relational characteristics of care work, distinguishing it from other paid work on the market. In the market, even if workers are motivated by extrinsic rewards, the latter does not diminish the value of goods, nor do relationships affect their quality. In care work, however, the motivation of care workers and the development of personal relationships between the people providing care and the people receiving care are crucial to the quality of care. Therefore, in care work, productivity cannot be increased and care is considered an “experiential goods” in the sense that the quality of care cannot be assessed outside the context of relationship (Himmelweit 2013, 11).

Thus, feminist theories of care recognize the inherent nature of the practice of care in its responsibility for dependence and responsiveness to needs, distinguishing it from the worker model on the market and autonomous individuals, which are premised on individual profit.

Feminist social policy research also regards care as a “relational practice” between the person providing care and the person receiving care, while also attempting to understand the social and economic conditions in which this relationship is situated. According to Daly and Lewis, it is “the activities and relations involved in meeting the physical and emotional requirements of dependent adults and children, and the normative, economic and social frameworks within which these are assigned and carried out” (Daly and Lewis 2000: 285). Daly (2021) situates care at the

¹ Hereinafter, the term care work will be used to include both unpaid care and paid care in the labor market. For care work within the labor market, we will use the term “paid care work.” When referring to research on assisting people with disabilities, we will use the term “assistant.”

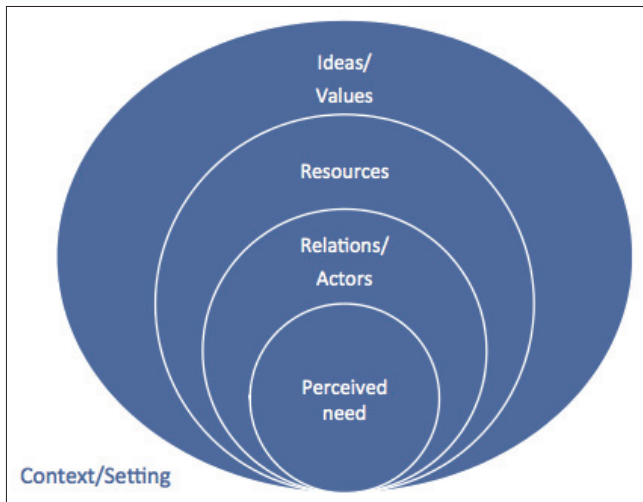


Figure 1 Care as configuration

intersection of “(perceived) need,” “relations/actors,” “resources,” and “ideas/values” (Figure 1).

This concept of care is superior in its ability to address the power dynamics and inequalities involved in care. For example, in the United Kingdom during the COVID-19 pandemic, only medical needs were recognized and priority resources were allocated accordingly, while the needs of nursing homes were rendered invisible due to high infection and mortality rates (Daly 2021, 115). Furthermore, such allocation of resources in the welfare state also affects the relationships surrounding care, such as the working conditions of nursing home staff and expectations of loyalty among paid care workers (Daly 2021, 116).

The analysis described above is also useful for understanding the micro-care relationships and their institutional conditions. Care work is performed within the norms surrounding care needs and the constraints of resources such as time and alternative manpower. Even if care workers recognize what they should do for those receiving care, without the resources to realize it, it remains unfeasible. Also, if there are discrepancies between what they should do, as identified through their interactions with those receiving

care, and the social norms surrounding care, they must adjust priorities accordingly. As such, the responsibility of care workers lies in the fact that they must adjust resources and norms as well, in accordance with the “needs.”

This “responsibility” assumed by care workers has been influenced by the norms surrounding “who is responsible for care?” and the allocation of resources by the welfare state. The lack of resources has been mitigated by the dedication and intensified labor of family members and paid care workers, and the unequal social context in which responsibility is assumed despite the lack of resources has made caring hard work.

3. Criticism on professionalism in assistance

Should, then, the resources of the welfare state be provided to care workers for their “professionalism” in the development of their responsibilities and relationships? To consider the professionalism of care work, we will examine the arguments presented by the disability movement and studies which has denied the professionalism of assistance and recommended a “consumer model.”

In the disability movement, the emphasis on individuality and the specificity of needs — exemplified by statements such as “the method of assistance can be learned directly from the user and does not require special expertise” [Tateiwa 1995: 287], and “even if you learn the general signs of cerebral palsy, since assisting a person with a disability is highly individualized, you will not know which hand to dress first unless you ask the person in question” [Nakanishi and Ueno 2003: 163] — has been used as arguments for denial of professionalism.

In the independent living movement for people with disabilities, the core of “living in the community” and leaving behind oppressive institutions lies in the “self-

determination” of the individual. This leads to the argument that assistants who support independent living should be dedicated to providing the assistance requested by people with disabilities and should function as their “hands and feet,” while the user should “promote awareness as a ‘consumer’ of assistance services” (Nakanishi 1998). In this “consumer model,” it has been argued that the determination of the primary needs and activities (i.e., What) should be left to the users, while the care worker should “stop thinking” and focus solely on how to realize What (i.e., How) (Okahara 1990, 124). Also, once the How becomes routine, there is no need to think about it. Activities that require the person providing care to think are minimized, and care work is positioned as “unskilled work” that involves performing tasks merely as hands and feet.

On the other hand, Maeda, who developed his theory of assistance based on his experience as an assistant, points out the reversed relationship between “feasibility of means” and “needs” as follows (Maeda 2009). When Maeda asked a user he assisted on Thursday why he had not bathed for four days since Monday, the user explained that he had attended a drinking party on Tuesday and Wednesday, and had decided not to bathe on Monday due to concerns about the bathing skills of the assistant who comes on Mondays. From this, Maeda discovers that the user determines (1) what they want to have done (i.e., What, or purpose) based on (2) the feasibility of the means (i.e., How), and that the assistant, while being a means to achieve the user’s purpose of action, is already involved at the level of purpose setting (Maeda 2009, 65).

According to Maeda’s discussion, needs are relation-constitutive in the sense that they become latent and manifest within the context of a relationship. It could be argued

that in order to manifest the need to “take a bath on Monday as well,” assistants would need to possess expertise such as “bathing technique” or the “skill to notice that” (Maeda 2023). Maeda, however, discusses the necessity of meeting where multiple assistants provide feedback on each other’s care, rather than the skill of individual care workers [Maeda 2023]. Normally, in the context of assisting people with disabilities, it is considered undesirable for assistants to interact with one another without the user present. However, it is difficult to determine the needs of the user in a one-on-one relationship between an assistant and the user. By discussing how they are providing care with other assistants, they may become aware of aspects of users’ lives that they do not see themselves. The limitations of the assistants as intervenors can thus be addressed by “designing a place” where multiple care workers are involved.

4. “Participatory collaborative care system”

In order to connect the “difficulty of relationship-based care” discussed above to social policy, we will refer to the “life model” theory (Ikai 2016). According to Ikai, the “life model” is a philosophy that emerged in the social work field in the 1970s that attempts to understand an individual’s situation as ecosystem-like in that it responds to complexity in providing life support. Need/QOL is defined as “agnostic” (Ikai 2016, 43), meaning it “lacks clues both objectively and subjectively.” Neither the users nor the people providing care can predict the impact that decisions made at a given point in time will have on future health and life. This is why humans are continually seeking ways to improve their lives. Care is an activity that intervenes in this exploratory process and strengthens a person’s ability to live.

The “living model,” which views care as

a needs-seeking process based on “agnosticism of needs,” offers an alternative to the “market model” where consumers determine their needs and workers serve as means to fulfill those needs, and reveals the need for care based on “participation” and “collaboration” in the needs-seeking process. It is “participation” that allows the user to tell the care worker, “I didn’t take a bath because I was concerned about the assistant’s skills.” Additionally, based on the agnostic nature of needs, multiple care workers can “collaborate” to find a “better solution” through a pluralistic interpretation of needs. To achieve such “participatory collaborative care” without burdening the workers, dedicated resources must be allocated. The time spent listening to users and colleagues must be compensated for as working hours, and opportunities for care workers to discuss issues, time for these meetings, and salaries must be guaranteed.

5. Social Policy for Participatory collaborative care system

We examined the responsibilities and “difficulties” faced by workers engaged in “needs-responsive and relational care work,” and proposed the “participatory collaborative

care” as a system to reduce burdens and difficulties of care workers. The system focuses on improving the working conditions of care work and the conditions for successful collaboration among care workers, rather than on improving the skills of individual care work. It is a system for valuating care work in the sense that it allocates resources that facilitate care work. The characteristics of the “participatory collaborative care system” compared with those of the “market model” and the “expertise model” are as shown in Table 1.

(1) Quality of service and “voice”

In the marketplace, user choice is essential to the quality of care, and that user choice and competition among providers will ensure a needs-responsive supply of care services (Le Grand and Bartlett, 1993). However, based on the premise of “relationships of care,” the ability to voice one’s opinion in interactions with multiple care workers, rather than “choosing” a service, will lead to improved quality of care. In a market where providers frequently enter and exit, the supply of services becomes unstable. Raising the quality of care by creating the opportunities for users to “voice” their needs will lead to a more stable supply of services.

(2) Quality of care and working conditions in care work

The ability of care workers to maintain an ongoing relationship with the people receiving care is essential for the quality of care and requires working conditions that allow stable and continuous employment. The needs perceived by care workers often do not align with the needs recognized and resources provided by the welfare state. When resources supplied by the welfare state are scarce, care workers may become

Table 1

	Users	Needs
Profession model	Beneficiaries	Protective and paternalistic
Market model	Consumers	Owned needs
Participatory collaborative model	Collaborative relationships	Relation-constitutive and fluctuating

Power	Quality of care	Resources of care
Expertise	High level of expertise	Knowledge based on professionalism
(Consumer) purchasing power	Choice, exit	Labor
Interactive Trust	User participation (voice)	Time, collaboration, and working conditions

overburdened with responsibilities for the needs while receiving meager wages and inadequate social security. For example, they may be unable to take breaks or vacations, endure long working hours, or withstand harassment. It is the public responsibility of the welfare state to regulate and intervene in the market, such as by applying labor laws to household work and establishing independent labor supervision agencies.

(3) “Participation” in politics of care

The allocation of resources to support care work is essential for a sustainable system in which quality care is provided. It is important that organizations representing both the interests of users and care workers are central to care provision and participate in politics to require municipalities and governments to provide the necessary resources related to care. “Participatory collaborative care” necessitates a “re-publicization” of care, meaning the public development of a social infrastructure in which the needs of users are cared for while protecting the working conditions of care workers (Yamane 2024).

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Japan Association for Social Policy Studies (JASPS) 147th Conference

7-8 October 2023

**“Right to Care” and the “Right Not to Care”
: Breaking Away from Obligatory Care as a Family Member**

DAY 1 (7 October 2023)

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

SPECIAL THEME SESSIONS

9:30-11:30

Special Theme Session 1: The Rapid Decline of birthrate and Countermeasures in Asia

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

Coordinator: ZHU Min (Chiba University of Commerce)

Discussant: KOJIMA Katsuhisa (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

<Theme of the Session>

In Asia, the declining birth rate is progressing rapidly. In 2022, the number of births in Japan fell below 800,000, the lowest level since 1899 when statistics began to be recorded. In South Korea, the total fertility rate was 0.78, the lowest in the world. Even in China, a country with a large population, the number of births fell below the 10 million mark, and the population began to decline for the first time in 60 years.

Until now, Asia has been perceived as strong familism, and as a result, governments' public support policies for the family are weaker than in the West. However, the progress of the declining birth rate, which exceeds expectations, could shake the conventional premise of familism. The governments of Asian countries have a sense of crisis about extremely low birthrates and are implementing various measures to stop the declining birthrate.

This subcommittee will incorporate the perspective of the “family,” which has not been sufficiently discussed in previous comparative studies on welfare in Asia. (1) What kinds of challenges are facing Asia, which is undergoing a “compressed demographic transition,” that are different from those faced by Western countries? (2) What are the differences in countermeasures against the declining birthrate even in the same less developed country, and whether it can be an effective prescription.

Based on the above issues, this subcommittee consists of three reports: a general discussion on family formation and declining birthrates in Asia, and a detailed discussion on countermeasures

against declining birthrates in South Korea and China.

MIZOGUCHI Yuki (Niigata University)

Factors of Low Birth Rates in Japan and East Asia

East Asia is currently facing a common challenge of extremely low birthrates. Japan, South Korea, and China have already entered a phase of population decline, which is expected to continue in the long term, with adverse implications for their economies. What are the factors contributing to low birthrates, and are there any shared characteristics in East Asia?

Examining the perspective of family formation costs in East Asia, a noticeable common issue emerges. It pertains to the increasing difficulties associated with starting a family in Japan, South Korea, and China. What underlies these challenges?

In East Asia, families have traditionally been assigned the critical societal role of raising the next generation. They are considered the fundamental unit for maintaining vertical parent-child relationships, and this ideology has prioritized corporate growth, often at the expense of families. While this strategy was effective for a certain period, families are now experiencing deterioration due to the burden they bear.

The specific nature of the familial burden varies across countries and societies. It is desirable to promote burden-sharing within society through the identification and resolution of its various aspects.

KIM Yong-Mi (the Committee on Low Fertility and Aging Society directly under the president)

Direction and Future Strategy of Policy on Declining Birthrate in South Korea

In spite of past policy efforts, South Korea has been experiencing an ultra-low birthrate for more than 20 years. In 2022, the total fertility rate hit a new record of 0.78. Factors leading to the ultra-low birthrate are high housing costs, work environments and organizational cultures that make it difficult to balance work and child-rearing, instability of youth employment and prolonged preparation period for employment, cultural heritage of Confucianism, and hyper-competitive social environment, weakening of families and communities, etc., are highly complex and diverse.

In March 2023, the Committee on Low Birthrate and Aging Society, which is the control tower for South Korea's population policy, announced the direction and core issues of countermeasures against the declining birthrate. The policy goal is to create a social environment in which marriage, childbirth, and childrearing are happy choices.

The five major issues are (1) detailed and high-quality care and educational support, (2) support for balancing work and child-rearing, (3) expansion of family-friendly housing support, (4) reduction of child-rearing cost burden, and (5) support for pregnancy, childbirth, and health. In addition, the four major promotion strategies are (1) selection and concentration, (2) elimination of blind spots and disparities, (3) reform of social structure and awareness, and (4) strengthening of policy promotion bases.

In South Korea, along with strengthening support for childbirth and child-rearing in order to mitigate the declining birthrate, it plans to simultaneously promote strategies to respond to changes in the demographic structure due to the declining birthrate and aging population. We plan the social system formed during the period of population growth, and examine "adaptation" and "planning" strategies to actively respond to future changes in the times. We are trying to

turn the current population crisis into an opportunity to restore family and community values, catch up with the advanced welfare state, and realize a virtuous cycle of welfare and growth.

ZHANG Ji Yuan (East China Normal University)

Characteristics of China's low birth rate and policy responses

China officially entered the era of population decline in 2022, and the issue of population decline has become a widely discussed topic in the country. However, China's population decline did not just start recently but has been quietly underway for a long time. The total fertility rate in China has been below the replacement level of 2.1 since 1992. In 2015, it dropped below the critical threshold of 1.5 for the first time. Although there was a slight recovery in 2016 and 2017 with the implementation of the comprehensive two-child and three-child policies, the rate continued to decline starting from 2018 and reached 1.07 in 2022.

China's population decline is characterized by its compressive nature and regional disparities. The compressive nature is reflected in the speed of decline. Comparing the time it took for the fertility rate to drop below 20 per thousand, France took 200 years, while European countries such as the UK and Germany took 100-160 years, and Japan took approximately 45 years. In contrast, China accomplished this in just 35 years. Regional disparities are evident in cities like Shanghai and other major coastal cities, where the total fertility rate has dropped to 0.7, significantly lower than the national average of 1.07.

To address the challenges of population decline, China has ended the decades-long implementation of the one-child policy and successively introduced policies such as the "comprehensive two-child" and "three-child" policies. Efforts have been made to establish and improve childcare services, enhance maternity leave and childcare leave, pilot child allowances, and promote the construction of a child-friendly society. Although numerous challenges exist in terms of governance, policy systems, service networks, and social environments, China has made remarkable progress in addressing population decline through policy measures and the establishment of service systems.

GENERAL SESSIONS

9:30-11:30

General Session A: Community Social Work

Chair: TANAKA Satoko (Prefectural University of Hiroshima)

KASHIWAGI Aya (Doshisha University, graduate student)

Factors Required for "Local Public Interest Initiatives" of Social Welfare Corporations — From interview surveys of chairpersons

As a result of the 2016 amendments to the Social Welfare Law, social welfare corporations were made responsible for "Local Public Interest Initiatives". Social welfare corporations are required to actively resolve complex and diversified issues in the community.

In recent years, surveys have been conducted on the status of implementation and the challenges of "Local Public Interest Initiatives". These surveys have provided the issue of lack

of human and financial resource as practical issues, however these surveys are questionnaires which do not clarify the specific approaches of the “Local Public Interest Initiatives”. Therefore, this research conducted interview surveys of the chairpersons of social welfare corporations that are implementing “Local Public Interest Initiatives” based on an understanding of community needs.

In analyzing the interviews, I focused on Fayol and Newman’s definition of business management to identify the factors necessary for the development of “Local Public Interest Initiatives”.

OHMURA Kazumasa (Ritsumeikan University)***Case Study of Local Youth Support Station in Kansai and Active Inclusion for Youth***

In this report, I would like to consider the role of employment support and social inclusion for youth from the perspective of active inclusion. I would challenge by taking up the cases a few local youth support stations (hereinafter referred LYSS). LYSS is an important collaboration between local public sectors and local private sectors. Not much research. This report takes up a few LYSS in the Kansai region. I would like to examine the relationship between the operating organizations of LYSS, their characteristics, and the nature support business, the ideal pre-employment support for young people with difficulty. I would offer a consideration how to work for social inclusion of difficult young people and how to cooperate in the community to realize these.

MORI Mizuki (Osaka Metropolitan University)***Changes in town planning actors perspectives on the balance between public and mutual aid***

In recent years, it has been recognized that local residents as stakeholders should be in charge of town planning, and an increasing number of municipalities have actually been actively carrying out resident-led town planning. However, there are still many municipalities in which town planning is carried out in an opaque state, with public assistance being the primary means of town planning, or without a place to collect the requests and opinions of local residents. However, the original role of government is to provide services to local residents, and it cannot be said that this state of affairs is a mistake.

This report looks back on the past, when town planning was carried out by the administration, to the present, when town planning is being carried out under the initiative of the local residents. The report clarifies the areas in which public assistance and mutual assistance should be provided, and proposes a balanced approach to town planning that is not biased towards one or the other.

9:30-11:30**General Session B: Labor Union****Chair: KANAI Kaoru (Saitama University)**

KIM Ho-won (Hitotsubashi University, graduate student)

Why were Platform Businesses Proactive in Labor Negotiations — A Case Study on Korea’s First “Social Agreement”

On October 6, 2020, a “Social Forum for Creating Alternative Solutions to Platform Labor”, composed of four academic experts, four labor representatives, and four company representatives respectively, was held in South Korea. During this forum, a “social agreement” regarding delivery platforms was reached. This agreement is significant as it is the first self-regulated agreement between labor and management in Korea without government mediation. And it establishes rules applicable to the entire Korean delivery platforms, characterized by enterprise-level unions.

Recently, there has been a growing awareness of the need for legal protection of platform workers, which has led to increased discussions on their solidarity and organization. However, previous research has often overlooked the perceptions and motivations of the user side, who plays a crucial role in the industrial relationship. Based upon these concerns, this study focuses on actors in the market, one of the political conditions that contribute to the diversity of industrial relations in the platform economy. It sheds light on the perceptions, motivations, and background of the company through qualitative research conducted targeting the company representatives who participated in the forum.

HASHIGUCHI Shoji (Otani University)

Grievance Procedures of GU

The General Union (formed in 1991; hereinafter referred to as “GU”) has been trying to prevent disputes from arising by concluding agreements with companies and school corporations regarding prior consultation and grievance handling. On the other hand, for companies that have not signed an agreement, GU has adopted a method whereby GU send members’ grievances in writing, and GU attempts to resolve them through written or telephone communication. The reason for adopting such a method is to reduce the burden of collective bargaining and to devote more effort to organizing. However, GU has also offered collective bargaining and conducted strikes when necessary. This method differs from the grievance system, which is a private dispute resolution system created voluntarily by labor and management within a company, and from dispute resolution using collective bargaining rights through the Community Unions and other means. This report clarifies the actual situation of the grievance system in GU based on union materials and interviews, and discusses implications for the industrial relations in Japan.

WATANABE Hiroaki Richard (Ritsumeikan University)

The changes in the policymaking processes of labor market reforms since the 2010s — Have labor unions lost their raison d’être?

This article examines the characteristics of the changes in the policymaking processes of labor market reforms since the 2010s and their impact on the raison d’être of labor unions in the cases of Japan, Italy and Spain. The Japanese LDP government mostly implemented labor market deregulation based on neoliberalism until the 2015 amendment to the Temporary Agency Work Law by the second Abe administration, but it introduced worker-protective measures such as equal pay for equal work in the 2018 Work-style Reform. However, this was not because labor unions increased their power resources but because the government aiming to achieve economic growth intervened in the labor policymaking process in a manner of doing damage to labor-

management autonomy. In Italy and Spain, labor unions could restrain the extent of deregulation before the 2010s by taking advantage of institutionalized participation in the policymaking process during the center-left governments and by resorting to such actions as mass mobilization during the center-right governments. However, labor unions have been essentially removed from the policymaking process by governments with less distinctive partisanship since the 2010s and could not prevent the deregulation of dismissal rules. This article considers if labor unions have lost their *raison d'être* in these situations due to the expansion of the government's role in industrial relations.

11:30-12:50 Lunch Time

12:50-14:50 Special Theme and General Sessions

SPECIAL THEME SESSION

12:50-14:50

Special Theme Session 2: Issues Observed in Process of Implementing Livelihood Support Systems

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

Discussant: TOKORO Michihiko (Osaka Metropolitan University)

<Theme of the Session>

Recent years have seen a trend toward increased design of livelihood support systems that devolve significant discretionary authority to those in the field and to local communities. For this reason, an exclusive focus on the enactment of laws or overviews of systems fails to clarify their reality: it is also necessary to focus on the actual operation of such systems. Subsequent revisions of such systems may also be influenced by their operational realities, and the system may differ significantly from its original design as a consequence. Thus, in order to clarify the issues surrounding such systems, a comprehensive study is required that considers not only the design stage of such systems but also their operational stages.

This subcommittee will therefore focus on recently enacted programs related to the elderly, the needy, children, and housing, and clarify both their design and actual operation. These are distinct systems in that each of them envisions their own population in need of support and methods of providing support. Comprehensively addressing this matter through this subcommittee can be expected to yield suggestions on issues surrounding the formation of policy for, and operation of, various systems providing livelihood support.

SHIRASE Yumika (Hitotsubashi University)

Changes in Policy Concerning Livelihood Support for the Elderly through Comprehensive Community Care

This report examines the relationship between principles and reality in the policy formation

process and operation of livelihood support systems for the elderly. Focusing on why comprehensive projects for long-term care prevention and daily life support have been introduced in the long-term care insurance system, what kind of functions have been expected of them, and the true nature of such projects, we aim to clarify the significance of, and challenges facing, policy development ranging from comprehensive community-based care to an inclusive community society. This report therefore addresses the period from the 2005 amendment up to the 2020 amendment, which encompasses the third through to the eighth Long-term Care Insurance Project Plan. This study will examine the laws, regulations, notifications, and directives related to amendments to the Long-term Care Insurance system, as well as guidelines and committee documents published by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), reports from MHLW scientific studies and elder health projects, as well as prior research literature and journal articles. This discussion will pay particular attention to ① the positioning of integrated preventive care and daily livelihood support in the Long-term Care Insurance system, ② the roles and issues around projects to improve livelihood support systems, and ③ the relationship between livelihood support and consultation support.

HATAMOTO Yusuke (Doshisha University)

On the Diversity Created by the Process of Implementing Self-Reliance Support Systems for Needy Persons

The overall state of such systems is not determined by legal prescription or ministerial ordinances, and both the intent and specifics of such systems may vary according to the policy implementation process. The Self-Reliance Support System for Needy Persons discussed here can be said to be a typical example. The Act contains only 23 articles, making it impossible to specify a detailed implementation of the system. In this report, we wish to provide a clearer view of the system than the text of the Act alone affords by reviewing committee documents related to this system, documents on amendments to the system, as well as case studies from specific municipalities. Specifically, we intend to review the development of the system with a focus on the following issues: ① how did the divergent intentions of the various actors involved in the process of establishing the system shape its development; and ② did diverse assumptions about the system's target population (whether it included only those in financial need or also those facing social isolation) result in confusion in the system?

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

The Policy Formation Process and Real Operation of Child Abuse Prevention Systems

The Child Abuse Prevention Act (Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act) came into effect in 2000. Relevant provisions of the Act have since been subject to frequent revisions as has the Child Welfare Act. Among other factors, this report primarily examines the 2020 revision to the Child Abuse Prevention Act in terms of its definition of "abuse" and its guidelines, as well as the history and discussion around the 2022 revision to the same Act concerning recent trends in responses to abuse. It also analyzes how policy decisions to revise the Act and to create the guidelines were made and how they are reflected in the system's operation in practice. In this analysis, we analyze in detail committee documents concerning the enactment of the Act and revisions to it, the laws and regulations prescribing the structure of the system, and notices affecting the practical operation of the system, primarily with reference to previous studies on

the system's actual operation.

IZUMIDA Nobuyuki (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Challenges in Collaboration and Coordination in Policies for Livelihood Support including Housing

This report is intended to examine changes in the policy environment as well as coordination and collaboration between social security and social welfare policy and housing policy with respect to policy formation and systems operation, and to suggest solutions to future issues from the perspective of livelihood support.

Under the 2007 Housing Safety Net Act, low-income earners, disaster victims, elderly persons, people with disabilities, and families raising children were designated as persons requiring special consideration for housing security. These individuals were receiving personal support from social security and social welfare and housing policies before the Act was enacted.

Coordination was also sought between social security and social welfare policies and housing policies before the Act was enacted, and this tendency has strengthened following its amendment. On the other hand, both policies have faced common changes related to the policy environment, such as fiscal constraints, the shift to tax credits, and reforms to special corporations as a result of reforms to the “trinity system,” as well as an increase in the elderly population and widening inequality. We examine policy formation and operation for policy coordination and collaboration amid this changing policy environment, as well as the related outcomes and challenges.

12:50-14:50

Special Theme Session 3: Ceasing to “put it on the back burner”: Policy Change and Current Practices of Osaka Prefectural High School Correspondence Courses

Chair: NAGAMATSU Namie (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Coordinator: OTAYA Satoshi (Ritsumeikan University)

<Theme of the Session>

In the past, correspondence high schools (correspondence courses) had the main function of providing opportunities for junior high school graduates to obtain high school diplomas while working. In recent years, it has become a source of support for students who have experienced school refusal, students who are not good at communicating and keeping regular hours, and students from economically difficult families.

Such a fundamental change in student demographics will prompt changes not only in subject guidance but also in career guidance, especially employment guidance at the school level on the one hand, and changes in projects and budgets at the educational administration level on the other hand. In Osaka Prefecture, which is the target case of this session, however, the policy change of prefectural high school correspondence courses has been incremental in the last 30 years or so, and the new practice of job guidance has only started relatively recently.

How and why has been its reform proceeded, which had been “put on the back burner”? What kind of employment guidance is currently provided? After clarifying these questions, the session would like to discuss the significance and challenges of public high school correspondence courses.

TSUTSUI Miki (Hosei University)

Correspondence Courses in Osaka Prefectural High School Policy since the 1990s: The Structure of Incrementalism

According to the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education (1999) “Educational Reform Program,” which provides a long-term policy outlook, at the time there were 155 prefectural full-time high schools, 29 part-time, and 1 correspondence. This distribution might suggest that correspondence course has been of low policy priority, and this is indeed the case. It was not until the 2012 school year that a proposal for substantive restructuring and expansion of the correspondence course was made. It was six years later, in 2018, that the proposal to enhance the use of external specialists in the course was made, and since then, the allocation of SSWs and the expansion of budget hours for career counselors have finally progressed.

It has been a long time since students with various difficulties have been enrolled in the correspondence course, and guidance and support for their careers, especially for employment, has continued to be an important issue. Despite this, why has it been put off for so long? This presentation elucidates the structure of this incrementalism by reviewing the policies of Osaka Prefectural high schools since the 1990s and by contextualizing the correspondence course within them.

TANAKA Maho (Osaka Kyoiku University), IGAMI Koh (Kobe International University)

Issues and Prospects of Correspondence Courses in Prefectural High School

In this presentation, we focus on the employment support of Osaka Prefectural Correspondence High School (only one in number), and examine its actual situation and challenges. The school has accepted a diverse range of students, including new junior high school graduates, transfer students from other high schools, and working adults who want to re-learn. In response to this situation, the school (1) has implemented originality and ingenuity such as in career guidance, and (2) the principal’s leadership function has been demonstrated. What is particularly noteworthy is the difficulty in and the way of providing employment support through centering on the class teacher due to the fact that a variety of students with different graduation years are enrolled in the class, which can be said to be a characteristic of correspondence high schools.

Public correspondence high schools have the function of guaranteeing learning as the last safety net for diverse students. In terms of career education, opportunities are provided to encourage diverse “independence” and self-actualization. In this presentation, we would like to consider the prospects of public correspondence high schools through this case study.

OTAYA Satoshi (Ritsumeikan University)

How Can Local Communities Support the Employment of High School Graduates?

Compared to the high level of interest in the inputs (student enrollment) and throughput (educational practices) of correspondence high schools, both academically and practically, there is less interest in the outputs (guarantee of career). Specifically, public correspondence high schools have a higher percentage of graduates not in education, employment, or training compared to private ones. Public ones not only accept a diverse range of students but also lack sufficient resources for providing employment guidance, resulting in a high concentration of employment-related challenges for their graduates.

Given this situation, the question arises as to how to secure resources to support students' career paths. In this presentation, we focus on the local community, specifically Ikuno Ward in Osaka Prefecture, which serves as the subject of our study. Students from the correspondence course at Osaka Prefectural Momodani High School engage in part-time job experience at some local welfare providers. The intermediary for this initiative is a federation of local welfare providers. What were the intentions and relationships among the various actors involved that facilitated these efforts? This presentation examines the intentions of and connections between public correspondence high schools and the various actors involved, based on interviews with key individuals in the community and school officials.

12:50-14:50

Special Theme Session 4: Actual State of Employment Support System for Persons with Disabilities

Chair and Coordinator: TAKANO Tsuyoshi (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant: WATANABE Yukiyoshi (Doho University)

<Theme of the Session>

An environment for everyone to work according to their motivation and ability is becoming necessary due to the rapid decrease in the productive age population. Meanwhile, innovative change in labor policy is essential for ensuring employment of people who have difficulty finding work at general business facilities and difficulty competing with general workers in a competitive labor market.

The field of employment support for persons with disabilities aims to achieve a society in which people with and people without disabilities work together. Society will serve as a model of labor policy reform. The Work Support Center for Continuous Employment (hereinafter, Type A Center) functions as the core of facilities for employing people with disabilities while training them for work. The Type A Center, however, has systemic problems. For example, a Type A Center is required to achieve the same level of productivity as general companies despite the fact that the Type A Center is intended to employ people with disabilities who require work training. Furthermore, the actual state of operation and support for people with disabilities in Type A Centers is not clearly known. The living conditions of people using Type A Centers and social resources available in a region where a Type A Center is located are different depending on whether the Type A Center is located in a rural or an urban area. Initiatives taken by Type A Centers are identical regardless of their location and do not take into consideration the characteristics of their location.

The sectional committee focuses on Type A Centers as institutions for creating new possibilities for labor policy. The first report reveals the results of analysis of Type A Centers nationwide based on "Information on Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities." The second report shows the actual state of Type A Centers in rural areas based on a door-to-door survey in X prefecture.

KANAYA Nobuko (Hiroshima City University), TONDA Tetsuji (Prefectural University of Hiroshima)
A Performance Analysis of Support Centers for Continuous Employment Type A

The welfare policy for people with disabilities has recently been reformed, introducing a market system. Support centers for continuous employment type A were established as a mixture of public welfare services and ordinary businesses, providing necessary job training, support, and employment opportunities to connect people with disabilities to ordinary jobs. However, achieving the goal of balancing welfare and business ethics remains unclear. Therefore, using managerial data, we analyzed the performance of support centers for continuous employment type A.

First, we examined welfare services' qualities and business performance results by comparing the performance of different ownership types. Second, we studied determinants for business performance considering business location, ownership, productive activities, welfare service features, and so on.

EMOTO Junko (Prefectural University of Hiroshima),
TONDA Tetsuji (Prefectural University of Hiroshima), KANAYA Nobuko (Hiroshima City University)
Actual State of Employment Support for Persons with Disabilities as both Workers and Welfare Service Users in Rural Areas

The field of employment support for persons with disabilities as both workers and welfare service users aims to achieve a society in which people with and people without disabilities can work together by combining labor and welfare initiatives. Society will serve as a model of labor policy in the future.

Type A Centers are necessary for employing people, such as those with disabilities, who have difficulty getting jobs at general business facilities when they compete with general workers in a competitive labor market, and also for a new labor society and function as important social resources causing regional activation. Detailed regulations, however, are not set for their operation, and work training programs and the actual state of their operation and their support are not clearly known. Consequently, the author conducted interview research for business owners of Type A Centers satisfying the designated standard under the Act on Comprehensive Services and Support for Persons with Disabilities in rural and urban areas to clarify the actual state of operation and support by the Type A Centers, the position of Type A Centers in the employment support system for persons with disabilities, and the structure of Type A Centers for effective operation in accordance with location characteristics.

The report clarifies the following three points based on the analysis result of Type A Centers in rural areas: (1) operational state of Type A Centers; (2) support by Type A Centers for persons with disabilities as both workers and welfare service users so that they can find employment at general business facilities; and (3) approaches taken by Type A Centers for improving the wages of workers with disabilities.

GENERAL SESSIONS

12:50-14:50

General Session C: Gender

Chair: ASANO Kazuya (Tsu City College)

NAITO Tomoe (Seikei University)

The Long-Term Impact of Work-life Balance on Women

Around 1990, dual-earner households began to outnumber one-earner households, and by 2019 the number of dual-earner households had more than doubled (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare 2020). On the other hand, looking at the employment type of women, it is known that many are in non-regular employment. In addition, more women leave the workforce because of the burden of housework and childcare than other reasons. This suggests that although dual-earner households have already been the majority, women still work in the labor market after taking on the primary responsibility for household work. On the other hand, looking at the data for men, the share of men's time for housework/childcare and market labor in dual-earner households from 1994 to 2020 is about 16.4% and 61.4%, respectively. Regarding time allocation, women's work-life balance may be poor. So, this study first provides an overview of women's work-life balance, then attempt to quantitatively analyze the impact of women's work-life balance on their lives and later employment.

KISHIDA Miki (Ritsumeikan University)

The gender wage gap and salary mapping in Sweden

There is a growing movement worldwide to disclose information on the gender pay gap as a method of reducing the gender pay gap. In Sweden, job evaluation and wage mapping have been mandatory for employers since the 2000s under the Anti-discrimination Act. In fact, the pay ratio of women to men is 90.1% (2022, Medlingsinstitutet), down 6.4% from 83.7% in 2005. It is known that solidaristic wage policy based on the principle of equal pay for equal work have been promoted in Sweden since around the 1950s, mainly by blue-collar trade unions, and the current narrowing of the gender pay gap is often understood in connection with this wage policy. However, both wage policy of trade unions and the role of job evaluation in setting individual wages have changed significantly since the 1990s as a turning point. This report highlights the actual approach to tackling the gender pay gap in Sweden (job evaluation-based pay mapping) and its changing position in trade union pay policy.

KIM Joonyoung (Korea Employment Information Service)

Gender Gap in the Platform Economy: Study for Using a Korean Survey Data

In this paper, we conduct a comparative study on the income, occupations, and motivations of male and female platform workers. Based on survey data conducted in October 2022 in South Korea, it is evident that the platform labor market exhibits a strict gender segregation similar to the general labor market. Male platform workers are predominantly engaged in occupations traditionally considered male-dominated, such as transportation and delivery, while female platform workers have a higher representation in occupations traditionally associated with

women, such as caregiving and household tasks. Furthermore, the analysis results suggest that gender disparities observed in the traditional labor market persist within the platform economy. For both men and women, the primary motivation for participating in the platform economy is to “earn a higher income.” Additionally, both genders consider “flexibility in platform work” as an important motivating factor. However, the percentage of women citing “compatibility with their schedule” as a reason is significantly higher compared to men, indicating that household and caregiving responsibilities constrain women more than men.

12:50-14:50

General Session D: Laor 2

Chair: HISAMOTO Takashi (University of Teacher Education Fukuoka)

SHIMONAGA Tomohiro (Doshisha University, graduate student)

Vocational Training for un-employment person at Polytechnic Centers in Japan

In Japan, the labor shortage in the manufacturing industry is becoming serious. On the other hand, about 1.65 million peoples are unemployed, and their employment opportunities are also being lost. In order to solve these problems, public vocational training is attracting attention. Public vocational training is expected to increase the employment rate of the unemployed, and especially for women, it is expected to increase the rate of full-time employment and wages after employment. Therefore, there are high expectations for the implementation of public vocational training by the current Kishida cabinet for the purpose of “drastically strengthening ‘investment in human resources’”. But, public vocational training in Japan tends to lump all unemployed workers together and does not critically examine what kind of unemployed workers are included in the public vocational training and who are excluded from it. So, in this study, we conduct interviews at Polytechnic Centers A and B and we examine what kind of unemployed people can take a public vocational training or not in terms of the annual number of training sessions for the unemployed, the capacity of participants, the ratio of the number of participants, percentage of seat filled, the employment rate, the existence of experience in the job market, the ratio of gender and the ratio of age of participants.

NIE Yijun (Japan Women’s University)

Timing of Mothers’ Employment After The First Childbirth

Using data from the Panel Survey of Consumer Lifestyles conducted by the Keio Institute of Economic Research, analyzed changes in the timing of reemployment for married women born in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, focusing on human capital factors, cultural capital factors, and community environment, in the 10 years after leaving work after the birth of their first child. In addition, we will examine the various factors that influence the transition from informal employment to formal employment for women reentering the workforce by cohort.

TAKAHASHI Yoshiaki (Meikai University), SAKISAKA Kayako (Kaichi International University)

Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance under the COVID-19 pandemic

In Japan, a lockdown with penalties was not implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a result, it is estimated much more work-related infections than other countries (Takahashi & Sakizaka 2021). The Ministry widely recognizes industrial accidents such as leave of absence due to COVID-19 infection among doctors, nurses, and caregivers. They also include other cases under a high probability that they have been infected. 190 thousand cases have been recognized so far. In this paper, we will examine the occupations with high risk of covid-19 infection based on official statistics and other data, and provide suggestions for future measures against infectious diseases.

12:50-14:50

General Session E: Poverty

Chair: YAMAMURA Ritsu (Nihon University)

KATO Hodaka (Fukushima University)

Analysis of Factors Contributing to Regional Differences in Public Assistance Rates

The number of persons receiving public assistance per thousand (PA rate) varies widely from region to region. For example, while the national PA rate for fiscal 2020 is 16.0 ‰, PA rate by prefecture varies from a high of 31.0 ‰ in Osaka Prefecture to a low of 3.7 ‰ in Toyama Prefecture, a difference of 8.37 times. These regional differences in PA rates may be due in large part to differences in socioeconomic conditions in each region (such as the unemployment rate, the percentage of elderly single-person households, the percentage of single-mother households, etc.), but also to differences in the operation of the system by the local government (welfare office) that administers public assistance.

In this report, we conduct a quantitative analysis of the protection rate at each welfare office, focusing on differences in the entities that established the welfare office, based on the hypothesis that regional differences in PA rates may be caused by differences in the way welfare offices operate their systems.

SON Uisub (Hitotsubashi University, graduate student)

Succession Concerning the Genealogy of Homeless Research: Reexamination of “Integration Theory” and “Emancipation Theory”

In Japan, homelessness has become a social problem since the 1990s against the backdrop of a period of low economic growth, and research has been conducted on this issue. Existing studies on homelessness can be divided into two major categories. One is the “integration theory” represented by Masami Iwata, which has its lineage in the study of poverty in postwar Japan. On the other side, “emancipation theory”, represented by Hideo Aoki, has been oriented, and research has been constructed by inheriting the problematic consciousness from the discriminatory structure of Yoseba.

However, although homelessness research is said to have been built on the basis of Yoseba research, it cannot be said that there is necessarily a continuity between research conducted prior to the 1990s and subsequent research areas. One factor that can be pointed out is that the differences in the way of recognizing social problems that conventional research attempted to depict are also reflected in the way of perceiving the relationship between homeless people and

society.

Therefore, this report aims to present a research agenda that can be addressed in the future by examining the validity and limitations of the cognitive framework on which conventional homelessness research has been premised.

**KASAI Nao (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research),
MURAKAMI Sayuri (Osaka Metropolitan University)**

Relocation practices in central Tokyo's homelessness support systems

In the context of the policies of community-based society and ageing-in-place, social welfare services are increasingly provided in a way that enables users' continuity and independence in daily life at their own home. However, when losing a home, individuals and families are responded through the provision of temporary accommodation, which, in the case of large cities, often causes relocation(s) beyond local government borders. With this gap between the philosophy of living-in-place and homelessness responses in mind, the current study examined relocation practices within the public homelessness support system in central Tokyo and the factors contributing to such practices. Questionnaire surveys and interviews with welfare officers from 18 special wards of Tokyo revealed that on average each ward had around 200 cases a year in which people without a fixed address started to receive public assistance. Of these cases, the most frequently used type of accommodation was "low-cost lodging facilities." Relocations beyond local government borders were driven by the welfare office's usage of organizations that ran many facilities in widespread locations for securing accommodation, but also by the shrinkage of accommodation capacity in central Tokyo in the face of stricter regulations on low-cost lodging facilities.

15:00-17:00 Special Theme and General Sessions

SPECIAL THEME SESSIONS

15:00-17:00

Special Theme Session 5: Empirical Analysis of Hardship faced by children

Chair and Coordinator: ABE Aya (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

<Theme of the Session>

It has been a while since the problem of child poverty had gained a recognition as one of the most pressing social problems of modern Japan. Recently, with the accumulation of empirical data on child poverty, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the child poverty is often associated with problems other than financial constraints. In this session, using these newly available data, we will first examine the change in the hardship faced by poor children before and after the COVID-19 outbreak. Then we will discuss two specific issues, namely bullying and young carers. Lastly, we will conclude by showing mapping of families according to their preferences and to recommend what types of social policy are needed for each.

ABE Aya (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Comparing the Hardship of poor families with children before and after the COVID-19

The COVID-19 crisis which started in 2020 has highlighted the hardship faced by families with children. The initial impacts of the crisis on economic situations are well-documented. There are also many reports documenting hardship of poor families. However, these reports do not distinguish between hardship caused by the COVID-19 and hardship that existed before the COVID.

While the Covid-19 was degraded to Grade 5 infectious diseases and economic and academic activities resumed to normality. It is the right time to investigate if and to what extent the crisis affected poor families with children. This paper is an attempt to measure the impact using large scale surveys on children conducted by municipalities before and after the crisis.

KAJIWARA Katsuhito (Fukuyama Heisei University)

An empirical analysis of association of child's belongings with bullying victimization

Research on “bullying” among children has gained much attention within the research community in Japan and abroad. This analysis focuses on lack of material possessions due to poverty on being victims of bullying. It is based on Tess Ridge’s monumental work showing that children from poor families, due to the lack of belongings such as pocket money and clothes necessary to establish and maintain positive relationship with friends, faced challenges in fully “fitting in” and were vulnerable to bullying or carried the anxiety of becoming victims (Ridge 2002). Ridge referred to these experiences within the school environment endured by children from poor families as “exclusion within school.”

Therefore, this report aims to analyze the aspect of bullying victimization as one form of “exclusion within school” by specifically focusing on the lack of belongings among children. The analysis utilizes integrated data that includes individual survey data from “Child Poverty Surveys” independently conducted by multiple local governments.

HORIGUCHI Ryoko (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Factors associated with Young Carers

Young carers are “children who are not able to do what they want to do, because they routinely perform household chores and care for family members that are supposed to be the responsibility of adults, and whose own rights are not considered to be protected”. The purpose of this study was to extract subjects who fit the definition of young carers from the results of the 2022 Tokyo Living Conditions Survey, which was conducted among fifth graders, eighth graders, and 16- to 17-year-olds, and the results of the 2016 Tokyo Living Conditions Survey, which was conducted in the past. The dependent variable is the presence or absence of young carers, and the independent variables were living difficulties. The dependent variable is the presence or absence of young carers, and the independent variables were family environment and guardianship status, such as the degree of living difficulties and single-parent households. The environmental and parental factors associated with young carers are then explored. By comparing and examining data from 2016 and 2022, the report also analyses the differences in the situation of young carers in the past and present.

KURIHARA Kazuki (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

A drawing of child-rearing space in Tokyo

In this report, we attempt to draw a rough sketch of the child-rearing space in Tokyo based on a survey of the actual living conditions in the Tokyo metropolitan area conducted in 2022. Until now, sociologists have attempted to understand the multidimensional space for child-rearing based on the Bourdieu school's socio-spatial approach. In this report, we will conduct a multiple correspondence analysis based on those previous studies. Specifically, we will use the questions on parenting preferences included in this survey to construct the social space, and introduce the demographic variables of parents as additional variables. We will then group the individuals in the social space and examine the characteristics of each group's preferences. In addition, this survey is characterized by the fact that it targets both parents and children. Therefore, this report examines the construction of children's social space and the relationship between this space and the space of their parents, in addition to the space of their parents, which has been examined in existing studies.

15:00-17:00

Special Theme Session 6: Future of European Welfare Regimes after the Corona Crisis

Chair and Coordinator: KAMEYAMA Toshiro (Chukyo University)

<Theme of the Session>

The temporary measures and medium- to long-term recovery strategies adopted by the EU and its member states in response to the new coronavirus pandemic that began in 2020 have brought about significant changes in the European welfare regime. In September 2023, we published a co-edited book on this subject, "The Corona Crisis and the Transformation of the European Welfare Regime" (Showado). Based on these results, this subcommittee will examine the transformation of the European welfare regime that is proceeding under the Corona crisis. Do New developments in the EU and its Member States imply a shift in the European welfare regime, or are they temporary trends? And will the current policy trends contribute to the construction of a welfare regime under a new world order triggered by crises such as infectious diseases and current wars and conflicts that are expected to continue in the future? We would like to deepen our discussion in this session.

NAKAMURA Kengo (Osaka Metropolitan University)

Transformation of the EU after the Corona-Crisis and the War over Ukraine: Financial Federation equipped with Stronger Social Dimension?

In the wake of the Euro Crisis since 2009, the EU, on the one hand, has strengthened its austerity framework at the European level, while on the other hand, has made efforts to strengthen the social dimension of the Economic and Monetary Union. Faced with the Corona Crisis from 2020 onwards, the EU has launched ambitious projects such as the "European Health Union" for health policy, the "Next Generation EU" for public finance, and the "European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan" for social policy. Among them, the "Next Generation EU" is a measure with a time limit, but it contains a mechanism of "fiscal transfer" in which the EU

raises funds from the market by issuing joint bonds and provides the funds to the Member States with poor fiscal space. It is an epoch-making fund. However, the war over Ukraine, which began in 2022, has significantly increased the weight of securing resources and military strategy in the EU's long-term project. Will the EU really evolve into a fiscal federation equipped with a strong social dimension?

DOKI Chikako (Kaishi professional University)

Italian Social Welfare Policy with and after Covid-19: Focusing on Transitional Support for Young People

In Italy, amid signs of recovery from the Covid-19 disaster, a populist party that appeals to “family” and “tradition” and distances itself from the EU has come to power, and Italy has its first ever female prime minister. This is due to a variety of factors, including the refugee crisis, distrust of the EU's response to the early stages of the Covid-19 disaster, and a long-standing distrust of the government by the people. On the one hand, support for young people's transition to adulthood, which has come to be recognized as an important social issue against the backdrop of the increase in NEETs, is being implemented by the Italian government under the EU's “Youth Guarantee” framework, which also uses funds from the EU Reconstruction Fund, and goes beyond familism and nepotism. On the other hand, there is also an active movement toward mutual assistance by people who do not rely on public assistance for various social issues. This presentation reports on current trends in welfare in Italy, with a focus on social policies related to support for the transition to adulthood.

SAGA Yoshiko (Osaka Metropolitan University)

The Minimum Income Reform and the COVID-19 Pandemic in Germany

In November 2019, the German Federal Constitutional Court ruled unconstitutional against sanctions with benefit reductions in the “Basic income support for jobseekers” (SGBII) and called for a review of the sanction provisions. The response to the corona pandemic after 2020 was mainly through the use of Short-time work benefits and the relaxation of requirements for Basic income support for jobseekers.

The restrictions on social contact opportunities due to the lockdown also affected the relationship between Jobcenter staff and recipients. Following the unconstitutional ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court and the Corona pandemic, changes were observed in the operational reality of the sanctions. In the German Bundestag elections held in September 2021, the Social Democrats became the leading party and the government was replaced by Scholz's government after 16 years in power by Merkel. The new government proposed a “Citizens' Basic Income (Bürgergeld)” in place of the previous “Basic income support for jobseekers” which was phased in on January 1, 2023. The new system aims to increase benefits, revise sanctioning provisions, and relax asset and other requirements.

SHIMAUCHI Takeshi (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Employment Security, Social Protection and A Typical Employment in Denmark During the COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis

During the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the unemployment rate in Denmark increased to approximately 6%. The number of employed persons sharply decreased in industries like air

transport, hotels, restaurants, arts, entertainment and recreation activities and so on. In Denmark, existing unemployment insurance and social assistance successfully functioned as safety net systems protecting most of the unemployed against the crisis. Offering generous wage compensation and expanding job-sharing schemes for the employees who were forced to stay at home, the Social Democratic government also coped with preventing them from becoming a financial hardship. The Danish welfare state proved enough ability to protect their citizen in the crisis. However, it has been pointed out that atypical workers might have been excluded from the generous social protection system when they lost their jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Emerging new types of atypical employment have been increasing, the Corona crisis has triggered new challenges to Danish society how to integrate them into the social protection system.

GENERAL SESSIONS

15:00-17:00

General Session F: Labor 1

Chair: YOSHIMURA Rimpei (Aichi Gakuin University)

SHIBATA Teppei (Iwate Prefectural University)

Compensation structure of platform workers and its structure: What drives compensation differences among food delivery workers?

The characteristics of workers' compensation systems have always been an extremely important topic in human resource management research. This is because the compensation system and its structure affect the degree of exploitation and the management of workers. Various studies have been conducted on the compensation structure of workers, but few studies have analyzed and examined the compensation structure of dependent contract workers. If it is platform workers, a situation that is increasing worldwide today, there are few. However, given the reality of precarious employment of platform workers, it is clear that they are exploited by platform companies, and it is of great social significance to clarify this reality from the perspective of the compensation system. Based on a quantitative survey of food delivery workers conducted by the author, this study will determine what is responsible for the difference in their compensation. We will also examine the compensation structure of UberEats and Demaekan, two companies that account for 80% of Japan's food delivery market, respectively, and clarify the compensation structure of the leading Japanese platform companies.

TAKAHASHI Yusuke (Ehime University)

Factors Associated with Changes in Employment Status and Working Environment of Non-regular Workers

This study presents an empirical analysis of the probability of transitioning from non-regular employment to regular employment or unemployment using a multinomial logit model and nine years of panel data.

The findings indicate that the likelihood of unemployment is low, even for those working

in non-regular jobs reluctantly. If a worker has no employment contract, they can be promoted to regular employment within the company. Contract employees or temporary workers could be promoted to regular employment within the same company, whereas those working in government agencies could transition to regular employment in a different company. Attending a public vocational training school also influences the transition to regular employment in SMEs, with contract employees or temporary workers being likely to transition to regular employment in both SMEs and large companies/government agencies. Dispatched workers have a high probability of transitioning to other non-regular jobs; however, the transition to regular employment is more likely for those working in SMEs.

FUJII Mayu (Hokkaido University of Education)

Diverse work schedules and employees' well-being: Evidence from an Internet survey in Japan

Over the past few decades, socioeconomic changes such as globalization, technological innovation, and servitization of industry have led to an increase in atypical employment and diversification in workers' work schedules. The diversification of work schedules has, on the one hand, increased workers' choice regarding their working styles. However, such a trend has also been said to increase the number of workers facing "precarious work schedules" such as nonstandard work timing and unpredictable working hours. Against this background, in the US and European countries, a number of empirical studies have investigated the impact of diverse work schedules on workers' well-being.

Using data from an Internet survey conducted by the author in February 2022, this study aims to gain understanding of diverse work schedules among Japanese non-executive employees and examine how employees' well-being vary by work schedule.

15:00-17:00

General Session G: Welfare 1

Chair: ODAMA Takaaki (Dokkyo University)

TAKEZAWA Junko (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

International Comparison of Social Protection Financing — Analysis Using Statistics of EU Standards

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR) has begun to publish new EU-standard data on social protection financing in Japan from 2023. This makes international comparisons with European countries possible for the first time in a quarter of a century since the updating of ILO standard data ceased in the late 1990s.

This research attempt to examine Japan's financial resource structure from an international comparative perspective, based on previous studies of welfare state regime theory, using time series data on social protection financing in Japan and European countries.

Furthermore, this research will show the difference between the Ministry of Finance's national tax and social security contribution as a rate to NI or GDP based on the national accounts (SNA), which has been widely cited in Japan in discussions of social protection financing, and the EU standard for social security financing, and then discuss the significance

of utilizing the EU standard based financing data in future policy discussions on social security financing and the direction of the future expansion of the statistics in response to the needs of users.

AKAGI Taku (Kyoto University, graduate student)

The Effect of cash transfers on the probability of the occurrence of child abuse: A Quantitative Analysis Using the JACSIS Survey data

The purpose of this study is to clarify which cash transfer policies are effective in preventing the occurrence of child abuse. In certain countries, there have been many studies showing that cash transfers are effective in preventing the occurrence of child maltreatment. On the other hand, previous studies in Japan have conducted quantitative analyses of the causes of child abuse and the effect of in-kind transfers (use of childcare services) on the probability of child abuse, but there has been no quantitative analysis of the effect of cash transfers on the probability of child abuse. In response to these issues, this study used cross-section data from the JACSIS 2022 survey and panel data from the combined JACSIS2021 and JACSIS2022 surveys to examine whether the receipt of government cash transfers to households raising children is associated with the probability of physical, and psychological abuse. In response to these issues, we will analyze the effects of the receipt of government cash transfers to households raising children on the probability of physical abuse, the probability of psychological abuse, and the probability of neglect. Since the analysis is still in progress at the time of the Free Thesis Report.

YAMANAKA Shikatsugu (Npo coporation Kinki area activenetwork)

A proposal for Realistic BasicIncome Introduction in Japan

In Japan, research on basicincome, which has been gaining momentum little by little since around 2000, and the movement to realize it, have gained momentum with the publication of an introductory book on basic income in 2009. However, there is a repeated process of dissatisfaction with basicincome, mainly due to work and other forms of social security will be cut. Instead of choosing between the pros and cons of a basicincome, we propose to consider whether or not to implement a full-scale basicincome after implementing temporary benefits such as disasters and limited benefits such as youth allowances for the time being.

15:00-17:00

General Session H: Welfare 2

Chair: ENDO Kiwako (Kinjo Gakuin University)

MATSUMOTO Naoko (None)

Perspectives on “Child Poverty” in Germany: The “Balancing Family and Work” Discourse and Single Parents

Currently, the proportion of minors living in single-parent households in Germany has increased to one in five. Despite an overall declining trend in fertility at a level that requires action, the actual number of children living with a single parent is also increasing. Single-parent

households, as in other countries, tend to be at risk of poverty and are associated with “child poverty.” It was not until the mid-2000s that this association began to be politicized.

In this paper, I will examine how “child poverty” became a political issue in Germany in relation to single parenthood and the context of the “balancing family and work” discourse that was widely shared before and after the issue was raised. By showing the role of the “balancing family and work” discourse in activation policies for single parents and the characteristics of these policies, the paper will also show that single parents are regarded not merely as the target groups to be socially protected, but also as the subjects who can balance family and work, and that an environment has been created for them to do so. It also clarifies that there are challenges that still remain.

UMEGAKI Hirotsugu (Nanzan University)

Formation Process of Comprehensive Dental Services in the British Welfare State after the Second World War

Dental services are crucial for maintaining and improving overall health and quality of life. They not only address masticatory dysfunction and nutritional disorders but also identify the relationship between dental disease and general disease. Notably, there have been only a few discussions focusing on dental services within the context of the formation process of the UK’s National Health Service (NHS). Therefore, we examine the Interim Report (1944) and the Final Report (1946) by the Inter-departmental Committee on Dentistry (Teviot Committee), as well as relevant materials related to the National Health Service Bill, to shed light on the formation process of comprehensive dental services under the British Welfare State after the Second World War. Particularly, we aim to provide insights into the understanding and resolution of the challenges faced by dental services under the National Health Insurance scheme (NHI, 1911-46), as well as the concerns expressed by stakeholders, including dentists.

SAITO Ryuji (Osaka Sangyo University)

Is the veil of ignorance only a concept about risk in loss contexts?

It is important to distinguish between an individual’s risk preference in fluctuations in their payoffs and social preference for considering others’ payoffs behind the veil of ignorance (VoI). In this study, we adapted Schildberg-Hörisch’s (2010) experimental design by applying it to the loss domain in order to distinguish two preferences. Our main results can be summarized as threefold. First, on average, there is a significant difference between risk preference and social preference. Second, social preference leads to more equal choices than risk preference; that is, social preference is more averse to fluctuations in the outcomes than risk preference. Third, risk preference and social preference differed even in males although the previous study have not been able to identify this. Our results indicate that the VoI may work even in a loss domain.

17:10-18:10

General Meeting

DAY 2 (8 October 2023)**9:30-11:30 Book Review Sessions****9:30-11:30****Book Review Session: Gender****Chair: KIMURA Makio (Nagoya University of Economics)**

- KAMURO Ayami (Atomi University), *Analysis of Employment Systems that Produce Disparities between Employment Status: A History of the Division of Labor and the Formation of Order within Firms using Gender Perspective*
Reviewer: IMAI Jun (Sophia University)
- MIYASHITA Saori (Nagoya City University), *Work and Life in Small Family Businesses: Reflections of Gendered and Patriarchal Post-war Japanese Society*
Reviewer: KASUYA Misako (Showa Women's University)
- HORIKAWA Yuuri (Niigata University of International and Information Studies), *Working Women during Wartime in Japan: Aiming to Achieve Gender Equality in the Workplace*
Reviewer: ISHII Kae (Doshisha University)

9:30-11:30**Book Review Session: Social Welfare Studies****Chair: SAHASHI Katsuhiko (Hokusei Gakuen University)**

- KANAYA Nobuko (Hiroshima City University), *Nursing Care Services and Market Mechanism: Dilemma between Efficiency, Service Quality, and Civil Society*
Reviewer: TAKAHASHI Yukihiro Junko (Shobi University)
- JEON Hong-Gyu (Osaka Metropolitan University), *Action Research to tackle Poverty and exclusion: Linking the experiences of Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong to research*
Reviewer: KANEKO Ju (Meijigakuin University)
- OKAMOTO Yoshihiro (Chukyo University), *The pathway to housing poverty, and Housing for welfare and well-being*
Reviewer: TOKORO Michihiko (Osaka Metropolitan University)

9:30-11:30**Book Review Session: Labor****Chair: WATANABE Asami (Iwate University)**

- ICHIHARA Hiroshi (Dokkyo University), *Corporate Engineers in Modern Japan: Human Resources Development and Personnel Management*
Reviewer: SUZUKI Makoto (Nagano University)
- AOKI Hiroyuki (Kagawa University), *Japanese Management-Labor system: Historical Development in the Steel Industry*
Reviewer: UMEZAKI Osamu (Hosei University)
- ASAH I Kichitaro (The International University of Kagoshima), *Labor and Capital in Modern Capitalism — A Comparison of Japanese and German Systems —*
Reviewer: ISHIZUKA Fumiki (Meiji University)

9:30-11:30

Book Review Session: Welfare States

Chair: SASAKI Takao (Japan College of Social Work)

- KIM Sung-won (The University of Tokyo), *Challenges of the Korean Welfare State*
Reviewer: KIM Myoung-Jung (NLI Research Institute)
- ONO Taichi (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies), *Formulating Social Security in Post-WWII Japan — The Advisory Council on Social Security and Its Key Experts*
Reviewer: NAKAO Yuki (Japan Women's University)
- SHIMAUCHI Kota (Takushoku University), *Human Resource Development in Corporate Training Schools*
Reviewer: YANAKA Yoshinori (Saitama University, graduate student)

11:30-12:50 Lunch Time

12:50-17:00 CONFERENCE PLENARY SESSION

**“Right to Care” and the “Right Not to Care”
: Breaking Away from Obligatory Care as a Family Member**

<Theme of the Session>

Every one of us needs to be cared for at some stage in our life. Not only at the time of birth but also when our physical functions decline as we enter the later years of life moreover, there is always a possibility of finding ourselves in a situation where we cannot maintain our life without care due to disability. To rephrase this, care is one of the basic components of life, and it is socially desirable to ensure and guarantee it. Many welfare states have been facing the challenge of how to adequately provide care needs in both quality and quantity, and various

measures have been developed to date.

One of the issues that has always been debated is “who should take charge (provide) of care?”, which is a question of taking balance between the family, the government, and the market. On the other hand, care is provided by people, and it is labor in every sense however, those engaged in care are rarely recognized as a worker or a citizen particularly in Japan. Nevertheless, caregivers, especially family members, are not just producers of care. For family members, care is part of family relationships and activities, and labor at the same time, and it is also an activity in which they should take the initiative.

If we look again at the various systems and formal services related to care in Japan, we can see the clear pattern that self-help and mutual assistance by families and communities are assumed and the only “insufficient” areas would be compensated for through social services. This is supported by the implicit norm that “family members should take care of their families,” which is backed by strong family values. To put it another way, families have been burdened with formal and informal care obligations. Family, especially women in the household are in a situation where it is difficult to choose “not to provide care”.

If we consider this as a violation of the “right not to care,” then there is a situation where the “right to care” is threatened on the other hand. If care is viewed as work within the home, entry into the labor market and engagement in care are generally an either-or relationship — this creates the need to make choices in care on a different level than the former. Pressure to give up the “right to care” and move towards paid work is stronger in a society where the risk of exiting the labor market is high and limits choices for caregivers. As a result, people are forced to let go of their caregiving roles.

Based on the awareness of the issues above-mentioned, the common theme of this conference will be the “Right to Care” and the “Right Not to Care” — we will discuss how have these rights been guaranteed or threatened, and how care provision policies related to these issues.

Chair and Commentator: UZUHASHI Takafumi (Doshisha University, Professor Emeritus)

Speakers:

MAKI Yoko (Sophia University)

Obligation to Care for Children and Older Parents: A Comparative Analysis of Japan, France and Sweden

In the rapidly changing society with the transformation of families and women’s participation in the labour force, the care of family members, traditionally assumed by women, has become a crucial concern in many industrialized countries. This presentation aims to elucidate the differences in parental and filial obligation to care for children and older parents by investigating the case in three countries: Japan, France and Sweden. The objective is to extend the discussion on the congress’s principal theme: ‘The Right to Care and the Right Not to Care’. The study highlights two aspects, legal obligation and social norms in the three countries.

The finding is that parental and filial ‘obligation’ to care for children and older parents is not universal; it varies across time and countries. In all three countries, parents seem to be obligated to care for their own children. The obligation to care for older parents, however, differs between the three countries, and a gap can be found between legal obligation and social norms. In France and in Sweden, where families tend to outsource the provision of physical care, some

studies show that it does not weaken emotional supports and family bond. This can imply that the outsourcing of the provision of physical care from families does not necessarily mean that they abandon the child or older parents in some countries.

SOMA Naoko (Yokohama National University)

Priorities and Choices Regarding Double Responsibilities of Elderly Care and Childcare

In East Asian societies, under the later marriages and the aging population, double responsibilities of elderly care and childcare (multiple caregiving) is a contemporary social risk. However, the overlapping childcare and elder care period has not only been insufficiently studied as a social and demographic phenomenon. Still, it has not been adequately envisioned as a social policy issue.

In this paper, first, through literature review on multiple care, the absence of “official care statistics” to capture it in Japan. Second, based on a qualitative analysis, it discusses the difficulties of those who perform double responsibilities of elderly care and childcare. The issues discussed include (1) the priorities and choices of childcare, caregiving, work, etc., and their resources; (2) the social structures that do not allow them to choose whether or not to care; (3) the lack and inefficiency of modern social policies that have been constructed by three subjects, such as child, disability, and elderly; and (4) the linkage between double-carer and young-carer. Third, it examines the social, economic, and political spheres of care in local societies. Efforts to support multiple care are spreading throughout Japan, and “social spheres of care” have been formed involving existing NPOs and new civil groups. Institutionalizing long-term care insurance and childcare support has also created “economic spheres of care.” However, this has led to the creation of low-paid care work in local societies.

Furthermore, from the perspective of support for double-carer and young-carer, movements that question the nature of new care support — creating a “political sphere of care” — can be seen. In conclusion, it considers future issues from the linkage between the social, economic, and political spheres of care.

YAMANE Sumika (Jissen Women’s University)

The Concept of “Participatory and Collaborative Care” and the Evaluation of Care Work: A Critique of Marketization in Feminist Care Theory

The reduction of the burden of domestic care for women in the home has been promoted through the introduction of market competition and the entry of for-profit companies into the welfare services provision. In “market-based care,” users are the subjects who can express their own needs and choose services, and the relationship among care providers and recipients is based on a “supplier-consumer” model. The quality of care is maintained through the purchasing power and choices of consumers, not through the motives and relationships of providers. In contrast, feminist theories of care have criticized the application of the market model to care from the perspectives of “rationality of care,” “responsiveness,” and “development of relationships”. In addition, domestic care workers are paid less and they are not recognized as a profession in the market.

This paper will argue the importance of “participation and cooperative model,” developing the concept of “life model” that views support in social policy as an “accompaniment” to an exploratory decision-making process based on the agnostic nature of quality of life. In the model,

care workers are not the agent who are outsourced already existing (consumer) “needs,” but as an active subject who uses professional and experiential knowledge in an individualized relationship with the person being cared for to discover needs and ways to realize them. Based on this view of care, I will prospect how care systems should be designed to ensure that both the person being cared for and the person providing care “participate” in the decision-making process of how care is provided and how resources are allocated, and to guarantee time and discretion for “collaboration” among family members, caregivers, and care workers.

HIRONO Shunsuke (Doshisha University)

Examining the Logic of the Cared-for — A Study of the Independent Living Movement of the Disabled

This report attempts to examine the logic of those who are cared for while focusing on the independent living movement of people with disabilities. The theme of care tends to be organized as a variety of issues concerning those who provide care. In this paper, I will discuss the attainments and challenges of the care sought by people with disabilities from the standpoint of those who are cared for.

First, the first stage of care is the situation in which family members exclusively provide care in the absence of support. Care in this situation was unstable and oppressive. In exchange for the necessary care, the disabled were restricted in their freedom and had to fear for their future. This situation made the disabled want to go to residential care.

However, as the current state of residential care became clearer, disappointment grew among the disabled. This is because some of them could no longer bear the restrictive life with its rules and regulations and escaped from the residential facilities. The disabled people who were currently living in the institutions also revealed very oppressive conditions.

They are now seeking to live in the community. In some cases, they got married without any support, lived in apartments, and eventually hit their limits. There are several ways to achieve independent living. One is to set up houses with care and to live in small, community-based facilities. The other is to live independently with the help of able-bodied people who are also involved in the movement as part of the movement. Some of them realized that free assistance would not last, and while realizing a close relationship with their caregivers, they demanded that the local government guarantee their assistance. Finally, centers for independent living have become popular since 1980 as centers for the independent living movement. In these centers, caregivers are recruited by the centers and dispatched to persons with disabilities who are living independently.

Today, in many cases, caregivers are dispatched from independent living centers to persons with disabilities who are living independently. There is no doubt that independent living has spread through independent living centers, but there are some problems. If a situation arises in which only certain people can provide care, that care can be unstable under any circumstances.