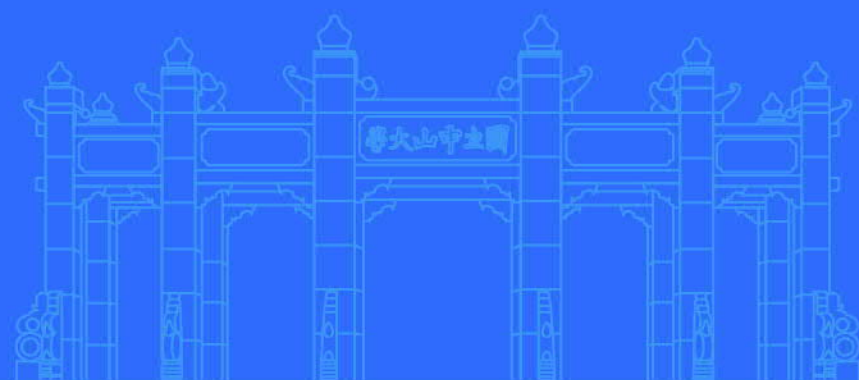




**Sponsor:**

School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou, China);

Center for Chinese Public Administration Research; Sun Yat-sen University



# 2nd Forum on Welfare State and Social Policy

## 第二届福利国家和社会政策论坛

### WEBINAR AGENDA

**COORDINATOR :** Ijin HONG (Associate Professor ,SYSU)

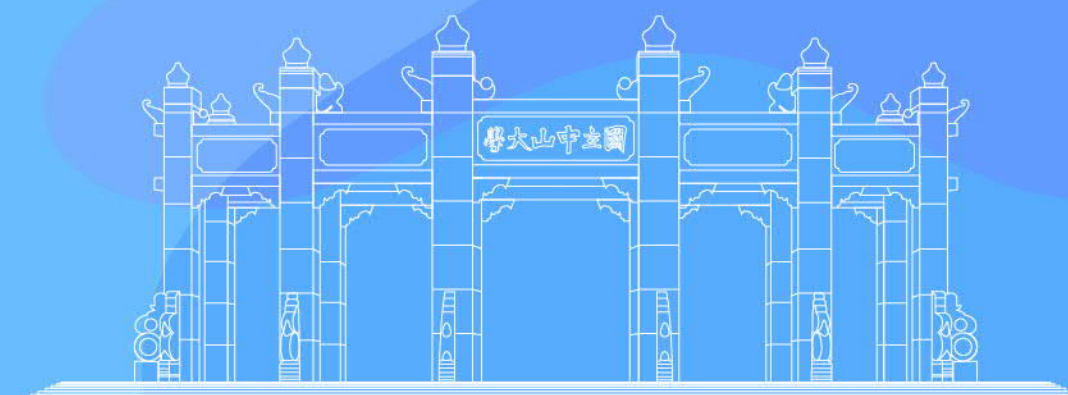
**Date and time:** March 19th 8:30am - 19:00pm(Beijing time)

March 20th 9:30am - 16:30 pm(Beijing time)

**Offline venue (地点) :** SYSU Liberal Arts Building, room 531(广州中山大学南校区文科楼531)

**VooV Meeting (Tencent) link (For guest visitors):**

<https://meeting.tencent.com/dw/iH0n2lLe2yTz> ( ID: 273-175-671 )





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University and maps



## Webinar agenda

March 19th

08:00–08:30 Registration

08:30–09:00 Opening session

Welcome speech: Qiushi WANG (SYSU)  
Opening address: Ijin HONG (SYSU)  
Guest speech: Young Jun CHOI (Yonsei University)  
Group photo

09:00–10:15 **Session 1. East Asian social policies**

Moderator: Jae-jin YANG (Yonsei University)  
Discussant: Ijin HONG (SYSU) & Siqi LUO (SYSU)  
Stefan KUEHNER (Lingnan University):  
Welfare Stigma, Needs, and Their Combined Effect on Non-take-up of Targeted Income Support Among Hong Kong Older Adults  
Chung-yang YEH (Soochow University):  
Pension Attitude in East Asia  
Yasuhiro KAMIMURA (Nagoya University):  
The Meanings and Protection of Work: Making Decent Work Sustainable  
Huping ZHANG & Ijin HONG (SYSU):  
Diversity of welfare types in China: An assessment based on provincial-level social expenditure data

10:15–10:30 Tea break (茶歇)

10:30–11:45 **Session 2. Health policy**

Moderator: Tao LIU (Zhejiang University)  
Discussant: Stefan KUEHNER (Lingnan University), Alex Jingwei HE (Education University of HK)  
Ryozo MATSUDA (Ritsumeikan University):  
Maintaining universal coverage in the era of widening inequalities: challenges in the Japanese statutory health insurance  
Jungup LEE (National University of Singapore):  
New Paradigm on Social Services for Healthcare and Psychological Well-Being among Singaporean Children and Youth in the Post-Pandemic Era

Menghan SHEN (SYSU):  
Migrant Children's Take-up for Social Health Insurance: Experiment Evidence from China

Yuliya DRONINA (Kangwon National University):  
Primary health care system in the Republic of Korea

12:00–13:30 Lunch

13:45–15:00 **Session 3. Care for the older adults**

Moderator: Yongho CHON (Incheon National University)  
Discussant: Ijin HONG (SYSU), Boyoung KIM (Yeungnam University)  
Sojung PARK & Byeongju RYU (Washington University in St. Louis):  
Supportive housing options for older adults from Person-Environment fit perspective: Focusing on the national profile of independent living facilities in Korea  
Minna VAN GERVEN (Tampere University):  
Narratives of ageing and care: political framing of home care reform in China and Europe  
Jack CHAN (SYSU):  
Subsidizing Informal Care with Long-term Care Insurance: the Case of Guangzhou and Its Implications  
Aungsumalee PHOLPARK (Mahidol University):  
The role of filial piety and expansion of the long-term care in Thailand

15:00–15:15 Tea break (茶歇)

15:15–16:00 **Session 4. Labour market flexibility**

Moderator: Siqi LUO (SYSU)  
Heejung CHUNG (University of Kent):  
"The Flexibility Paradox"

16:15–17:30 **Session 5. Family policy**

Moderator: Bingqin LI (UNSW)  
Discussant: Jiyoung KANG (Chungnam National University), Christina HIESSL (Goethe University Frankfurt)  
Xin FAN (University of Electronic Science and Technology of China):  
Is Non-profit sector the Antidote for Social Service Provision in China?: A Case Study on the Affordable Kindergarten Policy  
Sunghee LEE (Derby University):  
Towards socialising childcare in South Korea  
Mauro MIGLIAVACCA (University of Genova):  
Between family and work, four systems compared: the cases of Australia, United States, Italy and Japan



Antonios ROUMPAKIS (University of York):  
Delivering adult social care through markets in England: challenges and inconsistencies

**17:30–17:45 Tea break (茶歇)**

**17:45–18:45 Session 6. Journal editors talk**

Moderator: Qiushi WANG (SYSU)

**Chinese Public Administration Review (CPAR):**

Qiushi WANG (SYSU)

**Journal of Asian Public Policy (JAPP):**

Ka Ho MOK (Lignan University) and Alex Jingwei HE (Education University of HK)

**Policy & Society (P&S):**

Giliberto CAPANO (University of Bologna)

**Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development (APJSWD):**

Jungup LEE (National University of Singapore)

**Journal of Poverty and Social Justice (JPSJ):**

Joanna MACK (Open University)

**18:45–19:00 Q&A (点评)**

**19:00–20:30 Dinner**

March 20th

**09:30–10:15 Session 7. Health governance**

Moderator: Kinglun NGOK (SYSU)

Kerry RATIGAN (Amherst University):

“Local Politics and Social Policy in China: Let Some Get Healthy First”

**10:15–10:30 Tea break (茶歇)**

**10:30–11:45 Session 8. Graduate students' session**

Moderator: Flora Xiao Fang WU (South China Normal University)

Discussant: Jie WANG, Huping ZHANG (SYSU)

Qiu CHENG (SYSU)

Does anti-poverty welfare programs improve citizen's life satisfaction?

The pathways of perceptions of poverty attribution and income inequality

**Zaiping YANG (SYSU)**

How do Targeted Poverty Alleviation (TPA) policies work in contiguous poverty-stricken regions in China? Empirical evidence from the Western Sichuan Plateau

**Seunghyun MOON (University of Georgia):**

Expansion of Geek Economy. How does social welfare research react to the transition?

**Sunwoo RYU (Oxford University):**

Childcare policy reforms in 21st century South Korea: moving towards more 'publicness'?

**12:00–14:00 Lunch**

**14:00–15:00 Session 9. Poverty and living conditions**

Moderator: Jin Young MOON (Sogang University)

Discussant: Yunyoung KIM (Jeonbuk National University)

**Rod Hick (Cardiff University):**

In-work poverty in the UK

**Seungju LEE (Daegu University):**

The Impact of Changes in Household Definition on Income Distribution Statistics: Focusing on the survey of household finances and living conditions in South Korea

**Yu GUO (Renmin University)**

Local Policy Discretion in Social Welfare: Explaining Subnational Variations in China's De Facto Urban Poverty Line

**15:00–15:15 Tea break (茶歇)**

**15:15–16:15 Session 10. Welfare and public institutions**

Moderator: Shih-Jiunn SHI (NTU)

Discussants: Matthias STEPAN (Ruhr-University Bochum), Markus KETOLA (University of Edinburgh)

**Sang Hun LIM (Kyunghee University):**

Welfare state and the social economy in compressed development: Self-sufficiency organizations in South Korea

**Yapeng ZHU, Xiaomei SUN (SYSU):**

Chinese Housing Model in the Making: with Special Reference to Shenzhen

**Jekyung LEE (Hainan University):**

Public corruption and infrastructure investment: Evidence from U.S.

**16:15–16:30 Q&A, Closing remarks (点评与闭幕)**



## List of participants (in order of appearance)



Qiushi WANG  
王秋石

Qiushi Wang is associate professor in the School of Government and Center for Chinese Public Administration Research at Sun Yat-sen University, China. Prior to joining Sun Yat-sen University, he taught at UT-Arlington and Rutgers-Newark. His research interests include public pension management, municipal bonds and debt policy, government accounting, and nonprofit finance. So far, his works have appeared in Public Administration Review, American Review of Public Administration, Public Finance Review and among others. He is the winner of the 2014 Jesse Burkhead Award for best paper published in Public Budgeting & Finance. He currently serves as the associate director of the Center for Chinese Administration Research, Sun Yat-sen University.



Ijin HONG (SYSU)  
洪伊真

Ijin Hong is Associate Professor at the School of Government of Sun Yat-sen University, P.R. China. She majored in Sociology and Political Institutions (La Sapienza University in Rome), and in Social Welfare (Yonsei University, Seoul). Her work has been published in several journals such as Social Policy and Administration, Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, Political Quarterly, Stato e Mercato, Korean Journal of Social Policy (한국사회정책학회). Since 2017 she joined the East Asian Social Policy Network (EASP) as a member of the organizing committee.



Young Jun CHOI

Young Jun Choi is a Professor in the Department of Public Administration at Yonsei University. His research interests include aging and public policy, social investment policy, comparative welfare states, and comparative methods. His research has been published in international journals including Policy and Society, Journal of European Social Policy, International Journal of Social Welfare, Ageing and Society, and Government and Opposition.



Jae-jin YANG

Jae-jin Yang is a Professor of Public Administration and director of Institute for Welfare State Research at Yonsei University, Seoul. He earned his Ph.D in political science from Rutgers University in 2000. His works have appeared in many journals, including Comparative Politics, Governance, International Political Science Review, Journal of European Social Policy and Policy & Politics. He has a book with Cambridge University Press entitled Political Economy of the Small Welfare State in South Korea (2017). He is editor of The Small Welfare State: Rethinking Welfare in the US, Japan, and South Korea (2020, Edward Elgar).



Siqi LUO  
罗斯琦

Siqi Luo is currently an associate professor in the Department of Political Science at Sun Yat-sen University. Research interests mainly include industrial relations and labour policies. She has (co-)authored two books in English and her works have appeared in international journals such as the China Quarterly, Journal of Contemporary Asia, Employee Relations, and China Review.



Stefan KUEHNER

STEFAN KUEHNER is currently an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. Research interests mainly include comparative and global social policy analysis, comparative research methods, as well as social investment and productive welfare policies, child welfare, political science of welfare reform, etc.



Chung-yang YEH

Chung-Yang Yeh is an associate professor in Department of Sociology, Soochow University, Taiwan. He received his PhD from Division of Sociology, Social Policy & Criminology, the University of Southampton, the United Kingdom. His main research interests include 'comparative East Asian welfare states', 'welfare attitudes', 'pension policy' and 'poverty studies'. He published some Journal articles and books chapters focusing on pension policies, social investment policies and in-work poverty in East Asia. (Email: chungyang.yeh@gmail.com)



Yasuhiro KAMIMURA

Yasuhiro Kamimura is Associate Professor of Sociology at Nagoya University, where he teaches welfare sociology and comparative social policy. His research interests include the political economy of East Asian welfare regimes; welfare state development in Taiwan; history and future of work and welfare; old and new informal employment; environmental and social justice; and global social policy. His book, Welfare Asia: Comparison and Vision (The University of Nagoya Press, 2015), won the Special Prize at the 28th Asia-Pacific Awards, sponsored by the Mainichi Newspapers and the Asian Affairs Research Council.



Huping ZHANG  
张虎平

Huping Zhang, PhD, is assistant professor at the School of Marxism, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China. His research interests include comparative social policy, welfare governance and Marxist political economy. His current research is on relationship between government and market and social expenditure in China.





Tao LIU  
刘涛

Tao Liu, Ph.D. in sociology, is full professor and doctoral supervisor of the School of Public Affairs of Zhejiang University. He has been chosen as a 'Leading Talent' in Liberal Arts of Zhejiang University since 2020. He is a part-time research fellow of the Department of Social Sciences of the University Duisburg-Essen in Germany, the member of the board of the Institute of East Asian Studies (In-East) at the University Duisburg-Essen in Germany, and he is an external expert of the cooperative research project 'Global Dynamics of Social Policy' of the University of Bremen in Germany. From 1998 to 2010, he completed pre-master, master and doctoral studies at the Department of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany. From 2009 to February 2020, he has worked in the Department of Sociology of the Bielefeld University, SOCIUM of the Bremen University (Research Center on Inequality and

Social Policy) and the Department of Social Sciences at the University Duisburg-Essen. Since 2016, he has been a member of Association of the German Professors with Chinese origin. His main research directions are social protection, welfare system, social policy, and social governance, etc., and current main research interests are aging and long-term care protection, child welfare, medical insurance and social governance, social policy in the digital age, and ecological transformation of the welfare state and so on, as he has long been engaged in comparative research on the social protection between Germany and China. More than 50 journal articles have been published in English, Chinese and German journals, of which 25 papers are included in SSCI journals, including the following journals: Social Policy & Administration (SSCI), Urban Affairs Review (SSCI), Journal of Aging and Social Policy (SSCI), Health Sociology Review (SSCI), Journal of Asian Public Policy (SSCI), International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (SSCI/SCI), Environment and Urbanization (SSCI), Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie (SSCI), The Economic History Review (SSCI), Asian Women (SSCI), etc.



Alex Jingwei HE  
和经纬

Dr He Jingwei Alex is Associate Head and Associate Professor of the Department of Asian and Policy Studies of The Education University of Hong Kong. He specializes in health policy and social policy reforms in East Asia. Dr He serves as the associate editor of Policy and Society (SSCI Q1) and Journal of Asian Public Policy (SSCI) and executive member of the East Asian Social Policy Network. He has published extensively in leading international journals, including Social Science and Medicine, Social Policy and Administration, Health Policy, Ageing and Society, Public Administration Review, Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, China Quarterly, among others.



Ryoza MATSUDA

Ryoza Matsuda is Professor of Health Policy at the College of Social Sciences, Ritsumeikan University. Before joining Ritsumeikan, he conducted research in collaboration with local public health departments at the Nara Medical University. His main research field is comparative health policy and systems research with focus on developed countries. He has also been continuously involved in policy research relevant to equity in health, inclusive health care, prison health and the right to health. He has published numerous journal papers and book chapters, and edited books on health and social policy. He served as the president of the Japan Society for Health and Welfare Policy between 2017 and 2021, and as the vice chair of the Research Committee 25 (Comparative Health Policy) of the International Political Science Association between 2014–2018. At Ritsumeikan, he directed the Institute of Human Services, an interdisciplinary research institute, between 2011 and 2015 and between 2018–2021.



Jungup LEE

LEE Jungup is an Assistant Professor of the Department of Social Work at National University of Singapore. Her research interests focus on child welfare, childhood maltreatment, at-risk children and youth, youth mental health and substance misuse, cyberbullying and digital well-being, school violence and safety, child and youth protection service systems. Specifically, her research seeks to refine the understanding of how adverse childhood events relate to subsequent behavioural and health outcomes for children and youth. She has currently undertaken various interdisciplinary research projects: 1) online survey research on cyberbullying and youth mental health, 2) qualitative research on exploring the mechanisms of cyberbullying in Singapore: a multi-pronged approach, 3) mixed method research on technology-facilitated sexual violence and campus sexual misconduct, 4) evaluation research on an intervention program, "Digital Mindset" for adolescents' Internet addiction, and 5) practice research on the effectiveness of the LOSS programme for suicide survivors. Her research has been published in leading journals such as Computer in Human Behavior, School Mental Health, Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Violence & Victims, Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, American Journal of Men's Health, Research on Social Work Practice, Child Psychiatry and Human Development, and Children and Youth Service Review. She is also the Review Editor of the Asian Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development.



Menghan SHEN  
申梦晗

Menghan Shen is currently an associate professor at the School of Government at Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. She worked at Waseda University as an assistant professor between 2016 to 2018. She received her doctoral degree from Columbia University. She received her bachelor degree from Bryn Mawr College and master degree from Harvard University.



Yuliya DRONINA

Part-time researcher at Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Medicine, Kangwon National University



Yongho CHON

Dr Yongho Chon is working as an associate professor and head at the department of Social Welfare at the Incheon National University in South Korea. His main research areas are long-term care for the elderly, dementia, and service delivery system. He has published a number of international and Korean article journals and book chapters on long-term care issues. Dr Chon is a member of community care committee in Social Security committee under the Prime Minister's Office and has been involved in a large number of research projects for the Ministry of Health and Welfare and Seoul Metropolitan City. He has been in charge of a number of committees of Academic society such as long-term care, social welfare policy, social welfare for the elderly, and gerontology. He received his doctoral and master degree at the University of York in the UK and his bachelor degree at Yonsei University in Korea. He published two English journal in 2020 as follows: Reasons for Turnover Intention among Direct Care Workers in Korea's Long-Term Care Insurance, Healthcare, 8, 4, 2020.12.01; Home care development in Korea and Germany: The interplay of long-term care and professionalization policies, SOCIAL POLICY & ADMINISTRATION, 54.5, 615–629, 2020.01.29.





Boyoung KIM

As an activist of the Social Welfare Committee of the PSPD(People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy), Prof. Kim participated in the campaign to secure the national minimum of social welfare, and went to the University of York in Britain to find an alternative to the field practice of social welfare, and a Ph.D awarded on the thesis about the role of political ideology in social service policy development. With central and regional research institutes such as the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Seoul Welfare Foundation, and Gyeongbuk Happiness Foundation, he is constantly conducting policy researches in areas such as social services and delivery systems. He also continues to research and contribute in the subjects including welfare politics, social service policy, policy process and think tanks.



Sojung PARK

Dr. Sojung Park is an associate professor at Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis. She holds a doctoral degree in social work and psychology from University of Michigan. As an environmental gerontologist, Sojung Park's research aim is to expand theoretical and empirical knowledge of person-environment dynamics that affect disparity in health and well-being in old age. As a mid-term goal, she wants to identify an optimal fit between aging individuals' needs and environmental resources in diverse living environments. To that end, Sojung continues to examine factors and mechanisms underlying persistent disparities, focusing on which environmental characteristics (i.e., physical, social, and service) may support successful aging for vulnerable older individuals (those in poverty, living alone,

managing multiple morbidities) in different living environments (conventional private home and senior living environment). Throughout her career to date, she hopes that her research will inform efforts to modify and mobilize environmental resources to ensure the successful aging of vulnerable older individuals. Ultimately, she aims to contribute to building a comprehensive theoretical framework of environmental aging to inform policy and practice in the United States and abroad.



Minna VAN GERVEN

Minna van Gerven is Professor of Social Policy at Tampere University, Finland. She has led various European and international research consortia in the field of public and social policy research and her work has been published in high-ranking journals and leading publishing houses. Her current work relates to comparative welfare state, welfare politics and policy-making, digital welfare governance.

Jack CHAN  
陈永杰

Dr Chan, Wing Kit is an associate professor of the School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University. He received his PhD in Social Policy and Social Work from the University of York, UK. Dr Chan served as the secretary of the East Asian Social Policy research network between 2016 and 2018 and is now acting as the deputy secretary for the Social Policy Committee of the Chinese Sociology Association. Dr Chan is interested in issues related to long-term care policy and higher education policy in East Asian societies.



Aungsumalee PHOLPARK

Aungsumalee Pholpark is a lecturer at the Department of Society and Health, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University, Thailand. She graduated PhD in Social Welfare from Yonsei University. Her research interests are long-term care, health insurance, and health system.



Heejung CHUNG

Heejung Chung is Professor of Sociology and Social Policy, at the School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research at the University of Kent. She is a comparative labour market researcher interested in how working conditions influences workers' well-being, work-life balance and gender equality. She was the Principal Investigator of the UK Research Council Funded project Work Autonomy, Flexibility and Work-Life Balance (<http://www.wafproject.org>) and the author of the book The Flexibility Paradox: Why flexible working leads to (self-)exploitation published by Policy Press. <https://policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/the-flexibility-paradox> (for a discounted price, sign up to the Policy Press mailing list (35% off) or use this code: POTFP22(30% off))



Bingqin LI

Professor Bingqin Li's research is on social inclusion, inequality and social policy governance. Her current projects include aging society and governance, local government motivation in delivering complex social programs, social inclusion and digital technology. She has particular expertise on China, and works also on other countries in Asia, and on comparative studies of policies between Asia and the West. She has consulted international organisations, such as the World Bank, European Union, the WHO, UNESCAP, IIED, and the DFID. She is also on the advisory board of multiple academic journals and research centres in universities in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. She is frequently invited to give talks in universities and give public talks in Europe and Asia.



Ji Young KANG

Ji Young Kang is assistant professor in the department of social welfare at Chungnam National University in South Korea. Her research interests are cross-national comparative social policy, family policy and poverty and inequality. She received her Ph.D in Social Welfare at the University of Washington in USA (2017). Her recent publications include 'The effects of California Paid Family Leave on employment outcomes among low-income mothers (Journal of Social Policy)', 'The effect of paid maternity leave on low-income families' welfare use in the US (Social Policy and Administration)', 'The effect of California's Paid Family Leave Program on Job Security among Middle aged Women (Gerontologist)', 'The Effects of Skill Regimes and Family Policies on the Gender Employment Gap (Social Politics)', 'Family policy changes across welfare and production regime, 1990 to 2010 (a book chapter in Handbook of Child and Family Policy)'.





Christina HIESSL

Christina Hießl (HieSSL) is assistant professor at Goethe University of Frankfurt, invited professor of Yonsei University of Seoul, member of the European Commission's Centre of Expertise in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policies (ECE) and the Korean Society for Social Security Law, and editorial board member of International Journal of Law and Society. Her current research focuses on social protection rights of atypical workers as well as policies to combat in-work poverty.

Xin FAN  
范昕

Xin Fan, lecturer, School of Public Affairs and Administration, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China



Sunghee LEE

Dr Sung-Hee Lee's overall research focuses on gender analysis regarding child-care and work family balance policies and their effects on working women's care conditions in East Asia. Sung-Hee is currently leading on two research projects as a Principal Investigator, funded by Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and Academy of Korean Studies (AKS), respectively. The ESRC grant allows her to establish and develop a sustainable collaboration of researchers focusing on social policy toward families in the UK and South Korea. The AKS fund enables her to investigate the recent childcare policy reform in South Korea (universal free child-care, called 'Moo-sang Boyuck' in Korean) and to assess the impact on socialising childcare among working mothers in South Korea.



Mauro MIGLIAVACCA

Mauro Migliavacca is Associate Professor of Economic Sociology at the University of Genoa (Italy), where he teaches Economic Sociology, Social Inequalities and Welfare Systems. He is Director of bachelor's degree in Communication Sciences at the University of Genoa (Italy). His current research is focused on social policies and the analysis of inequality, with particular focus on the dynamics affecting the transformations of the labor market, the work and family dynamics, and the working conditions of the young people. He has been visiting scholar at the New York University (USA), Essex University (UK), Fundación Juan March (Spain).



Antonios ROUMPAKIS

Dr. Antonios Roumpakis is a Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in Comparative Social Policy at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work (SPSW), University of York. His research interests centre on the political economy of familistic welfare regimes, debt and asset-based welfare, comparative research methods, the politics and impact of austerity policies and the changing socio-economic governance in Europe. He has published his research in reputable journals, indicatively: Critical Social Policy; Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy; Social Policy & Administration; Social Policy & Society. He was the co-editor of the themed section on 'Global Welfare Regimes Revisited' (2020, Social Policy & Society) and his most recent publication focuses on 'Transitions and Non-Transitions from Neoliberalism in Latin America and Southern Europe' (2021, Politics). He is a member of the UK Social Policy Association Executive Committee and is an editorial board member in multiple academic journals.



Ka Ho MOK

Professor Joshua Mok Ka-ho is the Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of Lingnan University. Before joining Lingnan, he was the Vice President (Research and Development) and Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of The Hong Kong Institute of Education, and the Associate Dean and Professor of Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences of The University of Hong Kong. Prior to this, Professor Mok was appointed as the Founding Chair Professor in East Asian Studies and established the Centre for East Asian Studies at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom. Professor Mok completed his undergraduate studies in Public and Social Administration at the City University of Hong Kong in 1989, and received an MPhil and PhD in Sociology from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1991 and The London School of Economics and Political Science in 1994 respectively. Professor Mok has published extensively in the fields of comparative education policy, comparative development and policy studies, and social development in contemporary China and East Asia. His recent published works have focused on comparative social development and social policy responses in the Greater China region and East Asia. He is also the founding Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Asian Public Policy (London: Routledge) and Asian Education and Development Studies (Emerald) as well as a Book Series Editor for Routledge and Springer.



Giliberto CAPANO

Giliberto CAPANO is Professor of Political Science and Public Policy. He has been (2003–2009) the Dean of Bologna University's II Faculty of Political Sciences (located on the Forlì campus). He has been the Editor of the Rivista Italiana di Politiche Pubbliche (Italian Journal of Public Policy) and he is co-editor of Policy & Society. He has been member of the Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association (2009–2014) and the co-founder of the International Public Policy Association. Actually he is member of the Executive Committee of the European Consortium of Political Research. He has (co-)authored nine monographical studies and (co-)edited twelve books, while his work in English has been published in several books and in journals such as: Journal of Legislative Studies, Higher Education, Higher Education Policy, Higher Education Quarterly, Public Administration, Southern European Society and Politics, Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, Journal of European Public Policy, Comparative Education Review, Policy and Society, Policy Sciences, European Political Science, European Policy Analysis, Public Policy and Administration; Journal of Public Policy; Regulation & Governance; Policy & Politics; Political Studies Review.





Joanna MACK

Joanna Mack is co-editor of *The Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, a Visiting Fellow in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Open University, and an Honorary Senior Research Fellow in the School of Policy Studies at the University of Bristol. She was the Open University's lead for the ESRC-funded Poverty and Social Exclusion research project (PSE UK) which ran from 2010 to 2015, the largest ever research project in the UK into poverty, for which she set up the Poverty and Social Exclusion website – [www.poverty.ac.uk](http://www.poverty.ac.uk). She was Principal Investigator of the 1983 Breadline Britain research which pioneered poverty measurement based on publicly-determined needs, now known as the consensual method of measuring poverty and widely used internationally. She is a member of UNICEF's "Applying the consensual approach to measuring child poverty" advisory group.

Kinglun NGOK  
岳经纶

Kinglun Ngok, Professor at School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University. He is also the founding director of Institute for Social Policy, Sun Yat-sen University, and Director of Guangzhou Centre for Social Security Research. He is the founding editor-in-chief of *Chinese Public Policies Review*, and member of editorial board of some English journals such as *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, *Asian Journal of Public Policy*, and *International Education and Development*. He also serves as the International Adviser of *Journal of Social Policy*. His key research interests include social policy and social services, poverty and social assistance, labour policy and administration. He has published widely on public and social policy in China in both Chinese and English. His main publications include *China's*

*Social Policy: Transformation and Challenges* (London: Routledge, 2016); *Social Policy and Social China* (Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press, 2014); *Public Services for Migrant Workers* (Guangzhou, Sun Yat-sen University Press, 2012), *Labour Problems and Labor Policy in Transitional China* (Shanghai: Oriental Publication Centre, 2011), *Social Services: from Economic Security to Social Care* (Beijing: Social Press, 2010); *Welfare Reform in East Asia: Towards workfare?* (London: Routledge, 2011); *Social Policy in China* (Bristol: Policy Press, 2008).



Kerry RATIGAN

Kerry Ratigan teaches courses on China, social policy, authoritarianism, and state-society relations. Her research examines how local politics shapes social policy provision in China.

Flora Xiao Fang WU  
吴小芳

Flora Xiao Fang WU is Lecturer at the Department of Political and Public Administration of South China Normal University. She majored in the Asian Policy and Research (The Education University of Hongkong).

Jie WANG  
王捷

Jie WANG is Postdoctoral Research Associate at the School of Government of Sun Yat-sen University, China. He achieved a BA and MA in Sociology from Nanjing University and completed his Ph.D. in Social Policy at UNSW Sydney in 2018. His research areas include social and educational policy, children and young people's welfare and development, inter-generational care and support, and social inequality. As PI, He is working on a shadow education regulation policy research supported by the Youth Project of the National Social Science Fund of P.R. China.

Qiu CHENG  
程璆

Cheng Qiu, Phd candidate at the School of Government, Sun yat-sen University, P.R.China. His main interests include welfare attitude, social trust and anti-poverty policies. Recently, he has extended his study to the risk management and preparedness in communities and families, and low-income support policy reform in China. He has published papers in SSCI and SCI papers, including *Social Indicators Research*, *Science of the Total Environment*, *Advances in Climate Change Research*.

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杨再苹

Yang Zaiping is a doctoral student at the School of Government in Sun Yat-sen University. Her main research interests include poverty, welfare governance and medical security. She is a member of the Guangdong society of social insurance and assistant researcher for the Social Security Research Center (SYSU).



Seunghyun MOON

Seunghyun (Max) Moon's research interest focuses on how employment status affects precariats' family formation and child rearing strategy and how social policy affects the relations. Moon received his bachelor's degrees in International Relations and Social Welfare from Yonsei University where he completed his basic knowledge for comparative welfare policy research. As an undergraduate student, he was inspired to conduct research on welfare policies of European and East Asian countries and participated in a European Studies program in the Netherlands for one year as an exchange student. He earned his Master of Social Work at Yonsei University, Graduate School of Social Welfare and got his second master's degree in International Social Change and Policy at the University of Sheffield in the United Kingdom. He devoted himself to studying young adults' problems in the employment market and family formation issues with comparative perspective on social policy. After completing his master's courses, Moon worked for the Korean Women's Development Institute as a research intern, and the Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs, for two years as a researcher. In the Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs, he participated in various research projects on low fertility and unstable employment.





Sunwoo RYU

Sunwoo Ryu is a student finishing her doctoral degree in Social Policy at Oxford University's Department of Social Policy and Intervention under the supervision of Professor Mary Daly. Her DPhil research project examines childcare policy reform in 21st century South Korea through four empirical analyses. In general, her research interests lie in the field of family policy, gender, care and the comparison between East Asian and European welfare states. She is currently teaching Social Policy to undergraduate students and working as a research assistant for a research project on child-related policy responses during the COVID-19 pandemic in high-income countries. She also writes articles on UK policy issues as a foreign correspondent for the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs.



Jin Young MOON

Dr. Jin Young Moon is a professor of Social Welfare at Sogang University, Seoul, Korea. He achieved Ph.D in Social Policy and Professional Studies from the University of Hull, UK. He served as a chairperson of the Korean Society for Social Welfare Policy and the EASP, an international academic association. His main areas of research are poverty, inequality, labour market policy, and the social dimension of the European Union.



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Rod Hick

Dr Rod Hick is a Reader (Associate Professor) in Social Policy at Cardiff University, United Kingdom. His primary research interests are the conceptualisation and measurement of poverty, and the consequences of changes in labour markets, housing and social security systems on poverty and deprivation. Between 2017 and 2021 he was co-editor of the Journal of Poverty and Social Justice and in 2015 he was awarded the Best Paper Prize at the Foundations of International Studies on Social Security (FISS) conference in Hong Kong, China. Dr Hick is currently leading a comparative study, funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council, exploring the significance of changes in housing for poverty in Europe over the last decade. He is also, at present, a visiting researcher at the Institute for Welfare State Research at Yonsei University, South Korea.



Seungju LEE

Seungju Lee is currently assistant professor in the Social Welfare Department at Daegu University in South Korea. His research interests include poverty alleviation, gender inequality, Workfare, and Basic income.

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Shih-Jiunn SHI

Shih-Jiunn Shi is Professor at the Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan. His fields of research include comparative social policy with a particular regional focus on mainland China and Taiwan, and EU social policy. He has conducted research projects on the development of social policy in Greater China, and is collaborating with other scholars in research on East Asian social policy, now also including Japan. Special topics covered include old age security, rural social security, federalism in welfare states, and the role of ideas. He has published papers in renowned journals, including the Journal of Social Policy, Social Policy & Administration, Policy and Politics, International Journal of Social Welfare, Ageing & Society, and Public Management Review.



Matthias STEPAN

Matthias STEPAN is a research associate in Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany, and chief representative China & project manager of Stiftung Mercator GmbH (Mercator Foundation), Essen, Germany. He used to be head of program public policy of Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Berlin, Germany, and was responsible for the research agenda on public sector reform and domestic politics in China. Besides, he was also a lecturer and doctoral researcher at VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, where he taught courses on comparative public policy. He was once posted as junior expert at the EU-China Social Security Reform Cooperation Project in Beijing, and invited as guest researcher at one of the top 5 universities in China for two 3-months terms.



Markus KETOLA

Markus Ketola's research interests area focused broadly in the area of international and transnational social policy, where much of his work has been focused on the role of civil society in social policy design and delivery. This has included a two-year research project on the independence of civil society organisations funded by Big Lottery and a project looking at the role of indigenous community organisations in developing resilient social policy solutions to climate change in Mexico and Vietnam, funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund. He has also recently completed a review of the involvement of voluntary organisations in PEACE IV, the European Union's peacebuilding programme in Northern Ireland. Markus also works on the role and implications of populism for the design and delivery welfare, which includes a focus on policy narratives and storytelling. As part of this stream of research in 2018 Markus has co-edited a special issue of the Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy on the relationship between the populist radical right and social policy.





Sang Hun LIM

Sang Hun LIM is teaching social welfare policy as associate professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy and Civic Engagement, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea. His research interest is in the social economy in the context of the welfare regime.

Yaping ZHU  
朱亚鹏

Ya-peng Zhu, PhD, is professor at the Center for Chinese Public Administration Research and at the School of Government, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China. He got his PHD from City University of Hong Kong in 2005. His research focuses on housing research, social policy and policy process in China. He was visiting scholar in UC Berkeley, USA, University of Glasgow, UK, Umea University, Sweden, and Mercator Centre of China Studies, Germany. He published both in Chinese and English on policy process, housing policy and social policy in China. Main publications include Housing Reform in China: Policy Innovation and Housing Inequality (Guangzhou: Sun Yat-Sen University Press, 2007), Studying Public Policy: Theory and Application Beijing (China Compilation and Translation Press, 2013) and Social Policy and Change in East Asia (Co-edited with James Lee and James Midgley; Lexington Books, 2014).

Xiaomei SUN  
孙小梅

Sun Xiaomei is a postdoctoral researcher in School of Government at Sun Yat-sen University, with research interests in public policy theory and China's public housing policy.



Jekyung LEE

Jekyung Lee is an Assistant Professor at the Hainan University – Arizona State University Joint International Tourism College (HAIT C), Hainan University, China. His current research focuses on financial management policy and performance budgeting.

## List of abstracts

March 19th

## 9:00–10:15 Session 1. East Asian social policies

## Welfare Stigma, Needs, and Their Combined Effect on Non-take-up of Targeted Income Support Among Hong Kong Older Adults

Stefan KUEHNER (Lingnan University)

While welfare stigma is a unique factor in explaining the low take-up of targeted welfare schemes, the role of needs in the link between welfare stigma and non-take-up remains less well understood. Self-perceived welfare stigma may be greater for individuals with lower levels of need relative to those in greater need, thus contributing to targeting inefficiency and disparity between eligible groups of targeted income support. In this study, we use multivariate logistic regression analysis based on data from an original sample of Hong Kong older adults to quantify the extent to which the impact of personal stigma and stigmatisation by the public on non-take-up of three targeted social welfare programmes (old age CSSA, normal OALA, higher OALA) is moderated by household, health, and poverty needs of Hong Kong older adults. In so doing, we find that the predicted inverse relationship between needs and self-perceived welfare stigma is more prominent for household and poverty needs than health needs and more robust for participants eligible for normal OALA, followed by those who were eligible for higher OALA and old-age CSSA. The theoretical and applied policy implications of our findings are discussed.

## Pension Attitude in East Asia

Chung-yang YEH (Soochow University)

Pension reforms received more attention amid the period of population ageing, East Asia is not an exception. The policy feedback thesis assumes that pension reforms are politically difficult due to the policy feedback effect of pension policy. That is, the elderly, the main beneficiaries of pension policy, tends to have higher public support for pension policy. Does pension attitude in newly industrialised welfare states of East Asia fit the theoretical assumption of the policy feedback thesis? Can we witness different patterns of pension attitude in East Asia that is contradicted to the policy feedback thesis? Can we witness different patterns of pension attitude between East Asian welfare states? What determinants can explain pension attitudes in three East Asian welfare states? This study attempts to compare patterns of pension attitudes between 2006 and 2016 in three East Asian welfare states, Japan, Korea and Taiwan by analysing the 2006 and 2016 ISSP (International Social Survey Programme) datasets. We assume that different patterns of pension attitudes could be witnessed in East Asia due to different degree of maturity of pension policy. In Japan, the positive policy feedback effect could be found, but not in Taiwan and Korea. And, satisfaction with pension policy is negatively correlated with public support for pension policy.

## The Meanings and Protection of Work: Making Decent Work Sustainable

Yasuhiro KAMIMURA (Nagoya University)

With the advent of the digital economy, how is it possible to envision a society where all people can enjoy decent work in the future? Section I of this paper argues that decent work is a work that has both meaning and protection. Section II



clarifies that the meanings of work that motivate us from within are the enjoyment of exercising our abilities and the feeling of contributing to society. Section III discusses the social protection that supports work from the outside. In Western Europe, poor laws have been in continuous existence since just after the Reformation and became the foundation of the welfare state. Section IV shows that the meanings of work are in crisis in Japan, based on an analysis of ISSP 2015 data. Section V introduces the predictions that informal employment will increase with the rise of the gig economy, and artificial intelligence and telemigration may cause the core of formal employment to disappear. Finally, Section VI envisions policies to make decent work sustainable for the second half of the century. In order to overcome the crisis of work, a combination of basic income and social investment is needed.

## Diversity of welfare types in China: An assessment based on provincial-level social expenditure data

Huping ZHANG & Ijin HONG (SYSU)

"Diversity of welfare types in China: An assessment based on provincial-level social expenditure data" – In the past twenty years (2000–2020) China's social policy has undergone a process of constant expansion. While several scholars agree on this, there is no consistent explanation of what kind of welfare system is taking shape and how it differs across provinces in China. These limits in ongoing discussions are mainly due to the lack of a systematic discussion on how to effectively measure China's welfare efforts. In this study, we use social expenditure at the provincial level as a proxy to measure welfare effort in China, mindful of the special financial system arrangement in the relationship between central and local governments, which jointly shaped China's social policy development. This paper attempts to address the problem of how to measure welfare efforts in China with the following research question: what kind of welfare system types exist in China? To answer to this, we first disaggregate data on social expenditure based on official statistics at the provincial level, to make it more comparable with existing classifications with countries from the OECD area. Secondly, we conduct a cluster analysis based on this data. We find that there are systematic differences in social expenditure of different provincial local governments based on regional ethnic characteristics and economic development levels. This study has relevant implications on how to classify China's welfare types based on reforms from the recent twenty years.

## 10:30–11:45 Session 2. Health policy

### Maintaining universal coverage in the era of widening inequalities: challenges in the Japanese statutory health insurance

Ryozo MATSUDA (Ritsumeikan University)

The universal Japanese statutory health insurance, established in the 1960s, has faced challenges to ensure equitable access to healthcare in the last two decades when economic and social inequalities widened. Its cost-sharing is based on co-insurance (e.g. 30 % for general adults and 20 % for children) with reductions and exemptions for defined populations. There are ceilings or mitigation measures over defined levels of out-of-pocket payments. Despite of those measures, however, recent national and local surveys show that a part of people, particularly those with low-income, postponed their consultations with physicians due to economic considerations. Also, qualitative studies illustrated disadvantaged people had difficulties in utilizing healthcare. Although the government has modified the existing system to mitigate cost sharing, those findings suggest that economic barriers against healthcare utilization are significant for poor people. To maintain universal coverage, policy measures shall be developed to decrease cost-sharing for those with lower income. The paper discusses possible options, either selective or universal, in consideration to existing institutions.

## New Paradigm on Social Services for Healthcare and Psychological Well-Being among Singaporean Children and Youth in the Post-Pandemic Era

Jungup LEE (National University of Singapore)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had vital impacts on the well-being of many individuals in Singapore. In particular, children and youth in low income families are more likely to be exposed to environmental risks as well as face a wide range of problems in family, school and community, which can lead to negative consequences for physical and psychological well-being of children and youth. Our societal domains, such as family, school education, housing, employment, healthcare, will be recalibrated in a post-pandemic era. Despite the dedicated efforts on economic recovery by governments, businesses, and economists after the pandemic, far less has been done for healthcare and psychological well-being of marginalized children and youth. Societies will need to conduct tangible support systems to enhance their emotional health and psychological well-being. This presentation will take a closer look into how the pandemic has affected children and youth in low income families in Singapore, and how Singapore's government has provided social services – socio-economic services, family services, and healthcare and psychosocial services to foster improved well-being and resilience among Singaporean children and youth in a time of deep uncertainty. Through this emphasis on mental health and psychological well-being of children and youth, long-term and sustainable social services in the post-pandemic era will be also discussed.

## Migrant Children's Take-up for Social Health Insurance: Experiment Evidence from China

Menghan SHEN (SYSU)

There is mounting evidence that health insurance is important for the health and well-being of children. However, many disadvantaged families fail to take up the social health insurance for which their children are eligible of. In China, migrant children, which accounts for over 12% of all children, have significantly lower level of take-up for social health insurance. About half of the children who are eligible for local social health insurance do not take up the benefit. We implemented a randomized control trial with 9 migrant schools in Guangzhou to provide information about eligibility, benefits of enrolling, and nudged the families them before the deadline. We find that while informing eligibility only does not increase take-up rate, providing simplified information about benefits of social health insurance increases take-up by 44.2% (9.6 percentage points), nudging does not increase take-up rate. This paper provides implication on how developing country governments can design supplemental policies to increase social health insurance coverage for disadvantaged children.

## Primary health care system in the Republic of Korea

Yuliya DRONINA (Kangwon National University)

Korean Healthcare systems are based on National Health Insurance Scheme. In recent years country is facing problem of aging population, low birth rate, ensuring social security network, and very similar problems such as the need for a healthy life. The current study we identified the strengths and weaknesses of the healthcare system and explored ongoing research to solve the future challenges.

Methods: This study is based on reviewing of secondary data with Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea, published document from WHO, World Bank, and OECD.

Results: The introducing of the Primary Health Care (PHC) in Republic of Korea started from the implementation of the experimental project in the Kangwha area in 1976 contributed to increasing of accessibility to health services in rural



area. In 2021, the PHC system operated 243 Public Health Centers, 1,314 Health Sub-Centers, and 1,903 Primary Health Posts. Based on the previous performance of health sub-centers and primary health posts, the government-initiated reorganization of sub-centers and primary health posts nationwide by appointing appropriate health care workers. In 1995 the main legal framework for public health was enacted, which included Regional Public Health Act (RPHA) and the National Health Promotion Act (NHPA).

The PHC system in Korea includes public and private clinics and hospitals, public health centers, health sub-centers, and primary health posts. Patients have the freedom to select PHC providers and can access health care in public or private facilities as well as have direct access to secondary level providers. Primary health care facilities provide general medical care, diagnostic services, screening, child health care, pharmaceutical prescriptions, immunizations, emergency aid, rehabilitation, nursing services, patient transportation, and health promotion. The primary health posts are rural based clinics and do not have a resident physician. A registered nurse is assigned to each primary health post who is known as Community Health Practitioner (CHP). CHPs are responsible for providing basic treatment for common diseases and injuries using 55 essential drugs. Health sub-centers located in Eup and Myeon level and population can access to public health doctor which employed instead of military duty, and they hold degree medical doctor. Public Health Center is allocated in city, county, ward and provides more extensive health services in compare to health sub-centers and primary health post. Public Health Center employed by general practitioners, orthopedic medical doctor, and dentist, also population can obtain nutrition services.

Life expectancy in Korea was increased and reached 83.5 years in 2020, infant mortality rates decreased annually and was 2.5 in 2020. Fertility rate is very low and send in 0.81 in 2021. Total expenditure on health in Korea were 3 493.7 US dollars per capita in 2020.

Conclusion: Increasing of aging population and lower fertility rate is emerging challenge. The next step in the development of healthcare system should be directed to organization of long-term care and balance finance expenditure between government and customer. Currently, Korean government introduced the Community care policy. Different research instituted developed different program that includes ICT-services for older adults, transitional care services, social prescribing program, etc.

### 13:45 – 15:00 Session 3. Care for the older adults

#### Supportive housing options for older adults from Person-Environment fit perspective: Focusing on the national profile of independent living facilities in Korea

Sojung PARK & ByeongJu RYU (Washington University in St.Louis):

Understanding the changing preference for alternative housing arrangements is important due to the confluence of a global population aging, increasing cost concern for long-term care, and the desire of older people for aging in place (AIP). To date, little is known about to what extent the current housing models meets the needs of AIP for older people. Guided by the Person-Environment fit perspective, we examined the South Korean case using the first national data on independent living facilities (ILF) for older adults. Employing a convergent mixed-method design, we conducted a quantitative analysis of 277 ILFs and qualitative interviews with executive directors and managers from 10 facilities. We found the majority of the housings serve the low-income, and the residents' health status varies widely (i.e., ranging from fully independent to those homebound). However, the characteristics and nature of services available and staff composition are not adequate to meet the needs of the residents. Notably, privacy issues (i.e., a shared restroom and bedroom) in congregate settings stood out, decreasing the occupancy rate. Our findings suggest that the housing model needs to be diversified corresponding to the resident's needs for health and social care and economic affordability and should respect their privacy needs. We discussed ways to reform the current policy governing the ILFs, including strengthening service coordination programs to alleviate gaps between the residents' needs and the service availability. Our findings provide implications for improving and reforming the existing housing model to age in place in Korea and potentially other aging societies.

#### Narratives of ageing and care: political framing of home care reform in China and Europe

Minna VAN GERVEN (Tampere University)

This presentation discusses the narratives and political framing of the problem of population aging to welfare reform. It draws from data from interviews and political documents in China and compares it to the European debate on aging and organizing long-term care. The analyzes of the political framing of the welfare reform in the area of elderly care demonstrate very different narrative stories between East and West.

#### Subsidizing Informal Care with Long-term Care Insurance: the Case of Guangzhou and Its Implications

Jack CHAN (SYSU)

By 2021, 49 cities in China have been chosen by the central government to pilot Long-term insurance under a series of national guidance. However, regarding the delivery mechanism of the scheme, local authorities have been granted a high degree of autonomy, which has led to variant entitlements and forms of benefits. One critical debate is whether informal care provided by family members could be directly subsidized with financial means, say, cash transfers. Concern over the issue covers many topics, including the welfare system's ideology, the country's culture and tradition typified by filial piety, legal restrictions from the existing version of the Social Insurance Law, and the top-level policy maker's perception of the concept of informal care. This study, however, argues that the current debate on informal care overlooked a more practical problem on the frontline: the sufficient supply of care to old adults with long-term care needs. Existing studies indicate that even with the long-term care insurance coverage in nursing homes, the majority of the senior adults are still reluctant to leave their home and community and do not wish to be looked after by a professional from outside of the family. Some pilot cities, namely Guangzhou followed by Tianjin, were obliged to make the previous in-kind only benefits available to family members who are acceptable to these old adults. This study will focus on the case of Guangzhou, the first city that experimented with an alternative method to deliver the benefits. By reviewing the changes of the local policy measures with analysis on the data of the recipients and caregivers, this study demonstrates how subsidizing informal care would meet the need of the old adults in need and, to what extent, stimulate the supply of care. Policy implications are two-fold. On the one hand, despite doubts and reservations on cash benefits for informal care, it is an efficient way to significantly increase the number of caregivers who are much more acceptable to old adults with biological, psychological, and social needs. On the other, subsidizing care provided by family members appears to be a labour policy instrument that local authorities are tempted to employ in the face of massive unemployment.

#### The role of filial piety and expansion of the long-term care in Thailand

Aungsumalee PHOLPARK (Mahidol University)

The culture of filial piety has deeply rooted in Thai society, in which dependent older persons mainly rely on informal care from their families. Due to socioeconomic and demographic change, Thailand has become an aged society with a rise in long-term care needs overtime. Since 2016, the pilot policy on community-based long-term care has been implemented and expanded throughout the country. This policy aims to prioritize aging in place and promoting dignity and quality of life among elder persons. This study aims to examine how the Thai welfare state responds to long-term care needs for dependent elder persons and support from their families. This study argues that the design of the long-term care system developed under filial piety ideology, which relies on family and community support, may not be applicable to Thai society in the future. There are several upcoming challenges for the current system design, such as the smaller



size of families, the increasing numbers of older persons who live alone and severely dependent older persons. To address these challenges, the level of long-term care services and infrastructures need to be expanded to cover the needs of the dependent older persons.

## 15:15–16:00 Session 4. Labour market flexibility

### “The Flexibility Paradox”

Heejung CHUNG (University of Kent)

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, flexible working has become the norm for many workers. However, does flexible working really provide a better work-life balance, enhance worker's well-being and gender equality? Using data from across Europe and drawing from studies across the world, I will evidence how flexible working can lead to workers working longer and harder, with work encroaching on family life. I argue that this is largely due to our current work and work-life balance culture, where long hours work in the office is hailed as the ideal productive worker and where individuals are pushed to believe that they are the entrepreneurs of their own lives. This is compounded by the decline in workers' bargaining power and increased levels of insecurities with the decline of the welfare state. Similarly, norms around gender roles and intensive parenting cultures shape how the patterns of exploitation manifests differently for women and men. Women end up exploiting themselves at home by increasing time spent on childcare and housework, reinforcing traditional gender roles. This, and assumptions around women's flexible working can explain why women and mothers may especially be party to negative career consequences when working flexibly. However, all is not lost. I argue that changes in the way we think about work, work life balance and gender roles can help shape the outcomes of flexible working.

## 16:15–17:30 Session 5. Family policy

### Is Non-profit sector the Antidote for Social Service Provision in China?: A Case Study on the Affordable Kindergarten Policy

Xin FAN (University of Electronic Science and Technology of China)

Social services, such as childcare and elderly care, have been put on China's policy agenda as China becomes an aging society with a low-fertility intention. While different strategies are utilised to develop different types of social services, it is common that the non-profit organizations are preferred and encouraged by the national government in the hope of addressing the problems of accessibility, affordability and quality. In this paper, we examine how non-profit sectors have been developed by local governments drawing on a multi-site case study of the implementation of affordable kindergarten policy in Guangdong province. We found the outcomes of building regional affordable kindergarten sectors vary systematically due to policy designs and existing institutions. The findings suggest the non-profit sector in general could only partially fulfil the policymakers' expectations of reducing fee, increasing provision and improving quality and diversity. Accordingly, we suggest policymakers need to re-think the role of non-profit sector in social services provision and adjust their expectations.

## Towards socialising childcare in South Korea

Sunghee LEE (Derby University)

South Korea is a compelling case, for it represents a country where a dramatic expansion of childcare provision has occurred over the last two decades (2000–2020), while at the same time, the childcare policy has been at a crossroads. Focusing on the case of South Korea, this chapter will explore the nature of the changes in the childcare policy development, involving shifts in initial policy goals and the policy implications remaining today. Further, there will be an examination of how the policy agenda has been driven considering, in particular, the central policy ideas of 'socialising childcare (gonggongsung in Korean)[1], and how this policy discourse ultimately influenced the policy makers' decisions. Through deploying discursive intuitionism for policy analysis, this case study will illuminate how the issue of childcare came to the fore on the national policy agenda, and what initiatives were undertaken. Yet, more importantly, it will shed light on how the fundamental policy ideas of socialising childcare have been diluted even when universal free childcare was implemented.

P.S:[1] The phrase reaffirms the government's commitment to childcare, meaning 'the reinforcement of publicly funded and provided day nursery childcare services' in recognition of the high cost of private childcare.

## Between family and work, four systems compared: the cases of Australia, United States, Italy and Japan

Mauro MIGLIAVACCA (University of Genova):

Over the past few decades, from Europe, to the United States, Asia, Oceania, we witnessed a progressive narrowing down of the differences of the life courses of women and of men. Changes in women's employment trajectories and a general convergence towards progressively precarious and unstable employment is especially visible. Using secondary data from main international databases, this study analyses main features of convergence (or lack thereof) in Italy, Japan, United States and Australia, using these experiences to identify specific similarities and differences and contribute to the ongoing debate.

## Delivering adult social care through markets in England: challenges and inconsistencies

Antonios ROUMPAKIS (University of York)

The introduction and expansion of public service markets in England shifted responsibility from state provision to market providers. The anticipated benefits of these changes were to introduce more choice among available providers while market competition would push services to better 'value for money' options for users. Adult social care was not an exception, with local authorities having the major responsibility in creating and regulating these public service markets. The presentation will first review the theoretical underpinnings for the creation and regulation of effective and sustainable public service markets. It will then explore the key characteristics of adult social care as a public service market and present an overview of market development. Using available secondary data, the presentation will then analyse how effective choice and competition has become for delivering better 'value for money' services. The analysis will then evaluate the risks arising from market development and identify key challenges and inconsistencies in delivering care services. The presentation concludes that care service markets cannot fully appropriate the benefits of market competition and questions whether the market mechanism itself, is the appropriate principle for organising adult care provision.



17:45–18:45 Session 6. Journal editors talk

March 20th

09:30–10:15 Session 7. Health governance

“Local Politics and Social Policy in China: Let Some Get Healthy First”

Kerry RATIGAN (Amherst University)

First, Ratigan explains that due to uneven economic reforms, Chinese provinces have developed distinct approaches to governing that impact social policy priorities and policy implementation. Ratigan shows how coastal provinces tended to prioritize health and education and developed a pragmatic policy style, which fostered innovation and professionalism in policy implementation. Meanwhile, inland provinces tended to prioritize targeted poverty alleviation and affordable housing, while taking a paternalist, top-down approach to implementation. This book provides a quantitative analysis of provincial social policy spending in the 2000s and qualitative case studies of provinces with divergent approaches to social policy. It highlights healthcare but also draws on illustrative examples from poverty alleviation, education, and housing policy. The book shows the importance of local actors in shaping social policy implementation.

10:30–11:45 Session 8. Graduate students’ session

Does anti-poverty welfare programs improve citizen's life satisfaction?  
The pathways of perceptions of poverty attribution and income inequality

Qiu CHENG (SYSU)

How does anti-poverty welfare program associate with subjective well-being of the non-poor and general public? Previous studies have underlined that personal value orientations were in line with their own life experiences and attitudes towards poverty issues, and the link between individual perceptions of poverty attribution, perceived income inequality and life satisfaction has had some attention in literature, however, the potential mediating role of anti-poverty program’s influence between these types of psychological pathways and citizens’ life satisfaction—has not so far been researched. Using survey data from the Chinese National Survey of Public Welfare Attitudes Survey in 2018 and 2020, this article employs a combination of binary logistic regression model, structural equation modeling and bootstrap methods, and examines the association between China’s Dibao program and citizens’ life satisfaction and further explores how Dibao program mediate the effects of two psychological pathways, namely individual perceptions of poverty attribution and income inequality on citizens’ life satisfaction. It found that people who uphold government responsibility for anti-poverty and perceived inclusion target errors were less satisfied about their future life quality, while people believed local Dibao threshold can meet daily expenditure were more satisfied. Additionally, in line with Feagin’s stream of perceived cause of poverty, we found people uphold individualistic cause of poverty and income inequality (i.e. laziness, poor skills, individual inability) were more satisfied about future life quality, while those uphold structural factors (i.e. deficient social security, market economy, privilege and corruption, income distribution system), and fatalistic factors (i.e. bad luck) were less satisfied. Besides, SEM and bootstrap methods results confirmed the mediating role of Dibao program, through which could positively reduce the effects of perceptions of poverty attribution and income inequality on citizens’ life satisfaction. Hence, this study suggests that the government should pay attention not only to the target recipients but also the life quality of the non-poor and general public, and establish a unified social welfare system that reinforce citizens’ subjective well-being and promote the sense of gain, happiness, security of the general public.

How do Targeted Poverty Alleviation (TPA) policies work in contiguous poverty-stricken regions in China? Empirical evidence from the Western Sichuan Plateau

Zaiping YANG (SYSU)

Over the course of its industrialization, China has developed its economy at a cost of a large regional development gap and a conspicuous urban-rural divide. This also means that policy intervention meant to address poverty in urban and rural areas is going to function differently and get implemented under different circumstances. Aware of the problems in poverty and inequality, the central government has devoted plenty of resources in its war to poverty, of which the “dibao” policy attracted the most attention in academia. Yet, most recent efforts in addressing the problem of poverty have taken a much more targeted nature in the so-called Targeted Poverty Alleviation (TPA) package of policies. The new policy goal would be to target the poorest to help them exit poverty towards equality of opportunities. But is this policy goal really met in reality? What are the challenges when this gets implemented in practice? We use qualitative data from in-depth interviews (N=41) collected in four highly poor and vulnerable counties in Western Sichuan to understand the actual reciprocity and use of these social policies at the micro level. By focusing on TPA policy and coverage to social security, we find that, while targeting criteria for each item of the TPA policy package function as planned, poverty in rural areas is evenly distributed, causing a mismatch between the targeting design of the policy and the actual distribution of poverty in reality. As a result, the paradox of excessive welfare and insufficient welfare exist at the same time in these rural areas, breaking down solidarity and creating a distorted structure of incentives for poor people. By deeply analyzing strategies and motivations of poor families targeted by TPA – economic structure, cultural model and household labor distribution strategy – this study helps understand the deep-seated reasons for some unexpected results of social policies. This study has important policy implications in terms of how to improve the policy design of TPA, according to the needs and demands of the targeted populations according to their own voices.

Expansion of Geek Economy. How does social welfare research react to the transition?

Seunghyun MOON (University of Georgia)

Due to the expansion of the neoliberal economic system and its combined effect with the artificial intelligence system at the arrival of the fourth industrialized society, employment has become increasingly flexible and unstable, unlike the traditional forms of the past. The purpose of this scoping study is to review existing literature on the gig economy and platform workers' welfare needs with the framework of Arskey and O'Malley (2005) and suggest ways to protect them by bringing them back into the social welfare system. After filtering, a total of 49 peer-reviewed articles from the Sociological Abstract database and the Social Service Abstracts database were analyzed with the overarching themes on the issue: 1) How was the gig economy defined?, 2) How does the gig economy change the process of contracted work and distribution of benefits?, 3) How are workers and their families excluded from social welfare in the transition to the gig economy?, and 4) What reactions have been made and have to be made for them? Implications for future research were suggested at the conclusion.

Childcare policy reforms in 21st century South Korea: moving towards more ‘publicness’?

Sunwoo RYU (Oxford University)

South Korea has a relatively short history of childcare policy. Alongside the growing importance of strengthening ‘the state’s responsibility for childcare’ or more explicitly childcare ‘publicness’ since the early 2000s, South Korea has



rapidly increased its governmental involvement in this hitherto neglected arena. What needs to be debated is how significant this involvement has been and whether the country is moving away from privateness and heading more towards publicness. The aim of this paper is therefore to conduct a systematic analysis of how the country's childcare publicness and privateness changed over time. Towards this goal, this paper explicates them as multi-dimensional concepts and constructs ideal-typical childcare models. By doing so, it empirically investigates changes and continuities between 2003 and 2020 to determine the types of childcare models adopted under the four different governments during this period of time. This paper suggests that the country's policy reforms to strengthen the state's responsibility for childcare have reinforced the state's role in funding the functioning of the two other 'private' pillars of welfare provision: the market and the family.

## 14:00–15:00 Session 9. Poverty and living conditions

### In-work poverty in the UK

Rod Hick (Cardiff University)

The problem of working poverty has attracted growing attention in recent years in the UK and beyond. But what exactly is "in-work poverty" and why has it been rising? Drawing on data from the UK Households Below Average Income study and evidence generated as part of a Nuffield Foundation-funded project, this paper will seek to identify the nature and determinants of working poverty and to account for its rise in the UK since the mid-2000s.

### The Impact of Changes in Household Definition on Income Distribution Statistics: Focusing on the survey of household finances and living conditions in South Korea

Seungju LEE (Daegu University)

Since 2017, income inequality in Korea has been measured with the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions which combines survey-based income information with highly reliable administrative data, such as tax data from the National Tax Service and health insurance payment data from the National Health Insurance Service. Based on the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions, income inequality in Korea has continued to decrease from 2017 to 2019. However, using Household Income and Expenditure Survey which has been used as a key indicator for measuring income inequality before 2017, income distribution has become more unequal during the same period. In this light, this study is to examine whether income inequality calculated with the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions accurately reflects the current income inequality situation in Korea. Unlike in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, a family of origin includes one-person households, who temporarily move out for work or study in the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions. The problem here is that a relatively high share of families tends to have lower income and poorer living conditions in one-person households. Therefore, this study is to see that the difference in the income inequality trends from 2017 to 2019 between Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions comes from whether one-person households, who are generally recognized to have the highest proportion of low-income families, are included in a family of origin. According to the results, when making adjustments for the household definitional difference, the Gini coefficient using the Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions increase from 2017 to 2019, which means the income distribution during that period have actually become more unequal.

## Local Policy Discretion in Social Welfare: Explaining Subnational Variations in China's De Facto Urban Poverty Line

Yu GUO (Renmin University)

How do subnational agents exercise policy discretion in the social welfare sphere? To what extent do they do so as a result of various bureaucratic and fiscal incentives? The literature has documented several explanatory frameworks in the context of China that predominantly focus on the realm of developmental policies. Owing to the salient characteristics of the social policy arena, local adaptation of centrally designed policies may operate on distinctive logics. This study synthesizes the recent scholarship on subnational social policymaking and explains the significant interregional disparities in China's de facto urban poverty line – the eligibility standard of the urban minimum livelihood guarantee scheme, or dibao. Five research hypotheses are formulated for empirical examination: fiscal power effect, population effect, fiscal dependency effect, province effect and neighbour effect. Quantitative analysis of provincial-level panel data largely endorses the hypotheses. The remarkable subnational variations in dibao standards are explained by a salient constellation of fiscal and political factors that are embedded within the country's complex intergovernmental relations and fiscal arrangements. Both a race-to-the-top and a race-to-the-bottom may be fostered by distinctive mechanisms. The unique role of provincial governments as intermediary agents within China's political apparatus is illuminated in the social policy arena.

## 15:15–16:15 Session 10. Welfare and public institutions

### Welfare state and the social economy in compressed development: Self-sufficiency organizations in South Korea

Sang Hun LIM (Kyunghee University):

Current studies tend to theorize the relationship between the social economy (SE) and social policy based on the experiences of Western welfare states, missing the evolution of social economy organizations (SEOs) in later developing, transitional welfare states. This article fills this gap by examining self-sufficiency organizations in South Korea, which originated from urban SEOs but became agents for microbusiness start-ups under the newly introduced universalistic public assistance scheme. To explain this evolutionary trajectory, this article applies a concept of "compressed development," where different stages of development coexist. The compressed industrialization created large informal sectors and rudimentary community movements in urban slums. The compressed universalization of public assistance promoted urban community movements as agents of the workfare through microbusiness start-ups outside the regular labor market. This article argues that the speed and timing of industrialization and welfare development need to be considered in studies of the SE in a transitional welfare-mix.

### Chinese Housing Model in the Making: with Special Reference to Shenzhen

Yapeng ZHU, Xiaomei SUN (SYSU)

This paper relocates Chinese housing policies in the policy regimes approach that has been applied to other industrialized countries. It specifically examines recent transformations in the housing system through China's pioneering city: Shenzhen. Existing arguments about China's housing regime have become less convincing under the slogan of "fang zhu bu chao" (Housing without speculation) since 2016. This study analyzes new trends in Chinese housing



provision, particularly the nature and extent of state intervention. It proposes that China represents a distinctive regime type, one that can be characterized as communist in development, corporatist in construction, and hybrid in consumption. Drawing on in-depth interviews with Shenzhen official policy drafters and participatory observation, the paper concludes that China's housing fits a distinctive instrumentalized developmentalism model. The findings of this research contribute new theoretical insights into China's emerging housing model and call for special attention to the side effects of the utilization of housing to promote economic development and city competition.

## Public corruption and infrastructure investment: Evidence from U.S.

Jekyung LEE (Hainan University)

Infrastructure is one of the more corruption-prone sectors. This sector allows public officials discretion, attracts rent-seeking activities, and conceals malfeasance through secretive transactions. Few studies have linked government corruption to public infrastructure investment at the subnational governments, particularly in developed countries. To fill this void, the study aims at exploring the effect of government corruption on U.S. state highway infrastructure investment during the period of 1995 - 2013. The study finds that the high level of corruption does not only increase the level of total highway spending, but also distorts the allocation of highway spending.

## 中山大学政治与公共事务管理学院简介

中山大学政治与公共事务管理学院（简称政务学院）的学科渊源可上溯至1905年的广东政法学堂。历经新中国成立后的院系调整，政治学与行政学系于1988年得以复建。2001年9月30日，中山大学在原来的学科基础上成立政治与公共事务管理学院。

百余年法政学科，文脉悠悠；三十载学科重振，生机勃勃。基于“善政天下、良治中国”的立院宗旨，历经平台搭建、结构调整，学院形成了以政治学和公共管理学两大一级学科合力支撑学院发展的基本格局。其中，行政管理学为国家重点学科、国家级名牌专业，政治学理论为广东省重点学科。依托学院成立了中山大学中国公共管理研究中心是全国公共管理领域唯一的教育部人才社会科学重点研究基地。

学院现有教职工95人，其中专任教师52人，博士后和专职科研人员21人。学院现有国务院学科评议组成员1人，教育部本科教育指导委员会副主任委员2人，教育部“长江学者”奖励计划特聘教授2人，“万人计划”哲学社会科学领域领军人才1人，“万人计划”青年拔尖人才1人，教育部新世纪优秀人才6人，珠江人才计划特聘教授3人，珠江人才计划青年学者1人，宝钢优秀教师2人，南澳优秀教师2人，享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家4人。

在第四轮学科评估中，中山大学公共管理学获评A类学科。根据国际高等教育咨询机构QS（Quacquarelli Symonds）发布的2019年世界大学及学科排行榜，中山大学“社会政策与行政”（Social Policy & Administration）进入全球前50名之列，位列第47名。该学科在国内高校中位列三甲，仅次于北京大学和清华大学。这标志着中山大学“社会政策与行政”学科不仅进入了国内第一方阵，而且在国际上已经进入最优秀学科之列。

## School of Government, SYSU

School of Government (SOG) at Sun Yat-sen University was founded on September 30th, 2001 in Guangzhou, China. The origin of SOG dates back to 1905 when Guangdong Law and Politics School was first established. After over 100 years of discipline development, SOG has become one of the leading schools in political science and public administration in China, holding values of equality, mutual respect and cooperation to bear fruits. The vision of SOG is to pursue good governance in China and the world beyond. The school is committed to continuously injecting new energy to traditional studies for good governance and staying at the forefront of academic research, professional training and social service.

SOG boasts a dynamic and international faculty team with diverse fields of academic and research backgrounds, including recipients of prestigious national prizes and members of distinguished national academic associations. Over 90% of the faculty has overseas educational or visiting experiences. In addition, some faculty members are outstanding talents from German, Italy and other countries.

SOG has made a large number of achievements in both public administration and political science, covering areas of public management theory and practice, public budgeting and financial management, social policy and social security, urban governance, digital governance, food safety, anti-corruption studies, justice theory, citizenship and state building, politics and governance in Hong Kong and Macao, studies on people's congress, labor relations, relationship between politics and business, local politics and governance, and domestic intergovernmental relations.

According to the latest Quacquarelli Symonds report, the Social Policy and Administration of Sun Yat-sen University ranks 47th place worldwide.



## 中山大学中国公共管理研究中心简介

中山大学中国公共管理研究中心（原中山大学行政管理研究中心）于2000年12月25日成立，是公共管理学科唯一的教育部人才社会科学重点研究基地。基地在科学研究、学术交流、社会服务等方面都取得了优异成就，成为国内公共管理学科研究的引领者、国际公共管理交流的发起者和积极参与者。

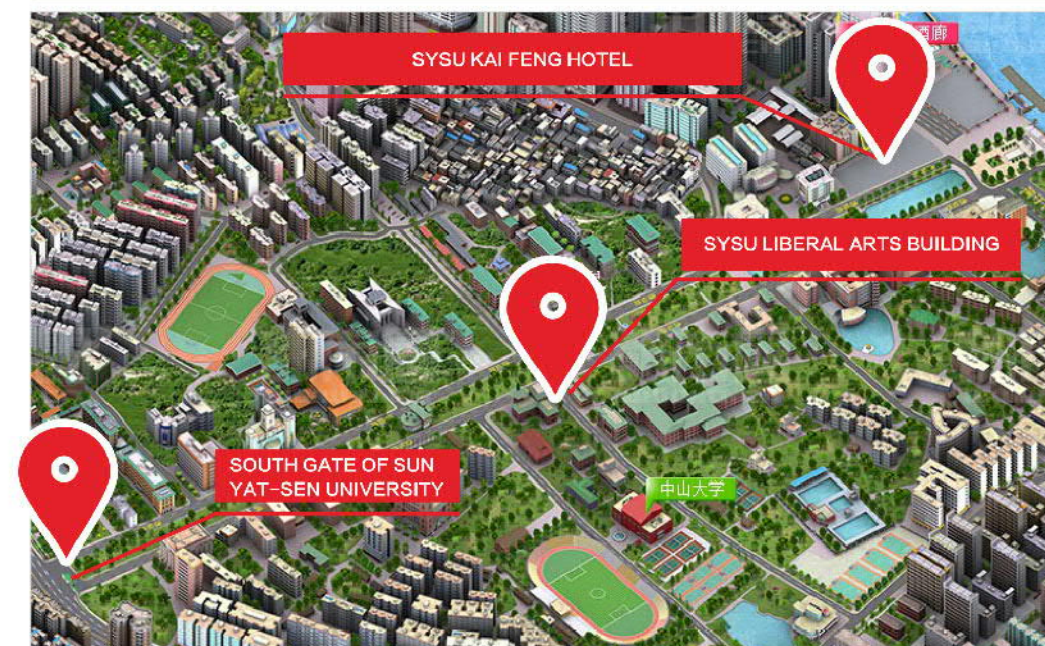
基地通过品牌学术会议、访学计划、合作研究等方式，建立了多元化的学术交流渠道：（1）创办《公共行政评论》（CSSCI来源期刊）和《中国公共政策评论》（CSSCI来源集刊），成功为公共管理学科人打造常态化的成果交流平台。（2）联合发起华人公共管理学术研讨会等品牌学术会议，推动了国内外公共管理学界的交流。（3）在全国多个地区建立工作站，一方面将学术研究扎根于中国大地，另一方面为地方发展提供服务。

在教育部组织的历次评估中，基地一直屡获佳绩。2016年，基地在教育部高校人文社会科学重点研究基地测评中荣获优秀，是中山大学唯一获“优秀”的基地。基地已逐步成为中国公共管理学科发展和决策咨询的旗。

## Center for Chinese Public Administration Research, SYSU

The Center for Chinese Public Administration Research (CCPAR) was designated by the Chinese Ministry of Education in 2000 as the sole research base for public administration in China. CCPAR'S mission is to lead the growth of scholarship and establish the standards for public administration research. It currently has 65 research fellows world-wide who publish frequently in prominent academic journals. With the collaboration of domestic and international organizations, CCPAR hosts many conferences and workshops. It is also home to three leading journals: Journal of Public Administration, Chinese Public Policy Review and Digital Governance Review.

## SYSU Liberal Arts Building



Sponsor: School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou, China);  
Center for Chinese Public Administration Research; Sun Yat-sen University  
Location: SYSU Liberal Arts Building Time: March 19th-20th, 2022  
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