Forum on Welfare State and Social Policy: Comparative Research from China and South Korea

Sponsor:
School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou, China);
Center for Chinese Public Administration Research, Sun Yat-sen University

Date and time (日期): March 20th 9am to 7:30pm (Beijing Time 9:00 – 19:30)
March 21st 9am to 1pm (Beijing Time 9:00 – 13:00)

Offline venue (地点): SYSU Liberal Arts Building, room 531 (广州中山大学南校区文科楼531)
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March 20th

09:00–09:30 Registration
09:30–10:00 Opening session

Chair: NGOK Kinglun (SYSU)
Welcome speech: TAN Ankui (SYSU)
Opening address: HONG Iijin (SYSU)
Guest speech: YANG Jae-jin (Yonsei University)

10:00–11:10 Session 1. Income protection in China

Moderator: LI Mianjuan (SYSU)
Discussant: WU Flora Xiao Fang (South China Normal University)
LI Mianjuan (SYSU):
FANG Ke (Zhejiang University):
JEON Mi Seon (Social Security Committee, Korea), CHOI Young Jun (Yonsei University):
Race to the bottom? Explaining the provincial differences of employer’s contribution rate to Urban Workers Basic Old-Age Insurance in China

11:10–11:20 Tea break

11:20–12:30 Session 2. Health and social services

Moderator: LIU Junqiang (SYSU)
Discussant: KIM Boyoung (Yonnam University)
LIANG Fengbo (SYSU):
Inequality in the last resort: how medical appraisal affects malpractice litigations in China
CHUNG Yiyoung (Konkuk University):
Single mothers, stigma, and peer support in Korea: choosing between “covering up” and “coming out”
CHON Yongho (Incheon National University):
The introduction of Community Care for the Elderly and its results in the Republic of Korea

12:30–14:00 Lunch

14:00–15:10 Session 3. Welfare state development in China I

Moderator: NGOK Kinglun (SYSU)
Discussant: ZHU Yaping (SYSU), KIM Wonsub (Korea University)
HONG Iijin & NGOK Kinglun (SYSU):
LIU Tao (Zhejiang University, University Duisburg-Essen):
Crisis-driven social policy in China with a special focus on pandemics
GUO Grace Yu (Renmin University), ZHAO, Liqiu (Renmin University of China):
Developmentalism and Recentralization: Understanding the Expansion of Chinese Social Pensions

15:10–15:20 Tea break

15:20–16:40 Session 4. Welfare state development in China II

Moderator: ZHU Yaping (SYSU)
Discussant: LIU Junqiang (SYSU), CHOI Young Jun (Yonsei University)
HE Alex Jingwei (The Education University of Hong Kong):
CHAN Jack Wing-kit (SYSU), SHIH Shih-Jiuan (NTU):
Coordination, cooperation and protectionism in long-term care reform: A social decentralization perspective
FANG Qian, LI Bingqin (UNSW University), ZHONG Michelle Xiaohui (SYSU):
Family policy and family resilience in the developmentalist China since 1949
MOK Ka Ho, WEN Zhuoyi (Lingnan University):
Managing Contracting out Social Services under the Socialist Market Context: A Study of Changing Welfare Governance in the Bohai Bay Economic Rim, North China

16:40–16:50 Tea break

16:50–18:00 Session 5. Welfare state governance

Moderator: WU Flora Xiao Fang (South China Normal University)
Discussant: CHAN Jack Wingkit (SYSU)
CHENG Qiu, NGOK Kinglun (SYSU):
Chain of obligation between generations: Perception of distributive justice and public attitudes towards government’s welfare responsibility in China
SHIM Jaemin (Hong Kong Baptist University):
South Korea’s Social Policy Response to Covid-19: Swift and Bipartisan Attempts
WU Flora Xiao Fang (South China Normal University):
Attitudinal Divergence of Social Policy in China—Based On The Data of CGSS 2015

18:00–18:18 Q&A

18:18–19:30 Dinner
March 21st

09:00–10:10 Session 6. Finance and delivery of welfare
Moderator: HONG Iljin (YSU)
Discussant: WANG Qian (YSU)
KIM Dokyun (Jeju University): The fiscal origin of welfare—economy nexus in South Korea and Japan
NIU Meili (YSU): Financing welfare states in China: Achievements and Challenges
KIM Yun Young (Jeonbuk National University), CHOI Young Jun (Yonsei University), LEE Changmoon (Job Research Center, Gyeonggido Job Foundation):
The public services labour market in East Asia: a comparative study

10:10–10:20 Tea break

10:20–11:30 Session 7. Quantitative research
Moderator: WANG Jie (YSU)
Discussant: WANG Hairing (YSU)
RYU Lanhee & YANG Jia–jin (Yonsei University):
YUN Sungwon & YANG Jae–jin (Yonsei University):
Labor Market Reforms and Youth Unemployment in Korea and Japan
YANG Zaiping & HONG Iljin (YSU):
What does it mean to be poor? Introducing a new measuring instrument, EMP

11:30–11:40 Q&A, Closing remarks
11:40–13:00 Lunch
Jae-jin Yang is a Professor of Public Administration and director of Institute of 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 (2000, Edward Elgar).

LI Manguan, associate professor, School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University. His research interests focus on poverty governance and social assistance. Some of his articles have been published in journals such as Sociological Study (in Chinese), Critical Social Policy, Social Policy and Administration, International Journal of Social Welfare, etc.

Flora 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).

Fang Ke is Phd Candidate at the School of Public Affairs of Zhejiang University, China (tutor: Professor Ka Lin). He is also the visiting fellowship at the Asian Development Institute of Seoul National University, Korea (tutor: Professor Hui Ju Kwon). His main interests include social assistance and East Asian social policy.

Mi Seon Jeon is an Associate Research Fellow in the Division of Social Welfare Policy Analysis at the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Her research interests include local welfare, public policy, human resource management, and regional employment. Her research has been published in many journals, including Risk Analysis, the Korean Review of Public Administration, the Korean Association for Policy Studies, and Local Government Studies.

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.

Liu Junjiang is professor of public administration, School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University. His research concentrate on health policy, organization analys is, etc. He has published papers in Social Sciences in China, Sociological Studies, Social Science and Medicine and other Journals in Chinese or English.

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.

Fangbo LIANG, as a Ph.D. Candidate studying in School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University, is interested in Health Policy and Public Administration. His research focuses on the quality of medical service and the employment policy in China. He has published the article “Inequality in the Last Resort: How Medical Appraisal Affects Malpractice Litigations in China” (with Junjiang LIU, Hui ZHU, Paicheng LIU) in International Journal of Legal Medicine, and the article “Analysis of “Policy Response Difference” of Local Government Based on Attention Competition Theory—The cases of medical insurance payments reforms” (in Chinese, with Qiong LIU) in Journal of Gansu Administration Institute.
Yoonam Chung is an Associate Professor of Public Administration at Konkuk University in Seoul, Korea. She completed her Ph.D. in Social Welfare at the University of Wisconsin - Madison in 2011, and worked as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute for Research on Poverty (or IRP) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison during the 2012-2014 academic years. Her research interests focus on empirical analyses of social policies and their effects on the welfare of disadvantaged children and families. She is interested in building knowledge about how the intersection of multiple domains of social policy - including welfare, child support, child welfare policies, and the criminal justice system - shapes the risks and opportunities for disadvantaged children, families and communities. To analyze social policies, she utilizes large-scale survey or administrative datasets, applies various statistical modeling methods, and has diverse experiences leading a team in data managing and program analysis. Her articles have been published in peer-reviewed journals including Demography, Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, Social Service Review, and Children and Youth Services Review.

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 doctorate 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:


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 U.C Berkeley, USA, University of Birmingham, UK, Umeas 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. His major 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 Medley; Lexington Books, 2014).

Kim Won Sub is professor of Sociology at the Korea University in South Korea. His scientific centres on theory of the welfare state, old age income security system, labor market policy, and East Asian Welfare State. His articles have been published in peer-reviewed journals including Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie, Government and Opposition, International Journal of Social Quality, and Policy and Society.

Tao Liu, Ph.D. in sociology, is full professor and doctoral supervisor of the School of Public Affairs of Zhejiang University, and part-time research fellow of the Department of Social Sciences and member of the board of the Institute of East Asian Studies (In-East) at the University Duisburg-Essen 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, SCoLUM of the Bremen University (Research Center on Inequality and Social Policy) and the Department of Social Sciences at the University Duisburg-Essen. 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. 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), Environment and Urbanization (SSCI), Zeitschrift fuer Gerontologie und Geriatrie (SSCI), The Economic History Review (SSCI), Asian Women (SSCI), etc.


He Jingwei 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, Policy Analysis and Evaluation Review, Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, China Quarterly, among others.
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.

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 elder care security, rural social security, feminism 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.

Qian Fang is a post-doctoral researcher at Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales. She holds a B.A. in Economics, a M.A. in Social Security from Zhejiang University, China, and a Ph.D. in Social Policy from University of New South Wales, Australia. Qian Fang's research approaches the study of social policy through the lens of social services Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Her research features a combination of Chinese and Australian comparative analysis with particular focus on cultural responsiveness of social services and international Chinese community comparative research. Another line of her research is policy analysis on social insurance policies and poverty reduction policies in China and comparative analysis of disability policies in China and Australia.

Professor Bingon 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, UNESCO, ILO, 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.

Professor Joshua Mok Ka-ho is the Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy at 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 Political Science 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.

Cheng Qu is PhD Candidate at the School of Government of Sun Yat-sen University, P.R. China (tutor: Professor Kinglin Ngok). His main interests include welfare attitude and anti-poverty policies.
Jaejin Shim is an assistant professor at Department of Government and International Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University. Prior to the current position, he was a Fritz-Thyssen postdoctoral research fellow at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) and a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Tokyo. His primary research interests lie in democratic representation, comparative welfare states, gender and legislative politics and currently leading the Global Mass–Elite Discrepancy (GMED) project. He holds a MPhil and a DPhil in politics at the University of Oxford, and his works have appeared or are forthcoming in international journals including Democratization, European Political Science, Journal of Women, Politics and Policy, Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy, and an edited volume “The World Politics of Social Investment” (Oxford University Press).

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 Barnhead 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.

Dokyun Kim is an assistant professor of Sociology at Jeju National University in Korea. He completed his Ph.D. in Sociology at Seoul National University in 2013. He has visited the MPIG in Germany and Kyoto University in Japan as a visiting researcher.

Meili Niu is a professor of the School of Government and a research fellow of the Center for Public Administration Research, Sun Yat-Sen University, China. Dr. Niu does research on public budgeting and financial management and has published in various academic journals and books. She has done numerous consulting projects for central, provincial, and local Chinese governments and legislatures. Dr. Niu is the associate editor of Journal of Public Administration (Chinese). She also has served on the editorial boards of several journals, Public Money & Management, Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management, State and Local Government Review, Perspectives on Public Management & Governance, and Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration.

Yun Young Kim is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Welfare at the Jeonbuk National University, South Korea. His research interests are comparative social policy, social services, public policy and macro quantitative methods.

Lee Chang-Moon is Researcher at the Job Research Center, Gyeonggi Job Foundation at Gyeonggi province in South Korea. He majored in International finance for his MA and he is currently undergoing his doctoral degree studies in Social Welfare (Seogyo University, Seoul). His work has been published in several journals such as The Society of Digital Policy & Management, Institute for Life and Culture.

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.

Haining Wang is an Associate Professor in the Center for Chinese Public Administration Research & School of Government at Sun Yat–Sen University, Guangzhou, China. His research interests include social policy, labour market, education, health and subjective wellbeing in China. His recent articles have been published in Journal of Business Venturing, Economics of Education Review and China Economic Review.
List of abstracts

10:00–11:10 Session 1. Income protection in China


LI Mianguan (SYSU)

Using the data of Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS, 2005–2017), this paper examines the role of health insurance expansion in reducing relative poverty. The statistical results illustrate that the anti-poverty effect of health insurance is unstable. In some years, the qualification of health insurance significantly reduces the risk of relative poverty, while in some other years, the relationship between the two exhibits no statistical significance. However, when some variables such as the nature of employment units, household registration and employment status are controlled, the expansion of health insurance significantly reduces the incidence of relative poverty in all years. The result demonstrates that due to the characteristic of multiple segmentation in Chinese medical insurance system, equal distribution of health services between different social class groups has not been achieved, but the diffusion of social insurance qualification helps to realize relatively equal distribution of public services within social class groups. Further analysis reveals that the Anti-poverty Effect of health insurance can be realized through two ways. One way is "redistribution effect". Health insurance plays a role of income/expenditure adjustment within the group through medical expenditure reimbursement. Another way is "health maintenance effect". Health insurance generally promotes people’s timely medical treatment behavior and helps to reduce health inequality. The reduction of health inequality will help to narrow the income gap.


FANG Ke (Zhejiang University)

Based on the case study, we discuss the motivation of welfare expansion in China. Zhejiang Province has achieved a rapid growth in the scale of the Minimum Living Standard System (known as Dibao) recipients between 2015 and 2017, while the nationwide scale experienced a sharply decrease. The fundamental reason is that the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee and Government built up a particular performance evaluation system, which linked the scale of Dibao recipients with the performance, bonuses and promotions of local bureaucrat from various departments strongly. In this context, local government tried the ways including raising the Dibao standard, relaxing the local policy threshold, and establishing a proactive mechanism to find out more recipients. Statistic data witnessed the increased scale of Dibao recipients while the rate of targeting error did not increase significantly. The study found that the motivation of welfare expansion in China is closely related to state–citizenism. Besides, more attentions should be paid to the logic of public administration including the entrusting party of policy objectives and the changes in the performance evaluation system.

Race to the bottom? Explaining the provincial differences of employer’s contribution rate to Urban Workers Basic Old–Age Insurance in China

JEON Mi Seon (Social Security Committee, Korea), CHOI Young Jun (Yonsei University)

The sustainability of public pensions has been the most crucial and controversial policy issue in modern welfare states in line with rapid ageing and declining fertility. While China is not the exception in this regard, however, it is noticeable
Inequality in the last resort: how medical appraisal affects malpractice litigations in China

LIANG Fengbo (SYSU)

Background Medical malpractice litigations affect the practices of patient safety. However, medical malpractice litigations involve highly specialized knowledge. Thus, medical appraisal is usually essential in the ascertainment of responsibility and judicial decision-making. China’s judicial system is characterized by a dual-mode of medical appraisal resulting from two parallel appraisal agencies: judicial appraisal institutions and medical associations. This paper examines whether or not and how choices of different medical appraisal agencies affect malpractice lawsuit results in China.

Methods We collected and sampled a total of 2557 verdicts pertaining to medical disputes from “China Judgements Online” in 2014. We used an ordinary least square regression model and a mediating effect regression model to analyze to what extent and how different choices between two medical appraisal agencies affect malpractice litigations.

Results (1) Almost 81.55% (2032) of litigants resorted to medical malpractice appraisals in China in 2014. Among 2070 cases with appraisal results accepted by the court, 60.10% of the litigants chose judicial appraisal institutions (1244), as opposed to medical associations (826). (2) Among 2567 cases, 2000 (98.18%) claimed compensation and 1919 (83.22%) were awarded compensation by the courts. The proportion of compensation paid in a case is 48% on average. (3) Appraisal agencies matter in the investigation of medical errors, which in turn affects the proportion of compensation paid in a case. (4) Choosing judicial appraisal institutions will raise the proportion of compensation paid by about 10% on average.

Conclusions Different choices between appraisal institutions affect malpractice litigations in China. As the last resort for remedying medical malpractice, medical appraisals in the judicial system could be a source of inequality in China’s medical litigation outcomes.

Single Mothers, Stigma, and Peer Support in Korea: Choosing between “Covering up” and “Coming out”

CHUNG Yoon (Konkuk University) Seohee Son

Little research has explored the context in which single parents in Korea conceal their identity. Using data from focus group interviews with 19 single mothers, this qualitative study conducted a thematic analysis to examine 1) how and why single mothers in Korea conceal their status as single mothers, 2) the consequences of mothers concealing their identity, and 3) their efforts to find a space where they can be true to themselves. The findings revealed that in Korea’s strong collectivist and Confucian-influenced culture, single mothers experience societal stigma that implicitly and explicitly deters them from revealing their identity. Women who choose to disclose their single motherhood must actively...
Crisis–driven social policy in China with a special focus on pandemics

LIU Tao (Zhejiang University, University Duisburg-Essen)

Conflict theories constitute one of the primary explanatory models for social policy besides the functionalist and cultural theories. This paper chooses one particular and under-investigated angle within conflict theory – crisis events and their special function in shaping social policy. Crises are usually regarded as negative social events that temporarily challenge the pre-existing socio-economic order, triggering social conflicts and dislocation, either temporarily or in a more enduring fashion. However, social crises may also foster new opportunities for social investment, public finance expansion, and welfare state building after the outbreak of a crisis and even during the post-crisis period.

This article focuses upon the SARS–pandemic and analyses its developmental trajectory, reconstructing the crisis–management and crisis–response mechanisms amidst the SARS crisis and in the post–SARS period. I argue that this crisis event revealed many weaknesses and loopholes in the Chinese public health system, constituting a powerful driving force for reshaping the medical insurance system and health governance in China, and strengthening public discourse in this field. The social policy developments brought forth by this SARS crisis may shed light on the current Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on social reform in China and pandemic–related governance. Two sectors are going to be affected in particular: healthcare and the traditional offline labour market and the brick-and-mortar business, challenged by increased digitalization stimulated by the home–office model. Through event analysis and methodological triangulation including documentary analysis, context analysis and discourse analysis I will construct the trajectories of these two crises and further compare two heterogeneous types of crisis–management mechanisms and two idiosyncratic crises–related patterns of discourse formation and policy making for social welfare in China.

Developmentalism and Recentralization: Understanding the Expansion of Chinese Social Pensions

GUO Grace Yu (Renmin University), ZHOU Ligu (Renmin University of China)

This paper applies the developmentalism and decentralization approach to trace the recent expansion of the pension system in China. It analyses how pension orientation, developmentalism, and decentralization structure pension entitlements and real participation in the policy shift to universal pension coverage. Using Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative household survey at distinct development stages of 2008, 2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017, multilevel data analysis will be conducted to shed light on both the characteristics of who receive the public pension and the province level, to explain the determinants of pension expansion. To better reflect developmental and decentralized effects, macro–level variables of population, economic development, fiscal dependency, GDP per capita, and other regional factors are merged to the original database, which contains individual and firm–level data.

Preliminary empirical results show that a variety of individual and institutional factors, ranging from demographic profiles, socio–economic status, institutional contexts, and regional disparities, are predicting pension participation. The variation of statistically significant factors throughout this whole period reveals how developmentalism, welfare politics, and historical institutions have intertwined and functioned. For example, pension expansion does not look too favorable to women and migration, hinting that intrinsic inequalities in the labour market and the enduring effects of traditional Hukou institutions could determine welfare discrepancy. On the whole, political rhetoric, policy analysis, and empirical studies add up to a recognizable historical institutional approach that contributes to our understandings of social policies.


HE Alex Jingwei (The Education University of Hong Kong)

A salient characteristic of the health policy arena, as against welfare policies in general, is the high technical sophistication and complex interactions among states, providers, users, and insurers. Due to extensive and intertwined involvement of professional autonomy and economic interests, health care politics are more than a subset of welfare politics and the health care state is more than a subset of the welfare state (Moran 1999). The rapid deterioration of China’s health care system from 1960s to early 2000s and the subsequent ambitious reform since 2009 were associated with significant changes in health governance arrangements, powerfully determining reform outcomes (Ramesh, Wu & He 2014).

This study seeks to advance scholarly understanding on welfare politics in an authoritarian developmental welfare state by explaining China’s recent health care reforms through the lens of health governance. As universal coverage of social health insurance (SHI) is close to full attainment, China’s SHI administration has been expected to exert a stronger role as strategic third–party purchaser of health services. Yet, a variety of agency problems appear to prevent it from fulfilling this mandate (Li & He 2018). Several years of policy learning and experimentation have led to the establishment of the National Healthcare Security Administration (NHSA) in 2018, in a strategic ministerial restructuring intended to consolidate the fragmented authorities in health care. Playing an increasingly assertive role, the NHSA embeds a paradigm shift towards regulatory health governance in China, in a fashion that is very similar to the rise of the “regulatory health care state” in European Scandinavian health insurance systems (Hessentufel & Pailer 2007). Specifically, its key recent work encompasses the regulation of pharmaceutical procurement, provider payment reforms—especially the DROs experiment, capacity building, and the digitization of SHI management, all of which are pivotal impact in China’s health care reform.

This study analyzes welfare politics and the evolving role of the Chinese state in health care since the turn of the new millennium. It will investigate the strategic interactions among the central government and local governments in general, major ministries (mainly the health bureaucracy, the finance bureaucracy, and the social security bureaucracy), the newly founded NHSA, providers, and users, and explain how the governance arrangements shape reform dynamics as well as outcomes, such as cost containment and accessibility. Preliminary observations suggest that empowered NHSA is more capable than its predecessors of attacking the strong perverse incentives embedded in the country’s health system for decades, manifesting a remarkable move towards regulatory health governance.

Coordination, competition and protectionism in long–term care reform:
A social decentralization perspective

CHAN Jack Wing-kit (SYSU), SHIH Shih-Junn (NTU)

To meet the care need of the ageing society, central government launched pilot long–term care (LTC) insurance in 15 cities in 2016. However, the planned second stage of pilots stopped in 2019 without a clear destination. To explain the policy dynamics, this article employs the social decentralization perspective with reference to complex interactions between central and local governments. Data for analysis stem from official documents, local policy statistics, and semi-structured expert interviews. In its selection of pilot cities, central government’s coordination reflects the intention to develop a national scheme but hesitates to support with its tax revenues. For localities, reforming social care helps tackle new social risks, create jobs, and generate revenues. Private institutional care is prioritized over home and
Family policy and family resilience in the developmentalist China since 1949

FANGQian, LI Bingzhi (UNSW University), ZHONG Michelle Xiaohui (SYSU), Zhong Deng

The global pandemic of Covid–19 has imposed unprecedented challenges for the families, and researchers from social policy and family studies call for urgent attention to improve the family’s resilience to cope with and recover from such shocks and other disasters. However, the impact of the state’s policies on the family resilience remains underexplored in the literature of family resilience. Similarly, research on social policy mostly treats the family as passive policy recipients and family resilient strategies to external shocks lack of exploration. To fill the gaps, this article examines how the long-term family policy has shaped families’ functions, resources and capabilities, and how resulting family resilience has been challenged in the Covid–19. By using a qualitative case study of China, this article aims to provide a better understanding of how family policy shapes family resilience, thereby enabling better policies to increase the resilience of families in crisis responses. The analysis of China’s family policy shows that Chinese family has been shaped by the state-centred family policy since 1949 to strengthen its roles as social reproducers, labour suppliers and consumers. It also finds that families in the productive welfare regime like China had developed their own resilient strategies, i.e., using high savings, intergenerational support and labour mobility to protect themselves against conventional social risks in the previous time. However, when facing the Covid–19, resilience of Chinese families is challenged as the new strategies are either unsustainable or no longer effective. The new situation means that to enhance family resilience in the future, the state needs to shift towards a more family-oriented family policy system.

Managing Contracting out Social Services under the Socialist Market Context: A Study of Changing Welfare Governance in the Bohai Bay Economic Rim, North China

MCK Hai Hu (Lingnan University), Zhouyi (Lingnan University)

This article sets out against the broader context when China searches for better social governance to improve social service delivery catering for the changing social service needs of the citizens in the Bohai Bay Economic Rim (BBER), the previous China’s rust belt and now emerging economic powerhouse of North China, rivalling the Pearl River Delta in the South and the Yangtze River Delta in the East. Based upon critical policy reviews, fieldwork and interviews with social welfare experts, managers of non-governmental organizations, officials and social workers, this research contributes to a better understanding of social governance reforms in China through the government procurement of social services, the development trends and implementation challenges. As the changing state-SGO relationship. More significant of all, this article shows how personal links and relationships affect the implementation of contracting out of social services. As the data generated from the fieldwork shown, the success of the governance reforms taken place in BBER area depends heavily on personal relationships rather than organizational reforms, this article analyses the diversity of social governance reforms from inter-regional comparisons, drawing the historical institutional perspective to understand the changing welfare governance in China.

16:50–18:00 Session 5. Welfare state governance

Chain of obligation between generations: Perception of distributive justice and public attitudes towards government’s welfare responsibility in China

CHENQing Qu, NGOK Kinglun (SYSU)

Government’s welfare responsibility remains a significant topic in the field of welfare state. Current studies have long been lacking on a focus of the distributive justice, and mainly conducted at the social justice with a focus on contemporariness. This paper supplied a new perspective of distributive justice, and extended the theory on how citizens’ perception of intergenerational and intragenerational justice shape public attitudes towards government’s welfare responsibility in China. Using two waves of nationally representative data (CGSS 2005, 2010), the results found that people uphold strong perception of intergenerational justice (outcome fairness and equality in opportunity) hold positive attitudes towards government’s responsibility for welfare programs, while people with strong perception of intragenerational justice (individual income rationality and social income inequality) were less supportive of government’s responsibility for social welfare. Besides, intragenerational justice could be an important mediating factor, through which indirectly reduce the effect of intergenerational justice on public attitudes towards government’s welfare responsibility. Additionally, profound spatial-temporal variation and urban-rural difference in government’s welfare responsibility were revealed. Such findings have important implications for broad theoretical and policy debates on welfare system, the government should establish a more unified and generous social welfare system, and extend the community of social justice to include both the present and future generations.

South Korea’s Social Policy Response to Covid–19: Swift and Bipartisan Attempts

SHIIM Jaemin (Hong Kong Baptist University)

The paper maps out South Korea’s key social policy responses to the Covid–19 pandemic based on an analysis of legislation and budget proposals adopted between January 2020 and September 2020. Both data sources indicate that the South Korean government clearly utilized social policy tools to mitigate the damage incurred by the pandemic. First, eight out of 32 social policy laws were explicitly designed in response to the pandemic. Second, an unprecedented four rounds of supplementary budgets were approved to protect both the economic and public health of the people. In light of the speed and the degree of political consensus vis-à-vis comparable years in the past, it is clear that South Korea’s social policy response to Covid–19 was swift and bipartisan. Moreover, judging by the country’s previous experience of turning “a crisis” into “an opportunity” for welfare expansion, the current pandemic has the potential to lead to a consolidation of South Korea’s welfare state.

Attitudinal Divergence of Social Policy in China— Based On The Data of CGSS 2015

WU Fanta Xiaofang (South China Normal University)

This paper aims to focus on the explanatory mechanisms of divergent levels of support for income—guaranteed and invest—led social policies in China. Using data of CGSS 2015, three theoretical mechanisms of self—interest, ideology
and policy feedback from western literatures are examined. Two policy domains received significant high levels of support from middle class, when compared to high and low social classes. Urban–rural divide is also proved that urban residents are more inclined to support income–guaranteed patterns. Mechanisms of ideology and policy mechanisms are partly proved, but the latter operate in unexpected ways in the context of China. The preliminary explanation lies in the top–down policy–making process, short time since establishment of welfare system, low welfare benefits and unreasonable mechanisms of internal coordination. At last this paper concludes with policy implications for social policy reform in China.

09:00–10:10 Session 6. Finance and delivery of welfare

The fiscal origin of welfare–economy nexus in South Korea and Japan

KIM Doyoun (Jeju University)

This paper seeks to explain how the state–led market economy and the small welfare state developed in tandem in Japan and South Korea in the period of rapid economic growth. While this unusual combination has been examined from the approaches of productivism/developmentalism, and varieties of capitalism, these approaches have failed to explain why Japan and Korea used generous tax deductions to maintain a low tax burden and why they aggressively promoted household savings to substitute for public welfare. In order to explain these two countries, unique welfare–economy nexus, this paper focuses on the opportunities and constraints that income taxation and financial control presented to economic actors. This paper argues that income taxation in these states during the economic growth period enabled their revenue–raising capability and that their financial control enabled a fiscal strategy of public expenditure with private savings. This resulted in the development of a kind of welfare capitalism that relies on private savings, in which citizens pay little in contributions and receive little in benefits. Such a fiscal–sociological approach illustrates how the financial control that is one of the key characteristics of the developmental state affected not only economic growth but also the formation of welfare capitalism. This approach also transcends culturalism and productivism to provide a new perspective for understanding the nature of the implicit welfare contract in Japan and Korea.

Financing a welfare state in China: Achievements and challenges

NIU Niel (SYSU)

Although the model of the Chinese welfare state is still debatable, there is no doubt that the transition to a welfare state is tremendously affected by both the economic and political development in China (Li, 2012; Ringen & Ngok, 2013). Compared with the first two decades of China’s market economy reform, the social policy changes since the late 1990s is substantial. However, as Ringen and Ngok (2013) pointed out, the transformation to a welfare state is far complicated in China. And many features rooted in the Chinese governance system makes the transition even more challenging. This study attempts to examine the successes and challenges of building the Chinese welfare state from the perspective of public budgeting and financial management. Public budgeting is the key to understand the Chinese welfare regime for two main reasons: First, it is a crucial element of social policy making and implementation. Without appropriate financing schemes, the benefits stated in the policy document only remain rhetoric. Second, the budgetary reforms in China are a parallelizing process. It has its own goals and priorities even though the fundamental idea is to build a more accountable government provide more efficient and high quality of public services. Those reforms do not only set up constraints, but also establish new approaches to finance social programs. For example, elderly care became the preferential program under the initiative of public private partnerships.

10:20–11:30 Session 7. Quantitative research

The social services labour market in East Asia: a comparative study

KIM YunYoung (Jeonbuk National University), CHOI Young Jun (Yonsei University), LEE Changmoon

In this study, labour market conditions and wage determinants in social service workers were analyzed through international comparison, and the understanding of East Asian social service labour market and policy agenda. In order to compare wage determinants and working conditions in social service jobs in OECD countries, the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) used data from 1980 to 11th wave. The results of major studies comparing the working conditions of social service jobs are as follows. First, the proportion of social work occupations among East Asian workers is roughly the same as that of North American liberal regime. The proportion of women in social service jobs in East Asia is more than 75%, and it belongs to countries with low rates of female workers and care workers. East Asia shows that the level of institutionalisation of social care is low because the size of health and social welfare labour market is smaller than that of other service and education industry. On the other hand, the proportion of health / social welfare industries in Finland, Sweden and Denmark was generally High. Second, wage per hour for the assessment of purchasing power of care service jobs is around $ 15, which means hourly wage income is lower than European and North American countries. Finally, East Asia had the lowest percentage of regular workers in social service jobs among OECD countries, and employment stability was significantly lower than in other countries.


RYU Lanhee & YANG Jae-jin (Yonsei University)

Revisiting the seminal study of March and Olson (1983), this study aimed to empirically test whether or not government reorganizations at the ministerial level can be better explained by political factors than administrative and functional rhetoric. Government reorganizations have often been understood as functional adaptations to increase organizational efficiency and effectiveness, but little empirical research has been conducted on their political context. By analyzing pooled–time series data from 30 OECD countries from 1980 - 2014 taken from the Statesman’s Yearbook, this study sought to examine whether changes in political power are associated with government reorganizations and whether their intensity is affected by the country’s political system (parliamentarism or presidentialism), transitions of administrative power, and political cycles of the top executive’s tenure. The results suggested that government reorganizations are more likely to occur in parliamentary systems, after transitions of political power, and at the beginning of the top executive’s tenure.
Labor Market Reforms and Youth Unemployment in Korea and Japan

YUN Sungwon & YANG Jae-jin (Yonsei University)

This study analyzes the increasingly divergent paths of youth unemployment in Korea and Japan. Until 2010, the youth unemployment rates in Korea and Japan were similar, but now Korea is about twice as high as in Japan. The conventional wisdom is that the diverging youth unemployment in the two countries could be explained by different demographic structure and economic fluctuations. However, this study seeks to explain it as an outcome of the success and failure of labor market reforms in Korea and Japan around 2000 and after. Both Korea and Japan shared many labor market characteristics such as life-long employment, seniority-based wage system, and dualism. Both countries also have tried similar labor market reforms to increase flexibility and to alleviate dualism in the labor market since late 1990s in Korea and early 2000s in Japan. Japan succeeded in the reforms while Korea failed. As a result, Korea suffers from massive youth unemployment seen in Southern Korea, while Japan and Korea are usually grouped together as East Asian Model. But this study reveals significant within-differences, signaling a possible divergence in the East Asian Model.

What does it mean to be poor? Introducing a new measuring instrument, EMPI

YANG Zaiqing & HONG Jin (SYSU)

In order to eliminate the absolute poverty, China launched the ‘targeted poverty alleviation’ campaign from 2014. However, it has caused a lot of controversy on the policy dependence and low motivation. This is partly due to the government’s material and outcome oriented poverty measurement. Sen’s capability theory of development emphasizes the poverty information base, so if we can get more information of the causes of poverty, there will be more intelligence for motivation policy making. We developed an Endogenous Multidimensional Poverty Index (EMPI), which is based on the MPI system and sets four measurement dimension of human capital, material capital, psychological capital and social capital. “Three states and three regions” is the deepest poverty region in China, we chose three villages in a Tibetan region of Sichuan Province as the objects of household survey. Using the AF(Ahite and Foster) method to calculate EMPI, it shows that: a) The deprivation level of human capital and psychological capital is higher than other dimensions, accounting for nearly 60% of the total deprivation. b) The material capital deprivation is the lowest. c) The EMPI of those village are higher than 0.3 and the subjective poverty deprivation is higher than objective dimension.

When its concern to motivation policy the government should pay more attention to improving the human capital and psychological capital of the poor and also try not to destroy the social capital of the village.

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文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导者，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、访问计划、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），成为公共管理学人打造学术化的成果交流平台；（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评估中荣获优秀，是中山大学唯一获“优秀”的基地。基地已逐步成为国内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.