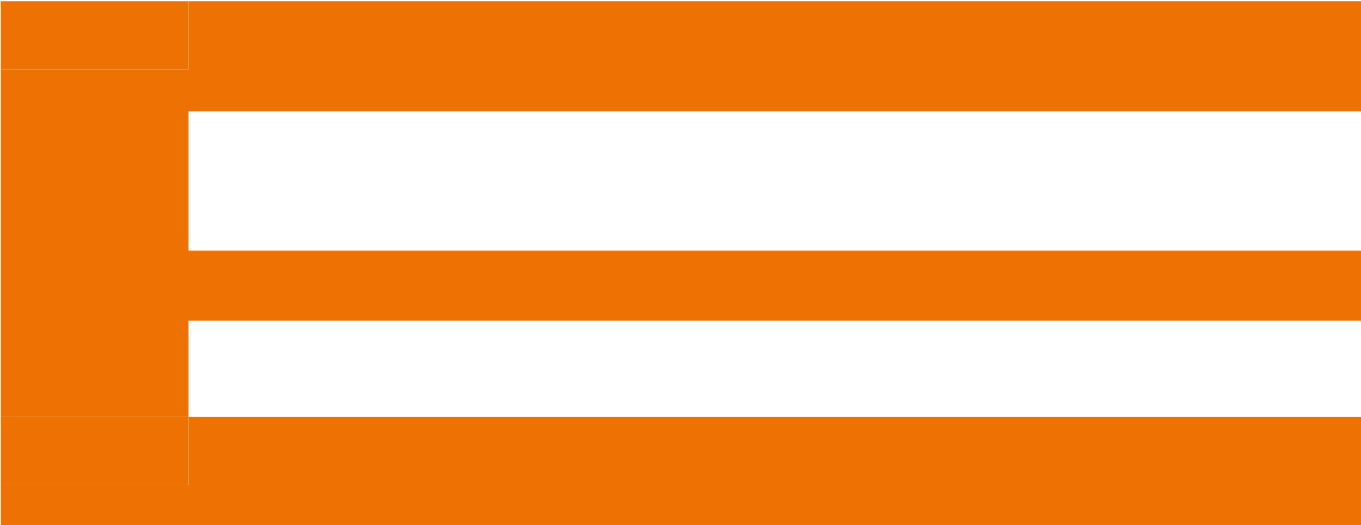


Univ





2.10pm–3.10pm

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

3.40pm–5.00pm CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	
Leighton Hall (ground floor)	<p>SPECIAL SESSION: CHILD CARE FLEXIBILITY AT A CROSSROADS Chair: Manuela Nalidini</p> <p>Innovative models in family day care Megan Blaxland & Liz Adamson, Social Policy Research Centre</p> <p>Families' experiences of childcare flexibility/inflexibility in a 24/7 economy Michelle Brady, The University of QLD</p> <p>Flexible child care strategies in a child care non-system Rhonda Breitreuz, Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta</p> <p>Childcare flexibility through subsidised care in the family home: perspectives of families, carers and stakeholders Jenny Povey & Michelle Brady, The University of QLD</p>
Tyree Room (first floor)	<p>SPECIAL SESSION: LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND WELLBEING Chair: Gaby Ramia</p> <p>Beyond 'who you know': a qualitative analysis of social networks and job search in Australia Gaby Ramia, The University of Sydney</p> <p>The role of personal networks in helping Australians find jobs Roger Patulny, University of Wollongong</p> <p>It's not just the size of your network that counts, it's if and how you use it Michelle Peterie, The University of Sydney</p>
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	<p>SPECIAL SESSION: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF RESEARCH-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS Chair: Jane Flanagan</p> <p>Roundtable of active community researchers, community members and academics Scott Avery, First People's Disability Network Australia; Frances Quan Farrant, People with Disability Australia; Carla Treloar, Social Policy Research Centre; Ayah Wehbe, Social Policy Research Centre</p>
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	<p>CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN CHINA Chair: Zimin Tan</p> <p>What policy support do families need for 0-3 childcare? An empirical study in Beijing and its policy implications Yupei Chen, Peking University</p> <p>Analysis of a child protection case in China's new legal context Xiaoyuan Shang, Social Policy Research Centre</p> <p>The social construction of child abuse in the Chinese society Tian Tian, University of York</p> <p>Parents' justice evaluation of commercial extracurricular tutoring in China Jie Wang, Social Policy Research Centre</p>
Ronald Lu & HK Alumni Rooms (lower ground floor)	Jie Wang, Soc

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	<p>CARING FOR AN AGEING AUSTRALIA Chair: Sara Graham</p> <p>Aged care reform at high speed: what time for reflection? Victoria Cornell, The University of Adelaide</p> <p>Elder abuse law reform in Australia Julie MacKenzie, Australian Law Reform Commission</p> <p>The rise of the for-profit nursing home sector in Australia: what happens when business opportunity meets political inattention? Gabrielle Meagher, Macquarie University</p> <p>At what cost? Blueprint for fair and sustainable care in society Cathy Thomson, Social Policy Research Centre</p>
5.00pm–6.30pm Foyer	<p>DRINKS RECEPTION Sponsored by: ANU Centre for Social Research and Methods and the Australian Data Archive</p>

Venue and location

- The 891 UNSW Express Bus runs to and from Eddy Avenue, Central Station. This route is prepay only. Drop-off and pick-up at UNSW is from outside Gate 8 on High Street.
- Other key bus services to UNSW include the M10 (Leichhardt to Maroubra Junction), M50

8.30am–9.00am Foyer	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION (NEW DELEGATES)
9.00am–10.15am Leighton Hall (ground oor)	PLENARY Inequality and social policies in China Speaker: Associated Professor Bingqin Li, Social Policy Research Centre Chair: Professor Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre
10.15am–10.45am Foyer	MORNING TEA Presentation of the Australian Journal of Social Issues Peter Saunders Prize
10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Leighton Hall (ground oor)	DATA AND RESEARCH / YOUTH OUTCOMES Chair: Megan Blaxland Is data really the new oil? Transforming data to improve community outcomes Tim Reddel, Department of Social Services The problem with RCT's: why we need to know more than 'what works' and how ethnography can help Sarah Ball, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland Replication and reproducibility in social research: lessons, limits, and a way forward Steven McEachern, Australian National University The effect of family financial incentives on youth development Anna Zhu, The University of Melbourne Experiences of young people living in community housing who receive an educational scholarship Bruce Woodhouse, St George Community Housing; BJ Newton, Jen Skattebol & Megan Bedford, Social Policy Research Centre
Tyree Room (rst oor)	SPECIAL SESSION: IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF THE MODERN POST-SEPARATION FAMILY Chair: Sara Sinclair Using HILDA and LSAC to assess the well-being of separated families: methodological issues Sarah Sinclair, RMIT University Data issues when determining single parent income, child support compliance and caregiving Kay Cook, Swinburne University Data issues in comparative studies on child support policies Mia Hakovirta, Turku University The impacts on separated families of major child support reform in Australia: evidence from a quasi-natural experiment Bruce Smyth, Australian National University Improving understanding of the modern post-separation family: implications for data collection and analysis Amanda Cooklin, La Trobe University
Gallery 1 (ground oor)	PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE IN SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY: SERVICE PROVIDER PERSPECTIVES Chair: Bronwyn Newman Addressing education, training and employment supports for people with cognitive disability in prison Leanne Dowse & Simon Rowe, UNSW Sydney Working relationships between people with intellectual disability and support workers: what role does policy play? Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre; Sally Robinson, Southern Cross University Doing 'whatever it takes': findings from a research project on creating access for women with disabilities to services and supports after experiencing violence Patsie Frawley, Deakin University Co-locating disability support workers in community legal centres: the findings of a 2-year action research project Piers Gooding, The University of Melbourne Barriers to accessing generic health and social care services: a qualitative study of staff supporting clients with complex support needs in Australia Xue Li, Department of Developmental Disability Neuropsychiatry (3DN), UNSW Sydney



3.10pm–4.30pm

Alumni Rooms
(lower ground
floor)

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)

REPORTING OF AND RESPONSES TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Chair: **kylie valentine**

Using police data to assess the current extent of child sexual abuse in an institutional context
Leah Bromfield, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse; Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre

Redress: a pathway to where?
Caroline Carroll OAM, Alliance for Forgotten Australians

The likelihood of child sexual assault cases proceeding after delays in reporting
Judy Cashmore, Sydney University

Do integrated responses improve the response to allegations of severe child abuse: findings from the evaluation of the Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (WA)
James Herbert, Australian Centre for Child Protection, University of South Australia

Civil Engineering



10.45am-12.25pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Gallery 2
(ground floor)

CHINESE HEALTH SERVICES
Chair: Ching Choi

Hukou, social exclusion and medical care: the experience of unmarried migrant women who induced abortion in mainland China

Dan Huang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

The impact of new rural endowment insurance policy in China on the health level of the elderly

Dai Su, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

The health behavior improvement of chronic disease patients in community

Yanyan Tang & Juan Xu, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

New performance measurement method for community practitioner in community: Social Network (SN)

Yanyan Tang, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Ronald Lu & HK
Alumni Rooms
(lower ground floor)



Leighton Hall
(ground floor)

SPECIAL SESSION: PATHWAYS OF CARE LONGITUDINAL STUDY (POCLS)

Overview of the Pathways of Care longitudinal study design and progress

Understanding children's contact and relationships with family in out-of-home care

Judy Cashmore AO, The University of Sydney

Aboriginal children in out-of-home care: placement differences, outcomes and pathways through care

Paul Delfabbro, The University of Adelaide

Service use of children in out-of-home care over time

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Abstracts by Author

A

Dean Adams

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Tuesday 3.10pm–4.30pm, Tyree Room

Expenditure of low economic resource households

The economic wellbeing of households is commonly analysed in terms of household income and wealth. However, consumption expenditure often provides a better representation of living standards, and is recognised as an important third dimension in understanding available economic resources. Due in part to limited availability, consumption expenditure is not regularly featured in poverty analysis in combination with income and wealth measures.

Using the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2015-16 Household Expenditure Survey, this paper will explore the spending patterns of Low Economic Resource (LER) households, which are defined as households with income and wealth levels in the bottom 40% of their respective

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contributors as non-means tested pension

Although finding 'what works' to drive policy decisions is an admirable goal, the use of

1. Their approach to supporting children with disabilities
2. Integration with other types of ECEC (i.e. nanny care and centre-based services)
3. Partnerships with schools and local councils to provide outside school hours care, and
4. Short-term and emergency care for vulnerable children and families.

The paper illustrates how such innovative models can support families and educators, and offer lessons for reform for FDC in Australia at the local and national level.

Hazel Blunden

Social Policy Research Centre

Wednesday 2.55pm–4.35pm, Gallery 2

Punishing welfare regimes and Basic Income

The potential for the automation of work, and a related decreased demand for human labour, has seen a revival of interest in the idea of a Basic Income and a reigniting of interests in possible reconfigurations of work itself (Fraser, 2016; Srnicek and Williams, 2016; Weeks, 2011). Some argue a Basic Income could be an alternative to Australia's 'punishing welfare' system, which may have little impact on the rate of employment and instead enforces poverty, and regime of surveillance and required activities. In

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explicating the connections between child care policy and mothers' decision-making

on post-separation parental hatred, along with implications for post-separation policy and clinical practice.

into the capacities needed in policy actors asked to implement them.

I use Glynos and Howarth's 'Logics of Critical Explanation' approach to analyze a recent national trial in remote Indigenous Australia aimed, in part, at new approaches to development efforts. I characterise the remote Indigenous 'policy world' using three explanatory 'logics' which focus on the ontological assumptions, norms and narratives that sustain the policy practices complicit in failure to introduce more participatory approaches. In so doing I identify the logics which are used to neutralise challenges to the existing policy world, and which assist in the maintenance of 'the way we do things around here'. I suggest that identifying the ways that the policy regime effectively authorises resistance to change is critical in creating new bureaucratic norms conducive to new ways of working in remote Indigenous Australia.

Ashleigh Bullock, Dini Liyanarachchi

Mission Australia

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Room I.3 (u)0.8 (o)-5.8 L64 (u)-.8 L1 (C)-13.5 io0.9 pe i/0ocs522(e i)4.8 Tc 0.002 Tw T04(w)1.6 (4(i)9.5 (n (u

- Rapid prototype of 'Report acknowledgment and triage status' feedback letter for mandatory reporters, from a human-design perspective.
- Development of key, Behavioural Insights 'on hold' messages at the Child Protection Helpline targeted for each major mandatory reporter group.

Caroline Carroll OAM

Alliance for Forgotten Australians

Tuesday 3.10pm–4.30pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

Redress: a pathway to where?

The Australian Government recently announced funding for a redress scheme for survivors of institutional child sex abuse; providing payments, psychological counselling and personal responses from institutions. This is the government's response to the findings of the Royal Commission into Institutional

children's feelings of security and closeness to the people they are living with as well as members of their birth family. This presentation will outline children's representations of closeness and how that changed from Wave 1 to Wave 2, and how it relates to the frequency and type of contact they have with their birth family in different types of care placement (kinship, foster care, and residential care). The analyses also allow these factors to be examined in relation to carers' assessments of how children are faring in care, particularly in terms of their socio-emotional well-being and how well carers feel that contact is meeting the needs of the children in maintaining their family connections.

Sara Charlesworth, Christine Eastman, Elizabeth Hill

¹RMIT University, ²Freelance social researcher, ³The University of Sydney

Wednesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Room G1 (Civil Engineering Building)

Migrant care workers in Australia: migration pathways and characteristics of permanent migrants in care work in Australia

Due to the skills focus of migration policy, Australia does not have a ready source of migrants to do non-professional or 'frontline' care work. Despite the absence of a dedicated care migration program, many people born outside Australia work in these care occupations. Little is known about the visa status of these workers, their pathways into care work or whether or not they are permanent residents. This paper provides new evidence on the pathways of migrants into the care workforces in Australia. Drawing on the Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID) 2011, an aggregated dataset digrCMIDwir(e p)1.6 (a)9 (t(s)9.1 (t)-4.8 (r)-7.7 (a)6.4 (l)10.1 (i)4.9 (a w)3.6 (or)-12)-2.2 (1 pi5cn/GSI)3.9d

and charitable behaviors in Hong Kong

Fundraising events and volunteering

Building)

Aged care reform at high speed: what time for reflection?

In light of the ongoing aged care reforms, research is underway to investigate consumer attitudes to, and experiences of, the aged care system – specifically as relates to in-home care and the consumer directed care (CDC) model. The study involved three strands of investigation: the knowledge and understanding of the aged care reforms by people aged 50 years and over who are not currently engaged with the aged care system; the experiences of older people who transitioned from the previous in-home care package model to a CDC model; and the experiences of people who have only received aged care under the new CDC model, i.e. since 1st July 2015.

Findings from the study indicate that there

has the potential to reduce the likelihood

Single mothers, and their children, are the overwhelming majority recipients of child support (85% of all recipients). The extent to which these payments are effective in reducing poverty; or indeed 'lifting' lone mothers and their children above the poverty line is not known. Does child support reduce lone mothers' poverty in Australia? This paper addresses this question. We use national cohort data from a diverse contemporary sample of Australian lone mothers (n= ~ 500) including children aged 4-5 to 14-15 years of age. Our analyses ascertain the contribution child support payments make to lone mothers overall monthly income package. We then estimate the extent to which these payments reduce mothers' poverty (based on 60% of Australian median income), either by lifting them above the poverty line, or above the Australian median income. We use the variation in the likelihood of receiving child support driven by some key socio-economic characteristics of the paying parent to account for the unobserved heterogeneity of child support. Our results will provide valuable contemporary evidence to policy debates on child support.

Leanne Dowse

UNSW Sydney

Monday 2.10pm–3.10pm, Room G1 (Civil Engineering Building)

Understanding the lived experience of criminalisation: young people with complex support needs and youth justice

Young people in contact with the criminal justice system typically experience multiple and interlocking forms of disadvantage across personal, social and systemic domains.

The term 'complex support needs' reflects a combination of co-occurring cognitive disability, mental health problems, drug or alcohol misuse and social, cultural or educational disadvantage.

revealed the strengths of Reconnect: community collaboration; partnerships; trust; and flexibility to respond to need. They also highlighted challenges such as staff resources and access to services in rural areas.

Mission Australia published and used this research to successfully advocate for the extended funding of Reconnect.

Karen Fisher, Sally Robinson, Anne Graham, Kelley Johns, Ed Haf, Sandra Gendek, Kate Neal

¹Social Policy Research Centre, ²Southern Cross University, ³University of Dundee

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 1

Working relationships between people with intellectual disability and support workers: what role does policy play?

Very little is known about how relationships between people with intellectual disability and their support workers are positioned in policy. As national policy emphasising greater person-centeredness and self-directed funding increasingly intersects with the demands of professional and organizational imperatives, the nature of this relationship assumes a more prominent role in the quality of support practice.

This paper reports on a policy review that applies Honneth's recognition theory to explore the role that paid relationships play in the ongoing identity formation of young people with intellectual disability. It was the first phase of ARC Linkage research. The purpose of the review was to examine whether and how relationships between people with disabilities and their support workers are articulated in policy and hence to ascertain to what extent institutionally or normatively mediated recognition is present or absent. The policy review focuses on the extent to which current disability policy acknowledges, promotes or diminishes the role.

stance was particularly apparent in 2006 and 2007 on the occasion of the public debate that led to adoption of a very controversial Labour Contract Law, but then it somehow subsided in the wake of the global financial crisis and the more recent economic slowdown. How to make sense of this apparent paradox? One way is to look into the official discourse of labour rights as outlined by the Chinese labour legislation and Chinese policy documents. While the Chinese authorities have been eager to promote individual labour rights, they have consistently undermined collective rights, especially enabling rights such as freedom of association and collective bargaining. As I will argue on the basis of a series of surveys that I carried out in China, this had a definite impact on how Chinese workers frame their demands and expectations, boosting the atomisation of the workforce and preventing the emergence of class solidarity.

Leanne Francia, Prudence Millear

University of the Sunshine Coast

Wednesday 2.55pm–4.35pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

And they lived happily ever after: qualitative exploration of children's experiences of parental relationships following separation

Separation and their parents' remarriage force children to strike a balance between maintaining previous family relationships and building new relationships with unknown adults and step-siblings. In 2013 in Australia, 296,000 stepfamilies formed 142,000 households of 811,000 individuals. Shared care arrangements, with greater involvement of natural and stepparents in the care of children, closely link to two households, with the aim of continuing the child's relationship with a parent living elsewhere. Children in stepfamilies often face unique challenges as part time residents in two households, with conflicting loyalties and changes in sibling order. The current qualitative study examined children's experiences of parental relationships following separation, to understand how maternal and paternal roles were enacted by parents and step-parents. 17 young Australian adults (76.3% female), aged 16 to 27 years, were interviewed, finding that interactions with mothers/step-fathers were predominantly positive, whereas fathers/step-mothers were predominantly negative. Children perceived their mothers as being emotionally responsive

and stepfathers as responding positively towards them. Children perceived stepmothers as being unwelcoming and they experienced

Importantly we found that a more nuanced understanding of what constitutes 'access' was needed and if applied could guide better practice.

G

Emma Gentle, Patricia O'brien, Colin Rhodes

The University of Sydney

Wednesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 1

Transforming art workshops into spaces where agency and creativity thrive

This presentation will summarise the findings of a research project on access to justice for accused persons with intellectual, cognitive and psychosocial disabilities. Particularly attention was paid to Indigenous persons with disabilities. The research considered unfness to plead laws, which have led to the indefinite detention of people with disabilities, sometimes beyond what they would have received in a typical trial. The action research consisted of disability support workers being co-located at three community legal centres, whose role was to optimise the participation of clients with disabilities. For six months, support workers assisted clients with disabilities at the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NT), the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service (Vic), and the Intellectual Disability Rights Service (NSW).

Fellowship project 'Comparative studies on child support policies, family complexity, and equalities' funded by the Academy of Finland analyses outcomes of child support policy and how child support policies have responded to two important issues regarding family change – shared care and re-partnering. This presentation focuses on the two key data sets used in the project, and access and data quality issues within these when it comes to post separation finances between separated parents. Mia's presentation will discuss the challenges faced by collecting cross-cultural comparative vignette data on child support obligations. She will also discuss some of the main problems that arise when using the comparative LIS data for studying child support payments and how during the harmonization of data it lost some of the richness regarding child support.

James Herbert, Leah Bromfeld

Australian Centre for Child Protection; University of South Australia

Tuesday 3.10pm–4.30pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

Do integrated responses improve the response to allegations of severe child abuse: findings from the evaluation of the Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (WA)

Investigations into severe child abuse are complex, often involving traumatised child victims and family members, with no witnesses or physical evidence. It is crucial for investigations to maximise successful criminal justice outcomes, while attending to the needs of victims and families. This paper presents the findings of an evaluation of a pilot of a new multi-agency response to severe child abuse in Australia comprising co-located police, child protection, supportive and therapeutic services, and an integrated Child and Family Advocate role; the Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST).

The evaluation comprised a quasi-experimental follow forward study comparing MIST to Practice as Usual (PaU); a descriptive study examining fidelity; and a perceptions of MIST study incorporating data from practitioners and caregivers. This paper will present the findings of all three studies.

The three studies highlighted strong support amongst practitioners and caregivers for the new model, and that MIST was delivered

with fidelity to the intended plan. However, a number of areas for improvement were identified. The quasi-experimental study found that the MIST team was significantly faster both in terms of the police and child protection response, although there were limited differences in the rate of arrest or child protection actions.

Integrated responses to abuse are assumed to improve outcomes for children and families; research has lagged in demonstrating the effectiveness of these models. While integrated models such as MIST show promise, increased investment in the evaluation of new initiatives is needed to develop knowledge of what really helps children and families.

Chris Heywood-Smith, Jessica Noack

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 2

Permanent skilled migrants from China: forms of personal income and employment outcomes

In 2015-16, China was Australia's second largest source of permanent migrants under the Australian Government's Migration Programme and the Nation's largest trading partner. The increasing importance of migrants from China to Australia means that more information is needed to reflect the diversity of their migration pathways and experience.

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This presentation seeks to contribute to existing

Deirdre Howard-Wagner

Australian National University

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

'Moving from transactional government to enablement': the era New Public Management and its effects on urban Aboriginal organisations

The paper presents insights into how the era of New Public Management, particularly in relation to the mainstreaming of Aboriginal service delivery alongside the creation of frontline social service market, is affecting the distinctive role of fourteen urban Aboriginal organisations in Newcastle, the Central Coast and Lake Macquarie in the Australian state of New South Wales. To do so, it looks at what existed previously, particularly in terms of the history of urban Aboriginal organisations in this area dating back to the 1970s and the era of Aboriginal self-determination. It then looks at how the situation has changed in federal and state policy and practices in the era of New Public Management and the types of NPM practices and modalities that have been rolled out in this context, creating a new disciplinary regulatory system that is adversely targeting Aboriginal organisations. This leads to a discussion of how NPM practices and modalities operate as a disciplinary regulatory system, reducing the space for autonomy, innovation and even the discretion of urban Aboriginal organisations. The final section of the paper will turn to a discussion of policy change and how new public management could be done differently. It will draw on a small, but emerging body of international literature to make an argument for change in Aboriginal service delivery putting Aboriginal organisations and communities firmly at the centre of the political state.

It appears that macroeconomic factors are affecting these 'economic' measures of wellbeing. For all non-economic wellbeing, outcomes for Indigenous Australians have significantly worsened. This is not the necessarily case for M-eri for whom there was some improvement in rates of incarceration and psychological distress relative to non-M-eri. However, suicide rates increased for M-eri and actually decreased for the non-M-eri population. Economic wellbeing can be partially addressing broader macroeconomic factors. However, institutional differences and cultural factors are probably more important for explaining country-specific differences for non-economic wellbeing. There is no room for complacency among policy makers who need to involve Indigenous peoples in designing policies and identifying the groups who are missing out in both growing and stagnant economies.

J

Matthew James

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Monday 2.10pm–3.10pm, Tyree Room

The changing shape of housing in Australia

Housing in its most basic form provides shelter and security. Its influence on the welfare of households is significant, affecting, for example, health and wellbeing, education, employment, and social and community participation. The right to housing is recognised by a number of international agreements, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The purchase of a home is often the largest financial investment a household will make, and provides a savings vehicle for millions of Australians. However, the "great Australian Dream" of owning one's own home is slipping away for some groups of Australians. While

aggregate home nc(.)-3 (l)6.342 Dg-3 (tD(t)-65 (n)31 (or a5 (e)-2.6 (r)1.6 (a)3.4 (s)(.)-303f6 e-2a)6.3 4a1.8 (s (u) Td peer2latiott 9aa.a96.5 (r)-7.3 (a)9.5 (n)9 4ms otengt tehatioha 0 Tw 0.1 5oe9eaatres ven tha 2.9 (a)43 2.9 (d)2

Suyoung Kim

Keimyung University

Monday 2.10pm–3.10pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

Street-level bureaucracy in the information society: the negative effects of information technology on frontline welfare official–recipient relationship

South Korea, equipped with global IT producers like Samsung or LG, has taken the lead in the information age. Its welfare administration has also been informatised at surprising speed. Frontline welfare officials now implement their tasks mostly through the Social Security Information System and recipients easily access up-to-date welfare information on the internet. As Lipsky described in *Street-level Bureaucracy*, frontline welfare worker–recipient relationship would be characterised by face-to-face interactions. But the universal use of IT can alter the traditional relationship. At this point, this study aims to examine how IT-mediated administration impinges upon interpersonal interactions between the two street-level actors. For this, the author carried out a case study of IT-based frontline welfare administration in Daegu megacity, South Korea, interviewing 16 frontline welfare officials and 10 welfare recipients. Particularly, this research sheds light on the IT's negative impacts on frontline official–recipient relationship. It is generally anticipated that the introduction of IT to street-level welfare administration will smoothen communication processes between officials and recipients by intensifying welfare information sharing and distribution.

She will first examine the degree of social and economic inequalities between provinces and then examine the provincial variations in social policies, including social policy regimes and the level of provision and the reasons behind such variations. The talk will reflect on 1) whether there are indications that differences in provincial growth rates are associated with differences in social policy, and 2) whether the difference in welfare regimes and levels of provision suggest that social policy differences are tending to equalise provincial inequalities or to increase the gap between provinces.

Xue Li, Simone Reppermund, Leanne Dowse

Conclusions and Implications: This study reveals the significant associations between migrant workers' living practice, self-identity and mental health status, and it underlines the importance to promote the transformation of present restrictive hukou system, reduce the institutional and social exclusion migrant workers encounter, and improve their mental well-being.

M

Julie MacKenzie

Australian Law Reform Commission

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Room G1 (Civil Engineering Building)

Elder abuse law reform in Australia

In 2016–17, the Australian Law Reform Commission completed an Inquiry into elder abuse. This presentation will provide an overview of the ALRC's key recommendations for reform of Australian laws and legal frameworks to safeguard and protect older people from abuse, including in the areas of aged care, enduring powers of attorney, guardianship, and social security. The presentation will consider how the ALRC approached the law reform process within the Australian legal landscape, in which there is a fragmentation of responsibility for laws relating to older people. It will also situate the Inquiry's recommendations within broader debates about legal and policy responses to elder abuse, particularly in relation to how to balance a concern for older people's autonomy with the provision of appropriate protections and safeguards against abuse.

Jill Manthorpe

King's College London

What trade offs between time and money

In February 2017, the Turnbull Government announced it would spend \$40 million on evaluating the \$30 billion of Commonwealth funds spent on Indigenous programs after critical reports by the National Audit Office and Productivity Commission on the failure to significantly reduce Indigenous disadvantage. This follows many years of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people calling for greater scrutiny and accountability around government expenditure. While the announcement of this investment in evaluation has been welcomed, new research canvassed in this presentation highlights the ways in which the government's current approach to evaluation may mean these funds perpetuate rather than address many of the problems in Indigenous policy and programming.

This presentation outlines the findings of qualitative interviews conducted with Indigenous leaders, policy makers, public servants, evaluators and program managers on evaluation in Indigenous policy. The title 'I'm sorry, but I can't take a photo of someone's capacity being built' is drawn from an interview with former Social Justice Commissioner Mick Gooda, quoting a government minister seeking positive media coverage in the lead up to an election. It illustrates the tensions that can emerge between measuring the impact of community-based programs using data, metrics and timeframes that are meaningful and relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and those considered objective and rigorous by government. Drawing on this research, I explore questions of methodology, politics and accountability in government-commissioned evaluation, as well as the possibilities for evaluation to better serve the interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Ruth McCausland, Rebecca Reeve, i, (s)9.61 (d)1vaeaw7e6cgad, snea.6 (t)-3.3y86b1le 7itsdedne tnt.7 (,) -10 ()]TJ -0.013 Tc 0.000 Tw 0 -1.182 (o5 (i)x.

England and Scotland. Analysis draws on interviews with respondents who self-declared mental health issues within the wider sample.

Supported by ESRC grant ES/K002163/2.

Gabrielle Meagher, Richard Baldwin

¹Macquarie University, ²University of Technology Sydney

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Room G1 (Civil Engineering Building)

The rise of the for-profit nursing home sector in Australia: what happens when business opportunity meets political inattention?

Around the world, governments are increasingly using market instruments to re-organise and/or extend provision of publicly subsidised social services. Marketising reforms are typically justified as increasing consumer choice, provider efficiency and diversity, and service quality. This policy approach establishes quasi-markets that often open or expand business opportunities to private, for-profit actors, which may include large corporations. This paper seeks to contribute to understanding of this aspect of the evolution of social service quasi-markets in Australia, with a case study of residential aged care. In 2000, 27 per cent of residential aged care places were found in facilities operated for profit. By 2016, the for-profit share had risen to 39 per cent. Further, large corporate providers have emerged in the last two decades and are consolidating their share. Meanwhile, the weight of international evidence suggests that average quality is lower in for-profit residential care facilities. Our aim is to explain how and why government policies have created the conditions for the growth of the for-profit private sector in Australian residential aged care, despite the evidence of poorer average quality. We present an analysis of policy documents, including submissions to, and reports of, public and parliamentary inquiries, framed within an historical institutionalist approach. We find that the growth of the for-profit sector has rarely been an explicit – nor

conditionality are eroding their support for clients. Under what circumstances welfare workers can maintain social work values and ethics in this negative milieu is a question that needs to be effectively addressed. This paper examines the everyday cross-cultural interaction between welfare frontline workers

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but not self-regulation (as here measured),
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is widely used, but rarely for job-search. The paper explores the implications for theory and policy of these and other interview-based findings.

Agathe Randrianarisoa, Dina Bowman

Brotherhood of St Laurence

Wednesday 2.55pm–4.35pm, Gallery 1

Enhancing employment services for mature age jobseekers

Existing policy responses to age discrimination tend to focus on enhancing the employability of older Australians. These responses include awareness campaigns, age management toolkits and wage subsidies. This research study is unique in its focus on assisting

Neo-liberal ideology assumes a 'parent/ carer – dependent child' binary, where it is assumed that parents resource children - materially, emotionally and ideologically - so they can get on with the childhood project of accumulating the educational capital which will enable them to become income earning citizens. This paper argues this binary is not useful in understanding the everyday lives of many young Australians. We explore tensions that arise for young people who not only receive resources from their families but also contribute important resources to the family. Using both in-depth interviews and large scale survey data from an integrated mixed method study of young Australians aged 8-14 years, we examine the routes through which health concerns in family members (disability, mental illness, drug addiction) can disrupt the 'parent/carer – dependent child' binary, and divert young people from capital accumulation

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whether to adopt contributory financing, the balance between universality and selectivity, and the relationship between tax and transfer systems. We argue that the influence of the individual inquiries varies (in degree and nature), but that viewed collectively their contribution has been substantial and enduring. We conclude by reflecting that wide-ranging social policy reviews have been very rare, with no royal commissions in the period of study and with the last inquiry with 'breadth' being, arguably, the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty which reported four decades ago. Given the extent of incremental and piecemeal reform that has occurred over our period of study, we suggest that the time has come for a new wide-ranging inquiry into social policy in Australia.

Wuna Reilly

The University of Sydney

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 2

Forming China's rural land system: land, welfare, and Party legitimacy

China's rural collective land is officially 'owned' by the collective, though specific user rights over the land have been delegated to members of the collective ('rural residents'). Their ownership rights are not complete: most importantly, rural residents cannot sell their land. Most observers assume this hybrid land system is merely transitional, and will inevitably be transformed into a private land ownership system as China's market economy progresses. Yet such assumptions fail to explain the system's formation or its endurance.

This paper engages two core research questions. First, what role did the Communist Party's previous land revolution experiences play in the shaping of China's current rural collective land system? Secondly, what functions of the land system employed from the mid-1920 to mid-1950s have re-emerged in current land system?

While applying historical institutionalist methodology, my research is grounded in careful examination of primary historical documents, including the writings of major Communist Party leaders on land related issues, land laws such as the 1929 'Jinggangshan Land Law', KMT land policies during the first period of KMT-CCP cooperation (1924-1927), and land related

and practice can work together to improve the wellbeing of humanitarian youth.

Sally Robinson

Southern Cross University

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

What is important to children and young people with disability about safety in institutional settings?

Children and young people with disability experience significantly higher rates of abuse and violence than non-disabled peers (Llewellyn et al, 2017). Against this backdrop, this study explored what helps children and young people with disability and high support needs to feel and be safe in institutional settings. Twenty-two children and young people contributed to a participatory study conducted for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, alongside family members and service providers. This paper reports on methods and findings of priority to children and young people.

In addition to traditional interviews, the researchers used a range of creative methods to prioritise participation of children and young people with diverse needs and preferences, including pictorial mapping, photo elicitation, walk-along interviews and Talking Mats. A detailed picture emerged of the ways that children and young people conceptualised safety, facilitators and barriers, and ideas for improvement in their lives.

A number of key issues important to children and young people, policy and practice can be drawn from the study findings. These include identified need for understanding of the impact of systemic limitations and failures, segregation, lack of choice and discrimination on children and young people's lives; work to assist children and young people and their supporters to recognise and assess the relative risk of harm; concerted monitoring of the nature and quality of support relationships; and support of active participation of children and young people with disability so they are better involved in decisions across in a number of domains.

Steven Roche

Institute of Child Protection Studies

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

Improving safety in residential care: recommendations from young people

This presentation discusses findings from research commissioned by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse that investigated the safety of young people in residential care, and highlights the policies and practices that impact their safety and wellbeing. In Australia, residential care remains a significant type of out-of-home care (OOHC), despite generally being considered a placement of last resort, with 2,394 children living in this form of care. It provides care for some of the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and challenging young people in the OOHC system. Many children leaving out-of-home care are frequently found to be experiencing significant health, social and educational deficits. Our study interviewed 27 children and young people aged between 10 and 20 years of age with experience of living in residential care, and explored their perceptions and experiences of safety. Participants felt that residential care, as it currently exists, is unsafe for most children and young people, and that more effort should be put into finding alternate care arrangements. To improve the safety of young people participants recommended policy changes such as preventing young people from entering residential care,

housing tenure and labour force status. These estimates are now over two decades old and need to be revised to make them consistent with current conditions if they are to provide useful guidance on questions relating to income adequacy. This paper reports the results from an ARC Linkage project that has reviewed, refined, revised and updated the 1990s budgets for a smaller range of individuals and families who are either in low-paid employment or are unemployed. The new budgets represent the Minimum Income for Healthy Living (MIHL) standard that has emerged from the public health literature. The new estimates have been made relevant to current circumstances by revising the products included in the budgets, making them consistent with current product availability and pricing and ensuring that they reflect the feedback provided by a series of focus groups conducted with unemployed and low-paid working Australians. This presentation will discuss some of the issues encountered in producing the new estimates and show how the new budgets compare with other adequacy benchmarks (poverty lines) and with the incomes provide by existing social safety net provisions.

Peter Saunders, Megan Bedford, Yuvisthi Naidoo

Social Policy Research Centre

Tuesday 3.10pm–4.30pm, Tyree Room

A child-centred approach to measuring child poverty: Initial findings of a NSW study

Conventional studies of child poverty help to identify how many and which children face the greatest risk of exposure to poverty, but are limited because they focus on family income and take no account of the views of children and young people. The deprivation approach pioneered by Townsend but modified since to become the 'consensual approach to poverty measurement' takes a broader living standards approach and is able to identify specific forms of poverty that affect children, but still relies mainly on the views of adults. However, recent studies have applied the modified consensual approach to capture childoh

extent and nature of deprivation. The degree of overlap between deprivation and income poverty will be identified, as will the impact of both measures (in isolation and together) on different dimensions of subjective well-being.

Xiaoyuan Shang

Social Policy Research Centre

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Gallery 2

Analysis of a child protection case in China's new legal context

From the prospective of child rights and interests, the article uses qualitative methods to examines a case in which a child was physically punished by a parent, who found guilty in a child protection case , resulting in the guardianship rights over the child being deprived. The case was very influential in China because few parents lost their

Australian states and territories are scant and inconsistent, particularly around supports and preparation for carers who are the primary caregivers of these children. kContact is an ARC and NSW FACS funded project that aims to find better ways to support contact between children in long-term care and their parents in Australia (ACT, Victoria, NSW). The project includes a cluster randomised controlled trial of a contact enhancement intervention for which carers, case workers and parents were interviewed at baseline and

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newborns?

Prenatal reporting to child protection services has been enacted into most jurisdictions across Australia, its aims being to intervene early and provide supports which will either identify or prevent the need for a baby to be taken into care and protection once born. Comparisons between jurisdictions show relatively large variations in rates of reporting and infant removals. Little is known, however, about the characteristics of those reported, the timing and reasons for reports, service responses, and the impacts of being reported on the mother, the infant and others.

This paper uses administrative data to examine the characteristics of prenatal reports in one Australian jurisdiction. Many of the pregnant women were reported because screening by antenatal services identified potential risks, such as maternal substance use. The women were predominantly disadvantaged, reported relatively late in their pregnancy due to 'future risk concerns'. A significant proportion of their babies were removed by child protection soon after their birth.

Balancing the rights of a mother to parent her child against the rights of the child to be safe and well is a complex issue. Currently, there is limited Australian evidence which allows us to determine whether prenatal reporting and the placement of infants in the out-of-home care system, leads to improved outcomes for infants and their birth families. It is likely that longer term supportive interventions are needed, to reduce the risk factors evident in women reported during pregnancy, and to improve their ability to safely care for their children.

Matthew Taylor

ANU Centre for Social Research and Methods

Monday 11.30am–1.10pm, Gallery 1

The fiscal and distributional impacts of Parental Leave Pay reform

Parental Leave Pay (PLP), formerly known as Paid Parental Leave, is a Commonwealth government payment that provides \$12,000 to just under 170,000 families every year at an annual (gross) cost of \$1.97 billion to encourage mothers to remain on parental leave for at least 18 weeks after the birth of a child.

PLP stands out from other Australian family payments in that, while taxable, it is means tested based on mother's pre-birth earnings

rather than family income such that only those mothers with annual pre-birth earnings in excess of \$150,000 are ineligible provided they meet the work test.

In recent years PLP has been the subject of a number of reform proposals – of varying levels of quality – that seek to better target PLP expenditure. While the Turnbull government has recently backed away from its most recent reforms the Minister for Social Services has not ruled out the prospect of reform in the future.

This paper will use data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey to model the impact of the introduction of PLP on both the labour force participation of mothers and their rate of return to work after birth. These estimates of the labour supply impacts of PLP will be combined with tax-transfer modelling to assess the fiscal and distributional impacts of current PLP policy, and various approaches to the targeting of PLP payments. This paper will also explore the horizontal and vertical equity implications of current PLP policy and proposals for PLP reform.

Cathy Thomson

Social Policy Research Centre

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Room G1 (Civil Engineering Building)

At what cost? Blueprint for fair and sustainable care in society

The care crisis has become a central social policy issue in Australia, and internationally, due to the intersection of demographic and policy changes. Providing unpaid support to people with disabilities or who are frail or ill involves costs for carers, both direct and indirect. Indirect costs are associated with spending time caring rather than participating in education or employment. idmsa(t)-13 co (m)in3.8 (re f)h d

analysis explores the complex relationship between disability and care in households using an ethic of care lens and applies a new conceptual framework to identify the nature and extent of direct costs.

The implications of the findings are considered in view of the fiscal and policy dilemmas posed by an ageing population and the negative long-term costs of providing care. The development of a policy blueprint for a more equitable distribution of these costs across the family, society and the state is critical if we are to sustain the current supply of carers and to meet future care needs

Tian Tian

University of York

Monday 3.40pm–5.00pm, Gallery 2

The social construction of child abuse in the Chinese society

Child abuse takes many forms (physical, emotional and sexual) and is a grievous and pervasive problem in Chinese society. This paper explores the social construction of child abuse in the Chinese society and discusses the implications for policy and practice.

Urban Research Institute and the Social Policy Research Centre. The Early Review is the first assessment of the reform transition and we

After controlling for a range of socio-demographic characteristics, the differences in average NAPLAN scores for those who provided some type of care, compared to those who did not, were substantial—ranging from 0.6 years of schooling for numeracy for boys to 1 year of schooling for reading for girls. Young people who spent two or more hours per day on caring activities had substantially lower levels of achievement in reading - boys were 1.9 years behind and girls were 1.6 years behind their peers. In numeracy, boys who were providing care daily were 1.3 years behind non-caring peers; and girls who cared for four or more people were 1.2 years behind.

These findings show that intensive caring does undermine young peoples' educational prospects. Future investments in support for this small minority of youth may well pay dividends for these young carers and provide broader benefits to society.

Ayah Wehbè Thushara Senaratna Charlotte Smedley

¹Social Policy Research Centre, ²Advance Diversity,
³UNSW Sydney

Wednesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 1

Accessing the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS): views and experience of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities

Voices of people with disability from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds are significantly underrepresented in research and in the implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

The NDIS Annual Report 2015-16 shows only 4% of people from CALD communities accessed the NDIS (NDIA, 2016). This study aims to explore the views and experiences of people from different CALD communities in Sydney about their ability to access the NDIS. In its first stage, language specific focus group discussions and individual interviews have been conducted attended by people with a disability and/or carers living in St George; this is an area where the NDIS has not yet rolled out.

In the second stage, research is to be undertaken in Bankstown where the NDIS has been already rolled out, to provide a comparative analysis of the experiences the different CALD communities have when

preparing for the NDIS and those who are already using the NDIS.

So far, focus groups have been conducted in Arabic, Mandarin and Auslan (Australian sign language), along with 7 individual interviews with participants from different CALD backgrounds. Language and communication barriers, lack of computer skills, stigma towards disability and limited exposure to disability services are significant barriers highlighted by these communities in relation to their ability to access the NDIS.

Findings will provide valuable data when the voices of people with a disability who come from CALD backgrounds will be utilized to develop strategies which will better support these communities in accessing and preparing for the NDIS.

resulted in unpredictability about whether or not the service would continue to operate. Marketisation led to the paradox of managers simultaneously developing and retracting from relationship obligations at various times. This work is novel because it illuminates the personal and relational experiences of managers working under a neo-liberal funding regime, an area that has previously been neglected.

Peter Whiteford

Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University

Monday 11.30am–1.10pm, Tyree Room

Left behind? Inequality and inclusive growth: assessing the Australian experience

The combination of rising inequality in income and wealth with stagnating living standards for much of the distribution represents a fundamental societal challenge for the rich countries of the OECD. Together with related concerns about globalisation and technological change, increasing insecurity and precarity, and the 'squeezed middle', and compounded by the impact of the Great Recession, it calls into question the sustainability of their long-standing economic and social models, and it has been argued that these trends have contributed to the current period of political uncertainty in many OECD countries.

As part of an international comparative project on inequality and inclusive growth, this paper assesses the experience of the lower half of Australian working age households over the last 35 years. Over this period Australia has experienced strongly contrasting periods of income stagnation and growth. This paper will assess the factors behind these contrasting trends and discuss the extent to which the policy approaches of the past are relevant to the current challenge of low income growth, or whether new policy paradigms are required.

Mandy Whitford

Australia Council for the Arts

Monday 11.30am–1.10pm, Ronald Lu + HK Alumni Rooms

First Nations participation in arts and cultural expression, and the relationship with wellbeing and other outcomes

Australia is home to the most enduring art

and culture makers on earth. The Australia
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Sisi Yang, Fei Guo

Macquarie University

Tuesday 10.45am–12.25pm, Gallery 2

Institutional legacy, citizenship and the changing settlement intentions of migrants in China

In studies of international migration and settlement decisions, the structural perspective highlights the socio-economic context within which structural forces operate at the national and international level to understand how migration and settlement decisions are made. In Chinese migration studies, prior studies draw heavily on migrants' ineligibility for full citizenship as urbanites under institutional constraints (e.g., the household registration (hukou) system), forcing them to choose temporary migration. Unlike the previous literature, which tended to focus on the hukou system as the only channel to grant migrants eligibility for citizenship, this paper adopts a structural perspective that not only considers the transitional context of hukou reforms and marketization but also considers the enabling role of migrants in their striving for acquiring citizenship and achieving permanent settlement at urban destinations. Under this perspective, migrants' eligibility for full citizenship is reconceptualised by highlighting their endeavour under China's economic transition from a planned economy to a market

Acknowledgements

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