UNSW SYDNEY
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Australian Social Policy Conference
9–11 September 2019

#ASPC19

SPRC
Social Policy Research Centre

Program overview

#ASPC19

MONDAY 9 SEPTEMBER		
8.30am	Conference registration	Foyer
9.30am	OFFICIAL OPENING	Leighton Hall
9.40am	OPENING PLENARY: Professor Olli Kangas	Leighton Hall
10.55am	PRESENTATION: AJSI Peter Saunders Prize	Leighton Hall
11.00am	Morning Tea	Foyer
11.30am	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p1
12.30pm	Lunch	Foyer
1.30pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p2
3.10pm	Afternoon Tea	Foyer
3.40pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p3
5.00pm	DRINKS RECEPTION	Foyer

TUESDAY 10 SEPTEMBER		
8.30am	Conference registration (new delegates)	Foyer
9.00am	OPENING ADDRESS: Professor Ian Jacobs	Leighton Hall
9.10am	PLENARY: Associate Professor Sarah Cook	Leighton Hall
10.25am	Morning Tea	Foyer
10.55am	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p6
12.35pm	Lunch	Foyer
1.35pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p7
3.15pm	Afternoon Tea	Foyer
3.45pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p9
5.30pm	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY RECEPTION	John Goodsell Building
6.30pm	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY PANEL DISCUSSION	John Goodsell Building

WEDNESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER		
8.30am	Conference registration (new delegates)	Foyer
9.00am	PLENARY: Professor Alison Ritter	Leighton Hall
10.15am	Morning Tea	Foyer
10.45am	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p11
12.25pm	Lunch	Foyer
1.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS	See detailed program p12
2.25pm	Afternoon Tea	Foyer
2.55pm	CLOSING PLENARY: Perspectives on Poverty and Inequality in Australia	Tyree Room

8.30am–9.30am	**REGISTRATION**
9.30am–9.40am Leighton Hall (ground floor)	**OFFICIAL OPENING** **Welcome to Country** Lola Callaghan, La Perouse Aboriginal Community **Welcome to the Australian Social Policy Conference** Scientia Professor Carla Treloar, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
9.40am–10.55am Leighton Hall (ground floor)	**OPENING PLENARY** **What – if anything - can we learn from the Finnish basic income experiment?** Speaker: Professor Olli Kangas, Academy of Finland and University of Turku Chair: Professor Peter Saunders, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney Olli Kangas will describe the political process behind the making of the Finnish basic income (BI) experiment, and some preliminary results. The Finnish BI experiment ran for two years (2017–2018). It was based on a nation-wide random sampling of people (175,000) who were receiving basic unemployment benefits (BUB) from the Finnish Social Insurance Institution (Kela). In the experiment, there were two groups: a "treatment group" (TG) of 2,000 unemployed people, who were given the BI, and a "control group" (CG), consisting of the rest of the unemployed people. Participation in the TG was mandatory. The level of the BI was €560 per month. BI was unconditional and exempted from taxation, and it was not reduced by income from employment. The results from register studies do not display any major employment effects for the better or the worse. The BI neither made people more enterprising, nor made them lazier. Results from the survey display significant differences between the two groups in regards to wellbeing. People from the TG reported significantly higher values for life-satisfaction and significantly less economic and mental stress. They were more confident about their future, possibilities to steer their lives and had less negative experiences with bureaucracy.
10.55am–11.00am Leighton Hall (ground floor)	**PRESENTATION: Australian Journal of Social Issues Peter Saunders Prize** Speakers: Dr Katherine Curchin and Associate Professor Ben Edwards, Co-Editors of the Australian Journal of Social Issues
11.00am–11.30am	**MORNING TEA**
11.30am–12.30pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS**
Tyree Room (first floor)	**POVERTY** *Chair: Cris Townley* **Income support policy and poverty trends in 21st century Australia** *Bruce Bradbury, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* This presentation reviews the impact of recent labour market and social policy changes on poverty, with a particular focus on 'after-housing' poverty trends. Male employment grew up to 2008, but then fell, while female employment has continued to grow. Real housing costs increased, especially at the bottom of the income distribution. After 2007–08, overall income poverty fell, but poverty after taking account of housing costs was stable. This reflects a combination of pension increases for the elderly, and stable or decreasing income support payments for the unemployed and lone parents with older children. One justification for the decrease in payments for lone parents was to encourage greater employment. While lone parent employment rates did indeed increase, this was part of a broader trend increase in women's employment, with women not affected by the policy change also more likely to be employed. Among lone parents reliant upon income support payments, poverty increased substantially. **Optimal policy modelling and welfare policy settings in Australia** *Ben Phillips, Centre for Social Research and Methods, ANU* The complexity of the social security system makes it challenging for policy makers to assess what changes should be made to the system to achieve policy objectives, and the implications of changes to the system. This paper describes the results of an initial attempt to develop a new methodology and modelling tool for optimising the social security system to achieve a particular outcome. The illustrative case used is minimising relative income poverty. We do this by using a microsimulation approach in which we alter welfare payments (or other parameters) to minimise household poverty, subject to a range of constraints, such as the overall social security budget or relationships between payment rates. The relationship between payment rate and poverty gap is then estimated using a linear regression model that provides parameter values for an equation that describes how changes in payment rates affect the poverty gap. This equation can be used to determine 'optimal' payment rates, subject to constraints such as a budget constraint or changes from current payment levels.

11.30am–12.30pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**POVERTY (CONT.)** *Chair: Cris Townley*
	Childhood poverty dynamics in Australia, 2001–2017 *Matthew Curry, University of Melbourne* In a given year, about one in seven Australian children are poor. Social scientists have consistently found that experiencing poverty during childhood is associated with a range of negative outcomes throughout the life course, including lower educational attainment, lower earnings in adulthood, and worse physical and mental health. Using 17 years of longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey and a dynamic random effects probit model, this paper: (1) tests whether several individual, parental, and contextual factors predict poverty for children in a given year, (2) estimates childhood poverty entry and exit rates, and (3) assesses the state dependence of childhood poverty. Parental education, experiencing a parent moving out, and a parent experiencing unemployment are among the most important correlates of childhood poverty. Furthermore, I find significant evidence that childhood poverty is state dependent. That is, even after controlling for many observable characteristics and unobserved heterogeneity, being poor in a given year increases the likelihood of experiencing poverty in the following year by roughly 12% on average. Thus, while persistent poverty is certainly not the norm among Australian children, the relative 'stickiness' of poverty over time provides challenges for families who fall into poverty and for policymakers concerned about the overall level of child poverty and its effects on a range of relevant outcomes.
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: AGED CARE POLICES, PRACTICES, CARE INEQUALITIES AND CARE POVERTY** *Chair: Cathy Thomson*
	What promotes person-centred care for older people? Findings from a survey of home care and residential aged care workers *Natasha Cortis, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Gabrielle Meagher, Macquarie University, Sara Charlesworth, RMIT University* Older people's assessments of aged care quality underline the importance of support to maintain meaningful relationships, to feel at home, and to feel valued, reflected in recent evidence to the Royal Commission. Yet under market-based approaches, workers are often unable to work in ways that promote psychosocial wellbeing, as care provision is shaped by routinised, time-limited, task-based models which offer prospects for efficiency but are poorly oriented to older people's social and emotional needs. In this paper we explore strategies to develop person-centred, relational models of care to support the wellbeing of older people in residential and home care settings. We draw on the perspectives of personal care workers who work closely with older people to support their independence and social functioning. Using survey data, we examine the barriers workers face in working with older people in person-centred ways, and in attending to the full range of needs of the people they care for, including factors relating to work organisation, workload, training, and supervisory supports. We use workers' perspectives to explore which changes in systems, organisations and workplaces are needed to address the undersupply of high-quality relational care. Our approach contributes theoretically, by exploring poor access to quality relational care as a form of 'care poverty' which older people may experience within formal aged care systems. We also contribute practically, by identifying the factors which enable the supply of person-centred care, and which can reduce unmet need and inequalities in older people's access to decent paid care. **Understanding unmet aged care need and care inequalities among older Australians** *Trish Hill, Bettina Cass, Myra Hamilton & Cathy Thomson, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* Recent policy shifts towards more individualised systems of aged care in Australia and internationally increasingly rely on market-based solutions to meet aged care needs. The extent to which such policy settings and market mechanisms can meet the care needs of older people is coming under scrutiny. An emerging international literature is examining approaches and data that document unmet care needs and care inequalities within different countries. However, current approaches to understanding and measuring needs may not fully document the extent of, and reasons for, unmet need and inequality in access to care among older people. This paper explores two interrelated questions: (1) How should we conceptualise and measure unmet care need and care inequalities among older Australians? (2) What are the contemporary policy parameters for assessing care needs and priorities for access to support In Australia? The paper develops a theoretical approach to understanding unmet care needs and care inequalities, drawing on theories in the inequality, poverty and needs literatures. It also conducts a policy review mapping the implications for assessing, recognising and meeting needs in the shift to consumer-directed care under My Aged Care. Building on this theoretical and policy review, the paper develops a framework for understanding unmet need and care inequalities among older people in the contemporary Australian context.

11.30am–12.30pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Gallery 2 (ground floor)

CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY WORKSHOP OPENING SESSION

Chair: Zhiming Cheng

Opening of the Chinese Social Policy Workshop
Bingqin Li, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

Opening address: Shifts in state mission and the historical production of proletarian oblivion
Dorothy Solinger, University of California
In this talk I position the genesis of the abjection of China's urban-registered, once-workers within the history of the country's transition away from its socialist past. Impoverishment of the former working class thereby becomes a shorthand emblem of the transformation the country has experienced to date. I accomplish this by pointing to three junctures at which the eventual fate of the members of the old, socialist urban labor force was gradually sealed, their customary, superior standing unraveled. These times were 1978, 1997 and 2002, each the moment of a critical convocation of the Chinese Communist Party; in succession at these occasions, first an economic, then a political and finally a social blow was dealt to the wallets, the dignity and the habitus of China's socialist-era laborers. The paper spells out this argument.

Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)

SPECIAL SESSION: PERSPECTIVES ON HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Anne O'Brien

A moment of transition: vagrancy and the homelessness problem
Anne O'Brien, UNSW Sydney
Many scholars have acknowledged the 'zeitgeist' of the 1970s, with 'the Whitlam years' standing almost as a trope of radical social reform. It was certainly a seminal period in the history of homelessness. The Homeless Persons Assistance Act of 1974 was the first acknowledgement by an Australian government of responsibility for the welfare of homeless people; and in that decade some state governments attempted to decriminalise vagrancy - 'insufficient means' and public drunkenness were repealed in a number of jurisdictions. And yet, while these two shifts are well known there has been little research interrogating their emergence, the relationship between them and the somewhat ambiguous implications of this moment in the long history of homelessness in Australia. This paper seeks to explore the interplay between attempts to decriminalise vagrancy and the emergence of homelessness as a problem, focussing in particular on how these impulses affected people who were not seen as 'homeless' at this time. The fact that homelessness was understood to be almost exclusively an affliction of white adult men at the moment of its discovery had immediate and enduring consequences for women, Indigenous people and young people. This paper raises questions about the long term impacts of this moment that the larger project from which it is drawn will explore in depth.

'Chronic homelessness': what women's experiences can tell us
Jane Bullen, Research consultant
In recent years there has been an increased focus in homelessness research, policy and programs both internationally and in Australia on the problem of 'chronic homelessness'. 'Chronic homelessness' is generally described in terms of the length and recurrence of homelessness, and is seen as linked to rough sleeping, substance use, mental illness and high levels of emergency and other service use, and to be much more frequent among men than women. This paper draws on research into service responses to women experiencing long term and recurrent homelessness to unsettle accepted understandings of 'chronic homelessness' among women. The research involved a literature review and qualitative methods with women experiencing homelessness and homelessness service providers. The research found that the circumstances of many women experiencing long-term homelessness differ from the accepted characteristics of 'chronic homelessness'. The operation of gender violence and poverty in creating women's homelessness, together with the lack of low-cost rental housing means women in diverse situations may face long-term homelessness. Many women who become homeless actively avoid using services, in some cases for many years, for example if they are unaware of services or concerned that services may be unsafe, undermine autonomy or not meet their needs, but services can adopt strategies so women receive help that is specific to their needs. These findings suggest a need to re-evaluate understandings of women's homelessness, and accepted knowledge about long-term homelessness that is focussed primarily on those men who are experiencing visible homelessness.

Homelessness and tenancy law in Australia from a historical perspective
Heather Holst, UNSW Sydney
This paper will trace the emergence of specialist residential tenancy law from the centuries old system of landlord and tenant legislation brought to Australia from the courts of England. In this area of Australian social policy, like so many others, the 1970s proved to be a pivot point. The 1975 report of the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in Australia recommended that the constrained bargaining power of tenants under existing law be rebalanced. The Commission found that this legal situation trapped many people in poverty and could force people into homelessness. All jurisdictions now administer residential tenancy legislation through their consumer affairs departments with laws that are linked to the Commonwealth Trade Practices Act 1972 in order to bolster the rights of tenants. While this has brought substantial progress in rights, there are problems with using contract law and market concepts to underpin the basis on which tenants can live in their homes. It has changed but not uncoupled homelessness and the position of tenants.

11.30am–12.30pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)

INDIGENOUS RESEARCH

Chair: Katinka van de Ven

Primary Health Networks and the undermining of self-determination in First Nations health

David Coombs, UNSW Sydney

This paper examines how the Commonwealth Government's Primary Health Networks (PHNs) have impacted Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs). The relevant literature on Aboriginal Community organisations and the determinants of Indigenous health inequity situates ACCHSs as indispensable vehicles for the improvement of First Nations health. This literature locates ACCHSs' ability to enact Indigenous self-determination as a fundamental difference between these Aboriginal organisations and comparable non-Aboriginal health-service providers. Aboriginal Community Control, understood as local-level self-determination, has been identified as a core element underlying ACCHSs' effectiveness. This paper argues that the PHNs, a new national network of funding administrators, have undermined Aboriginal self-determination in health, extending the power of the Federal Government in the process. This conclusion is based on the findings of a series of 23 interviews with CEOs and managers at ACCHSs in NSW. The interview cohort was made up of predominantly (69%) Indigenous people, in keeping with the ethics of the decolonising methodology that informs my research. According to ACCHSs representatives, the PHNs present new challenges for ACCHS. These stem from the unequal power dynamics that characterise interactions between ACCHSs and PHNs. The PHNs hold significant and increasing amounts of Indigenous-specific health funding and have absolute discretion over which organisations to fund. Some PHNs have also excluded ACCHSs from decision-making processes relevant to Aboriginal health. ACCHSs are also concerned by the PHNs' apparent lack of Indigenous health expertise. This has troubling policy implications for the delivery of culturally-appropriate, holistic primary health care to First Nations communities.

Yuwaya Ngarra-li: a community-led partnership between the Dharriwaa Elders Group and UNSW that is responding to the criminalisation of Aboriginal peoples

Ruth McCausland & Peta MacGillivray, UNSW Sydney

Aboriginal people with cognitive disability, mental health and addiction issues often end up in the criminal justice system in the absence of early intervention and appropriate community-based services and support. There are particular challenges facing Aboriginal people in remote areas, where police are often the only 'service' funded 24 hours a day. This presentation will discuss a partnership between the Walgett Dharriwaa Elders Group (DEG) and UNSW that has developed after collaborating on a research project from 2011-2015 that investigated how the criminal justice system has become the default way the state 'manages' many Aboriginal people with disability from disadvantaged backgrounds. At the end of the project, the DEG invited UNSW to continue to work with them around their vision for systemic change in Walgett, a remote town in north-west NSW. The Yuwaya Ngarra-li partnership that has emerged is an innovative collaboration between an Aboriginal community-controlled organisation and a university that is supporting a community-led response to the criminalisation of Aboriginal peoples that is holistic, culturally connected, rights-based and strengths-focused. The purpose of Yuwaya Ngarra-li is for the Dharriwaa Elders Group and UNSW to work in partnership to improve the wellbeing, social, built and physical environment and life pathways of Aboriginal people in Walgett through collaborating on evidence-based initiatives, research and capacity building, and to evaluate this as a model of 'CommUNIty-Led Development'. This presentation will discuss our approach and findings to date, including recent work around youth justice, solar energy, water and food security in Walgett.

Aboriginal community controlled research

Wendy Jopson & Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

The National Health and Medical Research Council directs that ethical conduct of research upholds the rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities to be involved in all aspects of research undertaken in their communities and organisations. The NSW Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council Ethics Committee further extends ethical conduct in Aboriginal focused research to include the requirement that there is Aboriginal community control over all aspects of the proposed research including research design, ownership of data, data interpretation and publication of research findings. This presentation will highlight and discuss what is meant by the term 'Aboriginal community control' of research, and how human rights standards, such as the right to self-determination, are now key directives in the ethical principles and requirements in Aboriginal focused research. Aboriginal community control of research is a complex notion with multiple elements that are often local and contextualised. This presentation will discuss specific emergent elements that researchers need to be attentive to in research focusing on Aboriginal peoples, such as identification of who or what is 'community'? What do we mean when we consult with 'the Aboriginal community'? Who are we referring to? How is a collective representative consent obtained? Is participation in research the same as control? The presentation will draw from the recent experiences undertaking government commissioned research focusing on Aboriginal peoples in NSW and the realities of reconciling ethical conduct in Aboriginal research with commissioned research requirements.

11.30am–12.30pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Gonski Room (ground floor)

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Chair: Ching Choi

Navigating the maze of complex eligibility requirements: understanding financial capabilities in the welfare state

Jeremiah Brown, The Brotherhood of St Laurence

The concept of financial capabilities is becoming prominent in literature and policy that aims to understand the needs of disadvantaged members of the community. Australia is a clear example of this, with the concept of financial capability being integrated into the national financial literacy strategy. This paper engages with the concept of financial capabilities from the perspective of non-governmental financial and welfare support service providers, and contributes to the growing discussion of how the concept can be used to understand the needs of disadvantaged individuals. Drawing from the capability approach, the literature on financial capabilities largely regards financial capabilities as the behaviours and financial knowledge required to help manage individuals day-to-day living expenses. With many individuals forced to navigate increasingly complex requirements to obtain welfare support, it is becoming clearer that this represents a skill in itself. Consequently, financial support service providers are increasingly necessary to assist disadvantaged individuals with the development of the financial capabilities which they need to navigate social welfare provision in the Australian welfare state. This paper provides a framework for understanding the role that financial capabilities have to play in the neoliberal welfare economy, asking what kinds of financial capabilities are necessary for individuals to navigate the complex eligibility requirements they must meet in order to obtain welfare support.

Financial wellbeing and sustainable development goals: natural allies or strange bedfellows?

Archana Preeti Voola, UNSW Sydney

The release of the 2019 Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry (Hayne, 2019) has not had the intended effect of allaying mistrust in the financial services sector in Australia. This brings into sharp focus the question of why despite decades of social policies and programs seeking to improve financial inclusion in Australia, the inequalities remain and vulnerabilities are status quo. While NGOs, the Government and private sector have collaborated to bring innovative programs to address the issues, there has been little improvement of the financial resilience of vulnerable Australian populace. At the start of 2018 close to 2.1 million adults were considered financially vulnerable (Marjolin, Muir & Weier 2018) leaving them susceptible to homelessness and poverty. The contemporary policy discourses and practices are heavily focussed on locating the 'problem' at the individual level rather than structural. In other words, financial exclusion is a problem of individual access and knowledge and with sufficient products/services and knowledge/training, the 'problem' can be solved. This paper calls to fix our gaze on the structural factors that impact financial wellbeing of vulnerable Australians. Inspired by the multilayered approach of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, this paper recommends that Australian social policies and practitioners working in the financial wellbeing space need to move beyond access and knowledge to addressing power hierarchies and freedoms.

Gambling in Australia: understanding social and economic outcomes in relation to problem gambling risk

Marisa Paterson, Matthew Taylor & Matthew Gray, ANU

Gambling is a high profile social policy issue in Australia. Most research on gambling is based upon cross sectional survey data. In Australia, this means state/territory based gambling prevalence surveys that take a snapshot of gambling risk prevalence rates at a particular point in time. The paucity of large-scale longitudinal gambling data means that there is a limited understanding of the trajectory of at-risk gamblers and the economic, social and health outcomes of those who gamble. This paper attempts to address this using data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. This large Australian longitudinal household survey included gambling questions for the first time in 2015 (Wave 15). This paper explores a range of economic variables (household income, employment, qualification, financial hardship, risk and stress) and select social variables (life satisfaction, psychological distress, alcohol intake and smoking) from multiple HILDA waves in respect to problem gambling risk. The findings suggest that those people in society that experience any level of gambling problems are also likely to be experiencing a range of other social and economic challenges over the course of many years. The analysis suggests that gambling risk is exponentially associated with the probability of experiencing significant financial hardship, psychological distress, low levels of life satisfaction, consuming harmful levels of alcohol, smoking and the probability of taking above average financial risks.

12.30pm–1.30pm **LUNCH**

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BASIC INCOME, POLICY EXPERIMENTS AND THE COMPETITION STATE** *Chair: Alison Ritter*

Advancing universalism in neoliberal times? Basic income, flat-rate entitlements and the politics of conditionality
Ben Spies-Butcher, Macquarie University
Proposals for a Universal Basic Income express a complex relationship to neoliberal reform. Advocates of Basic Income span the spectrum of economic philosophies, and some of the most promising attempts to introduce the proposal were championed by prominent economic liberals. This paper examines Basic Income against more conventional frameworks for evaluating the welfare state. This focus highlights a potential tension between the universalist ambitions of the proposal and its structure as a flat-rate benefit. The paper reflects on the shifting definitions of universalism through the welfare reform experience of the Antipodes, and especially Australia as a foil to contextualise the recent Finnish trial. The Antipodes have previously been identified as combining a focus on flat-rate and means-tested benefits with a politics of genuine universalism. Reforms in these countries have seen both the expansion of workfare for the unemployed alongside significant increases in highly redistributive and non-stigmatised welfare payments. Focusing on reforms to family benefits and unemployment benefits, the paper argues feminist social movement pressures intersected with a pro-competition state to produce a more inclusive form of means-testing, called affluence-testing, which proved politically robust to workfare reforms despite subsequent movement decline. Returning to recent experiments in Finland, it argues the Australian experience can help us understand the relationship between basic income as a utopian political project and as a model of technocratic experimentation, suggesting both opportunities and dangers for advocates of equality.

Experimenting with wellbeing: basic income, immaterial labour and changing forms of productivity
Lisa Adkins, University of Sydney & Hanna Ylöstalo, University of Helsinki
This paper is concerned with basic income (BI) and especially with recent basic income experiment in Finland. This experiment gleaned praise from progressives around the world, not least because of its apparent break from the conditionalities and sanctions of workfarism. We stress, however, that it is critical to understand the Finnish BI experiment as part of a broad and ongoing programme of government-led reform in Finland. This programme contains a range of strategies that are aimed at a restructuring of the labour supply. We show how the BI experiment should be understood in such terms, specifically, as a behavioural intervention designed to enhance the wellbeing of unemployed populations at a time when wellbeing is emerging as a productive, value producing capacity. We suggest therefore that BI must be understood as a policy intervention that forms part of a broader strategy of the restructuring of labour supply in the context of the emergence of new notions of productivity.

Creative social policy and universal basic income
Johannes Kananen, University of Helsinki
Modern sciences have been tremendously successful at creating techniques and technologies of redistribution and management of social welfare, but they have been less successful at reflecting on the purposes and aims of social and political development. The idea of creative social policy is an attempt to create meaning to technocratic social policy. The purpose of social policy is, from this perspective, to support people on their life's quest to realise their own creative potential. This paper will assess to what extent existing proposals for a Universal Basic Income (UBI) live up to the aims of creative social policy. It will do so by situating UBI in a context of speculation as a rationality governing current labour and financial markets. UBI may, in theory, help people realize their individual creative potential, but will UBI work if people are increasingly exposed to financial risk? Might UBI in fact, enhance such exposure? Some scholars have argued that the securitization of debt is linked to entire populations being tied to the generation of surplus value via financial assets. This paper will argue that conceptualised the right way, UBI may be a part of creative social policy, particularly if it is complemented by schemes that redistribute the financial risks of entrepreneurship. Hence, creative social policy could be a way of channelling peoples' productive capacities towards sustainable social, political and economic development, rather than consuming and draining such capacities the way current financial and labour markets do.

Basic income experiments: a waste of time?
Troy Henderson, University of Sydney/Centre for Future Work at The Australia Institute
Basic Income scholars, advocates and activists have invested considerable energy and resources into analysing and promoting Basic Income (BI) experiments, pilots and trials. BI experimentation has a history that dates from the Negative Income Tax Trials in the 1960s and 1970s in North America to more recent trials in India, Finland and Canada. To date, no trial has led to implementation of BI on an ongoing basis. This paper reviews the scholarly debate regarding the merits of BI experiments (Widerquist, 2019, Standing, 2019, Van Parijs and Vanderborght, 2018, Hiilamo, 2019). These debates highlight the severe social scientific and political limitations of such experimentation and concludes that purely technocratic approaches to BI centred on small-scale experiments are unlikely to meet with policy success at the aggregate level of a given political community. The paper concludes by arguing for "phased implementation" as an alternative pathway from BI as "interesting idea" to be BI as "policy reality."

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BASIC INCOME, POLICY EXPERIMENTS AND THE COMPETITION STATE (CONT.)** *Chair: Alison Ritter*
	Neoliberalism and basic income in Finland and Australia: lessons to be learned? *Joe Collins, The University of Sydney* Support for basic income in Australia is gaining momentum at precisely the moment the inertia of an unprecedented bout of sustained economic growth is grinding to a halt. This paper examines the intersecting and interconnected evolution of neoliberalism and basic income initiatives in Australia and Finland by illuminating the contours of the present moment through the lens of utopian enthusiasm projected by Australian trade unionists observing the 'Nordic model' in the 1987 report Australia Reconstructed. How and why did the corporatist experiment in Australia throughout 'the Accords', inspired by the Nordic example of the 1980s, lead to the present conjuncture wherein basic income in Australia today is fraught with vibrant potential bogged in a frightful milieu of volatile uncertainty?
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**CHILD SAFETY AND PROTECTION** *Chair: Karen Wilcox*
	Supporting survivors of child sexual abuse: opportunities for recognition and witnessing beyond the child abuse royal commission *Rebecca Moran, UNSW Sydney* "…they gave me credibility, they accepted what I was saying, and put value onto what I was saying… And that sense of relief that, yes, all those things that I feel have been vindicated. That, in a sense, I don't need to minimise this anymore. I can just let it be. I can just deal with it as it is." 'Larry', Royal Commission participant. The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse provided a rare opportunity for survivors to tell their stories in the public sphere, without the burden of proof which underpins adversarial criminal justice responses to child sexual abuse. The Royal Commission operated from a position of believing the victim; validating participants' status as a 'knower' and acknowledging their worth as a member of the community. Drawing on interviews with 26 Royal Commission participants, I will describe the elements that made telling their stories in this setting a transformative and healing experience for many abuse survivors. I argue that this was largely due to the creation of circumstances for public testimony which felt safe for participants, and which provided an experience of epistemic justice and dignity honoured. I will reflect on the possibilities for 'everyday' facilitation of such transformative experiences, and on the implications of these findings for other public inquiries, criminal justice responses, social services, and therapeutic work with survivors of child sexual abuse. **Victims/survivors' perceptions of helpful institutional responses to incidents of institutional child sexual abuse** *Gianfranco Giuntoli, Hazel Blunden, BJ Newton & Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* Between 2013 and 2017, the Australian Government conducted an inquiry into child sexual abuse that occurred in institutional settings. This paper is based on qualitative research conducted with survivors to identify key replicable characteristics of supportive and effective institutional responses to incidents of child sexual abuse, as part of research originally conducted for the Australian Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. While most research literature focuses on the deficit in response to institutional sexual abuse, there is a very small body of literature that investigates helpful institutional responses. This paper explores the perspectives of nine victims/survivors on what they considered to be elements of an effective or helpful institutional response to an incident of institutional child sexual abuse. It discusses the findings in the context of the factors proposed in the literature as helping to generate a more effective response to institutional child sexual abuse. The paper's findings are relevant for policies and research on best practice in institutional responses to child sexual abuse. **Bolstering mandatory reporters' decision making to child protection situations** *Annalese Bolton, UNSW Sydney/NeuRA, Ben Newell, UNSW Sydney & Simon Gandevia, NeuRA* When mandatory reporters (people whose work brings them into contact with children) encounter child maltreatment, they must assess the risk level to identify the appropriate response. In New South Wales, the primary response is to report to Family and Community Services (FACS). However FACS only deal with cases of the highest risk. This over-reliance on the Helpline is problematic as valuable FACS resources are spent processing reports that result in no benefits for vulnerable lower-risk families, and there is concern that these families are not being engaged timely with early intervention services. As such, the goal of my research is to bolster mandatory reporters' response decision making. In Project 1 we conducted a randomised control trial (N = 7,018) to investigate whether providing alternative report feedback, which made the alternative responses more salient, produced greater accuracy of subsequent reporting to FACS. We found that the new feedback letter had a detectable positive effect on reporting accuracy. Moreover, the trial itself was linked to an increase in overall reporting accuracy (a savings of >1000 caseworker hours annually), potentially due to a "spill-over" where mandatory reporters not part of the trial were influenced nonetheless. In Project 2, we are developing a training program using a category learning paradigm with ecologically valid child abuse/neglect scenarios to assist mandatory reporters to determine the best response. The goal of this training is to establish shared language and reference points between stakeholders, and to maximize learning efficiency, response categorization accuracy, generalization to new situations, and retention.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**CHILD SAFETY AND PROTECTION (CONT.)** *Chair: Karen Wilcox*
	Investing early to transform future outcomes *Gary Groves & Paula Cheng, Their Futures Matter, Paula Cheng* Their Futures Matter is a landmark NSW Government reform to deliver improved outcomes for vulnerable children and families. Our vision is a coordinated service system that delivers evidence-based, integrated solutions for children and families and achieves lasting change. Central to this vision is our investment approach, which brings together data and evidence to guide and prioritise Whole-of-Government activity for children and families in NSW. In 2019, our approach has reached a significant milestone. We've brought together data from NSW human services agencies to deliver powerful insights to guide policy and investment decision-making. In this presentation, we will outline: • How Their Futures Matter developed the cross-government NSW Human Services Data Set. Unprecedented in scale in NSW, it links data from 10 NSW Government departments and agencies, comprising anonymous service records relating to over 7 million people born in or residing in NSW. • Insights from investment modelling, which forecast future social outcomes and service costs for vulnerable groups of children, young people and families in NSW. • Work led by Their Futures Matter and involving all human services agencies, to design strategies that support children and families to reach their goals and improve their outcomes. • Our work to create a coordinated service system, more responsive to the needs and aspirations of children and families. • Next steps, including updates to the investment modelling and opportunities for collaboration. • Join Their Futures Matter to learn about this powerful approach allowing us to understand vulnerable children and families better than ever before. **kContact - improving contact between parents and children in out-of-home care: the main outcomes from a cluster randomized controlled trial** *Aino Suomi, Institute of Child Protection Studies* This paper reports on the main outcomes of an Australian cluster randomized controlled trial (RCT) with 183 children in permanent or long-term placements who were having supervised contact with their parents. The intervention aimed to improve contact between parents and children in out-of-home care (OOHC) and consisted of an enhanced practice model whereby the family case managers provided more systematic supports to the parents before and after each contact visit. Baseline interviews were conducted with 90 parents, 127 carers and 181 agency workers at the project sites, which were then randomised to either intervention or control sites. The kContact intervention was delivered for 6-9 months by the family case managers at the OOHC services, supported and trained by the kContact intervention coordinator. Follow-up interviews were concluded late 2018 and data from these interviews will be used to assess *the effectiveness of the intervention.* The outcomes of the trial will be reported in this paper including child-wellbeing, parent-child relationships, reduction in the cancellation of contact visits, carers and workers ability to support family contact. We will also report some methodological and implementation issues involved in conducting a large-scale intervention trial across three child protection jurisdictions in Australia. These are the main findings from the first cluster RCT on a contact intervention. By increasing the evidence base in this area, the study outcomes can be used to better guide policy and practice of contact visits in the OOHC context and improve outcomes for the children and their families.
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: STATES AND MARKETS** *Chair: Qian Fang*
	Deservingness and domestic welfare chauvinism: evidence from a Chinese province *Alex Jingwei He, The Education University of Hong Kong* What explains divergent levels of support for social policy spending? While ample research has examined this question in developed countries, we know relatively little about citizens' views of social welfare in China. In contrast to other post-socialist societies, Chinese citizens have relatively low expectations for state provision of social welfare. Using an original survey of urban residents in three Chinese provinces conducted in 2017, this paper tests hypotheses derived from research on social policy in developed countries, focusing on ideology and interests. We test whether these factors are associated with support for increased funding for social welfare in China in four policy areas: healthcare, compulsory education, affordable housing, and poverty alleviation. We find greater support for an ideological or values-based explanation, as compared to self-interest. Moreover, we find that the preference for egalitarianism has a greater effect on support for policies that are conditional on income. These findings suggest that, in China, an individual's values and ideology are better predictors of support for expanding social policy than self-interest.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: STATES AND MARKETS (CONT.) *Chair: Qian Fang*

Technologies of authoritarian statecraft in welfare provision: contracting services to NGOs in China
Jude Howell & Yuanyuan Qu, London School of Economics and Political Science
In 2013 the Chinese government rolled out a nationwide programme of procurement of welfare services to NGOs. This required modifying the constrictive regulatory framework governing civil society organisations to make it easier for NGOs to register and so expand the provider base of social welfare provision. We argue that in encouraging NGOs to apply for procurement contracts for the provision of particular services, the government sought to pursue an agenda of enhanced welfare provision and social stability to shape the direction of civil society. Using technologies of state-craft it seeks to manage the dilemma of how to foster a service-oriented civil society whilst keeping rights-based and politically sensitive groups at bay. The paper focuses on key technologies of power, namely: first, changes in the regulatory environment to encourage and simultaneously discourage certain types of social organisations; second, political policies to strengthen Party control over social organisations; and third, lists of services that government stipulates for contracting to NGOs that then shape and order the construction of needs. The paper draws upon ongoing qualitative research funded by the ESRC on contracting welfare services provision to NGOs in three sectors, namely, migrants, people living with HIV/AIDs and people living with disabilities. The paper draws on preliminary empirical findings, secondary literature and relevant laws and policies.

NGOs as welfare providers in China: emerging new modes of state control
Regina Enjuto Martinez, Jude Howell & Yuanyuan Qu, London School of Economics and Political Science
Since 2013 the Chinese government, under the premise of increasing state capacity and improving efficiency, has rolled out a national programme to deliver welfare by contracting services out to NGOs. Given the novelty of this policy, existing research has mainly explained its institutional origin and design within different locations in China. This paper, however, examines the politics surrounding the emergence of this new welfare model and of the relations between the new service provider and the state. The paper draws on fresh empirical evidence from three different locations in China and from two different welfare service sectors, namely, migrant workers and child welfare. It presents threefold findings: first, the purchasing process is not a level playing field, but instead favours NGOs with pre-established relations with local authorities (incidentally, a significant driver of variation within China), and excludes rights-based groups that are politically sensitive; second, together with the contraction of alternative sources of funding, service contracting makes NGOs highly dependent on government funding for their survival; third, service contracting drives NGOs away from their mission, vision and values, becoming functional arms of the state in the delivery of welfare. All in all, we argue that the introduction of purchasing of social services from NGOs into the welfare system in China seeks to increase state legitimacy and is, in fact, a mechanism of co-optation of civil society that fulfils a social order-maintenance function.

Public-private partnerships in rural schooling: Property-led education in urbanising China
Yiran Li, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
The launch of China's New Urbanisation Plan (2014–2020) marks a recent wave of policy transformation in the nation's development. While employing urbanisation as a driving force to maintain fast economic growth, China is also targeting issues caused by previous developmental stage in rural areas, one of which is the declining basic education. In this context, a new model emerges in provision of basic education: local governments procure services from educational contractors, which "franchise" elite schools in areas of rural regeneration projects. Informed by literatures from the fields of neoliberal governance and property-led development, my research digs deeper into the theory behind the prospering scene of education corporations and addresses two core questions: what are the motivations behind private providers' rushing into rural education? How has this private involvement influenced rural education? In order to acquire an in-depth understanding of the mechanism and governance of educational PPPs, the project conducts a qualitative critical case study with a most promulgated educational social enterprise. Based on the data collected in the field and from a wide range of sources – media coverage, real estate advertisements and government reports – the project presents the causal effects among this new model of public education arrangement, local governance of the rural urbanisation process and pattern of gentrification. In particular, I argue and analyse the making of property-led education, an education system which is driven by and serves real estate development.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: STATES AND MARKETS (CONT.)** *Chair: Qian Fang*

The politics of implementing services contracting to NGOs in China
Yuanyuan Qu, Jude Howell & Regina Enjuto Martinez, London School of Economics and Political Science
As part of its institutional reform, the Chinese government rolled out the policy to contract services out to NGOs in 2013. This has been quickly practised across the country in various forms and so far been praised as an effective way to improve welfare provision. The politics of implementation, however, has less been considered. Drawing upon an ongoing ESRC-funded research on contracting services to NGOs in China in three sectors, namely, migrant workers, people living with HIV/AIDs, and with disabilities, we target to start to fill the gap in this paper. Based on empirical evidence in three cities in China, we argue that: 1) services contracting in China is in general 'top-down', however different levels of government have their own targets and lower-level governments have the power to localise the practice 2) the implementation process involves a variety of government departments, of which the financial departments are in a more powerful position; involved departments have their own concerns and priority 3) the overlaps and confusions between the vertical and horizontal systems of the Chinese government have significant impact on the implementation.

Can the labour contract law effectively protect workers' social rights?
Jian Ding, ANU
Capital deepening is often associated with an increase in labour market restrictions around the world. However, a detailed mechanism for such transformation is still missing. Based on a simple theoretical model, two hypotheses were generated to examine the impact of the Labour Contract Law in China on private firms. We predicted that either the higher cost per labour due to these restrictions or the higher welfare coverage would cause capital deepening in Chinese companies. Furthermore, large firms have a distinct advantage in capital deepening. Using the Chinese Private Enterprise Survey (CPES) in 2007 and 2011, two critical findings supported these hypotheses. It was found that the pension coverage significantly correlates with the capital-labour ratio in the Chinese firms after the intervention. The instrumental variable approach has been used to solve the issue of endogeneity. However, the average cost per labour plays a minor role at this early stage. Also, we find large firms can adjust their production function easier than smaller competitors, which leads to higher Total Factor Productivity for these firms. It also explains the sharp expansion of the market share and sales figure for these large-size firms in 2011.

Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS** *Chair: Richard Mellor*

Digital technologies and traditional advocacy: the case of Australian housing and homelessness peak bodies
Eugenia Marembo, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
The Australian not-for-profit sector makes significant contributions to the economy and continuous reference is made to the instrumental role non-government organisations are increasingly playing in shaping policy as governments move away from delivering services. Peak bodies form part of these non-government organisations. They shape social policy through various advocacy and policy coordination strategies. However, the process and mechanisms through which peak bodies accomplish this remains poorly understood. In this paper, I examine how housing and homelessness peak bodies utilise digital technologies to advance their advocacy agenda and shape public policy. The paper draws on empirical findings from semi-structured interviews with senior policy staff from 13 housing and homelessness peak bodies(umbrella organisations) operating across New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and at the national level. The interviews form part of a broader PhD study that is examining how Australian housing and homelessness peak bodies acquire and use knowledge to influence policy and the community sector. The qualitative study draws on primary and secondary data to explore how the idea of policy learning applies to non-state organisations like peak bodies.

Housing, homelessness and mental health: identifying policy levers for systems change
Nicola Brackertz, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute
The relationship between housing, homelessness and mental health is complex and bi-directional; secure, affordable and appropriate housing is key to mental health recovery and wellbeing. This research, undertaken in collaboration with the National Mental Health Commission, sought to identify the policy levers for better housing and services for people with lived experience of mental ill health. The analysed Australian state, territory and federal policies for housing and mental health; reviewed the effectiveness and key success factors of programs that integrate housing and mental health; and held two expert panels to identify options for systemic change for housing and mental health policy. The research found that a lack of integration between housing, homelessness and mental health policy areas means that people often cannot access the housing and supports they need. While policies recognise the need for greater integration between housing and mental health, they rarely make systemic connections. Government silos and disparate funding arrangements impede the development of national, accountable, cross-sector policy solutions. While integrated programs for housing and mental health are effective, they do not meet demand for services, are often short term or are geographically restricted. The points to a need to scale up and replicate existing successful programs that integrate housing and mental health supports; the need to develop a national framework for inter-agency and cross-sector collaboration that includes formal agreements and clear guaranties given by parties around outcomes; and opportunities to leverage existing reform frameworks for mental health to integrated housing related support at a national level.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS** *Chair: Richard Mellor*

The prevalence of homelessness amongst Australian veterans: Reporting findings and method from a national study
Fiona Hilferty & Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
This presentation will report on the findings of a project conducted for the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) on homelessness amongst Australian veterans. Previous research has provided vastly different estimates of veteran homelessness and this was the first project to use primary data to provide an accurate estimate of the prevalence of homelessness amongst contemporary veterans. The challenges of assessing veteran homelessness are considerable because there is no population database of veterans. This project therefore drew on data from the Transition and Wellbeing Research Programme study which examined the wellbeing of veterans who had transitioned from the military between 2010 and 2015. The findings were then extrapolated to the total ADF population who transitioned between 2001 and 2018 using data sourced from a Defence administrative dataset. This paper will discuss the methodological challenges and will present the findings on the prevalence of veteran homelessness. The limitations of the findings will also be discussed.

What should we learn from the National Rental Affordability Scheme?
Brendan Coates, John Daley & Carmela Chivers, Grattan Institute
There have been widespread calls for tax incentives for developers to build more affordable housing. The last major affordable housing initiative, the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS), saw 35,000 new affordable homes built over the past decade. This paper evaluates NRAS. It finds NRAS did little to help most low-income earners with their housing costs. First, the subsidy was expensive compared to the value of the rental discount provided. We estimate that between one third and half of total NRAS spending didn't flow through to discounted rents to tenants. Second, the value of the subsidy didn't vary with the size or location of the dwelling constructed. Third, eligibility criteria for the scheme were not tightly targeted. Inevitably far more people are be eligible than there are places available, making the scheme a lottery that provide more assistance to some people than others – and generally not the most needy. If government were to provide NRAS-style incentives for social or affordable housing, there are ways to make the policy work better. But NRAS-style schemes have inherent problems: they create substantial implementation risks for government; they produce incentives for developers to house tenants less likely to be those in greatest need; and there will inevitably be a gap between the subsidy paid to developers and the benefit received by households. There are better ways to provide housing support that are more cost effective, and would better help the people who need it most.

An impossible task? The City of Sydney's endeavours to increase its supply of affordable housing
Alan Morris, UTS
The high cost of accommodation in the City of Sydney local government area is making it difficult for low-income and even moderate-income households to retain their accommodation or move into the area. In response, the City of Sydney has set a target that 7.5 per cent of housing (approximately 11,000 homes) should be affordable housing by 2030 and 7.5 per cent should be social housing. There are already over 9,000 social housing dwelling in the City of Sydney, so the focus has been on building up the stock of affordable housing. The presentation first profiles the housing affordability crisis in the City of Sydney. It then examines the City's endeavours to increase the supply of affordable housing and analyses the challenges the City faces in reaching its target. The key argument is that without significant assistance from the New South Wales government it will be impossible for the City of Sydney to reach its affordable housing target. The final section of the article draws on the financialisation of housing literature to analyse the reluctance of the state and federal governments to address the housing crisis in the City of Sydney and elsewhere.

Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**INDIGENOUS POLICY** *Chair: Carla Treloar*

Why doesn't Indigenous Affairs look back?
Prudence Brown, University of Queensland
Since the commencement of the federal standing committee on Indigenous Affairs, there have been 42 reports, and seven select committee reports, devoted to Indigenous policy and administration. As well, especially since the days of ATSIC, the administration of Indigenous Affairs has been subject to a higher level of scrutiny than other governmental programs. This was confirmed in the 2017/18 budget, when the Australian government allocated a further $40 million over four years to strengthen the evaluation of Indigenous Affairs programs. Despite the ready availability of this valuable evidence, my research suggests that those working in Indigenous Affairs are subject to "bureaucratic amnesia" and don't look back to inform current effort. I am interested in looking at why they don't attach value to previous findings, leading to constantly reinventing the wheel. In this paper I suggest three traditions and norms which help to explain this bureaucratic amnesia. Firstly, the action orientation associated with delivering results, means policy actors see themselves as fixers and enablers. Secondly, the political nature of Indigenous Affairs and the need to Ministerial responsiveness, pushes policy actors towards just getting on with the job that is asked of them. Thirdly, bureaucratic involution which sees policy actors keeping activity at a policy level, rather than venturing out into the contested cross-cultural space of implementation, preferences current understandings rather than drawing on previous evaluations. Working together, these factors work against the reflexivity and frame reflection that is needed to value the knowledge of previous inquiries and evaluations.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**INDIGENOUS POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Carla Treloar*

Social impact bonds or Whānau Ora commissioning agencies: which is more likely to improve indigenous outcomes?
Louise Humpage, University of Auckland
The New Zealand National-led government (2008-2017) is notable for its experimentation with performance payments and non-government funders for social services. These policy models assume that stronger financial incentives and private investment are necessary to improve social outcomes, particularly amongst indigenous Māori. This paper examines two such models: 1) the commissioning agencies that make funding decisions on behalf of the state as part of a broader Whānau Ora strategy and receive performance payments if certain outcome levels are achieved Māori families; and 2) the social impact bond trial that involves for-profit organisations funding mental health services for the unemployed, while non-government organisations deliver the services needed. Although not explicitly targeting Māori, the sites for and focus of this trial mean Māori are disproportionately targeted. Service providers receive performance payments and funders receive returns on investment if outcomes are significantly improved. Drawing on government documents, independent reviews and media reportage, the paper provides a qualitative analysis of the financial and temporal costs and benefits associated with these new ways of delivering social services, as well as the practical issues of implementation. The evidence available suggests that the Whānau Ora commissioning agencies demonstrate far more potential to improve indigenous peoples, given they offer greater level of indigenous control over the funding process, although problems with implementation remain. These findings are relevant for Australia, where experiments with both social impact bonds and commissioning agencies are in play. receive performance payments and funders receive returns on investment if outcomes are significantly improved. Drawing on government documents, independent reviews and media reportage, the paper provides a qualitative analysis of the financial and temporal costs and benefits associated with these new ways of delivering social services, as well as the practical issues of implementation. The evidence available suggests that the Whānau Ora commissioning agencies demonstrate far more potential to improve indigenous peoples, given they offer greater level of indigenous control over the funding process, although problems with implementation remain. These findings are relevant for Australia, where experiments with both social impact bonds and commissioning agencies are in play.

Whānau Ora in the age of social investment: an oxymoron?
Charlotte Moore, University of Auckland
In 2010, the National-led government of New Zealand (2008–2017) in partnership with the Māori Party, launched a ground-breaking initiative aimed at improving outcomes for families. Whānau Ora, which can be understood as the holistic wellbeing of families, is underpinned by Māori cultural concepts and builds upon the strengths that exist within whānau (family) structures. Concurrent to the implementation of Whānau Ora, the National-led government was also developing what would become known as its 'social investment approach'. Through this approach, the government sought to harness new technologies in data collection and analytics in order to identify effective solutions to complex social issues while at the same time reducing the future fiscal liability of the state. Drawing upon semi structured interviews with key stakeholders engaged in the social services system in Aotearoa, this paper explores the synergies and tensions that exist between these two approaches to improving outcomes for indigenous New Zealanders. The paper argues that while on the surface both of these policy approaches sought to overcome persistent disadvantage for individuals and families considered to be 'vulnerable', there are a number of ways in which the government's social investment approach is inherently incongruent with Whānau Ora. These include a focus on individual rather than collective outcomes and an emphasis on deficit rather than strength. Given Australian interest in the New Zealand government's social investment approach, understanding how social investment thinking impacts upon indigenous communities and what alternative approaches may exist is critically important. and future markets. The question over the attribution of IK in any given industry needs to be considered within the context of the contribution made by all other factors.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**INDIGENOUS POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Carla Treloar*

The Valuation of Indigenous Knowledge in Current and Future Markets
Boyd Hunter & Boyd Blackwell, ANU
This paper presents findings from The Valuation of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in Current and Future Markets project being undertaken for IP Australia by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, The Australian National University (ANU). IK includes Traditional Knowledge (TK, know-how, practices, skills and innovations developed by Indigenous Peoples including genetic resources etc.) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs, traditional languages, music, performance, art works, designs, stories etc.). One must balance the broader societal and national benefits from sharing IK with the need to ensure that IK is sufficiently protected and rewards and respects the creators and custodians of IK. In practice, this is a particularly complex task given the arguably hybrid nature of the Indigenous economy. Given the nature of IK, it is important to have a diverse system of governance of IK, including IP rights and protocols that respects the wishes of Indigenous Peoples. We initially find that a dual approach to the valuation of IK in markets is useful, with macro (broad economic view) and micro (case specific studies that are indicative on the main issues in particular markets) providing insights into the potential monetary value of IK in current and future markets. The question over the attribution of IK in any given industry needs to be considered within the context of the contribution made by all other factors.

Examining and decolonising networks underlying policy construction
Jodie Kidd, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
Decolonising methodologies (Smith, 2012) are increasingly being adopted by researchers. This paper argues that these approaches have much to offer policy-makers. Decolonising methodologies recognise that knowledge construction has been, and often continues to be, part of a colonial project that has oppressed Indigenous peoples. Research has generated representations of, and stories about, Indigenous peoples that claim objectivity but are instead embedded in white, western ways of knowing and categorising the world – and serve colonial power structures. Decolonising approaches' concern with how knowledge is constructed, what is considered valid evidence, who constructs knowledge, and who knowledge is constructed about, have clear relevance to policy. Like research, policy also constructs representations of and stories about Indigenous peoples; particularly the 'needs' and 'problems' of Indigenous peoples. Further, with a growing emphasis on evidence-based policy, policy makers increasingly draw on research and other knowledge about Indigenous peoples to construct policy. The second part of this paper focuses in on the ways that policy-makers use knowledge and evidence to construct social policy. It reports on a bibliographic network analysis (currently underway) of Australian policies directed at the wellbeing of Indigenous youth. The analysis visualises and quantifies the interconnections underlying these policies; identifying the people, concepts, and theories, that have been most influential in constructing policy, and the nature of their connections with each other. The paper will then consider these networks through the lens of decolonising approaches; exploring what knowledge and evidence is valued versus excluded and who's given voice versus silenced within policy.

Gonski Room (ground floor)	**FUNDING AND ORGANISING SERVICE DELIVERY** *Chair: Ciara Smyth*

Perceptions of funding and commissioning models for alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia: a qualitative study of service providers and policymakers
Katinka van de Ven, Alison Ritter & Jenny Chalmers, Drug Policy Modelling Program, UNSW Sydney, Kari Lancaster, Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney, Lynda Berends, TRACE Research
Governments across the globe invest considerable amounts in funding alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment. While much research has focussed on the amount of funding available, value-for money, or the cost effectiveness of treatment, there has been less attention to different commissioning and payment/funding mechanisms. This study sought to examine the strengths and weaknesses of different funding and commissioning mechanisms as perceived by Australian service providers and purchasers.
Qualitative interviews with service providers and funders were conducted in groups of 3 to 10 people (N=190). Data on commissioning mechanisms were then collated against four thematic headings: competitive tendering, historical arrangements, fee-for-service/accredited providers, and third party outsourcing. Data with reference to payment/funding mechanisms were similarly collated for block grants, activity-based funding, and payment-for-outcomes. The data shows that there is a: 1) need for a judicious approach in the use of competitive processes to maximise benefits while minimising risks, 2) multiple purchasing strategies are used in a system and deliberations regarding which strategy is applied should include consideration of the relative emphasis on aspects such as service reliability versus innovation, 3) funders should aim to minimise duplication and administrative burden wherever possible. In the absence of an evidence-base, purchasers of AOD treatment are left with an apparently arbitrary set of administrative decisions regarding commissioning and payment/funding processes. This article offers guidance to service providers and funders when navigating the funding environment in Australia, and may facilitate more informed and considered AOD treatment purchasing decisions.

1.30pm–3.10pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**FUNDING AND ORGANISING SERVICE DELIVERY (CONT.)** *Chair: Ciara Smyth*

Outcomes based contracting in child protection: what are the pitfalls and what can we do about them?
Wendy Foote, University of Newcastle & Jennifer Mason, JPM Advisory
In NSW, the process of transferring the majority of foster care and other forms of care for neglected and abused children from government to the NGO sector commenced in 2012 within a frame of "partnership" and "collaboration" between government and the sector. Consultative and decision making forums appeared to give NGO peak organisations significant control and influence. This transfer process can be conceptualised as having a number of stages. The most recent phase is characterised by the adoption of outcomes based contracting - the focus of this paper. As part of an ongoing research project, interviews were conducted with senior NGO representatives, and NSW senior public servants and heads of regulatory agencies. The data to date shows that the experience of NGO sector leaders was that the reform process was not characterised by trust and collaboration but by high levels of control, within a marketised, competitive and highly politicised environment. This paper particularly focuses on the experiences, over a five year period, of the NGO peak, ACWA. As services are transferred from government, under contract, to NGOs who are effectively placed into competition with one another for market share, the role of an NGO peak such as ACWA becomes ever more complex as it seeks to continue public advocacy for social reform and the interests of children and families. The paper identifies opportunities for a constructive reset of the commissioning relationship between government and the NGO sector, while acknowledging the many challenges facing NGO peaks within a marketised service environment.

Conceptualising venture philanthropy in Australia
Axelle Marjolin, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
This paper is the first scholarly exploration of venture philanthropy in Australia. With roots in private sector venture capital, venture philanthropy has generated both contention and hope as a funding mechanism for social purpose organisations. Although it spread to the country at the turn of the century, a comprehensive picture of venture philanthropy in Australia is lacking, thus limiting our understanding of its potential, as well as its challenges. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with research and practice experts, this paper addresses this gap. It asks: how is venture philanthropy understood and applied in Australia? Venture philanthropy is one of various social finance mechanisms that have developed internationally over the last decades. However, as governments call for broad private capital to support public purposes to compensate for reductions in their social spending, strategies blending financial and societal returns have dominated practice and research. Besides being sparse, venture philanthropy scholarship has been primarily descriptive combined with advocacy and/or criticisms. More recently, empirical assessments of the model have been conducted, none of them however in the Australian context. By investigating venture philanthropy in a previously unexplored milieu, this paper advances our understanding of the practice. This research also provides the stepping stone towards assessing the practice and its effects; while promises of better results and greater financial efficiency have justified importing business practices to the social sector, whether these gains have been realised is largely unknown. Lastly, this research makes a practical contribution by providing potential local adopters with information regarding its implementation.

Collaboration in practice: lessons from a youth unemployment initiative
Isabella Saunders, Jack Noone & Ariella Meltzer, Centre for Social Impact, UNSW Sydney, Fanny Salignac, KEDGE Business School
The changing nature of organisations and the increasing complexities of social issues means that collaboration between groups is essential. Collaboration is generally agreed to be a solution to address "wicked problems" or social challenges, such as unemployment or youth disadvantage. However, despite considerable scholarly agreement about the factors contributing to successful collaboration, how collaborations play out in practice is not well understood. In this paper I explore a live collaboration initiative to better understand the factors, chain of events and actions that lead to 'healthy' collaboration. Notably, the research not only shows us what makes a collaboration succeed, but also factors that lead a collaboration to fracture or halt progression. The paper draws on findings from an evaluation of a collaborative initiative aiming to address youth unemployment through educational participation. The research used a case study method and data collected through one-on-one interviews and email feedback from members of the collaboration to explore how the initiative functioned from the perspective of the stakeholders involved. The findings show that the initial design stage is critical, as early design issues meant that the program did not reflect the needs the participants. This resulted in collaboration and timing problems, which compounded to form a situation which halted the collaboration. Our research provides an example of how dimensions of collaboration that are or are not working well for an initiative can be identified, and how partner organizations can use systems-thinking to understand how their collaboration functions to better address the complex issues they face.

1.30pm–3.10pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**FUNDING AND ORGANISING SERVICE DELIVERY (CONT.)** *Chair: Ciara Smyth*
	Enabling environmentally focused community groups responding to climate change: Practices of co-governance in developing and implementing policy in complex and dynamic settings *Rachel Tumminello, Douglas Paton & Petra Buergelt, Charles Darwin Univeristy* The overwhelming evidence of impacts from fossil fuel emissions, practices of natural resource exploitation and urban development present a devastating picture of dynamic intertwined social-ecological disasters. We are ill prepared to address the complexity of issues that span the gauntlet of access to basic resources and the social, economic and cultural systems people rely on for health and wellbeing. In a rapidly changing world social policies need to bridge diverse portfolios in holistic, participatory and decentralized ways to create real transformation. People volunteering in community groups play a significant role in creating social change. Yet, while recognised as 'stakeholders', effectively supporting participation and the 'work' of people in environmentally focused community groups, is inhibited by outdated concepts and top down processes. Findings from a PhD research project on civic participation and community collaboration in responding to climate change highlight the diverse challenges community groups face. Researching people in community groups is largely siloed by labels of volunteer, advocate, activist, public engagement, social movements and segregated by domains such as conservation, NRM, community, waste management. Spanning different groups in a North Australian urban setting, this research explored a spectrum of civic participation and activity foci. Using a robust qualitative research design the aim was to uncover how power relations inform understandings of, and actions within, the psycho-social-ecological systems and governance settings of community led environmental volunteer groups. Insights for making sense of local contexts and practices of co-governance in developing and implementing policy will be discussed.
3.10pm–3.40pm	**AFTERNOON TEA**
3.40pm–5.00pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS**
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: CHILD CARE PACKAGE** *Chair: Elizabeth Adamson*
	An overview of the Child Care Package and the evaluation approach *Kelly Hand, Australian Institute of Family Studies* This first paper will provide a background to the symposium, starting with a description of the elements of the Child Care Package. This includes an overview of the Child Care Subsidy, and the different elements of the Child Care Safety Net. We will then present the evaluation approach, through a description of the evaluation framework, which incorporates a set of outcome and impact measures for the package as a whole, capturing potential outcomes and impacts for children and families as well as for the child care sector. We further present the data collection and analysis approach for the evaluation as a whole, with an outline of the evaluation data collections undertaken to date. **Patterns of child care use and child care supply, before and since the Child Care Package** *Megan Carroll, Australian Institute of Family Studies* Important insights about the Child Care Package are gained through analyses of the trends in use of child care, before and since the introduction of the package, and trends in the provision of care, as seen through information about the child care sector. This paper provides an overview of these trends, through analyses of Department of Education and Training administrative data, which is a key resource for this evaluation. The presentation will explore child care use among different cohorts of children, and for different types of child care. This will be complemented by information about trends in child care services. **The experiences of services and families in transitioning to the new package** *Jennifer Baxter, Australian Institute of Family Studies* Preparations for the Child Care Package commenced well before its introduction. Child care services and providers needed to make significant changes to systems and processes in preparation for the changes. For many services it also involved supporting parents to help them understand and prepare for the changes to child care assistance. Families' transition experience largely related to the introduction of the Child Care Subsidy, and the determination of eligibility and entitlement to this, through the provision of information related to the means testing and assessment of activity level. This presentation draws upon evaluation data collections to describe the transition process for services and families. From a service perspective, this includes insights on to what extent services felt prepared for the changes, had the information and support they needed to make the transition, and how those views varied across the sector. From a family perspective, we report on families' access to information about the Child Care Subsidy, family reports of the ease of the transition experience, and understanding of aspects of the Child Care Package, as reported a few months after its introduction.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: CHILD CARE PACKAGE (CONT.)** *Chair: Elizabeth Adamson*
	Insights about experiences of the Child Care Package for families and services *Cara Rogers, Australian Institute of Family Studies* The evaluation approach involves collecting information from a range of sources, to allow reporting on four outcome measures and three impact measures. The four outcome measures are: (1) Child care services are accessible and flexible relative to families' needs, including disadvantaged and vulnerable families; (2) Access to child care support is simple for families and services; (3) Child care is affordable to families especially those with limited means, and; (4) Child care services are viable and the sector is robust. This paper will focus on learnings to date against these outcome measures, drawing on qualitative data collections as well as surveys conducted by the consortium, including family-reported information and information reported by services and by other stakeholders. The key area of focus will be on the first of these outcome measures, focusing on the accessibility of child care. Reporting against the impacts of the Child Care Package will occur later in the evaluation. The impacts we are to explore are: (1) Parents of children can engage in work, education and the community; (2) Vulnerable and disadvantaged children are engaged and supported; and (3) Child care funding is sustainable for government.
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE** *Chair: Jackie Leach Scully*
	Delegation, discretion and diplomacy: theorising street-level policy work of the National Disability Insurance Scheme *Eloise Hummell & Michele Foster, Griffith University, Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Paul Henman, University of Queensland, Catherine Needham, Birmingham University* Street-level perspectives have been integral in understanding the implementation complexities and influential organisational practices of welfare reforms. In the case of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), these perspectives provide an opportunity to scrutinise the politics and practices of reasonable and necessary supports, in an ambitious and complex reform environment. Relying on the aspiration of choice and control to set the direction, the NDIS delegates responsibility to street-level organisations and personnel, participants and families to work out funded supports at major service interfaces. Drawing on seminal developments in street-level perspectives, this paper proposes an analytical framework for understanding the organisational mechanisms and discretions of this policy work and responding practices of disability support governance. Significantly, it conceptualises NDIS participants as co-opted policy actors who challenge the assumptions of reform politics and street-level work. In that respect, the paper brings a new street-level perspective on a national dilemma of working out reasonable and necessary supports. First, the seminal aspects of street-level bureaucracy and developments of contemporary street-level perspectives are overviewed as background to the proposed framework. These are then discussed in relation to the NDIS and how a street-level perspective might facilitate an understanding of the effects of governance provisions on organisational practices and discretion. Developing street-level perspectives to account for devolved disability governance in a choice and control environment will facilitate better understanding of governance failures and successes. **Implied or presribed? How collaboration at major interfaces is designed into individualised disability funding policy in Australia and England** *Michele Foster, Griffith University, Catherine Needham, Birmingham University, Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Paul Henman, University of Queensland, Eloise Hummell, Griffith University, Alyssa Venning, Griffith University* Individualised funding systems have been adopted in Australia and England to increase choice and control for people with disability. Policy performance is conditional on organisational collaboration at major interfaces (including the health, housing and employment systems), but this remains one of the most testing and complex aspect of individualised disability support. This paper considers the matter of organisational collaboration at the major interfaces relating to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) in Australia and Personal Budgets in England. Specifically, it addresses two key questions: 1) what is known about enablers and barriers of effective organisational collaboration in the provision of welfare programs, and assumptions underpinning these; and 2) to what extent are these implied or prescribed in individualised funding policy in Australia and England. In seeking to answer these questions, firstly a rapid review and synthesis of the policy literature on effective organisational collaboration in welfare provision was conducted. Next, key policy documents, namely legislation and official reports relating to the NDIS and Personal Budgets, were scrutinised for evidence of enablers and barriers, as well as other policy strategies to encourage collaboration. The analysis found evidence about expectations of collaboration in the policies, but mechanisms for achieving it were less explicit in both countries. With individualised disability support reliant on effective collaboration, empirical evidence on enablers and barriers will assist in pinpointing some of the governance potentials and pitfalls in the policy architecture of the two countries, and inform refinement of policy strategies and operating mechanisms that strengthen organisational collaboration.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (CONT.)** *Chair: Jackie Leach Scully*
	Co-designing mutual recognition in paid disability support relationships *Sally Robinson, Disability and Community Inclusion, Flinders University, Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW, Sydney, Laura Davy, UNSW Canberra* Mutual recognition within paid support relationships is key to the wellbeing of both the person with disability and their disability support worker. This paper examines how to co-design their capacity to create and maintain mutuality within their paid support relationship, defined as reciprocal caring about, respecting and valuing each other. The project used participatory action research with disability organisations, people with disability, and support workers participating in workshops for the design, development and evaluation of training resources (Inclusion Melbourne DesignLab and People With Disability Australia). It developed capacity building resources for enhancing mutuality in support relationships, specifically, a training manual and activity guide. The resources are for disability service providers, support workers, policy makers, people with disability, and their families and allies. The research found that many people are comfortable with articulating their needs and preferences directly with support workers and managing the working relationship from the outset. Some required assistance, time and different methods of asking about what they want to be able to communicate about changes they would like to make. People with disability said that activities together with the workers were a useful, concrete way of exploring their preferences. Some support workers also said they had learnt new things about the person they supported and their interests through the training activities. The implications from the research are that it is possible to operationalise the seemingly esoteric concept of mutual recognition into concrete training activities that model the mutual caring, respect and value that they seek to explore. **Accessible data analysis in inclusive disability research methods: a systematic technique for increasing rigour** *Sally Robinson, Flinders University, Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Jaimsie Speeding, Anne Graham & Kate Neale, Centre for Children and Young People, Southern Cross University, Kelley Johnson, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Ed Hall, Dundee University* People with cognitive disability are increasingly involved in conducting research about their lives and into significant social policy questions. However, finding accessible ways to conduct rigorous data analysis remains challenging for inclusive research teams. Our research was about understanding working relationships between young people with cognitive disability and paid support workers. To be accessible to young people with cognitive disability who were involved in analysing data from the project fieldwork, our team adapted Neale's (2016) iterative categorisation process. This systematic technique for analysing qualitative data scaffolded their participation into the analysis of the fieldwork data in a transparent and measurable way. It allowed us to thematically analyse, confirm and moderate coding. It also provided a structure for the research to hold the advice from the lived experience of the young people but not conflate it with the project data. Using this qualitative data analysis method is a transparent and achievable way for inclusive research teams to demonstrate an accessible analytical approach. It brought lived experience expertise into the analytical process, informing findings and implications arising from the research. This may be helpful in adding depth and rigour to the developing field.
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: POLICY AND AGEING** *Chair: Bingqin Li*
	State-made market and society: practicing welfare pluralism in elderly care of the Chinese context *Lije Fang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences* This article observes the process of state creating market and society in the construction of elderly care in China. When mentioned about the reforms with pluralist approaches, we have always assumed it aims to reduce the responsibility of government by emphasizing on roles of other stakeholders, and in which stakeholders are more independent with each other. But the construction of elder care scheme in China began with a very different situation. It has insufficient development of market and grassroots society. So we have seen that the state subsidized the elderly care facilities in order to create an elderly care market, and on the other hand supported the organizations of community residents to create a grassroots society to declare the elderly care demands. During the creating process, even market and society play big roles in elderly care, it is difficult to understand it with the current research of pluralism in welfare states. The elderly care market and the community based grassroots society highly depend on the local government, which produced an unique and united pluralist model characterized by the strong lead and control of the state.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: POLICY AND AGEING (CONT.)** *Chair: Bingqin Li*
	Beyond family: the new social risk, gender and public funding of the old aged service in China *Yi Ding, Central University of Finance and Economics* This paper examines the rationale behind current old-aged service policies in China from the perspective of new social risks, work-family balance and social policies. These include long-term care insurance with the National Health Commission (NHC), social care program with the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA), nursing allowances and care services with the Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF), etc. Due to the lack of concerns about new social risk, gender equality and the understanding of welfare state during the policy-making process, the social old-aged service policy planning, in fact, neither sincerely to ensure the quality of life of the disabled elderly, nor to respond to women's work-family conflict. This policy pattern is related to the characteristics of developmental social policy, (1) sticking to the residualised welfare policy standpatter and not responding to the general social risks; (2) with de-familililization of the Dan-wei based welfare support in the early stage, female workers were allowed to become urban workers. But in the transitional period, the reform of state-owned enterprises eliminated Dan-wei based welfare provision, which in fact eventually promoted re-familialism while the responsibility of caring the elderly and children should be fulfilled within family members. (3) The absence of public finance would weaken the sustainability of old-age care system. **Does expected replacement rate at retirement affect the consumption of the unretired? Evidence from China** *Youji Lyu, Peking University* We carefully utilize empirical methods to test the impact of the pension system on unretired people's consumption decisions based on data of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS). Taking advantage of the expansion of public pension system in China between 2009 and 2012 as a quasi-natural experiment, we find that participating in public pension schemes does affect unretired people's consumption, and this effect varies among different public pension schemes and consumption categories. Furthermore, concentrating on participants in the pension system, we find that higher expected protection level of the pension system has a positive effect on their consumption. Moreover, our results also indicate that the effect of expected protection level of the pension system on unretired people's consumption changes as people get older, and this change also differs among different consumption categories.
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BEYOND THE THREE E'S: COUNTRY, COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH REFUGEE INTEGRATION** *Chair: Sylvester Okeke*
	Developmental and acculturation predictors of changes in self-efficacy among new arrived refugee youth: a national study in Australia *Ben Edwards, Centre for Social Research and Methods, ANU* Most research focusing on refugee transitions has focused on mental health and found that youth experience high rates of mental disorders (Fazel, Reed, Panter-Brick & Stein, 2012). However, given the broad range of postmigration stressors, and acculturation difficulties experienced by young people it is important to understand psychological resources that enable adaptation. One such psychological resource is self-efficacy– "judgements of how well one can execute courses of action required to deal with prospective situations" (Bandura, 1982). Given that Bandura has theorized that self-efficacy can vary across efficacy domains, we focus on changes in general and refugee-specific perceptions of self-efficacy in young people over a three-year period. We hypothesize that self-efficacy beliefs will increase over time and that changes in general and specific self-efficacy to be only moderately correlated over time. We hypothesize that improved English language skills and increases in social support are related to improved self-efficacy while increases in the experience of discrimination reduces self-efficacy. The analysis is based on the Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA) study and our sample is young people age 14-24 years (n = 397). At wave 1 age, time since arrival, greater language skills and greater levels of community support were associated with greater refugee self-efficacy. However, at wave 1 only higher language skills was associated with higher levels of general self-efficacy. Fixed effect regressions suggest improvements in language skills were associated with improvements in general and refugee specific self-efficacy. Changes in social support and discrimination were not associated with self-efficacy variables.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BEYOND THE THREE E'S: COUNTRY, COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH REFUGEE INTEGRATION (CONT.)** *Chair: Sylvester Okeke*

Understanding the school readiness of refugee children in Australia and Canada
Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Monique Gagne and Martin Gunh, University of Britihs Columbia
There are over 22 million refugees worldwide and over half are children (UNHCR, 2017). Developing our understanding of who is resilient, in what ways, and in what contexts is critical for informing how settlement countries around the world can effectively address the well-being of refugee children and meet their needs upon arriving in a new host country and over time. This is particularly true for Canada and Australia, who resettled the largest number of refugees in 2015 (with the exception of the US; UNHCR, 2016). In this study we investigate the school readiness of children in Australia and Canada. We draw on two existing population-based datasets that include children who arrived in Canada or Australia as refugees and attended the first year of school between 2009 and 2018. Both datasets include individual-level, government-sourced socio-demographic and migration data that is linked to teacher-assessed measures of school readiness (Early Development Index or Australian Early Development Census). The Early Development Index captures five broad domains of developmental well-being: Emotional Maturity, Social Competence, Language & Cognitive Development, Communication & General Knowledge, and Physical Health & Well-being. We will describe the Canadian and Australian cohorts of refugee children, differences in developmental well-being across the five domains, and the key socio-demographic and migration factor predictors of developmental well-being within and across the two country contexts. The study contributes much-needed knowledge and attention to the school readiness of refugee children across country contexts. Cognitive Development, Communication & General Knowledge, and Physical Health & Well-being. We will describe the Canadian and Australian cohorts of refugee children, differences in developmental well-being across the five domains, and the key socio-demographic and migration factor predictors of developmental well-being within and across the two country contexts. The study contributes much-needed knowledge and attention to the school readiness of refugee children across country contexts.

The impact of family separation and worry about family upon psychological adjustment in refugees resettled in Australia
David Berle, University of Technology, Sydney, Georgia Fogden, University of Technology, Sydney
The challenges faced by refugees following settlement in a new country are considerable. One commonly encountered stressor is separation from family members in one's country of origin. Such separation is often a source of worry among refugees, especially if family members remain in difficult circumstances. We investigated the relationship between family separation and psychological symptoms in refugees resettled in Australia from 2013-2016. Participants were 1493 adult refugees (M = 38.6yrs, SD = 13.0) who participated in the Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA) population-based study across a three-year period. Participants were assessed for psychological distress (using the Kessler-6 [K6]) and symptoms of PTSD (using the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder – 8 [PTSD-8]). Latent class growth analysis (LCGA) was used to identify latent longitudinal trajectories and binary logistic regression was used to assess the contribution of family predictor variables towards PTSD-8 and K6 trajectory class membership. LCGA supported a 5-trajectory class PTSD solution: persistently very high (8.4%), persistently high (20.4%), improver (12.3%), deteriorating (13.7%), and resilient (45.3%). For K6, LCGA supported a 3-class solution: persistently high (7.4%), persistently medium-level (63.0%), and persistently low-level (29.5%). Separation from family members did not independently predict the course of psychological symptoms. In contrast, worry about family and friends contributed to the persistence of high PTSD-8 and K6 scores. The current findings suggest that, rather than separation alone, worry about family and friends contributes the persistence of high levels of psychological symptoms during the post-settlement phase.

Longitudinal association between trust, psychological symptoms and community engagement in resettled refugees in Australia
Angela Nickerson, UNSW Sydney
The mental health and social functioning of millions of forcibly displaced individuals worldwide represents a key public health priority for host governments. This study draws from the Building a New Life in Australia data to examine the impact of interpersonal trust and psychological symptoms on community engagement in refugees. Participants were 1894 resettled refugees, assessed within 6 months of receiving a permanent visa in Australia, and again 2–3 years later. Variables measured included post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, depression/anxiety symptoms, interpersonal trust and engagement with refugees' own and other communities. A multilevel path analysis was conducted, with the final model evidencing good fit (Comparative Fit Index = 0.97, Tucker–Lewis Index = 0.89, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation = 0.05, Standardized Root-Mean-Square-Residual = 0.05). Findings revealed that high levels of depression symptoms were associated with lower subsequent engagement with refugees' own communities. In contrast, low levels of interpersonal trust were associated with lower engagement with the host community over the same timeframe. Findings point to differential pathways to social engagement in the medium-term post-resettlement. Results indicate that depression symptoms are linked to reduced engagement with one's own community, while interpersonal trust is implicated in engagement with the broader community in the host country. These findings have potentially important implications for policy and clinical practice, suggesting that clinical and support services should target psychological symptoms and interpersonal processes when fostering positive adaptation in resettled refugees.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**CHILD WELLBEING** *Chair: Fiona Hilferty*

'Working through it': a youth survey report on economically disadvanatged young people
Jo Fildes, Jacqueline Plummer & Erin Carlisle, Mission Australia
Work insecurity and economic inequalities are growing social and economic problems in Australia. While jobs are largely seen as the safety net for family poverty, not all families are economically supported by a full or part-time income. Shifting focus from the household dimension of poverty, this paper draws attention to the multidimensional disadvantages faced by the young people in these families. To do so, this paper outlines research from the Mission Australia Youth Survey which compares the responses of young people who identified that neither parent or guardian had paid employment, against those who identified that at least one parent or guardian currently had paid work. The findings highlight the potential impact of parental unemployment and economic disadvantage upon young people's transition, particularly around post-school pathways, barriers to finding work, as well as their wellbeing. Although economically disadvantaged young people face many of the same challenges to their post-school transition and overall wellbeing as young people with parents and/or guardians in paid employment, the research findings demonstrate that these challenges are exacerbated for economically disadvantaged young people, yet their support systems to work through the challenges are more limited.

Applying ARACY's Nest framework to measure child deprivation and opportunity in Australia
Kate Sollis, Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth/ Australian National University
ARACY's Nest framework is Australia's first evidence-based wellbeing framework for children and young people. Based on consultations with 3,700 children and young people in Australia, The Nest provides evidence that for children to have high wellbeing, they must be doing well in six interlocking dimensions: being loved and safe, having material basics, being healthy, learning, participating and having a positive sense of identity and culture. A measure of deprivation and opportunity was developed by applying The Nest framework to the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children. Up to 16 key indicators were selected at waves 4, 5 and 6, when the children were aged 6-7 in 2010, 8-9 in 2012, and 10-11 in 2014. As well as reporting on the levels of deprivation and opportunity for all Australian children, the report examined the outcomes of children who are living with disability, in monetary poverty, and in jobless families. By developing measures of multidimensional and deep deprivation, the extent to which Nest dimensions overlap was also explored. The findings illustrate that while one-quarter of children in Australia have high wellbeing in all dimensions, one-fifth are experiencing multidimensional deprivation (deprived in 3 or more dimensions). Children with disability, children in monetary poverty and children living in jobless families tend to face multiple, complex and deeper levels of deprivation when compared to their peers. Based on these findings, the report makes a number of policy recommendations which, based on the evidence, would have a profound impact in improving the wellbeing of all Australian children.

Medicare Benefit Schedule (MBS) service engagement among a prospective cohort of children with symptoms of poor psychological adjustments: trends, gaps and unmet need
Brendan Quinn, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Diana Warren, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Elly Robinson, Parenting Research Centre, Laura Hayes, Parenting Research centre, Catherine Wade, Parenting Research Centre, Galina Daraganova, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Pilar Rioseco, Australian Institute of Family Studies
A significant minority of Australian children aged as young as four experience mental health disorders. Early intervention could prevent the development and exacerbation of adverse psychological outcomes over time. We examined MBS service engagement among a prospective cohort of children over 12 years and investigated whether above-average risk of experiencing symptoms of poor psychological adjustment was predictive of service utilisation. Sociodemographic information for N=4,272 children and their households was sourced from Waves 3-7 of the prospective Longitudinal Study of Australian Children and linked with MBS data. Study children's risk of experiencing emotional, hyperactivity, conduct and peer symptoms/ problems or low prosocial skills was assessed using parents' responses to the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Service types included: General Practitioners (<20 mins., >20 mins., after hours and mental health-specific), Paediatricians, Psychologists and Specialists. In multivariable analyses, above-average risk of experiencing emotional symptoms was consistently independently ($p<0.05$) associated with increased odds of accessing all service types [Odds Ratios (ORs): 1.23-4.26)], except for General Practitioners for <20 mins. Socioeconomic indicators were generally not predictive of service engagement. Notably, children at above-average risk of low prosocial skills were not significantly more likely to engage with any of the service types investigated. Children's risk of experiencing emotional symptoms appears to be a strong predictor of service engagement; however, it seems levels of unmet need exist among children experiencing symptoms of conduct problems, peer problems and – especially – low prosocial skills. These children and their families could possibly benefit from early intervention initiatives.

3.40pm–5.00pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**CHILD WELLBEING (CONT.)** *Chair: Fiona Hilferty*
	Growing up digital: understanding the impact of digital technology on health, learning and equity in Australia *Pasi Sahlberg, Amy Graham & Courtenay Atwell, Gonski Institute for Education* Technology has become an omnipresent force in the lives of Australian children. Almost half of children's waking hours, and those of their parents, are now spent in front of screens. However, despite this pervasive presence of technology in a child's life, there has been little research conducted into how this new reality is affecting a child's ability to learn. This research seeks to understand how the widespread use of technology is impacting Australian children. By examining the physical, mental and social consequences of digital technology on Australian children and youth in various fields such as exercise, identity formation, distraction, nutrition and equity, the research will identify strategies for raising children in an environment that is completely immersed in technology and policy recommendations for the use of educational technologies in the classroom. Methodologically, Phase 1 is a broad survey of educators (classroom teachers and administrators) across NSW, asking them what they have observed over the last 3-5 years as educational technology and personal technology has penetrated the classroom. We ask about readiness to learn, social and emotional health, access to devices and use of devices in learning and teaching. Phase 2 is a survey of parents and grandparents that focuses on connectedness and home use. Our research includes a focus on rural and regional children, children from different socioeconomic backgrounds and indigenous communities. We will also answer questions around how technology can be used to achieve equity and how children with disabilities may be benefitting.
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**YOUNG PARENTS, LONE PARENTS AND SOCIAL POLICY** *Chair: Vivienne Moxham-Hall*
	Becoming a parent and keeping a home: meaning making and resilience among young parents with experiences of housing instability and homelessness *Amy Elizabeth Conroy, Western Sydney University, Brianna Perrens & Julie Jasprizza-Laus, Mission Australia* Families comprise a substantial proportion of the homeless population in Australia. While structural risk factors such as poverty are strongly associated with homelessness, not all families experiencing material hardship become homeless. The MAC-K Family Homelessness Project sought to understand how families were able to resist and/or recover from homelessness despite ongoing uncertainty with their economic and social circumstances. This paper focuses on the experiences of the young mothers in the sample, as they navigated the aftermath of their childhoods and created their own stories of family and resilience. What is the meaning of family and resilience for young parents considered 'at risk' of homelessness? How do young parents compare to older parents on indicators of resilience? This is a pilot study utilising a sequential mixed methods design. First, narrative interviews were conducted with 6 young mothers and 7 older parents that explored meaning making around family and resilience. Second, a cross-sectional survey measuring resilience and its correlates (family strength, perceived social support, social problem solving skills) was undertaken with 43 parents, one-third of whom were aged 25 years or less. There was no difference between younger and older parents in terms of resilience measures or its correlates suggesting younger parents had similar strengths and resources as those of the older parents. Young mothers identified independent housing as critical to developing a family identity and parenting skills and described parenthood as a defining factor in their wellbeing. This has implications for policies that better support the independence of young parents.
	From being 'at risk' to being 'a risk': journeys into parenthood among disadvanatged young mothers *Megan Blaxland, Myra Hamilton & Jennifer Skattebol, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* Disadvantaged young people access multiple service systems to obtain the resources they need. These systems position disadvantaged young people as certain kinds of policy subjects, such as 'at risk' of poor education, mental health, or criminal justice outcomes. Disadvantaged young mothers are frequently positioned as in need of intensive parenting support and surveillance to circumvent possible harm to the child (Romangoli and Wall, 2012; Macvarish, 2010). Young people experiencing multiple forms of disadvantage engage in 'navigation and negotiation' (Ungar 2005) through and across systems and services. When disadvantaged young women become pregnant and have a child, the landscape of formal resources they are navigating is reconfigured as they are constructed as a new kind of policy subject, accompanied by a shift in eligibility and focus in the service systems around them. How do young mothers experience, navigate and negotiate this repositioning, and what does it mean for the extent to which their service needs are being met? Drawing on biographical narrative interviews with eight young mothers in New South Wales, in which they were asked about their experience of support systems over time, this paper explores this question. The paper suggests that, when these disadvantaged young women became pregnant or had a child, they experienced a 'gaze-shifting' of the service systems around them, so that the focus of service systems is on the needs of their child. As a result, some services become easier to access, most notably housing, while others, especially child protection, became substantially more challenging to navigate.

3.40pm–5.00pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**YOUNG PARENTS, LONE PARENTS AND SOCIAL POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Vivienne Moxham-Hall*
	Mutual obligation as a roadblock to trauma-informed care: the case of ParentsNext *Katherine Curchin, Australian National University* Rolled out across Australia in 2018 following a trial of two years, ParentsNext is a pre-employment program for disadvantaged parents with children as young as six months. Many of the participants in the program are women experiencing family violence. Drawing on publicly available material including submissions to the Parliamentary Inquiry into ParentsNext, this paper examines ParentsNext through the lens of trauma-informed care. The trauma-informed care movement seeks to inform the design of human services so that they are less likely to retraumatise clients with unresolved trauma and more likely to help these clients heal and recover. The philosophy of trauma-informed care emphasises the principles of safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, empowerment and cultural safety. This paper is one of the first internationally to demonstrate the usefulness of applying a trauma-informed care lens at the scale of national government policy, not just at the smaller scale of individual organisations. This study finds that although many of the non-governmental organisations contracted to deliver ParentsNext embrace the philosophy of trauma-informed care, the design of ParentsNext is inhibiting the organisations' ability to deliver pre-employment services in a trauma-informed way. A central element of the program causing anxiety among clients and providers alike is the integration of the Targeted Compliance Framework (TCF) into the national rollout of ParentsNext. The case of ParentsNext demonstrates that the bi-partisan commitment in Australia to the concept of mutual obligation is currently a significant obstacle on Australia's path to achieving trauma-informed human services.
5.00pm–6.30pm Foyer	**DRINKS RECEPTION**

8.30am–9.00am	**REGISTRATION**
9.00am–9.10am Leighton Hall (ground floor)	**OPENING ADDRESS** **Welcome to the Australian Social Policy Conference** Professor Ian Jacobs, President and Vice-Chancellor, UNSW Sydney
9.40am–10.25am Leighton Hall (ground floor)	**PLENARY** **Gender, welfare and the economy of care: how China's social policy system shapes women's opportunities and gender equality** Speaker: Associate Professor Sarah Cook, Institute for Global Development, UNSW Sydney Chair: Scientia Professor Carla Treloar, Director, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney Sarah Cook's presentation will focus on the gendered nature of China's social policy 'regime' through the lens of the 'care economy' – that is how, and by whom, the work of care and social reproduction are organised, financed and delivered. It examines how the production of welfare in an economy is gendered, how the care burden is shared, and how this affects distributional or equity outcomes. Reviewing major changes in the organisation of production, reproduction and distribution in China since the end of the Mao era, this presentation analyses the implications of China's evolving social and family policies for women's work and wellbeing, for gender equality, and for the economy and society more broadly. A growing body of empirical work, particularly by Chinese scholars, demonstrates the various impacts of these changes – on women, care, family life and employment. Comparisons with other countries, particularly the developmental welfare regimes of East Asia, further supports the likelihood of significant economic, social and demographic impacts linked to the organisation of care.
10.25am–10.55am	**MORNING TEA**
10.55am–12.35pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS**
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: COMPULSORY INCOME MANAGEMENT** *Chairs: Louise Humpage and Greg Marston* **Policy convergence or policy translation? Compulsory income management in Austraia and New Zealand** *Louise Humpage, University of Auckland, Greg Marston, University of Queensland* Scholars have long compared New Zealand and Australia because of their: institutional similarities as 'liberal welfare states' and former British colonies, demographic commonalities and history of sharing policy ideas. Like other countries, they have also been subject to structural pressures thought to encourage policy convergence. But just because two countries call a policy by the same name, does not necessarily convergence has occurred. Using the example of compulsory income management (CIM), which Australia has implemented in various forms since 2007 and New Zealand adopted in 2012, this paper challenges the assumption that the only two countries subjecting benefit recipients to CIM have converged. Influenced by Hay's (2004) typology of convergence, we focus on four of the six types of convergence - input, paradigm, legitimatory rhetoric, and policy – that he identifies. Our qualitative analysis of government documents, press releases and other primary material finds that, although many of the same pressures and challenges were behind policy change in both countries, the policies were in fact quite different from each other. We argue that this is because the policy paradigms and legitimatory rhetoric were specific to each country's socio-political context. The two countries have not simply emulated each other's policies but have participated in a process of 'policy translation' since local context played a significant role in shaping CIM policies. In this sense, the two countries have policies that at surface level suggest greater similarity since 2012 but deeper analysis suggests that no substantive convergence is apparent. **'Human becomings' in neoliberal welfare policy: representations of childhood in Australia and New Zealand discourses regarding compulsory income management** *Michele Peterie, University of Queensland* Compulsory Income Management (CIM) is a policy that sees a portion of welfare recipients' social security payments quarantined, such that funds can only be spent on life 'essentials'. CIM was first introduced to Australia – and, indeed, the world – in 2007 as part of the Northern Territory Emergency Response. It was purportedly designed to address child abuse and neglect in indigenous communities by limiting access to alcohol and illicit drugs. A comparable policy, Money Management, was introduced to New Zealand in 2012. While Money Management did not explicitly respond to child mistreatment, it targeting young people (16-18yrs) and positioned government contractors as quasi-guardians to these disadvantaged teens. While concerns about children and young people were thus prominent in official justifications of CIM in both countries, few comprehensive and systematic discourse analyses have been conducted to investigate these tropes or examine their significance. This paper responds to this gap in the literature by presenting a comparative critical discourse analysis of Australian and New Zealand Parliamentary Debates at the introduction of CIM, focusing on representations of and arguments concerning young people and their families. It shows that the Australian and New Zealand debates adopted markedly different tones, but that these contrasting discourses were nonetheless underpinned by a common view of young people as vulnerable 'human becomings' and future (neoliberal) workers. The significance and implications of this underpinning are interrogated and discussed.

10.55am–12.35pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Tyree Room (first floor)

SPECIAL SESSION: COMPULSORY INCOME MANAGEMENT (CONT.)

Chairs: Louise Humpage and Greg Marston

Income management and crime: rethinking evidence and theory

Zoe Staines, University of Queensland

Since 2007, different forms of compulsory income management (CIM) have been progressively implemented across Australia. As a specific form of welfare conditionality, CIM seeks to condition the behaviours of welfare recipients by quarantining a portion of their welfare income. The quarantined portion cannot be withdrawn as cash, nor spent on perceived 'vices' such as alcohol and gambling products. In this regard, it has been imagined that CIM schemes can improve social circumstances and provide an incentive for people to move away from 'welfare dependency'. It has also been claimed that CIM policies can reduce crime, primarily by reducing expenditure on addictive substances like alcohol and, through the removal of cash, illicit drugs. This paper focuses specifically on the relationship between CIM policies and crime by: 1) critically exploring this aspect of the CIM program logic and theory of change, and 2) synthesising and examining the current state of evidence regarding the links between Australia's CIM programs and crime. It adopts a mixed-methods approach, drawing on publicly available program documentation, policy statements, existing evaluations of CIM, and crime-report data to explore the program logic, theory of change and current state of knowledge regarding CIM and crime. The paper finds that, notwithstanding the limitations of crime data, there is no clear evidence that CIM has reduced crime. It concludes by offering potential explanations for this finding, and by proposing additional theoretical considerations that may be helpful in further exploring the potential impacts of CIM policies from a criminological perspective.

The makings of a toxic triad: conditionality, automation and privatisation - the case of the Cashless Debit Card

Sue Tilley, Uniting Communities and UniSA

This paper draws on work-in-progress towards a PhD research study: 'Conditional Welfare: A political economy of its neoliberal manifestation in the form of the automated and privatised Cashless Debit Card and its effect on First Nations Australians'. Through analysing government documents and media statements, this PhD traces the genealogy of automated and privatised income support delivery systems, referencing to the Cashless Debit Card. It investigates the nature of these technological and administrative mechanisms, the political imperatives that underpin them, and the impact of digital welfare governance techniques on income support recipients. This paper highlights how – in the context of neoliberalism and globalisation – the insertion of automation and concomitant privatising/outsourcing of social welfare systems are viewed by policy makers as necessary and axiomatic accompaniments to the adoption of welfare conditionality. The focus is on the political economy of automation and privatisation as instruments of conditional welfare. Particular attention is paid to the increased surveillance of the private spheres of income support recipients' lives (Zuboff, 2019; Eubanks, 2017) and the erosion of people's sense of agency, rights and control (Fine, 2014; Whitfield, 2012; Bonefeld, 2014). It is argued that automation and privatisation serve particular vested interests and, far from enhancing people's rights in the name of digital inclusion, serve to undermine existing rights and are integral to the monetisation of personal data. The toxic mix of automation and privatisation has come at the expense of equity, human rights and decency, resulting in punitive and discriminatory attitudes towards income support recipients.

The impact of insufficient community consultation in the Kununarra CDC trial

Beverley Walley, Ballardong Noongar woman

This paper draws on my lived experience of being subject to the Kununarra trial of the Cashless Debit Card. It highlights two key issues. First, it challenges government claims regarding community consultation and CDC trials being driven by the community. In Kununarra, only a limited and privileged group of people were consulted and the trial was and remains contested. There was a lack of transparency about who was consulted and who they represented. Moreover, those who were going to be subject to the trial were not fully informed of what this meant for them. Second, the paper briefly highlights the negative impacts of rushing out a policy with poor consultation. It offers examples of how the CDC fails to account for the real, everyday experiences of benefit recipients and indigenous Australians.

Gallery 1 (ground floor)

EXPERIENCES AND WELLBEING OF UNPAID CARERS

Chair: Christy Newman

Combining paid work and eldercare: a review of findings from the 2018 Carers NSW survey

Hugh Bainbridge, UNSW Sydney, Sarah Judd-Lam, Carers NSW

Increasingly, employees are likely to combine work with responsibilities for providing unpaid care to elderly family members and friends. However, despite the attention given to population ageing concerns in general, relatively limited consideration has been directed towards the experience of unpaid eldercare for individuals that are employed. This submission focuses on the experience of these employees by reviewing the findings of a recent large scale data collection effort – The 2018 Carers New South Wales (NSW) survey. The Carers NSW Carer Survey is administered on a biennial basis. It collects information about carers in NSW and is designed to provide an evidence base to inform research, support, and advocacy for carers in the State. The current submission draws upon a mixed methods analysis of these data to provide an exploration of key issues and relationships arising from the survey collection. The 2018 findings are discussed in connection to the existing literature; addressing an important gap at the intersection of work, ageing, and family studies. These study findings provide the foundation for a discussion of five promising directions for future research inquiry. Limitations of study are outlined along with practical implications directly related to study results.

10.55am–12.35pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Gallery 1 (ground floor)

EXPERIENCES AND WELLBEING OF UNPAID CARERS (CONT.)

Chair: Christy Newman

Economic and social policy implications associated with caring for people with chronic conditions

Sarah Judd-Lam, Carers NSW, Melanie Zeppel, Macquarie University

Due to the challenges of balancing unpaid, informal care and workforce participation, it is well established that carers are more likely to reduce their hours or exit the workforce altogether. While present research has highlighted the impact of lost wages and superannuation on carers, it has tended to generalise about carers rather than considering variation across different types of carers. Given the rise of chronic conditions due to advancements in medical care and population ageing, carers of people with chronic conditions are an increasing population. Applying the Australian microsimulation model Care&WorkMOD, this presentation will compare data on the lost income of informal carers of people with chronic conditions such as back pain, arthritis, cardiovascular disease and the associated lost revenue to the government in terms of income tax and expenditure on welfare payments. This presentation will also highlight issues created by reform to the disability and aged care sectors impacting the workforce participation of carers of people chronic conditions. Finally, this presentation will address ways in which working carers of people with chronic conditions can be supported to prevent exits from the workforce and to reduce the economic costs associated with such exits.

Mental health carers' wellbeing and social and economic participation

Grace Cherrington & Zoi Triandafilidis, Carers NSW

Carers often play a significant role in the support and recovery of people living with mental illness. Previous research has shown that this support can come at a cost to the carer, with many mental health carers reporting poor health and wellbeing outcomes. Caring for a family member or friend can also impact a carer's ability to participate in paid employment. While the amount of hours spent caring can affect carers' ability to participate in the labour force, carers have also cited lack of employer flexibility and lack of understanding of their caring role as a barrier to employment. This is particularly the case for mental health carers who regularly encounter stigma or lack of awareness regarding mental illness. This presentation seeks to further explore the health and wellbeing and employment outcomes of mental health carers in New South Wales (NSW), drawing on data from a statewide survey of 1,800 carers across NSW conducted between May and July 2018. Implications for findings with regard to mental health carers' social and economic participation are discussed, and suggestions are made for how we can improve the support available to mental health carers.

The effect of spousal caregiving on depressive symptoms among older male caregivers in China

Xinyi Zhao & Quan Zhang, Peking University, Vivian Weiqun Lou, Univeristy of Hong Kong

As the population ages, elder care has become an increasing challenge to China. Family members often serve as primary caregivers for old adults. Previous research revealed that caregiving would lead to negative affect on caregivers'psychological well-being. However, as women play a dominant role in housework, few studies have focused exclusively on the male caregivers. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the effect of caring disabled wives on the depressive symptoms of older husbands in China. This study applied data from the 2015 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS). We included spouses aged 60 and above and the respondents were coded as husband caregivers if they provided activities of daily life (ADL) assistance to their wives. Two stage least square regression analyses were used. The model of instrument variables was employed to reduce endogenous bias. Husbands who were serving as the primary caregivers of their disabled wives showed significantly more depressive symptoms than those who did not care their partners. Additionally, living in rural areas, less education, poorer health, not covered by pension system, and spouses'poorer functional abilities were positively related to the husbands'depression. The findings of this study could inform the development of long-term care policies and services to relieve the caregiving burden among the male caregivers.

Gallery 2 (ground floor)

CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: POVERTY REDUCTION

Chair: Zhiming Cheng

Poverty alleviation as an instrument of political manoeuvering and technical governance in rural China

Yuegen Xiong, Peking University

Despite Chinese government's enormous efforts on economic development and social policy implementation in rural areas, poverty as a problematic persistent issue is still perplexing owing to institutional constraints and policy failure. In 2015, Chinese central government launched a new national campaign entitled the Targeted Poverty Alleviation Programme aiming to eradicate the problem of poverty in rural areas by 2020. How will this national development strategy influence farmers' quality of life and township and village-level cadres' behaviors? What are the main consequences? In this paper, the author mainly discusses the following issues: First, how does this national plan on poverty reduction in the new era differ from the previous ones? Second, what is the main impact of the targeted poverty alleviation programme on the farmers' life and local government? Third, what are the main limitations of the top-down model of poverty alleviation programme in the centralized regime and its implications for the socio-economic development in future in China.Based on the qualitative interviews conducted in Jiangxi Province, Southern China from 2016 to 2017, the author will link the empirical data with theoretical interpretation on social changes in the countryside. It is concluded that a built-in mechanism of top-down model implementation and special timing of social politics has unexpectedly affected the process and outcome of poverty alleviation in rural China.

10.55am–12.35pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: POVERTY REDUCTION (CONT.) *Chair: Zhiming Cheng*

Collective sharing, innovation, and precise poverty alleviation in China
Chienchung Huang, Rutgers University, Lije Fang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Although this rapid economic development has improved living standards substantially and removed 700 million people out of absolute poverty in China, the development simultaneously broadens income inequality. The Gini coefficient increased from 0.30 in 1979 to 0.55 in 2012. In 2015, the Chinese government announced the goal of removing absolute poverty by 2020, but rural poverty has presented the most challenging barriers to achieving this goal. In fact, at the end of 2015, about 56 million people were living in poverty in these areas alone. Xi Jinping, the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, urged for collaboration between the government, non-profit organizations, and enterprises to work together towards poverty alleviation. Xi Jinping also put forward a precise poverty alleviation concept as a major step towards achieving this 2020 goal. Lu Dezhi (2016) argues that with the continued development of capital, the overall wealth of society will become more and more abundant. In response to this anticipated growth, Lu Dezhi calls for the collective sharing of capital, a mechanism by which governments, non-profit organizations, and private businesses work together to allow capital-generated wealth to be shared by most people. This article aims to use the case of JD.com to illustrate how a private enterprise can use its capital advantage to apply innovative approaches to fight for rural poverty, a problem that has historically been left for the government and non-profit organizations to resolve. The example set by JD.com highlights the importance of collective sharing, innovation, and poverty alleviation.

The identification criteria and process of child poverty in China by government and social organizations: differential approaches and its implications
Di Qi, Hohai Univeristy
Previous literature has extensive research on the identification of child poverty based on household survey data with few studies exploring the identification criteria, different approaches and institutional processes by the government sectors and social organizations. It is important to explore the criteria used for identifying the poor and vulnerable children by government sectors and social organizations as these directly linked with the resources received by children including both the monetary and non-monetary assistance and services. By face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders and text analysis of the policies, we've summarized the existing identification criteria into four different approaches, i.e. the income-based approach, the regional-based approach, the categorizes-based approach and the outcome-based approach. Our findings have direct policy implications. For better targeting poor and vulnerable children, the outcome-based approach shall be highlighted as this approach directly identify poverty and vulnerability experienced by children, rather than indirectly by other risk factors or outside criteria. And also, identification process should be monitored by the government to reduce the risks of missing or excluding the vulnerable children outside of policy protection.

Income equality among the old: evidence from China
Katja Hanewald, UNSW Sydney, CEPAR, Ruo Jia & Zining Liu, Peking University, School of Economics
We develop a new method to analyze the transmission of income inequality starting from initial socioeconomic differences to pension inequality in old age. Our approach combines regression-based inequality decomposition and mediating effect analysis. We apply the method to analyze the income inequality among old Chinese using a panel of over 4,000 old households from the China Health and Nutrition Survey over the period 1991-2015. We conduct repeated cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses to isolate age effects from cohort effects and time effects. We find that the urban-rural gap, mediated by educational attainment, is the primary cause of the income inequality among the old. The income inequality is larger for the old than for the young, mainly because of China's unfair public pension system. Our results suggest that the income inequality among old Chinese can be reduced by equalizing pension benefits and, in the long run, by equalizing the educational attainment of urban and rural residents.

The dilemma of identifying absolute poverty in China and its possible solutions
Chao An, Policy Research Centre, Ministry of Civil Affair of the People's Republic of China
In the implementation of Rural Minimum Income Guarantee (Dibao) in China, the problems of excluding the deserving people and benefiting the undeserving has been a core issue. However, most studies only focus on the external factors that may affect the targeting performance, ignoring the poverty identifying practices of"street-level bureaucrats". This paper answers three questions: 1) which indicators are better at avoiding targeting errors 2) the relationship between official indicators and local circumstances 3) how to avoid the capture of poverty reduction staff. We use a national survey dataset collected by the Ministry of Civil Affair's Policy Research Center in 2017 to carry out multi variable regression and find that when a cause of poverty is more difficult to hide, it is less likely to cause mistargeting. When the poorer villagers do not care about rural public affairs, it is more likely to mistarget. Based on these analyses, we suggest that there should be a better signaling mechanism for poverty identification and encourage the poorer villagers to be more engaged with community governance in order to monitor the behavior of rural elites.

10.55am–12.35pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)

YOUNG PEOPLE, HEALTH AND DRUGS

Chair: Jodie Kidd

Health care equity and access for marginalised young people: a longitudinal qualitative study exploring health system navigation

Fiona Robards, University of Sydney

Marginalised young people have unique social, emotional and developmental needs that require a welcoming and responsive health system, and policies that support their access to health care. The aim of this study was to understand health system navigation, including the role of technology, for young people belonging to one or more marginalised groups, to inform youth health policy. This qualitative longitudinal study involved 2-4 interviews each over 6 to 12 months with marginalised young people aged 12-24 years living in NSW. The analysis used grounded theory. We interviewed 41 young people were living in rural or remote areas, sexuality and/or gender diverse, refugee, homeless, and/or Aboriginal. A retention rate of over 85% was achieved. Nineteen belonged to more than one marginalised group allowing an exploration of intersectionality. We identify several areas for improving clinical practice and policy, including improving health literacy, involving marginalised young people in service design, integrating technology into processes that facilitate access and navigation, and involving professionals in advocacy and navigation. There were similarities and differences in health system navigation between individual marginalised groups. Belonging to multiple marginalised groups compounded experiences of discrimination and access barriers.

Digital media and informal knowledge networks among gender and sexually diverse young people in Australia and Scotland

Lisa McDaid & Ruth Lewis, MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow, Allyson Mutch & Lisa Fitzgerald, University of Queensland

Socio-cultural and structural discriminations affect gender and sexually diverse young people's health and wellbeing and they are often bypassed by traditional health education efforts. In two qualitative studies exploring their health experiences and needs, we examined where and from whom gender and sexually diverse young people sought support. The paper draws on in-depth interviews with 40 gender and sexually diverse young people in Queensland, Australia and 20 in Scotland, UK. Preliminary findings point to a reliance on informal knowledge networks and forms of peer learning that young people draw on to share and support each other, which range from friends and partners in their immediate social and sexual networks through to a broad range of social media platforms and contemporary (online) subcultures in which to find support and also share their own experiences. A supportive peer or more specifically friendship group is important, as is access to safe spaces for learning. These are often, but not exclusively, online and we need to be cognisant of how online and offline social networks can be very much intertwined. This does raise the question of what the implications are for young people who do not have such informal support and who are less well connected. An approach that takes young people themselves as the starting point is needed to find solutions. Understanding and capitalising on the ways in which young people might rely on informal forms of peer learning could be the primary starting point to inform policy and practice in this area.

An integrated approach to reducing young people's risk of homelessness and HIV/STI in Pakistan

Muhammad Naveed Noor, Sujith Kumar, Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney

Recent studies have demonstrated a link between homelessness and the increased risk of sexual transmission of HIV/STI in Pakistan. However, ways to reduce young people's risk of homelessness and HIV/STI have not been adequately addressed, a glaring omission in a context where young people make up over half the national population. This paper, based on the first detailed sociological exploration into the lived experiences of homeless young people, argues for the adoption of a holistic and integrated approach to health promotion that goes beyond the health sector. Data, obtained from interviews with 29 young people, demonstrate how a combination of socio-structural and interpersonal forces shape their pathways to homelessness and experiences of street life – notably regarding sex work – and produce contexts of competing risks where HIV/STI prevention can become a secondary concern. The results indicate the importance of the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter, which suggests that conventional health promotion approaches are potentially suboptimal in shaping health behaviours supportive of good health. Notably, building healthy public policies, creating supportive environments, strengthening community actions, developing personal skills, and reorienting health services can help to improve young people's socioeconomic status, which is inextricably linked with sexual health behaviour and status. Therefore, interventions like poverty alleviation, promotion of mainstream and vocational education through cash-transfer programs, laws supportive of women and sexual minorities, and health promotion can support young people to use their abilities in productive ways that may contribute to Pakistan's socioeconomic development.

10.55am–12.35pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)

YOUNG PEOPLE, HEALTH AND DRUGS (CONT.)

Chair: Jodie Kidd

Welfare interventions in the context of advocacy and surveillance: the experiences of marginalised drug-users

Maja Lindegaard Moensted & Carolyn Day, University of Sydney

Individuals who use drugs are identified as a particular group for welfare intervention, habitually positioned both as complicit in the reproduction of intergenerational poverty and social marginalisation, and as sources of hope for interrupting such patterns. This study draws on empirical research exploring the experiences of highly marginalised people with histories of drug-use to investigate how they negotiate relationship building with service providers in the context of the participants' previous experiences with welfare interventions. In doing so, the study seeks to texture the conception of the support and surveillance nexus, with rich accounts of participants subject to both arms of welfare and justice interventions. Against the preoccupation with individualising responsibility and disciplining people experiencing a combination of hardships such as victimisation, drug-use issues and histories of state intervention, this study argues that a more appropriate response involves an acknowledgement of the oppression and injustices many of them face on a daily basis in their dealings with welfare services. A better understanding of the ways in which welfare service processes alienate people in advanced marginality from seeking support, as well as from benefitting from the support available, might provide a way to address these concerns.

Applying a 'Harm to Others' research framework to illicit drugs research: political discourses and ambiguous policy implications

Claire Wilkinson & Alison Ritter, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

Over the past decade, 'alcohol's harm to others' (AHTO) has emerged as an active international approach to studying alcohol problems and policy. For example, the WHO has adopted AHTO as a stream of work in its global strategy to reduce harmful alcohol use. This approach seeks to increase political will for alcohol policy by mapping, measuring and often costing harms beyond the drinker. The approach follows the way 'passive smoking' was considered in the debate and development of tobacco policy. In this paper we consider applying a harm to others approach to illicit drugs research. We ask whether it could and should be used as a policy tool, given the high risks of further stigmatising people who use drugs. This leads to considerations of the ways in which 'harm to others' does generate stigma; and the ways in which stigmatising certain behaviours (such as smoking tobacco) are seen by some as useful policy levers. Having identified what we see as the crucial issues in applying 'harm to others' in illicit drugs policy, we then reflect back on its current uptake in alcohol policy, to examine whether these concerns have been raised, managed or ignored. The extent to which we should constrain certain research approaches for vulnerable populations is a difficult ethical issue, and while this paper explores this in relation to illicit drug use (as compared to alcohol or tobacco use) this applies equally to other vulnerable groups, such as people who are unemployed or in receipt of social welfare.

Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY

Chair: Bingqin Li

Welfare attitudes toward redistribution: a comparative study among China, Sweden, the USA and Germany

Huihui Gong, Department of Public Administration, Hunan University, Huamin Peng, Nanjing University, Yeqing Huang, East China University of Science and Technology

Compared with extensive research on attitudes toward the welfare state in Western countries, sparse attention has been paid to the Chinese. During its transition in the past four decades, China has been reforming and restructuring the welfare institutions. Through analyzing the data collected from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) in 2009 and mainly using multinomial logistic regression analysis, this article compares Chinese attitudes toward the government's role in redistribution, with that of citizens in Sweden, the USA and Germany, who are typical examples of social democratic, liberal and conservative welfare states. Two specific research questions are proposed. First, compared to other welfare regimes, what is the aggregated level of Chinese support for redistribution? Second, are the specific factors, including self-interest, social beliefs, and social mobility, influential in explaining Chinese support for redistribution? Some distinctive features have been found in China. First, the Chinese display the strongest support for government redistribution, while they also have the strongest tolerance for social inequality. Second, the factor of inter-generational mobility is significant in explaining attitudes toward redistribution in China but not the other three countries. Third, the factors of social belief and the rational learning model are influencing welfare attitudes in all four countries.Overall, Chinese welfare attitudes are affected by rapid social-economic transition, as well as by the legacies of socialist China and Confucianist culture.

10.55am–12.35pm **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**

Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY (CONT.)

Chair: Bingqin Li

Social health insurance and inequality in China

Li Sun, Juntao Lyu, University of Leeds, Ying Zhao, Renmin University of China, Tao Liu, University of Duisburg-Essen

In the past two decades, social health insurance coverage has achieved significant progress in China. Nowadays, almost all Chinese citizens are covered by social health insurance which includes three schemes (i.e. the rural new cooperative medical scheme, urban resident-based basic medical insurance scheme, and urban employee-based basic medical insurance scheme). By using the multilevel logistic regression models to analyse a survey of 9,768 samples conducting in eight Chinese provinces in 2014, we argue that despite China has achieved the universal health insurance coverage, it has a strong feature of inequality and social stratification, which is evidenced from three aspects: 1) the participants of different types of health insurance highly depend on their hukou (household registration) and occupational status 2) the level of benefits varied among different types of health insurance recipients 3) migrants are the largest group of people seeking self-medication which is mainly due to the non-portable health insurance. Therefore, unlike the findings of existing research in the OECD countries, whose main determinants of health inequalities are the social class, income and education, we assert the key determinants in China are hukou, occupation, and migration status.

Challenges affecting programme beneficiary wellbeing through the use of non-contributory government cash support

Kennedy Osei, University of Queensland

The literature reveals institutional, administrative and financial challenges that obstruct successful implementation of social protection interventions at the macro level. However, at the micro level, there is a relative dearth of evidence on beneficiary challenges within developing country social assistance schemes despite the plethora and interest in economic impact evaluations. Social protection interventions at the micro level are often mentioned without any in-depth understanding or investigation. Reflecting this, the key objective of this paper is to provide in-depth analysis of the challenges beneficiaries face in enhancing their wellbeing as they use Ghana's Government Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) cash supports. The paper extensively draws data from 15 in-depth interviews and supplemented with 322 survey respondents collected in the KEEA district in Ghana. Key challenges identified include lack of information and knowledge on LEAP; limited productive-enhancing services; intra- and inter-household division, community stigma and payment related issues. Paying greater attention to these challenges and shortcomings that limit beneficiaries' ability to meet sufficient levels of wellbeing can strengthen policy and programme effectiveness. This thought is in line with calls for beneficiary participation in development programme implementation process (Samuel and Jones, 2013; DFID, 2011; World Bank, 2009). The findings provide additional insights highlighting the practical everyday challenges beneficiaries' face in participating in cash transfer programmes in developing countries.

Research reports on rural community building in China

Jingyu Wang, Zhejiang Institute of Administration, China,

China started rural community building in early 2000s, which was used to promote rural public services equalization and increase the quality and level of community governance. Rural community building means to establish community based social organizations in rural areas to deliver social services, including offering primary healthcare, cultural and sports facilities, beautifying community environment, resolving civil disputes, and promoting of mutual assistance. The rural community building was meant to be rolled out gradually from 2016. The provincial government selected some villages as pilots to test out the initiatives and draw lessons on how to proceed in the future. From July to August 2018, in order to review the pilot schemes, a research team was formed including government officials and academic experts to assess 20 communities in Zhejiang Province. The research was carried out by focus group discussions with local officials and site visits. The research shows that a whole set of new services and facilities were introduced in each community. However, the initiatives also resulted in more administrative burdens for the communities. The infrastructure construction was uneven. Rural cultural auditoriums were not used as much as originally planned. These findings exposed serious weaknesses in rural community construction initiatives. This paper contributes to the ongoing discussion on improving community governance and services at community level in China.

10.55am–12.35pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)**
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Bingqin Li*
	Evaluating community governance in China: the practice of X District *Xiaoyan Li, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics* China's community governance has been introduced for several years, but it has many problems. It is often not clear what to be achieved. The capacity of governance is also not sufficient. Investment in community governance is often criticised for being inefficient. However, there are continued local level experiments on how to improve governance. In 2018, the X District tried to develop a series of standards to define good practices in community governance and reportedly to have achieved some good outcomes. The efforts to clarify the goals and targets to be achieved is clearly a step forward from the older practice of unclear and vague practices. It provides useful guidance for the practice of community governance and also can be useful for assessing the performance. This paper uses empirical data collected in the X District and analyses the performance improvement in X District which showed continued improvement in community governance. This research contributes to the international literature on assessing the outcomes of community governance.
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**WORKSHOP: TRANSFORMING SUPPORT FOR KINSHIP CARERS: DEVELOPING POLICY AND PRACTICE IN AUSTRALIA AND THE UK** *Speakers: Lucy Peake, Grandparents Plus & Meredith Kiraly, University of Melbourne*
	The use of kinship care in statutory child protection is growing year on year, with kinship care in Australia now providing more statutory placements than foster care. Many more kinship care arrangements are made informally within families. While the benefits for children are well-established, there are still many gaps in the kinship knowledge base and in support available, and a large proportion of children in informal care grow up in poverty. There is little recognition of the needs of kinship care families nationally, and at State/Territory level children in formal kinship care are yet to be accorded the same rights and support as in foster care. There is also insufficient recognition of the unique nature of Indigenous kinship care, and too many Indigenous children are still in non-Indigenous care. A 2018 Australian survey found that while kinship care policy and services are developing, there is still much to be learnt from the United Kingdom where both research and practice development have to date received greater resourcing. This presentation of outstanding issues, new initiatives and promising practices in Australia and the UK will be made by an eminent visiting British authority on kinship care Dr Lucy Peake and an Australian kinship care authority, Dr Meredith Kiraly. It will relate to many of the conference themes. Discussion of the large UK Grandparents Plus study Growing Up in Kinship Care (2017) that explored outcomes for young people from their own perspective will be of particular interest. This special workshop session will allow for in-depth discussion of issues and opportunities in family based care with visiting expert Dr Peake as well as consideration of the local context by local kinship care authority Dr Kiraly.
12.35pm–1.35pm	**LUNCH**
1.35pm–3.15pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS**
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION; WHAT'S THE VALUE OF A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN SOCIAL POLICY? THE CASE OF GENDER EQUALITY** *Chair: Myra Hamilton*
	Louise Chappell, Australian Human Rights Institute, UNSW Sydney, Libby Lyons, Workplace Gender Equality Agency, Beth Goldblatt, Law Faculty, UTS, Sally Moyle, Australian National University Over the last few decades, both major political parties have attempted to develop a more coherent policy agenda on women's rights and gender equality. While some progress has been made in addressing gender inequalities, many issues - such as the gender pay gap, poverty among older women, and high levels of gender-based violence - remain entrenched. The purpose of this session is to ask 'what next' for the policy agenda on gender equality, by interrogating the value of a human rights approach for building such a policy agenda in Australia. As a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Australia is obliged to promote and protect women's equality and empowerment. But 40 years on from the adoption of CEDAW in 1979, how useful is the Convention – and indeed other international human rights instruments – in framing and designing effective social policy instruments in the area of women's rights and gender equality? How are the human rights principles of harm, accountability and redress mobilised (or not) in contemporary social policy and practice in this area? Drawing on the perspectives of policy agenda-setters in the academic, non-government, and government sectors, this session explores the ways in which a human rights approach is being mobilised, leveraged, neglected or discarded across different areas of policy and different sectors with respect to women's rights and gender equality. It will candidly examine both the benefits and the challenges of using a human rights approach, before drawing shared lessons for the future policy agenda in Australia.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY** *Chair: Karen Fisher*

Understanding supply and potential undersupply of Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA)
Diana Ferner, Social Ventures Australia
The lack of data about people being funded for SDA and current SDA supply has been recognised to be a barrier to investment to grow the stock of SDA. It is expected that around 28,000 people under the NDIS will be funded for SDA, with the NDIS eventually spending around $700 million per year on SDA payments. To date there has been uncertainty about where to build new SDA housing and who for. Social Ventures Australia partnered with the Summer Foundation to conduct a survey of the sector to capture key aspects of SDA development projects. Data from a total of 55 providers was used for analysis. There are 1,518 SDA places in development across Australia with most activity in NSW, Victoria and South Australia. The current SDA pipeline is dominated by High Physical Support Homes, with very little Robust capacity being built. The most common building types in the pipeline are apartment and group homes. There is significant difference between the profile of places enrolled with the NDIA and the future SDA supply reported through the survey. The estimated undersupply of SDA is concentrated in major cities, except for Adelaide which has significant new supply in the pipeline. The survey indicates that a solid start has been made in the new SDA market but that around 10,000 new SDA places still need to be created to meet the anticipated demand.

Disabillity and older people: issues and challenges
Trevor Parmenter & Marie Knox, University of Sydney, Rafat Hussain, Australian National University, Stuart Wark, University of New England, Matthew Janicki, University of Illinois, Chicago
Disability rights advocates such as Bank-Mikkelsen, Nirje and Wolfensberger began the normalisation movement in the late-1960s, which saw the gradual movement of people with intellectual disabilities (PwID) out of large congregate facilities. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability (UNCRPD) supports the principle that PwID should have the same patterns of life opportunities as the general population. Australian aged-care and disability service reforms and the advent of NDIS have changed the policy and funding landscape from service-centric to individualised-funding. However, there are gaps in policy and practices concerning older PwID. Using Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems framework, the study aimed to assess disparities in social, health, and quality-of-life (QoL) indicators between older PwID and non-ID groups; and define a more viable interface between disability and aged-care sectors to enable integrated community-based living. Study methods included a structured-survey of older-PwID (n=391) and non-ID people (n=920); and key informant (KI) interviews (n=36) with policy-makers and senior managers in disability and aged-care sectors. Results showed greater social disparities and poorer health in older PwID. Their aggregate QoL score was higher indicating some acquiescence and/or low-expectation bias. KI interviews highlighted barriers between disability and aged-care sectors. Inter-sectoral silos thwarted coordinated whole-of-person operationalisation of policies. Ageing-related needs of PwID must be considered when reforming generic ageing policies and practices. Applying a lifelong perspective would better lead to a seamless transition throughout one's life stages. Practice and policy must focus around co-design, autonomy and decision making - at the personal, organisational, policy and societal-levels.

Group rights and the NDIS
Tessa-May Zirnsak, La Trobe University
The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is one of the most significant changes to disability policy in our lifetime. However, little research has been done into how this policy interpolates the disability community as their own identity group. This paper will discuss how the NDIS application and funding procedures have contributed to the construction of disability identity. NDIS application and funding procedures have invited people with a disability to express their needs in terms of their deficiencies, thus emphasising disability as a "Bad Thing". These discourses occur against the discourses of disability advocates, who emphasise that disabled people are more disabled by the inaccessibility of the world around them than they are by their bodies. This analysis takes a Social Model approach to understanding the particular policy approach taken by the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA), utilising government reports and resources produced by advocacy organisations as an evidence base. Analysing these through a social model lens has produced the central research findings in this paper. This lens of examination into the NDIS gives us the opportunity to assess the usefulness of social policy procedures that rely on applicants of this specific identity group to highlight their weaknesses and incapacities in order to access funding required to increase their quality of living.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY (CONT.)** *Chair: Karen Fisher*
	Sexuality and relationship rights for people with acquired brain injury *Amie O'Shea, Deakin University* Until recently, sexuality has been treated as a kind of 'second-order' matter in the lives of people with disability. The topic remains under-addressed outside of disability studies, including in particular under the UNCRPD and the NDIS. There is a particular dearth of research in the area of sexuality and relationships for people with acquired brain injury (ABI), where the majority of existing research in this area focuses on staff training and the clinical and behavioural implications of ABI for sexual functioning. Such work tends to adopt a medical model of disability and often sidelines the perspectives and concerns of people with ABI themselves. In the current policy climate however we now see individualized funding raise the possibility of people with ABI claiming their sexual rights while also promoting the need for capacity development within mainstream service organisations. This presentation will present a social/ecological framework for understanding sexuality in the lives of people with disability which was used to pilot a peer led program for and with people with ABI. The 12 month project conducted by Deakin University adapted the existing Sexual Lives & Respectful Relationships program for people with ABI in which a narrative approach was used to gather stories from their lives with a focus on sexuality and relationships. The stories were used as the foundation for a peer education program delivered by people with ABI alongside community professionals. The presentation will outline the key findings of the project and recommendations for future work.
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: FAMILIES AND CHILDREN** *Chair: Xioyuan Shang*
	The one child policy and savings in China *Zhongchen Song, Tom Coupe & Bob Reed, University of Canterbury* One of the key sources of Chinese economic growth has been the abundance of household savings. In 2014, China's household savings rate was 37.99%, which is among the top 5 percent of countries. There's a vast literature trying to explain this high savings rate relative to other countries, with one possible explanation being China's one child policy. The impact of the one child policy on the savings rate can come through two channels. First, it can affect the number of children born. But less children doesn't necessarily mean one will save more. Indeed, rather than spending money on extra children, one could spend money on other consumables or spend more money per child raised. That is, the one child policy also could affect how children and savings are related (i.e. the coefficient of the number of children in a regression of savings on children). In this paper, we contribute to this debate on the impact of the one child policy on China's savings rate by merging the data from the Global Findex Survey and the Gallup World Poll, which allows us to evaluate the impact of having children on people's saving decision and saving motives for 148 countries worldwide. Overall, our results suggest that, while the one child policy might have affected the number of children, in terms of the effect of children on savings, China is not that different from the rest of the world. **Shadow education facilitates the '996' overwork? The effects of parental working hours on children's shadow education hours with differences by parental gender** *Jie Wang, Bofan Liu, Sun Yat-Sun University* Previous research neglected the care function of shadow education. When the topic of overwork become popular in China, 'flexible school-leaving time (FSLT)' has been implemented to reduce the role of shadow education as after school care. Using the data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (2010) and the Tobit model, this article evaluates the theoretical basis of this policy, which is to investigate how the working hours of parents affect the shadow education hours of their children (Age 10-15). It finds the effects of parents' working hours are only significant for children in primary school who need more care and a parental gender difference exists in these effects: mothers' working hours forms a inverted U-shaped associated with children's shadow education hours on workdays, but the effects of father's are not significant. The results imply that FSLT is partly working but the child-picking-up problem encountered by intensely overworked mothers has not been solved. Moreover, this article suggests the shadow education at weekends has been overlooked by FSLT and its care function is different from the workday one since the article finds children's shadow education hours are negatively associated with mothers' working hours, but its relationship with fathers' is inverted U-shaped. Our field work suggests the weekend shadow education time could be reduced due to more purposely-arranged father-child interactions while it needs more everyday mother-child care. Intensely overworked fathers could have no time or energy to attach sufficient attention to children's shadow education.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: FAMILIES AND CHILDREN (CONT.) *Chair: Xioyuan Shang*

The developing child abuse mandatory reporting system in China: a mixed method research on social workers

Zimin Tan, East China University of Science and Technology

This is a on-going research and will be finished in August, 2019. As the child protection system (CPS) is rapidly developing in China since 2014, the child abuse mandatory reporting system, one of the four basic elements of CPS, is being legislated and practiced in Chinese cities including Shanghai, Hangzhou and Wuxi since late 2018. Social workers, amongst other child-related professionals, are obliged to report potential child abuse cases. Although this system has been operated in countries including Australia for decades, it is the first time to be practiced in mainland China. This research will explore social workers' practice and attitudes towards this system, both in cities with and without the mandatory reporting system. Mixed-method will be applied in this research, including survey and in-depth interview. The survey will conducted with the China Social Work Longitudinal Survey, approximately 7600 social workers in 56 Chinese cities will participate, and those have contact with children in daily work will answer questions on practice and attitudes towards mandatory reporting system. 20 interviews will be conducted in cities with mandatory reporting system, social workers' recognition of child abuse and attitudes towards reporting duty will be explored. This research could explore social workers' acceptance in state intervention into family and recognition on child abuse. Furthermore, by examining a branch in CPS, it could be a practical extension to my PhD thesis on Establishing a suitable child protection system in China, and policy implication on the suitable boundary of mandatory reporting system could be provided accordingly.

Why are they not talking? An empirical study on self-disclosure of child sexual abuse from sociocultural perspective

Tian Tian, East China University of Science and Technology, Xiaoyuan Shang, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW, Sydney

One of the most important aspects regrading to the actual reporting of Child sexual abuse (CSA) is the disclosure rate. Although the incidence of CSA is high in China, most of them are undetected. In order to provide better social support for sexually abused children, this research aims to explore children's self-disclosure of CSA in Chinese cultural context. In this paper, 126 CSA victims' anonymous online statements (online posts) were selected. Mixed methods were used. Firstly, the information of the victims and the perpetrators in the 126 statements were analyzed quantitatively in terms of gender, age, relationship and severity of the CSA. Then, details of the disclosure content were analyzed by using Nvivo. These findings showed the reasons for the victims' concealment of CSA, and the situations some of them faced after the disclosure of CSA. Five inhibit factors for Chinese children's self-disclosure of CSA were emerged, (1).Children and their families are severely lacking of sexual knowledge ; (2) Children's fear of retribution, involving family members and potential dissolution of kinship relations; (3) Children's shame from sociocultural stigmatization of sexuality (4) lack of support or opportunity; (5) Negative feedback from children's disclosure attempt. By using the social-cultural perspective, this paper discusses the influence of Chinese clan culture, kinship system, and traditional patriarchal consciousness on Chinese children's individual choice of disclosure and family stress behaviors in facing traumatic CSA events. The implications on protecting children from further harm and promoting an effective child protection system are also discussed.

Publish or parenting: how have women academics coped in higher education in China?

Bingqin Li, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Yang Shen, Shanghai Jiaotong University

In order to deal with the looming economic and social crisis of rapid aging, the Chinese government started to modify the family planning policy in 2013. By 2015, a two-child policy was in place. Recent data released by the National Statistics Bureau showed that despite of a small growth in the second child, the number of first child has declined significantly. There is growing concerns over why parents do not produce more children even if they have the opportunity to do so. The main concern as suggested is the unaffordable costs of childrearing and the unpaid household work. The policy suggestions include providing more affordable childcare facilities or give more financial incentives for unpaid work at home (Cook and Dong, 2011). However, these suggestions did not address a more fundamental issue. The reluctance to produce babies is the side effect of a long-lasting production centred society in which the need for human reproduction had been suppressed. This is not only reflected in the lacking in social services, but also in the way production is organised which also shaped the priority of the families. Therefore, to study the childbirth and parenting behaviour, it is important to examine the relationship between employment on women's reproduction. In this paper, we used a dataset collected through an online survey with 453 women academics at childbearing age and study the relationship between their reproductive decisions and the labour contract terms. The findings suggest a significant relationship between the two.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: SOCIAL SECURITY, CONDITIONALITY AND RISK** *Chair: Michael McGann / Dina Bowman*

Reclaiming social security for a just future
Dina Bowman, Danielle Thornton, Shelley Mallett, Brotherhood of St Laurence
The move to fully digital and automated interactions with Centrelink is well advanced. While there is a need to update ageing infrastructure, current proposals have serious implications for access, transparency and procedural justice, especially given serious concerns about issues relating to eligibility, assessment, conditionality and adequacy. The Australian social security system is unprepared for the technological, demographic, geopolitical and environmental changes that are predicted to accelerate. We can no longer put off difficult and complex reform. A principled approach to reform will is critical. This presentation will set out some principles to guide reform of the social security for a just future.

The impact of social security reforms on single mothers and their children
David Tennant, Family Care, Kelly Bowey, Centre for Excellence in Chuld and Family Welfare
cus on th In 2016, there were almost 1,000,000 lone parent families in Australia, with 81.8 per cent headed by a single mother. The rate of poverty among lone parent families was 32 per cent, rising to 59 per cent in households where the parent was unemployed. Changes to social security policy relevant to lone parents have focused on reconnecting them with training and employment to insulate against the risks of long-term welfare dependence. Maintaining access to Parenting Payment Single is contingent on participation rules and when the youngest child turns eight years old, benefit entitlements switch to the lower Newstart Allowance. Since the changes commenced, rates of poverty among lone parent households have increased. Research suggests a deterioration in the health, wellbeing and development of children in those families. The Centre for Excellence in Child and Family Welfare is the peak body for child and family services in Victoria. Its membership of over 100 organisations consists of many direct service providers including FamilyCare, the main provider of child and family services in the Goulburn Valley and West Hume region of Victoria. Service providers in Victoria have voiced concern about the impacts of social security reforms on single mothers and the ability of state-funded services to meet their needs, with implications for child wellbeing and safety. This paper will review recent research about the impacts of social security reforms on single mothers and their children and investigate the potential challenges that these impacts pose for the delivery of child and family services.

The category game and its impact on street-level bureaucrats and jobseekers: an Australian case study
Siobhan O'Sullivan, UNSW Sydney, Michael McGann & Mark Considine, University of Melbourne
In several OECD countries, including Australia, welfare-to-work delivery is contracted-out to private agencies competing in quasi-markets for clients, contracts, and outcome payments. But a key question regarding this 'market governance' of activation concerns the way accountability systems shape frontline decision processes, and whether providers paid by results will target only those for whom outcomes are easier to achieve. While the internal sorting of clients for employability has received much attention in studies of quasi-markets in employment services, less is known about how performance management shapes the official profiling, categorization and targeting of recipients for activation at the point of programme referral. Drawing on case studies of four agencies in the Australian quasi-market, this study examines the ways in which frontline staff work to contest and revise how jobseekers are officially classified by the benefit administration agency. With this assessment pivotal in determining the level of payments that agencies can receive, and the activity requirements that clients must meet, we find that reassessing jobseekers so they are moved to a more disadvantaged category, exempted from conditionality requirements, or removed from the system entirely, have become major elements of casework. These category manoeuvres have multiple effects. They may result in some clients being shielded from harsh sanctions. They also protect providers against adverse performance rankings by the purchaser. Yet, an additional consequence is that jobseekers are rendered fully or partially inactive, within the context of a system designed and mandated to activate.

Representations of welfare recipients and the production of stigma power: a critical analysis of pejorative and fraud language in newspaper reporting during an intense period of welfare reform
Sonia Martin, RMIT, Timothy Schofield & Peter Butterworth, University of Melbourne
Welfare recipients have been, and continue to be, viewed as behaviourally and morally deficient in Australian welfare arrangements. Guided by neoliberal ideas and philosophies, the response by the state has been to reduce access to benefits by tightening eligibility and extending compliance measures aimed at enforcing behavioural change. The news media plays an important role in the construction of perceptions of welfare recipient's that in turn influence public opinion and policy debate. We consider the role of the media, as a potential source of structural stigma, in perpetuating negative characterisations of welfare recipients during a major period of welfare reform in Australia. Newspaper articles (N=8290) that appeared in Australia's five largest newspapers between 2001 and 2016, and referenced either of the two most common working age payments, the disability support pension (DSP) and unemployment benefits (Newstart) were analysed. The occurrence of pejorative and fraud language in each article was analysed using Wordstat. We found an increased use of fraud language over time, especially in relation to the DSP, which coincides with an increased political and policy focus on this payment. These findings illustrate the ways in which welfare reform and news media reporting reinforce and contribute to a culture of critical questioning about the validity of welfare payments and, in so doing, lend legitimacy to welfare retraction. We conclude that in a period of increasing political concern with welfare reform, media coverage has been aligned with other structural elements of society in the wielding of symbolic violence and stigma power.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: SOCIAL SECURITY, CONDITIONALITY AND RISK (CONT.)** *Chair: Michael McGann / Dina Bowman* **Conditional income, conditional lives** *Marcus Banks, RMIT, Dina Bowman, Brotherhood of St Laurence* Conditional and fluctuating labour-market/welfare income amplifies the financial, social and emotional hazards in many low-income households. For the majority with thin financial buffers, the chronic uncertainty in calculating what money may be received in the next fortnight (and when) heightens the risk of hardship. The turn to behavioural economics problematises the individual for their various inadequacies managing the extra financial risks they now carry. As part of the multifaceted challenge to this turn, Australian welfare and labour market researchers have had, until recently, their own resource inadequacies. Reliance on commonly-used point-in-time survey data (ABS, HILDA, etc) severely compromises investigating the meaning and relevance of income volatility. The ranges of risks households most exposed to the impact of fluctuating income occur in real time—from pay-to-pay. In this presentation we report on the initial findings of a pilot study into patterns of Newstart Allowance receipt utilising a new resource that addresses some of these data limitations. Evidence for this baseline study is drawn from a Department of Social Security database that records every Australian's interactions with Centrelink since the year 2000. This daily, event-based data provides an important opportunity to examine individual patterns of NSA receipt over an 18-year period. We find that point-in-time data severely underestimates the number of Australians who utilise NSA in a given year, that the policy design assumption NSA is a 'bridging payment' between unemployment and employment is increasingly untenable, and that there are distinct patterns of receipt spells.
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**MEASURING WELLBEING AND DATA GAPS** *Chair: Ciara Smyth* **Explaining the low overlap between income poverty and material deprivation: evidence for Australia** *Peter Saunders, Yuvishti Naidoo, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* The consensual deprivation approach is now widely used to complement the conventional income-based poverty approach in many OECD countries. However, although many studies indicate a relatively low overlap between (income) poverty and (material) deprivation in aggregate and for specific demographic groups, there have been few attempts to understand why this is the case and what factors are contributing to it. This paper draws on findings derived from wave 14 (2014) of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey to investigate three potential explanations for the low deprivation/income poverty overlap results. The first examines the role of housing costs by comparing the overlaps produced when poverty is estimated using income after housing costs (AHC) rather than before housing costs (BHC). The AHC measure may better capture the (in)ability to purchase the necessary items that defines deprivation status under the consensual approach. The second explanation examines the role of overall net wealth in providing access to resources that potentially mitigate the incidence of deprivation which are not captured in either the BHC or AHC income measures. The third explanation investigates whether the low overlaps are a consequence of timing lags between income fluctuations and ownership of the items used to identify deprivation. All three explanations are examined in aggregate and for specific demographic groups, and the findings provide further evidence of the unique contribution of the deprivation approach to poverty analysis. **The measurement of cultural diversity in Australia** *Lev Makaev, Australian Bureau of Statistics* By 2018, 7.3 million people (29%) of Australia's estimated resident population were born overseas (ABS 2019). Among these people, over 190 different countries of birth have been reported as have over 300 non-English languages spoken at home (ABS 2017). From the early 19th century Australia was measuring aspects of cultural diversity (year of arrival, country of birth and religion) without a coherent national framework until the late 1990's. After much user demand across all levels of government and academia, a working group comprising of Commonwealth and State Government Departments was established to investigate and develop a framework for the collection and dissemination of nationally consistent data on cultural and language diversity. In early 1999, the working group presented their findings and recommendations to the Ministers Council on Immigration and Multicultural Affairs which were endorsed and are now known as the Statistical Standards on Cultural and Language Diversity. This presentation will provide an overview of conceptual issues facing policy makers who are trying to understand and measure cultural diversity and migrant populations more broadly in Australia.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**MEASURING WELLBEING AND DATA GAPS (CONT.)** *Chair: Ciara Smyth*

Monitoring progress on the social determinants of health for Australians with disabilities: national data gaps and policy implications

Nicola Fortune, Shane Clifton, Gwynnyth Llewellyn, NHMRC Centre for Research Excellence in Disability and Health, University of Sydney

People with disabilities experience increased exposure to health risks compared with non-disabled people. They are significantly more disadvantaged with respect to social determinants of health (SDH), being more likely to experience poverty, violence, social exclusion, housing insecurity, unemployment and economic inactivity. This results in poorer health and wellbeing for people with disabilities. However, there is currently a lack of high-level reporting to inform policy and monitor progress on health and wellbeing, and associated social determinants, for people with disabilities in Australia. The NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health (CRE-DH) has developed a monitoring framework and suite of indicators to track inequities experienced by Australians with disabilities in relation to health and the social determinants of health. The development process included two rounds of consultation with an Expert Panel of Advice comprising people with lived experience of disability. This presentation will describe challenges encountered in reporting national baseline indicator data for the monitoring framework, focusing particularly on data gaps of two types: (1) lack of data by disability status for some indicators, including indicators specifically recommended by the Expert Panel of Advice (2) lack or inadequacy of data for certain groups of people, particularly people living in supported accommodation and people who are highly dependent on others for communication. The implications of these data gaps for people with disabilities, the disability sector and policy makers will be discussed.

Prevalence of elder abuse using ABS data

Ilan Katz, Trish Hill, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

There is growing recognition around the world that abuse of elderly people is a significant social problem. Yet there is little consensus around the definitions of elder abuse and the appropriate ways of measuring the extent and dynamics of abuse. This paper will discuss some of the definitional challenges and will then report on an analysis which formed a component of a project commissioned by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (AGD) and led by the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) to examine the potential for a national study on the extent of elder abuse in Australia. The aims of this component were to: • examine existing Australian Bureau of Statistics surveys and datasets to explore what can be known about abuse of older people • synthesise and integrate findings from the data analysis and data scoping in this component to identify what can be known and data gaps. The project involved scoping a range of existing national datasets and analysing those which were most relevant to explore what information about the extent and nature of elder abuse was available in the data. Findings indicate the extent of abuse of elders and compared the situation for men and women and Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. The paper will also identify the gaps in the current data and the implications for policy.

Expanding notions of economic living standards and its relationship to subjective well-being: an Australian case study

Yuvisthi Naidoo, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

While Australian studies have begun exploring the relationship between disposable income and global life satisfaction or happiness assessments, there is a lack of empirical investigation exploring the relationship between broader notions of economic well-being and subjective wellbeing. This paper addresses this gap by comparing two alternative individual based well-being frameworks. The first develops a more comprehensive measure of economic resources in line with the economic theory of consumption. A set of economic resource metrics is developed that append disposable income with income streams form non-cash services (including in-kind social transfers) and annuitised non-home wealth and home wealth, as providing the full range of potential consumption possibilities that affect an individual's economic well-being. The second develops a domain-specific life-satisfaction well-being indicator framework based on psychological references to individual subjective well-being. The results are based on person-level data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Empirical analysis involves comparing individual economic well-being to subjective well-being for older Australians (aged 65 years and over) and non-older Australians (aged 15 to 64 years), and also across the two age groups. The four-way comparative analysis provides insight into the nature of economic advantage and disadvantage within and across age cohorts, and particularly the role of wealth (particularly home wealth) and the provision of public benefits, to an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**FAMILY VIOLENCE** *Chair: Christy Newman*

'Safe at Home' responses to domestic and family violence: what we know about an evolving policy and practice field

Jan Breckenbridge,UNSW Sydney, kylie valentine, Social Policy Research, Centre UNSW Sydney, Kyllie Cripps, UNSW Sydney

It is timely to look again at 'Safe At Home' (SAH) responses offered across different Australian jurisdictions, and whether they are effectively supporting women and children experiencing domestic and family violence to stay safely in their homes, if they choose to do so. SAH responses have been shown to be promising in previous research, including a 2015 national study conducted by Breckenridge and colleagues. However, this study also raised questions about the lack of national standards and definitions in SAH responses, and their effectiveness for different population groups. This paper reports on subsequent research, funded by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, to ascertain the outcomes of additional SAH responses funded by the Women's Safety Package, announced in September 2015. It describes preliminary findings of three case studies of SAH responses, and the experiences of key population groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, older women, and women with disability. The case studies provide tentative evidence on the extent to which different SAH responses produce are effective for different groups in diverse locations and circumstances. These findings will be discussed in relation to the other activities of the research project, which is the development of an operational framework and practice principles to underpin best practice SAH approaches across Australia in the future.

The role of technology in perpetrating, and preventing, domestic and family violence: evaluating a new safety response

kylie valentine, Sandra Gendera, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

In 2016 Queensland introduced a technology trial designed to assist women who are risk assessed as highly vulnerable or experiencing ongoing domestic and family violence, to stay safer in their home, where appropriate and safe to do so, through the provision of new and emerging technological enhancements to home, property and personal security. There are two related but distinct components to the initiative. The first is the use of technology such as personal safety alarms and security cameras to enhance victims' safety, in which technology is part of a safety response to support victims. The second is identifying and responding to technology-facilitated abuse, in which technology such as social media is used by perpetrators to stalk and monitor victims. This paper reports on the evaluation of the trial, which aimed to investigate whether and how the technology based initiative enables people to stay safer at home, which people, and under what circumstances, and if it empowers them in other ways. Findings include the benefits of technology in enhancing subjective safety, for women and their children. We also identify the need for resources to build the capacity of human services with expertise in domestic and family in identifying and responding to technology-facilitated abuse, a growing concern because of its effects on victims' space for agency, and on their safety.

Striving for gender equality: representations of gender in "progressive" domestic violence policy

Ella Kuskoff, University of Queensland

As a rapidly growing social issue, domestic violence is of immediate and increasing relevance to policymakers worldwide. Feminist scholarship highlights the benefits of taking a gendered approach to domestic violence policy, demonstrating that non-gendered policies often contain inherent barriers preventing them from addressing domestic violence in practice. Yet to be examined, however, is the extent to which explicitly gendered domestic violence policies, too, may contain barriers that limit the potential benefits of a gendered approach. Recognising the demonstrated benefits of policies adopting a gendered conceptualisation of domestic violence, we employ a critical discourse analysis methodology to examine the assumptions embedded in explicitly gendered domestic violence policy. We draw data from contemporary domestic violence policies in Queensland due to the state's recent 'gendered' domestic violence policy reforms. Our findings suggest that Queensland's gendered policy is underpinned by dominant assumptions that reinforce ideas of men's superiority and power over women. This serves to significantly undermine the policy's own key message advocating for the improved treatment of women. These findings suggest that the potential benefits of a gendered approach to domestic violence policy may be undermined by a lack of deep engagement with the broader patriarchal social structures that facilitate power imbalances between women and men. In failing to adequately engage with and address deeply embedded structural gender inequalities, ostensibly gendered domestic violence policies may inadvertently reinforce the very gender differences they aim to correct.

1.35pm–3.15pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gonski Room (ground floor)	**FAMILY VIOLENCE (CONT.)** **Chair:** *Christy Newman*
	Messages from the frontline: frontline domestic and family violence workers having a voice in response to national policy development and implementation *Ruth Phillips, Susan Heward-Belle, Susan Goodwin, The University of Sydney* Based on research conducted with frontline domestic and family violence workers working with victims of domestic and family violence (DVF) and on the elimination of DFV, this paper presents findings that reveal expertise that could inform national policy responses and how national policy is implemented. The study sought advice from people working on the frontline of domestic violence services about the impact and relevance of the Australian Government's central policy response to the widespread social problem of domestic and family violence – the Third National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children (2016-2019). Motivation for this research was to create an opportunity for frontline DFV workers to have a safe opportunity to comment and give advice on the national social policy approach. This was developed in the context of a perceived failure of the plan to have the desired impact of reducing the incidence of domestic violence over the life of the National Plan at a time when frontline workers face an increasingly competitive and marketized context for advocacy and direct services delivery. The findings reflected very specific misalignments with the knowledge and expectations of frontline workers, including: a lack of consultation with those on the frontline of services in the policy development; a failure to design a policy that is inclusive of the diversity of people affected by DFV; a pivot away from women's safety toward a focus on men's behaviour; a lack of impetus of accountability across a range of state mechanisms and for perpetrators.
3.15pm–3.45pm	AFTERNOON TEA
3.45pm–5.05pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: PATHWAYS OF CARE LONGITUDINAL STUDY** **Chair:** *Courtney Breen*
	Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study (POCLS): introduction to the study and how children in out-of-home care are developing over time *Joanna Hopkins, Merran Butler, Marina Paxman & Henry Durant, Department of Family and Community Services* This paper provides an update on the Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study (POCLS) design and progress. The POCLS is the first large scale prospective longitudinal study of children and young people in out-of-home care (OOHC) in Australia. Data from 3 Waves of the study contain record linkage data on children's child protection backgrounds, OOHC experiences, health, education and offending held by multiple government agencies; matched to first-hand accounts from children, caregivers, teachers and caseworkers. The cohort consists of children who entered care in NSW Australia in 2010/11. Standardised measures have been used for the main developmental outcome domains – physical health, cognitive ability and socio-emotional wellbeing. The POCLS databases allow researchers to track children's experiences and outcomes from birth. The paper will also present findings on how the children are developing in terms of physical health, socio-emotional wellbeing and cognitive learning ability over the first 3 Waves of data collection. This presentation will examine child development by characteristics including age at entry to OOHC, cultural background and by care type (long-term OOHC, guardianship, restoration and adoption). The POCLS dashboards will then be introduced. They are designed to allow flexible exploration of the rich data resource while protecting the confidentiality of participants. **Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study: how does placement stabillity influence children's developmental outcomes over time?** *Nafisa Asif, Courtney Breen, Robert Wells & Albert Zhou, Family and Community Services* Placement stability is an important indicator of the functioning of an out-of-home care (OOHC) system. Previous research suggests that frequent placement changes have a negative impact on outcomes for children in OOHC. Based on the first 3 Waves of POCLS data, this paper examines the impact of placement stability on a range of developmental outcomes for children in OOHC in NSW with the ability to consider a range of child, carer and placement characteristics. The findings from multi-level growth curve models that examine the impact of placement stability on these developmental outcomes will inform policy, practice and service system improvements.

3.45pm–5.05pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: PATHWAYS OF CARE LONGITUDINAL STUDY** **Chair:** *Courtney Breen* **Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study: caseworker contact and relationships with children in out-of-home care** *Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* Other than the quality of care children receive, the services children in out of home care (OOHC) receive are perhaps the most important modifiable factors influencing their outcomes in care. Perhaps the most important of these is the casework relationship. Caseworkers often provide direct support to children and carers, and also link them to specialist services such as psychologists and paediatricians, as well as providing practical support and arranging respite care etc. Caseworkers are also involved when children move placements and in planning for children to leave care. Despite the key role of caseworkers, there is very little research which examines the relationship between children and their caseworkers, and virtually none which examines how this relationship is associated with children's outcomes. This paper will present an analysis of this association based on findings from 3 Waves of the POCLS. The findings indicate that many children have very little contact with caseworkers, but those who do have contact with caseworkers are generally positive about the contact. Interestingly socio-emotional wellbeing over the 3 Waves was not highly associated with the quality of caseworker contact. **Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study: educational outcomes for children in out-of-home care** *Michelle Townsend, University of Wollongong* This research aims to understand the educational progression and achievement of children and young people who have had some involvement with the child protection system in an Australian context.Over 4000 children have been longitudinally followed with the POCLS study, offering a unique opportunity to examine children and young people's educational experiences and outcomes. This presentation will report on linked data from three sources, alongside survey data, to explore the factors that contribute to educational engagement and outcomes of children who enter the out of home care system on interim or final orders. Data from The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) which assesses children's development on entry to school and The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) participation and performance data across Years 3, 5, 7, and 9, will be reported on. Waves 1, 2 and 3 of the POCLS survey data undertaken with children and carers, alongside the NSW Department of Family and Community Services administrative data, will also be reported on to examine the factors that influence the educational engagement and outcomes of children and young people in OOHC. Implications for policy and practice will briefly be outlined. Authors of this report include Dr Michelle Townsend and Dr Laura Robinson, University of Wollongong.
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: UNDERSTANDING THE FAMILY LIFE OF TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTIONS** **Chair:** *Christy Newman* **Introducing the 'my health, our family' study** *Christy Newman, Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney* **How families matter to people diagnosed with a blood borne virus** *Asha Persson, Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney* **Navigating stigma, systems, and support: practices of care in families** *kylie valentine, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* **What next? Making a difference for families and communities** *Joanne Bryant, Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney* As the management of blood borne viruses undergoes rapid change, the families of those affected by HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C are also living through and responding to those changes. Yet both health and social policy responses have remained largely focused on the individual, with less known about the role and experiences of families. The 'my health, our family' study was funded by an Australian Research Council Discovery Project Grant, bringing together expertise in the social aspects of infectious disease and on care, families, and social policy. This qualitative study was the first to document the stories of Australian families affected by stigmatized transmissible infections, and to gather the insights of stakeholders working in health and social policy. This symposium will feature a series of presentations from members of the research team who will each discuss a number of key findings with the aim of extending understandings of how serodiscordance (i.e., mixed infection status) is enacted and managed in everyday family life. We also aim to build policy and practice recommendations for how knowledge about the family life of transmissible infections can inform the design and delivery of services, and to deepen knowledge on how contemporary families are constructed in the context of health and illness. To facilitate discussion, the session will be streamed online, so community members, policymakers and clinicians located in different parts of Australia can take part, to help us ensure that the study can make valuable and enduring contributions to both health and social policy.

3.45pm–5.05pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: URBANISATION** **Chair:** *Bingqin Li*

Spatial mismatch, enclave effects and employment outcomes for rural migrant workers: empirical evidence from Yunnan Province, China

Youqing Fan, Chyi Lin Lee, Western Sydney University, Lanlan Bi, Mengtao Gao, Yunnan Minzu University, Guangbo Yin, National Bureau of Statistics Survey Office in Yunnan, China

The urbanisation in China is causing rural migrant workers to experience increasing spatial mismatch and enclave effects. No existing study has been conducted on the degree to which the spatial mismatch and enclave effects are related to employment outcomes. Extending upon the findings of existing research, this study separates the impact of spatial mismatch and that of the enclave effects for the first time. This study therefore investigates the influence of spatial mismatch and enclave effects on the employment and household incomes of individual migrant workers in the underdeveloped regions of Yunnan. This study uses cross-sectional data from 2015 Yunnan rural migrant worker urban integration household survey. After controlling for other influencing factors, the instrument variable probit and two-stage least square models were used to estimate the impact of housing location, commute time and social interactions on the employment propensity and income of migrant workers. The empirical results revealed that commute time has no significant effect on the employment propensity of migrant workers, whilst it does have a significant negative impact on the household incomes of migrant workers. The number of friends and relatives that individual migrant workers interact with also has a significant positive impact on their employment outcomes. These marginal effects vary across different cities. Rural migrant workers who reside in larger cities are more likely to have enhanced employment prospects and higher incomes. Overall, the findings suggest that both spatial mismatch and enclave effects exist in Chinese labour market. Further tests confirm the robustness of our findings.

Does migration affect medical service usage? Evidence from China

Sisi Yang, CEPAR UNSW, Bingqin Li, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW

Medical services are an important part of social service planning. For a financial and service planner, how residents use services is the key to resource allocation. In a country or city with fewer migrants, medical service planning can be based on certain resident profiles, such as population size, density and age groups. Questions arise to challenge such practices when there are large numbers of migrants. For example, migrant may come from different age cohorts, they may have different health profiles, different health funding coverage, diverse mobility strategies, or having different language proficiency etc. These features might affect the way migrants use services which can become “disruptive” to the conventional service planning practices. Chinese cities are experiencing rapid urbanization and many cities host large numbers of domestic migration from rural areas or from other cities. They do not only come as labour force, but also bring their children along (National Health and Family Planning Commission of China, 2016). Yet, few studies have examined the usage of medical services and whether the migrant population are indeed behaving differently. This paper used the data collected from national baseline survey of China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) in 2011 to examine medical service usage of migrants of 45 or older. This study will contribute to existing studies and policy practices in China. It also contributes to the international debates on social service planning.

Dominant tenants and submissive landlords: how has the landlord been disadvantaged during the rural settlement demolition process in peri-urban Shanghai?

Jinwei Hao, Shanghai University, Jin Zhu isi Yang, UNSW

Rural settlements around the city proper as peri-urban areas have provided affordable accommodations for domestic migrants. Existing literature has revealed that migrants tend to be disadvantaged when the settlement is demolished as they are very likely to be driven out without appropriate compensation. The tenure of migrants is considered insecure and informal. Our case study finds the reversed situation in a local village demolition case in Shanghai. During the demolition process, migrant tenants defended their so-called rights of living instead of just going away after the landlord terminated their leases. They even benefited by receiving considerable compensation from the landlords. This paper aims to explore what factors have led to such outcome through in-depth interviews with migrant tenants, landlords and village officials in 2014. We find that: 1) Landlords’ moving out to urban area leads to the weakening of original social network and meanwhile the continuous inflow of domestic migrants in the form of chain migration has formed a new social network based on kinship or their common home-village. The newly-born and strong social network increases migrant tenants’ bargaining power in addressing conflicts with landlords; 2) The de facto rights of tenants have been amplified. Tenants may have consistently invested the property by improving decoration or transformed the property for sub-lease. Although the de jure ownership of rural houses is not related to the tenants, the growing social network of migrants and their de facto use and investment on the properties just made the property rights ambiguous.

3.45pm–5.05pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**CHILDREN AND PARTICIPATION** **Chair:** *Paula Jops*

Beyond the usual suspects: Participation and engagement of young people in research
Cathy Thomson, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
The impetus for methodological innovation in the field of childhood and youth studies, culminating in participatory research methods, is largely driven by an intent to overturn traditional representations of young people and children as passive subjects and bring to the fore their agency, expertise and voice. However, recent debates query the plethora of methodological claims to empowerment, authenticity and voice, that mark the field of participatory research methods. In this paper, we take up these critiques. We outline a participatory or engagement process trialled in a research project that sought to address questions of representation. The engagement process, underpinned by an ethic of care and representational justice, aimed to generate a relational understanding of voice and policy-relevant outcomes. In the project 'Stories of resourcing and resourcefulness', we gathered biographical narratives from 44 young people with complex needs. The engagement process in the research included ongoing and flexible forms of consultations with all participants as a means of ensuring inclusive representation and responsiveness to trauma and mechanisms young people had developed to keep themselves safe. The paper elaborates on this design, its merits and lessons learned with respect to debates about who should drive research agendas, young people's representation and how we might strive to enable young people's experiences to shed light on the services and systems that affect them.

Stories of educational engagement among young people with complex families
Jennifer Skattebol, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
To successfully engage in education, young people need access to a range of material, educational, cultural, relational, and psychological resources. This paper presents findings on the resourcing and resourcefulness of young people with families in complex circumstances for whom the resources required for education are not readily accessible. We examine the education system by analysing the meaning young people make of their schooling trajectories. We draw on findings from a three-year study conducted by the Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney in partnership with Uniting, NSW Family & Community Services (FACS) and Mission Australia. Forty-four young people with complex service needs were interviewed as part of the research. Biographical narrative interviews were used to elicit rich and complex data about the significant events in the young people's lives and how they made sense of these events through a biographical 'story'. It was a longitudinal study. The researchers returned a year after the first interviews to learn from young people how their resourcing stories had changed over time. Many of the young people discussed their early schooling and learning with enthusiasm but found it difficult to continue with this engagement over time when their lives outside school were extremely difficult, stressful and even dangerous. We consider the barriers and enablers of educational engagement and how schooling policy can better support these young people.

Fair Play: A project exploring the benefits of structured and unstructured opportunities for play in rural, remote and regional communities
Amy Graham, Fatemah Aminpour, Pasi Sahlberg & Adrian Piccoli, Gonski Institute for Education
Play is so important to optimal child development that it has been recognised by the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights as a right of every child. International research on learning through play shows that play is positively associated to not only emotional, social and physical development but also children's cognitive growth. Despite these calls for ingenuity, imaginiation and innovation, education systems are under increasing pressure to teach children more about "how to do" and not just "what to know". Schools of today focus much more conventional knowledge often determined by academic subjects rather than real-life phenomena. The purpose of this research proposal is to investigate how an open space and opportunity for play triggers children's curiosity, creativity and deeper play in schools. It will explore how primary school aged children learn knowledge and skills needed in designing, creating, managing and coordinating their activities in free-play environments in school. A particular focus will be on how the knowledge, skills, behaviours and achievements of children from disadvantaged circumstances, particularly children who have limited access to toys at home, are affected by greater access to unstructured play. Our presentation at the SPRC conference will focus on the findings thus far from a 3-year research project in 20 schools in rural and remote areas of NSW/Australia.

3.45pm–5.05pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**CHILDREN AND PARTICIPATION (CONT.)** **Chair:** *Paula Jops*
	Academic performance of the first generation college students in rural areas *Wei Zu, Wei Huang, Xiaowei Liao & Juan Peng, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Fan Li, Wageningen University* The popularization of higher education in China continues to deepen, which makes the group of college students continue to diversify. The proportion of college students in the first generation in rural areas is getting higher and higher. However, due to their lack of economic conditions, the starting point is relatively low, and the weak learning foundation has caused academic difficulties. The Chinese government has implemented a series of tilting policies to increase the chances of rural students entering the university in poverty-stricken areas. But can their academic performance after entering college be developed? This study analyzes the academic performance of the first generation college students in rural areas through the analysis of the tracking data of college students in Hunan Province. We have tracked two phases of data, obtained their college entrance examination scores, and GPAs since entering the university. Through the combination of PSM and DID methods, the results show that the first generation of rural college students account for more than half of the college students. They differ significantly from other students in personal, family situations, high school learning characteristics, and performance of learning behavior. Moreover, their college entrance examination scores are lower overall than other students. However, their initial academic performance after entering the university was not weaker than that of other students, and after two years of college education, the gap in academic performance with other students narrowed.
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY** **Chair:** *Eugenia Marembo*
	Locked-in or locked-out: Can a public services market really change? *Michael McGann,School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Siobhan O'Sullivan, School of Social Sciences UNSW, Mark Considine, University of Melbourne, Phuc Nguyen, School of Management, La Trobe* Australia's employment services system has been subject to ongoing reform since the Keating Government, evolving from a publically delivered regime, to a system of shared delivery, to an entirely privatized system of market delivery under Job Network. Motivating this transformation was the conviction that marketisation could produce a system that was not only more efficient but also more flexible and better tailored. However, JN failed to produce the flexibility predicted with our comparative research showing increasing levels of standardisation, and loss of differentiation between for-profit and not-for-profit providers as JN matured. In this paper, we take a big picture look at the Australian system over time and whether subsequent redesigns of Australia's welfare market have been able to arrest the trends towards standardization and market herding characteristic of the JN era. Calling on evidence from surveys tracking the evolution of Australia's marketised system from JN to Job Services Australia to Jobactive, we find remarkable consistency over time and, indeed, deepening convergence between the practices of for-profit and not-for-profit providers. Overwhelmingly, the picture is of a stable system where the practices of client-facing staff have changed little. This bird's eye view raises questions about the policy investment that periodically goes into systematically reviewing and trying to impose change on a system that appears largely impervious to change. We argue that system design at the point of privatisation is critically important. Once in motion, isomorphic pressures towards standardization quickly get locked into employment services markets, making subsequent change difficult to achieve. **Security technologies: handmaidens to authoritarianism** *Debi Ashenden, Deakin University, Lizzie Coles-Kemp, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK* In her recent TED talk Carole Cadwalladr argued that social media companies are enabling the demise of democracy [1]. She carefully argues that technology use is not morally neutral and questions whether social media companies are, "handmaidens to authoritarianism". In this paper, building on research that examines how power relationships impact on technological security controls [2,3], we question whether such controls used in the delivery of social policy can, under certain economic, social and political conditions, facilitate wider societal insecurity. Using a reflective thematic analysis of the UN's 2018 study of poverty in the UK [4], we examine technological security's relationship to digitally-delivered social policies that have been critiqued as authoritarian and punitive. As data, we use the UN study reports [5], published consultation material [6] and related policy documents [7]. We draw links with Australian welfare reform [8] and digital initiatives such as 'robodebt' [9] and demonstrate how technological security must be understood within the socio-economic and political matrix in which it is deployed to reveal the true nature of its security powers. References: (1)https://www.ted.com/talks/carole_cadwalladr_facebook_s_role_in_brexit_and_the_threat_to_democracy (2)Coles-Kemp, L., Ashenden, D., & O'Hara, K. (2018). Why Should I? Cybersecurity, the Security of the State and the Insecurity of the Citizen. Politics and Governance, 6(2), 41. (3)Coles-Kemp, L., Zugenmaier, A., & Lewis, M. (2014). Watching You Watching Me: The Art of Playing the Panopticon. Digital Enlightenment Yearbook 2014: Social Networks and Social Machines, Surveillance and Empowerment, 147. (4)https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23881&LangID=E (5)https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/Pages/CountryVisits.aspx (6)https://www.facebook.com/AlstonUNSR/videos/press-conference-of-the-un-special-rapporteur-on-extreme-poverty-and-human-right/207369616828528/, https://wbg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/WBG-UN-special-rapporteur-on-extreme-poverty.pdf , https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/extreme-poverty-and-human-rights-response-un-special-rapporteur , https://www.togetherscotland.org.uk/media/1190/special_rapporteur_final_14-09-2018.pdf (7)http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/5/contents/enacted (8)https://www.anglicare.asn.au/docs/default-source/default-document-library/full-report.pdf?sfvrsn=0 (9)https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2019/mar/20/new-rules-for-job-seekers-prompt-warning-about-another-robo-debt-debacle

5.30pm–7.30pm John Goodsell Building, Rooms 221-223 (2nd floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY RECEPTION + PANEL DISCUSSION**
	Social policy research in China Chair: Professor Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney Speakers: Professor Jude Howell, LSE, Professor Dorothy Solinger, University of California, Professor Sarah Cook, UNSW Sydney, Professor Xiaoyuan Shang, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Professor Lijie Fang, Social Science Academy, Professor Alex Jingwei He, Education University of Hong Kong

8.30am–9.00am	**REGISTRATION**
9.00am–10.15am **Leighton Hall (ground floor)**	**PLENARY** **"Of good character" – the policy dialogue on drug testing welfare recipients in Australia** Speaker: Professor Alison Ritter, Drug Policy Modelling Program, UNSW Sydney Chair: Professor Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney In 2017 the Federal Government introduced a bill for sweeping reform of Australian social services legislation (the Social Services Legislation Amendment (Welfare Reform) Bill 2017). Tucked into this new omnibus Bill were three provisions directed towards people with alcohol and/or drug problems, all of which sought to tighten their eligibility for social welfare payments. After Senate review, the schedule concerned with the 'drug testing trial' was removed and the Bill passed (March 2018). Not to be deterred, a new Bill was introduced in February 2018 (the Social Services Legislation Amendment (Drug Testing Trial) Bill 2018), also subject to considerable scrutiny and review by the Senate committee. Passed by the House of Representatives in August 2018, at time of writing (March 2019), it has yet to pass the Senate. Using analysis of the draft Bills, and the two Senate Committee reviews (which included 63 submissions for the first Bill and 52 submission for the Amendment, along with transcripts of the public hearings), Alison Ritter will analyse the policy discourse. Contextualised within Australia's history of 'moral provisions' in social security, the normative perspectives (including contractualism, paternalism, and social justice) assumed by the various stakeholders (politicians, advocates, academics, service providers and public servants) will be analysed with a view to understanding the apparent policy stalemate. The normative perspectives represented in the many submissions contrasts with the normative perspective apparent in Parliament. What this says about how our society views people with alcohol and/or other drug problems, and how this intersects with the values inherent within current drug policy will be explored. It is hoped that this may provide lessons for how a polarised policy debate may be reshaped.
10.15am–10.45am	**MORNING TEA**
10.45am–12.25pm	**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS**
Tyree Room (first floor)	**AUSTRALIA'S WELFARE / SOCIAL DATA** *Chairs: Sara Mowle / Bruce Bradbury* **An overview of Australia's welfare** *Matthew James, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare* This presentation will showcase findings from the AIHW's biennial Australia's welfare 2019 report. It considers the many factors that affect a person's wellbeing, including housing, education, employment and income, health and social support, and justice and safety. It will focus on selected themes in more detail, including intergenerational disadvantage, patterns and trends in income support use and the future of work. This presentation will also explore the current health and welfare data landscape. High quality and comprehensive data are critical to inform policy and the delivery of services for those in need. The current data landscape is one where people have access to more data than ever before and data is being linked across sectors which allows for a much richer understanding than is possible from using data for a particular sector in isolation. It will focus on the role that the AIHW is playing with the ABS and the States and Territories to improve the quality of existing data and to facilitate longitudinal data analysis through data linkage. There is an increased recognition of the importance of using public data as a strategic national resource to improve outcomes for the population while assuring the privacy and security of data. **An innovative linked data platform to improve the wellbeing of children: The South Ausralian Early Childhood Data Project** *John Lynch, University of Adelaide* This presentation will explore the South Australian Early Childhood Data Project (SA ECDP) as an exemplar of the benefits of trans-disciplinary and inter-sectoral research involving data linkage. The SA ECDP brings together diverse data sources spanning health, education and welfare services, including child protection data on all births in SA from 1991 going forward. It is also the first data asset to link integrated state-based information with Commonwealth Centrelink data to explore pathways into adulthood. The amalgamation of these data, in tandem with the collaborative research model drawing on government, non-government and research expertise, offers new opportunities to break down silos and improve child health and development outcome. We will use examples of our work with child protection to highlight novel insights from the data, how the data can be used to better understand potential target populations, evidence informed service planning and evaluation of novel interventions and core services.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**AUSTRALIA'S WELFARE / SOCIAL DATA (CONT.)** *Chairs: Sara Mowle / Bruce Bradbury*

Insights on migrants from integrated 2016 Census data
Lev Makaev, Australian Bureau of Statistics
The 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing is a rich source of data that provides a wealth of information about migrants in Australia. However, there are certain important policy questions about the migration characteristics of people born overseas that the Census alone cannot answer. The integration of Census with Australian Government administrative data on migrants enables the creation of detailed information by visa for the evaluation of migrant programmes and services as well as to inform evidence-based policy. The Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID) brings together information from the 2016 Census with Australian Government settlement records for permanent migrants (i.e. Skilled, Family, Humanitarian and Other Permanent visa streams) who arrived in Australia between 1 January 2000 and 9 August 2016. The Australian Census and Temporary Entrants Integrated Dataset (ACTEID) brings together information from the 2016 Census with Australian Government temporary visa holder records (i.e. Temporary Work Skilled subclass 457, Students, Working Holiday Makers and Special Category New Zealand citizen subclass 444, Other Temporary visa holders) who were present in Australia on Census night (9 August 2016). These datasets significantly contribute to the pool of available data on permanent migrants and temporary entrants in Australia. Information can provide insights into the socio-economic outcomes and contributions of migrant subgroups by fine geographical levels. This presentation will provide an overview of the 2016 ACMID and 2016 ACTEID and present some policy relevant findings.

How do we use an area-based indicator for social policy? Lessons learned from a Child and Social Exclusion Index in Australia
Riyani Miranti, Laurie Brown, NATSEM, IGPA, University of Canberra, Robyn Seth-Purdie, Uniting Care Australia and Griffith Institute of Criminology
Child Social Exclusion (CSE) is a complex and multi-dimensional measure of social and material disadvantage. It extends the concept of child poverty by reflecting the extent towhich children lack the opportunities and resources to participate fully in their communities and feel connected. The CSE Index is an area-based indicator of the risk of experiencing multiple intersecting forms of disadvantage which lead to marginalisation. An area with the lowest risk of CSE may nevertheless have children who experience social exclusion. Application of an updated CSE methodology to data from the 2011 and 2016 Censuses reveals that the level of CSE in a small area (LSA2) is remarkably stable over time. Analysing the strength of association between level of CSE and important policy indicators such as developmental vulnerability and child protection activity demonstrates the potential use of the CSE for policy-makers and service providers alike.

The geography of personal and household incomes: data from the Census of Australia, 2016
Ian Manning, National Institute of Economic and Industry Research
The 2016 Census required respondents aged 15 and over to tick a box to denote their weekly income. The Census form included the comment: 'information from this question provides an indication of living standards in different areas'. The Census income data are published as personal income and equivalised household income. The paper draws on work carried out by the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research for the Australian Local Government Association, published in that organisation's State of the Regions report for 2019-20. The analysis was carried out for each of the 544 LGAs listed in the Census, but for purposes of exposition the results were added to 67 regions. The analysis covered personal income by region by sex by age, concentrating on the proportion of residents aged 15 and over with personal incomes less than the median. The analysis of household equivalised income by region by household composition concentrated on the proportion of households with incomes in the top and bottom deciles. The geographic distributions of income documented from the Census indeed throw light on living standards, but there are no conclusions, only further questions, such as the following. • In what kinds of region do low personal incomes generate low equivalised incomes? • Why is Sydney so income-segregated? • What are the effects of fly-in fly-out and indigenous residence on living standards in remote areas?

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY AND DIVERSITY** *Chair: Sandra Gendera*

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

Ayah Wehbe, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Charlotte Smedley, UNSW, Thushara Senaratna, Julie Duong, Diversity and Disability Alliance

The views of people with disability from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds are significantly underrepresented in research and the implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). This study explored the experiences of people from different CALD communities in South-East Sydney about their ability to access and use the NDIS. Initially, people with a disability and/or carers in the St George area (an area where the NDIS was not yet available) were participated in language specific focus group discussions and/or individual interviews to tease out their hopes and fears for the NDIS. The research team were then invited to include participants from the Bankstown area (where the NDIS had already been implemented), to include the experiences of people who were actively preparing for, or already using, the NDIS. Despite different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, the participants expressed very similar experiences, describing communication barriers, a need for computer literacy and the importance of prior exposure to disability services. The data suggests that NDIS workshops and language resources are neither adequate nor effective in building capacities of these communities to engage with the NDIS. Nevertheless, peer education, individual advocacy and bilingual workers were support structures which enable participants to make informed decisions. Launched at a community event in December 2018 by Advanced Diversity Services, the report allowed the views of people with a disability from CALD backgrounds to provide valuable insights and inform both providers and the NDIA in developing strategies to better support people with a disability from CALD communities.

Using coproduction to enhance culturally responsive disability services

Qian Fang, Karen Fisher, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney

Australian disability services organisations are attempting to provide culturally responsive supports to service users in the context of National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). The scheme highlights the need for services to support empowerment and personalized services for people with disability. Little empirical evidence is available about how to organise culturally responsive disability services in this new context. This qualitative case study examined how an Australian disability service organisation worked with Australian Chinese people with disability and their families to develop its cultural responsiveness. The organisation employed coproduction as an approach through which it learnt from the participants what they needed and what they perceived as culturally appropriate disability supports. It progressively changed its practices based on this information. These efforts engendered the participants' trust and opened further opportunities for the organisation to continue to learn how to better support the participants. The upward learning process triggered by coproduction helped the organisation to enhance its cultural responsiveness. Findings of this study suggest that social services organisations can apply coproduction to increase their cultural responsiveness. An implication for practice is that an organisation can demonstrate its capacity to provide culturally responsive practices by working with and learning from participants to change its practices.

Harnessing client feedback in the social sector

Diana Ferner, Social Ventures Australia

Objective: To understand the current use of client feedback in the disability sector and provide guidance for effective practice across the human services sector Background: Client feedback is critical to improving client outcomes. Dissatisfaction reduces engagement, and without engagement, it is hard to have positive impact. In consumer-directed environments, client feedback is even more critical. Providers cannot deliver outcomes or achieve financial sustainability without acquiring and retaining clients: clients need to identify them as a good provider and be satisfied with their service. Methods: We selected the disability sector as we expected it to be more advanced at using client feedback due to the new consumer-directed environment. Respondents were 18 of Australia's largest and most promising service providers: established providers with revenue >$20m and new providers experiencing triple-digit growth. Collectively, they represent ~$2b in disability revenue, or ~40% of total paid NDIS support in FY18. Results: -The systematic use of client feedback in the disability sector is still underdeveloped -Only 1 of the 18 providers exhibited behaviours close to best practice: it collected feedback weekly and shared it the same day -3 collected no feedback Conclusion: There is room for significant improvement across the disability sector by: -Increasing the frequency of collection and speed of dissemination -Sharing individual, verbatim feedback -Establishing routines that help staff take effective action based on the feedback received -Closing the loop with the clients who provided the feedback These findings are relevant not only for the disability sector by the human services sector more broadly.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**DISABILITY AND DIVERSITY (CONT.)** *Chair: Sandra Gendera*
	Understanding the experience of income and financial security blind street musicians in Thailand *Quanchai Kerddaen, Faculty of Political Science, Ubonratchathani University* This paper analyses the lived experience of people with visual impairment in Thailand, underlining their economic and social circumstances as street musicians. It aims to understand the consequences of their income capacity from street musicianship, and the sustainability of their financial well-being. According to the study of unstructured-conversational interviews with nineteen male and thirteen female street musicians and three group discussion interviews (6-10 per group), street music, despite facilitating almost all blind street musicians economically, did not normally facilitate them to achieve income and financial security, for the following reasons. First, a career in street musicianship could not stabilise income, the amount of which hinged on the number of people who attended performances and donated money, which varied from day to day and time to time, including the choice of location. This consequentially affected their household expenses and living conditions. Secondly, many tended to experience huge financial burdens. They felt obliged to maintain family connections and obligations as culturally accepted. Many had partners and children, some of whom also continued to support elderly parents. This resulted in ongoing financial commitment for them, even though fulfilment of their obligations carried with it a measure of satisfaction and even pleasure. Finally and most importantly, the cost of living for visually impaired people, like other people with disability, was far more expensive than for those without disabilities. Complete access to income and social protection systems including social support services, therefore, is essential to improving social and economic wellbeing for blind street musicians. **Understanding mission and purpose: an insight from NDIS for-profit providers** *Ivy Yen, University of Sydney* Australia's social care services are currently undergoing significant restructure and change. In particular two national reforms, Living Longer, Living Better (2012) and the National Disability Insurance Scheme (2013) are central to these changes. We have yet to fully understand how organisations operating in this environment manage the tension between social care values espoused in their mission and values and the reality of working in a competitive setting where client choice, efficiency and supply and demand are expected to prevail. This study seeks to understand how community-based organisations maintain their mission or purpose within the policy context of National Disability Insurance Scheme and/or consumer directed aged care packages. In doing so it investigates the extent to which marketisation has impacted social care values that have been historically and exclusively delivered by the not for profit sector. As part of the broader study titled 'From expert to enabler: what about social purpose?', this study focuses on for-profit providers operating in the NDIS marketplace. The data presented here reflects on analysis of provider mission statements and semi structured interviews conducted with for-profit providers operating in the social care market. Initial findings suggest a diversity in the types of for-profit providers and their understanding of mission and purpose within the current policy context.
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: HEALTH POLICY** *Chair: Limin Mao*
	Can medical insurance reduce poverty? Evidence from the New Cooperative Medical Scheme in rural China *Genghua Huang, Lingnan University, Yin Ma, Lanzhou University of Technology* "Illness-led poverty" is still with rural residents in China, which has not been eradicated because of developing of economy. Although a near-universal health care system—the Cooperative Medical Scheme (CMS)—was established in rural areas under the planned economy, covering about 90% of the population, it collapsed since the1980s. Consequently, the vast countryside became a vacuum of health care security during the economic transition period, and millions of rural families fell into poverty due to the heavy financial burden in health care. Soon after the end of the SARS epidemic, the New Cooperative Medical Scheme (NCMS) —a government-run voluntary insurance program for rural residents—was launched in 2003. As one of China's anti-poverty policies, the NCMS is supported by government subsidy, and now more and more rural residents are insured by this scheme. Under this background, this paper aims to investigate the effect of the NCMS on poverty alleviation. Unlike most of other studies using micro-level or individual-level data, this study investigates the issue with the provincial panel data, controlling a series of micro-level economic and social factors. The results reveal that, the NCMS can significantly decrease poverty rate. This paper also critically examines the strengths and limitations of the NCMS on poverty alleviation, drawing out crucial implications for its implementation and China's anti-poverty strategies.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: HEALTH POLICY (CONT.) *Chair: Limin Mao*

Towards strengthened primary care in China: achievements and obstacles
Xiao Ta, The University of Melbourne
Since the early 2000s, the Chinese government has significantly stepped up its efforts to improve its health care system. A key priority among the different areas of the system has been the strengthening of primary care facilities, including nearly one million health centres, health stations and clinics throughout China. Within the government's blueprint, primary care facilities will eventually become the cornerstone of its health care system, providing first contact, comprehensive, longitudinal and coordinative care. The strengthening of primary care has been an essential component of the government's plan to provide "essential health care for all by 2020", an ambitious goal proposed at the launch of health care reforms in 2009. This study systematically evaluated the Chinese government's efforts to strengthen primary care between 2003 and 2015. To achieve this, it drew on data from China Health Yearbooks, China Health Statistical Yearbooks, policy documents, and relevant scholarly publications. Fieldwork was conducted between October 2016 and March 2017, to collect primary data from interviews and observations. The results of this research show that the government has been successful in meeting its own quantitative targets. However, much less is known about the true costs of government projects and their benefits. This paper argues that the government's efforts have been persistently undermined by a mismatch between targets and funding, a poor data foundation, and weak monitoring and evaluation. These factors are mutually reinforcing, presenting significant obstacles to the effective evaluation of primary care reforms in China, and suggesting that significant changes are unlikely.

Study on nutritional health status and early development influencing factors of left-behind children in rural areas of China
Yichao Wu, Southeast University, China
The living standards and nutritional health status of left-behind children in rural China have attracted much attention, and it is an urgent task for academic and policy researchers to explore the intervention mechanism to improve their nutritional health. This study uses Chinese Family Panel Studies data and China Health and Nutrition Survey data, combined with the child growth standards provided by the World Health Organization, to construct a series of indicators reflecting the nutritional health status of left-behind children, including stunting, underweight, and average calorie/carbohydrate/fat/protein intake for three days. The aim of this paper is to examine the current status of nutritional health of children left behind in rural areas of China, the changing pattern, the regional and demographic heterogeneity, and the key factors affecting their nutritional health level. With empirical calculation and comparison, as well as the regression analysis of influencing factors, this analysis draws the following three conclusions. First, in the past few decades, the nutritional health status of children in China has been greatly improved, stunting and underweight rates have decreased significantly, and the nutritional dietary structure has been greatly adjusted. Second, stunting and underweight rates of left-behind children were significantly higher than those of non-left-behind children during the same period, and their intake of the four main nutrients was lower after 2004, in which the migration situation of mothers had a greater impact. Third, the factors affecting the nutritional health status of children left behind may come from children themselves, parents and the family environment.

Changes in incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in Rural China (2004-2017) after introduction of a screening programme
Menghan Guo, Juan Xu, Zhiguo Zhang, Lining Shen, Zhanchun Feng, Mingfang Huang, Qifei Wu, Hao Chen, Li Jing, Huazhong University of Science and Technology
Purpose: In 2009, a cervical cancer screening programme targeting rural women aged 35–64 years was launched in China. The aim of this study is to examine changes exerted by this programme in the trend of incidence and mortality rates in rural China. Methods: Data of incidence and mortality from 2004 to 2017 were extracted from the China Health Statistical Yearbooks. Age-standardized rates (ASRs) and truncated rates (TRs) were calculated to minimize dilution of the benefit. Annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC) in incidence and death rates were applied to detect changes toward the screening programme via Joinpoint regression models. Results: During the years between 2004 and 2017, the incidence rates increased significantly from 5.27 to 12.14 per 100,000 in rural (AAPC = 8.4%, $P<0.05$). The mortality pattern also showed upward trends (rose from 2.55 to 5.15 per 100,000, AAPC = 7.34%, $P<0.05$). None of them had a joinpoint. Mortality rates generally increased with age. Though mortality rates of 20-34-year age group were at a low level, they rose quickly (APC = 14.42%, $P<0.05$). Conclusions: Ten years after the introduction of China's Screening Programme in rural China, ideal changes of incidence and death rates do not happen. They are still on the rise. But the programme has improve the early diagnosis rates and health cognition of women in rural. Screening initial age should be advanced. Younger groups and elder groups entail more specific control and treatment measures, respectively. Key Words: Cervical cancer screening, incidence, mortality, Joinpoint regression.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: HEALTH POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Limin Mao*
	Benefit of China's social health insurance schemes: trend analysis and associaed factors since health reform *Wanyue Dong & Jianmin Gao, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Anthony Zwi, UNSW* Background: With the deepening of health insurance reform in China, the consolidation of social health insurance schemes was put on the agenda. The objective of the present study is to illustrate the achievements and the gaps by demonstrating the trends in benefits available from the three social health insurance schemes, as well as the factors influencing the benefits among social health insurance schemes since health reform began in 2009 in China. Methods: Data were drawn from three waves of the China Health and Nutrition Survey (2009, 2011, 2015). Individuals above the age of 18 with China's social health insurance schemes and seeking health care from a formal medical provider in the previous four weeks before the interview was included. The different benefits of both reimbursement rate and reimbursement amount among social health insurance schemes were assessed. A two-part model was used to estimate the associated factors, the first part related to whether the benefit was obtained, the second related to the amount reimbursed. Results: The gap of overall reimbursement rate among social health insurance schemes has narrowed since health reform began in 2009. And the type of social health insurance schemes had no significant effect on the amount reimbursed with the deepening of health reform. Higher severity, higher institutional level, and inpatient service were associated with significant increases in the amount of reimbursement received across the three survey waves. Conclusions: Although the difference in benefits among health insurance schemes is narrowing since health reform commenced in 2009, gaps still exist. **Impact of the new healthcare reform in China on the equity of health resources allocation based on segmented regression model** *Chenghong Li, Zhiguo Zhang, School of Medicine and Health Management, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology* Introduction: In 2009, China's government initiated a new healthcare reform and attempted to solve the entrenched problem of "difficult and costly access to health care services". Considering the relevance and importance, a series of policies were adopted to redress the balance of health resources between different regions. Research Question If the new healthcare reform improves the equity of health resources allocation (EHRA). And if yes, to what extent? Methods First, four indicators of health resources, i.e., health care institutions, health institution beds, health personnel, and hospital staff were selected according to WHO's Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators, OECD's Health Statistics as well as the statistics yearbook of Ministry of Health of China. Second, concentration index was employed to analyze the EHRA from 2002 to 2017. Third, segmented regression models were conducted to evaluate the impact of the new healthcare reform on the changes of level and trend of EHRA. Summary In general, the new healthcare reform has given rise to 72.5% to 174.9% improvement of these four indicators in 2017. However, the uneven distribution of hospital staff and health personnel was the most intractable, which still concentrated on more developed regions relative to the other two indicators. In addition, the effect of the reform varied between different regions. Despite the most prominent changes in provinces among eastern region, its overall inequality was still bigger than central and western regions. More researches need to be done to shed light on more effective strategies of these aspects.
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**RELATIONSHIPS, PARENTING AND WELLBEING** *Chair: Elizabeth Adamson*
	Communication technology use by separated parents: A recent snapshot *Bruce Smyth, Giverney Ainscough, Australian National University* Family structure -- including the divorce transition -- has attracted little attention in the area of technologically mediated communication. Can digital technology facilitate respectful, child-focused communication and reduce interparental conflict after parental separation? In this presentation we (a) investigate the use and experience of different modes of communication by separated parents in Australia; (b) explore the extent to which certain forms of communication (including smartphone apps) are related to the interparental conflict; and (c) map changes in patterns of communication for individual separated families. Qualitative data from a non-probability purposive sample of 107 separated parents are examined. We found that although email and SMS were the most common modes of communication used by separated parents, there appeared to be close but complex links between the level of interparental conflict and parents' patterns of communication. Shifts in parents' communication preferences further illuminated the complexity of these links. Parents' reports suggest that different modes of communication can both help or hinder post-separation parenting, depending on the quality of the co-parental relationship. Implications for practitioners and policymakers are briefly discussed.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**RELATIONSHIPS, PARENTING AND WELLBEING (CONT.)** *Chair: Elizabeth Adamson*

Relationship breakdown and subjective wellbeing - a comparative cross-country analysis
Lixia Qu & Ruth Weston, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Matthew Gray & David Stanton, Australian National University
Research finds that people living with a partner are happier and more satisfied with life than single people, including those who are divorced; however, the strength of this relationship appears to vary according to gender and countries. Although there is evidence that most people tend to adapt to misfortune, longitudinal research suggests that divorce and relationship separation can have long-term negative effects on the subjective well-being for those who do not repartner. It is less clear whether different country contexts affect the extent to which such divorced and separated people adapt to their circumstances, and the length of time it takes to make any such adaption. Using longitudinal data provided in Cross-National Equivalent Files, this paper examines changes in the subjective wellbeing of indivdiuals covering several years before and after relationship separation in samples drawn from five OECD countries (Australia, Britain, Germany, Switzerland and South Korea). The paper aims to assess the extent to which subjective wellbeing trajectories (before and after separation) differ across the countries for men and women, and to gain insight into factors that affect these trajectories.

Causality and policy evaluation: Does intergenerational coresidence increase childbirth?
Takayuki Sasaki, Osaka University of Commerce
Population decline has become one of the most serious social issues in Japan. Although the Japanese government has introduced a series of policies over the years to promote fertility, the number of childbirths dropped a record low in 2018 and became less than a half in 40 years. To increase birthrate and to reduce the burden of childrearing, the Japanese government encourages intergenerational coresidence. This study investigates the effects of coresidence with own parents on additional childbirths to evaluate current Japanese policy. Data from the Japanese General Social Survey 2009 Life Course Study (JGSS-2009LCS) were used for this study. Eight hundred sixty-five women with at least one childbirth were drawn from a national representative sample, and their detailed life history was retrospectively collected by using a life history calendar. Propensity score matching was employed to reduce the impact of selection bias When you simply compare the number of children between those who live with their parents and who live away from their parents, the former does have more children than the latter. However, the results from propensity score matching show that the Average Treatment effect on the Treated (ATT) is not statistically significant. Although the Japanese government encourages intergenerational coresidence by offering a tax deduction, subsidy for a house renovation, etc., there is no strong empirical evidence supporting that such policy is effective for childbirth. The practical implication for the effective family policy will be discussed.

Family identity and community playgroups
Chris Townley, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW
This paper reports on research that examines how family and parenting identity influences parents' choices about and participation in community playgroups. Identity is multiple, fluid and complex, and Australia is a country of wide cultural and language diversity, with LGBTI identity the subject of social and political debate. Playgroups are traditionally location based, but there are now a substantial number of identity-based community playgroups, organised on a volunteer grass-roots model. The research uses interviews with parents who attend playgroup, summary data from the membership database and interviews with leaders of an Australian playgroup peak body. The findings are that playgroups support the development of parental identity. Social support is often identity specific, so many parents seek a playgroup where they feel connected through particular aspects of their identity. Parents' orientation to location plays a role in playgroup choice. Some parents use playgroups, particularly identity playgroups, not only to create a culturally safe space for their children, but also to pass on cultural and linguistic knowledge and practices. Location-based playgroups can have a normative Christian, English language based culture that acts to exclude some families, some of whom then seek identity playgroups. However, identity playgroups can also draw boundaries that exclude those they seek to include. The paper discusses the implications for early childhood and playgroups policy, the practices of playgroup peak bodies, and the problems inherent in reconciling the two.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**AGED CARE SERVICES** *Chair: Yuvisthi Naidoo*

Linking the silos: ageing, disability and support services
Rafat Hussain, Australian National University, Trevor Parmenter, University of Sydney, Stuart Wark, University of New England, Matthew Janicki,University of Illinois, Chicago, Marie Knox, University of New England
Although a "person-centred focus" is a legislated philosophy and objective across both the disability and aged-care services sectors in Australia, it does not translate well into cross-sectional practices that attempt to deliver personalised service and good individual outcomes. In a recent study, a broader research objective was to assess cross-sectoral enablers and challenges in achieving successful ageing of community-based individuals with intellectual disability (PwID) and mainstream (non-ID) groups. A mixed-methods research design was used: key informant interviews with major stakeholders across both sectors; a detailed survey of older individuals (PwID=391; non-ID=980); and case-studies of post-NDIS and aged-care reforms from both sectors. Our findings show an urgent need for "seamless and integrated care systems, across health, allied health, age and disability sectors". Important components include choice around accommodation options enabling 'ageing-in-a-chosen-place'; use of standardised indicators for monitoring health, well-being, and quality of life; development and adoption of nationally-consistent policies and standards facilitating cross-sectoral integrated aged- and disability-care practices that improve equity of service access; improved strategies for workforce planning; and upskilling of existing staff through training, place-based collaborations, and establishing communities of practice. The development of an integrated service and support model requires collaboration on broader legislative and public policy instruments, appropriate planning, and resourcing. Improvements in life expectancy and number of older people experiencing impairments and disabilities is projected to increase which requires a strategic shift to ensure cross-sectoral collaboration and integrated services leading to highly effective and quality focussed person-centred support systems.

Self-managing aged home care packages
Carmel Laragy, RMIT University
(Alternatively Human Services Strand) This paper reports on the findings of a pre-trial study of older people who planned to self-manage their home care packages. The trial was conducted by COTA Australia in 2018-19 with seven service providers and 100 clients, 65 having family carers acting on their behalf. RMIT University evaluated the trial. Aged care legislation and policies promote consumer choice and control using a consumer directed care (CDC) model. However, options are often limited when service providers manage the package. The research questions asked of older people and their carers in the pre-trial study were: what advantages they expected; confidence to self-manage; information and supports wanted; and any concerns, perceived risks or stresses. The research methods used were: separate online surveys for all consumers and carers; and semi-structured telephone interviews with a stratified sample of 18 consumers/carers. The major reasons for wanting to self-manage were: hassles with service providers; saving administration costs and having more funds to spend on supports; using funds flexibly; and wanting to know the account balance in real time. An important finding was that only one person identified any possible stresses or risks, this being a concern about having to repay any overspent funds. As other studies have identified a range of possible risks, the findings suggest that older people may be unaware of the risks that self-management brings. The implication of this finding is that policy makers and service providers need policies that provide oversight while fostering autonomy in those who self-mange.

Older adults' perceptions of services provided to enable healthy living in east asia
K Moore, UNSW
This paper presents findings from empirical elder care research conducted by international researchers of Singaporean, Taiwanese, Korean, Japanese, Polish, American, Australian, and Chinese background. The focus is on the important but still emerging topic of service users' perceptions and expectations of services, ranging from old-age pensions to long-term care insurance benefits. The aims are to compare the perception of support among recipients of pensions and long-term care benefits: do they view them as an entitlement, do they view them as funds they have rightfully earned, or do they view them as a welfare payment that they require to support their lives? Based on prior cross-national research on support services users (e.g. Laragy, C. et al 2011), we know that users are divided in their perceptions of support. Some rejected support because it was seen as an intrusion into their lives, while others viewed it favourably as a complement to their lives. This conference paper delves further into this research on perceptions of support to examine how support is experienced. The paper draws its empirical cases from a forthcoming edited volume of fourteen chapters of rich ethnographic research edited by East Asian studies researchers Jeanne Shea, Hong Zhang, and Katrina Moore.

10.45am–12.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**AGED CARE SERVICES (CONT.)** *Chair: Yuvisthi Naidoo*

Migration, ageing and digital kinning: the role of distant care support networks in aged care
Loretta Baldassar, University of Western Australia, Raelene Wilding,La Trobe University
Abstract: In community and, more recently, residential aged care in Australia, there has been an increasing focus on providing person-centred care, with an emphasis on improving the wellbeing and quality of life of the older person, as defined by the older person. For the increasing numbers of older migrants in aged care, connection to often widely dispersed social networks is important to social connectedness and wellbeing in later life. In this paper, we highlight the role of communication technologies in maintaining support networks and identities across distance. Building on transnational families research and on anthropological notions of 'kinning', we propose that processes of distant support can be illuminated through the new concept of 'digital kinning'. Data are drawn from a qualitative project conducted in Australia (2016-19) with over 150 older migrants (55+) born in nine countries comprising ethnographic interviews and observations to examine participants' histories of migration, experiences of ageing, proximate and distant support networks and uses of technology. Select ethnographic examples illustrate the key dimensions and benefits of 'digital kinning' for older migrants in aged care including to support the access of older migrants to 1) essential sources of social connection and support, 2) maintenance of cultural identity, and 3) protection of social identity, including across distance. Their effectiveness is reliant on access to affordable and reliable digital communication tools. Although essential to the wellbeing of older migrants, distant support networks and the digital kinning practices that sustain them receive little attention from policy makers and health practitioners. This paper identifies ways in which organisations concerned with the care of older people can support practices of 'digital kinning, such as including distant kin in healthcare plans, and prioritising digital inclusion initiatives, and the implications for the contemporary aged care policy context.

Introducing private long-term care insurance in an ageing Asian society: the case of Hong Kong
Alex Jingwei He, The Education University of Hong Kong
Despite the high costs and major financial risks involved in long-term care (LTC), the global market for LTC insurance is very underdeveloped. This is the case of Hong Kong too. The current expenditures for LTC are substantial and expected to increase rapidly in this fast ageing society in the coming decades. Hong Kong's reliance on taxation and private payment to finance LTC has raised serious concerns on the sustainability of the current financing arrangements. Policy makers seek to ensure the financial sustainability of the LTC system in Hong Kong by stimulating purchase of private insurance. Despite its potential, the market for private LTC insurance remains underdeveloped even in free-economy ageing societies, with minimal contribution to financing. The government could and should play an instrumental role in nurturing this demand and creating a conducive environment for LTC insurance. This study attempts to fill the gap by identifying the most desirable LTC insurance product in the Hong Kong context in terms of its key characteristics. Specifically, we conduct a discrete choice experiment among 600 mid-aged Hong Kong adults randomly chosen in a household survey. Five key attributes of hypothetical LTC insurance products are presented to respondents to elicit their preferences. The results are of high value to inform both policy-makers and the private sector in designing private LTC insurance products that are receptive in the market.

12.25pm–1.25pm	LUNCH
1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BIG DATA AND SOCIAL POLICY** *Chair: Peter Saunders*

Data linkage for service targeting and policy design: brave new world or more of the same?
Peter Saunder, Ilan Katz, Sheila Shaver, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney
The linking of data sets to improve targeting, reduce fraud, track outcomes and promote system integrity has long been a key feature of Australia's targeted social policy framework. This paper provides a perspective on these 'big data' developments by reviewing the role of data linkage in combating social security fraud and improving systemic integrity and examining recent efforts to implement improved data matching in a range of other Commonwealth and State social policies. In addition to reviewing official documents, the study is conducting a series of high-level interviews to explore how different agencies perceive the risks and benefits associated with these developments and identify what actions they are taking to ensure that big data is not used to further disadvantage vulnerable groups. The role of data matching within DSS has traditionally been threefold: to ensure that program administration was paying the correct benefits to eligible individuals; to protect and enhance system integrity internally and to demonstrate its integrity externally; and as a way of making cost savings. Several other jurisdictions are using data matching initiatives to examine the impact of past policies and model future policy impacts, although there is currently no overarching strategy to manage this process, including on the key issue of the challenge of exploiting the potential to identify individuals. The paper will review these current developments in data matching, examine how and where they are new, identify what constraints and safeguards exist (including for users), and highlight key future challenges.

1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Tyree Room (first floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: BIG DATA AND SOCIAL POLICY (CONT.)** *Chair: Peter Saunders*
	Technical considerations when implementing digital infrastructure for social policy *Marco Fahmi & David Abramson, University of Queensland* With the increasing prevalence of social policy and administrative data and the proliferation of advanced computational methods in policy and decision-making, there is an increasing need for adequate digital infrastructure that allows policymakers and social sciences researchers to securely and ethically access and manipulate the data. Building such digital infrastructure requires the development of a secure environment that can offer a complete set of analytical tools and data sets from multiple sources while complying with legislative and ethical requirements. While some reference implementation already exist across the globe, building digital infrastructure continues to be a challenge and technical barrier for the ubiquitous use of social administrative data in social policy development and implementation. A review of existing digital infrastructure for data-driven social policy has identified common features across a number of social policy domains and jurisdictions. These features span technical desiderata (hardware, databases), information flows (e.g. federated data) and business rules for using data. The paper introduces a model that describes these desiderata as a scaffolding of six areas of interest (data exchange, data integration, information delivery, data analysis, data interpretation, data operationalisation) and how it can be used to design future digital infrastructure. **Evaluation through data linkage of the impact on child outcomes of place-based services for families and children in disadvanatged communities** *Ross Homel, Judy Rose, and Sama Low-Choy, Griffith University, Ilan Katz, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW* This is one case study in the ARC Linkage Academies Special Project: The Use of Big Data for Social Policy – Benefits and Risks. The case study rationale is that Australia spends millions of dollars each year on services for children and families in socially disadvantaged areas, but almost nothing is known about the collective impact on child wellbeing of community- and school-based programs. This case study explores the technical feasibility and legal and ethical appropriateness of linking multiple datasets from state and Catholic primary schools and education department records; state-funded intensive family support services; and Commonwealth funded services such as Communities for Children. The case study method is semi-structured interviews with 12 experts knowledgeable about the research, policy, technical, or ethical aspects of large cross-sectoral data linkages. Interview transcripts have been uploaded into NVivo, with a priori codes derived from the interview questions forming the main code tree structure. Codes derived inductively from the data comprise the second level. The coded interview data is being analysed in depth, using an interpretive methodology. Early results encompass mainly technical and policy issues, including: the barriers to linkages created by 'siloing' of Commonwealth and state data; making data more linkable would improve inter-operability between agencies, especially those that work with vulnerable groups; in disadvantaged communities there is a problem of unknown dimensions with the duplication of services for some children, while others 'fall through cracks' despite high need; and Australia needs to build better modelling capacity in the analysis of big data.
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: SOCIAL POLICY AS RE-INVESTMENT: CAN JUSTICE (RE-) INVESTMENT OVERCOME FISCAL CONSTRAINTS ON SOCIAL SPENDING? DISABILITY AND DIVERSITY** *Chair: Carla Treloar*
	A community led approach to justice reinvestment: impact of Maranguka Justice Reinvestment in Bourke and potential benefits for other communities and government *Karly Warner, Joanna Lunzer, & Jenny Lovric, Just Reinvest NSW* Justice reinvestment originated in the US in 2003 as a strategy for redirecting a portion of funds allocated for prisons into addressing underlying causes of crime in high-incarceration neighbourhoods. While original proponents saw a place-based focus as a key element of justice reinvestment, implementation in the US has moved towards a focus on changes to criminal justice system processes. In Australia, justice reinvestment has largely been promoted as a strategy for strengthening Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and the over-incarceration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and a place-based, community-led focus has been central. In 2013, Maranguka in Bourke, NSW partnered with Just Reinvest NSW to develop a justice reinvestment 'proof of concept'. Maranguka Justice Reinvestment has adopted a collective impact framework through which activities have been designed to create change within the community and the justice system. Activities include: Aboriginal leaders inspiring a grassroots movement for change amongst local community members, facilitating collaboration and alignment across the service system, delivering new community based programs and service hubs, and partnering with justice agencies such as the police, to evolve their procedures, behaviour and operations towards a proactive and reinvestment model of justice. In 2018, KMPG undertook an impact assessment of Maranguka Justice Reinvestment, analysing changes in Bourke between 2016 and 2017. The Report found these changes resulted in a gross economic impact of $3.1 million in one year. Of this amount, approximately two-thirds related to the justice system.

1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: SOCIAL POLICY AS RE-INVESTMENT: CAN JUSTICE (RE-) INVESTMENT OVERCOME FISCAL CONSTRAINTS ON SOCIAL SPENDING? DISABILITY AND DIVERSITY (CONT.)** *Chair: Carla Treloar*
	Financing justice reinvestment: Three challenges for public sector accounting *Gareth Bryant, University of Sydney, Ben Spies-Butcher, Macquarie University* This paper explores possibilities for financing justice reinvestment programs, focusing on accounting issues in NSW budgetary frameworks. The Maranguka trial project in Bourke shows that spending on community-led initiatives reduces costs for governments by lowering rates of Indigenous incarceration. We identify three types of public financing challenges facing efforts to 'reinvest' these savings from prisons into communities. First, the savings are realised in different portfolios to those responsible for funding the community projects. Second, the savings occur after the spending on the communities projects is initially financed. Third, the government does not necessarily connect savings to spending by accounting for avoided costs. Drawing on evidence from 'social finance' instruments in other areas of policy, including social impact bonds and social housing bond aggregators, we discuss whether and how a financing mechanism for justice reinvestment could overcome the three challenges. We propose a set of accounting principles that enable the reallocation of savings through flexible government funding, access to finance prior to savings through government borrowing and advances, and the tracking of savings through the internalisation of risks and returns within the public sector. These principles are designed to inform the design of new financial mechanisms for scaling up justice reinvestment to additional communities in NSW and beyond.
	The spatiality of neoliberalism: accounting for staff in a private prison *Max Baker, Jane Andrew, The University of Sydney* This paper engages with the accounting literature on neoliberalism and takes seriously the significant role accounting plays in the production of neoliberal spaces. In this paper, using a single case study, we explore the ways in which calculative practices (such as value for money calculations; performance metrics; budgets; cost allocations; the cost of capital estimates), shaped primarily by accounting, obscure and enable policy pathways. The paper considers the ways in which accounting information can be mobilised to represent privatisation as an appropriate and desirable solution to policy dilemmas. To do this, our paper provides a case study of staffing practices at one privately managed prison - Rosebury Private Prison (RPP). We argue that the ways in which RPP 'accounts for staff' has a direct impact on the work undertaken by prison officers within the prison, both in terms of what prison officers do on a routine basis, and the ways they experience their work. At RPP, accounting information supports the additional distance created under conditions of privatisation between the policy space, with its emphasis on contracts, costs and performance, and the carceral space in which these policies are enacted. While this distance created significant tensions for prison officers, it appeared to create the space to represent privatisation as a high performing, cost-effective and accountable policy solution. We argue that the cost and efficiency gains celebrated at RPP are only possible because the realities of carceral spaces are ignored by both prison management and policy-makers – something accounting makes possible.
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: MIGRATION AND BELONGING** *Chair: Claire Wilkinson*
	Integration, social mobility and belonging - the life expereinces of Chinese gay and lesbian migrants in Australia *Cliff Chen,Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney* My research investigates the patterns of social integration, social mobility, and sense of belonging of mainland Chinese queer migrants living in Australia. The research is framed to combine the effects of globalisation and socio-historical transformations. This fieldwork is done through life story interviews on their transnational life course. The participants included are 49 Chinese gays and lesbians living in Australia. The study finds that different habitus among individuals and cohorts are associated with different approaches of social integration and social mobility, and increased social mobility across social fields through the conversions and accumulations of different types of capitals provide greater opportunities for sexual migrants' reflexivity and their enactment of post-reflexive practices. Social mobility and reflexivity enable them to: 1) reflect upon their social positioning, their human needs and life aspirations; and 2) transform their habitus and adapt their social practices so as to form a coherent narrative identity in which their past, present and future are aligned and a sense of belonging is constructed. Based on these findings, the research suggests that a multicultural social environment is conducive to sexual migrants' integration. However multiculturalism needs to go beyond a politics of representation and invest in sexual migrants' capacity building so that they can increase their social mobility and sense of belonging in Australia.

1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Gallery 2 (ground floor)	**CHINESE SOCIAL POLICY: MIGRATION AND BELONGING (CONT.)** *Chair: Claire Wilkinson*
	Rural-to-urban migration, unfair treatment, and subjective social status in China *Zihong Deng, UNSW* Compared with rural residents, rural-to-urban migrants tend to have higher objective socioeconomic status, but subjectively report lower social status in the extant research. In consideration of the social inequality and barriers in China, it is likely that rural-to-urban migrants may experience unfair treatment during their migration process. Therefore, it is of interest to explore the role of unfair treatment in the relationship between rural-to-urban migration and subjective social status. The research question is: Does experience of unfair treatment mediate the associations between rural-to-urban migration and subjective rating of social status and income position, including individual social status, individual income position, and family social status? Using data retrieved from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), this study examines whether rural-to-urban migration is associated with experience of unfair treatment and further influences subjective social status after controlling for objective socioeconomic status (i.e., income, education, and employment). Propensity score matching is first employed to match rural-to-urban migrants with rural residents who are similar on observable characteristics. Then, mediation analysis is conducted using the "paramed" program in Stata. Anticipated outcomes and implications: This research will test the inter-relationship between rural-to-urban migration, unfair treatment, and subjective social status, using cross-sectional data, which may provide empirical evidence for policy makers to build a more equitable society and improve subjective social status of rural-to-urban migrants in China. **Rural migrants get integrated in urban China: the impact of health insurance** *Lijian Qin & Hong Chen, Anhui University of Finance and Economics* The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of health insurance on the integration of rural migrants into cities of China. Both the OLS and Quantile Regressions are employed. The dataset comes from a nationwide survey conducted by China's National Health Commission. We have the following findings. First, health insurance improved the integration of migrants into cities, although the effect varied significantly at different quantiles. At low quantiles, the impact of health insurance on migrant integration was weak. The impact was relatively strong at upper quantiles, and it magnified as quantiles increased. Second, rural-urban migrants were not as integrated as urban-urban migrants. The gap between them widened as quantiles increased. Third, the effect of health insurance on rural-urban migrants' integration varied at different quantiles. At lower quantiles, the impact was modest, and it grew to be substantial at upper quantiles. Fourth, at all quantiles, the effect of health insurance on urban-urban migrants was relatively minor, and the effect remained consistent at different quantiles. On the policy front, it is therefore important to make medical services more affordable. Employers should purchase health insurance for all migrant employees, despite their employment status. We also suggest to accelerate the cross-region transfer of health insurance. Meanwhile, different levels of governments should prioritize the needs of rural-urban migrants, especially low-income migrants, in social integration. These measures can contribute to migrants' smooth integration and an overarching goal of high-quality urbanization. Keywords: health insurance; rural-urban migrants; urban-urban migrants; social integration
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: PERMANENCY PRACTICE IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE** *Chair: Amy Conley Wright*
	Participatory, arts-based research with young people about the meanings of permanency *Susan Collings, Amy Conley Wright, University of Sydney, Freija Brandie, NSW Family & Community Services, Emily Backhouse, CREATE Foundation* This presentation will report on a participatory research project that explored what permanency means to young people with a care experience and how it shapes their approach to planning for the future. In Australia and elsewhere, increased focus on achieving legal and physical permanency has not been matched with an emphasis on relational permanency and what that means to children and young people in out-of-home care. Research focus has typically been on measures of permanency and hearing the perspective of adult informants, while few studies have explored the views of children and young people in out-of-home care about felt security and permanency. The project was undertaken in collaboration with the CREATE Foundation and NSW Family and Community Services' Youth Consult for Change Group. Two groups of eligible young people (16-24 years) met over several months (May-July 2019) to take photographs that represent what permanency means to them, develop captions to share stories and views, and identify group themes. Presenters will reflect on practice lessons to support future planning for young people with care experience and for involving young people in research about their lives. Academic presenters will discuss evidence about permanency and why a participatory and arts-based approach of Photovoice was used to learn about the perspectives of young people with a care experience. Care experienced presenters will explain how young people used photography to symbolise what permanency meant to them and then worked together to caption selected images and curate an exhibition for the general public.

1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G1 (ground floor)	**SPECIAL SESSION: PERMANENCY PRACTICE IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE** *Chair: Amy Conley Wright* **Action research to develop relationship-building practices for children in permanent care** *Susan Collings, Amy Conley Wright, Judy Cashmore & Lynette Riley, University of Sydney* When the courts permanently remove children from their families due to child protection, one of the biggest challenges is maintaining appropriate, sustainable relationships with family members. In NSW, most long-term foster and kinship carers, legal guardians and adoptive parents are expected to maintain regular contact with the child's birth relatives. Yet there is little evidence-based guidance for building positive connections between children's families and managing the risk of re-traumatisation. Carer and birth families require support and guidance from skilled practitioners to navigate a very complex set of dynamics and to keep the child's needs paramount. For Aboriginal children in particular, who are most likely to be in Kinship placements, the complex Kinship interrelationships and obligations among extended family and community must be factored into caseworkers' relationship-building practices. This session will discuss action research to engage New South Wales out-of-home care agencies to develop relationship-building practices that promote positive relationships between children and their birth families. This project was inspired by research on the experiences of carers, birth parents and children with contact, from the Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study and other qualitative research by this research team. This session will profile the different stages of research, which includes synthesising evidence on trauma-informed approaches; distilling messages about physical and emotional safety at contact; and assessing and building the capacity of professionals to implement trauma-informed contact plans. Implications for practices aimed at fostering a sense of belonging and emotionally secure relationships for children in out-of-home care will be highlighted. **Co-design to develop an evidence-informed permanency practice framework** *Annette Michaux, Parenting Research Centre, Amy Conley Wright & Betty Luu, University of Sydney* Out-of-home care reforms in NSW emphasise permanent homes for children in care, through family preservation or restoration wherever possible, or guardianship and open adoption if children cannot safely return home. To support these reforms, NSW Family and Community Services have commissioned an evidence-based, well-designed and well-documented service model, integrating delivery of family restoration with other permanency planning options, with processes and tools to guide implementation. Co-led by the Parenting Research Centre and the Institute of Open Adoption Studies, this project aims to develop an evidence-based practice framework for supporting parents and carers to have the skills and confidence to offer and sustain a permanent home for children through restoration, guardianship or open adoption. The early phases of this project involved an evidence review to identify, synthesise, and assess the current research base on permanency planning practices. This involved a systematic scan of the published and grey literature since 2000 to identify key references on practices, outcomes, measures and methodologies. Four review authors independently read the titles and abstracts of studies identified in the search (n=365), identified appropriate papers, and extracted information about the practices (e.g., intended purposes, strengths, limitations) onto a standardised table. This evidence review will contribute to developing a framework, through a co-design process with out-of-home care agencies that self-nominate in an expression of interest process. The presentation will summarise the findings from the evidence review on practices that support permanency and discuss how these are being applied in the co-design phase of the project.
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**EARLY CHILDHOOD** *Chair: Jen Skattebol* **Migrant nannies and migrant grannies: New migration pathways and in-home childcare in Australia** *Myra Hamilton, Elizabeth Adamson & Angela Kintominas, Social Policy Research Centre and Australian Human Rights Institute, UNSW* Social changes, including increases in maternal and non-standard employment, are changing the face of the early childhood education and care (ECEC) debate in Australia. Barriers in the formal ECEC system, including lack of affordability, availability and flexibility, have meant that many families are turning their attention to informal forms of childcare provision. In recent times, the Australian Government has introduced two policies that rely on migration as a source of informal or semi-formal childcare: specific visas or visa rules for migrant nannies (au pairs) and migrant grandparents. According to policymakers, these two changes are being introduced specifically to alleviate the pressures on working families, creating more flexible options to meet families' childcare needs. Drawing on a critical discourse analysis of Australian policy and media documents, this paper will trace how policies concerning migrant nannies and grannies have been framed. The paper identifies dominant policy discourses on the introduction of specific visa rules for migrant nannies and grannies, and what is absent from these debates (such as early childhood education), drawing out areas of commonality and difference including the ways in which their position at different ends of the lifecourse shapes the debates. It draws attention to the conflict in policy discourse, between supporting families and meeting childcare needs on the one hand, and migration regulation on the other, which can in fact undermine family and care relationships. The paper concludes by examining the potential implications of these conflicting policy discourses for migrant nannies, migrant grandparents, and families with children.

1.25pm–2.25pm	CONTRIBUTED PAPERS (CONT.)
Civil Engineering Building, Room G8 (ground floor)	**EARLY CHILDHOOD (CONT.)** *Chair: Jen Skattebol* **The determinants of self-rated job demands amongst Early Childhood Educators and Carers** *Michael Bittman, Working Time Research Pty Ltd, Linda Harrison, Macquarie University, Judith E. Brown, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW* This presentation reports on a study of Early Childhood Educators and Carers (ECEC), collected using the 'intensive hour' technique using respondents' own smartphone. The technique collects randomly one-hour samples of respondents working time. When notified, the respondent answers about the previous 60 minutes. Currently e have gathered about 8,351 episodes of employment-related activities. The software is programmed to also capture characteristics of the individual and their workplace, information about context of the activity and, importantly, a self-rating of job demands in in the sampled hours. Respondents rate the intensity of pace of hours' work, the extent of multiple demands, estimate their level of stress on scale ranging and their job satisfaction 1 to 10. The outstanding characteristic of this occupation is rapid switching of tasks, and the juggling of many demands, from a multitude of children under the worker's care. Preliminary analysis indicates that the self-rated items on the pace of work, multiple demands/ frequent switching of tasks and stress load into a single factor. Linear modelling of the intensity of job demands shows that working in a pre-school, rather than a long-day care centre, dealing with children under 3 years of age increase the experience of intensity. The duration of time spent doing emotional care, communicating with parents and family, doing 'routine' childcare activities and organising/maintaining equipment and facilities are significantly related the experience of intensified job demands. Being away from children, doing activities staff development on a break, predictably. Significantly reduce the intensity if experienced job demands. **Closing the gap on educational outcomes: Evidence from the E4Kids study on the impact of every day early Childhood education and care (ECEC) programs** *Tim Gilley, Brotherhood of St Laurence* This paper presents key findings from the E4kids study on the impact of everyday early childhood education and care (ECEC) programs on children's learning and development. The sample of 2494 children was drawn from Victoria and Queensland. Children were recruited on the basis of age (mostly 3-4 years of age) and attending an ECEC program. A mix of low and high SEIFA areas were selected and ECEC programs were selected using a stratified sampling technique of all registered programs. Children's cognitive outcome were directly tested on three occasions, the quality of ECEC programs and school classrooms were directly assessed in four waves of data collection (with over 2,000 rooms assessed) and families completed four extensive surveys covering family characteristics and circumstances and their children's development. Children's learning outcomes were further assessed through data matching with Grade 3 NAPLAN data. The main findings on ECEC (and early years of school) program quality were that most provided high quality emotional support and classroom organisation but low 'instructional support' which best predicts educational effects. The main finding of children's learning outcomes were that there was a major gap in children's cognitive abilities between children from low SES and higher SES backgrounds at entry to the study at 3-4 years of age and that this gap widened rather than narrowed to age 8, despite early ECEC experience. This is illustrated in the presentation in relation to children's verbal ability. These findings set the level of challenge for governments in using ECEC program participation as a lever for closing the education gap in the crucial preschool years. Quality needs to be higher in the critical 'instructional support' domain.
2.25pm–2.55pm	AFTERNOON TEA
2.55pm–4.25pm Tyree Room (first floor)	**CLOSING PLENARY** **Perspectives on Poverty and Inequality in Australia** Speakers: Professor Peter Saunders, Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Dr Cassandra Goldie, ACOSS, Owen Bennett, Australian Unemployed Workers Union Chair: Jacqueline Phillips, Director of Policy and Advocacy, ACOSS Eminent poverty and inequality researcher, UNSW Professor Peter Saunders, will join the CEO of ACOSS, Dr Cassandra Goldie and Owen Bennett, from the Australian Unemployed Workers Union to speak to the Australian poverty and inequality research evidence and agenda, current policy priorities and reform opportunities and the daily reality of living below the poverty line and imperative for change. They will be joined by Anne Hampshire from The Smith Family and Dina Bowman from The Brotherhood of St Laurence to explore the tensions and opportunities these different perspectives create including: - the role of people directly affected by poverty in the research process: as subjects, experts, agents and/or advocates - navigating the tension between long-term research priorities and short-term policy priorities and political opportunities, and - the need to rethink traditional approaches to the dissemination of research findings to influence public policy.