

The 12th East Asian Online Junior Workshop

August 19-20, 2020



The 12th East Asian Junior Workshop 2020

■ Sponsors:

Department of Sociology, Seoul National University, Korea
Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Global Asia Research Center, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Department of Sociology, Kyoto University, Japan
Kyoto University Asian Studies Unit, Japan

■ Date and Time:

1st day: August 19th, 2020

Korea & Japan: 10:00-12:35am, 13:50-16:30pm

Taiwan: 9:00-11:35am, 12:50-15:30pm

2nd day: August 20th, 2020

Korea & Japan: 10:00-12:30am, 13:45-15:25pm

Taiwan: 9:00-11:30am, 12:45-14:25pm

■ Format and Web Address

Cisco Webex meeting

<https://ntucc.webex.com/meet/chiehhsu>

■ Chair

Professor IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)

■ Session chairs

SNU: IM Dong-Kyun, KWON Hyunji

NTU: HSU Chieh

KU: OCHIAI Emiko, Stephane HEIM

■ Student Presentations

25-minute slots are allocated to each student presentation, of which 15 minutes are assigned to the presentation and 10 minutes are assigned to Q&A and discussion.

Program

Day 1 Aug. 19. 2020	
Time (Duration) KJ: Korea/Japan time TW: Taiwan time	Content
KJ: 9:30-10:00 TW: 8:30-9:00	Testing and pre-coordination
KJ: 10:00-10:10 TW: 09:00-09:10 (10')	Opening by chair, introduction of the program Professor IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)
KJ: 10:10-11:10 TW: 09:10-10:10 (60')	Special Lectures Chair: Prof. Stephane HEIM (KU) The Spectacle of Mega-Events in East Asia ● Prof. KANG Jaeho (Dept. of Communication, SNU) COVID-19 and Korean Society ● Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (Dept. of Sociology, SNU)
10'	Break
KJ: 11:20-12:35 TW: 10:20-11:35 (75')	Session I: Harnessing the Diversity Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh (NTU) ● Negative sentiments towards other East Asian societies: Could there be an East Asian integration? - AN Yerim, JUNG Yewon (SNU) ● State-led or Civil Society-led? A Comparison of the Development of Consensus Conferences in Three East Asian Countries, 1998-2008 - CHEN Ting-Yen (NTU) ● Female political advances and Feminism in East Asia - HASHIMA Chisato (KU)
KJ: 12:35-13:50 TW: 11:35-12:50 (75')	Lunch Break
KJ: 13:50-15:05 TW: 12:50-14:05 (75')	Session II: Interactions in Contexts Chair: Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (KU) ● The change of social interaction in Korean society during the COVID-19 epidemic – LEE Hyun-june, OH Jung-yun (SNU) ● Euthanasia: the right to self determination - MAENO Shiran (KU) ● Educator Mother in East Asia - HAN Jaehyun (KU)
10'	Break
KJ: 15:15-16:30 TW: 14:15-15:30 (75')	Session III: Contested Identities Chair: Prof. KWON Hyunji (SNU) ● Always "Bi" My Side: Indigenous and Bi-ethnicity in Taiwan - HSIEH Kun-Ting (NTU) ● LGBTs movements and Capitalism in Japan - NOSHITA Tomonori (KU) ● Shincheonji and COVID-19: Qualitative inspection on Youtube comments – KIM Jaemin, YOO Hye-gang, KIM Eunjin, CHO Yerim (SNU)
	Closing Remarks – IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)

Day 2 Aug. 20. 2020	
Time (Duration) KJ: Korea/Japan time TW: Taiwan time	Content
KJ: 9:45-10:00 TW: 8:45-9:00	Testing and pre-coordination
KJ: 10:00-10:05 TW: 09:00-09:05 (5')	Opening by chair, introduction of the program Professor IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)
KJ: 10:05-11:20 TW: 09:05-10:20 (75')	Session IV: Macro Process and Micro Changes Chair: Prof. Stephane HEIM (KU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fertility Policies and Family Planning in East Asia - SONG Yuanmeng (KU) ● Economic Changes Brought by Aging Society in East Asia - OK Younoo, CHOO So hyun (SNU) ● Analyzing Female Sexuality from Sexy Selfie on the Internet: The Case of Sex Forum on Dcard - HUANG Yi-Ching (NTU)
10'	Short Introduction to the Socializing Session (by IM Dong-Kyun) and Break
KJ: 11:30-12:30 TW: 10:30-11:30 (60')	Students' Socializing Sessions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Free Conversation and Exchange Link: https://ntucc.webex.com/meet/chiehhsu 2) Culture Conversation: pop culture, food, and travel Link: https://ntucc.webex.com/meet/ntugarc
KJ: 12:30-13:45 TW: 11:30-12:45 (75')	Lunch Break
KJ: 13:45-15:25 TW: 12:45-14:25 (100')	Session V: Old and New Inequalities Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh, NTU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Multicultural Coexistence in Japan - HORIKOSHI Kanon (KU) ● Labor Market Entry Positions and Wage Trajectories: A Growth Curve Analysis of Wage Trajectories for Workers in Taiwan - HSU Li (NTU) ● Wealth Inequality in Japan - SATO Kei (KU) ● Intergenerational Home Share - ZHENG Hanjing (KU)
KJ: 15:25 TW: 14:25	Final Wrap-up and Closing Remarks (by all faculty participants) Group Photo

Responsibility of chairs:

The chairs introduce the speakers, monitor the time, and also collect the questions from the chat.

Logistic:

- Person in charge of the program: IM Dong-Kyun
- Person in charge of collecting the presentation slides: IM Dong-Kyun (SNU), HSU Chieh (NTU), Stephane HEIM (KU)
- Person in charge of webex (preparation & recording): HSU Chieh

Deadlines:

- **Abstract:** 16th of August, 2020 (to Prof. Dong-Kyun Im at ecrits@gmail.com) – one-half to one-page summary
- **Presentation Slides:** 17th of August 2020 (to be collected by each university)

Specific Instructions to speakers:

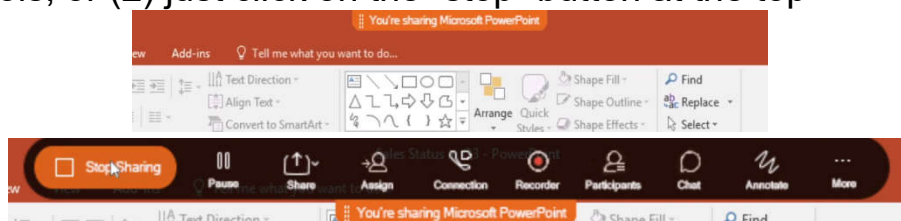
- Light: Please ensure that light in front of speakers is reinforced, so their face images will have a better quality exposure.
- Find a quiet place, so as to minimize the impact of noises.
- Test the sound and speaker of each in advance.
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- In order to share your screen for presentation, click on the “share” icon, which is located at the bottom of the cisco webex interface

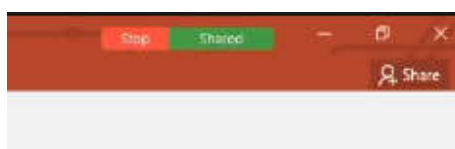


- If you share your screen, the previous presenter’s screen sharing will automatically stop
- If you want to stop sharing your screen, then you can either (1) hover over the sharing tab at the top to access the (hidden) meeting controls, or (2) just click on the “stop” button at the top

(1)



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Abstracts

Session I: Harnessing the Diversity

Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh (National Taiwan University)

- Negative sentiments towards other East Asian societies: Could there be an East Asian integration?
 - AN Yerim, JUNG Yewon (Seoul National University)
- State-led or Civil Society-led? A Comparison of the Development of Consensus Conferences in Three East Asian Countries, 1998-2008
 - CHEN Ting-Yen (National Taiwan University)
- Female political advances and Feminism in East Asia
 - HASHIMA Chisato (Kyoto University)

**Negative sentiments towards other East Asian Societies:
Could there be an East Asian Integration?**

AN Yerim, JUNG Yewon (Seoul National University)

Oppositional sentiments - the complex mixture of opinion, distrust, and prejudice - is widespread among East Asian countries even until nowadays. In order to establish a peaceful and healthy relationship between East Asian societies - which could be interesting as being the region with economic, cultural and political power in Asia - identifying the cause of this distrust is crucial.

First of all, history is always thought as the main culprit. In addition, Western support or their existence in the development of modernization within these countries ended up spawning antagonism towards one another. Lastly, the media also act as key determinants of building certain attitudes toward one another.

After analyzing these reasons, we will present an alternative world which East Asia can share, or how East Asia can integrate. This proposition will reflect on how the European continent integrated after the Second World War.

Negative sentiments and perceptions of each other could and might be altered through more frequent cultural, academic exchange, and economic interactions on the different levels. Thus, one can foresee that the integration among East Asian societies and the identification as East Asians, would be possible through more effort and a change of mindset that might appear in the younger generations.

**State-led or Civil Society-led? A Comparison of the Development of Consensus
Conferences in Three East Asian Countries, 1998-2008**

CHEN Ting-Yen (National Taiwan University)

During the era of 1998 to 2008, consensus conferences in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan developed differently in terms of mode of establishment and the frequency of holding these conferences: government-led in Taiwan and in post-2000 Japan, but civil society-led in South Korea; meanwhile, Taiwan raised the most consensus conferences during this period. Existing literatures have focused on political institution and ideas about expert-citizen relationship to provide explanations, but I argue that we should adopt a theoretical approach that simultaneously considers political institution, institutionalized beliefs of expert-citizen relationship, and the context of technology and risk society. Using the approach and drawing on literatures about political institutions and Science, Technology, and Society (STS) development in the three countries, I find that in Taiwan, the frequently held and mostly government-led nature of consensus conferences was a result of changing state-society relations and minority government, yet the underrepresentation of technological topics might also suggest that technocratic ideology had not been shaken. Second, in Japan, GM food and other technological controversies both within the country and in the international arena led to autonomous actions of social movement and STS communities, which in turn shook the authority of experts and contributed to the government-led consensus conferences after 2000; yet, the development was highly restricted due to the underlying “deficit model” and the lack of political demand to seek substitutive sources of legitimacy. Finally, in South Korea, the tense relationship between civil society (including STS communities) and the state, combined with “state-development first” sociotechnical imaginaries and uninstitutionalized party politics, led to the underdeveloped and mostly civil society-led development of consensus conferences. I believe these findings not only point out the structural constraints that reformers of deliberative democracy should take into account but also have broader implications in terms of deepening deliberative democracy in East Asia.

Female Political Advances and Feminism in East Asia

Hashima Chisato (Kyoto University)

What female political advance in East Asia looks like? Even though the countries in East Asia internationally aren't progressive, Taiwan has relatively better percentage of female politicians in the parliament. Among three countries, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea, the rate Japanese female politicians is the lowest. What differentiates Japan from the rest of two countries is the gender quota system and the influence of feminism. This presentation shows that how feminism contributed to the introduction of female friendly system and how we will apply it to Japan.

Session II: Interactions in Contexts

Chair: Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University)

- The change of social interaction in Korean society during the COVID-19 epidemic
 - LEE Hyun-june, OH Jung-yun (Seoul National University)
- What caused the different attitude towards euthanasia between Netherlands and Japan?
 - MAENO Shiran (Kyoto University)
- Educator Mother in East Asia
 - HAN Jaehyun (Kyoto University)

The change of social interaction in Korean society during the COVID-19 epidemic

Lee Hyun-june, Oh Jung-yun (Seoul National University)

Covid-19 has had a rather large impact on how we perceive social interaction on online platforms while our use of this form of interacting has increased. It is now beginning to function as a rather good and socially accepted alternative to physical meetings. This paper aims to investigate the changes of social interaction that occurred in Korean society and examine whether those changes will continue after the pandemic. This paper reviews positive and negative impact this has had on people's interactions and if it has created new opportunities that are worth to maintain.

This paper consists of mainly two parts after establishing the theoretical framework. First, this paper deals with the specific contexts of Korean society, mainly the process of 'compressed modernization' and the transition in the late 1990s into neoliberal regime. With these specific contexts, it examines the confirmed and expected changes of social interactions in Korean society due to Covid-19 such as increased domestic violence and depression, and heightened sensitivity about safety and security. Second, it includes interviews conducted about how people feel about changes in social interactions. The interviews examine whether online communication is a substitute for public and private networks and whether people are able to fulfill their need for intimacy.

This paper anticipates that after the pandemic, as a rebound from the drawbacks that people experienced from resorting to online platforms for social interaction, people would re-expand the range of offline activity. The number and the frequency of offline meetings are expected to boost in order for people to fulfill the need for intimacy in interpersonal relations.

However, this paper also expects that the increased usage in online communication platform would remain to a certain extent.

Euthanasia: the right to self determination

Maeno Shiran (Kyoto University)

Thanks to advanced medical technologies, we can assume longer average life expectancy. At the same time, we are putting more value on the quality of life. Euthanasia is the death without feeling pain and generally expressed as one of the medical treatments for end-of-life patients. However, its definition is ambiguous, and lawsuits related to euthanasia are constantly happening followed no realistic solutions. In my presentation, I will focus on the Netherlands and Japan, which have contrasting attitudes toward euthanasia. By comparing the cases of both countries, I will clarify the factors which cause the differences.

Female Political Advances and Feminism in East Asia
Han Jaehyun (Kyoto University)

In my presentation, I describe that what is the educator mother in East Asia (especially Japan and Korea). Educator mother means mothers who eager to educate their children (sometimes too much). They were constructed by society or the world stream of globalization. It would make me happy if you think about what your mother was like.

Session III: Contested Identities

Chair: Prof. KWON Hyunji (Seoul National University)

- Always “Bi” My Side: Indigenous and Bi-ethnicity in Taiwan
- HSIEH Kun-Ting (National Taiwan University)
- LGBTs movements and Capitalism in Japan
- NOSHITA Tomonori (Kyoto University)
- Shincheonji and COVID-19: Qualitative inspection on Youtube comments
- KIM Jaemin, YOO Hye-gang, KIM Eunjin, CHO Yerim (Seoul National University)

Always “Bi” My Side: Indigenous and Bi-ethnicity in Taiwan

HSIEH Kun-Ting (National Taiwan University)

Indigenous peoples have been suppressed by the Han Chinese for a long period, which prevents indigenous peoples from preserving their own cultures as well as languages. By understanding the changing process of policies governing indigenous peoples, this study finds that past policies tended to suppress indigenous peoples to consolidate the power of the Han Chinese. As time went by, the rights of the indigenous peoples have been protected by the Amendment of the Constitution, which is the result of the abolishment of martial law and continuing social movements afterward. This important change represents that the governing of indigenous peoples has transformed from "Cultural assimilation" to "Cultural pluralism".

Although the fundamental rights have been protected by basic law, the indigenous peoples are still forced to deal with the stereotypes and discriminations against them. Moreover, both the legal system and the society in Taiwan tend to view one's identity in the binary way, which involves the bias to perceive a bi-ethnic person as either Han or indigenous, rather than a combination of both. This bias makes bi-ethnic people, who have both Han Chinese and indigenous heritage, confused about their own ethnic identity. This study adopts the interview method and reviews relating literature to understand the factors affecting the identity of bi-ethnic people. We hope that through this study, Taiwanese society will regard ethnic identity not as something given, but as something dynamic, changing constantly with the path of lives and experiences. Only when fully understand the meaning of identity can we stop discriminating and embrace every ethnicity.

LGBTs movements and Capitalism in Japan

Noshita Tomonori (Kyoto University)

LGBT boom today in Japan has started since 2010's by the marketing companies. In this boom, the market and the society may include some of the LGBTs people. The awareness of the LGBTs people may grow and the working environment for them may improve. Judging from the marketing, however, many of the LGBTs people, such as women, low income people and people in open relationship, are stigmatized and excluded of the discourse. Analyzing the data of income leads to the idea that the income of heterosexual men is higher than that of heterosexual women, of homosexual men and of homosexual women. It also leads to the fact that the income of gay is higher than that of lesbian, and of transgender. Women and the low-income people are excluded of the market also in actual. In the LGBTs movement, only the same-sex marriage movement has been focused on. People in open relationship like polyamory, polygamy, and open-marriage has been facing with the restriction of private sphere by the police force. Thus, people in open relationship are not targeted by the marketing. In this way, women, low-income people and people in open relationship are excluded by the marketing and the market.

Shincheonji and COVID-19: Qualitative inspection on Youtube comments

KIM Jaemin, YOO Hye-gang, KIM Eunjin, CHO Yerim (Seoul National University)

We have analyzed the reaction of Korean people towards the mass community diffusion triggered by Shincheonji based on Youtube comments. A clear consensus was observed that hate speech could be justifiable when it comes to Shincheonji.

Majority of the comments lack of proper reasons, mentioning numerous kinds of unrelated issues such as the imperfection of the religious ideals of Shincheonji, personal insults on the leader of Shincheonji, and political conspiracy. The only purpose of these comments was to exclude Shincheonji out of Korean society. Meanwhile, a few comments sought for solutions but most of them were unrealizable.

Nonetheless, there were a small number of meaningful comments that raised another point of view about the situation. This study succeeded to provide a wide, general view on Korean people's thoughts and behaviors when faced with the nationwide crisis and to drive out key implications about contemporary Korean society from various types of comments.

Session IV: Macro Process and Micro Changes

Chair: Prof. Stephane HEIM (Kyoto University)

- Fertility Policies and Family Planning in East Asia
 - SONG Yuanmeng (Kyoto University)
- Economic Changes Brought by Aging Society in East Asia
 - OK Younoo, CHOO So hyun (Seoul National University)
- Analyzing Female Sexuality from Sexy Selfie on the Internet: The Case of Sex Forum on Dcard
 - HUANG Yi-Ching (National Taiwan University)

Fertility Policies and Family Planning in East Asia

Song Yuanmeng (Kyoto University)

Since the early 20th century, when Margaret Sanger launched the “birth control” campaign, family planning has been implemented in most countries. After WW2, family planning has been spread in East Asia, but because of a significant long-time low fertility, most East Asian countries changed the “reducing birth rate policy” into “increasing birth rate policy” in the last several decades. Although state-led population policies have been modified, the data of the total fertility rate has shown irreversible low fertility in recent years. This presentation is going to show why it’s difficult to raise the birth rate in East Asia nowadays by discussing what has family planning changed us and what has changed nowadays in contrast with family planning time. And this presentation will answer this question from two aspects: family planning has promoted the build-up of women’s initiative, local communities which have played important roles in the process of family planning have changed.

Economic Changes Brought by Aging Society in East Asia: Focusing on Consumption

OK Younoo, CHOO So hyun (Seoul National University)

Aging society is a rapid change in our East Asian Societies, causing a lot of changes in every social fields. The economic changes are especially most mentioned as it can be the most directly relevant field. Economic crisis due to aging society is mostly mentioned with the problem of shortage in labor supplies, which is related to production. This too surely matters, however our report found out that the importance of consumption changes brought by aging societies were underestimated. In this context, we focused on the specific changes of consumption appearing in East Asia; China, Japan, and Korea.

Through this report, we can find out that aging society does not come up in a same way according to region and time. This aging society therefore, must be a continuously focused social issue with more future research done.

**Analyzing Female Sexuality from Sexy Selfie on the Internet
: The Case of Sex Forum on Dcard**

HUANG Yi-Ching (National Taiwan University)

This article focuses on how internet-mediated sexuality informs social theory. Through qualitative and quantitative approaches, this study depicts the interaction between women's bodies and technologies and also what happening to women's bodies/minds in real and cyberlife. The emergency of cybersexuality as a new form, it gives women the chance to locate in a more active position in pornography.

Dcard is a social networking application founded in 2011 in Taiwan, the number of users growing rapidly and becoming one of the most undergraduate used forums. Different from sex chat rooms or other sharing selfie forums in 2000s, those female undergraduate users are willing to take nearly nude and flirting selfies and then post on a public space. As the same time, the users combine others dating applications, which make Dcard become a cyberspace connecting the functions of lust expression, cybersex and hooking up.

The result shows that women display their lust by a set of embodiment fictitious sexy technologies. On the one hand, by posting sexually suggestive photos, recording or the videos of masturbate, they embody their desires to stimulate males' senses. On the other hand, they type and send text messages to create the imagine space. Males and females mutually construct cybersexuality with a "real" person online in close to real time. To become a "desirable" body, women invest time and effort into preparing for their image, learning skills to take a photo, cybersex and flirting, which cannot be fulfilled without those digital technologies and sexual communities. Women not only meet their physical satisfactions but also gain confidence through showing their bodies in a cyber space. Women become the producers of pornography materials in sex forum and they can decide whether let people gaze themselves and how people watch their bodies. Nevertheless, they continually live under the moral anxiety. They are not consenting to telling people the habit of using sex forums. Some of them even delete their posts or uninstall the application in case that their boyfriends or other friends in real life will find that.

Session V: Old and New Inequalities

Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh, National Taiwan University

- The Multicultural Coexistence in Japan
 - HORIKOSHI Kanon (Kyoto University)
- Labor Market Entry Positions and Wage Trajectories: A Growth Curve Analysis of Wage Trajectories for Workers in Taiwan
 - HSU Li (National Taiwan University)
- Wealth Inequality in Japan
 - SATO Kei (Kyoto University)
- Intergenerational Home Share
 - ZHENG Hanjing (Kyoto University)

The Multicultural Coexistence in Japan.

HORIKOSHI Kanon (Kyoto University)

In this study, the multiculturalism in Japan is the main topic. Nowadays, foreigners make up about 3-4% of our City's population. In Taipei, about 4%, In Seoul about 2.7% and In Kyoto, about 3% of population is made up by foreigners. In Japan, there are foreign workers working in convenience stores, foreign children in special classes at elementary or junior high schools so Japanese have more and more opportunities to recognize foreign residents in our daily lives. In such a situation, in 2006, each prefecture and municipality in Japan began promoting measures for multicultural coexistence.

When we look at the changes in Japanese immigration policies and the actions of the government, and analyze the policy texts, we can find the problems of Japan. Japanese history of accepting immigrants shows a consistent attitude that foreign workers are not immigrants and they are only temporary. Despite the fact that they are foreigners living together in Japan, there is a strong perception that this is a way to solve the shortage of workers. The measures for coexistence are not sufficient. Japan needs to recognize "foreign workers" and "foreign residents" as immigrants and not as temporary residents. Once the meaning of multiculturalism and be re-examined at the governmental level, policies must be created that look at political and economic minorities as well as cultural minorities.

**Labor Market Entry Positions and Wage Trajectories——A Growth Curve
Analysis of Wage Trajectories for Workers in Taiwan**

HSU Li (National Taiwan University)

Workers who started careers at relatively bad positions generally earned less in their later life. Although previous research proposed two possible mechanisms, labor market segmentation and signaling effect, to explain this linkage, it is unclear which one is stronger in explanation. Using data from Taiwan Social Change Survey: Social Stratification and Social Mobility (2017), I examined (1) to what extent that initial job positions influence subsequent wages for workers in Taiwan; (2) whether the wage penalty of bad entry in labor markets still exist for workers who moved to better positions in later careers; (3) whether this wage penalty varies across gender. Results from a growth curve analysis show that workers who had bad entry generally enjoyed flatter wage progression in the subsequent careers because most of them were trapped in bad sectors. Moreover, once male workers move to good sectors, the wage penalty of bad starts decreased considerably. Their female counterparts, however, still suffer from this wage penalty. This finding is consistent with models focusing on accumulative disadvantage in labor markets, supported the theory of segmented labor market from a life-course perspective, and pointed to the gender difference in the size of signaling effect of previous work experience.

Wealth Inequality in Japan

Sato Kei (Kyoto University)

Among various kinds of social inequality, the expanding economic inequality has attracted both scholarly and public attention. While income is mainly used as a measure of economic inequality, scholars have recently pointed out that wealth is more appropriate measure of economic inequality. It is because wealth captures a variety of economic resources one can use, which includes not only employment but inheritance from family, and consequently distributes more unequally than income.

This research aims to reveal how much economic and social inequality exists in Japan by investigating the change of wealth distribution over thirty years. From the analysis based on the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, three important facts were found. Firstly, the overall distribution of wealth has come to be more unequal. Secondly, the people who were rich in income also got richer in wealth while the people who were poor in income did not. Lastly, the ratio of capital income to total individual income was rising regardless of income level while the substantial difference between the richest in income and other population was maintained.

These results indicate that the importance of wealth as economic resource increases regardless of income level while wealth inequality is perpetuated. Probably population aging and decreasing employment income have strengthened the role of wealth as economic resource.

Intergenerational Home Share in East Asia

Zheng Hanjing (Kyoto University)

Intergenerational home share is a new living style that supports two unrelated people—the elderly and the young share home and lives together for mutual benefit. In South Korea and Japan, the intergenerational home share project was promoted in 2012 and 2013 separately.

The aim of this research is to explore how the the intergenerational home share has developed in South Korea and Japan, and how it made an impact on the people and groups involved in the project.

The research can be mainly divided into 5 parts. The first part examines the history of boarding house in Japan and worldwide home share. Next, it shows the basic process from application to moving into a shared house. Then the differences of intergenerational home share between Japan and South Korea in current situation are compared and some possible causes are listed. Based on it, the fourth part analyzes the background of the development of intergenerational home in Japan and Korea. Finally, the advantages of intergenerational home share and the impact it has on society are conveyed with my own experience and other practitioners involved in these projects.

In conclusion, intergenerational home share was originally set up to benefit old people who needed support to live independently but the concept is very flexible and can be adapted to benefit the young and meet local needs and circumstances. As the aging society grows faster, the health problems, psychological problems, as well as the complementarity between single-person households of the elderly and housing issue of university students have jointly contributed to the emergence of intergenerational home share in Japan and South Korea. However, some differences have also arisen due to backgrounds of two countries. Specifically, the boarding house and shosei in Meiji~Taisho eras laid a cultural foundation for the development of share home in Japan, which led to the establishment of NPO for intergenerational home share projects in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Fukui. However, due to inadequate acknowledge and use of sharing economy, the number of matches is much smaller comparing to South Korea. On the other hand, although Seoul is currently the only city where intergenerational home share are practiced, considering the promotion and sponsor from government, as well as the high rental prices and financial difficulty of the elderly, the development potential in South Korea is expected to be great.