Comparative Study on Family Policy in East Asia

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Plan for Project in 2014

Main outcome of study in 2013

Discussion Points

Further development



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Background



Economic development, population aging and low fertility in East Asia

Decrease in fertility and changes of family in the period of compressed development
 Difficulties in dealing with these problems in a short period of time

Need to cope with needs of families in order to recover fertility

- Preference for small size of family still exists due to strong family planning
- Conservative socio-cultural characteristics remain

Importance in sharing experiences among countries in EA

- East Asian countries have similar history, tradition, and culture
- Possible to derive effective policy measure by exchanging knowledge





Ocompare features of families and female employment in EA

- Review characteristics of family policies and related issues
- Suggest policy implications for low fertility and population aging

Methodology



Objects of study: 7 countries in East Asia

- Korea, China, Japan, and Singapore for the project in 2013
- Add Hong-Kong China, Thailand, and Vietnam for the project in 2014
 - Countries experienced 1st and 2nd demographic transition in East Asia

Indicators of OECD Family database

Main indicators in Structure of Families(SF), Labor Market Position of Families(LMF), and Policies for families and Children(PF)

Enable international comparison by using standard indicators not only among the Asian countries but also with European countries

- Contribute to develop standardized indicators for non-OECD countries in EA

Indicators: Structure of Families (SF)



Project in 2013

Number of requested indicators: 16

Project in 2014

Number of requested indicators: 31

- Request to update the 12 analyzed indicators
- Request additional 19 indicators for the project of 2014

Indicators: Structure of Families (SF)



Sub- dimensions	Indicator	Analyzed 12 measurements in 2013	Additional 19 measurements in 2014
Families	SF1.1: Family size and composition	Chart SF1,1A: Average house size	Table SF1.1C: Households by number of children
		Table SF1,1A: Types of household	
		Table SF1.1B: Households with children	
and	SF1.4: Population by age		Chart SF1.4A: Total Population: Number of persons aged 0~17
Children	of children and youth dependency ratio		Chart SF1.4B: Population distribution among children and young adults
			Chart SF1.4C: Trends in Child Population
			Chart SF1.4D: Trends and projections for youth-dependency ratio
		Chart SF2.1A: Total fertility rate for OECD countries	Chart SF2.1B: Completed Fertility Rate of Women born in 1950 and 1965
	SF2.1: Fertility rates		Chart SF2.1C: Proportion of live births by rank of children
	5r2.1. retuity rates		Chart SF2.1D: Changes in the Distribution of births by rank of children
			Chart SF2.1E: Relationship between female employment rate and TER
	SF2.2: Ideal and actual	Chart SF2.2A: Mean Personal ideal number of childre	Chart SF2.2B: Ideal number of children
	number of children	Chart SF2,2D: Ideal and actual fertility rates, 2000 or around	Chart SF2.2C: Mean ultimately intended family size, women aged 25 to 39
Fertility	SF2.3: Mean age of	Chart SF2.3A: Mean age of women at the first birth	Chart SF2.3B: The postponement of the first childbirth in 2010
indicators	mother at first birth		Chart SF2.3C: Age specific profiles of fertility rates, 1970~2009
	SF2.4: Share of births	Chart SF2.4A: Proportion of births out of wedlock	Chart SF2.4B: Changes in the proportion of births out of wedlock
	outside marriage and		Chart SF2.4C: The share of births out of wedlock and the fertility rate
	teenage births		Chart SF2.4D: Adolescent fertility rates
	SF2.5: Childlessness		Chart SF2.5A: Trends in childlessness among women by cohort
			Chart SF2.5B: Definitive childlessness
			Chart SF2.5C: Definitive childlessness and fertility rate
Marital and partnership status	SF3.1: Marriage and divorce rate	Chart SF3.1A: The decline in crude marriage rates (1970-2010)	
		Chart SF3.1C: Age at first marriage	
		Chart SF3.1E: The increase in crude divorce rates	
	SF3.2: Family dissolution and children	Table SF3,2A: Distribution of divorce by number of children	

source) OECD Family database (2014)

Indicators: Labor Market Position of Families (L

Project in 2013

Number of requested indicators: 26

Project in 2014

Number of requested indicators: 43

- Request to update the 13 analyzed indicators
- Request additional 30 indicators for project of 2014

 Description on the Family friendly workplace practices

Indicators: Labor Market Position of Families (L

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nours and time for caring workplace practices Chart LME2.4C: Gender gaps in opportunities to change working hours time for caring LME2.5: Time used for work, care and daily household chores Chart LME2.5A: Percentage of time dedicated to care work, by number of children under school age Chart LME2.5C: Care as a primary or joint activity LME2.7: Subjective well-being Chart LME2.7A: Diffe satisfaction among persons aged 15 and over	-			Chart LMF2.4B: How working time arrangement are set		
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LMF2.5: Time used for work, care and daily household chores Chart LMF2.5A: Percentage of time dedicated to care work, by number of children under school age Chart LMF2.5C: Care as a primary or joint activity LMF2.7: Subjective well-being Chart LMF2.7: Subjective well-being Chart LMF2.7C: Life satisfaction among children aged 11 to 15	time for					
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Chart LMF2./A. Life satisfaction among persons aged 15 and over Chart LMF2./F. Subjective well-being						
LMF2.7: Subjective well-being Chart LMF2.7C: Life satisfaction by gender				Chart IMF2.7A: Life satisfaction among persons aged 15 and over		
LMP2.7. Subjective well-being		LMF2.7: Subjective well-being				
				Chart LMF2.7C: Life satisfaction by gender		
Chart Logit 2.0D. The Sausiaction by employment status				Chart LMF2.8D: Life satisfaction by employment status		

source) OECD Family database (2014)

Indicators: Public policies for families and children (PF)



Project in 2013

Number of requested indicators: 36

- Request policy description on 10 items

Project in 2014

Number of requested indicators: 39

- Request to update the 16 analyzed indicators
- Request additional 23 indicators for project of 2014

Indicators: Public policies for families and children(PF)

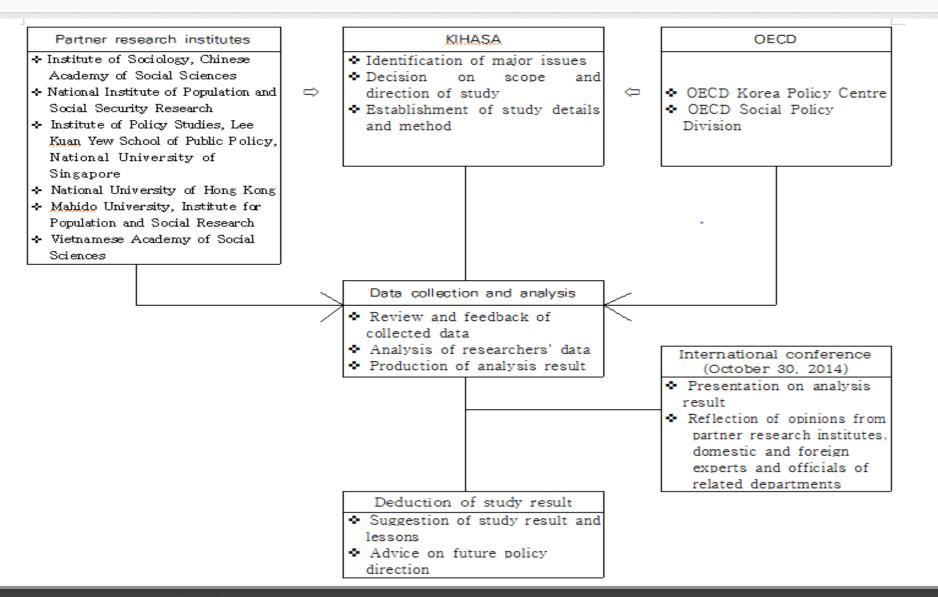


Sub- dimensions	Indicator	Analyzed 16 measurements in 2013	Additional 23 measurements in 2014			
	BE1.1: Public spending on family benefits	Chart RE1.1A: Public spending on family benefits in percent of GDP				
	<u>RE1.2</u> : Public spending on education	Chart <u>RF</u> 1.2A: Public expenditure on edu as a percentage of GDP				
	PE1.3: Family cash benefits	Table <u>RE1.3A</u> : Family cash benefits				
General tax/benefit	gg1.5. Family cash benefits	Description of the policy				
	PE1.4: Neutrality of tax benefits systems		Table 1.4A: Average payments to government			
	BE1.4. Neutrality of tax benefits systems		Description on policy			
			Table BB1.5A: Key characteristics of Child Support Regimes			
support for families	BE1.5: Child support (maintenance)		Table BB1.5B;Sole-Parents Receiving Child Maintenance Payments			
with	systems		Table <u>PE1.5C</u> ; Levels of Child Maintenance Payments; <u>Panal</u> A			
children			Description of the policy			
chindren			Chart BE1.6B: Public social expenditure by age			
			Chart <u>PE1.6C</u> : Cash benefits and tax breaks and <u>childcare</u>			
	<u>PE1.6</u> : Public spending by age of children		Chart <u>PE1.6D</u> ; Education dominates in middle childhood (6-11 years)			
			Chart BE1.6E: Education dominates in late childhood (12-17 years)			
			Chart BB1.6F: Age-spending profiles			
		Table <u>PF2</u> .1A; Full-rate equivalent of paid leave	Chart <u>RF2.1B</u> ; Spending on maternity and parental leave payments			
	PE2.1: parental leave	Chart PE2.1A: Child-related leave periods by duration of unpaid leave				
		Description of the policies				
01.11		Description on eligibility	Chart PE2.2A: Proportion of employed parents with a child			
Child-	PE2.2: Use of childbirth related leave		Chart <u>RF2</u> ,2B: Proportion of employed mothers with a child			
related leave	RE2.3: Additional leave	Table PE2.3B: Additional leave entitlements of working parents	Table PE2.3A: Statutory and collectively agreed annual leave			
leave	entitlements	Description on leave entitlements				
	PE2.5: Trends in leave	Figure RF2.5.1: Length in weeks of parental leave				
	entitlements around childbirth Historical data	Figure RE2.5.2: Total duration of paid leave after childbirth				
	childbirth Historical data	Historical data				
	PE3.1: Public spending on childcare and early education	Chart RE3.1A: Public expenditure on childcare and early education services,	Table RE3.1A: Employers' provision of childcare/other domestic support			
		Time series - Public expenditure on childcare and pre-school	Chart BE3.1B: Public expenditure on childcare and pre-school, per child			
		Description of the policy				
Formal	PE3.2: Enrolment in childcate and pre-schools	Chart RE3.2A: Enrolment rates of children under six	Chart RE3.2B: Participation in formal childcare by children not yet 3 years old			
care and		Table RE3.2A: Participation rates in formal care and pre-school for children				
education		Chart PE3.2C: Participation in formal childcare by children not yet 3 years old				
for very		Description of the childcare policy				
young	PE3-3: Informal childcare arrangements	Chart RE3.3A: Use of informal childcare arrangements during a typical week	Chart <u>RE3</u> .3B: Average number of hours during a typical week, children			
children	22.5-5" Informat Child Care attangements	Description on informal childcare	Chart BE3.3C: Children with no usual childcare arrangements by children's age			
		Description on cost for using chidicate services and tis burden	Chart BE3.4A: Childcare fees per two-year old attending accredited services			
	RE3.4: Childcare support		Chart <u>RF3.4B</u> : Net childcare costs for a dual earner family			
			Chart BE3.4C: Net childcare costs for a sole-parent family			
Typology of childcare benefits	PE4 1: Typology of childcare and early	Table 4.1: Typology of Childcare				
	education services	Description on the typology of childcare				
	RE4-2: Quality of childcare a	Description on regulation	Chart RE4.2A: Child-to-staff ratios in formal day-care services, average			
	RE4.3: Out-of-school-hours	Description on policy	Chart BB4.3A: Percentage of children aenzolled in out-of-school-hours care			
	care		Table BE4.3A: Key characteristics of out-of-school-hours care			

source) OECD Family database (2014)

Process of Work





Outcomes of the project



Solution Family database of East Asian countries

- Compile the dataset according to the OECD Family database
- Open to public through the web site of OECD Korea Policy Centre

Research reports: "Comparative Study of Family Policy in East Asia"

Two volumes of the reports: Korean version and English version
Expect to publish in the end of the 2014

Submit abstract for Asian Population Association(APA)

2014 APA meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia July 27~30, 2015
Abstract is due Sept. 15, 2014



Plan of Project in 2014

Main outcome of study in 2013

Discussion Points

Further development

Structure of Families (SF)



Main outcomes

 Similar traits of shrinking birth rates and household size in macroscopic perspective

 Different from each other as to the microscopic characteristics relevant to the family life such as the household size

 Especially China show different features compared with other countries

Implications

Though the four countries originated the same cultural background,

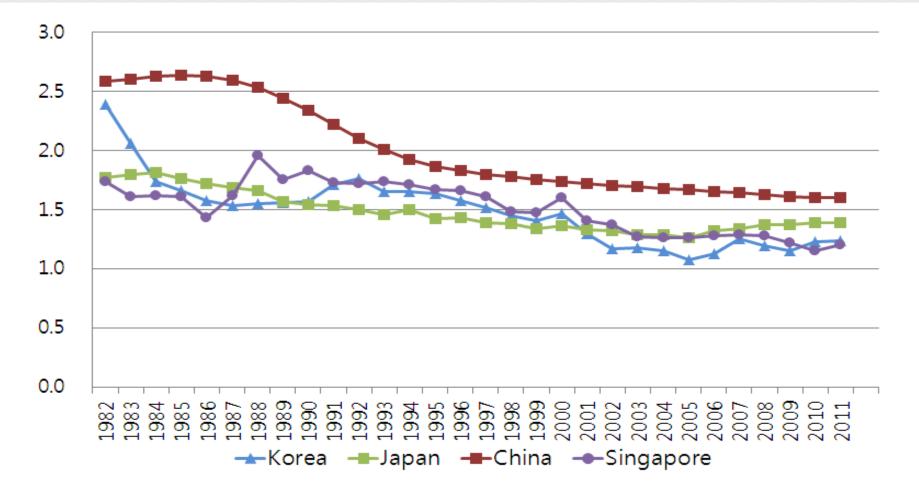
 Economic developments was achieved based on different strategies

 Putting each countries at a different social development stage

The family outcomes produced by the difference in their thought on the family and family related principle

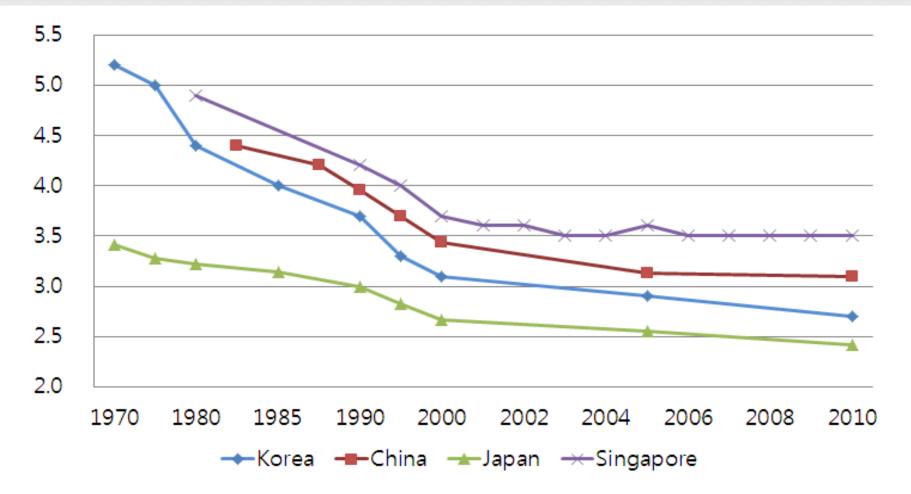
SF: Trends of TFR (1982~2011)





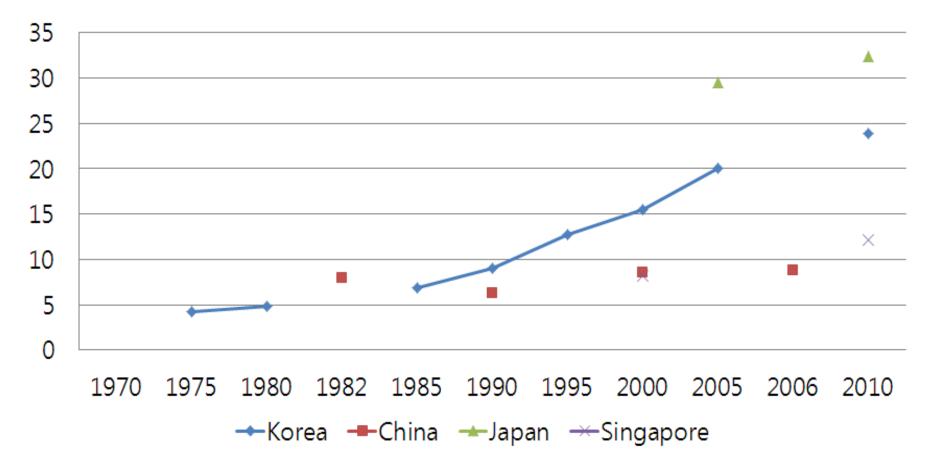
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF2.1A. Total fertility rate source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Average of family size (1970~2010)



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF1.1A. Average Household Size source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

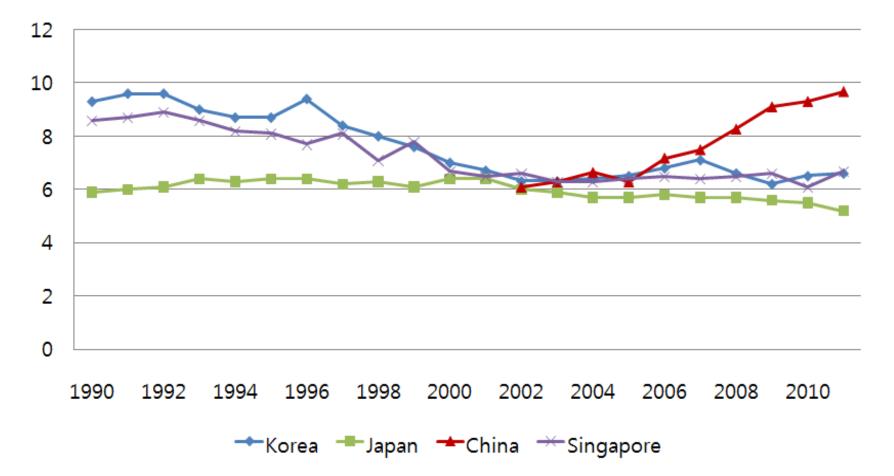
SF: Proportion of single-person household (1970~2010)



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF1.1A. Types of Household source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Crude Marriage Rates (1990~2010)

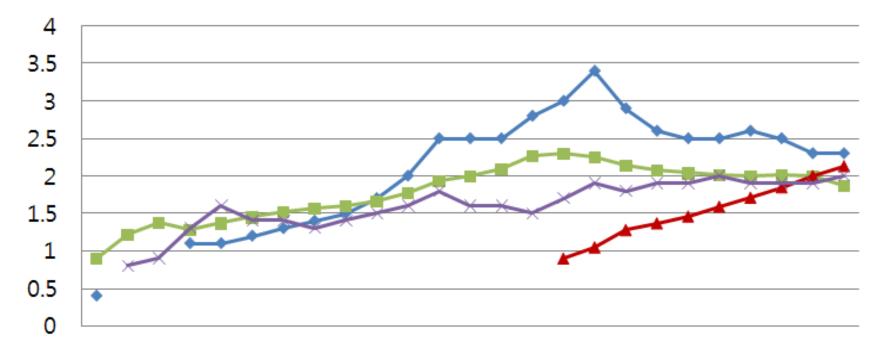




note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF3.1A. The decline in crude marriage rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Crude divorce rates (1970~2011)



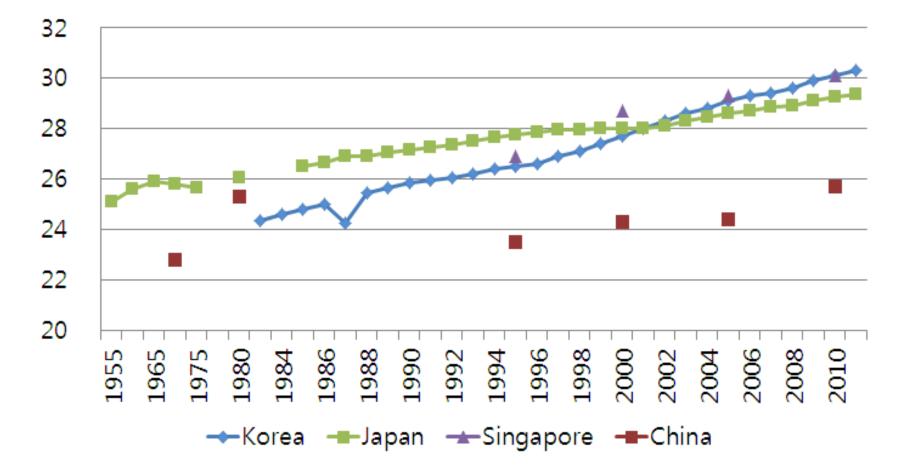


1970 1985 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011



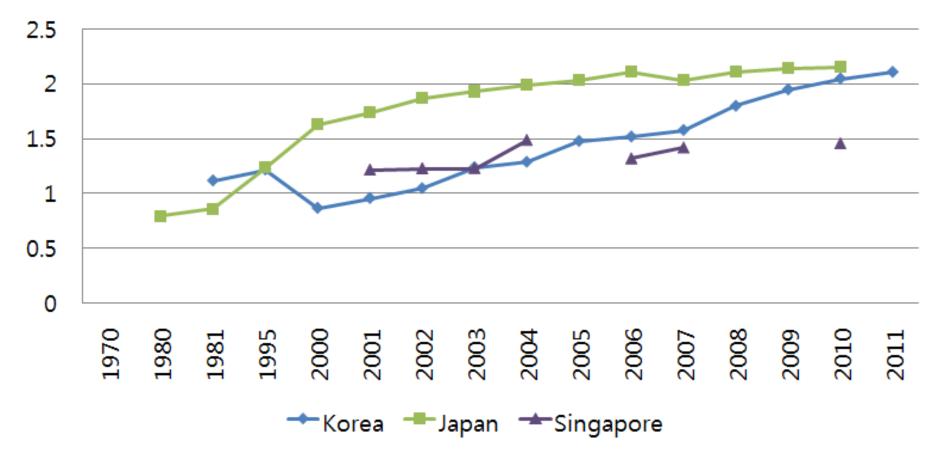
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF3.1E. The increase in crude divorce rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Average age at first childbirth (1955~2012)



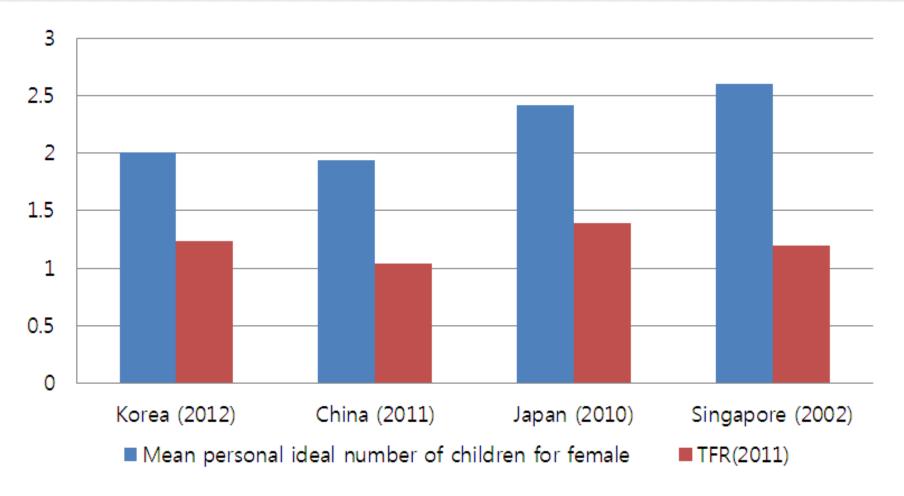
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF2.3A. Mean age of women at the birth of the first child source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Share of births outside marriage (1970~2011)



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF2.4A. Proportion of births out of wedlock source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

SF: Ideal number of children and TFR (2011)



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart SF2.2D. Ideal and actual fertility rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

Labor Market position of Families (LMF)



Main outcomes

Increase in female employment and driving down the gender gap in the employment rate and salaries

 Differ in the proportion of female part-time workers and working hours

 In China gender discriminatory practice expands in terms of female employment rates and gender wage gap

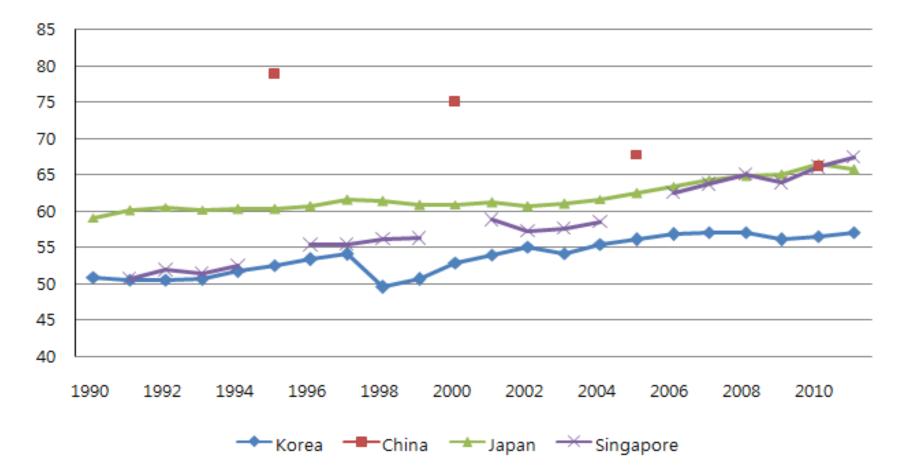
Implications

 Achievement in the labor market was produced based on economic strategies which are different by countries

It results differences in qualitative aspects of the labor markets

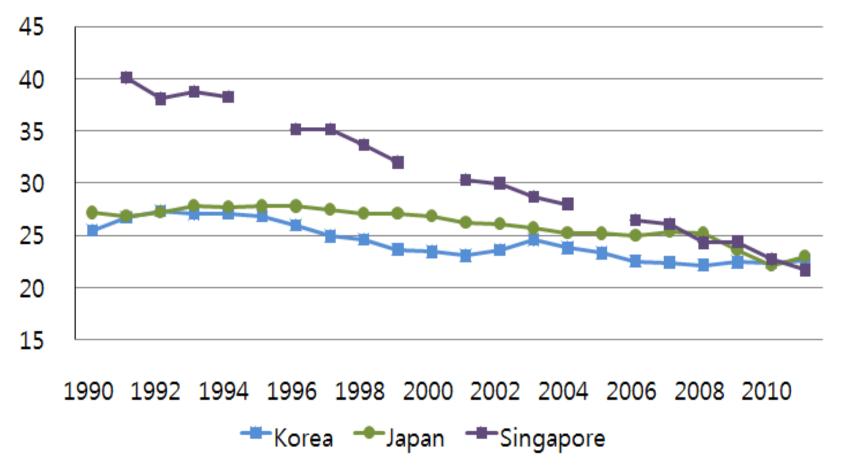
Gender gaps in the wage and care work still exist in most countries

LMF: Female employment rate (1990~2012)



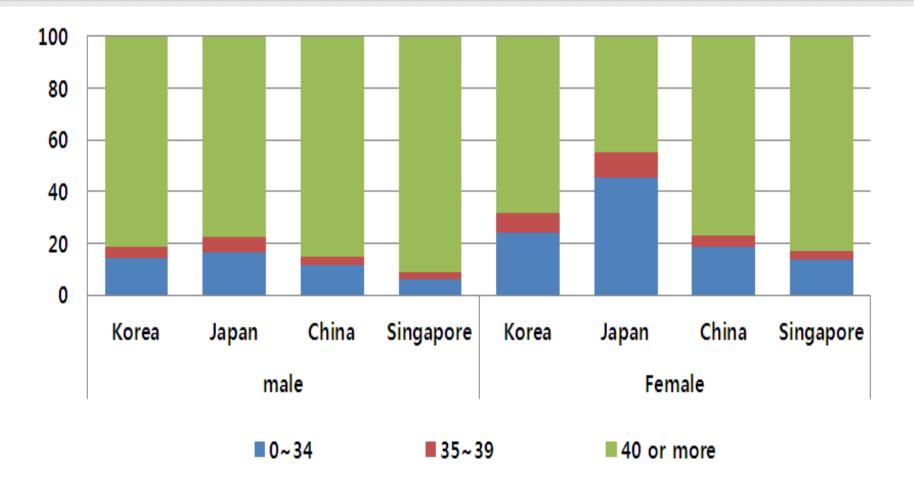
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: LMF1.6. Time series-female employment rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

LMF: Gender gap for employment rates (1990~2000)



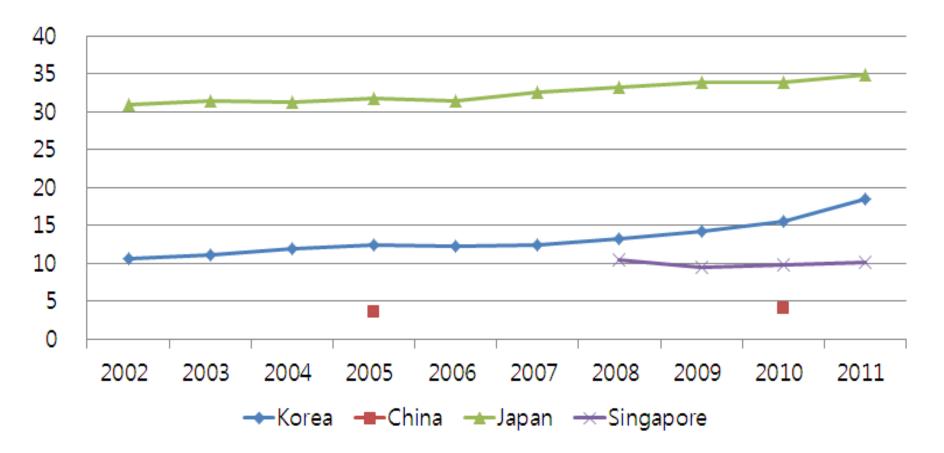
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: LMF1.6. Time series-female employment rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

LMF: Usual working hours per week (2010~2012)



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart LMF2.1A. Distribution of the working population by usual working hours per week, by gender source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

LMF: Part time employment for female (2002~20

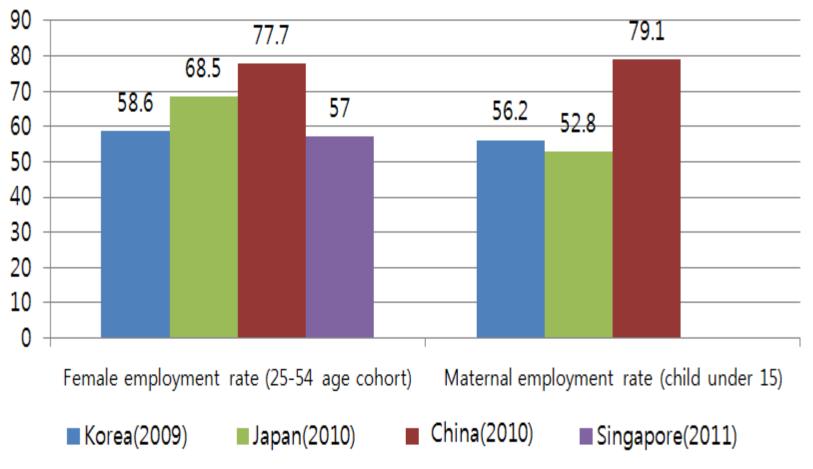


note) 1. For China part-time employment is the workers working less than 20 hours per week 2. Indicators of OECD Family database: Time series – female FTPT LMF1.6

source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

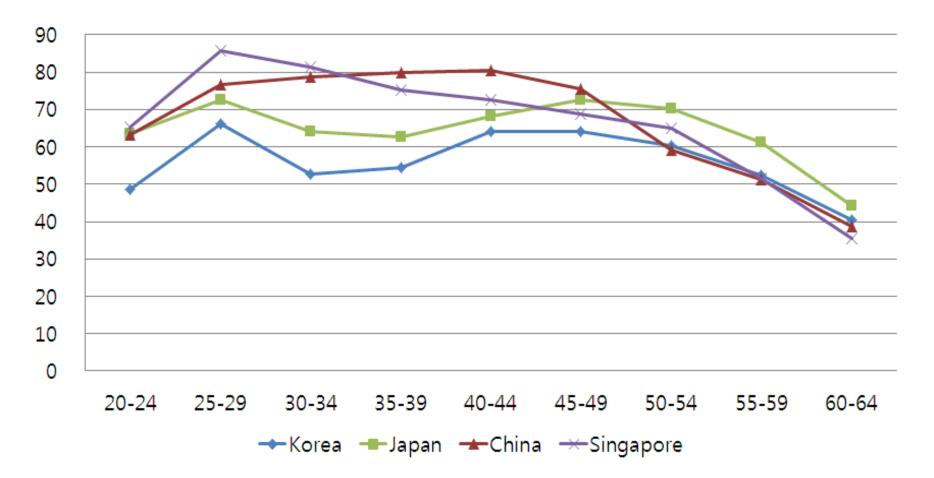
LMF: Maternal employment rates (2009~2011)





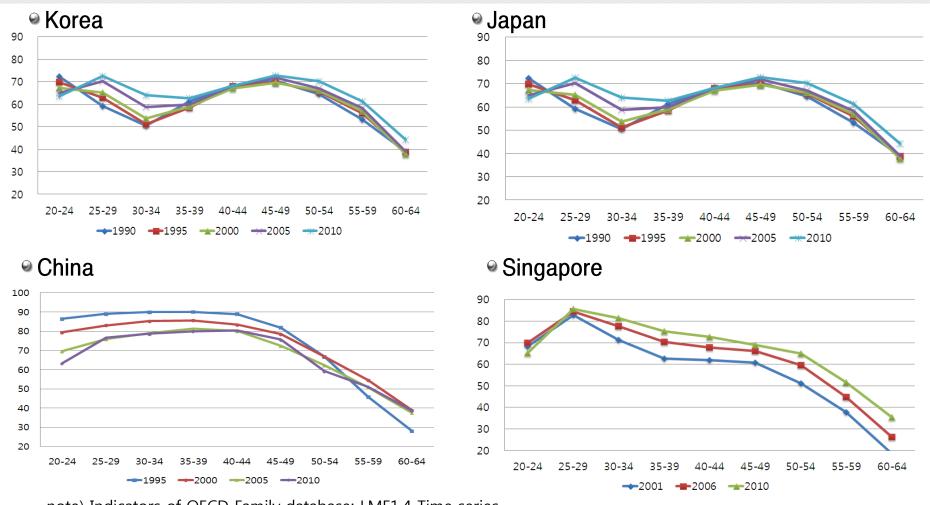
note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart LMF1.2A. Maternal employment rates compared to female employment rates source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

LMF: Female employment rate over life course



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart LMF1.4A. Age-employment profiles by gender source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

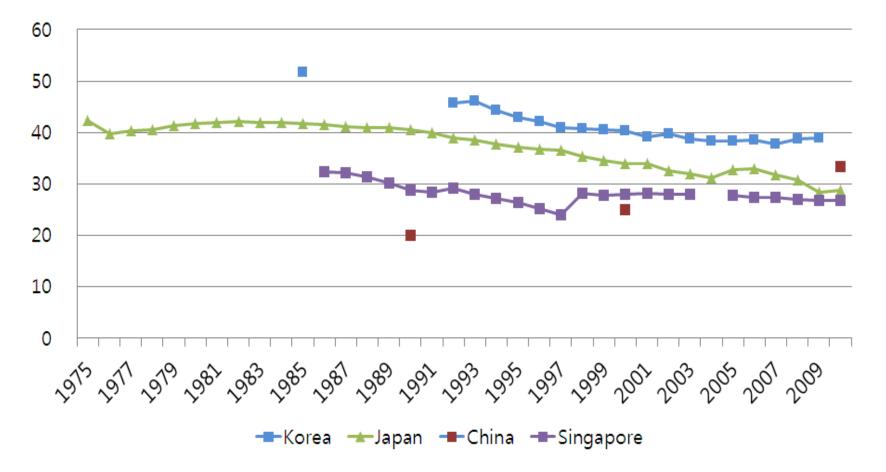
LMF: Female employment rate over life course



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: LMF1.4 Time series source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

LMF: Gender wage gap (1975~2010)





note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Time series-gender wage gap LMF1.5 source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

Public policies for Families and children (PF)



Main outcomes

 Public expenditures on family policy is growing, especially in a number of distinct policy areas

 China faces increasing needs but government expenditure is insufficient

 Family policy types are basically similar among the countries but the details are different

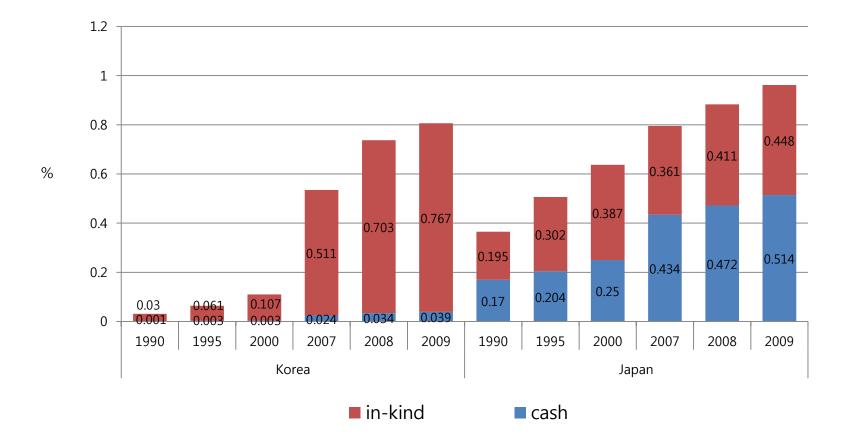
Implications

 Decisions on family policy were made according to political situations and circumstances each countries faces

 Conduct family policy based on its welfare regimes and familism

PF: Public expenditure on family

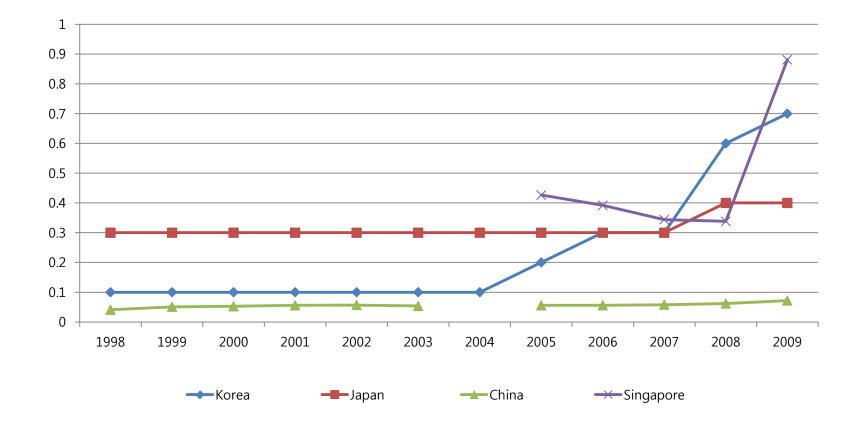




Note) Related indicators of OECD Family database: Chart PF1.1A. Public spending on family benefits in cash and services in percent of GDP source) OECD Social Expenditure (2013); quoted in Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)



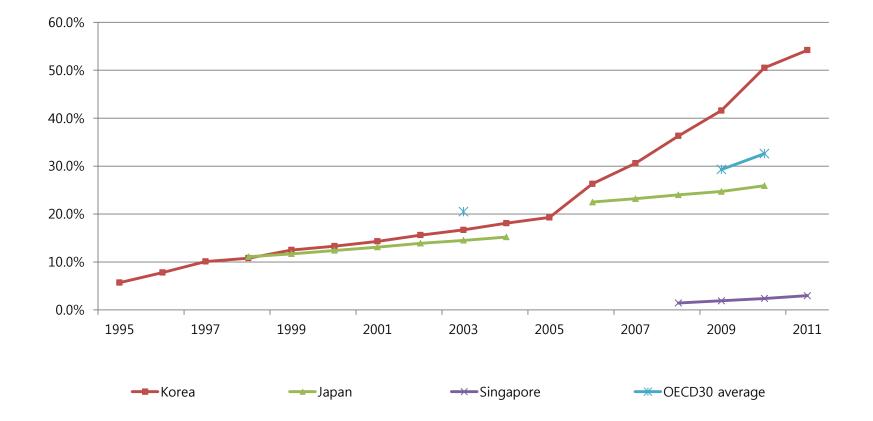
PF: Public spending on childcare and preschool education



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart PF1.2A. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

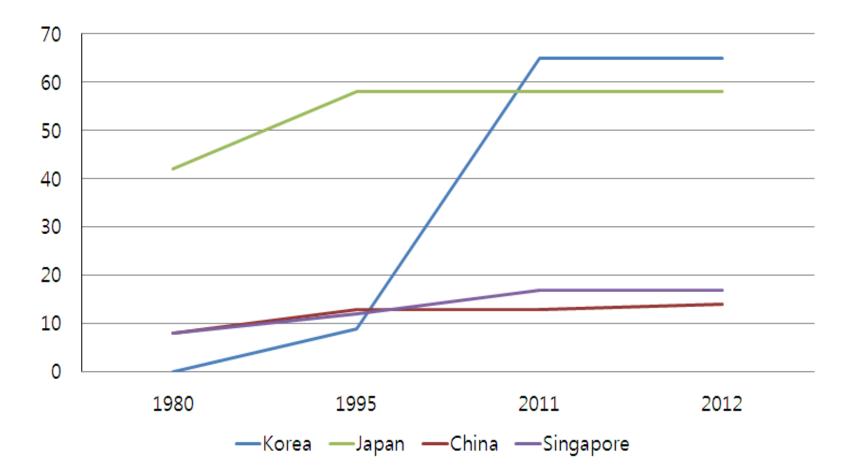
PF: Participation in formal childcare for children 0~2 years





note) Indicators of OECD Family database: Chart PF3.2C. Participation in formal childcare by children not yet 3 years old source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)

PF: Number of paid leaves after child birth



note) Indicators of OECD Family database: PF2.5 Trends in leave entitlement around, Historical data source) Yoon-Jeong Shin et al. (2013)



PF: Family cash benefits



Korea	China
 Childcare allowance Introduced in July. 2009 For all children aged 0~5 not using childcare service 	 Subsidy for one-child family For families who follow the one child policy Support dependant children or parents for retirement Amounts vary by region
Japan	Singapore
Child allowance	Baby Bonus
 Introduced in May 1971 for third- born children 	• Introduced in April 2001

under 15 years olds

PF: Child birth related leaves



Korea China Maternity leave Maternity leave Paid leave for 12.9 weeks Paid leave for 12.9 weeks Paternity leave Leave for postpartum care Paid leave for 3 days (total 5 days) Local government policy Parental leave 3~15 days vary by region Paid leave for 52 weeks Japan Singapore Maternity leave Paid leave for 16 weeks Maternity leave Paid leave for 14 weeks Paternity leave Parental leave Paid leave for 1 week Paid leave for 44 weeks Childcare leave

- 6 days for children under 7 years olds
- 2 days for children of 7~12 years

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

PF: Childcare and early education



Korea

Childcare service

Formal care for children from 0~2 years old

Child care and early education

 Children of 3~5 years old in childcare centers or kindergartens

China

Childcare service

Informal care by grand parents or relatives

Early education

 Educate children from 3~5 years old in kindergarten

Japan

Childcare service

• Daycare centers for children from 0~6 years old

Early education

 Educate children from 3~6 years old in kindergartens

Singapore

Infant care service

- Children from 2~18 months olds
- Childcare and early education
 - Take care or educate children of 18 months~6 years old in childcare centers or kindergartens

Challenges of family policy in East Asia



Korea

- Low fertility even with recent policy efforts
- High cost for childcare and education
- Difficulties in work and life balance
- Low level of female employment

China

- Reconsider one child policy
- Need to establish family policy
- Burden of care for children and elderly
 - Deterioration of gender equality

Family policy in East Asia

Japan

- Low fertility even with modern social policy
- · Need reconciliation of work and family life
- Confront aging society and shrinking population

Singapore

- Deal with population issues with family policy and immigration
- Strengthens multi- ethnic society
 - Social cohesion and solidarity



Plan of Project in 2014

Main outcome of study in 2013

Discussion Points

Future development

Discussion points



Main themes of family study in East Asia

Comparative study based on theory of low fertility problem in East Asia

Focusing on the main population and family issues in East Asian society

- Work and life balance, gender inequality, son preference, intergenerational conflict, single households etc.

Ocomparability and data issues

OECD Family database reflect European family structure and policy

- Difficulties in compiling data according to OECD standards for Asian countries

Need to construct database which reflects unique culture of East Asian countries

- Use data from other international sources such as ISSP, EASS
- In the future, need to develop additional indicators reflecting Asian family culture

Discussion points



Reliability and validity of data

- National data is preferable with clear identification of data sources
- Need a meticulous cross-checking for data with other international dataset

Methodology for international comparison

- Descriptive analysis on commonality and differences among the countries
- Derive implication with contextual(socio-cultural) explanation

Policy implication

- Caution need to be exercised in trying to retrieve the policy implication
- Reflect the socio-economic and cultural characteristics unique to each society



Plan of Project in 2014

Main outcome of study in 2013

Discussion Points

Further development

Further development



Expansion of the countries

- Include countries which experienced 1st population changes but not 2nd as yet
- Expand to countries in Oceania and Pacific including Australia and New Zealand

Onduct in- depth analytical analysis

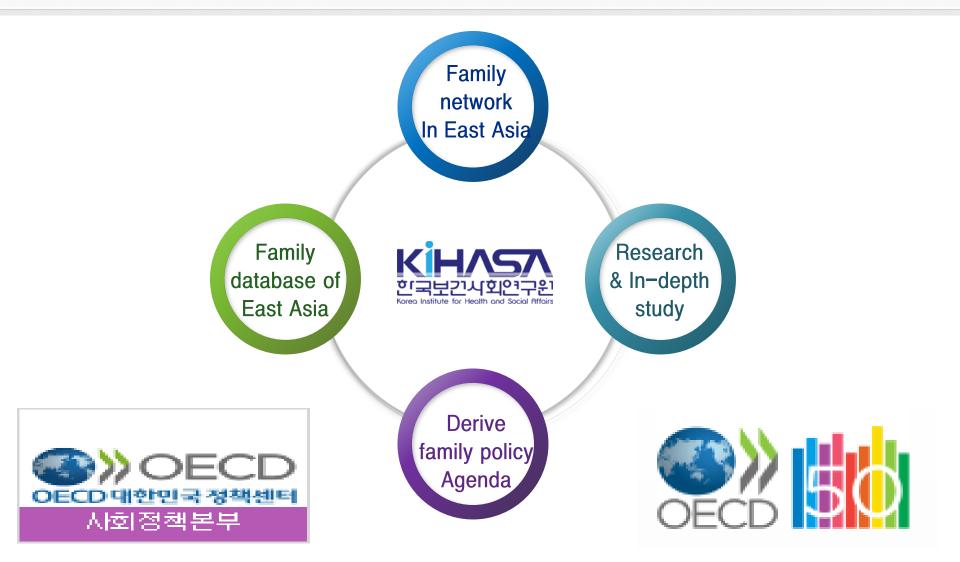
Factor analysis for composite measures and multivariate analysis
 Imputation for missing indicators

Strengthening international network

- Annual seminar on "Family policy network of East Asian countries"
 - The seminar will be hosted by OECD Korea Policy Centre and KIHASA
- Organize special sessions in APA or IUSSP

Further development





Thank you very much!

