

# **Low Fertility and Population Aging in Eastern Asia**



**National Institute of Population  
and Social Security Research**

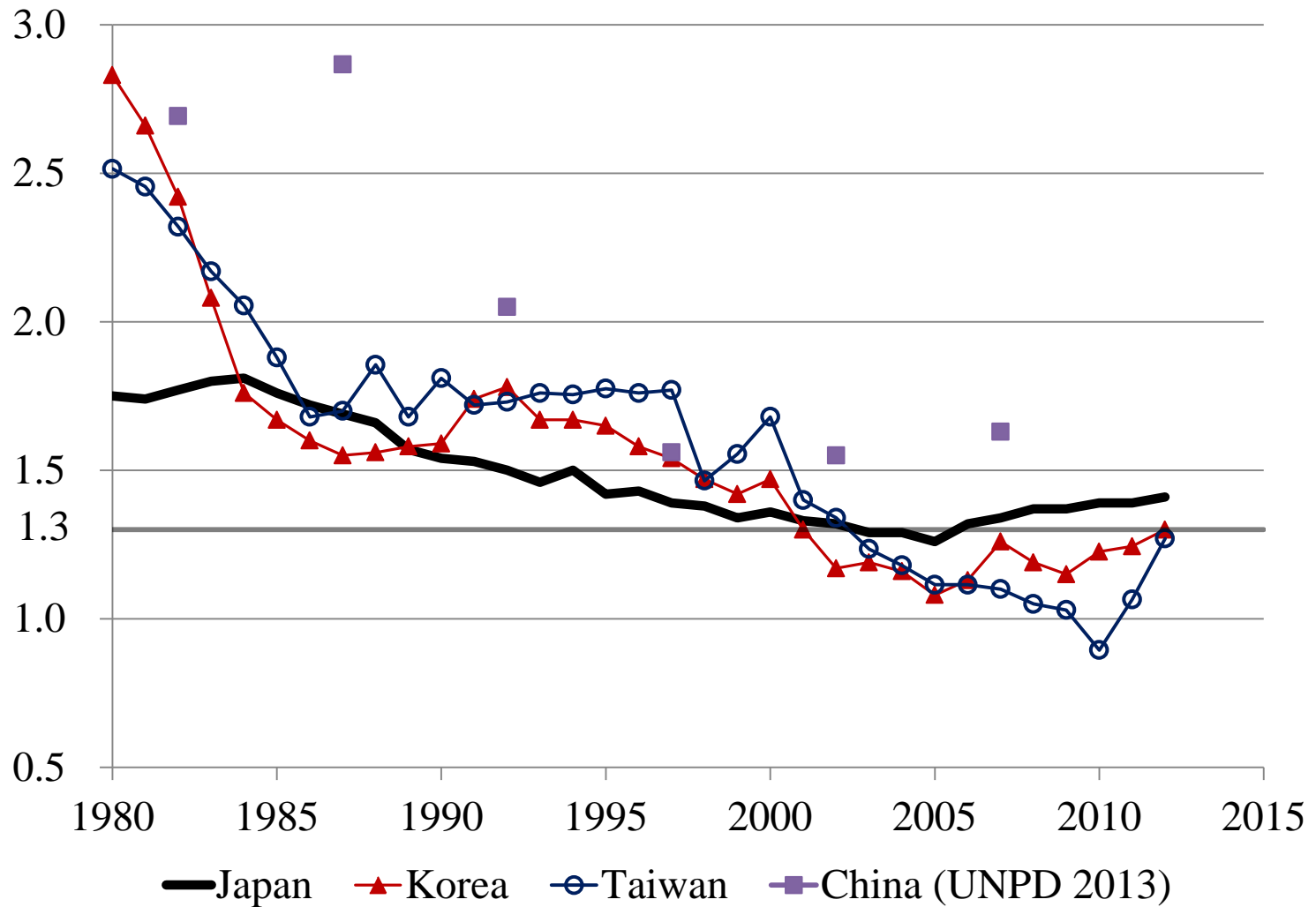
**Toru SUZUKI**

厚生労働科学研究費補助金地球規模保健課題推進研究事業  
東アジア低出生力国における人口高齢化の展望と対策に  
関する国際比較研究(2012～14)

Comparative Study on Prospects of and Intervention to  
Population Aging in Eastern Asian Low Fertility Countries

鈴木 透 Toru SUZUKI (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 NIPSSR)  
伊藤正一 Shoichi ITO (関西学院大学 Kuwansei Gakuin University)  
小島 宏 Hiroshi KOJIMA (早稲田大学 Waseda University)  
相馬直子 Naoko SOMA (横浜国立大学 Yokohama National University)  
菅 桂太 Keita SUGA (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 NIPSSR)

# Total Fertility Rate



# Recorded Lowest TFR

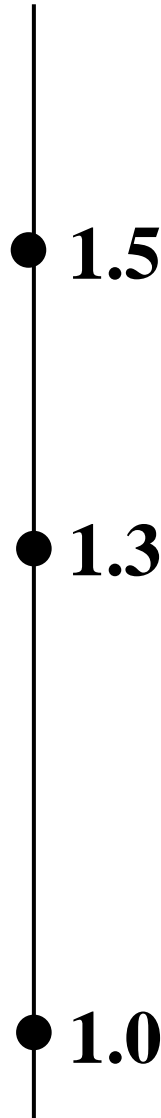
France 1.66 (1994)  
United Kingdom 1.63 (2001)

Sweden 1.50 (1999)  
Netherlands 1.47 (1983)  
Denmark 1.38 (1983)  
Switzerland 1.38 (2001)  
Austria 1.33 (2001)  
Portugal 1.32 (2007)

Germany 1.24 (1994)  
Greece 1.24 (1999)

Italy 1.19 (1995)  
Spain 1.16 (1998)

Japan 1.26 (2005)  
Hungary 1.24 (2011)  
Poland 1.22 (2003)  
Slovak Republic 1.19 (1999)  
Czech Republic 1.13 (1999)  
Korea 1.08 (2005)  
Taiwan 0.90 (2010)



# Postmodern Socioeconomic Changes That Caused Fertility Decline

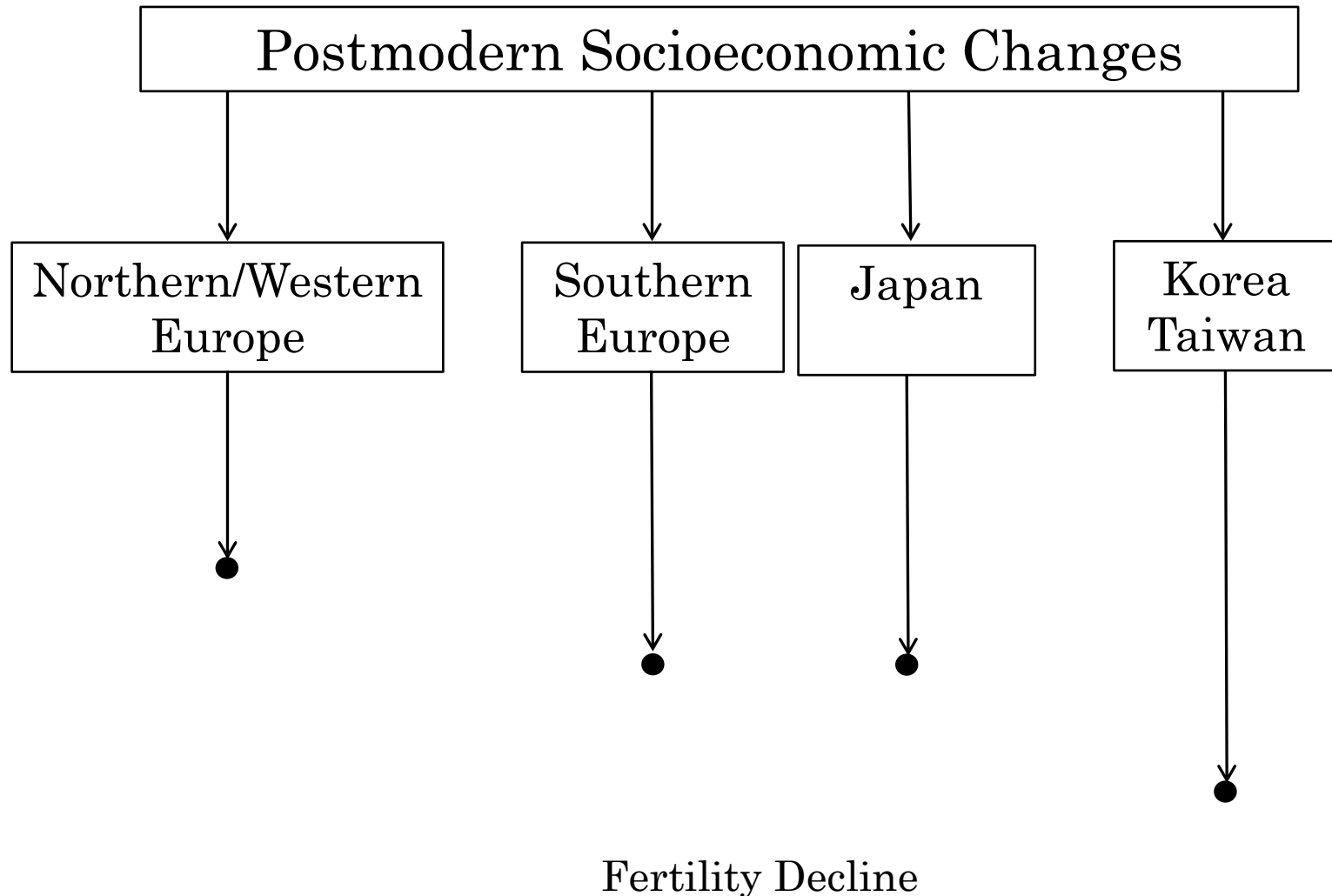
Rising direct costs of children

Worsened labor market condition for young workers

Female labor force participation and low work-life-balance

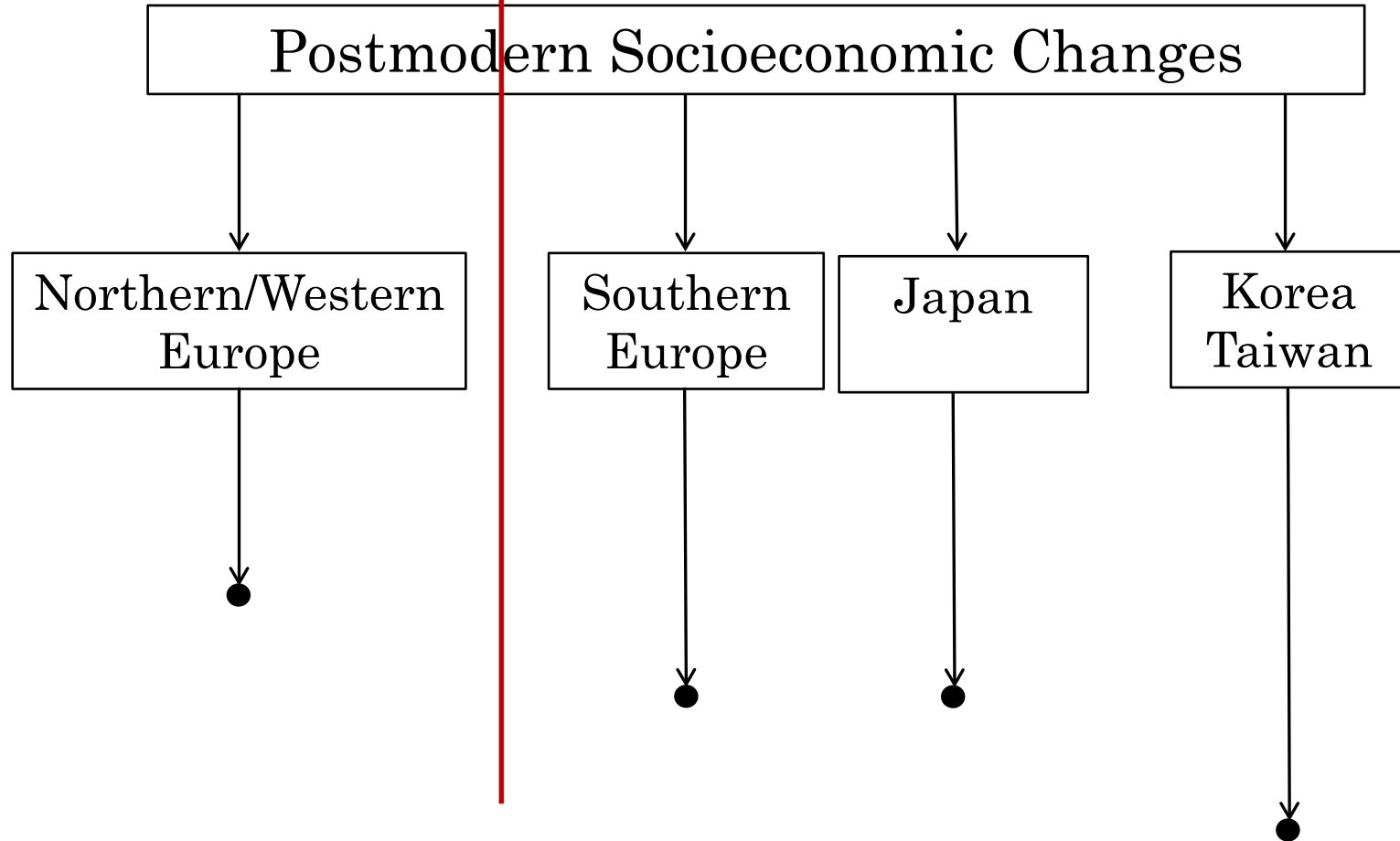
Transition to market economy (Eastern European countries)

# Fertility Decline as the Response to Socioeconomic Changes



**Weak Family Ties**

**Strong Family Ties**



Fertility Decline

# Weak Family Ties in Northern/Western Europe and Anglo-Saxon Countries

High gender equity and work-family compatibility

Early home-leaving and economic independence of children

Childcare service for very young children

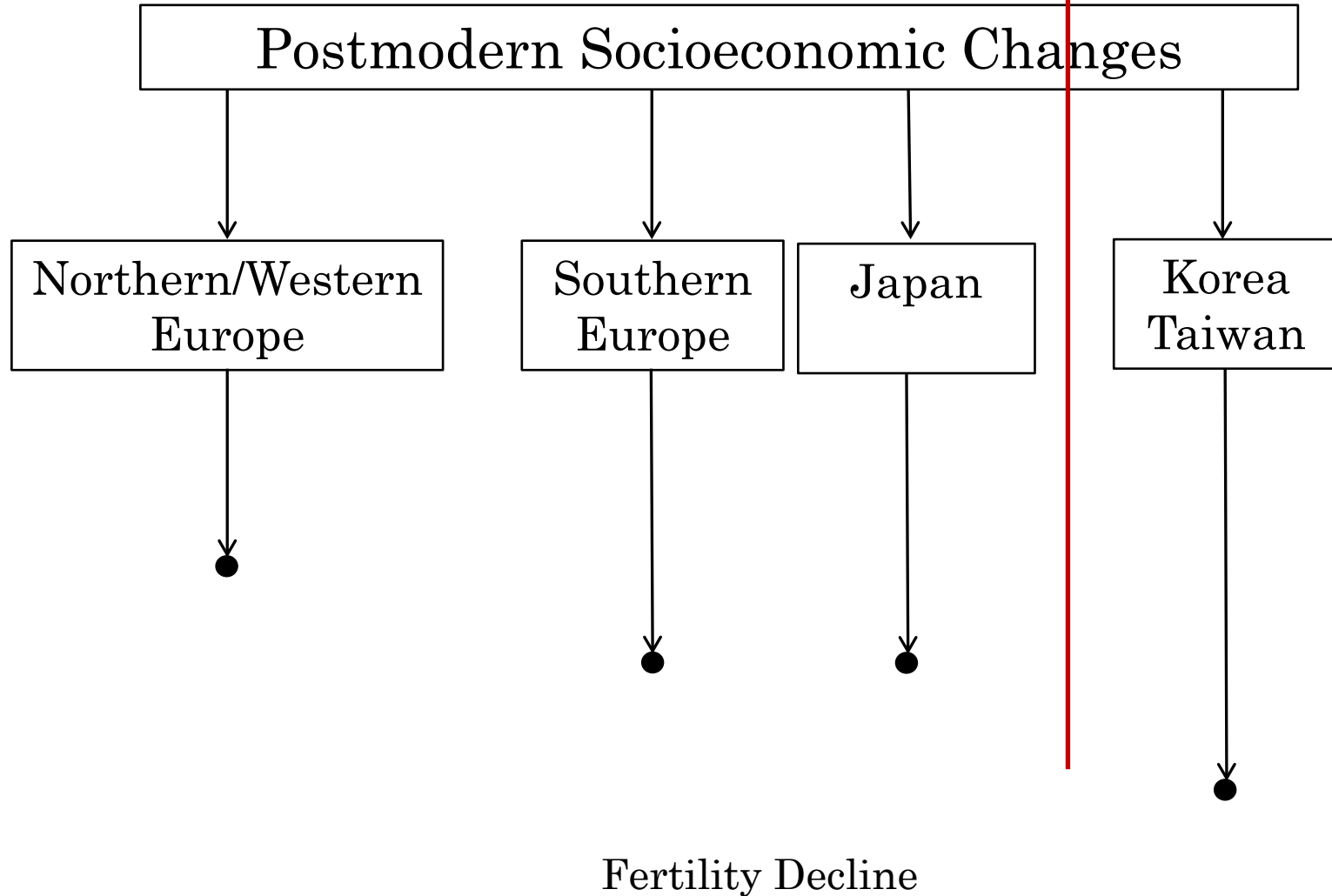
Notion of contract and autonomy

Social welfare outside of the family



## Feudal Family

## Confucian Family



## Eastern Asian Family Patterns Immediately before the Westernization

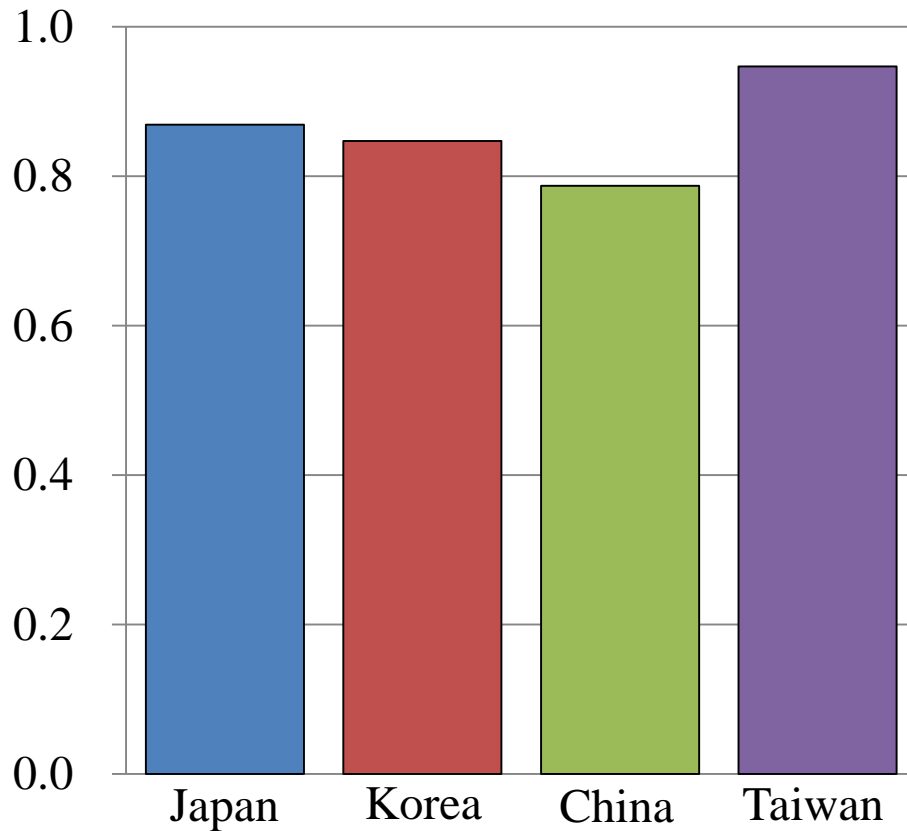
	China	Korea	Japan
Ideology	Filial piety	Filial piety	Loyalty
Trust on non-family	Low	Low	High
Women's position	Rigid segregation	Rigid segregation	Relatively equal
Kinship group	Patrilineal	Patrilineal	Bilateral
Marriage	Exogamy	Exogamy	Endogamy
Adoption	Within clan	Within clan	Free
Inheritance	Equal among sons	Primogeniture	Primogeniture
Household	Joint family or parents circulated	Stem family	Stem family

## Eastern Asian Family Patterns Immediately before the Westernization

	China	Korea	Japan
Ideology	Filial piety	Filial piety	Loyalty
Trust on non-family	Low	Low	High
Women's position	Rigid segregation	Rigid segregation	Relatively equal
Kinship group	Patrilineal	Patrilineal	Bilateral
Marriage	Exogamy <b>同姓不婚</b>	Exogamy <b>異姓不養</b>	Endogamy
Adoption	Within clan	Within clan	Free
Inheritance	Equal among sons	Primogeniture	Primogeniture
Household	Joint family or parents circulated	Stem family	Stem family

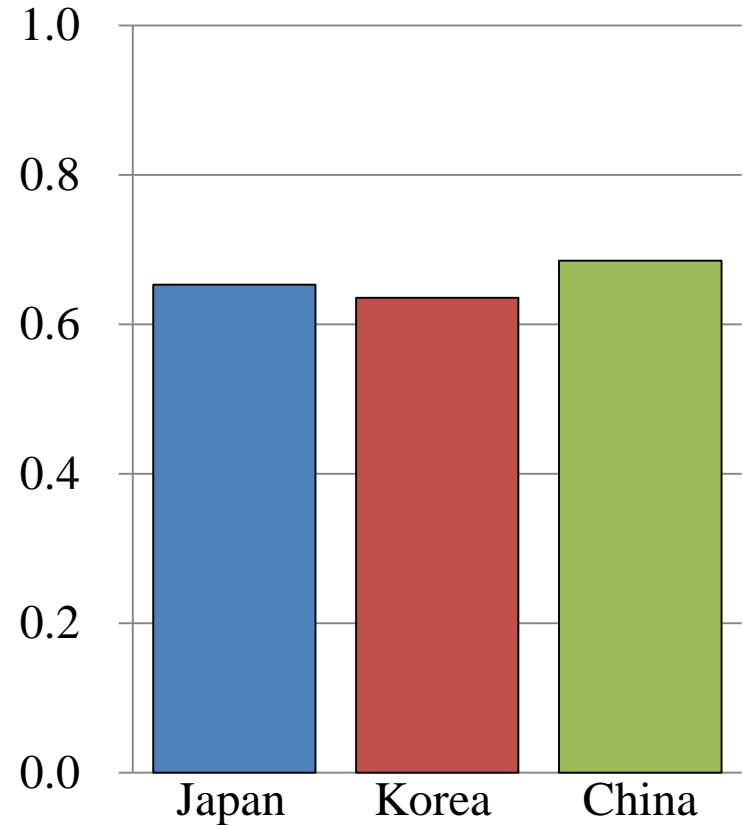
# Gender Equity in Eastern Asia

1 – Gender Inequality Index



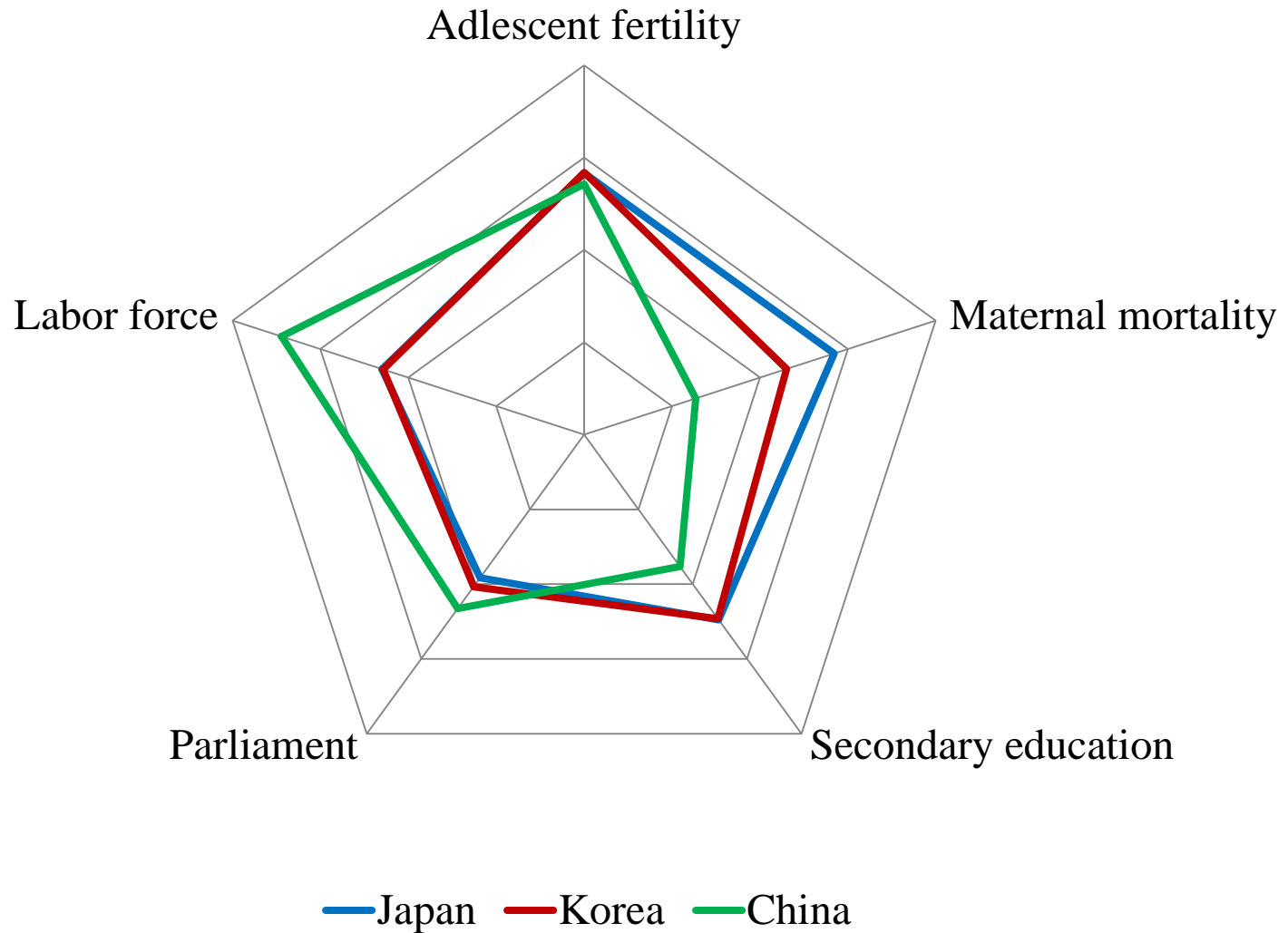
United Nations Development Program,  
Human Development Report 2013

Overall Gender Gap

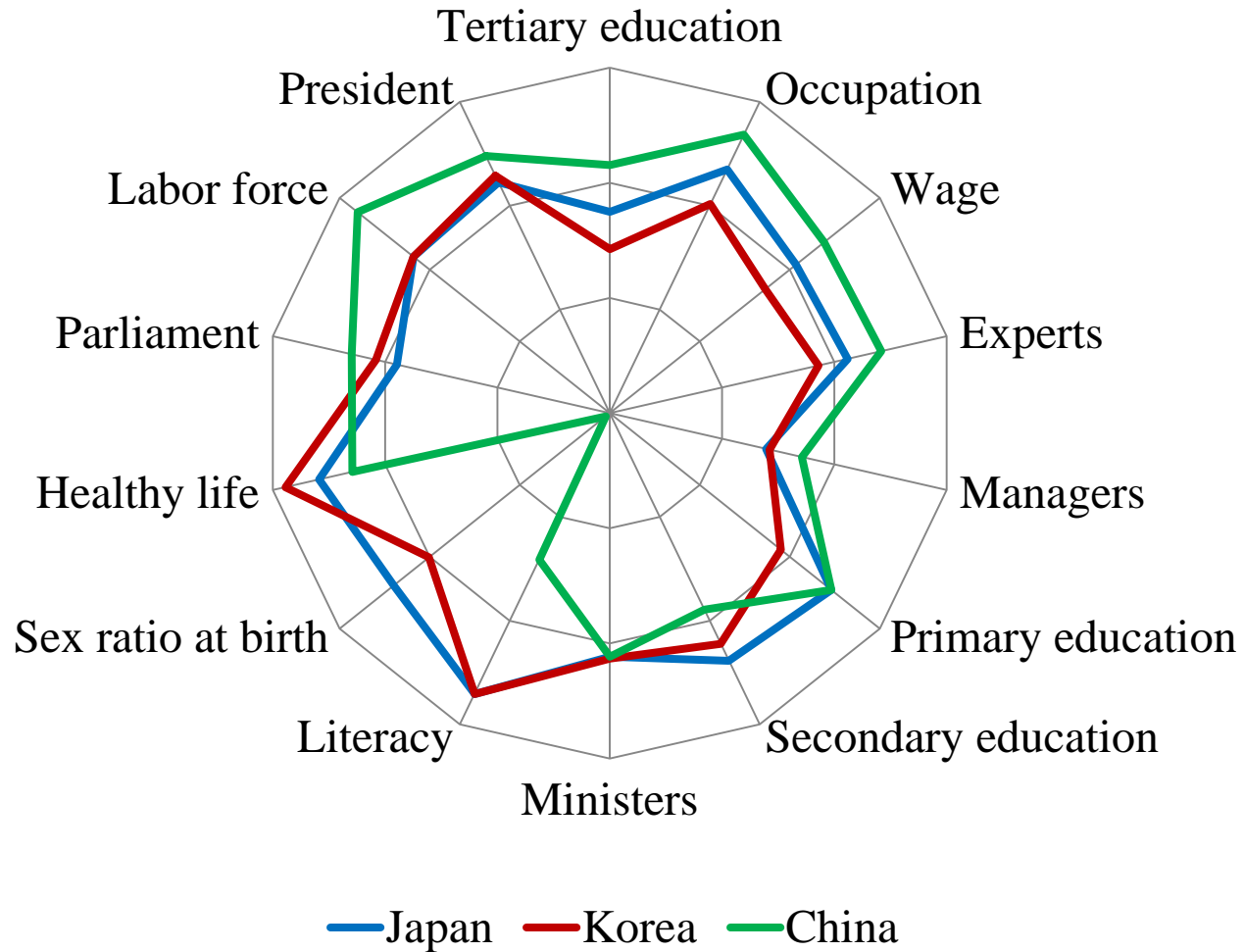


World Economy Forum,  
The Global Gender Gap Report 2012

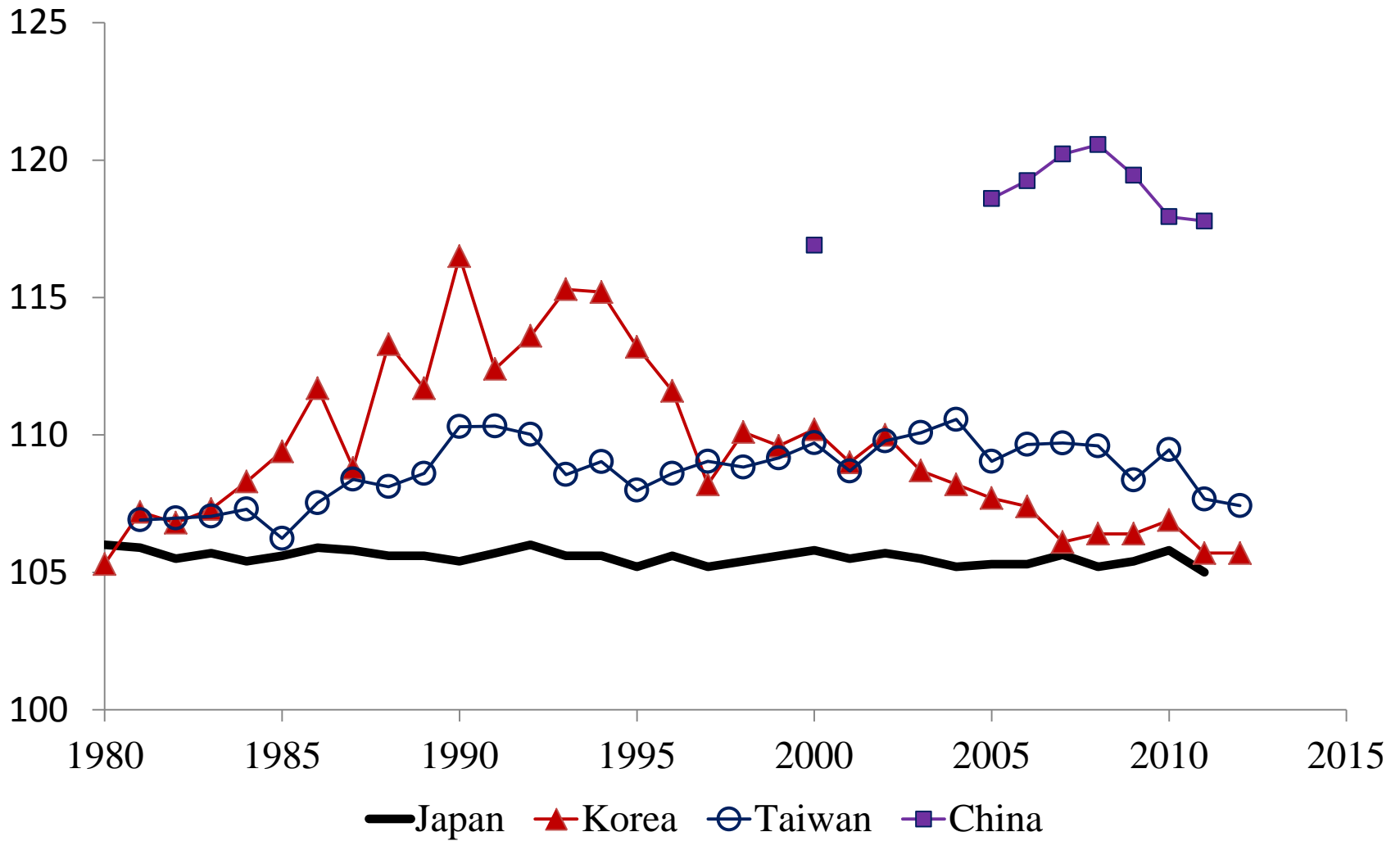
# Elements of Gender Inequality Index



# Elements of Overall Gender Gap



# Sex Ratio at Birth



# Familism in EASS (% of strongly agree)

	Taiwan	Korea	Japan	China
One should give priority to the happiness and benefit of the family than one's own.	28.5	21.5	4.4	9.3
A child should pay effort to make parents to be proud of.	34.2	18.3	2.7	19.5
A wife should help her husband's family when both families need help.	8.2	7.8	1.5	3.2
Three generation household is desirable.	72.2	58.4	67.5	59.5
The eldest son should inherit more property.	3.0	6.1	1.5	2.8
A father's authority should be respected whatever the situation is.	25.9	31.1	3.9	17.6
It is more important for a wife to support her husband's work than her own work.	12.8	12.8	1.8	5.1
A husband should work outside and a wife should keep the house.	15.4	9.7	2.2	5.6
It is allowed to lay off women before men in a recession.	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.5

JGSS (2006), KGSS (2006), CGSS (2006), TSCS (2006)



# Gender Inequality Index of Taiwan

國情統計通報（第105號） 102年6月6日 星期四

行政院主計總處

綜合統計處（TEL：23803436）

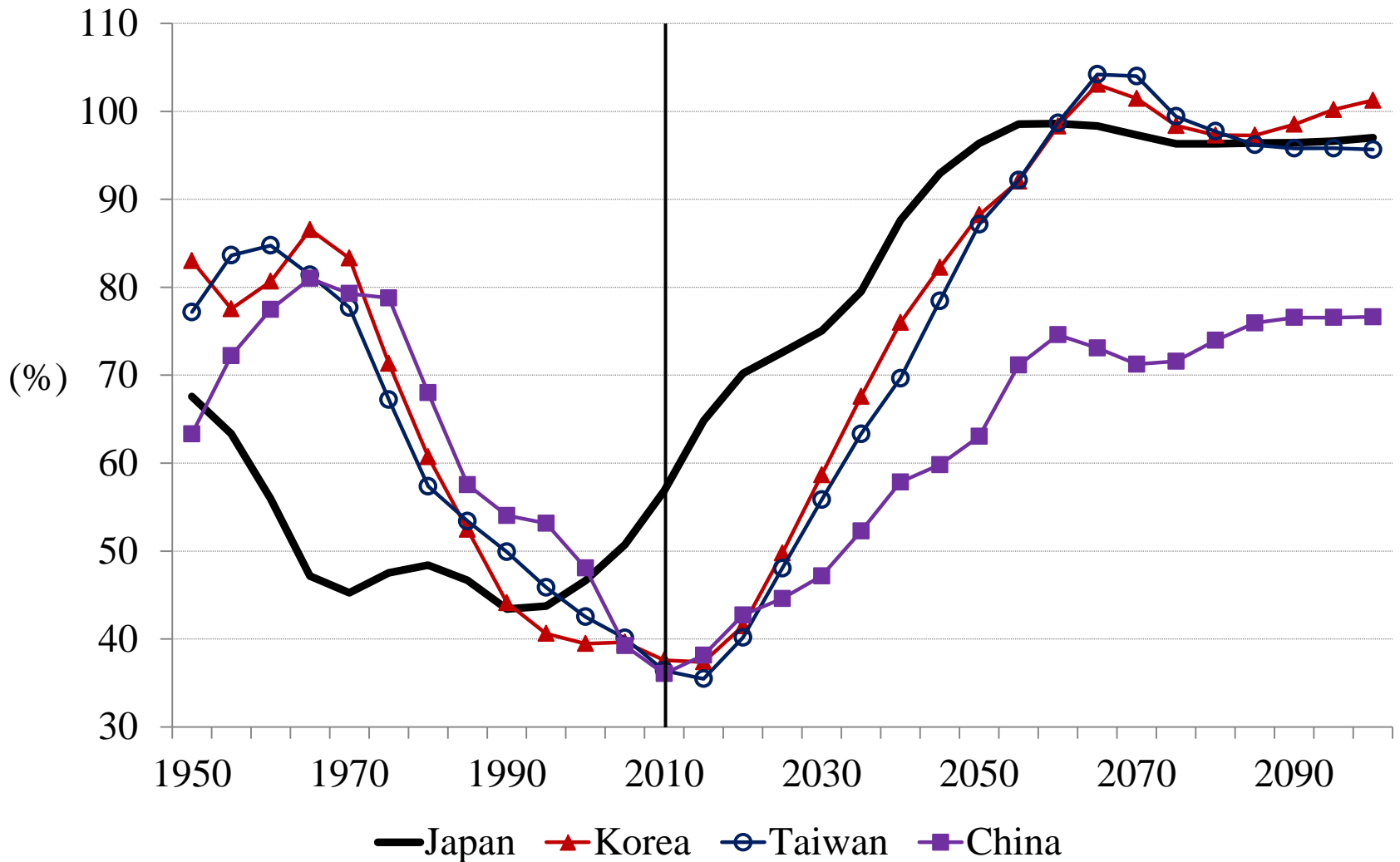
【提要】我國HDI、GII分別排名全球第23位及第2位

人類發展指數（Human Development Index, HDI）及性別不平等指數（Gender Inequality Index, GII）係聯合國開發計畫署（UNDP）所創編，分別用以衡量一國於健康、教育及經濟領域之綜合發展成果，以及在生殖健康、賦權及勞動市場等領域因性別不平等所造成的發展損失。2012年全球參與評比的188個國家中，我國HDI為0.89，排名第23名（2011年為第22名）；GII方面，我國因「國會議員比率」及「勞動力參與率」之兩性差距縮小，使2012年排名較2011年進步2名，在全球參與GII評比的149個國家中，僅次於荷蘭，居第2佳。

## Gender Equity in Various Sectors

	Japan	Korea	China	Taiwan
Political and Economic Sector	Low	Low	High	High
Health and Educational Sector	High	Middle	Low	Middle
Family Sector	High	Middle	Middle	Low

# Total Dependency Ratio



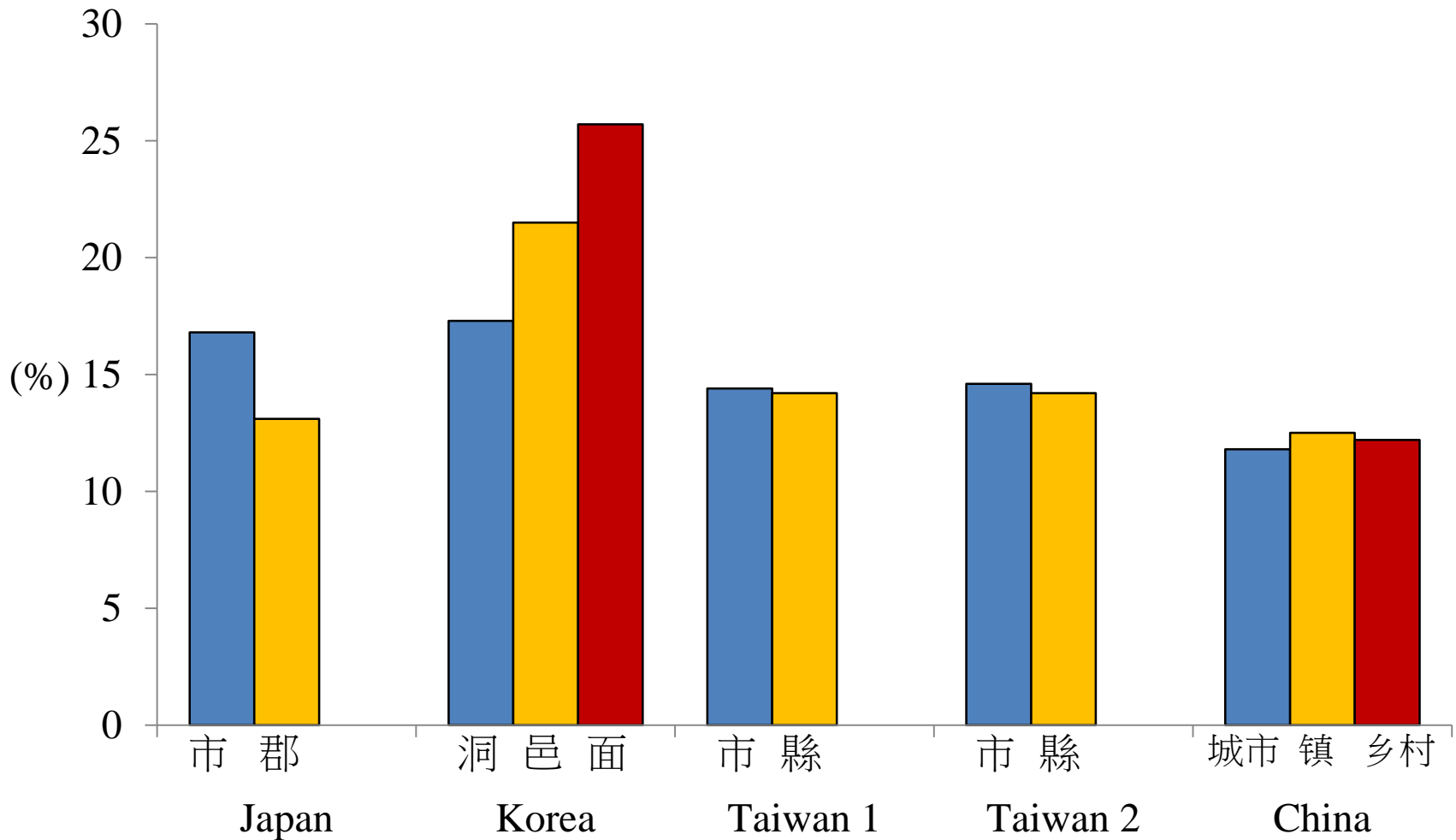
United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects 2012 Revision

# Living Arrangements of the Elderly Aged 65+ (%)

	Japan	Korea	Taiwan	China
Living Alone	16.4	19.7	14.3	12.1
Couple Only	33.7	77.7	19.6	11.4
Living with Child	40.7		52.2	76.5
Other Private Households	3.5		11.3	
Institution	5.7	2.6	2.6	

2010 census of each country

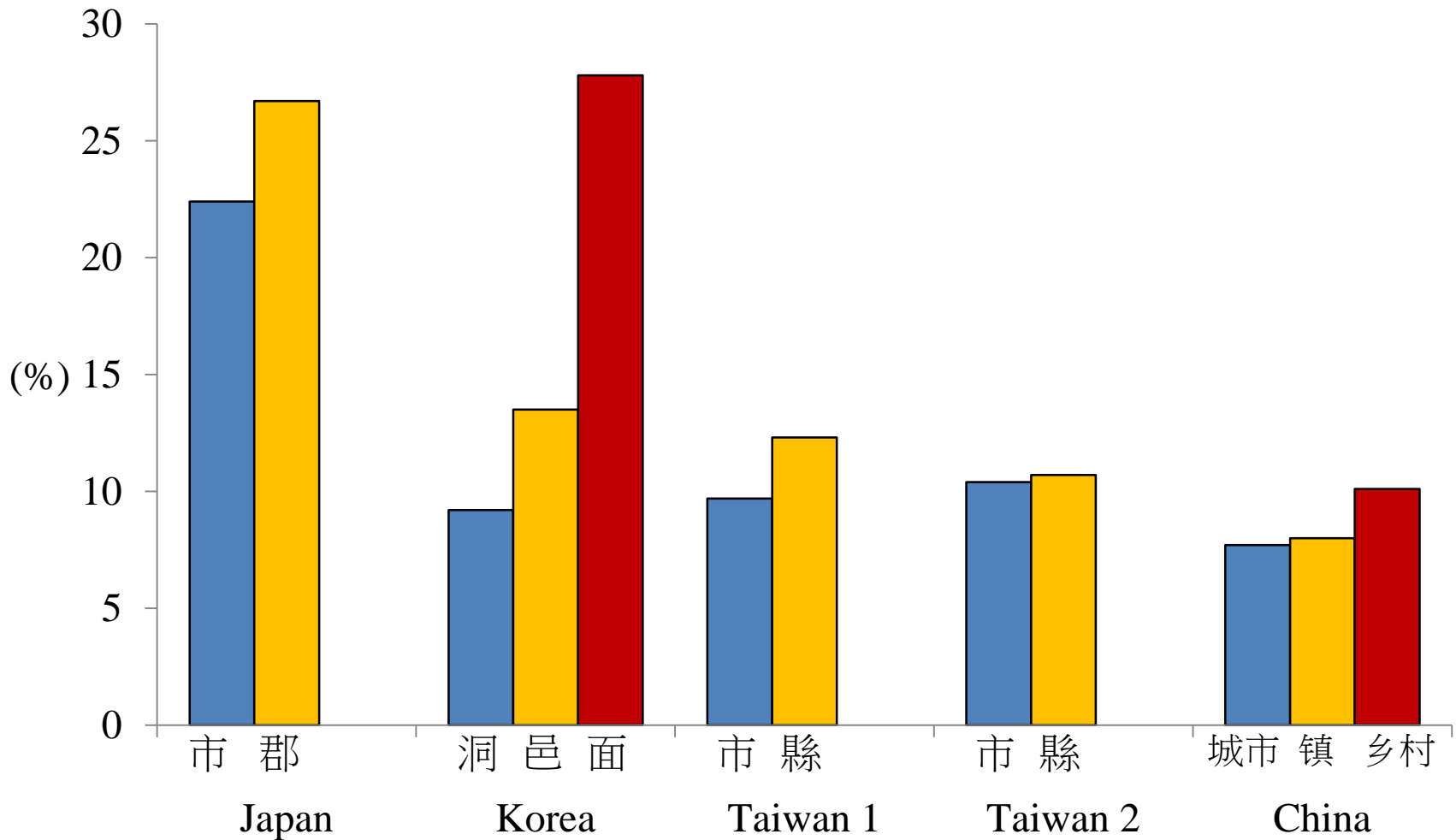
# Proportion of Elderly Living Alone by Area (2010)



Taiwan 1: Former 台北縣, 台中縣, 台南縣, 高雄縣 are included into 市.

Taiwan 2: Former 台北縣, 台中縣, 台南縣, 高雄縣 are included into 縣.

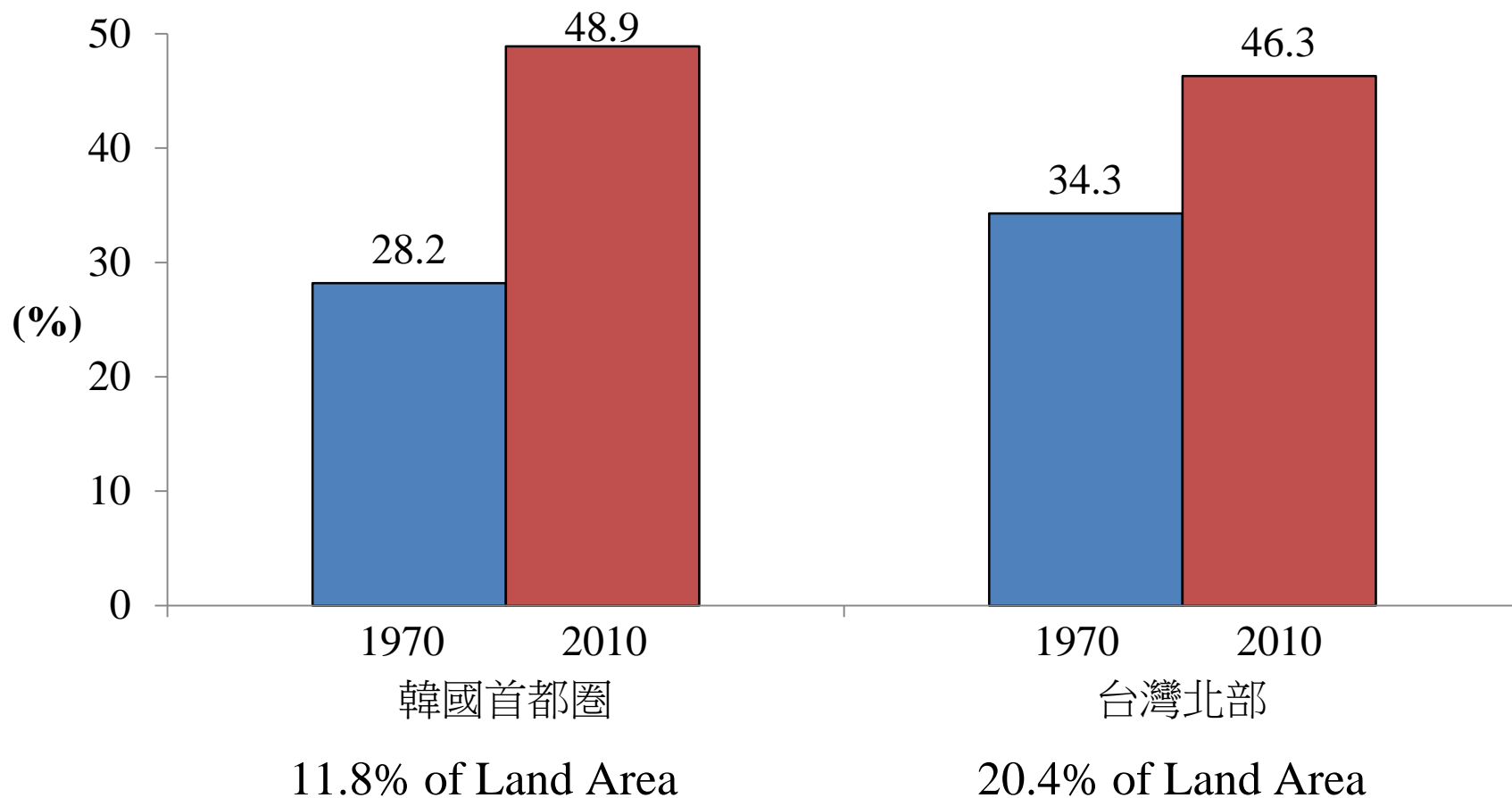
# Proportion of Elderly (65+) by Area (2010)



Taiwan 1: Former 台北縣, 台中縣, 台南縣, 高雄縣 are included into 市.

Taiwan 2: Former 台北縣, 台中縣, 台南縣, 高雄縣 are included into 縣.

# Population Concentration in Capital Area



韓國首都圈 = 서울特別市、仁川廣域市、京畿道

台灣北部 = 台北市、新北市（台北縣）、基隆市、新竹市、宜蘭縣、桃園縣、新竹縣

Korea: Much more drastic rural → urban migration than Japan.  
Taiwan: Much less drastic rural → urban migration than Japan.

### **Accelerated urbanization in Korea**

Out-migration from rural areas during the colonial era flew abroad.

Urbanization after the Japan's rule was accelerated due to the return migration and refugees during the Korean War.

Emphasis on heavy industry run by gigantic joebol(財閥) left rural areas underdeveloped.

### **Mild urbanization in Taiwan**

Agriculture in Taiwan during the colonial era was competitive thanks to export of sugar, camphor, tea, fruits, straw hats, etc.

Rural areas in Taiwan cumulated capital and infrastructure.

The light industry mainly grew in rural area since the mid 1960s, absorbing surplus population.



圖 3-14 臺灣各地特產圖







圖 3-13 大甲帽 大甲蘭草編成的大甲帽不但是當地特產，還外銷歐美。



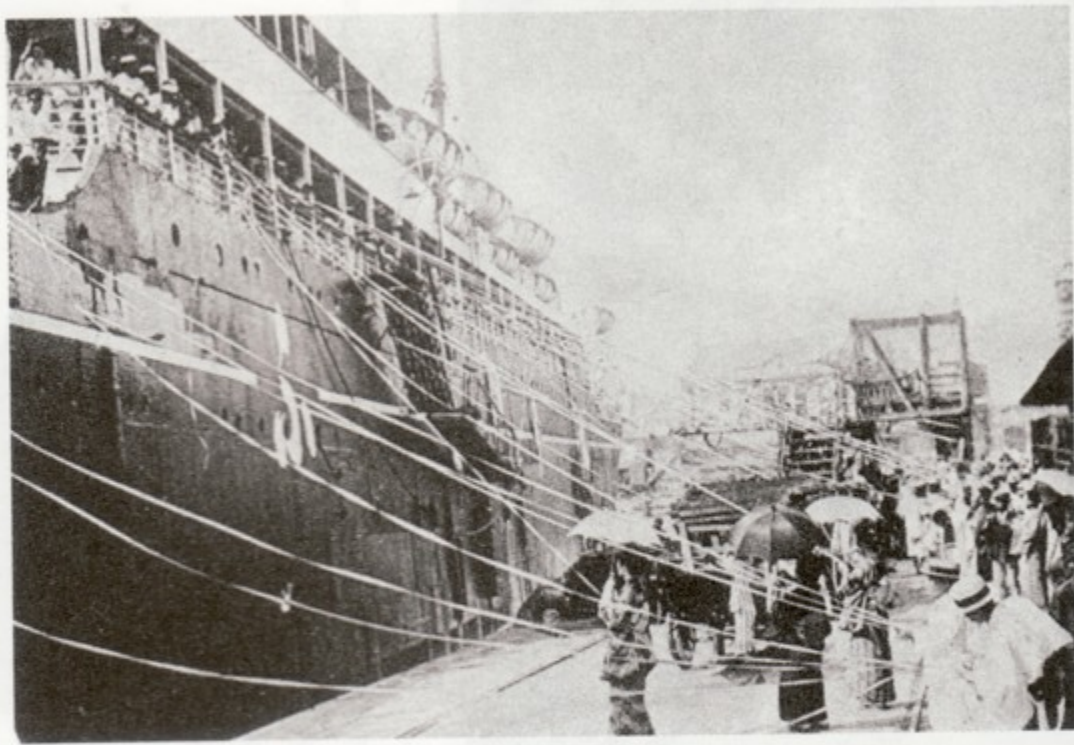


圖 3-10 基隆港 為便利臺灣對外貿易聯繫，總督府積極進行基隆港的整建工程，包括浚深工程及建設運輸和倉儲設備。

# Introduction of Pro-natal Policy

Country	Pro-natal Policy	Year	TFR
Japan	エンゼルプラン Angel Plan	1994	1.50
Korea	低出産・高齢社会基本計画 Saeromaji Plan	2006	1.13
Taiwan	人口政策白皮書 White Book on Population Policy	2008	1.05
China	—	—	—

# Conservatism in Korea's Saeromaji Plan (2006)

저출산·고령사회 관련 교과의 교육과정 개정 추진

- 결혼·가족의 가치를 강조하고 친밀하고 평등한  
가족문화의 중요성 교육

- 출산·육아의 행복과 가치를 인식하도록 교육

Improvement in teaching about low fertility and aging society.

- The value of marriage and family should be emphasized and the importance of intimate and egalitarian family culture should be educated.
- The value and happiness of bearing and rearing child should be taught.

## Feminism in Taiwan's White Book (2008)

有必要使個人從個別家庭所傳習的傳統僵化二元兩性分工模式至改變、透過教育單位將生養子女的價值觀暨多文化價值的肯定等納入相關課程中、並倡導良性兩性關係及民主家庭理念、共同平等分擔與分享家庭生活、落實養育子女是父母雙方的責任、有助於改善並導正年輕對婚姻的觀感、改善社會結婚機會。(pp. 73-74)

To escape from the family tradition and transit to the cooperative gender relation, the value of childrearing and cultural pluralism should be taught in the formal education. It is also necessary to instruct good gender relationship, family democracy and gender equality in family life, especially in childrearing. The opportunity of marriage should be improved through such education on the youth.

# Introduction of Universal Pension

Country	Pension Programs	Year	65+ %
Japan	國民年金、厚生年金、 公務員共濟年金	1961	5.8
Korea	國民年金	1999	6.8
Taiwan	國民年金	2008	10.4
China	机关·事业单位养老保险、 城镇职工基本养老保险、 城镇居民社会养老保险、 新型农村养老保险	2010	10.7

# Familial and Public Supports for the Elderly

---

	Japan	Korea	China	Taiwan
Familial support	Low	Low	Middle	High
Public support	High	Middle	Low	Low

---

## 中华人民共和国老年人权益保障法

**第十条** 老年人养老主要依靠家庭，**家庭成员应当关心和照料老年人。**

**第十一条** 赡养人应当履行对老年人经济上供养、生活上照料和精神上慰藉的义务，照顾老年人的特殊需要。**赡养人是指老年人的子女**以及其他依法负有赡养义务的人。赡养人的配偶应当协助赡养人履行赡养义务。

**第十五条** 赡养人不得以放弃继承权或者其他理由，拒绝履行赡养义务。赡养人不履行赡养义务，**老年人有要求赡养人付给赡养费的权利。**赡养人不得要求老年人承担力不能及的劳动。