Family Formation Patterns Among Young People: General Trends and Emerging Issues in East and Southeast Asia

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Outline

1. Current patterns of family formation
2. Recent changes and patterns in selected countries
3. Correlates of changes and patterns
4. Consequences
5. Emerging issues
Current patterns of family formation

1. Marriage
2. Childbearing
Percentage ever married among 15-19 year olds by gender, most recent data

- Vietnam 2007
- Thailand 2000
- Singapore 2005
- Philippines 2003
- Myanmar 1991
- Malaysia 2000
- Indonesia 2005
- Cambodia 2004
- Brunei Darussalam 1991
- Republic of Korea 2005
- Mongolia 2000
- Japan 2005
- Macao SAR 2001
- Hong Kong SAR 2006
- China 2000

Women
Men
Percentage ever married among 20-24 year olds by gender, most recent data
Singulate mean age at marriage by sex, most recent data

- SINGAPORE 2005
- PHILIPPINES 2003
- MYANMAR 1991
- MALAYSIA 2000
- LAO PEOPLE’S DEM. REP. 2005
- INDONESIA 2005
- CAMBODIA 2004
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1991
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA 2005
- MONGOLIA 2000
- JAPAN 2005
- MACAO SAR 2001
- HONG KONG SAR 2006
- CHINA 2000

Legend:
- Women
- Men
Age-specific fertility rates (births per 1,000 women) for ages 15-19 and 20-24, 2005-2010
Recent changes and patterns in selected countries
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Japan, 1970-2005
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Republic of Korea, 1970-2005
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Thailand, 1970-2000
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Indonesia, 1971-2005
Changes in fertility rates 1970-2005
Japan, Republic of Korea, and China

Ages 15-19

Ages 20-24

Ages 15-19

Ages 20-24
Correlates of patterns and changes

– Education
– Institutional aspect
– Women’s labor force participation
– Attitude
Education
Trends in % of high school graduates advancing to higher education: Japan and Republic of Korea

- Japan, women
- Japan, men
- Republic of Korea, women
- Republic of Korea, men

Graph showing trends over time from 1955 to 2005.
## Female SMAM by education
### Japan, Republic of Korea, and China, 1990 & 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th></th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th></th>
<th>China</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>&lt;High school</td>
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<td>26.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior college</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<td>27.8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-yr college+</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Jr high school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr high school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;High school</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Estimated percentages of men who marry by age 20 and of women who marry by age 18, by level of education and urban/rural residence, Indonesia, 1999
Estimated percentages of women who give first birth, by level of education and urban/rural residence, Indonesia, 1999
Institutional aspect
Life course pattern of stopping school (S), marrying (M) and becoming a parent (B), Japan and U. S., % distribution

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>S B M</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S B NM</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S M B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S M NB</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S NM NB</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B S M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B S NM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B M S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M S B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M S NB</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M B S</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of women</td>
<td>5825</td>
<td>2299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of extramarital births in selected countries

- Japan
- Italy
- Spain
- Germany
- Denmark
- U.S.
- United Kingdom
- France
- Norway

Labor force participation of women (Republic of Korea)
Percent distribution of occupation of ever-married women just before marriage, ages 25-34 and 35-44, Republic of Korea, 2003

Age 25-34
- Adm/Prof: 11
- Technical: 12
- Clerical: 14
- Service/sales: 41
- Other: 21
- None: 26

Age 35-44
- Adm/Prof: 11
- Technical: 11
- Clerical: 11
- Service/sales: 10
- Other: 30
- None: 26

Legend:
- Adm/Prof
- Technical
- Clerical
- Service/sales
- Other
- None
Attitude changes
(Japan)
Selected attitudes about marriage and family, Japan, 1994-2009

• A woman can have a full and satisfying life without marrying (Women no marr)
• A man can have a full and satisfying life without marrying (Men no marr)
• It is all right for an unmarried woman to have sex (Women premarr sex)
• A young man and a woman should not live together unless they are married (cohabitation)
• It is all right for a woman to have children without marrying (non marr birth)
Percent with non-traditional attitudes in 2009

- Working mom good relationship kids
- All right unmarried women sex
- Wives work only when extra income
- Men priority when jobs scarce
- Woman full life without children
- Main purpose of marriage kids
- Woman full life without marriage
- Man full life without children
- Should not live together if not married
- Preschool kids suffer if mom work
- Being housewife fullfilling
- Man full life without marriage
- Better man earn living
- Couple should have kid asap
- All right have kids wihtout marrying
- Not divorce for the sake of children
Gender differences in non-traditional attitudes in 2009 (% among women - % among men)

Wives work only when extra income*
Man have priority when jobs are scarce*
Woman full life without children
Being housewife fulfilling as work for pay*
Not divorce for the sake of children
Better man earn living
Main purpose of marriage is to have kids*
Working mom good relationship with kids
Couple should have kid asap*
Woman full life without marriage
Preschool kids suffer
All right unmarried sex
Man full life without children
All right to have kids without marrying*
Should not live together unless married*
Man full life without marriage
Percentages reporting non-traditional family behavior, Japanese men and women aged 20-49 at the time of survey

- Women no marr
- Men no marr
- Women premarr sex
- Cohabitation
- Non marr birth
- Women no kid
- Men no kid
Summary of attitude change in Japan

• Main streams
  – Preference to move away from institutional constraints

• Other factors
  – Adjusting to difficult economic times
  – Importance of mother role for preschool children

• Gender difference and potential impact on marriage and childbearing behavior

• Implications on family and labor force policies
Consequences

– Fertility decline and population aging
– Extended period of adolescence (Youth at risk)
– Work and family
Trends in total fertility rate in five Asian countries
Female Labor-Force Participation Rate by Age
Japan 1970-2005

[Graph showing female labor-force participation rate by age in Japan from 1970 to 2005, with lines for each year from 1970 to 2005.]
Average hours spent on housework and childcare per week by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Korea</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of occupation of ever-married women just before marriage and at the time of survey for selected age groups, South Korea, 2003

Before marriage, age 25-34
- Adm/Prof: 11
- Technical: 12
- Clerical: 14
- Service/sales: 41
- Other: 11
- None: 11

At survey, age 25-34
- Adm/Prof: 58
- Technical: 9
- Clerical: 13
- Service/sales: 10
- Other: 5
- None: 11

Before marriage, age 35-44
- Adm/Prof: 26
- Technical: 21
- Clerical: 30
- Service/sales: 6
- Other: 7
- None: 4

At survey, age 35-44
- Adm/Prof: 46
- Technical: 20
- Clerical: 23
- Service/sales: 4
- Other: 4
- None: 4
Emerging Issues

• Achieving millennium development goal
• Reproductive health
• Very low fertility
  – Underachieved fertility preference
• Rapid population aging
  – Labor force
• Work and family
• Marriage squeeze
• Cross-border marriages
Reproductive health
Percent who ever had sex by type of first partner, men and women age 15-24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>42 (3)</td>
<td>23 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>26 (4)</td>
<td>16 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>24 (2)</td>
<td>16 (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Marriage partner**
- **Others**
Uncommitted Sex is More Common Among Men Than Among Women

In the Philippines (1994),
- among married youths with premarital sexual experiences
  - 37% of men and 3% of women
- had premarital sex with someone other than spouse
Common risk factors for uncommitted premarital sex

• Early transition to adulthood
  – Completing education
  – Leaving parental home
• Having experiences of substance use
• Having friends who had premarital sex
Reproductive Health Knowledge

• Most adolescents feel that they have inadequate knowledge about sex
• Reproductive health education received at school has no/little effect on premarital sex or other risk taking behavior
Prevalence of contraceptive use among sexually active single male youth

• Philippines (1994)
  – 30% used a contraceptive method during the most recent sexual intercourse (9% used condom)

• Taiwan (1994)
  – 29% use contraceptives consistently

• Thailand (1994)
  – 48% of those who had first sex with a casual or commercial partner used a contraceptive method
Condom knowledge among Filipino youth age 15-24

• More than 95% know about condoms. Of them,
  – 75% knew that condoms can prevent pregnancies
  – 66% knew that condoms can prevent STIs
  – 58% knew that condoms can prevent HIV/AIDS

If used correctly
Negative attitudes on condoms among Filipino youth (1994)

- Reduces pleasure: 58%
- Too expensive to use regularly: 34%
- Too embarrassing to buy at a store: 47%
- Against religion: 32%

- 90% have at least one negative attitude
- 65% have two or more negative attitudes
Very low fertility

Underachieved fertility preference
Total fertility rate (TFR) from various sources and mean ideal number of children, 1960-2009, Republic of Korea
FP = IP * \( f (F,U,M,C) \)

FP = Final Parity
IP = Intended Parity

F = Fecundity
U = Unwanted births
M = Marriage (Union)
C = Competition (Other goals)

Conceptual model by Bongaarts (2001)
Work and family
Mean hours per week spent by wives and husbands on household tasks by wives’ work hours, Japan 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wives’ work hours (N)</th>
<th>Wives’ task hours</th>
<th>Husbands’ task hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None (663)</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 15 (147)</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 34 (331)</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 41 (250)</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 – 48 (160)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 or more (90)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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</table>
Percentage distribution of the number of hours spent on housework per week of currently married wives and husbands aged 20-49: Japan 1994 and 2000
Comparison of preferred hours of employment for wife to her actual hours: wife’s and husband’s preferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Wife’s Prefers</th>
<th>Husb’s Prefers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fewer</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentages of wives working more hours than preferred by level of education

- LT HS: 17%
- HS: 19%
- Some Col: 26%
- Univ: 41%
Marriage squeeze
Mixture survival model estimates of the probability never marrying by education for selected groups of men and women, Republic of Korea.
• High sex ratio at birth and fluctuating cohort sizes will produce some degree of marriage squeeze for men in Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and China.
• Gender difference in views on marriage and patterns of spouse matching will have larger effects on later marriage and less marriage.
Cross-border marriages
Percentages of marriages with foreign spouses
South Korea, 2000-2009

![Graph showing percentages of marriages with foreign spouses in South Korea from 2000 to 2009. The graph displays the percentages for both foreign wives and foreign husbands for each year.]
Percentages of marriages with Taiwanese husbands and non-Taiwanese wives, 1998-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign country</th>
<th>Mainland, HK, Macau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
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