

Who cares? Caregivers and
Population Aging
*Gender, Demography, Care and
Migration*

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Multiple Challenges of Demographic Changes
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Main points

1. There is a tight interlock between demography, gender and migration, and it really has to do with “who cares”.
2. Demographic ageing is now creating a new patterns of labour migration focused on care.
3. Asia is an important and interesting test case to look at how social and immigration policies can and cannot deal with issues related to ageing population.

Outline of the Presentation

1. demographic changes in Japan and South Korea
2. why are these countries ageing so fast?
 - institutional incongruity
3. recent social and immigration policy responses
 - family-work harmonization
 - long-term care insurance
 - immigration policy reforms
4. Implications & Policy Learning

demographic changes

- Rapid population ageing
- Low fertility

Change in the total fertility rate over time, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan



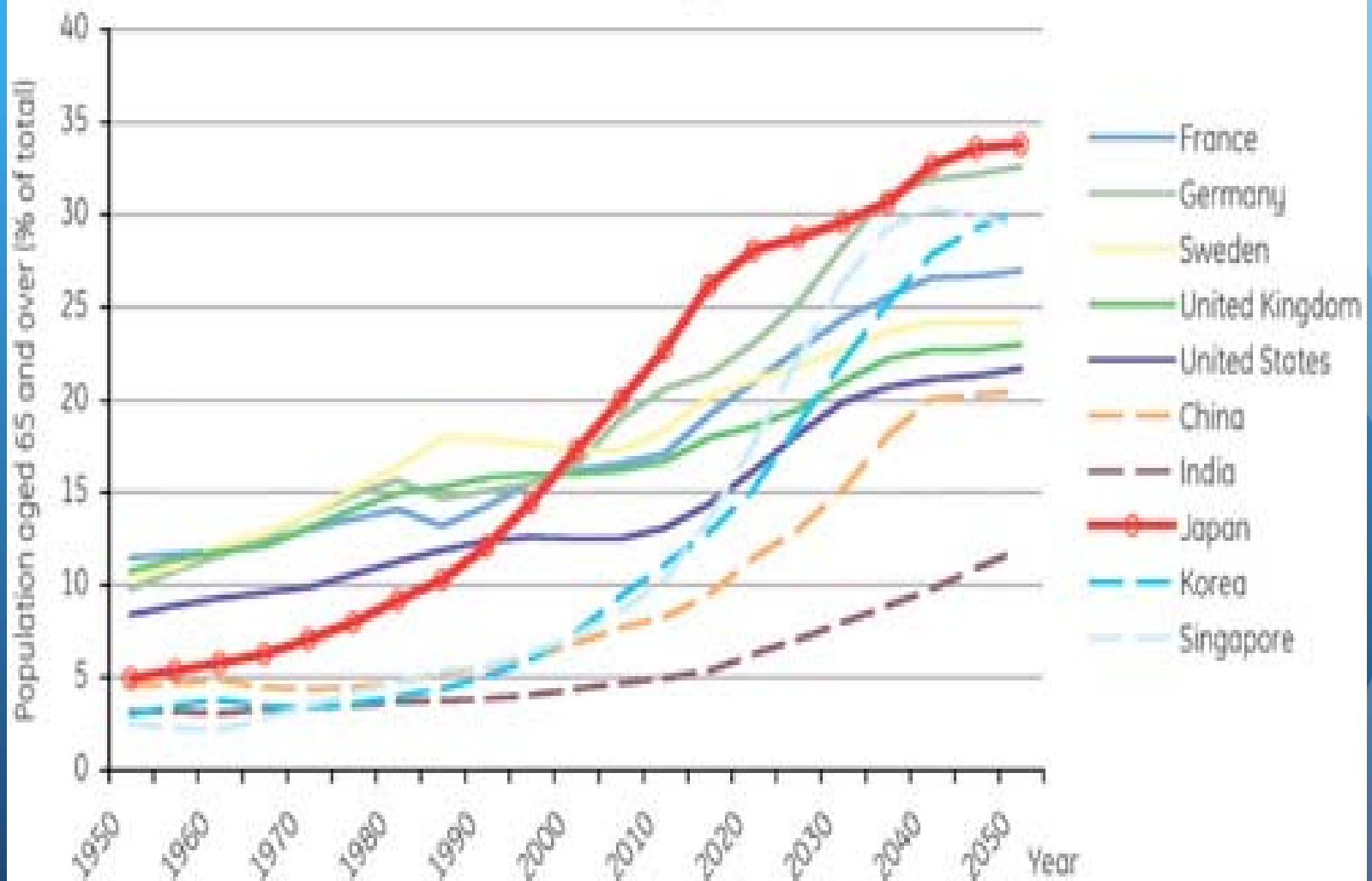
Source

Japan: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2010) "Vital Statistics of Japan 2009."

Taiwan: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Interior "Statistics Yearbook of Interior" and Council for Economic Planning and Development "Population Projections for R.O.C (Taiwan): 2010-2060, Annex."

Republic of Korea: Statistics Korea, various years, "Birth and Death Statistics," and "Birth Statistics" & Jun (2005) "The transition to sub-replacement fertility in South Korea: implications and prospects for population policy, The Japanese Journal of Population, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp.26-57."

Pace of ageing by country (1950-2050): growth in the proportion of the elderly population (65 & over) in total population



why are these countries ageing
so fast?

Institutional incongruity:

Incongruity between key public and
private institutions in their assumptions
about and treatment of women

Institutional Incongruity

Familialism
+
Workplace
Gender
discrimination



High educational
attainment
+
Modernity
+
Globalization



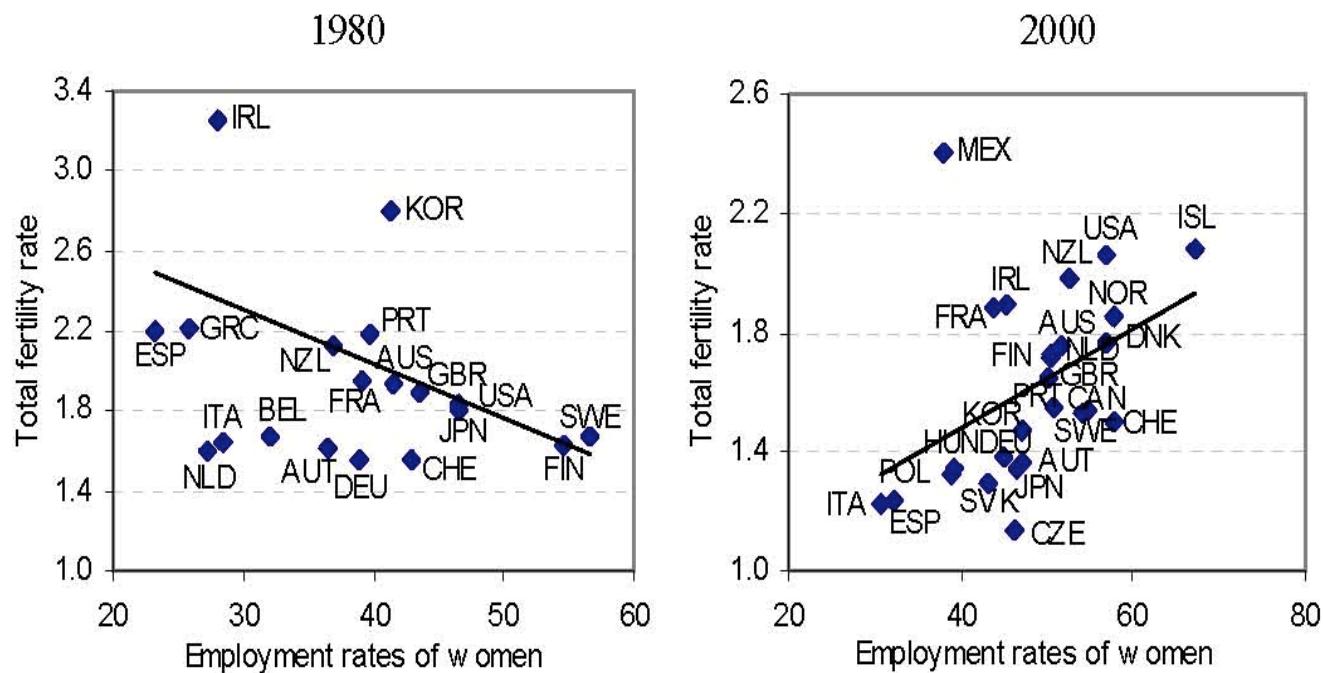
Low
fertility

recent social and immigration policy responses

1. global policy learning
2. family-work harmonization and long-term care insurance
3. immigration policy reforms

1. Policy learning

Figure 13. Cross-country relation between female employment rates and total fertility rates, 1980 and 2000



Note: Employment rates refer to women aged 15-64.

Source: Computations on data from *Society at a Glance – OECD Social Indicators* and OECD (2005a), Labour market indicators.

2. social policy reforms

Japan	Korea
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work-Family Reconciliation (since the mid-1990s)• Social Care expansion• Long-term Care Insurance (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work-family Reconciliation (since early 2000s)• Social Care expansion• Long-term Care Insurance (2008)

Outcomes

Japan:

- Total social expenditures as a proportion of GDP: 10% (1990) → 19% (2007)
- Total *social welfare* expenditure: ¥4.8 trillion (1990) → ¥10.9 trillion (2008)
- Total social expenditure on children and family: ¥1.6 trillion (1990) to ¥3.6 (2007).
- The total number of children enrolled in licensed childcare centers: 1.8 million (1990) → 2.02 million (2008)
- LTCl recipients: 1.49 million (2000) → 3.29 million (2005)
- Total expenditures for LTCl: ¥3.25 (2000) trillion → ¥6.3 trillion (2007)

Outcomes

Korea:

- Total number of childcare centres: 1,919 (1990) → 29,823 (2007)
- Total number of children enrolled in childcare centres 48,000 (1990) → 1,062,415 (2007)
- Total government expenditure on ECE: 356 billion Won (2002) → 886 billion Won (2006)
- Total government expenditure on childcare: 435 billion (2002) → 2,038 billion (2006)
- Total number LTCI recipients: 230,000 (2008) (5.3 per cent of the population aged 65+). Projected to increase to 320,000 by 2013.

3. Immigration Policy Reforms

Japan

- Care workers Candidate Program - Philippines (2006)
- Care workers Candidate Program - Indonesia (2008)
- 2008 Nationality Law

Korea

- "Personal Care Services" visa category for *josunjok* and *Goryoin* (2002)
- Expansion of Employment Permit System (2004)
- The Working Visit System (2007)

Outcomes

Japan

- 880 Filipino and Indonesian care workers in 2009
- international marriage: 26,000 (4% of all marriages) (1991) → 45,000 (6%) (2006)
- The total number of registered foreign spouses and children of Japanese: 104,369 (1990) → 214,151 (2004)

Korea

- Number of co-ethnic migrant workers under the Working Visit System: 93,774 (2007) → 334,297 (2010)
- international marriages: almost 15% of all marriages in 2010; and over 35% of marriages in rural areas

Implications & Learning

1. The interlock between demography, gender and migration:
 - it really has to do with “who cares” .
2. New forms of labour migration:
 - Intra-regional
 - Care focused – gender specific
 - Reflect the immigration regime of the receiving countries
3. How social and immigration policies can and cannot deal with issues related to ageing population:
 - they can to some extent, but real solution might be better institutional congruity.

Thank you

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