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

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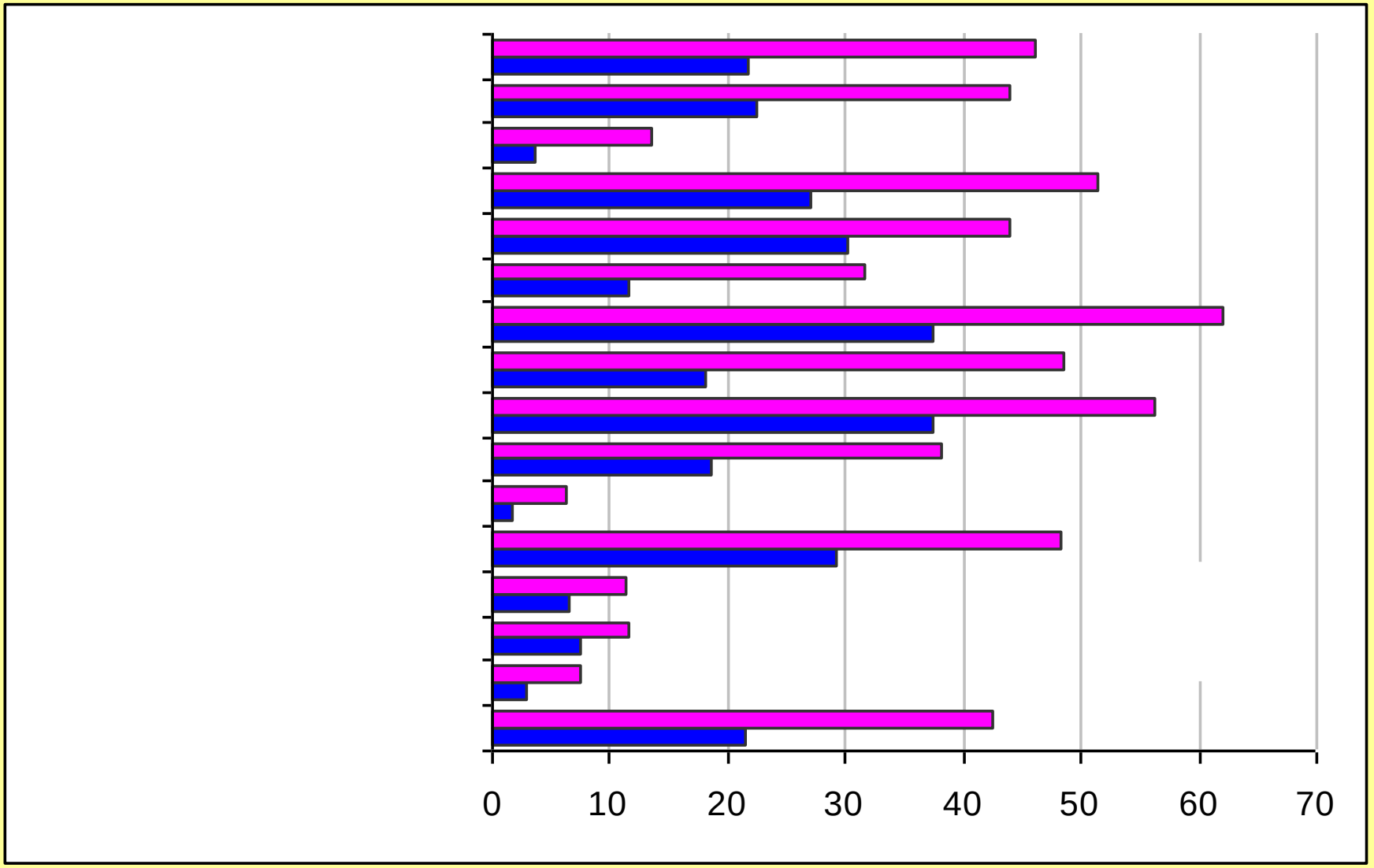
Outline

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

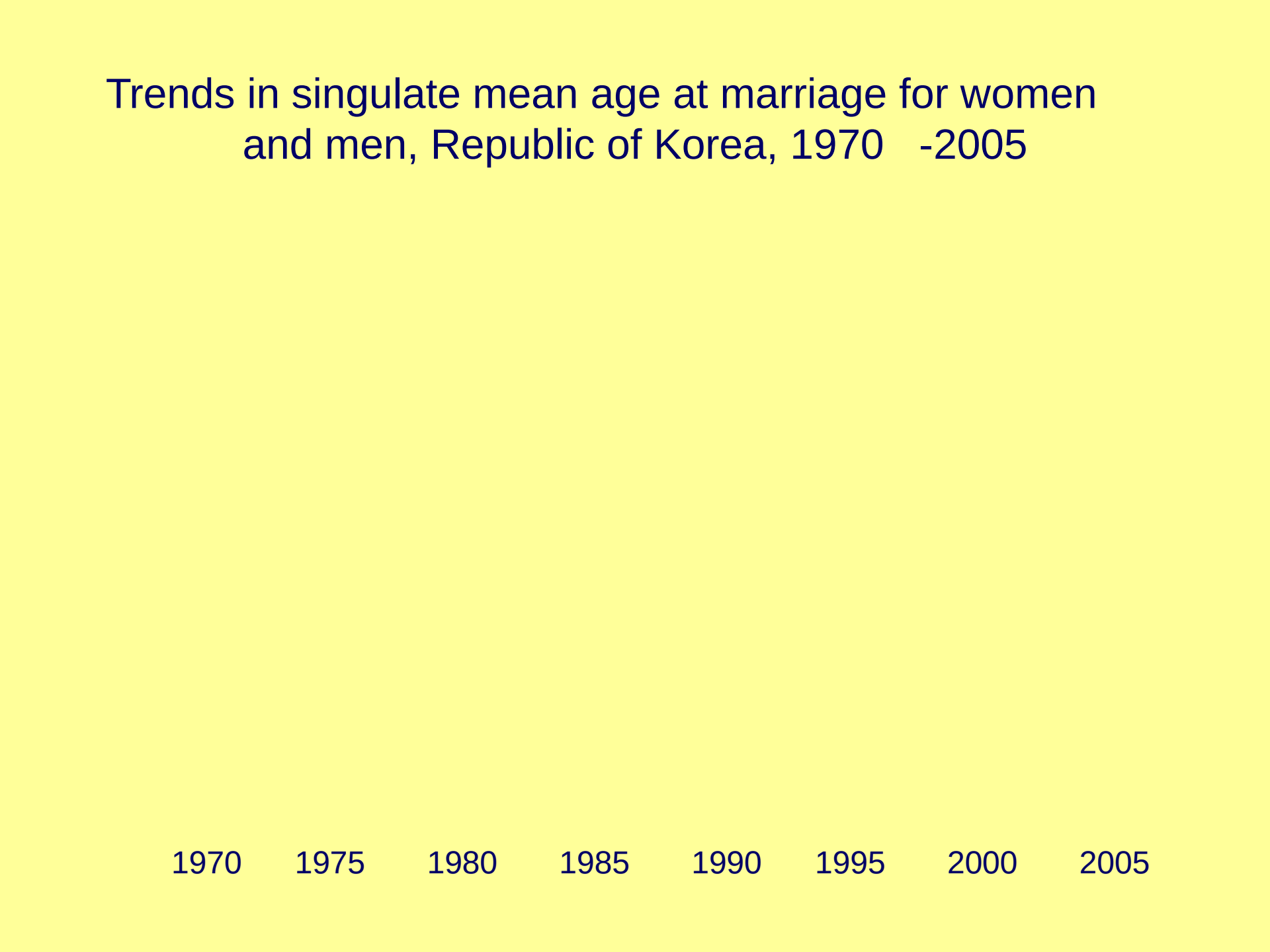
Percentage ever married among 20 -24 year olds by gender, most recent data



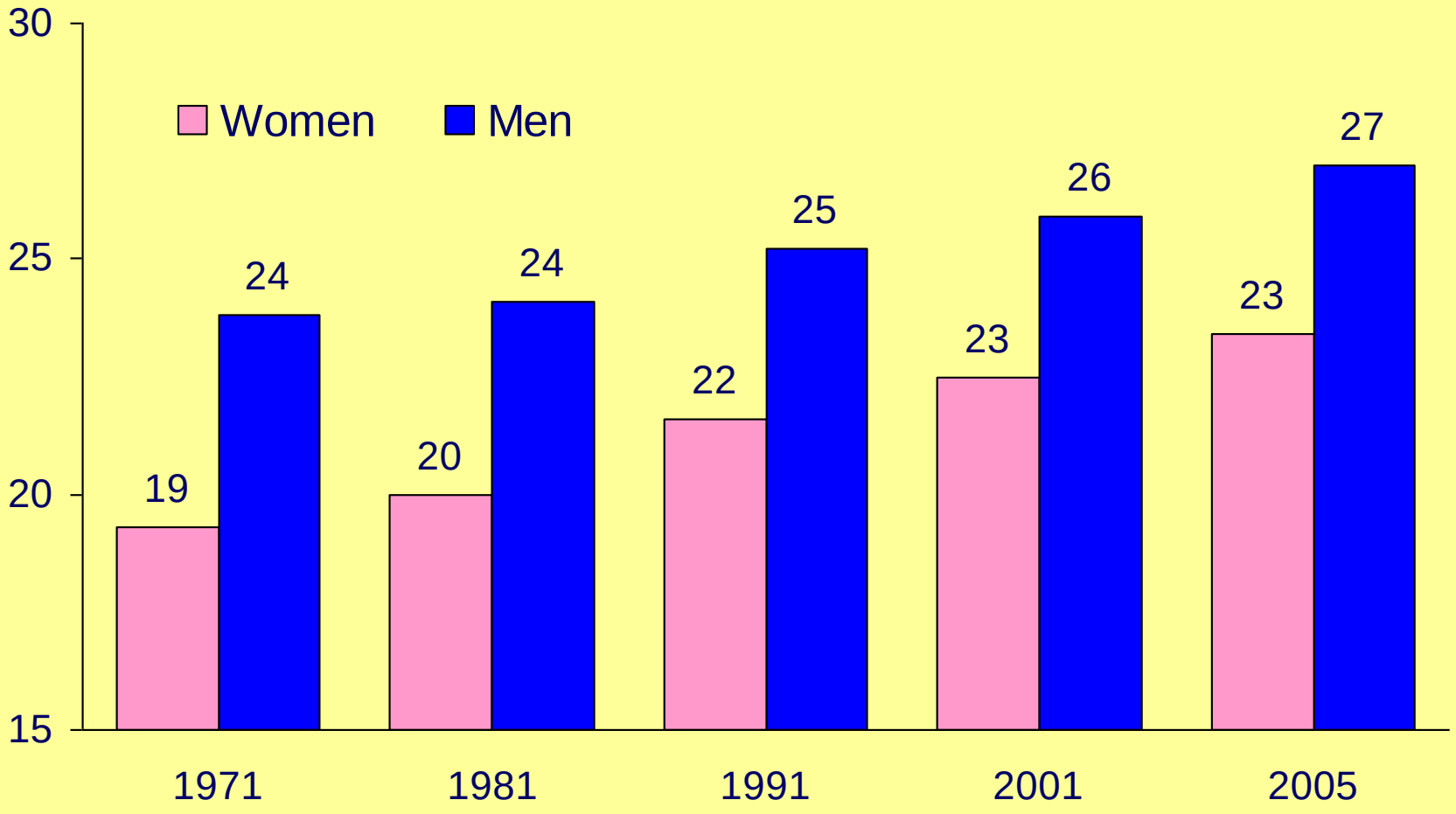
Age -

Recent changes and patterns in selected countries

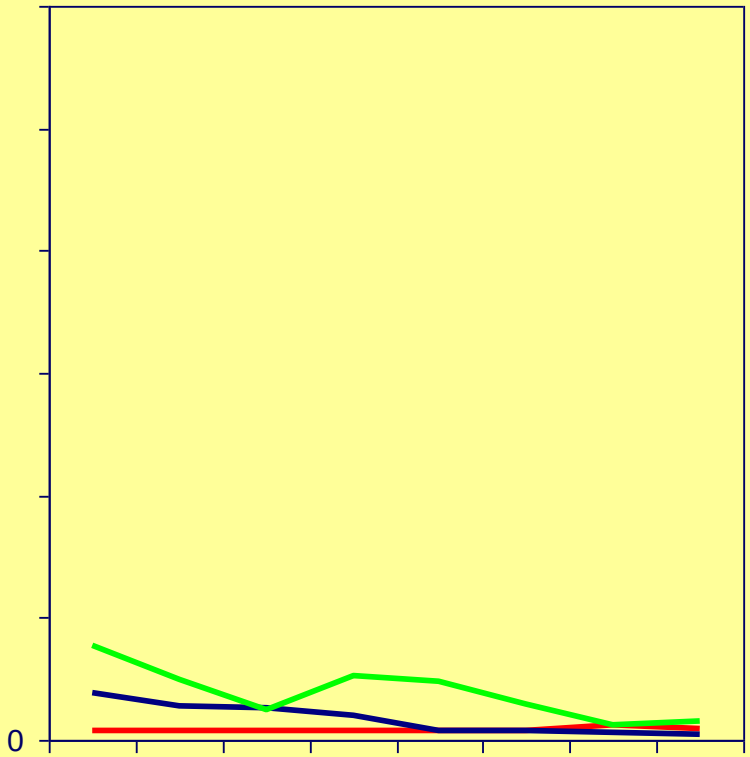
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Republic of Korea, 1970 -2005



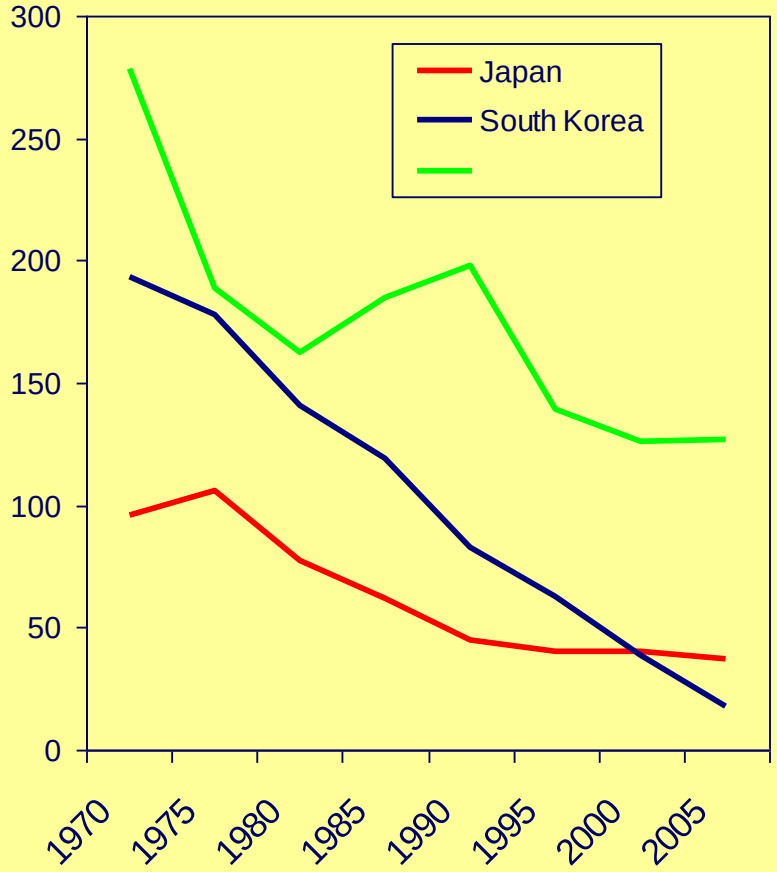
Trends in singulate mean age at marriage for women and men, Indonesia, 1971 -2005



Changes in fertility rates 1970 -2005
Japan, Republic of Korea, and China

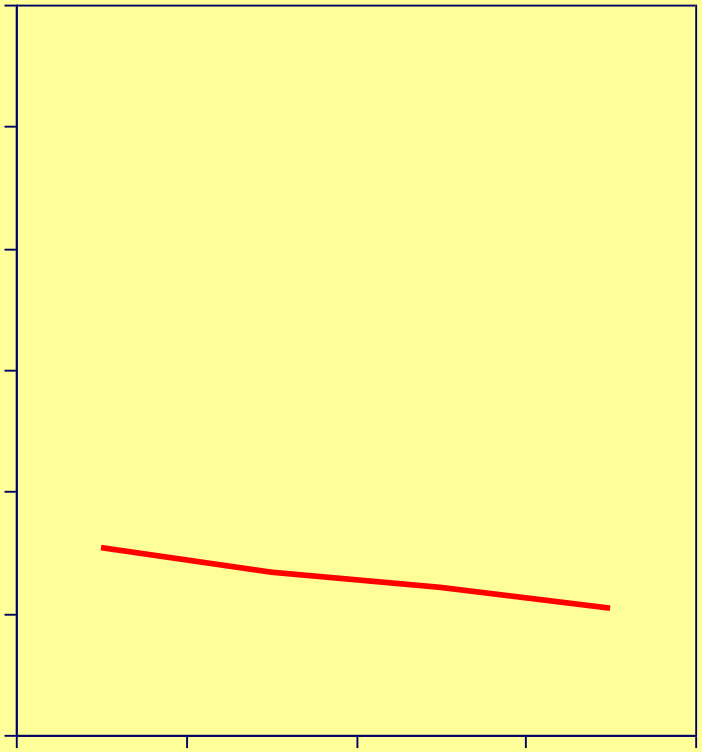


Ages 15-19

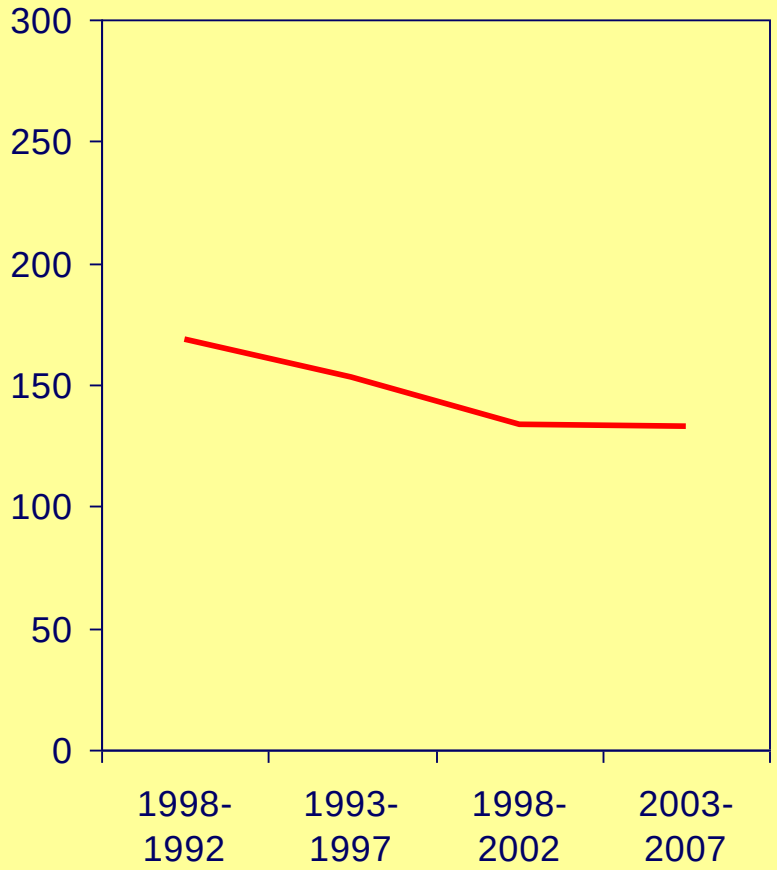


Ages 20-24

Changes in fertility rates 1988 -1992 to 2003-2007, Indonesia



Ages 15-19



Ages 20-24

Correlates of patterns and changes

Education

Institutional aspect

Attitude

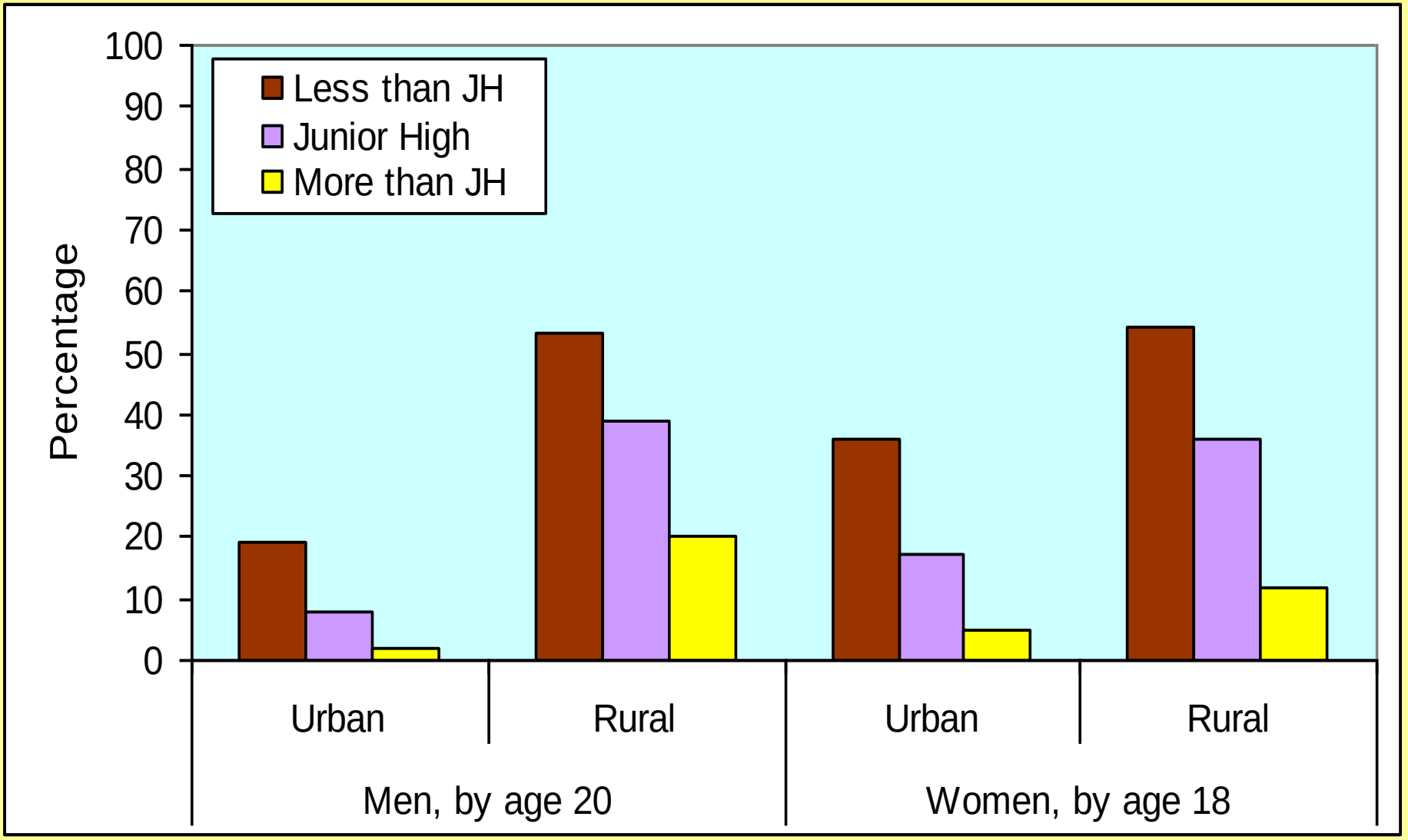
Education

Trends in % of high school graduates advancing to higher education: Japan and Republic of Korea

Female SMAM by education
Japan, Republic of Korea, and China, 1990 & 2000

	Japan		Korea		China	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
<High school	24.6	26.6	23.2	24.8	--	--
High school	25.9	27.3	25.2	25.5	--	--
Junior college	27.4	28.8	26.3	27.8	--	--
4-yr college+	28.1	30.1	27.3	28.5	--	--
<Jr high school						
Jr high school						

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



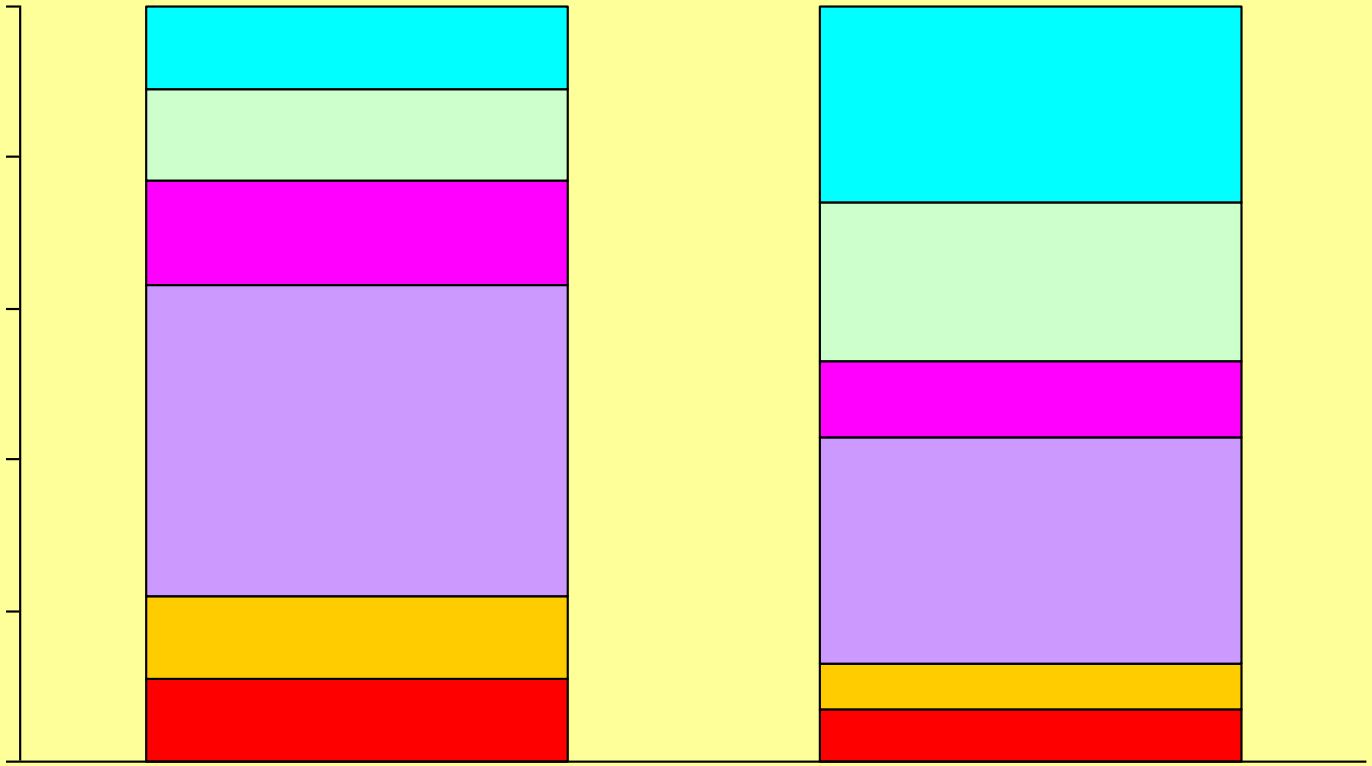
Institutional aspect

Life course pattern of stopping school (S), marrying (M) and becoming a parent (B), Japan and U. S., % distribution

Order of events	US (1999) women 26-33	Japan (2000) women 25-35
S B M	4	1
S B NM	4	0
S M B	30	47
S M NB	12	11
S NM NB	19	41
B S M	2	0
B S NM	3	0
B M S	3	0
M S B	7	0
M S NB	6	0
M B S	11	0
N of women	5825	2299

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



Attitude changes (Japan)

Percentages reporting non -traditional family behavior, Japanese

Summary of attitude change in Japan

Main streams

Consequences

Fertility decline and population aging

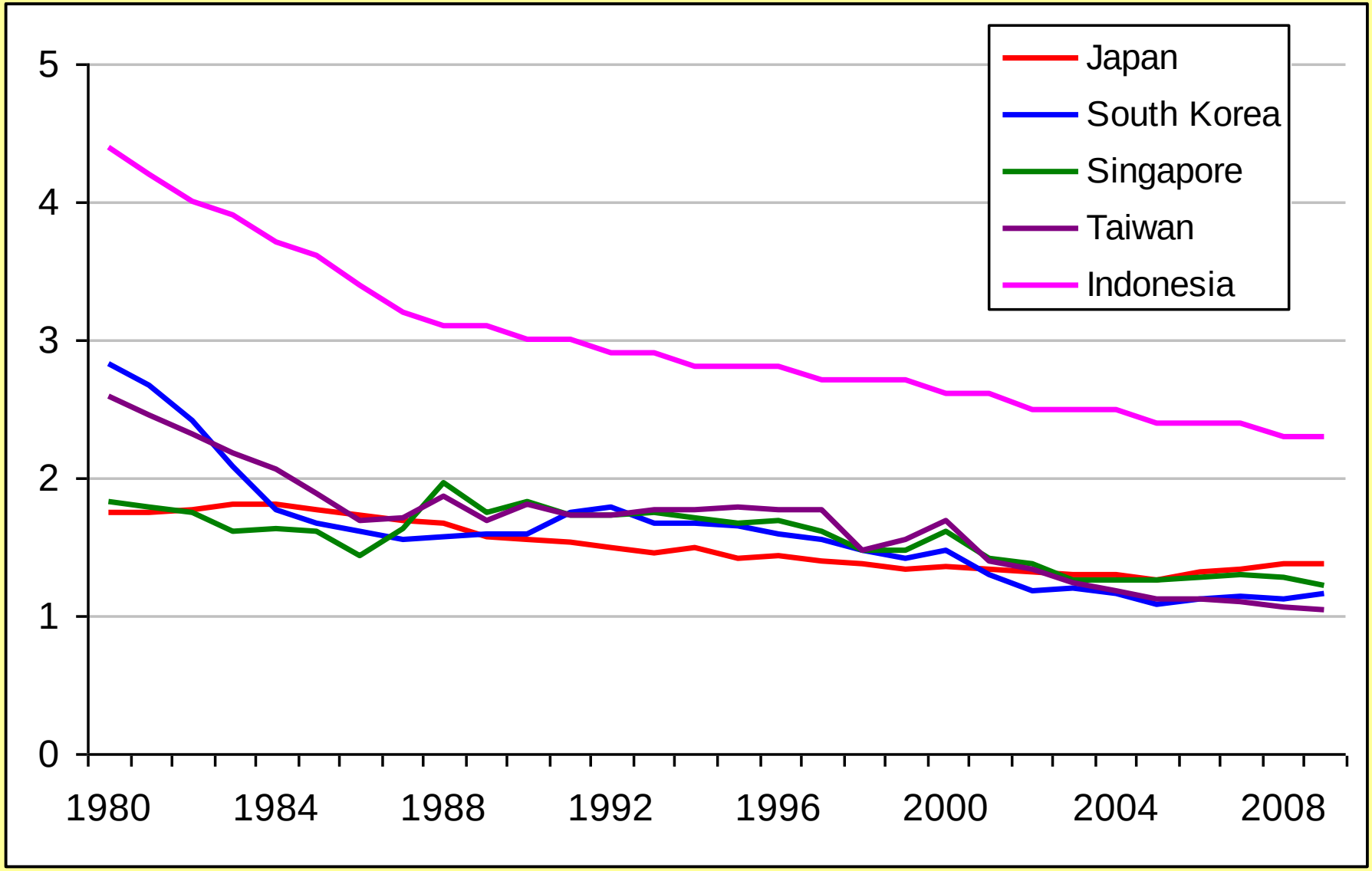
Extended period of adolescence (Youth at risk)

Work and family

Very low fertility

Underachieved fertility preference

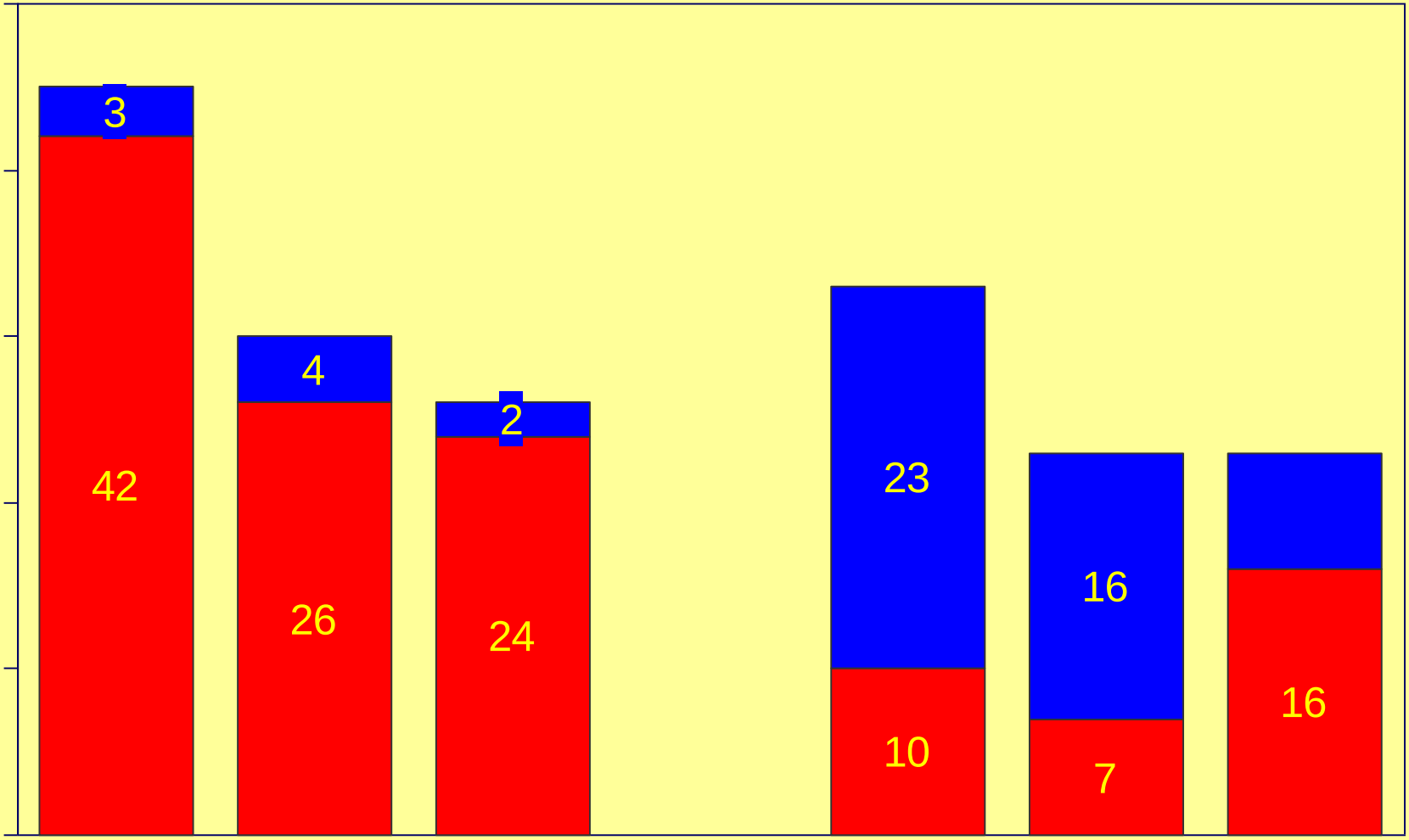
Trends in total fertility rate in five Asian countries



Emerging Issues

Reproductive health

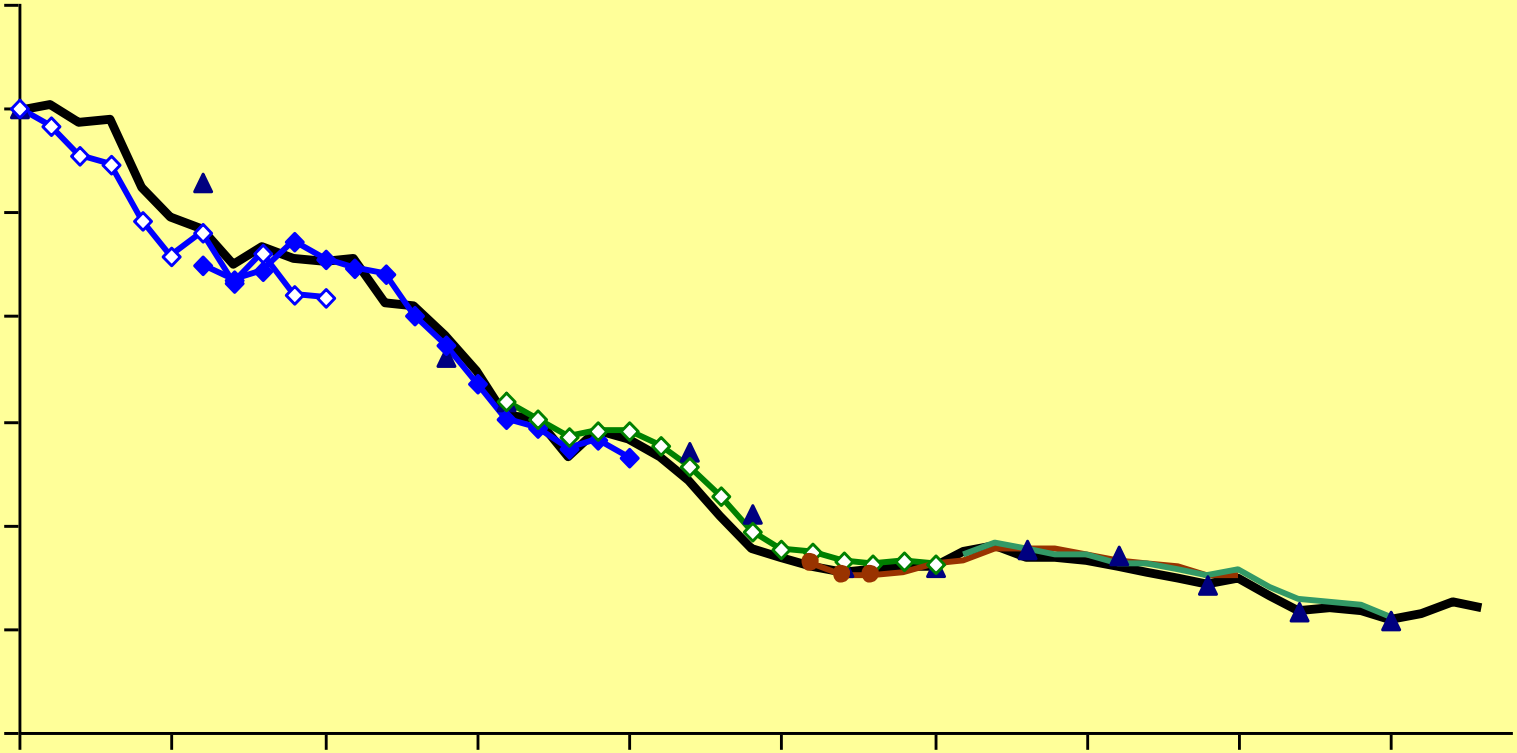
Percent who ever had sex by type of first partner, men and women age 15 -24



Prevalence of contraceptive use among sexually active single male youth

Philippines (1994)

Total fertility rate (TFR) from various sources and mean ideal number of children, 1960-2009, Republic of Korea



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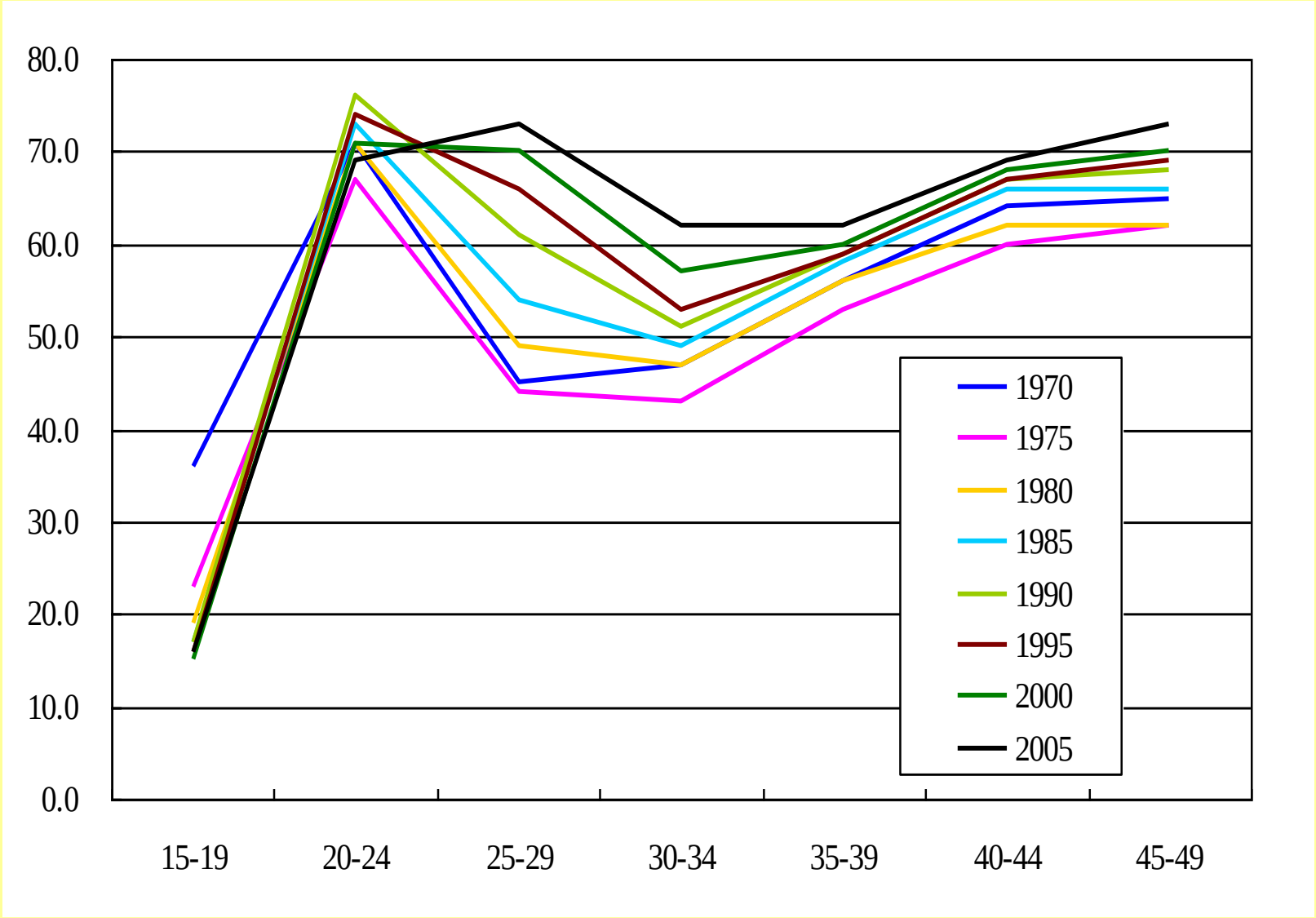
Female Labor-Force Participation Rate by Age
Japan 1970-2005

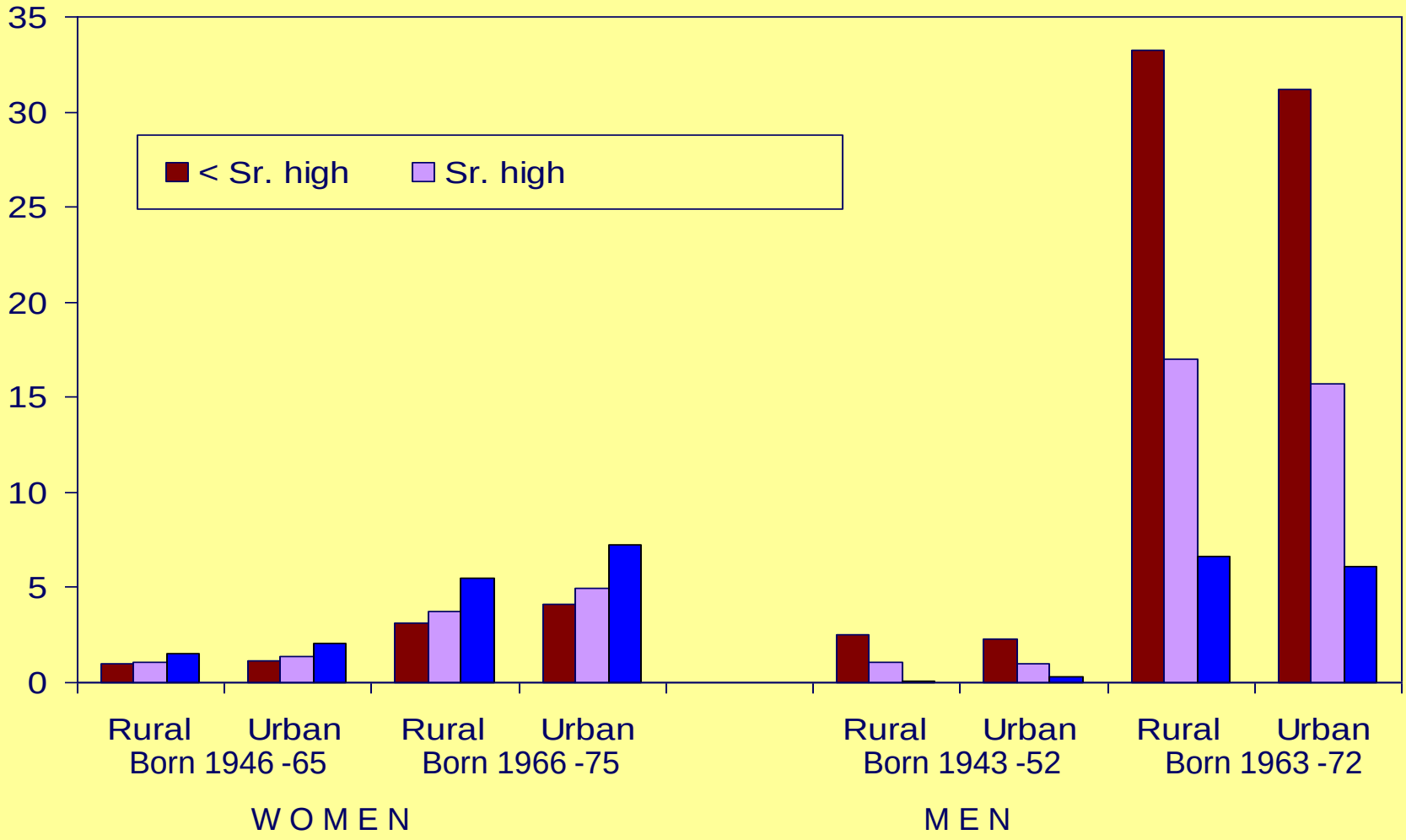


Percent distribution of occupation of ever -married

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

Marriage squeeze

Mixture survival model estimates of the probability never marrying by education for selected groups of men and women, Republic of Korea

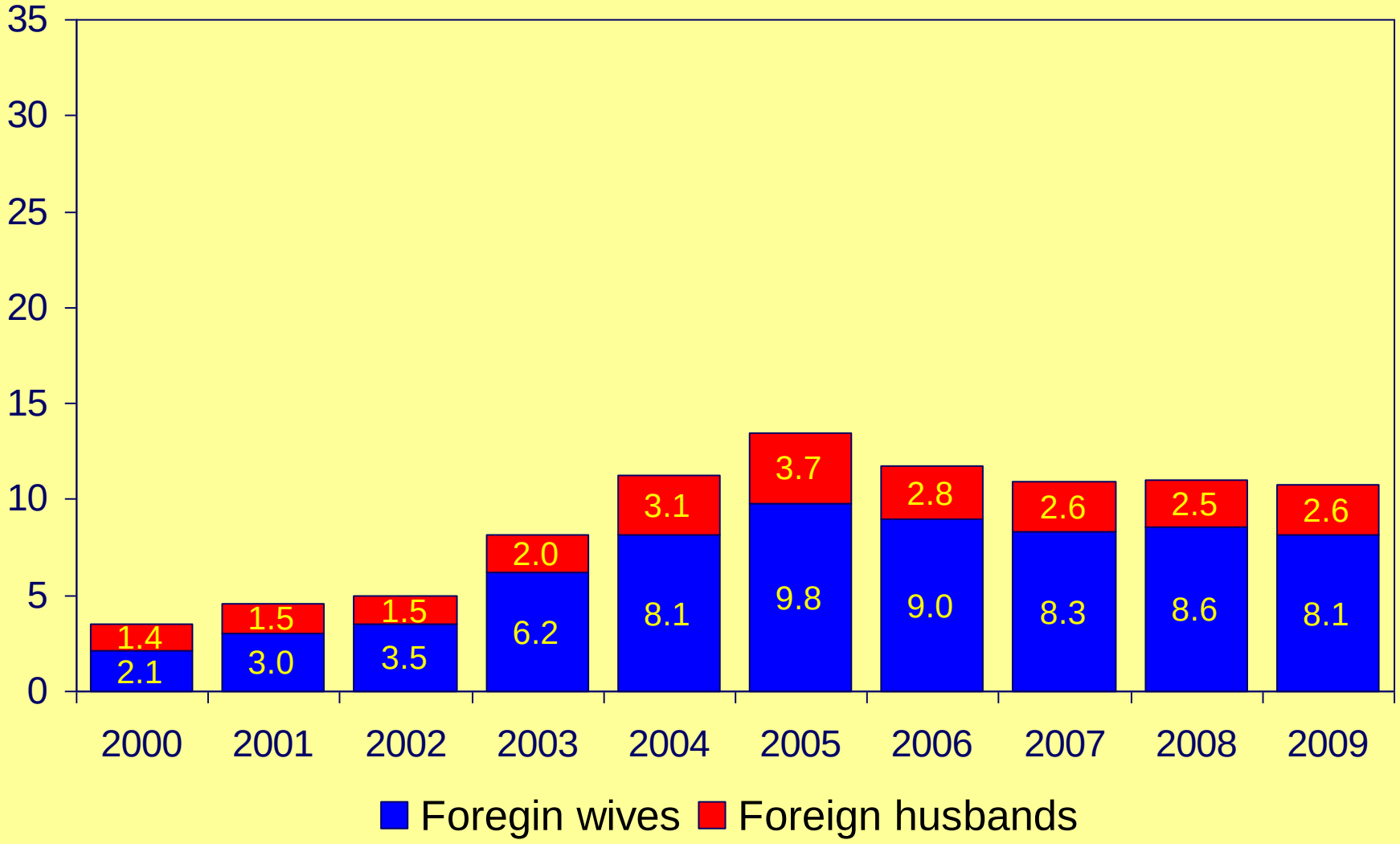
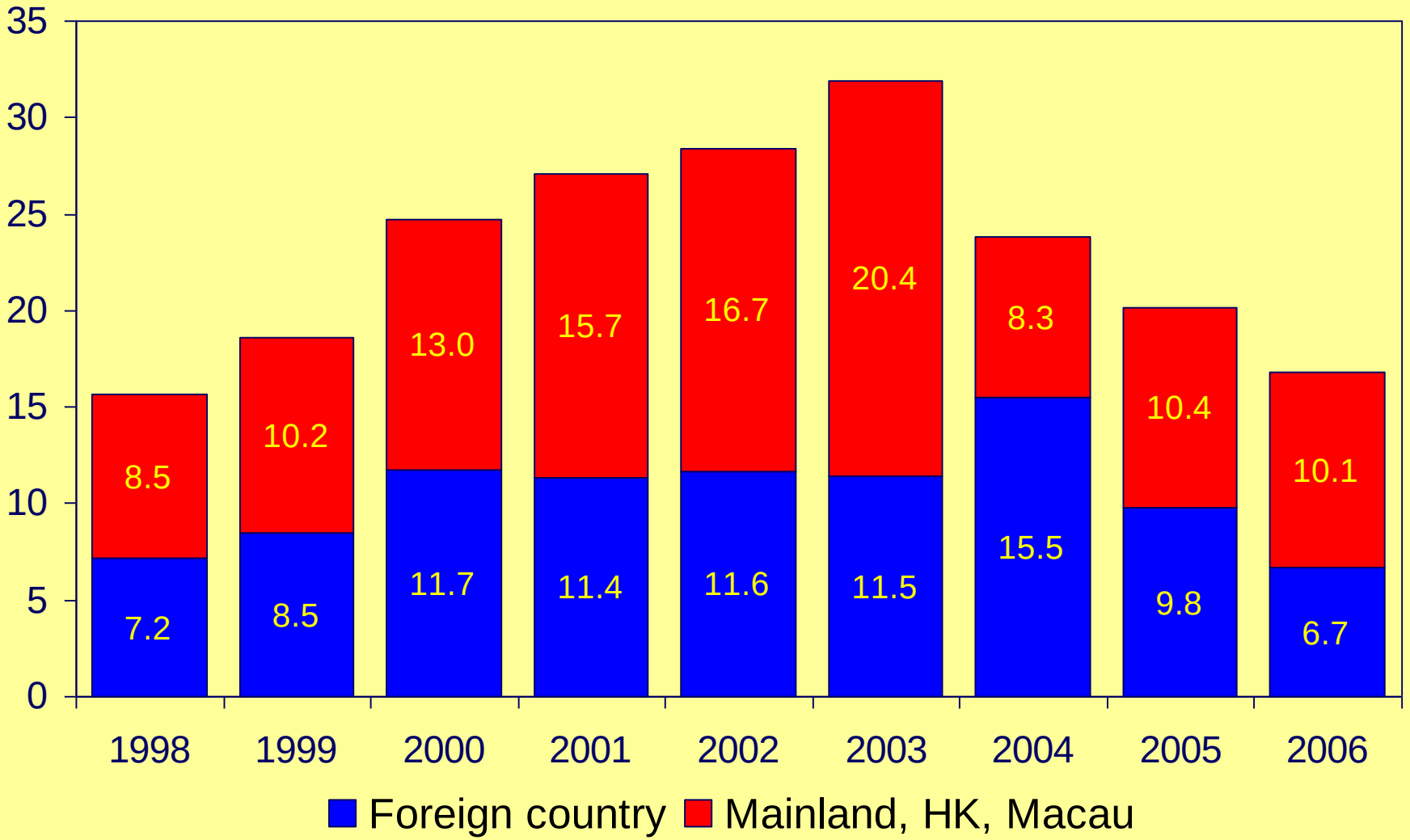


High sex ratio at birth and fluctuating cohort sizes will produce some degree of marriage squeeze for men in Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and China.

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



Percentages of marriages with Taiwanese husbands and non -Taiwanese wives, 1998 -2006