

Population Policy Adjustment and Family Childbearing Willingness in China, Japan and Korea

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Abstract: Population issues play an important role in the economic, social and cultural development of all countries and the world. At present, the aging problem in China, Japan and South Korea is obvious. By adjusting the population policy, if people of childbearing age actively respond to politics, it will help release a new round of "demographic dividend", which will lead to problems such as employment difficulties for the younger generation, which are difficult to solve and difficult to reverse. This article studies the population policy adjustments of China, Japan and South Korea and the family's willingness to bear children. First, the literature research method is used to analyze the population policy adjustment problems and the population policy-related recommendations. Then, the questionnaire survey is used to investigate the childbirth willingness of college students in China, Japan and South Korea. The analysis of the results provides a theoretical basis for the adjustment of population policy. The survey results show that 40% of college students who want to have two children are men and women, three or more accounted for 1%, the group with DINK thinking accounted for 22%, and the sample group who wanted to have one child accounted for 34%. Among them, 22% of college students are willing to DINK family mode. In combination, some students indicate that they want to work harder for work, and want to give priority to economic or work issues.

1. Introductions

Population growth is an important event that determines human survival [1-2]. Appropriate population policy is the key to guiding the sustainable development of the population. At present, the population circles have different opinions on the adjustment of population policy. Some people advocate maintaining the current population policy and giving priority to population control, while others advocate relaxing the birth policy to reduce the pressure on the irrational population structure [3-4]. In view of this, the study of the relationship between childbearing willingness and population policy has important theoretical and practical significance [5-6]. In theory, it can improve the understanding of population policy and the willingness to have children, provide a theoretical basis for adapting to population policy, and provide guidance for the direction of population policy adaptation in practice [7-8].

Many related studies have achieved good results in the adjustment of population policy and the family's willingness to have children. For example, some researchers pointed out in the analysis of "three-dimensional fertility" that any reproductive behavior includes three aspects: quantity, time and gender. Therefore, the willingness to have children must also include three aspects: the number of children willing to have, the time of birth and the gender of the children willing to have [9]. Some researchers used chi-square test data after investigating women of childbearing age, and believed that the policy is changing, and the attitude of the childbearing age group towards the policy provides a theoretical basis for the implementation and review of the policy [10]. In the study of population and social development, it is believed that in developed countries, human resources are the guarantee of economic growth, and economic growth needs more population support; after studying the population of Southeast Asia, it is believed that the demographic structure has a greater

impact on economic growth [11]. Due to the inertia of fertility behavior, when the country faces the trap of low fertility, it should remain vigilant, prevent and adjust its fertility policy regularly [12].

This article studies the population policy adjustments of China, Japan and South Korea and the family's willingness to bear children. First, the literature research method is used to analyze the population policy adjustment problems and the population policy-related recommendations. Then, the questionnaire survey is used to investigate the childbirth willingness of college students in China, Japan and South Korea. The analysis of the results provides a theoretical basis for the adjustment of population policy.

2. Research on Population Policy Adjustment and Family Fertility Intentions

2.1 Research Method

(1) Questionnaire survey method

Questionnaire survey method is based on written form to obtain information, which is an indirect way of obtaining information. Send the enquiry form to the respondent, and the respondent fills it out according to the content of the form, seeking truth from facts. This questionnaire formed a preliminary questionnaire after sorting out the literature and referring to the maturity scale. First, a small-scale test was carried out and then revised and then formally distributed.

2.2 Analysis of Population Policy Adjustment

(1) Research on population policy adjustment

When studying population policy adjustments, it is necessary to clarify the following questions: whether the population policy needs to be adjusted, why the population policy needs to be adjusted and how to adjust it. The decline in fertility rates in China, Japan, and South Korea is not conducive to population aging and gender imbalance at birth. We cannot abandon a more reasonable population structure and focus only on population decline, which does not contribute to the sustainable development of the population of China, Japan, and South Korea.

(2) Fertility policy

Which fertility policy to choose and when to implement it is a very difficult task and must be based on strict population forecasts take China as an example. From the 1980s to the present, many forecasting programs have shown that different fertility policies will have different effects on China's future population and demographic structure, regardless of whether they choose high, medium or low. The future changes in China's population will have the following in common: 1. China's total population will continue to grow and reach its peak in the 1920s and 1930s; 2. Regardless of the birth policy, the total population of China's population of 65 and older will grow from 1940. From the 1980s to the 1980s, it exceeded 300 million, and the highest was 370 million; 3. China's population aging is increasing. In the 1920s and 1940s, population aging was the fastest. As the fertility rate declines, China's future population will experience negative growth. In other words, no matter what kind of fertility policy will be adopted in the future, the Chinese population will be in a dilemma between a huge population of decades and an accelerated aging.

2.3 Population Policies of China, Japan and South Korea

(1) China's population policy

During the development and exploration period of family planning, in the late 1980s, the policy of "double independence and two children" was proposed, and then the implementation of the policy of "two children alone" caused the population of our country to face many complicated problems, such as the disappearance of the demographic dividend. , Population aging, imbalance between men and women, etc. Therefore, in 2016, my country implemented the basic national policy of adhering to family planning and fully liberalized the second-child policy.

(2) Japanese population policy

1) Child allowance system.

This is a social policy directed at children. This system increases the scope of subsidies as the

fertility rate decreases.

2) Subsidies for parents. This is mainly reflected in the unpaid "Parental Maternity Leave Law" implemented in 1992. By 1995, people could take 25% of their wages on maternity leave, and in 2001 they could take 40% of their wages on maternity leave.

3) Reduce the level of induced abortion.

Induced abortion has played a very important role in the history of Japanese population development, especially the decline of early fertility rate.

(3) Korean population policy

1) Adjust the population birth policy.

In 1994, the South Korean government abandoned its birth control policy, and in 2004 it implemented a population policy that rewards births. Correspondingly, many slogans to encourage childbirth have appeared in South Korea.

2) Introduce comprehensive measures to encourage childbirth.

Specific measures include: supporting treatment fees for infertile couples; rewarding childbirth, giving different rewards to families with one, second, third, and fourth children; providing priority to buying or renting houses for families with multiple children, such as Low-interest loans for house purchase; 90-day pre-natal and post-natal leave wages for pregnant women shall be fully borne by the state; increase in childcare leave wages: provide night care services for working parents; change over 80% of kindergartens to full-time; the government even Send "childcare helpers" to help care for families with newborn babies.

3) Reduce the financial burden of parents in raising children.

In response to the excessive "private education fees" spent on children, and the expensive extracurricular tutoring classes are a "cancer" that infringes on the people's livelihood and the economy, they are complaints about the "aged disease" of Korean society. The successive Korean governments will improve and improve the public Education is an important means to reduce private "education costs" and thereby reduce the cost of raising children.

2.4 Recommendations on Population Policy

(1) Establish supporting policies to adapt to population policies

Even if the current population policy is being adjusted in the expected direction, the policy is not a panacea and should be supplemented by supporting policies. All regions can establish monitoring agencies, establish an early warning system for the population, inform the citizens of the latest birth conditions, and do a good job of guiding the birth and age of birth. Improve the social security system to alleviate the worries of "old people without support".

(2) Policies and regulations should be as simple as possible to facilitate the activities of the base

The childbirth policy has affected thousands of families and even the vital interests of every family and individual in society. Taking into account the overall quality and practical operation of the current population, adapting to the current population policy should be as simple and easy as possible.

3. Survey of Chinese Families' Willingness to Bear

3.1 Questionnaire Survey

(1) Number of questionnaires

According to the minimum sample size formula in statistics, this article sets the confidence level of the questionnaire to 80%, and the allowable error does not exceed 8%. Calculate the minimum sample size as

$$n_0 = \left(\frac{t_a}{2\Delta p} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.645}{2 \times 0.075} \right)^2 = 120 \quad (1)$$

(2) Questionnaire design

The questionnaire in this article is mainly divided into two parts. The main content of the first chapter is to have some basic understanding of the personal and family situation of college students.

The main content of the second chapter is to explore how to cultivate students' planning and fertility will. These problems mainly include the number of children we are willing to give birth to, the birth goals and reasons.

The research is divided into two stages: the first stage is the distribution of the questionnaire, and the second stage is the collection of the questionnaire three days later. The selection of research fields covers different types of universities and has passed a sample survey. Options include full-time universities, private universities and junior colleges in China.

The questionnaire basically adopted multiple-choice questions, simplified the questions, and checked about 20 questions to minimize the resistance of the sample subjects. The collection of this volume is done voluntarily. Finally, 130 questionnaires were collected, and 128 questionnaires were provided. 2 people were unwilling to participate in the questionnaire survey.

(3) In order to ensure the accuracy, reliability and stability of the returned questionnaires after the test results, the variance of the returned questionnaires must be calculated first, and then the "half-half reliability" method is used to test the recovered questionnaires. Use the calculation method of the following formula to analyze and calculate the correlation reliability coefficient of the questionnaire, and the correlation reliability coefficient of the questionnaire can be obtained by halving, which is $r = 0.901$. According to the basic theories and methods of modern science and technology research in our country, when the test quality and reliability accuracy rate is above 0.80, it can be determined as a test with relatively high quality and reliability. The test results show that the data collected in this questionnaire is reliable.

$$r = 1 - \frac{S^2(1 - r_1)}{S_n^2} \quad (2)$$

3.2 Data Processing

When performing correlation analysis on the collected data, the data must be classified and sorted. This will not only increase the utilization rate of the data, but also promote cross-data analysis. Therefore, the main consideration is the completeness and accuracy of the data. First of all, about data integrity. When the questionnaire is delivered to the sample subject for completion and collection, some sample items are completed at will, or they choose to complete, which will cause some data sorting problems, but the available data retrieved account for the majority, so delete the missing data means to delete the lost data. Second, the accuracy of the data. During the review process, the main check is whether the data is inconsistent with other options, and whether conflicting parts should be selectively deleted, but the principle of retention as much as possible is adopted.

4. Analysis of Survey Results

(1) Number of willing births

Reproductive willingness has played an important role in changing reproductive behavior. When it comes to these issues, people will also pay attention to fertility issues, including time, gender and number of births. The corresponding willingness to have children should also include three aspects, namely, the number of children willing to have children, the gender of children willing to have children, and the time when they are willing to have children. The number of children willing to have is particularly important. The number of people willing to give birth was counted in three aspects of the sample of boys and girls, and the results are listed in Table 1:

Table 1. Number of willing births

	Male	Women
Dink Thought	22%	24%
Willing to give birth to 1	33%	34%
Willing to give birth to 2	40%	41%
Willing to give birth to 3	5%	1%

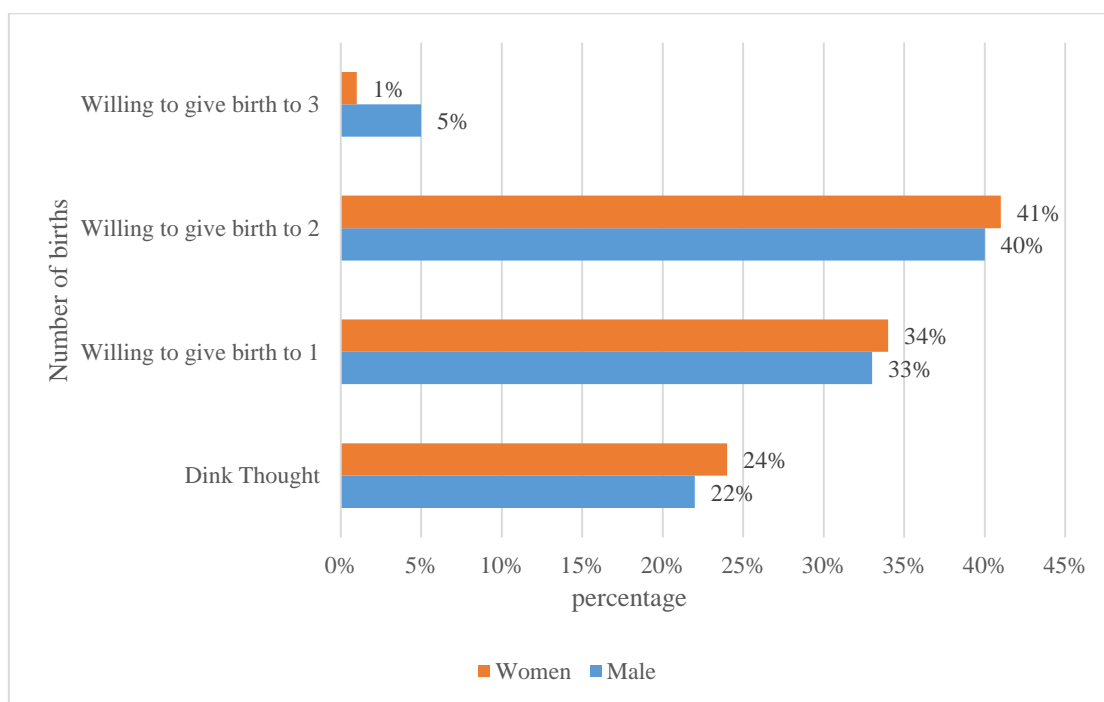


Figure 1. Number of willing births

It can be clearly seen from this figure that each sample group of college students who wish to have two children at the same time accounted for 40%, groups of three or more accounted for 1%, and groups with DINK is accounted for 22%. The sample population giving birth to one child accounted for 34%. Among them, the employment rate of college students under the Will Dink family model accounts for about 22%. At this point, in conjunction with some students of the same age, they hope to work hard and work hard for their own work, and hope that they can be prioritized, consider various aspects such as social economy or work.

(2) Reasons and purposes of willingness to have children

In the relevant analysis of the willingness of college students to have children, the reason and purpose of the willingness to have children are also studied. This article provides 5 options. Finally, the "other" option is suitable for free-play themes. Setting this question to classify the question can more intuitively understand the sample and its conceived fertility purpose. According to the ranking score, the results are listed in Table 2:

Table 2. Reasons and purpose scores of willingness to have children

	Male	Women
A child is too lonely	4.67	4.78
Like kids	3.99	3.56
Rationalization of family structure	3.75	3.87
Open policy	2.57	2.69
Reduce the risk of losing independence	2.31	2.24
Can bear the financial burden	1.89	1.79
Bring up children for the purpose of being looked after in old age	1.43	1.36

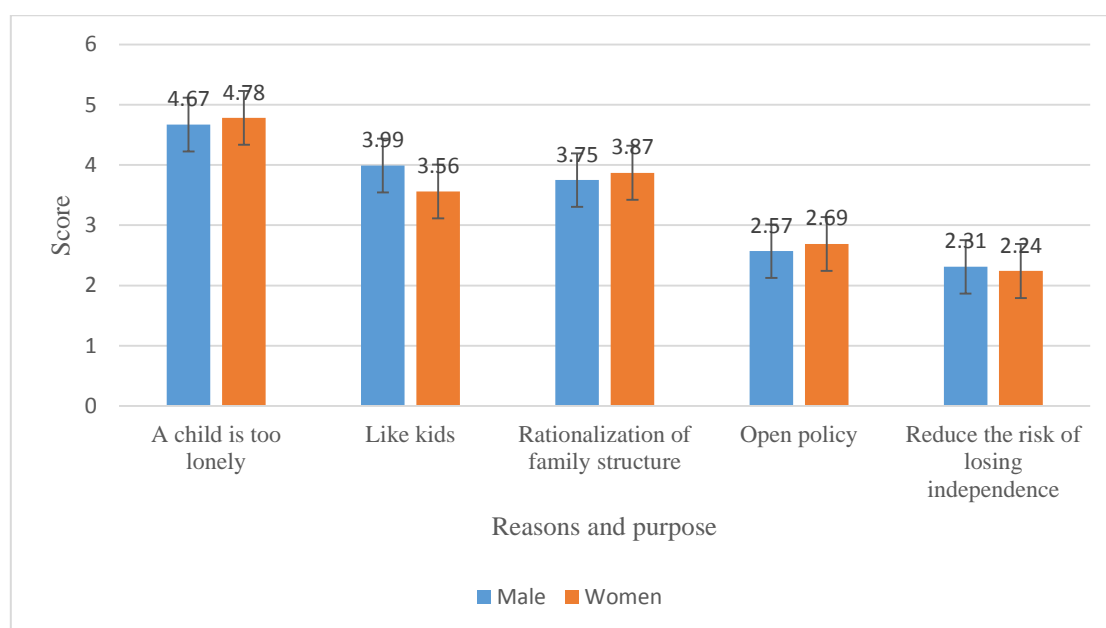


Figure 2. Reasons and purpose scores of willingness to have children

The purpose of fertility reflects the fertility value of modern college students. It can be seen from the figure that worrying about a very lonely child is the reason why most samples choose to have a second child. The purpose is to enrich the family structure and realize its expected family model. "Like children" is also the main reason for the fertility selected by most samples, with an average total score of 3.99, second; "open politician", with an average total score of 2.57, ranking third, indicating that students are concerned about the country and considering fertility. In the question, it was pointed out that political liberalization is a means to increase their willingness to have children, so as to "reduce the risk of losing independence" with a score of 2.31. When interviewing female students, many girls with a second child were worried. Regarding their physical condition, some people are even more concerned about "losing independence." Therefore, most students hope to meet medical conditions and maternity subsidies.

5. Conclusions

According to the data, Japan's fertility rate has been declining year by year since 1947, and South Korea's fertility rate has dropped sharply from 1960 to 1980. It can be seen from these data that Japan and South Korea's willingness to give birth is not very good. In this article's survey on China's willingness to bear children, Dink's thought accounted for 22%. It can be seen from this that China's willingness to bear children is also decreasing. After a few decades, the population problem facing China may be the problem facing Japan and South Korea at this stage, so the adjustment of the population policy can learn from Japan and South Korea's policy adjustment.

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