

第2パネル 図表

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Table 1 Trend in increase of child-care budget

Yr	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Budget	1,460	2,102	3,120	4,050	6,001	7,817	10,446	14,678	17,104

Sources: Department of Gender Equality and Family (2007). Childcare Statistics; Dept. of Health, Welfare, and Family(2008), Childcare Statistics.

Table 2 Use of Childcare Centers/Facilities in Korea

Yr	Total	Public daycare center	Corporate daycare center	Non-corporate daycare center	Private daycare center	Parent-associated daycare center	Home-care facilities	Workplace daycare center
2004	26903 (100.0)	1,349 (5.0)	1,537 (5.7)	966 (3.6)	12,225 (45.4)	-	10,583 (39.3)	243 (0.9)
2005	28,367 (100.0)	1,473 (5.2)	1,495 (5.3)	979 (3.5)	12,769 (45.0)	42 (0.1)	11,346 (40.0)	263 (0.9)
2006	28,761 (100.0)	1,507 (5.2)	1,484 (5.2)	995 (3.5)	12,860 (44.7)	49 (0.2)	11,575 (40.2)	291 (1.0)

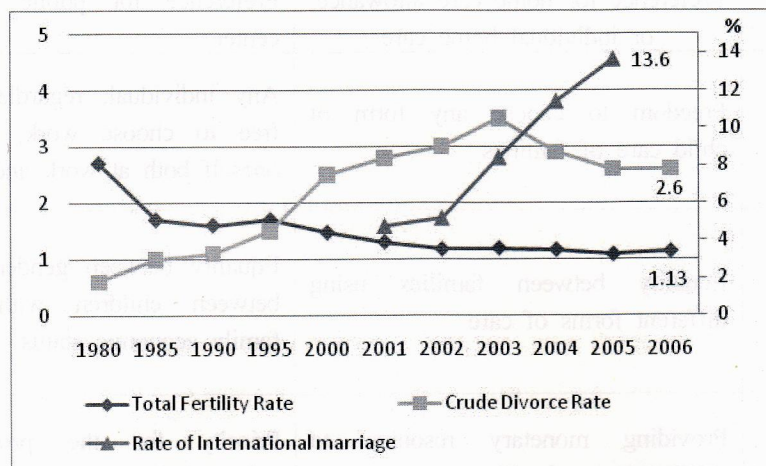
Sources: Department of Gender Equality and Family(2007). Childcare Statistics.

Table 3 Focus of Free Choice Controversies

	Pro-Free Choice Preference for home care allowance, or individual home care	Con-Free Choice Preference for public child care center
Concept of freedom	Freedom to choose any form of child care of families	Any individual, regardless of sex, free to choose work, and fulfill oneself both at work and at home.
Social justice	Equality between families using different forms of care	Equality between genders; equality between children with different family economic status
Government prior responsibility	Providing monetary resource to childrearing families to lessen economic burden	Priority for the provision of universal day care center as means of long-term social development
Economic Efficiency	Home care allowance is more adaptive to change in numbers of children and in remote areas; Able to save expensive investment in care facilities and high labor cost for day care personnel	Investment for entering women, one of the most potential productive worker, into labor market is the most cost-effective for sustainable growth and development. Day care service as the strongest means of job participation among women
Social desirability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home as optimal place for childrearing - Harmony in work/family conflict through choosing either work or child care for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day care center as better conditions for children's welfare and development - Shared parenthood and equal work opportunity of both sexes
Women's labor right	Women as buffer in case of economic recession	Women as worker having equal labor right

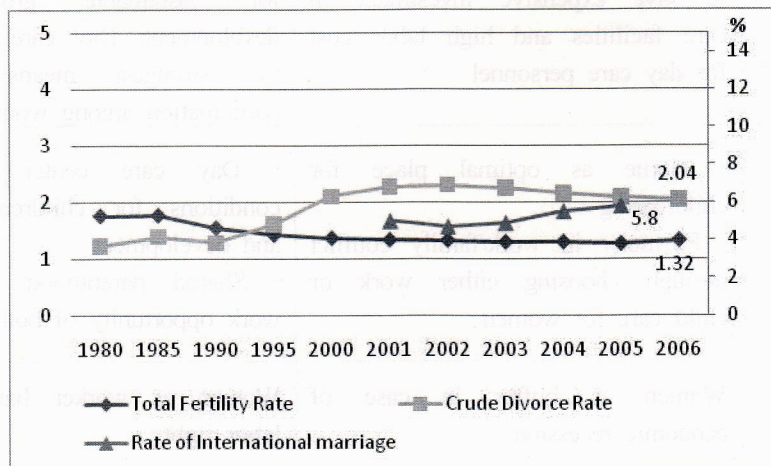
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Figure 1 South Korea – Total Fertility Rate, Crude Divorce Rate and International Marriage Rate



Source: National Statistical Office, 2006

Figure 2 Japan – Total Fertility Rate, Crude Divorce Rate and International Marriage Rate



Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, 2006