

APA Special workshop 9: Family law, public policy, and family behavior

Chair: Chair: T.V. Sekher, International Institute for Population Sciences-IIPS, India / **Discussant:** Minja Kim Choe, East-West Center, USA

Time: 14:45 - 16:15

Date: 13th July 2018

Location: Graduate Building RM 119

9. Family Law, Public Policy, and Family Behavior

Chair: Professor T.V. Sekher (International Institute for Population Sciences).

Discussant: Professor Minja Kim Choe (East-West Center)

13 July 2018: 2:45-4:15 pm.

Introduction:

This session is promoted by the IUSSP Panel "Family Demography and Family Law." The purpose of the Panel on Family Demography and Family Law is to foster the study of the connection between changes in family law and changes in family structure and family dynamics. The panel aims to improve our knowledge on how do family law and family policies influence individuals' decisions to marry or cohabit, to divorce and re-partner, to bear children within or outside of marriage or to postpone parenthood? Conversely, how do current family law correspond to the needs of traditional and non-traditional families, and how does this differ across countries?

Presented papers:

1. **Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy**

Yingchun Ji, Huiguang Wang, Yue Liu and Ruonan Xu (Shanghai University, Shanghai, China)

2. **The Use of Family-Friendly Programs and Its Impact on Fertility Intention in Korea**

Ki Tae Park (University of Hawaii, Honolulu, U.S.A.)

3. **Innovation in the model of adolescent friendly health corners to expand sexual and reproductive health services in Bangladesh- success and challenges**

Sigma Ainul and Iqbal Ehsan (Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

532 - Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy

Yingchun Ji, Huiguang Wang, Yue Liu, Ruonan Xu
Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

Abstract

China's TFR has been long below replace level since 1990. To address low fertility and rapid aging, the Chinese government has relaxed the strict one-child policy, to selective two-child policy in 2014 and then comprehensive two-child policy in 2016. Yet, there is no strong evidence of remarkable fertility increase. To understand the dynamics and possible changes of fertility intentions among different generations of women, we collected qualitative data in a small city of Yangtze Delta. We found that individuals positive towards the policy change. Yet, the biggest concerns include women's work-family conflict, child raising cost, and expectation of expensive educational expense, availability of parental help with baby caring. We also discovered generational and cohort difference in fertility intentions. The grandparent generation enthusiastically embraces the idea of having two children, and those born in late 1970s feel remorseful that they cannot benefit from the policy. The post-80s are struggling about work-family conflicts and availability of parental help with child caring, considering the lack of 0-3 years old nursery services. The youngest cohort, the post-90s are more concerned about the quality of children and providing best love for the children and thus they are not enthusiastic about having two children.

885 - The Use of Family-Friendly Programs and Its Impact on Fertility Intention in Korea

Ki Tae Park

University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, USA

Abstract

To recover fertility rate in Korea, Korean government not only has introduced family-friendly policies, but also has spent the huge amount of budget on boosting fertility rate. However, the actual effect of family-friendly policies on fertility in Korea is not clear. This research aims to examine how individual's use of family-friendly programs affects fertility intention among Korean female managers. This study employs five waves of the Korean Women Manager Panel. The female manager who uses one of any family-friendly programs, one of long leave programs (maternity leave, childcare leave, family care leave), or maternity leave is more likely to have the additional child(ren). A combined use of maternity leave and childcare leave in a row has the largest-positive effect on fertility intention than other options which associated with maternity leave use. The effectiveness of using family-friendly programs is bigger in the group of 25-34 aged than a whole sample (22-45 aged). This research suggests some policy implications for the combined use of the programs and age-specific effectiveness of the programs.

212 - Innovation in the Model of Adolescent Friendly Health Corners to Expand Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Bangladesh - success and Challenges

Sigma Ainul, Iqbal Ehsan

Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract

The paper presents findings from the assessment of the new intervention-adolescent friendly health corners-by the Directorate General of Family Planning, Government of Bangladesh, to reach unmarried adolescents with sexual and reproductive health services. In Bangladesh, where married adolescents are served with range of sexual and reproductive health services, for unmarried sexual and reproductive health services are still taboo. Unlike other interventions in similar settings where adolescent corners are placed as stand-alone facilities, the innovation in Bangladesh model lies in the integration of adolescent friendly health corners in the existing health facilities in the community to capitalize on the comfort and familiarity of adolescents and their family members with these existing health facilities where they used to visit for multiple purpose-maternal, newborn and immunization.

The qualitative assessment was conducted in the ten facilities in five districts of Bangladesh in 2016. Thirty in-depth interviews with unmarried adolescent clients (aged 15-19), ten in-depth interviews with service providers and ten focus group discussions with parents were conducted.

The findings describe successes in reducing societal barriers, experiences of unmarried adolescents in receiving services, while reveals critical implementation gaps in terms of privacy, operating hour, service providers' roles and recommend ways to improve the program model.