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## Politics of defamilialization: A comparison of Italy, Japan, Korea and Spain

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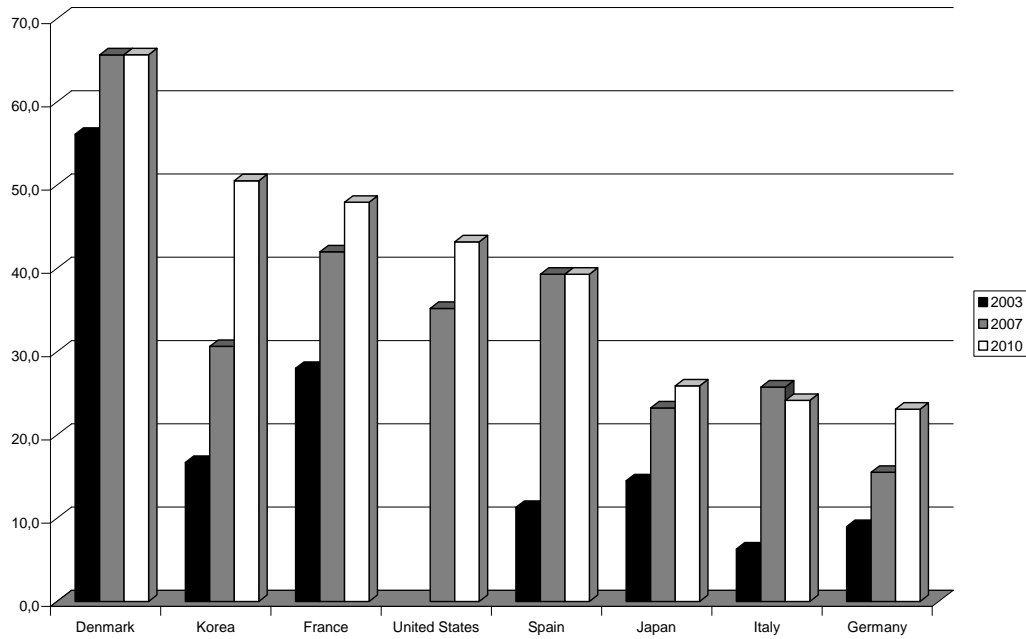
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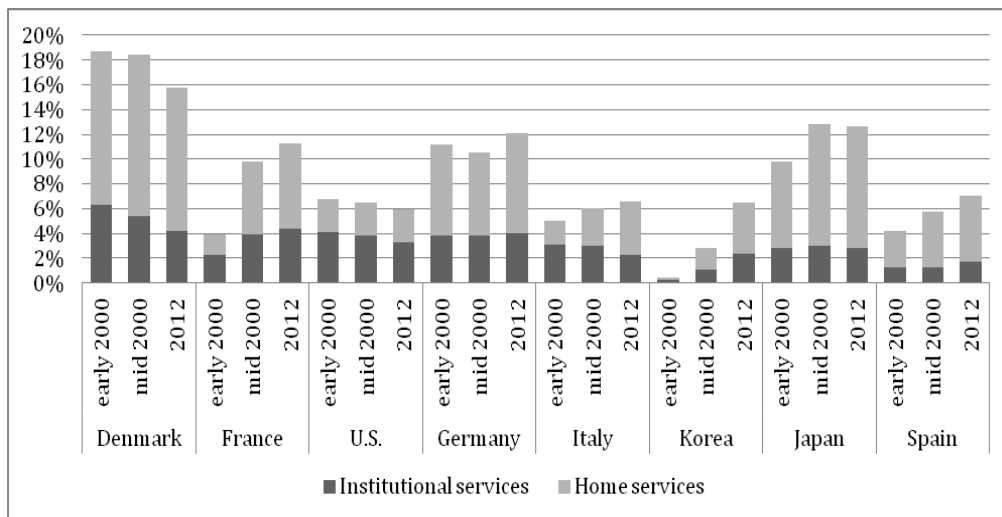
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Figure 1 Enrolment rate of Under 3s in formal childcare



Source: OECD Family Data Base

Figure 2. LTC Coverage rate pop. over 65, early 2000-2012

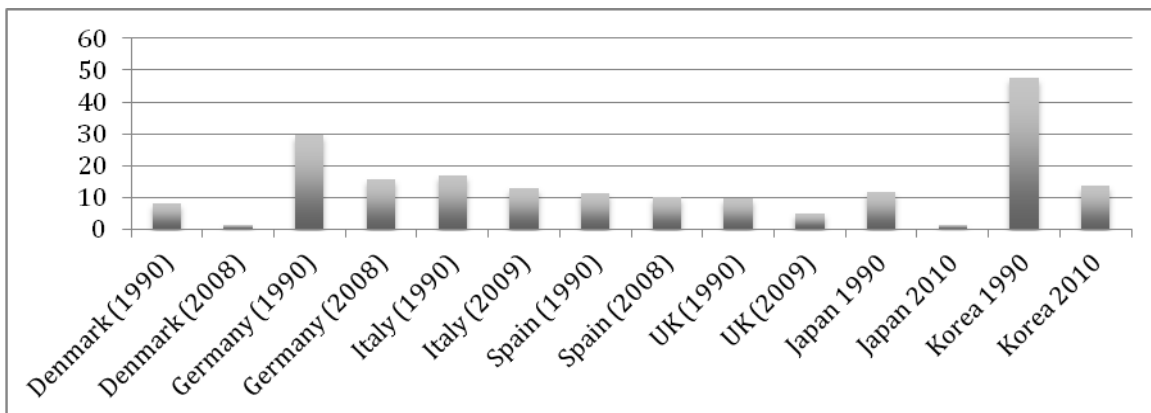


Source OECD. Variables: *LTC recipients at home* and *LTC recipients in institution (other than hospital)* Note: Italy: Home care, source Italian National Institute for Statistics (Istat); Spain: Home care early and mid 2000 source IMSERSO; Residential care: early 2000 source INE (Spanish Statistical Office); Denmark: coverage rate of institutional services early 2000 estimated from ESSPROS; Japan and US data for home care 2012 refer to 2011, source <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/good-life-in-old-age>.

**Table 1. A Comparative View of Changes in Elderly care (LTC) and Childcare Policy in Italy, Korea, Japan and Spain, 2000-13**

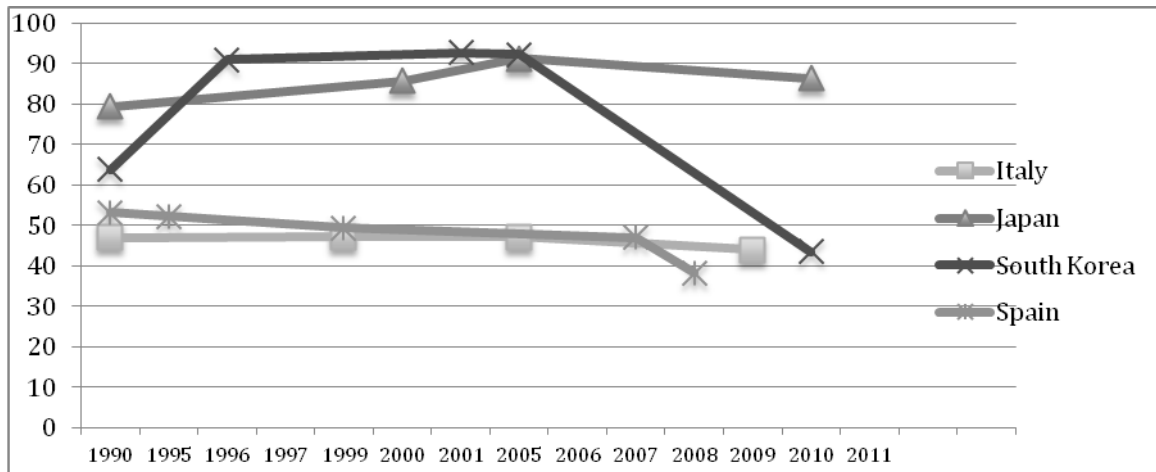
	Major policy shifts in childcare	Trend in childcare coverage	Major policy shifts in LTC	Trend elderly care services coverage
<b>Italy</b>	No	An expansion between 2003 and 2007, but then no change	No	Minor increase
<b>Korea</b>	Universal free access to childcare place 2012 (for 0-2 year-olds) 2013 (for 0-5 year-olds)	A three-fold increase Above the OECD Average	Long-Term Care Insurance decided in 2003 implemented in 2008.	A twenty-fold increase (while absolute levels still low)
<b>Japan</b>	No	Very modest increase throughout the period	Long-term Care Insurance legislated in 1997 and implemented in 2000	A ten fold increase Above the OECD Average
<b>Spain</b>	2008 (Plan Education 3)*	A four-fold increase	Universal access to elderly care (La Ley de Dependencia in 2006)*	Minor increase

**Figure 3. The percentage of women who strongly agree that preschool children suffer when mothers work for pay in selected OECD countries**



Source: European Values Survey and World Values Survey

Figure 4. The percentage of women who agree being a housewife is as fulfilling as working for pay



Source: European Values Survey and World Values Survey

Table 2. Institutional Context of Party Competition

	I Number of governments (2000- 2013)	II Prime Minister/ President serves full term	III Dominant Government Type during 2000-2013	IV. Effective Number of Parliamentary Parties Range between largest and smallest values 2000-2013	V Electoral System in (When bi- cameral, the Lower Chamber)
Italy	7	Not always	Coalition	3.52 (2013)~ 5.45 (2000)	(1933-2005) SMD-PR Mixed System  (post-2005) PR
Japan	13	Not always	Coalition	2.10 (2009)~ 3.17 (2000)	Post-2004 SMD/PR— Mixed System
Korea	5	Always	Single Party	2.28 (2012)~ 2.93 (2008)	SMD/PR Mixed system Presidential election is <i>de facto</i> SMD
Spain	4	Always	Single Party	2.34 (2008)~ 2.61 (2011)	PR

Source: For Columns I, II, III, IV, Armingeon, Klaus, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2015. *Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2013*. (Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Bern). The data on Korea have been provided by Jae-jin Yang, Yonsei University.