

OECD における児童家族、住宅に関する指標整備の動向
- Family Database および Affordable Housing Database の概要 -

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はじめに

OECD 雇用労働社会局では、近年、加盟国の問題関心の高まりを背景に、所得格差、児童家族、ジェンダー、若年雇用、住宅等、現役世代をターゲットとする政策の国際比較プロジェクトが増え、その中で蓄積された国際比較データが新たなデータベースとして公開されている¹。うち、本稿では、筆者が OECD 出向中に関わった、Family Database（2006 年より公開、継続更新中）および Affordable Housing Database（20017 年公開）の二つのデータベースについて紹介する。

OECD Family Database（FDB）の概要

近年、我が国の児童家族政策の立案とその成果を論じる基礎データとして、国際比較の結果が多く用いられる傾向にある。例えば、子どもの相対的貧困率、少子化対策の議論における家族政策支出があるが、これらはいずれも OECD のデータが使われている。本稿で取り上げる、OECD Family Database（以下 FDB と略）は OECD の各政策領域のデータベースに分散する児童家族に関わるデータを集約し、一覧可能としている。

1 目的と経緯

OECD Family Database は、家族と子どもの状況に関する国際比較データへの需要の高まりを背景に、家族政策とその成果をアセスメントする、国際比較可能なツールの開発を目的として開発された（Adema et al., 2009）。OECD 事務局によれば、年間 65,000 件以上ダウンロードがなされ、世界で広く利用されている。

2006 年 2 月にオンライン上で初版が公開され、2009 年 3 月に 37 指標、同年 6 月までに 52 指標に拡大、2016 年 11 月時点で 70 指標に達している。2006 年初版は、仕事と家庭の両立政策に関する各国レビューである、OECD Baby and Bosses シリーズ（OECD2002;2003;2004;2005）で収集したデータを基礎として構築された。その後、OECD の児童家族政策とそのアウトカムに関する Doing Better シリーズ報告書（OECD2009;2011;2015;2016）育児休業にフォーカスしたワーキングペーパー（Adema et al.,2015）、ドイツの家族政策レビュー（OECD,2017）等で、FDB が活用されるとともに、各テーマに連動してさらなる指標の追加、拡充が進められてきた。

2 データベースの構成

70 指標は 4 大領域（家族構造、家族の労働市場における地位、家族児童への政策、子どもに対する成果）から構成される。表 1 の通り、家族の構造には、子どもが属する世帯類型、親の婚姻状況、出生率など、家族の労働市場における地位には、母親の就業率、男女の仕事とケア時間の格差など、家族児童への政策には家族支出、就学前保育教育の在園率、育児休業取得率、子どもへの成果には子どもの貧困率、学力、予防接種率や低体重出生児率などが含まれる。

なお Family をタイトルとするデータベースであるが、Family の定義はなされていない。ただし、家族のうち、高齢要介護家族に関する指標は、未整備となっている。その理由として、当該領域に関するデータの収集は多大な労力を要することが挙げられている（Adema et al., 2009）。

データソースは、主として OECD の他データベースが利用されている。そのほかに、各国政府統計サイト、WHO 等の国際機関サイトから入手、あるいは、各国の統計調査の二次利用による再集計も使われて

¹ OECD は社会支出(Social Expenditure database)、年金(Pension database)、雇用労働(Employment database)、医療保健(Health database)、格差貧困(Income Distribution database)、教育(Education database)等、様々な領域で国際比較データベースを構築している。

いる。言語面から OECD 事務局スタッフのアクセスが困難な統計や各国制度情報は、OECD が各国政府に調査票を配布し情報を得ている²。また、70 指標うち約 50 指標は毎年、残る 20 指標は数年おきに更新が行われている。

表 1 OECD Family Database の構成

| 1. 家族構造 (SF) | 日本データの有無 | 更新年月日 |
|---|----------------------------|------------|
| SF1.1 家族規模と世帯員 Chart SF1.1.A. Average size of households by household type, 2015 Table SF1.1.A. Types of household, 2011 Table SF1.1.B. Households by number of children, 2015 | | 2016/12/6 |
| SF1.2 子どもの親の婚姻状況 Chart SF1.2.A. Living arrangements of children, 2014 Chart SF1.2.B. Trends in the living arrangements of children, 2005 to 2014 Chart SF1.2.C. Trends in children living with cohabiting parents, 2005 and 2014 | - x | 2016/10/5 |
| SF1.3 子どもの同居者 Table SF1.3.A. Children by the presence of parents in the household, 2014 or latest available Table SF1.3.B. Children living with a mother by the mother's level of educational attainment and the presence of a father in the household, 2014 or latest Table SF1.3.C. Living arrangements of young adolescents, 2013-14 | x x | 2016/11/25 |
| SF1.4 子どもの年齢別人口と若者従属人口割合 Chart SF1.4.A. Child and young adult population, 2015 Chart SF1.4.B. Age distribution of children and young adults, 2015 Chart SF1.4.C. Trends in the child population, selected OECD countries Chart SF1.4.D. Youth dependency ratio, 1990 and 2015 Chart SF1.4.E. Estimated (1950-2015) and projected (2016-2050) youth dependency ratios, selected OECD countries | - | 2016/9/17 |
| SF1.5 子どもの住まいの状況 Chart SF1.5.A. Average rooms per person in households with children, 2012 Table SF1.5.A. Average rooms per person in households with children by socio-economic group, 2012 Chart SF1.5.B. Children living in households without basic facilities, 2012 Table SF1.5.B. Children living in households without basic facilities by socio-economic group, 2012 Chart SF1.5.C. Children living in poor environmental conditions, 2012 Table SF1.5.C. Children living in poor environmental conditions by socio-economic group, 2012 | x x x x x x | 2015/12/6 |
| SF2.1 出生率 Chart SF2.1.A. Total fertility rate, 1970, 1995 and 2014 Chart SF2.1.B. Completed fertility rate for women born in 1950 and 1965 Chart SF2.1.C. Distribution of births by birth order, 1980 and 2014 Chart SF2.1.D. Distribution of births by birth order, 2014 | x x | 2016/7/7 |
| SF2.2 理想と現実の子ども数 Chart SF2.2.A. Mean personal ideal number of children, 2011 Chart SF2.2.B. Ideal general number of children, 2011 Chart SF2.2.C. Mean ultimately intended family size, 2011 Chart SF2.2.D. Mean personal ideal number of children by level of education, 2011 Chart SF2.2.E. Mean personal ideal number of children by working status, 2011 Chart SF2.2.F. Differences between general and personal ideal number of children, 2011 | x x x x x x | 2016/12/17 |
| SF2.3 出生時母親年齢と年齢別出生率 Chart SF2.3.A. Mean age of women at birth, 1970, 1995 and 2014 Chart SF2.3.B. Mean age of women at first birth, 1995 and 2014 Chart SF2.3.C. Adolescent fertility rates, 1970, 1995 and 2014 Chart SF2.3.D. Age-fertility profiles, 1970, 1995 and 2014 | | 2016/3/21 |
| SF2.4 婚姻外出生 Chart SF2.4.A. Share of births outside of marriage, 2014 or latest available year Chart SF2.4.B. Share of births outside of marriage, 1970, 1990 and 2014 or latest available year | | 2016/4/2 |
| SF2.5 無子 Table SF2.5.A. Childless women at age 40-44, mid-1990s and 2010 (or latest available year) Chart SF2.5.A. Definitive childlessness Chart SF2.5.B. Definitive childlessness and completed fertility rates Table SF2.5.B. Women living without own children, 2013 | x x x x | 2015/10/12 |
| SF3.1 婚姻、離婚率 Chart SF3.1.A. Crude marriage rate, 1970, 1995 and 2014 or latest available year Chart SF3.1.B. Mean age at first marriage by sex, 1990, 2000 and 2014 or latest available year Chart SF3.1.C. Crude divorce rate, 1970, 1995 and 2014 or latest available year Chart SF3.1.D. Distribution of marrying persons by previous marital status, 2014 or latest available year | x | 2015/8/25 |
| SF3.2 家族解体と子ども Table SF3.2.A. Distribution of divorce by duration of the marriage, 2012 Table SF3.2.B. Distribution of divorce by number of children involved, 2007 Chart SF3.2.A. Proportion of parents and non-parents (16+) that are separated or divorced, latest available year Chart SF3.2.B. Proportion of parents (16+) that are separated or divorced, various years | | 2015/10/14 |
| SF3. 同棲等パートナーシップ Table SF3.3.A. Partnerships and cohabitation, 2011 Table SF3.3.B. Partnership and cohabitation by level of education, 2011 Table SF3.3.C. Partnership status and children for couple household, 2011 | x x x | 2016/11/27 |
| SF3.4 家族間の暴力 Chart SF3.4.A. Prevalence of partner physical or sexual assault, women and men, around 2005 Table SF3.4.A. Prevalence rates of intimate partner violence against women Table SF3.4.B. Prevalence rates of intimate partner violence against women and men Chart SF3.4.B. Attitudes towards violence against women Chart SF3.4.C. Child death rates due to negligence, maltreatment or physical assault, children 0-19 years old, 2006-2008 (or latest three years available) Table SF3.4.C. Average annual child death due to negligence, maltreatment and abuse Chart SF3.4.D. Child death rates due to negligence, maltreatment or physical assault, children 0-19 years old, by geographical region 2006-2008 (or latest three years available) Table SF3.4.D. Attitudes and prevalence of child corporal punishment Table SF3.4.E. Legislation on domestic violence | x x x - x | 2013/1/31 |

² 日本の就学前教育保育、学童保育の関係は、OECD からの調査票に対し、主として厚生労働省が回答、データ提供を行っている。

表1 (続き)

| 2. 家族の労働市場における地位 (LMF) | 日本 データの 有無 | 更新年月日 |
|---|------------------|------------|
| LMF1.1 親の従業上地位、失業 | | |
| Chart LMF1.1.A. Children by household employment status, 2014 | x | 2016/11/15 |
| Chart LMF1.1.B. Children in jobless households, 2004, 2009 and 2014 | x | |
| Chart LMF1.1.C. Children in couple households by household employment status, 2014 | x | |
| Chart LMF1.1.D. Children in sole-parent households by household employment status, 2014 | x | |
| Chart LMF1.1.E. Children in jobless households by education level of parents, 2014 | x | |
| Chart LMF1.1.F. Children in jobless households by migrant background, 2014 | x | |
| LMF1.2 母親の就業 | | |
| Chart LMF1.2.A. Maternal employment rates, 2014 or latest available year | | 2016/9/26 |
| Chart LMF1.2.B. Trends in maternal employment rates, 2003 to 2014 | - | |
| Chart LMF1.2.C. Maternal employment rates by age of youngest child, 2014 or latest available year | | |
| Chart LMF1.2.D. Maternal employment rates by number of children, 2014 or latest available year | x | |
| Chart LMF1.2.E. Maternal employment rates by level of education, 2014 or latest available year | x | |
| Chart LMF1.2.F. Maternal employment rates by migrant background, 2014 or latest available year | x | |
| Chart LMF1.2.G. Employment rates for women with children aged 0-2, by maternity/parental leave status, 2014 or latest available year | x | |
| LMF1.3 婚姻属性別母親の就業 | | |
| Chart LMF1.3.A. Employment rates for partnered mothers and single mothers, 2014 or latest available | x | 2016/9/26 |
| Chart LMF1.3.B. Employment rates for partnered mothers and single mothers, 2003, 2008 and 2014 or latest available | x | |
| Chart LMF1.3.C. Employment rates for partnered mothers and single mothers by level of education, 2014 or latest available | x | |
| Chart LMF1.3.D. Employment rates for partnered mothers by partner's employment status, 2014 or latest available | x | |
| LMF1.4 女性のライフコースと就業 | | |
| Chart LMF1.4.A. Age-employment profiles by gender, 2014 | | 2016/3/8 |
| Chart LMF1.4.B. Age-employment profiles by gender and education, 2014 | x | |
| LMF1.5 賃金格差 | | |
| Chart LMF1.5.A. Gender gap in median earnings of full-time employees, 2002, 2008, and 2014 or latest available | | 2016/9/17 |
| Chart LMF1.5.B. Trends in the gender gap in median earnings of full-time employees, selected countries, 1975-2015 | | |
| Chart LMF1.5.C. Gender gap in mean full-time, full-year earnings by levels of education, 25-64 year olds, 2014 or latest year available | x | |
| LMF1.6 パート割合、管理職女性割合、職域分離、教育別賃金格差など | | |
| Chart LMF1.6.A. Gender gaps in employment rates and full-time equivalent employment rates, 2014 | | 2016/3/7 |
| Chart LMF1.6.B. Proportion of employed in part-time employment, by sex, 2014 | | |
| Chart LMF1.6.C. Change in the proportion of employed in part-time employment, by sex, 2004-2014 | | |
| Table LMF1.6.A. Gender gap in employment rates by educational attainment, 2014 | | |
| Chart LMF1.6.D. Number of occupations that account for half of total employment, by sex, 2009 | x | |
| Chart LMF1.6.E. Female share of managerial employment, 2014 | | |
| Chart LMF1.6.F. Proportion of employees in temporary employment, by sex, 2014 | | |
| LMF2.1 週あたり男女労働時間 | | |
| Chart LMF2.1.A. Distribution of the employed by usual weekly working hours bands and gender, 2015 | | 2016/9/29 |
| Chart LMF2.1.B. Percentage point change in the proportion of the employed working 40 hours or more, by gender, 1995 to 2015 | x | |
| LMF2.2 有子夫婦の就業類型と就業時間の分布 | | |
| Chart LMF2.2.A. Patterns of employment in couple households with children, 2014 | x | 2016/10/16 |
| Chart LMF2.2.B. Changes in patterns of employment in couple households with children, 2004 to 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.A. Patterns of employment in couple households with children by age of youngest child, 2014 | x | |
| Chart LMF2.2.C. Incidence of full-time dual earning couples and of jobless couples in couple households with children by couple's combined level of | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.B. Distribution of working hours for employed adults in couple households with children, by gender, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.C. Distribution of working hours for employed men in couple households with children by age of youngest child, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.D. Distribution of working hours for employed women in couple households with children by age of youngest child, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.E. Distribution of working hours for employed men in couple households by presence and number of children, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.F. Distribution of working hours for employed women in couple households by presence and number of children, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.G. Distribution of working hours for employed men in couple households with children by level of education, 2014 | x | |
| Table LMF2.2.H. Distribution of working hours for employed women in couple households with children by level of education, 2014 | x | |
| LMF2.3 ひとり親の就業類型と就業時間の分布 | | |
| Chart LMF2.3.A. Employment status of single parents, 2014 | x | 2016/10/16 |
| Table LMF2.3.A. Distribution of working hours for employed single parents, 2014 | x | |
| LMF2.4 ファミリーフレンドリーな職場の実践 | | |
| Chart LMF2.4.A. Incidence of employer-provided flexible working time arrangements, 2013 | x | 2016/12/8 |
| Chart LMF2.4.B. Ability of employees to set working time arrangements, 2010 | x | |
| Chart LMF2.4.C. Gender differences in the ability of employees to set working time arrangements, 2015 | x | |
| Chart LMF2.4.D. Employees working from home, 2010 | x | |
| LMF2.5 仕事、ケア、家事に費やす時間 | | |
| Table LMF2.5.A. Time allocated in main activities, by gender, 1999-2012/2013 | | 2016/11/3 |
| Table LMF2.5.B. Time dedicated to care activities, by gender, 1999-2010 | x | |
| Chart LMF2.5.A. Percentage of time dedicated to care work, by number of children under school age, 1999-2010 | | |
| Chart LMF2.5.B. Percentage of time spent on care work by women, by age of youngest child, 1999-2010 | x | |
| LMF2.6 通勤時間 | | |
| Chart LMF2.6.A. Average time spent travelling to and from work, 1999-2014 | | 2016/12/1 |
| Table LMF2.6.A. Time spent travelling to and from work, by gender and the presence of children in the household, 2008-2010 | x | |
| Table LMF2.6.B. Proportion of survey respondents reporting time spent travelling to and from work, by gender and the presence of children in the | x | |
| LMF2.7 ワークライフバランスに関する主観的満足感 | | |
| Chart 2.7.A. Life satisfaction among persons aged 15 and over, 2015 or last year available | | 2015/10/1 |
| Chart 2.7.B. Life satisfaction among children aged 11 to 15, 2010 | x | |
| Chart 2.7.C. Life satisfaction by gender, 2015 or last year available | | |
| Chart 2.7.D. Life satisfaction by employment status, 2012 | x | |
| Chart 2.7.E. Life satisfaction by satisfaction in work-life balance, 2012 | x | |

表1 (続き)

| 3. 家族と子どもに関する政策 (PF) | 日本データの有無 | 更新年月日 |
|---|----------------------------|------------|
| PF1.1 家族政策支出 Chart PF1.1.A. Public spending on family benefits | | 2016/10/12 |
| PF1.2 公教育支出 Chart PF1.2.A Expenditure on education as % of GDP, by level of education and source of funds, 2013 Chart PF1.2.B Annual expenditure per student by educational institutions by level of education, 2013 | | 2016/10/9 |
| PF1.3 家族現金給付 Table PF1.3.A Family cash benefits, 2010 | | 2014/7/14 |
| PF1.4 税制の中立性 Table PF1.4.A. Neutrality of tax-benefit systems for couples at different household earnings levels, 2014 Chart PF1.4.A. Participation tax rates for second earner parents entering employment at varying gross earnings levels, 2014 | | 2016/11/8 |
| PF1.5 養育費に関する制度 Table PF1.5.A Key characteristics of Child Support Regimes Table PF1.5.B Trends of Sole-parents and of Sole-Parents Receiving Child Maintenance Payments in recent years Table PF1.5.C Levels of Child Maintenance Payments | x x x | 2010/7/1 |
| PF1.6 子ども年齢別家族政策支出 Chart PF1.6.A Social expenditure per child increases with children age Chart PF1.6.B. Public social expenditure by age group Chart PF1.6.C. Cash benefits and tax breaks and childcare are important in per capita social expenditure on children in early childhood (0-5 years) Chart PF1.6.D. Education dominates in middle childhood (6-11 years) Chart PF1.6.E. As it also does in late childhood (12-17 years) | | 2015/9/6 |
| PF1.7 世代間連帯 Chart PF1.7.A: Age profile of "net transfers" Chart PF1.7.B. Older people are much more likely to be "givers" than "takers" of private intergenerational transfers Chart PF1.7.C. Those who are 50 and older are likely to give money to children and receive support in terms of "care time" Chart PF1.7.D. Many grandparents spend time caring for their grandchildren, 2006-07 | x x x x | 2012/12/21 |
| PF1.8 成人年齢 Table PF1.8.A. Age of majority, 2016 Table PF1.8.B. Age of criminal responsibility, 2016 Table PF1.8.C. Minimum age for marriage, 2016 Table PF1.8.D. School leaving age and Employment age, 2016 Table PF1.8.E. Minimum age to consume and purchase alcohol, 2016 Table PF1.8.F. Minimum age to use and purchase tobacco, 2016 Table PF1.8.G. Minimum age for sexual consent, 2016 | | 2016/12/8 |
| PF1.9 児童養護 Chart PF1.9.A: In most countries intentional child mortality is very rare Chart PF1.9.B: Child mortality rates declined in almost all OECD countries since the 1970s Table PF1.9.A Attitudes towards and prevalence of child corporal punishment Table PF1.9.B: Banning corporal punishment of children Chart PF1.9.C. Proportion of children under state care | x x x | 2013/12/5 |
| ANNEX 1: Mortality data and the international classification of diseases(ICD) Table A1:Deaths due to maltreatment, accidental injury Table A2:Deaths due to maltreatment, intentional injury Chart A1: Intentional and accidental child mortality rates, 1970-latest | - - - | 2013/12/5 |
| PF2.1 両親休暇の主な特徴 Table PF2.1.A. Summary of paid leave entitlements available to mothers Chart PF2.1.A. Paid maternity leave, 2015 Chart PF2.1.B. Paid parental and home care leave available to mothers, 2015 Table PF2.1.B. Summary of paid leave entitlements for fathers Chart PF2.1.C. Paid leave reserved for fathers, 2015 Chart PF2.1.D. Public expenditure on maternity and parental leaves, 2011 Table PF2.1.C. Statutory maternity leave arrangements, 2015 Table PF2.1.D. Maternity allowance and birth grants in place of or in supplement to statutory maternity pay, 2015 Table PF2.1.E. Statutory paternity leave arrangements, 2015 Table PF2.1.F. Statutory parental leave arrangements, 2015 | | 2016/2/28 |
| PF2.2 出産休業給付の利用 Chart PF2.2.A. Use of leave by employed mothers, 2013 Chart PF2.2.B. Users of paid paternity leave Chart PF2.2.C. Users of paid parental leave Chart PF2.2.D. Duration of paid leave for men and women Chart PF2.2.E. Attitudes towards the gender distribution of leave-taking Chart PF2.2.F. Evolution of the male share of paid leave days in Iceland and Sweden | x x x x x - | 2016/3/1 |
| PF2.3 就労親のその他の休業受給権 Table PF2.3.A. Statutory and collectively agreed annual leave Table PF2.3.B. Summary of leave entitlement to care for sick or ill family members | | 2016/12/1 |
| PF2.4 両親休暇代替率 Chart PF2.4.A. Maternity leave payment rates, 2014 Chart PF2.4.B. Parental leave payment rates, 2014 Chart PF2.4.C. Father-specific leave payment rates, 2014 Chart PF2.4.D. Net equivalised household income in the first month after birth, 2014 Chart PF2.4.E. Net equivalised income over the period of parental or home care leave, 2014 | | 2016/12/15 |
| PF2.5 出産前後の休業権の推移 Chart PF2.5.A. Length of paid maternity, parental and home care leave available to mothers, 1970, 1990, and 2015 Chart PF2.5.B. Length of employment-protected parental and home care leave available to mothers by year of introduction, 2015 Chart PF2.5.C. Length of paid paternity leave and paid parental and home care leave reserved for fathers, 1970, 1990, 2000 and 2015 | | 2016/3/4 |
| PF3.1 就学前保育教育への公的支出 Chart PF3.1.A Public spending on early childhood education and care Chart PF3.1.B: Public spending on early childhood education and care per child | | 2016/11/22 |
| PF3.2 就学前保育教育への参加率 Chart PF3.2.A. Participation rates for 0- to 2-year-olds in formal childcare and pre-school services, 2006 and 2014 or latest available Chart PF3.2.B. Participation rates for 0- to 2-year-olds in formal childcare and pre-school services, by equivalised disposable income tertile, 2014 Chart PF3.2.C. Participation rates for 0- to 2-year-olds in formal childcare and pre-school services, by mother's education level, 2014 Chart PF3.2.D. Average hours in formal care during a usual week and full-time equivalent participation rates for 0- to 2-year-olds in formal childcare and Chart PF3.2.E. Enrolment rates for 3- to 5-year-olds in pre-primary education or primary school, 2014 or latest available Chart PF3.2.F. Enrolment rates for 3-, 4- and 5-year-olds in pre-primary education or primary school, 2014 or latest available | x x x x | 2016/10/9 |
| PF3.3 親族等によるインフォーマルな保育 Chart PF3.3.A. Use of informal childcare by child's age, 2014 Chart PF3.3.B. Use of informal childcare, by child's age and equivalised disposable income tertile, 2014 Chart PF3.3.C. Use of informal childcare, by child's age and mother's education level, 2014 Chart PF3.3.D. Average hours of informal childcare by child's age, 2014 Chart PF3.3.E. Children who do not use formal or informal childcare by child's age, 2014 Table PF3.3.A. Use of informal childcare by age group, 2014 | x x x x x x | 2016/10/9 |
| PF3.4 子育て費用 Chart PF3.4.A. Gross childcare fees for two children (aged 2 and 3) attending typical accredited early-years care and education services, 2012 Chart PF3.4.B: Net childcare costs for a dual-earner family with two children (aged 2 and 3) and with full-time earnings at 150% of the average wage, 2012 Chart PF3.4.C: Net childcare costs for a sole-parent family with two children (aged 2 and 3) and with full-time earnings at 50% of the average wage, 2012 | | 2014/5/1 |
| PF4.1 就学前保育教育の類型化 Table PF4.1.A Typology of Childcare | | 2016/12/15 |
| PF4.2 就学前保育教育の質 Chart PF4.2.A. Child-to-staff ratios in pre-primary education services, 2014 Chart PF4.2.B. Child-to-staff ratios in early childhood educational development services, 2014 Table PF4.2.A. Minimum qualifications required for ECEC staff in the "care-only" sector Table PF4.2.B. Minimum qualifications required for teaching staff in education-focused ECEC services or in services that integrate both education and care | x x | 2016/10/2 |
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出所) OECD Family Database より筆者作成。日本のデータ有無の は完全充足、 は一部欠損、 xは欠損、 -はOECD平均などで有無の判定に該当しないもの。

3 利用上の留意点等

FDB の指標は児童家族分野の多岐にわたり、国際比較に関心のある政策担当者、研究者にとり、利用価値が高いものである。しかし、公開は英語のみということもあり、日本での認知度は低く、広く活用されているとはいえない。日本と諸外国の比較を目的として、FDB の利用する場合の留意点として、以下の点を挙げておく。

第一に、データを利用する際は、まず、各指標に付されている解説編³ (PDF ダウンロード可) 冒頭の OECD による各指標の定義を確認すること、日本の公的統計における定義と OECD 定義が若干異なる場合があるため、利用の際は注意深く読む必要がある。その上で、国際比較の解釈を行うことが重要である。

第二に、日本のデータ欠損が多い。70 指標下の 272 図表のうち日本のデータが充足は 56%、半分が欠損となっている。第 2 の指標領域「家族の労働市場における地位」は図表のうち 25%しか日本のデータが入っていない。この領域では EU-SILC など個票を再集計した指標が多用されており、日本は国際機関における公的統計個票二次利用が不可能のため、欠損となっている。他方で、日本の公表統計から利用可能であるにもかかわらず、欠損となっている指標も散見される。たとえば母子世帯の母親の就業率が欠損であるが、国民生活基礎調査等から利用可能である。OECD 事務局では、言語面の限界から適切な日本の統計データが探し出せず、欠損となるケースもある。この点は、OECD 日本政府代表部はじめ、政府担当者の継続的な支援が必要であろう⁴。

4 OECD Family Database の国内利用拡大のために

我が国の児童関係のデータを集約した刊行物として、恩賜財団母子愛育会愛育研究所編『日本子ども資料年鑑』がある。収録分野は、子どもの健康、栄養食生活、福祉、教育保育、生活、問題行動と多岐にわたり、OECD Family Database と重なる部分も多い。恩賜財団母子愛育会の事業を反映して、子どもの健康や栄養のデータが充実している。その一方で、所得や労働面のデータは勤労者世帯平均、男女年齢階級別などがほとんどであり、子どもがいる世帯の所得や親の労働状況にフォーカスしたデータが少なく、子どもの相対的貧困率も未収録である。今後、子どもに焦点をあてて、所得や親の就労をとらえた指標が拡充されることを期待したい。また、資料年鑑は日本のデータを収録するという目的上、国際比較データが限られている。紙幅の限界もあるが、国際比較への関心、ニーズは高まっていることから、OECD Family Database からいくつか追加がなされると、より充実した年鑑になるとともに、OECD Family Database の認知度も高まるものと思われる⁵。

³ FDB の解説編は、全指標合計で約 500 頁、先進諸国の児童家族に関する国際比較に関する豊富な情報を含む。FDB サイトでは、指標ごとに、エクセル図表と上記の数頁の解説編 PDF がセットで公開されている。解説編には、各指標の定義、主な結果と解釈、最後にデータ利用の限界と留意点、参考文献が含まれている。関心のある指標の国際比較を行おうとする場合の導入として、ユーザーに親切な内容となっている。

⁴ OECD サイトから FDB データダウンロード入手は二つの方法がある。OECD Family database (指標ごとにエクセルシート、指標の定義と比較結果表の概要が PDF で収録されている。<http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>) OECD Stat(OECD の全統計を集約したサイト、Social Protection and Well-being Family Family database より、様々な条件設定によりダウンロード可能である <http://stats.oecd.org/>)

⁵ 資料年鑑の販売価格は 1 万円と高価で、紙媒体と付属 CD に紙媒体が PDF 形式で収録、エクセル形式で利用できず、ユーザーにとり大変不便である。児童家族関係のデータは、本来、公共財として手頃な価格、なるべく無料で、政策担当者や研究者、学生、一般市民に広く利用されることが望ましい。アメリカでは、児童家族関係の統計バンクが多数あり、政府が各省庁に分散する児童関係の統計指標を毎年取り纏め公表するほか、大学研究所等が財団から資金を得てサイトを構築、無料で各種基礎データが便利に利用可能となっている (竹沢 2015)。

1 データベースの概要と経緯

OECD Affordable Housing Database (以下 AHD と略) は、先進諸国の住宅に関するデータベースとして、2017 年 2 月公開され、住宅市場の状況、住居状態(住宅費、広さ、ホームレス)、アフォーダブル住宅政策の3分野、24 指標から成る(表 2)。24 指標、68 図表のうち、日本のデータが充足しているのは 44 図表(65%)、領域別に見ると、住宅市場の状況は 31%、住居状態は 57%、アフォーダブル住宅政策は 82%と、領域により差がある。

OECD における AHD プロジェクトは、2014 年から EU との資金協力の下で始まり (Salvi del Pero, A. et al., 2015)、2016 年にデータベース構築作業が始まった。データソースは二つあり、第一に各国政府への調査票 (2016OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing(QuASH2016)) による政策内容の調査およびデータ入手、第二に住宅と世帯属性や所得情報を含む個票データ (EU-SILC、日本は慶応パネル⁶) である。

2 所得と住宅に関する指標

住宅は子どもの貧困と関連し重要な指標である。章でとりあげた Family Database では SF1.5 子どもの住まいの状況において、子どものいる世帯の平均部屋数、屋内水洗トイレがない割合、騒音日照など環境が悪い住宅に住む割合を含んでいる。しかし AHD においては、子どものいる世帯にフォーカスして住宅状況をみる指標は含まれていない。今後、AHD で拡充が図られるとともに、それが Family Database にも反映追加され、子どもと住宅の関係をみる国際比較データ拡充が期待される。

AHD では所得と住宅の関係を扱う指標として、HM1.3 住宅所有 Housing tenures、HC1.2 所得に占める住宅費用 Housing costs over income、HC2.1 住居の広さ Housing space がある。これらの日本データは、慶応パネルを利用し集計されている。以下では各指標について簡単に紹介する。

(1) HC1.2 所得に占める住宅費用

本指標は、housing cost overburden rate 過住宅費負担率として、可処分所得に占める住宅費が 40% を超える場合に過負担と定義している。図 1 は、所得第 1 五分位の世帯で過負担の割合を、住宅の所有状況別(補助なし民間賃貸、補助あり民間もしくは公的賃貸、住宅ローンあり持ち家)に見たものである。日本は、賃貸は補助あり、補助なしが、データの制約から一括となっている。日本は、賃貸の過負担率は 40% 程度で平均よりやや高い部類にある一方、ローンあり持ち家の過負担率は 60% を超え、チリに次ぐ高さとなっている。つまりローンあり世帯で可処分所得の 40% 以上をローン返済に充てている世帯が 6 割いる。先進諸国のなかでも日本の家計のローン負担は重いということがこの結果から明らかとなった。

⁶ データソースとして、日本は慶応大学日本家計パネル調査 JHPS 2014 年調査 20 歳以上 男女が利用されている。諸外国のデータソースは次の通り。

European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) 2014 except Germany;

the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Survey (HILDA) for Australia (2014);

the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for Canada (2011);

Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) for Chile (2013);

the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) for Germany (2014);

the Korean Housing Survey (2014);

Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH) for Mexico (2014);

American Community Survey (ACS) for the United States (2014).

表2 OECD Affordable Housing Database 項目

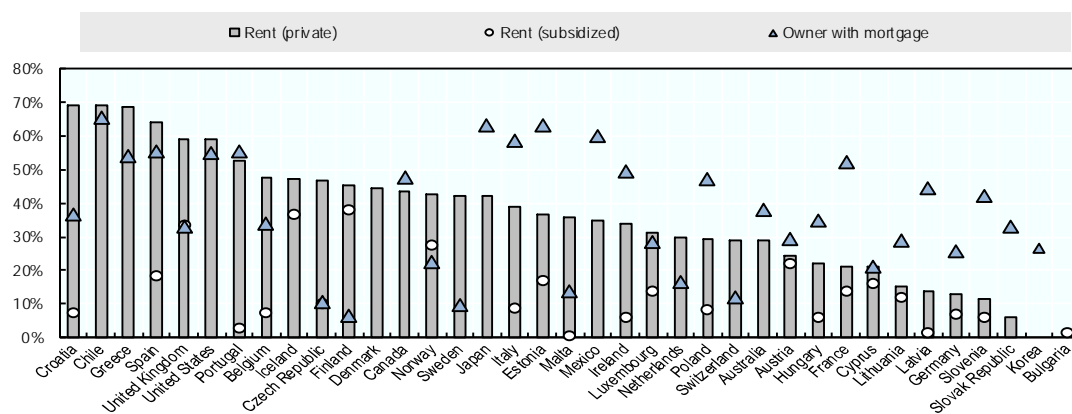
| | 日本データの 有無 | 更新年月日 |
|--|--------------|------------|
| 1.住宅市場の状況 (HM) | | |
| HM1.1 住宅ストック、建設 | | |
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| Figure HM1.1.2.a: Vacant dwellings in selected countries | | |
| Figure HM1.1.2.b: Vacant dwellings in urban and rural areas, selected countries | × | |
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| Figure HM1.1.4: Housing construction over time | | |
| HM1.2住宅価格 | | |
| Figure HM1.2.1: Development of house prices, OECD average, 1996-2016 | - | 2016/12/15 |
| Figure HM1.2.2: Regional variation of house prices, 2011 or latest year available | × | |
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| Figure HM1.4.1: Share of population living alone, 2014 or latest year available | × | 2016/12/15 |
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| 2. 住居状態 (HC) | | |
| HC1 住宅の入手しやすさ | | |
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| Figure HC1.2.3: Housing cost overburden rate among low-income owners (with mortgage) and tenants (private rent and | | |
| Figure HC1.2.4: Total housing cost overburden rate among low-income households, by tenure, 2014 | × | |
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| HC1.3.2: Tenure structure of low-income households withdifficulty to keep dwelling warm, 2014 or latest year available, | × | |
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| HC2.1.2: Number of rooms per household member in low-income households by tenure type, 2014 or latest year availab | | |
| HC2.1.3: Overcrowding rates in households across the income distribution, 2014 or latest year available | | |
| HC2.1.4: Overcrowding rates of low and middle-income households, by tenure, 2014 or latest year available | | |
| HC2.1.5: Overcrowding rates among the low-income population, by age group, 2014 or latest year available | × | |
| HC2.2. 屋内水洗トイレ無しの世帯割合 | | |
| Figure HC2.2.1: Share of poor households without exclusive flushing toilet, 2014 or latest year available | × | 2016/12/15 |
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| HC2.3. 深刻な住居面の制約 | | |
| Figure HC2.3.1: Housing deprived population across the income distribution, 2014 or latest year available | × | 2016/12/15 |
| Figure HC2.3.2: Tenure structure of housing deprived low-income population, 2014 or latest year available | × | |
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| HC3.2. 反ホームレスへの国家戦略 | | |
| Table HC3.2.1: National and regional strategies for combating homelessness | | 2016/12/15 |
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| Annex1 Table PH1.1: Overview of existing measures and level of governance | - | 2016/12/12 |
| PH1.2. 住宅政策の目的と障害 | | |
| Figure PH1.2.1: Overview of main types of policy objectives in OECD and EU countries | | 2016/12/19 |
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| PH2.1. 住宅購入者への公的補助金や財政支援 | | |
| Figure PH2.1.1: Public spending on grants and financial support to home buyers | | 2016/12/19 |
| Annex1 Figure PH2.1: Included measures: | | |
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| Figure PH4.1.2: Recent trends in public spending on social rental housing in selected OECD countries | × | |
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| Figure PH4.2.1: Relative size of the social rental housing stock | | 2016/12/12 |
| Figure PH4.2.2: Providers of social rental housing in selected OECD countries | | |
| Figure PH4.2.3: Social rental housing stock: rents over time | | |
| Figure PH4.2.4: Social rental housing: yearly construction and acquisition of dwellings in selected countries | | |
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| Table 4.3.2: Rents in social rental housing | | |
| Table 4.3.3: Social rental housing eligibility criteria | | |
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| Annex1 Table PH6.1.3: Tenant-landlord relations in the private rental sector | | |

出所) OECD Affordable Housing Database より筆者作成。データ有無の は完全充足、×は欠損、-はOECD平均等で有無の判定非該当。

図1 所得に占める住宅費用 - 過住宅費負担率

Figure HC1.2.3. Housing cost overburden rate among low-income owners (with mortgage) and tenants (private rent and subsidized rent), 2014 or latest year

Share of population in the bottom quintile of the income distribution spending more than 40% of disposable income on mortgage and rent, by tenure, in percent



Notes:

1. No information for New Zealand and Turkey due to data limitations. In Chile, Mexico, Korea and the United States gross income instead of disposable income is used due to data limitations. No data on mortgage principal repayments available for Denmark due to data limitations.
2. Results only shown if category composed of at least 30 observations.
3. Data for Japan only available on the respondent level due to data limitations.

Source: OECD calculations based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) 2014 except for Germany; the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Survey (HILDA) for Australia (2014); the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for Canada (2011); Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) for Chile (2013); the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) for Germany (2014); the Korean Housing Survey (2014); Japan Household Panel Study (JHPS) for Japan (2014); Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH) for Mexico (2014); American Community Survey (ACS) for the United States (2014).

Data for Figure HC1.2.3. Housing cost overburden rate among low-income owners (with mortgage) and tenants (private rent and subsidized rent), 2014 or latest year

Share of population in the bottom quintile of the income distribution spending more than 40% of disposable income on mortgage and rent, by tenure, in percent

| | Rent (private) | Rent (subsidized) | Owner with mortgage |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Croatia | 69.15% | 7.47% | 36.56% |
| Chile | 69.10% | .. | 65.43% |
| Greece | 68.61% | .. | 54.24% |
| Spain | 63.93% | 18.45% | 55.65% |
| United Kingdom | 59.20% | 33.68% | 32.93% |
| United States | 59.17% | .. | 54.98% |
| Portugal | 52.72% | 2.91% | 55.28% |
| Belgium | 47.65% | 7.61% | 33.88% |
| Iceland | 46.99% | 36.82% | .. |
| Czech Republic | 46.86% | 10.10% | 10.74% |
| Finland | 45.31% | 37.93% | 6.67% |
| Denmark | 44.55% | .. | .. |
| Canada | 43.45% | .. | 47.87% |
| Norway | 42.51% | 27.44% | 22.58% |
| Sweden | 42.11% | .. | 9.65% |
| Japan | 42.03% | .. | 63.41% |
| Italy | 38.75% | 8.83% | 58.43% |
| Estonia | 36.69% | 17.03% | 62.99% |
| Malta | 35.90% | 0.53% | 13.58% |
| Mexico | 34.88% | .. | 60.16% |
| Ireland | 34.06% | 5.80% | 49.53% |
| Luxembourg | 31.04% | 13.59% | 28.21% |
| Netherlands | 29.83% | .. | 16.64% |
| Poland | 29.54% | 8.37% | 47.21% |
| Switzerland | 29.11% | 25.75% | 11.98% |
| Australia | 28.80% | .. | 38.05% |
| Austria | 24.15% | 22.19% | 29.28% |
| Hungary | 21.99% | 5.97% | 34.65% |
| France | 21.24% | 13.88% | 52.30% |
| Cyprus | 20.90% | 15.98% | 21.17% |
| Lithuania | 15.12% | 12.13% | 28.86% |
| Latvia | 13.67% | 1.66% | 44.36% |
| Germany | 13.00% | 7.12% | 25.89% |
| Slovenia | 11.36% | 5.98% | 42.25% |
| Slovak Republic | 5.92% | .. | 33.05% |
| Korea | .. | .. | 26.61% |
| Bulgaria | .. | 1.67% | .. |

出所: OECD Affordable Housing Database

(3) HC2.1 住居の広さ

本指標では、EU 定義 (Eurostat, 2016)によるオーバークラウディング(過密)率を所得階層別に見ている。定義は次の通りである。図2は所得第1五分位、第3五分位、第5五分位別に過密率を比較している。日本は所得第1五分位1.77%、第3五分位0.73%、第5五分位2.53%であり、高所得層ほど過密という結果である。殆どの国では低所得ほど過密となっている。

【オーバークラウディング(過密)率 定義】

世帯は下記で計算される最低部屋数を満たさない場合にオーバークラウディング(過密)率と定義する。

世帯あたり一部屋

一夫婦あたり一部屋

18歳以上の単身者につき一部屋

同性の12 - 17歳二人につき一部屋

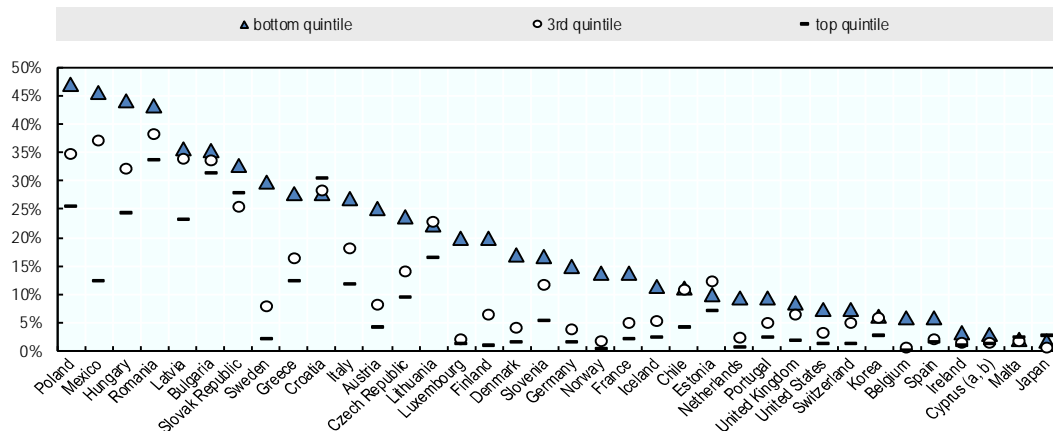
その他の12 - 17歳一人につき一部屋

12歳以下二人につき一部屋

図2 オーバークラウディング(過密)率

Figure HC2.1.3 Overcrowding rates in households across the income distribution, 2014 or latest year available

Share of overcrowded households, by quintiles of the income distribution, in percent



Notes:

1. No information available for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Turkey. For Chile, Mexico, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United States no information on subsidized tenants due to data limitations. See section "Data and comparability issues" of Indicator HC2.1 on limits to comparability across countries due to the definition of rooms.
2. Low-income households are households in the bottom quintile of the (net) income distribution. In Chile, Mexico and Korea (2014) gross income is used due
3. Results only shown if category composed of at least 30 observations.
4. Data for Japan only available on the respondent level due to data limitations.

a) Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

b) Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Source: OECD calculations based on European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) 2014 except Germany; the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Survey (HILDA) for Australia (2014); Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) for Chile (2013); the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) for Germany (2014); the Korean Housing Survey (2014); Japan Household Panel Study (JHPS) for Japan (2014); Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH) for Mexico (2014); American Community Survey (ACS) for the United States (2014).

3 結び

我が国の公的統計で所得と住宅所有や広さの関係を分析可能なデータとして全国消費実態調査があるが、国際機関は二次利用が不可能なことから、OECD では慶応パネルを使用している。慶応パネルは脱落等によるバイアスがあり、それにより AHD の結果も影響を受けている可能性がある。AHD の日本のデータの精度を検証するために、全国消費実態調査により同様の集計を行い慶応パネルの結果と比較検討することが必要であろう。

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