



# **The study of Child Care Services in Taiwan for Children under Three**

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# Outline

1. Introduction
2. The women employment situation and childcare services in Taiwan
3. Various child care subsidy types in Taiwan for children under three
4. Two child care models: Home- based day care and center-based day care

# Introduction(1/3)

- **UN Convention on the Rights of The Child**

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) proclaimed the **children's rights** to become the legislative provisions, is an international child rights protection which is the most direct method to understand the importance of children's rights.
- Based on the convention, **child care is not only the family parenting responsibility, but also the national duty.** When parents are incapable to dependent their own children, the nation has the right to intervene in or provide the necessary support.
- **The social trends:** Rapid urbanization, people from the agriculture to non-agricultural work, from the informal to the formal shift work characteristics, all these factors affect nuclear families need much more child care services than before.
- Governments (OECD & UNESCO) in order to have healthier citizens in the future, all of **them emphasis on early childhood education and child care (ECEC)** through various policies, such as: child care design, parents' maternity leave, parental leave allowance.

## Introduction(2/3)

- OECD countries' ECEC policies (2012)
  - the fairness of the child care strategies, childcare is the public responsibility and investment
  - the balance between parents' work and family life,
  - increasing mother's labor participation and the low birthrate

## Introduction(3/3)

- In year 2000, Taiwan government proposed "Children's Human Rights Report"
  - reach our child welfare regulated by the Convention on the Rights of the Child connotation.

# The purpose of this study (1/1)

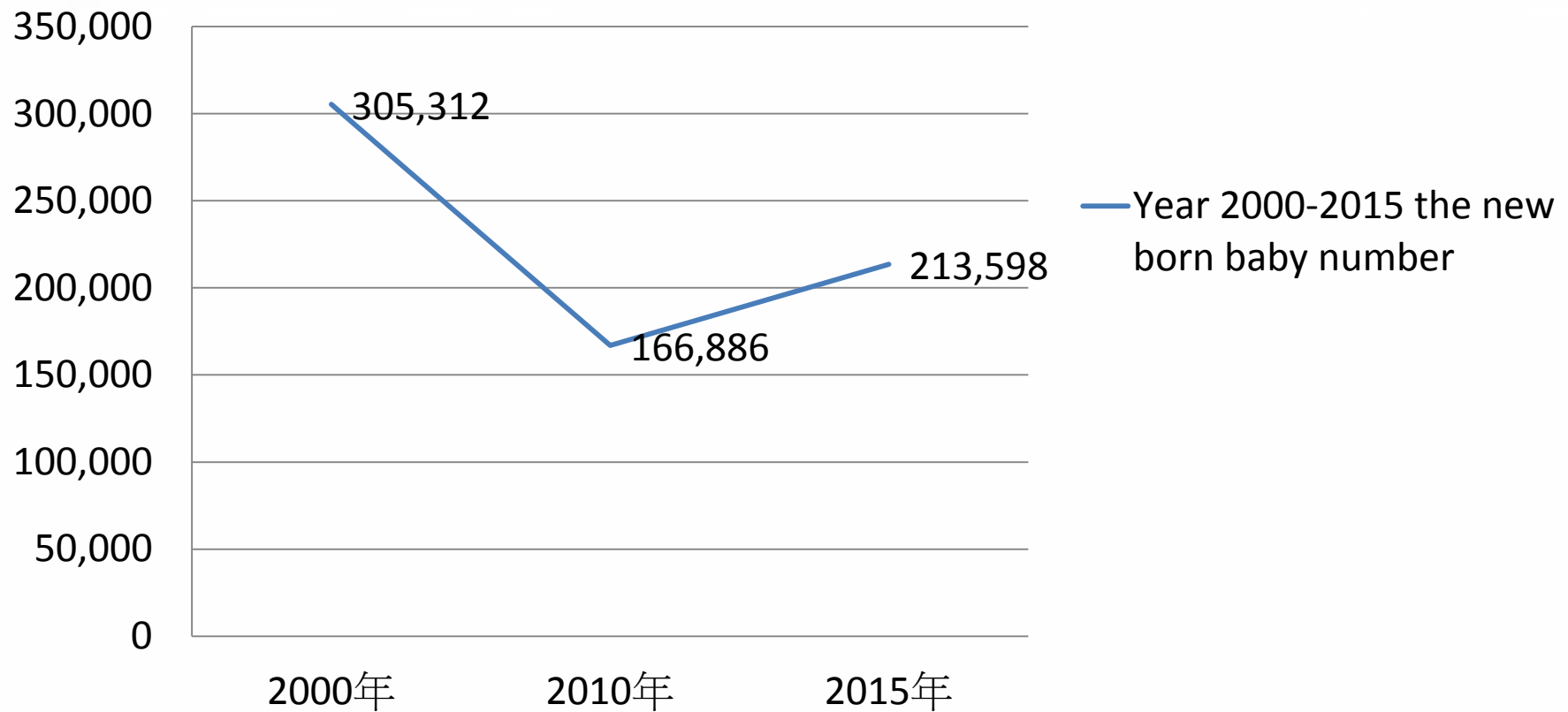
1. to explore the **women employment** situation and the needs as well as types of **childcare services** in Taiwan.
2. to analyze **various child subsidy types** in Taiwan for children under three.
3. to realize two child care models: **Family day care and center-based day care** in Taiwan for children under three.



# **The women employment situation and childcare services in Taiwan**

# Taiwan's low birth rate is an extremely serious issue

Year 2000-2015 the new born baby number





# The comparison among Taiwan and the other OECD countries for the average weekly working hours for women with child under six

Table 1 Taiwan vs OECD countries, the average weekly working hours for women with child under six

	Taiwan	OECD
Weekly working 40~44 hours	62.5%	35.5%
Weekly working above45 hours	31.6%	8.1%

## Resources:

1. Executive Office of the Executive Yuan (2009) ◦ 1998 Manpower Use Survey ◦ Taipei: Executive Office of the Executive Yuan.
2. Teng, Yin-Ping, Teresa (2012). 0-3-year-old child care policy, Taiwan Ministry of the Interior Child Board subsidy research project.

# The maternal employment situation and the needs of childcare services in Taiwan

Table 2 The married women's labor force participation rates (2015)

year	child age above 6-year-old			Under 6-year-old		No kid
	total above 18 year-old	6-15 year-old	15-18 year-old	Under 6 year-old	Under 3 year-old	
2012	40.11	67.61	64.68	66.34	59.51	74.74
2013	41.65	70.45	67.29	65.81	57.71	73.37
2014	46.09	69.84	67.66	65.82	53.01	69.57
2015	95.18	95.79	96.27	97.18	49.25	90.12

Resource: 1.The Employment Rate of the Spouse or Cohabiting Female with the number of children under the age of 15 in Taiwan, Executive Office of the Executive Yuan,( 2015).

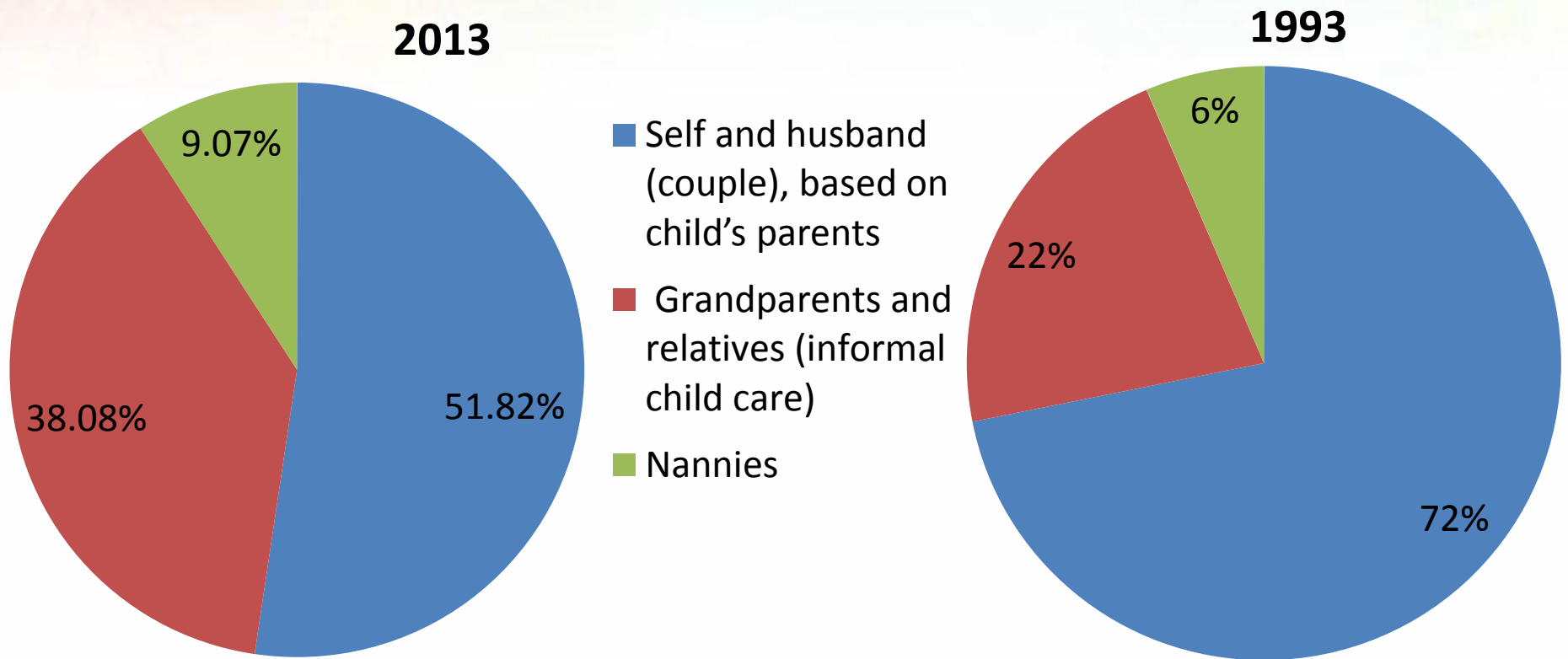
# More women in the labor market, child caring by parents decreases and by nannies increases

1. In these twenty years, the **child care by parents drops** from 72% to 51.82%, but the **nannies child care increases** from 6% to 9.07%.
2. It is predicted that 55.93% (3,004,000) women is in the labor market before their marriage until now, and over 50% of these women are the double income families  
Executive Office of the Executive Yuan,( 2013)

# Who are taking care of our children?

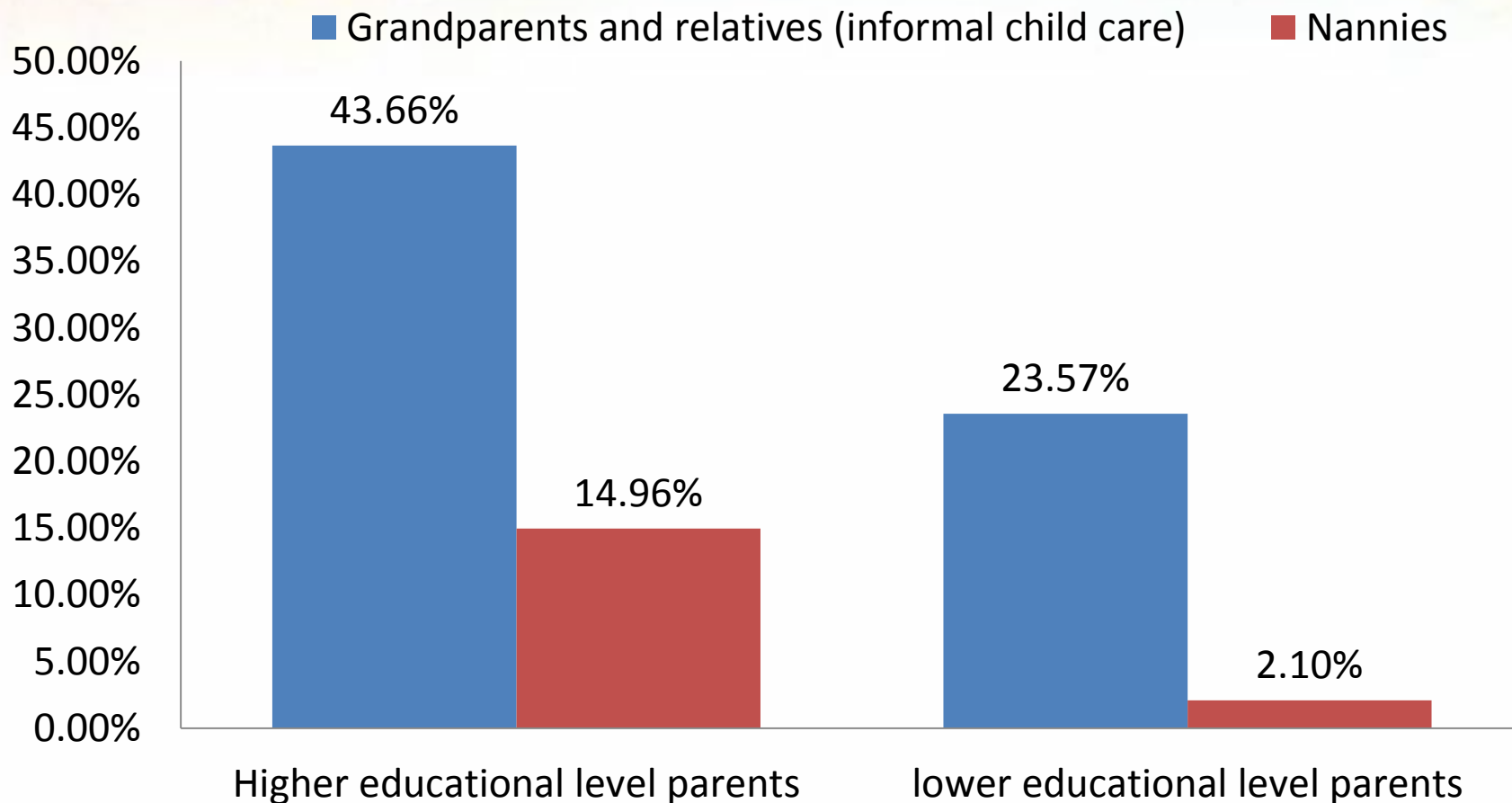
- For the **double income, nuclear families** and also live in **urban areas**, these parents need more child care services, like:
  - infant day care center
  - nannies from the family child care service center.

# More women in the labor market, child caring by parents decreases and by nannies increases



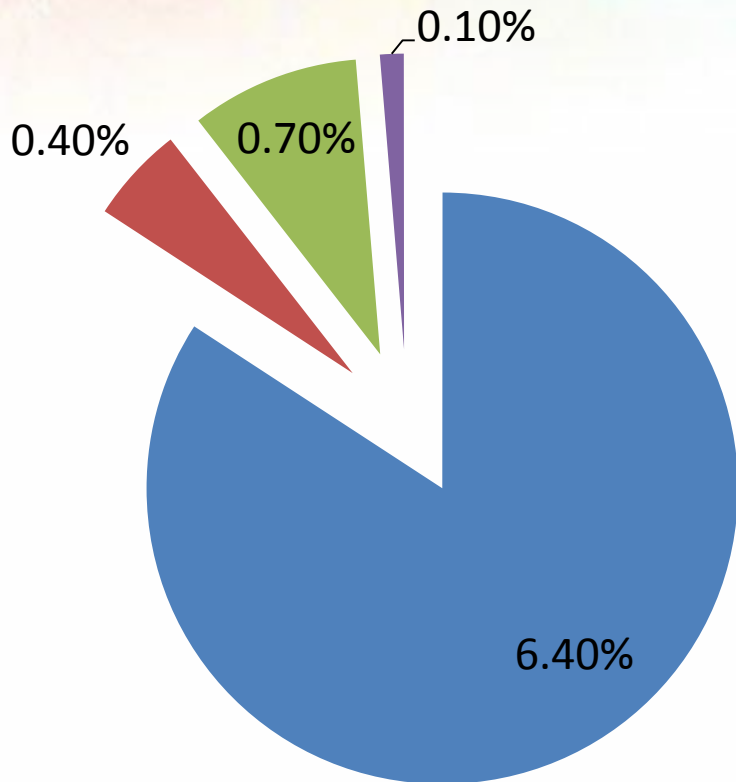
Recourse: Executive Office of the Executive Yuan, (2013). The Survey of Marriage and Employment of Women in 2013.

# Higher educational level parents use the nannies caring more than the lower educational level parents



Resource: The Survey of Marriage and Employment of Women in 2013.

# The formal child care rate



## The 18% formal child care distribution

- stay in the nannies during day time, but back home at night
- whole day long in the nannies
- nannies child caring at babies' home
- In center-based child care

Resource: Social and Family Department, Health and Welfare Department (2014) ◦ 2014 An Investigation Report on the Living Conditions of Children and Juveniles in Taiwan and Fujian Provinces



# Types of Child Care Services

- Definition
  - The **Child Care Service** is a "complement, rather than replace the care of the parents". It is mainly entrusted by young children's parents to provide appropriate placement and care services for their children during the time when the parents are away.
- Different types of child care





# Based on the child care types, it can be divided into

- **Home- based child care**
  - Grandparents, the other relatives and family child care service center
    - **licensed professional nannies**: To care for the other's children. The family child care service center is the platform to match parents and nannies together.
    - **Relative nannies**: Only can care for family kids, like: grandchildren, nephews, etc.



# Based on the child care types, it can be divided into

- **Center-based child care:** Infant and toddler child care
  - Only taking care of **children age under two-year-olds** (Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act, 2013)
- various types of center-based infant and toddler child care
  - **half day** care: under 6 hours per day.
  - **day child** care: 6-12 hours per day.
  - **Temporary** child care: Parents, guardians or other persons for reasons who need temporary child care.

## **Based on special need, the child care can be divided into**

- Temporary child care and child care for disables
- Temporary child care
  - Mainly is to fulfill parents' needs, like the overtime working or holiday's child care.
- Child care for disables
  - Owing to the disable kids' physical and mental needs, they need more professional care.

# Based on the established unit, the child are can be divided into

1. **BOT style**—the government build and transfer to child care center to private organizations
  - a) both the government and the private support the resources and manage together.
  - b) The BOT style—government finds the location, support the equipment fee and the private organization operate the child care center.

# Based on the established unit, the child are can be divided into

## 2. private child care center

- a) **Employer supported child care center**: supporting the child care services for employees' children.
- b) **Religious groups or non-profit organizations** to set up the child care centers based on the charity purposes
- c) **The Private Child care** centers in a free market to meet parental needs.

## 3. The public day care centers

- By using the public resources, taking care of vulnerable children first, the tuition fee is cheaper than the private ones.

# Various child care subsidy types in Taiwan for children under three



# The direct allowance giving

- According to the Social Welfare and Family Affairs Department's "Operational Guidelines for Child and Youth Welfare Services Subsidies", it can be divided into
  - Subsidizing to people
  - subsidizing to non-governmental organizations and groups



# The allowance to people

1. The allowance **from the central government**
  - a) Employee Family Community Nanny System Childcare Allowance.
  - b) Infant child care center allowance.
  - c) Unemployed Family Parents' Childcare Allowance.
  - d) Parents' childcare Retention leave without pay allowance with children under 3.



# The allowance to people

2. The allowance **from local government**

Depending on different local governments' finance, the allowance will be various.

- a) Childcare Allowance **for normal families.**
- b) Childcare Allowance **for economically disadvantaged families.**

# 臺灣縣市政府直接補助津貼一覽表(以五大縣市為例)

## 5歲以下育兒津貼

## 危機家庭兒童托育補助

臺北市

1. 未滿五歲兒童每月發給2,500元津貼。
2. 2016年參考中央「就業者托育費用補助」，等額加碼再補助2,000~3,000元。
3. 家長每月最高可獲得8,500元補助。

1. 公立幼兒園減免月費和私立幼托機構托育補助。
2. 就托於社區保母系統之保母者，每人每月最高補助8,000元整。
3. 就托於托嬰中心、托兒所或幼兒園者，每人每月最高補助6,000元整。

臺中市

1. 家長若將幼兒送至托嬰中心(0-5歲)或居家式保母(0-6歲)，每月可得2,000~3,000補助。
2. 2歲以上幼兒若讀公立幼兒園免學費，私立幼兒園則享有每年3萬元補助。

針對弱勢家庭津貼(0-6歲)實施3,000~5,000元補助。

臺南市

1. 0-2歲托育補助。
2. 0-2歲育兒津貼。

實施(2-12歲)弱勢家庭臨時托育補助。

高雄市

1. 生育第3胎以上子女育兒補助。
2. 1歲前每月補助3,000元及健保費自負額每月最高659元。

對於低收入戶、單親家庭、身心障礙子女、身心障礙兒童、原住民兒童、發展遲緩兒童及保護安置兒童，就讀托育機構及幼稚園，每月補助3,000元。

# 臺灣縣市政府直接補助津貼一覽表(以五大縣市為例)

生育補助		兒童醫療補助
臺北市	臺北與新北市每胎2萬元生育獎勵	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 新北市掛號費、健保部分負擔、住院醫療費用自付額，每人每日1,000元為上限</li> <li>2. 車資補貼，每趟補貼最高新台幣200元乘車券</li> </ol>
臺中市	每胎1萬元生育補助	有補助
臺南市	—	—
高雄市	—	—

# The allowance **to non-governmental organizations and groups**

## 1. The allowance **from the central government**

- a) Enhancing the implementation of child welfare and childcare services.
- b) Subsidizing childcare facilities
- c) Implementing a friendly childcare environment –  
Nanny childcare management and childcare subsidy support plan

# The allowance to non-governmental organizations and groups

2. The allowance **from local government**
  - a) Subsidizing the Family Child Care Service Center to enrich the equipment.
  - b) Subsidizing childcare institutions to improve equipment.
  - c) Subsidizing private institutions to improve the quality of childcare services.
  - d) Subsidizing private childcare institutions to implement child-friendly facilities.
  - e) Parenting guidance for new or disadvantaged parents.
  - f) **The Head Start project at preschoolers' home.**

# Supporting the child care services

- Since year 2012, the Children's Bureau got the Public Welfare Lottery Reward as the public spending to support local government child care services as the followings.
  1. Childcare Resource Centers
  2. Parent-Child Center
  3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center
  4. Friendly Ground
  5. Children's Welfare Service Center
  6. Child and Adolescent Service Center

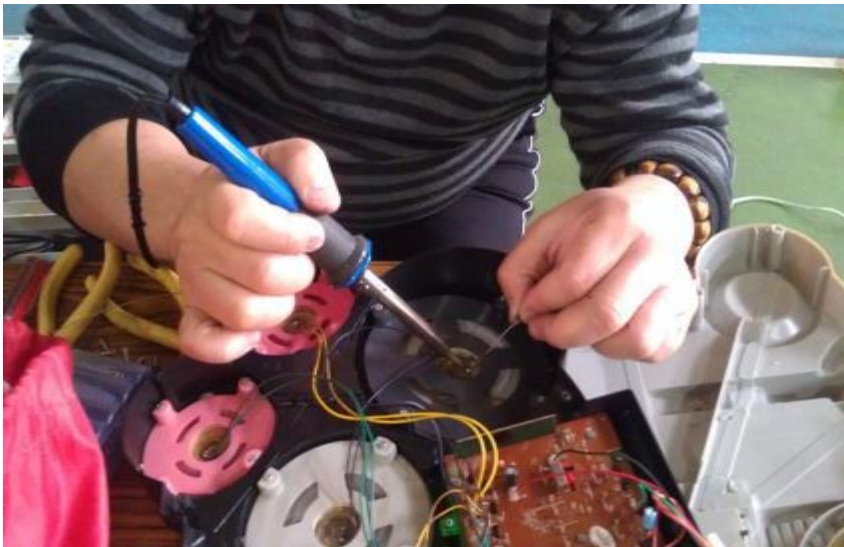
# 1. Childcare Resource Centers

- The goal of the childcare Resource Center, CCRC to fulfill the child's family needs, like
  - childcare advice
  - young children's activities
  - nannies training
  - child development screening
  - toy libraries
  - parenting education programs.
- The CCRC provide children's families a location with close, professional and integrated high-care services resources.



# 1-1Childcare Resource Centers- toy libraries

Toy's doctor



Tour bus with toys





# 1-2Childcare Resource Centers- toy libraries

**Volunteer training**



**Exchange toys**



## 2. Parent-Child Center

- Features
  - In each of the Taipei district, there is a Parent-Child Center; totally there are 13 PCCs in Taipei city.
- The services of PCC
  - It provides a location with free childcare resources, like picture books, toys and parenting services for infants and their caregivers in the community for children (under 6) and their family members.
- Taipei government entrust Shih Chien University to operate Neihu Parent-Child Center as the example

### **3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center-New Taipei City, GPCIDCC (1/6)**

The goal of the GPCIDCC is to:

1. To build up an age appropriate child care environment for infants and toddlers.
2. To provide reasonable prices and a high-quality childcare service.
3. To reduce the burden of families with children under 3
4. To support both parents' employment and parenting



### 3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center-New Taipei City, GPCIDCC (2/6)



### 3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center-New Taipei City, GPCIDCC (3/6)

The GPCIDCC services include

1. Each GPCIDCC take care of **63-75** 0-2 infants and toddlers. The disadvantaged family children have the reserved priority.
2. Each child's child care fee is **NT\$9000 per month**, (average nannies' fee is NT\$18,000-20,000 per month for 10 hours day time). For low income families, there are the other allowances.
3. The GPCIDCC also prepare the space and activities for enrich parenting needs.
4. Until right now, there are 43 GPCIDCC in New Taipei City, and are all entrusted by private organizations to operate.)



### 3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center-New Taipei City, GPCIDCC (4/6)



### 3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center- **Taipei City**, GPCIDCC (5/6)

- Features
  - One District One Infant Daycare Center
- The GPCIDCC services include:
  1. Each GPCIDCC take care of **40-45** 0-2 year-olds. The priorities spaces are for disadvantaged family, aboriginal and the third birth order children.
  2. Each child's childcare fee is **NT\$11,000 per month**, but for different parents' situation can get various amount allowances. For **extreme low income families, it will be no pay is needed.**

### 3. Government and private cooperation: Infant Daycare Center- Taipei City, GPCIDCC (6/6)

3. Until right now, there are 15 GPCIDCC in Taipei City.
4. Taipei government entrust Shih Chien University to operate **Neihu Infant Day Care Center** as the example).
5. Brand new service centers such as **Taipei City Community Public Nanny Daycare Center** (CPNDCC) have been established. There are **3:10** 0-2 year-olds. Until now, here are 4 CPNDCC in total.



## 4. Friendly Ground (1/2)

### 1. The resource linkage

- public and private child care centers, preschools,
- childcare resource centers, women
- family service centers

### 2. purpose of the friendly ground

- use the existing space, facilities and equipment, for a variety of rich courses and activities.
- The Friendly Grounds are in the communities of parents with young child, and do not need to worry about the cost and security issues.



 臺北市政府社會局製發  
Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government

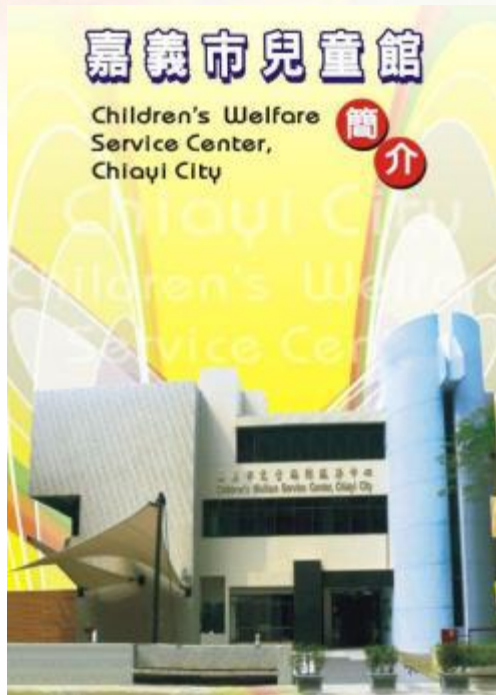
## 4. Friendly Ground (2/2)

3. With the logo, it presents the Friendly Ground.
4. The services of the Friendly Ground include: open space for kids to play, parent-child activities, and various types parenting seminars, child development screening and childcare consultants.



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Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government

## 5.Children's Welfare Service Center



In the Children's Welfare Service Center, there are various spaces and services for children to use, like: play room, exhibition room, library, auditorium, cultural classrooms and theater. It provides recreation, reading, arts appreciation and study for the people and children.



## 6. Child and Adolescent Service Center

- Purpose
  - It directly provide the welfare and services for children's needs, and play the role of integration social resources, the construction of child welfare service network system, and the administrative supervision.
- Service Content
  - It is set up by local governments as a comprehensive child welfare service center to plan and promote counseling, child protection phone lines, and children's recreation activities.
- Status :There are currently more than 36 welfare service centers in Taiwan.



# Two child care models: Home-based day care and center-based day care



# The cost of home-based and center-based situation

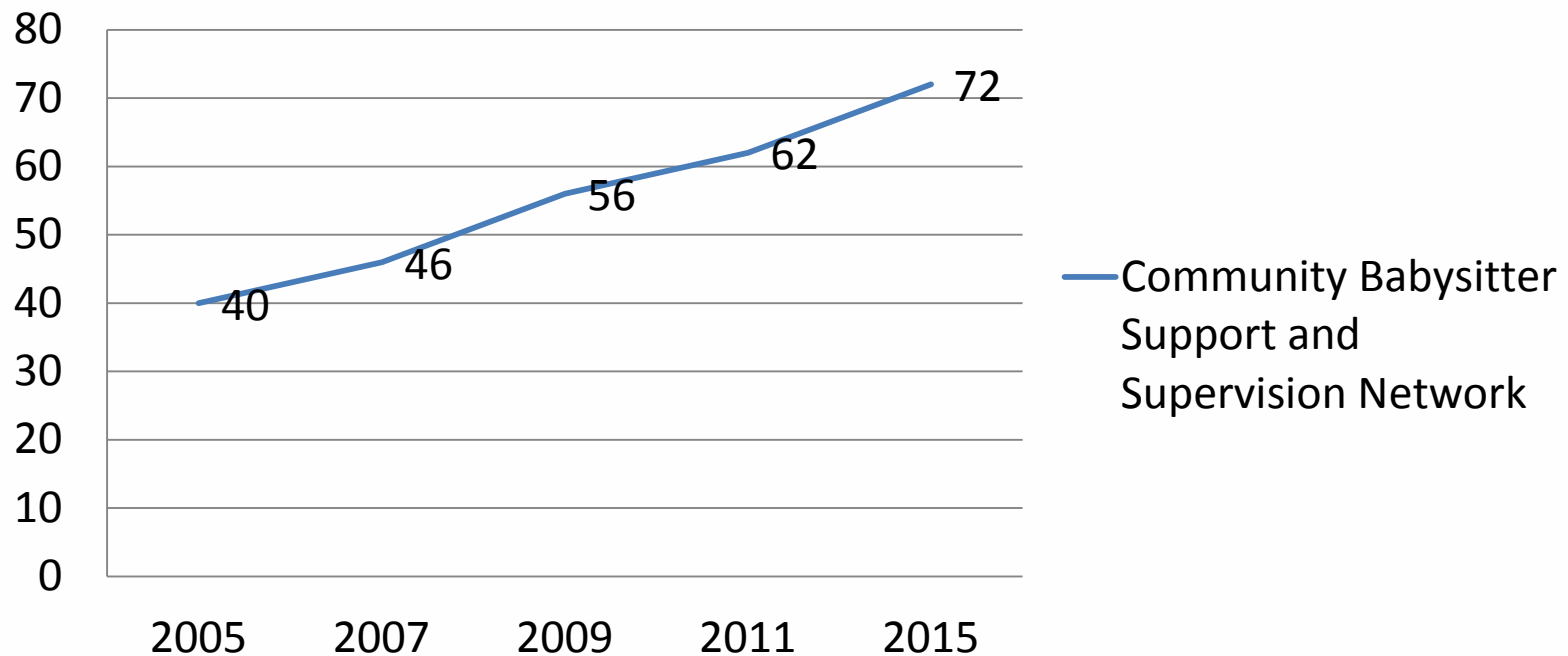
**Table 3** the average childcare cost

Years	Average monthly childcare costs	Childcare types			Childcare time		
		Nanny	Private preschool	Public Preschool	day child care	half day care	day child care: 24 hours per day
Under 3 year-old)	16,060	16,565	14,071	8,802	15,443	10,000	21,096
Under 6 year-old	8,146	15,111	8,930	4,817	8,136	6,872	18,000

Resource: Report on Women's Marriage, Fertility and Employment of the Executive Yuan ( 2013)

# The Family Childcare Service Centers (it was called, “Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network”) increase in these years.

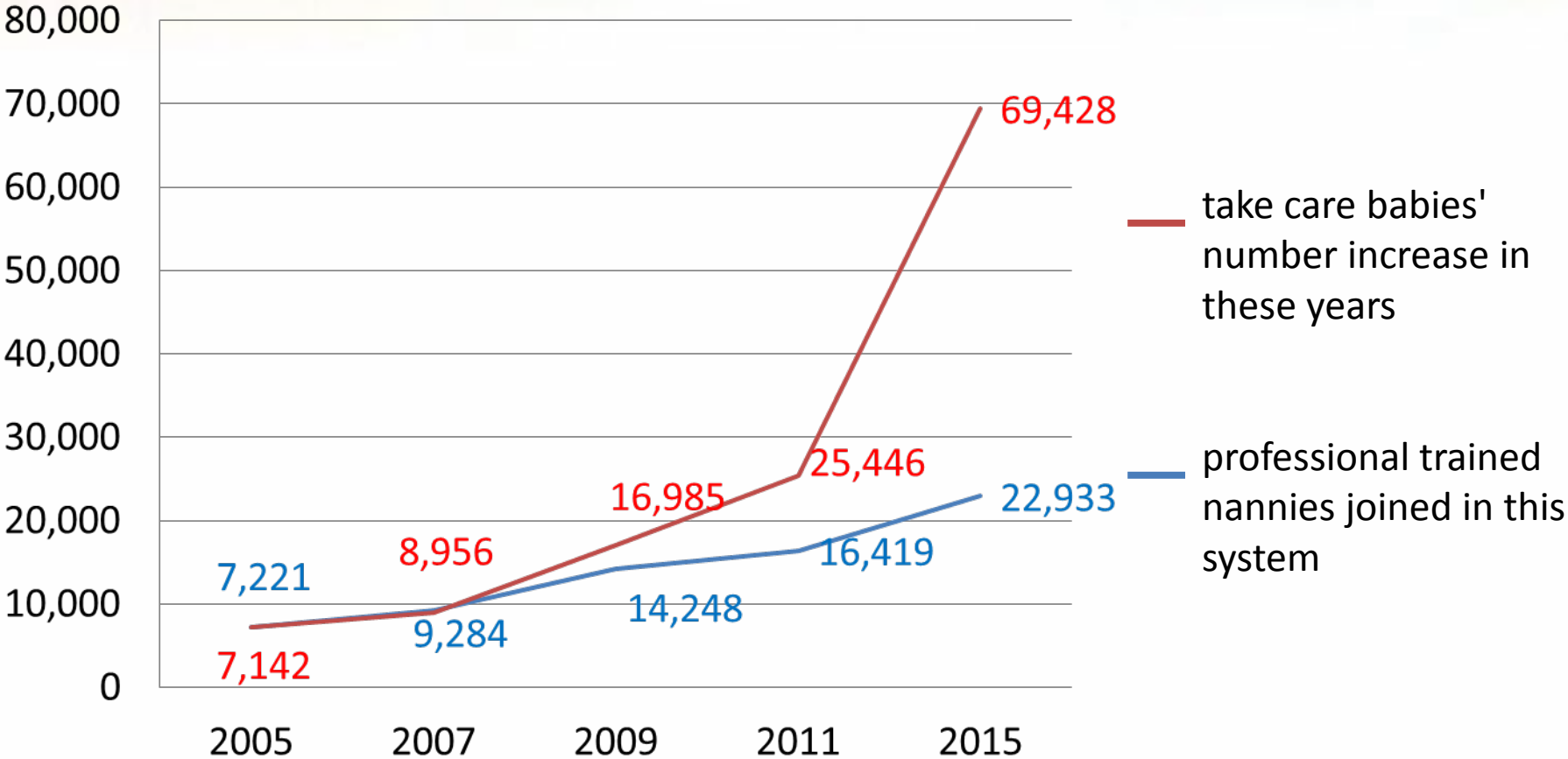
## Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network



Resource : Social and Family Affairs Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare( 2015) .



# Professional trained nannies joined in the Family Childcare Service Centers, and take care babies' number increase in these years.



# The Family Childcare Service Centers' situation and the quality of childcare services

- In the parents' and nannies' satisfaction toward the **Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network** study, the results shows that **over 60% parents and nannies were satisfied** with the quality of the network (Duan & Yang,2011).
- Most parents were highly valued and **satisfied with their babysitters**. In addition, parents who used **the Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network** and the use of **infant day care centers** were more satisfied with the quality of childcare than caring by parents selves, grandparents and relatives ( Chen & Tu,2012).

# Center-based child care-The infant day care centers' situation and service quality

Table 4 The Infant Day Care Centers and Babies Numbers (2008-2015)

years	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
The Infant Day Care Centers	121	164	169	185	735 (private + BOT style)
Babies Numbers (under 2 years)	1,760	2,613	3,254	3,391	17,246

Resource: Health and Welfare Statistics of the Executive Yuan (2015)

## Center-based child care-The infant day care centers' situation and service quality

- In the study of **Parents' Satisfaction and Needs toward Nannies' Childcare Services** in New Taipei City. **64.94%** of the data were from the public-private infant day care centers. The results were most of the parents were **satisfied** with the services provided by the child care centers (Chen & Tu, 2012).

# Center-based child care-The infant day care centers' situation and service quality

- In the study of **parents' childcare needs** (Chen & Tu, 2012), The results were: parents expected that the government provide **more parent-child activity space, and affordable childcare services**. For **the childcare messages**, parents expect to get them from the mom's handbook or the baby's handbook, also from the TV mess media.
- On the 0-2 year old childcare policy, most of parents expected that **the government increase the childcare allowance**, then, build **up more affordable infant day care centers**.

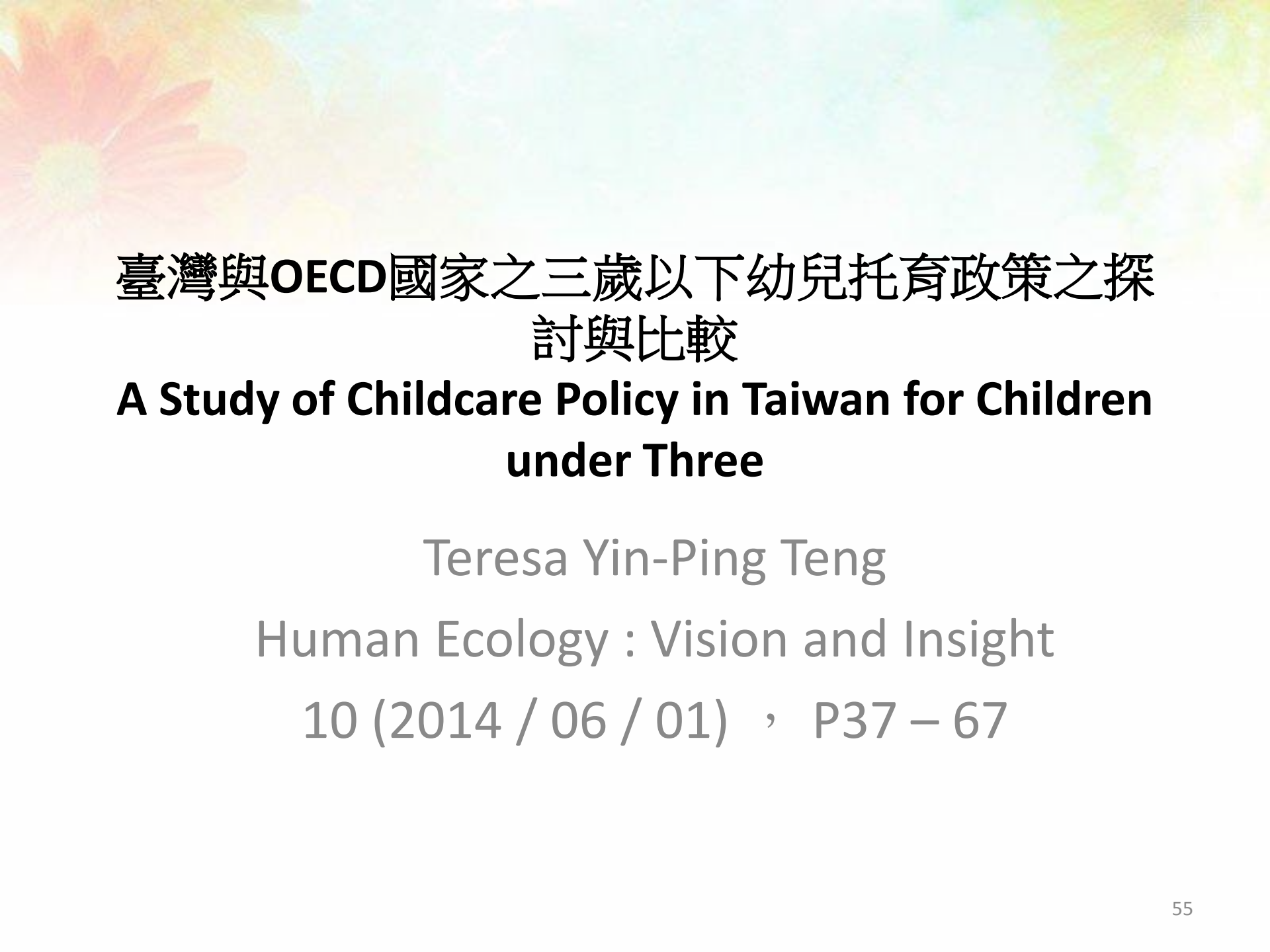
# Conclusions

1. Through the child care policies, with child care allowances the services, most of the countries are hoping to increase their citizens healthier in the future.
2. Here are 69,428 children enrolled in the **Family Child Care Service Center, home-based child care** ( Social and Family Statistics Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, 2015).
3. There were 17,246 infants in the **infant day care centers, center-based child care**. **Totally, there are 86,000 babies in the home-based and center-based child care**.
4. However, the total kids age between 0-2 years are 610,000. Therefore, **the childcare coverage is less than 15%**.

## The future perspectives in childcare service are:

1. To create **more universal, affordable, multi-style characteristics** to protect infants' safety and caring needs.
2. To achieve **the parent's balance between work and family** is an important issue for the current child care policy.





**臺灣與OECD國家之三歲以下幼兒托育政策之探討與比較**

**A Study of Childcare Policy in Taiwan for Children under Three**

Teresa Yin-Ping Teng

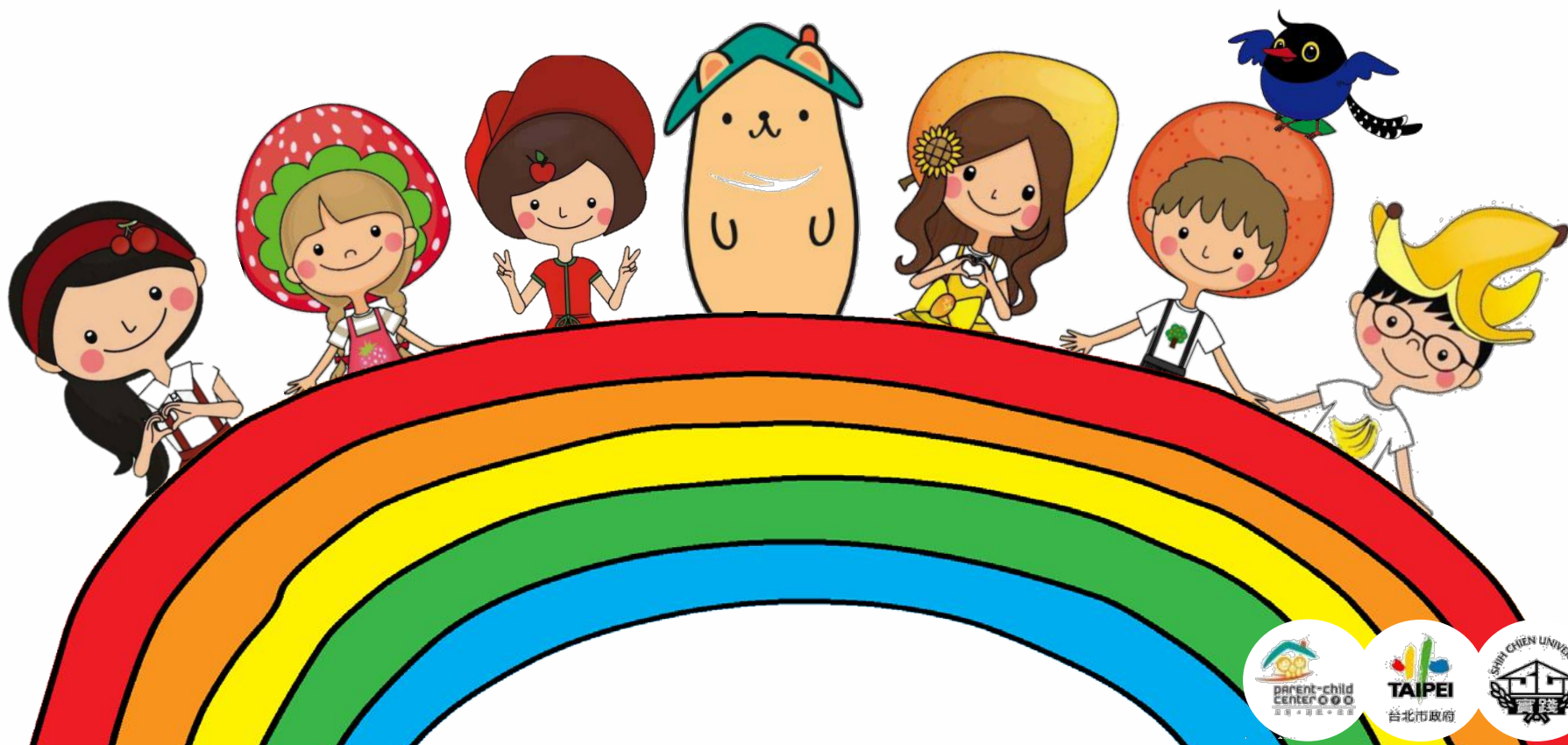
Human Ecology : Vision and Insight

10 (2014 / 06 / 01) , P37 – 67



# 臺北市內湖親子館

臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理





# 親子館介紹(1/2)

## 內湖親子館

- 內湖親子館位於台北捷運文湖線港墘站二樓
- 全館佔地233坪，是個適合親子共玩的好去處。

## 內湖親子館強力主打

主打「**親子共讀**」，館內除了提供孩子基本發展的設施之外，更結合繪本的故事內容，讓家長與孩子從遊戲中認識繪本，從活動中愛上閱讀，結合科技，讓幼兒體驗「數位互動繪本」，讓幼兒在內湖親子館，藉由閱讀的隱形翅膀，探索新奇的彩色世界。







# 親子館介紹(2/2)

## 內湖親子館服務特色

- 提供專業化與優質化服務。
- 提供以「家」為中心的親子共學基地。
- 透過結合不同幼兒團隊之專業資源，發展友善社區空間。





# 館內環境

臺北市府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館







# 寶寶探索區(1/7)

- 針對0-2歲嬰幼兒設計規劃學爬、學站與學走三個區域。





# 多元文化區(2/7)

- 以多元文化概念之設計,讓幼兒體驗不同的文化與人物風情。







# 活力體能區(3/7)

- 針對2-6歲幼兒設計一系列感覺統合器材,滿足幼兒大小肌肉等不同發展需求。





# 我的城堡區(4/7)

- 提供各式中大型積木,讓孩子在本區域發揮想像力,創造出屬於自己的建構世界。







# DIY手創區(5/7)

- 主要提供多種簡單素材,供幼兒可以在此區域進行創作活動。





# 多功能教室(6/7)

- 本區域三個功能,提供簡單的親子烹飪課程、小肌肉教具操作空間、定期舉辦親子講座課程。







# 親子同樂區(7/7)

- 提供各式各樣主題繪本,並定期舉辦繪本閱讀、戲劇表演及數位繪本說故事活動。





# 館內活動

臺北市府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館







# 館內活動(1/10)

## 常態性活動(每場次皆有)



- 每場次由館內人員進行故事講述，並設計相關遊戲活動與親子互動。

## 說故事時間



臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館





# 館內活動(2/10)

常態性活動(每場次皆有)

## 律動時間



- 每場次由館內人員帶領音樂律動，並設計親子暖身活動。

臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館







# 館內活動(3/10)

常態性活動(每場次皆有)

## DIY美勞



- 每月針對不同主題，由館內設計有趣的親子美勞。



臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館





# 館內活動(4/10)

## 親子活動

## 親子廚房



- 藉由專業的老師帶領親子進入甜蜜的烘焙時光。







# 館內活動(5/10)

## 親子活動



- 透過簡單的勞作、科學實驗以及氣球，以增進親子關係。

## 歡樂遊戲屋





# 館內活動(6/10)

## 親子活動



- 針對每月節慶或是主題規劃主題活動。

## 特別企劃







# 館內活動(7/10)

## 社福資源推廣與連結

## 親子友善日



- 館配合社會局融合教育推廣，親子友善日系列活動結合感覺統合及融合教育等元素，與親子共同學習關懷與分享的快樂！





# 館內活動(8/10)

## 社福資源推廣與連結



## 外展活動



- 每月於內湖區里民活動中心或是適合之場地舉辦每月外展活動，推展內湖親子館的服務內容。







# 館內活動(9/10)

## 社福資源推廣與連結



## 諮詢服務



- 內湖親子館與不同社福資源與專家的結合，讓來本館的所有家長有個別化以及沒有距離的與專家討論育兒的相關議題與需求。

臺北市府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖親子館





# 館內活動(10/10)

## 社福資源推廣與連結



- 邀請講師至館內與家長分享育兒的相關經驗進行交流。

## 親職講座





臺北市公辦民營托嬰中心



臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖托嬰中心

## 中心簡介

105年10月14日

Welcome





## 中心空間介紹－門口及櫃檯 1-7



臺北市公辦民營托嬰中心



臺北市政府社會局委託實踐大學辦理臺北市內湖托嬰中心



## 三、中心空間介紹－體能活動區 2-7





## 三、空間介紹－廁所 3-7







## 三、空間介紹－廚房 4-7





## 三、空間介紹－無尾熊班（小寶）5-7







## 三、空間介紹－企鵝班（中寶）6-7





## 三、空間介紹－綿羊班（大寶）7-7





# Thanks for your listening!

