

Study on Parents' Willingness to Choose Pension Model and Its Influencing Factors in Transnational Families

-- Taking South Korea as An Example

Xiaohui Yue, Jinsui Li

School of Management, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu, 212013, China

Abstract

The trend of population aging is the main problem faced by most countries in the world today. This research interviews children who are now living in South Korea, and uses grounded theory to analyze the pension model and its influencing factors selected by multinational families. The research results show that most multinational families still tend to choose the traditional family pension model. The factors that affect the choice of multinational family pension model include three aspects: individual factors, parental factors and environmental factors. According to the research results, this paper puts forward policy suggestions to do a good job in the protection of transnational anti-rural youth; optimize community pension services, strengthen social pension service security; increase pension investment, and promote pension service legislation.

Keywords

Multinational family; Pension model; Influencing factors; Grounded theory.

1. Research Background

The problem of population aging in my country is becoming more and more serious. The results of the seventh census show that by the end of 2021, my country's population aged 60 and above was 2.6736 billion, accounting for 18.9% of the country's total population, of which 2.0056 billion were 65 and above, accounting for 14.2% of the total population. Compared with 2020, the degree of aging has further deepened. With the expansion of the elderly population, the elderly's pension problem has become a prominent social problem. The demand structure of the elderly in my country is changing from a survival-oriented to a development-oriented one, and the importance and urgency of building an aging career and an elderly care service system has become increasingly prominent. The "14th Five-Year Plan for National Aging Development and Elderly Care Service System" issued by the State Council emphasizes the implementation of the national strategy to actively respond to population aging. At the same time, with the increasing pace of global integration, the scale and scope of international population migration has continued to expand. The "China International Migration Report 2020" shows that as of 2019, the number of international migrants in the world has reached 272 million, accounting for 3.5% of the global population. Among them, mainland China has become the third largest immigrant-exporting country in the world with about 10.7323 million immigrants. In terms of the distribution of export destination countries, South Korea is the fifth largest destination country, accounting for about 620,000 people. The large immigrant population has led to an increasing number of transnational families. Due to study abroad, work, marriage and other reasons, the children have settled overseas, but most of the parents still retain Chinese nationality and mainly work and live in China, making it difficult to live with their children abroad for a long time. The choice of the old-age care model is not only an issue that must be carefully considered by multinational families, but also a challenge to my country's social old-

age service system. Studying the suitable old-age care model for multinational families, analyzing the influencing factors of the choice of old-age care methods for the elderly, and clarifying the diverse needs of the elderly group will not only help to solve the problem of "who will care for the elderly and how to care for the elderly" in multinational families, but also contribute to the implementation of active population aging. Strategy is also important. Therefore, this topic analyzes the choice of old-age care mode for the elderly in Korean multinational families, and analyzes its influencing factors, aiming to help multinational families choose better and more suitable old-age care methods, so that the elderly can live a better life in old age.

2. Literature Review

At present, the pension models are mainly divided into three types: family pension, home community pension and institutional pension. The choice of the pension model in my country is mainly based on family pension. Fu Dai (2014)[1] pointed out that due to the large population size and imperfect social security, especially in rural areas, family pension is often the only option. However, with the development of my country's pension industry, home-based and community-based pensions and institutional pensions have become another option worthy of consideration. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, by the end of 2021, there were 40,000 elderly care institutions nationwide, with 8.135 million elderly care beds. Jiao Yang (2017) [2] stated that China is trying to establish a community-based home care model. Zhang Yuyang (2016) [3] analyzed the impact of different pension models on the well-being of the elderly in rural China. The results show that family pension is still an important factor to improve the happiness of rural elderly, but its role is gradually weakening. The social pension gap is obvious, and the new rural insurance has improved the life satisfaction of the elderly. However, for multinational families, the family pension model is relatively difficult to achieve. Wen Xin (2021) [4] believes that domestic pension is the main pension method for multinational families. Tanya Koropecj-Cox and TianhanGui (2016) [5] pointed out through the interview method that the concept of raising children to prevent aging still guides people, and the respondents all hope that they can take care of their parents by themselves. Lin Sheng (2019) [6] pointed out that this kind of personal companionship is impossible for multinational families. Remittances replace companionship. In a study of immigrants from Aymara, Peru, Europe, some scholars found that immigrants tend to use remittances as a way to fulfill their support responsibilities for the elderly. Many elderly people choose to use this money to ask nanny to help with housework and take care of themselves. According to the report "Changes in Global Migration and Remittance Patterns (2013)" by the Pew Research Center, an American think tank, China is the second largest country in the world receiving remittances from overseas migrants. It can be seen that the existing cross-border family pension methods are mainly remittances, hiring nanny, staying in pension institutions, and taking care of relatives in China. Judging from the existing literature, the factors affecting the choice of the pension model are mainly economic conditions, family structure, place of residence, etc., as well as secondary factors such as educational level, chronic diseases, and child relationship satisfaction. Cheng Cui (2021) [7] conducted a comparative analysis based on the research data of the survey in Yantai City and the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Survey (CHARLS). The study found that factors such as children's company, occupation and whether to take care of grandchildren had no significant impact on the choice of pension model, while factors such as gender, household registration, marriage, pension costs, medical insurance and self-care had an impact. In addition, age, education level, children's The number and the influence of chronic diseases are different in Yantai and the whole country. Wen Xin (2021) [4] pointed out that the generation gap between transnational youth and domestic parents due to huge differences in

living environment, values and communication methods is the family thrust that affects the choice of transnational immigrant parents for the aged. At the same time, the limitation of residence time on permanent resident status and related social benefits are the main institutional obstacles for the elderly to migrate to the country where their children live. Li Renzi (2014) [8] believes that the long-term absence of children results in a reduction in the daily interactions between parents and children, thus weakening the emotional communication between the elderly and their children. The elderly will not be less dependent on emotions when they have no worries about food and clothing. On the whole, the current literature on the influencing factors of the pension model basically covers most of the possible factors, but mainly focuses on domestic and specific regional research. Taking South Korea as an example, this paper studies the pension model of multinational families and its influencing factors.

3. Research Design

3.1. Research Methods

This study uses grounded theory to explore the parents' willingness to choose the pension model and its influencing factors in multinational families. Overview of Grounded Theory Grounded theory is a research method co-founded by Glaser and Strauss. It uses solid data collection to build substantive theories from the bottom up, that is, through scientific logic, induction, deduction, comparison, analysis, and gradual improvement in a spiral cycle. The level of abstraction of concepts and their relationships, which eventually develop into theories. Its core is to mine the categories of data through open decoding, main axis decoding and core decoding, and identify the nature of categories and the essential relationship between categories. [9]

This study conducted in-depth interviews with children who are now living in Korea and whose parents are in China. The interviewee information is shown in Table 1:

Table 1. List of Respondent Information

Numbering	gender	status in Korea	Is it alone	parents' residence	age of parents	Do parents have pensions	Are you planning to return home?
N01	Female	marry	have children	city	60	Have	Have
N02	Female	Work	Yes	city	59	Have	Have
N03	male	Work	Yes	city	65	No	Have
N04	Female	Work	Yes	city	64	Have	No
N05	Female	not settled	Yes	city	63	Have	No
N06	male	Work	Yes	rural	58	No	No
N07	Female	Work	Yes	city	60	Have	No
N08	Female	marry	Yes	city	50	Have	Have
N09	Female	marry	Yes	city	66	Have	No
N10	male	Work	Yes	city	60	Have	No
N11	Female	marry	Yes	city	60	Have	Have
N12	male	Work	Yes	city	55	No	Have
N13	Female	marry	Yes	rural	61	Have	No
N14	Female	marry	Yes	city	60	Have	Have
N15	male	Start a business	Yes	rural	62	Have	Have
N16	Female	study	Yes	city	70	Have	Have
N17	Female	marry	no	city	66	No	No
N18	Female	not settled	no	city	60	Have	Have

In this study, the interviews were recorded with the consent of the interviewees, and the recorded materials were sorted out after the interviews to form a complete interview record. 14 interview records were randomly selected for coding analysis and model construction, and the remaining 4 interview records were reserved for theoretical saturation testing.

3.2. Category Refinement and Model Building

(1) Open coding

Open coding is the process of extracting, analyzing and reorganizing the original interview data. This study extracted the initial concepts from the respondents' original sentences, and coded the pension model and influencing factors respectively. as table 2.

Table 2. Open coding diagram of pension model

category	original data statement
Take parents to South Korea for care	A2, A6, A8, bring parents to Korea to live together
Home care	A5, A12, A16 home care, please take care of nanny or relatives in China
Pension agency	A17 Home aged care, please take care of a nanny or be taken care of by relatives in China
take care of yourself	A1, A8 arrange parents to live in nursing homes

Open Coding Map of Influencing Factors

category	original statement
Domestic senior care facilities	After A1, domestic elderly care institutions will become more and more developed, and they intend to send them there.
economic factors	A2 does not trust domestic elderly care services.
Family Factors	A14 In a few years, the facilities for the elderly in China will be perfect.
accompany parents	A6 At that time, his career will also be stable, and he will consider returning to China to take care of his parents.
parents' wishes	A12 The general environment we live in belongs to the stage of low income, high consumption and economic downturn. It is relatively difficult to cope with the future life with current wages. If you return to China for development, your monthly income may be less than one-third of that overseas. It will make life more difficult

(2) Spindle coding

The main axis coding is to discover and establish various links between categories through cluster analysis, so as to form a more systematic and general category. Based on the independent categories formed by open coding, this study re-integrated according to its internal connection and logical relationship. The choice of pension model finally formed two main categories, and the influencing factors finally formed three main categories. See Table 3:

Table 3. Open coding diagram of pension model

main category	corresponding category	category connotation
Family pension	Take parents to South Korea for care	Bringing parents to oneself belongs to the category of family pension
	Home care	Ask a nanny or relatives to take care of your parents
	take care of yourself	Returning to China by yourself and staying with your parents is a traditional way of family care for the elderly
social pension	Pension agency	Send parents to nursing homes and rely on the power of society to take care of their parents

Spindle coding map of influencing factors

main category	corresponding category	category connotation
personal	family resources	An individual's siblings and other relatives of a parent can influence the choice of retirement model
	personal preference	I want to stay with my parents and take care of each other with my parents
	Income level	Individual's economic status and career development
parents	living habit	Lifestyle habits such as food and language in Korea are different from those in Korea
society	parental wishes	How parents want to support their old age, respect their preferences

(2) Selective coding

In the main axis coding stage, when the main categories develop almost, the relationship between categories will gradually emerge. Selective coding is to further systematically deal with the association between categories. It excavates the "core category" from the main category, analyzes the connection between the core category and the main category and other categories, and depicts the overall behavior phenomenon in the form of "story line".

The core category of this study is "the parents' willingness to choose the pension model and its influencing factors". The core categories can be summarized as follows: the three main categories of individuals, parents and society have a significant impact on the choice of pension model. See Table 4.

Table 4. Typical relational structure of main categories

Typical relationship structure	relationship structure connotation
society Choice of personal retirement model parents	Society is an objective factor affecting the choice of pension model
	Parents and individuals are subjective factors affecting the choice of pension model

(2) Theoretical Saturation Test

As an identification criterion for deciding when to stop sampling, theoretical saturation refers to the saturation of theory when the collected data no longer develops a certain category of features and no longer generates new theories [10]. In view of this, this study will carry out the

same three-level coding and analysis of the remaining 4 interview data, and test whether the theory is saturated. The results showed that the conceptual categories in the model were sufficiently rich that no new content was discovered and no new relationships were created. In view of this, the model reaches saturation in theory.

(3) Model interpretation and research findings

Through in-depth interviews and analysis of grounded theory, this study finally obtained a theoretical model diagram of parents' willingness to choose an old-age care model and its influencing factors in multinational families. This study found that the factors affecting the choice of cross-country family pension model can be summarized into three categories: individual factors, parental factors and environmental factors. Described in detail below.

Personal factors include family resources, personal preferences, and income levels. Family resources include siblings and own existing family. In the interviews, this study found that non-one-child families mainly rely on their siblings in China to fulfill their duty of caring for their parents, while they provide more financial support. At present, most parents and their children provide two-way support. Children not only support their parents in terms of economy, life, and spirit, but also support their children's modern and fast-paced life in terms of taking care of their grandchildren and helping with housework.[11] Therefore, more Children want to stay with their parents and choose family pension. The income level of children also affects the choice of pension model. Most of the respondents in this study are from relatively wealthy families, and most of their parents live in cities and have pensions. Compared with many rural or low-level families, parental support will bring them less financial burden.

Parental factors include physical condition, parental wishes, and living habits. The living habits of South Korea and China are different. Most parents are not used to life in South Korea and feel bored and lonely, so most of them are reluctant to follow their children to South Korea for retirement, and prefer to stay in China with other relatives. Among the respondents of this study, most of the parents are still in the early retirement stage and are in good physical condition, so their children have more time to choose an appropriate pension model.

Social factors mainly include pension facilities, visa policies, and traditional concepts. China's traditional thought and concept of "Hundreds of kindness and filial piety first" are widely recognized. Many children said in interviews that their parents have gone through untold hardships to raise their children to adulthood, and they have the responsibility and corresponding obligation to support their parents in person[11] and accompany their parents through their old age. The elderly care facilities in China are still in the development stage. Most children do not trust elderly care institutions and prefer to take care of their parents by themselves. Korean marriage immigrant family visiting cohabitation visa (F-1-5), starting from January 3, 2022, family members who enter for the purpose of child rearing support, within 3 years from the date of entry, within 3 years from the date of entry, the year when the child turns 10 years old You can stay in Korea until the end of March. Therefore, due to the timeliness of visas, parents cannot live in South Korea all the time and can only choose to return to China for retirement.

4. Research Conclusions

4.1. Research Results

Based on the interview data and the analysis of grounded theory, this study studies the choice of pension mode and its influencing factors in multinational families, and draws the following conclusions.

First, although multinational families are affected by distance, most of them still choose traditional family care for the elderly. The traditional idea of children's care for the elderly is

still in the mainstream. The belief of filial piety and close intergenerational relationship are rooted in their hearts. Children want to accompany their parents. .

Second, the elderly care infrastructure in my country is still not perfect, and most children of multinational families are now reluctant to choose to send their parents to elderly care institutions. However, with the development of social economy and the continuous improvement of the old-age security system, to a certain extent, the diversification of old-age care models will be promoted [12], and more choices will be given to multinational families.

Third, South Korea and China have different lifestyles and languages. It is very difficult for elderly parents to adapt to the new living environment. At the same time, due to the influence of South Korean policies, there are subjective and objective limitations for parents to live in South Korea for a long time. For children preparing to return home, caring for the elderly conflicts with their own career and family. These conflicts are rooted in larger societal problems that take longer to think about solutions.

4.2. Theoretical Contribution

When searching for literature on transnational pensions in relevant databases, the search results show that such academic research, especially the research on transnational pensions in South Korea, is relatively rare. Therefore, this study takes the transnational pension that has received high attention in recent years as the research content, enriches the materials in related fields, and provides some references for follow-up research, which has certain academic theoretical value. At the same time, it also enriches and improves the theory of cross-border pension, obtains feasible experience and methods from it, provides suggestions and references for the society, and pays more attention to the pension problem of multinational families.

4.3. Policy Suggestions

my country has revised the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly many times to protect the legal rights of the elderly, develop the cause of the elderly, and promote the virtues of the Chinese nation to respect the elderly, provide for the elderly, and help the elderly. There is still room for improvement [4], therefore, this study proposes the following three suggestions.

① Do a good job in ensuring the protection of transnational anti-country youth

With the rapid growth of China's economy and the continuous development of various domestic construction undertakings, the demand for high-end talents

The demand is also increasing, but the existing domestic talents can no longer meet the demand, and there are talent gaps in various industries. Provide preferential policies to overseas anti-hometown youth to attract them to return to China to settle down and develop, so as to better cope with the aging of the population, and to be able to accompany and take care of their parents more.

② Optimize community elderly care services and strengthen social elderly care service guarantees

Community pension, as one of the main pension models, can relieve children's pension pressure to a certain extent.

Therefore, the government should increase capital investment, incorporate the construction of community elderly care service system into local financial security, and further strengthen the construction of community elderly care service facilities. Improve the level of medical and health services, increase community elderly care institutions, and promote the professional development of community elderly care services.

③ Increase pension investment and promote pension service legislation

The large-scale coverage of old-age insurance will help improve the living security of the elderly, and the legislation on old-age services is conducive to promoting

Elderly care services continue to develop. The government should increase pension investment as much as possible, improve the treatment level of insured persons, and improve the multi-level old-age security system. Promote the introduction of special legislation on elderly care services at the local level, and build a legal system for elderly care services in which laws and regulations on elderly care services and local regulations are mutually linked.

4.4. Research Deficiencies and Future Research Directions

Among our interviewees, whose parents were mostly in the early retirement stage, were in good health, and had few practical problems of reconciling their parents' need to care for the elderly with their own family and professional lives, they expressed their concerns and Ideal arrangement. Due to inconvenient communication and time constraints, our interviewees were limited to children in South Korea, and we did not interview their parents, so we could not learn about their parents' desired pension model. This study adopts the qualitative research method of grounded theory. In the future research, quantitative research methods can be used to make up for the shortcomings. The problem of cross-border and cross-regional family pensions is still serious, and more research and exploration are needed to solve the problem of old age. people's pension issues.

Acknowledgments

Project information: The 20th batch of scientific research projects of Jiangsu University, project number: 20CC0137.

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