

若年女性の危機的妊娠の相談・支援の現状について：
日本、アメリカ、韓国調査から

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Counseling and Support for Crisis Pregnancy in Japan

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This paper examines the present crisis pregnancy consultation and support system in Japan. This paper also compares the current Japanese system with systems in other countries to identify possible system changes (the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom). Crisis pregnancy consulting services in Japan fall under separate laws, such as child welfare: Child Welfare Act, support for suffering: Public Assistance Act, support for DV victims: Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims, etc. Therefore, these services are not accessible to the client in one location. In addition, the data analysis of consultations with private adoption agencies and interviews with birth mothers who gave up their children for adoption showed that it is difficult for pregnant women who wish to give up their children to receive public consultation services and support because of their background. Also, when a crisis pregnancy client was a high school student, the rate of adoption was higher than that of university students and working members of society. However, high school students tended to have better relationships with their parents than university students and working women, to be not economically distressed, to be pregnant by the result of other than sexual violence or sex industry. A US and South Korean survey measured the effectiveness of the support available to pregnant women who raise their children without leaving high school. Based on data from a UK survey, people close to the birth parent helped raise the child collaboratively or provided kinship care. Women may not choose to raise their children themselves for various reasons, but the legal and support systems in Japan must be improved.