

A Quantitative Analysis of the Economic Situation of Those Who Have Undergone Divorce

The Gender Gap in Equivalent Household Income, 1998-2008, in Japan

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<http://www.sai.tohoku.ac.jp/~tsigeto/11x.html>

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Background

Tohoku University Global COE:



Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in the Age of Globalization

With law/politics researchers, 2008-2012

<http://www.law.tohoku.ac.jp/gcoe/>

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Micro-Macro Problem

Macro-level justice
= Impact on total system



Micro-level justice
= norm / law controlling actors

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Question

Gender equality



Equitable divorce

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Japanese divorce system

Traditional: Unilateral no-ground

Modern: Bilateral no-ground
+ Unilateral ground-based

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Debate for divorce reform

Currently:

90% by mutual consent

(no legal intervention)

9% mediated by court

1% judgement by court

→ anti-liberal, equity-oriented debates

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Equitable Divorce

- Restore any change
- Otherwise, monetary transfer
- Fifty-fifty rule

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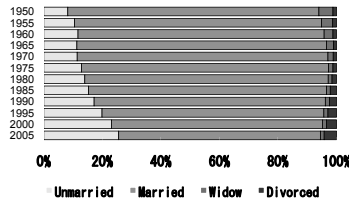
Typical cases

- Earning capacity due to specialization
 - Burden to bring up legitimate child
 - Disease caused/worsened by marital life
(Motozawa 1998)
- Coverage by these cases?

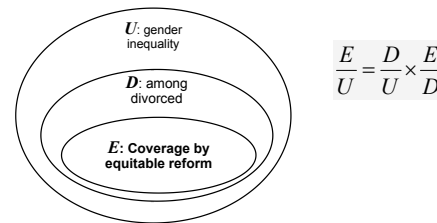
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Trend in marital status

Population Census 1950-2005,
Women aged 25-69



Decomposition of gender inequality



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Two sub-questions

Proportion covered by equitable divorce
(= E/U)

SQ1: Contribution of divorced people to overall gender inequality (= D/U)

SQ2: Impact of equity-oriented reform on post-divorce gender gap (= E/D)

National Family Research of Japan (NFRJ)



By Japan Society of Family Sociology

- ★ Detailed information on kinship and life events
- ★ National representative samples: 1998, 2003, 2008
- ★ Huge number: 473, 494, 463 divorced

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Annual Household Income

NFRJ98: on page 5/25

問15 去年1年間のお宅の収入(生計をともにしている家族全員の収入の合計)は、税込みでは次の中のどれに近いでしょうか。

- | | | | |
|---|------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | 収入はなかった | 6 | 600~799万円台 |
| 2 | 100万円未満 | 7 | 800~999万円台 |
| 3 | 100~199万円台 | 8 | 1000~1199万円台 |
| 4 | 200~399万円台 | 9 | 1200万円以上 |
| 5 | 400~599万円台 | 10 | わからない |

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NFRJ03: on page 5/18

問8 去年1年間のお宅(生計をともにしている家族)の収入は、税込みでは次の中のどれに近いでしょうか。他の家族の方の収入も含めてお答えください。(〇は1つだけ)

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | 収入はなかった | 7 | 500~599万円台 | 13 | 1100~1199万円台 |
| 2 | 100万円未満 | 8 | 600~699万円台 | 14 | 1200~1299万円台 |
| 3 | 100~199万円台 | 9 | 700~799万円台 | 15 | 1300~1399万円台 |
| 4 | 200~299万円台 | 10 | 800~899万円台 | 16 | 1400~1499万円台 |
| 5 | 300~399万円台 | 11 | 900~999万円台 | 17 | 1500~1599万円台 |
| 6 | 400~499万円台 | 12 | 1000~1099万円台 | 18 | 1600万円以上 |

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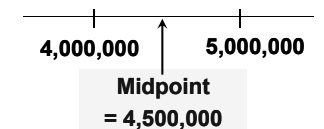
NFRJ08: on page 23/24

問18 去年1年間のお宅(生計をともにしている家族)の収入は、税込みでは次の中のどれに近いでしょうか。他の家族の方の収入も含めてお答えください。(〇は1つだけ)

- | | | | | | |
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H.Inc. in the previous year



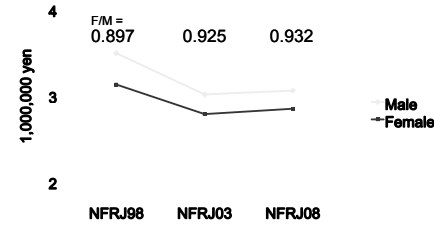
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Equivalent Household Income

$$\frac{\text{Income}}{\sqrt{\text{Size}}}$$

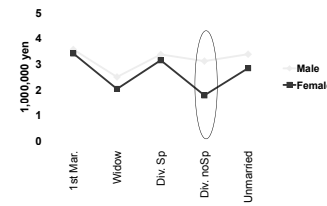
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Gender Gap in EHI



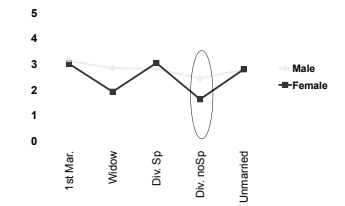
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Marital history and EHI: NFRJ98



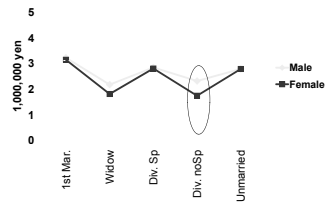
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Marital history and EHI: NFRJ03



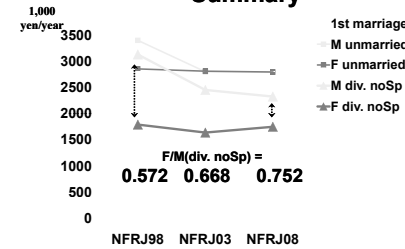
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Marital history and EHI: NFRJ08



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Summary



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Marital History and Gender Gap

- Unmarried / Married
..... No gap
- Divorced / Widowed
..... Great gap

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Regression (divorced)

- Independent variables :
- Age
 - Education
 - Spouse
 - One-person household
 - Co-residing parent
 - Co-residing child under 13
 - Continuous regular employment

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In Table 7

Model 1

Direct negative effect of "female" after controlling age composition

$$0.683 - 0.748 - 0.819$$

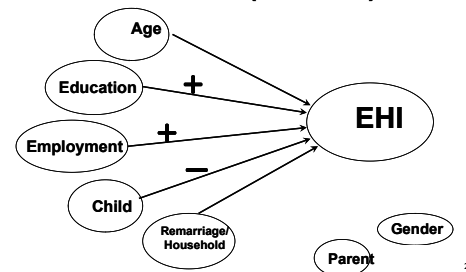
Model 2

The effect is not significant

$$0.890 - 0.995 - 1.110$$

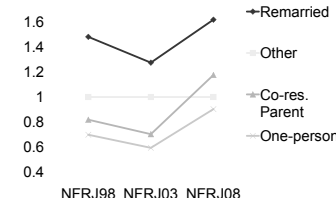
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Result (Model 2)



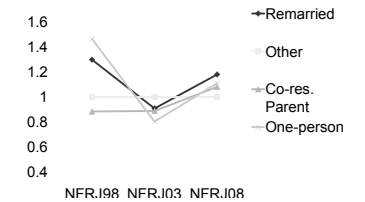
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Model 3: Effect of remarriage/household (female)



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Model 3: Effect of remarriage/household (male)



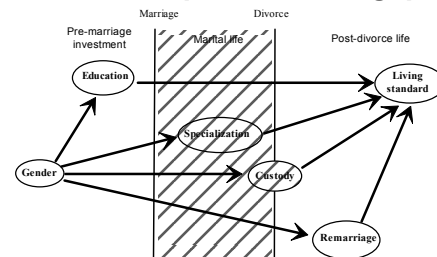
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Findings

- ✓ Female EHI is 10% lower than male
- ✓ Mainly caused by widowed/divorced
- ✓ 4 factors of gender gap after divorce

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Factors of post-divorce gap



Conclusion

- Effect of employment / child
→ Coverage of the reform (E/D)
- Remarriage effect for women
→ ?
- Great gender gap for divorced
→ Impact on macro-level inequality (D/U)

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