2015-09-06 Otemon Gakuin University http://tsigeto.info/15y 25th Annual Meeting, Japan Society of Family Sociology

What Will We Witness When We Seriously Try to Boost Fertility?

— Normative constraints against universal child benefits —

田中 重人 TANAKA Sigeto (Tohoku University)

Is sociology useless?

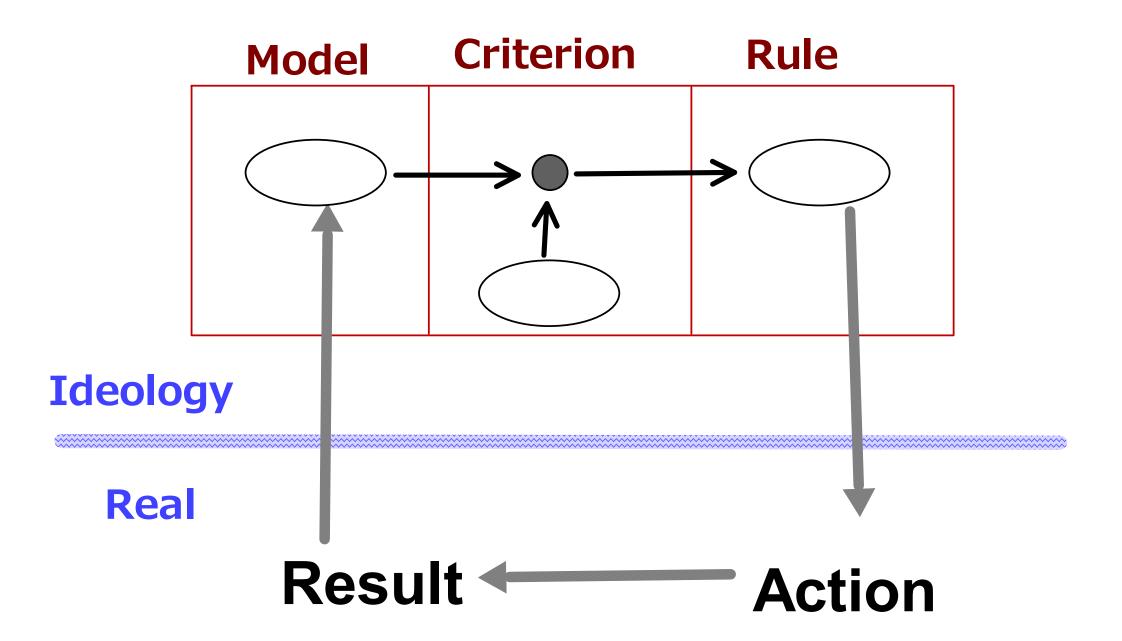
Survey data analysis

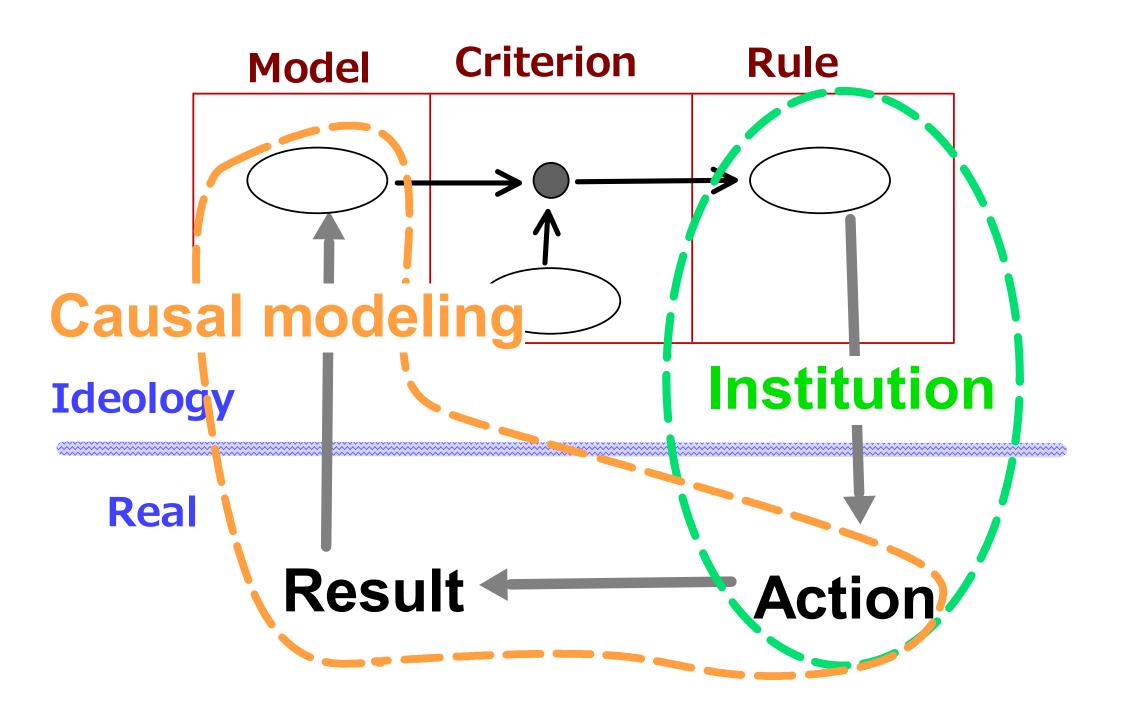
Findings (about causality)

→ So What?

IIDCM

Ideology-Institution Dynamics with Causal Modeling





Japan Sociological Society meeting

Sep 20 Waseda

http://tsigeto.info/15x

Glossary

CFR

RpL

WLB

UCB

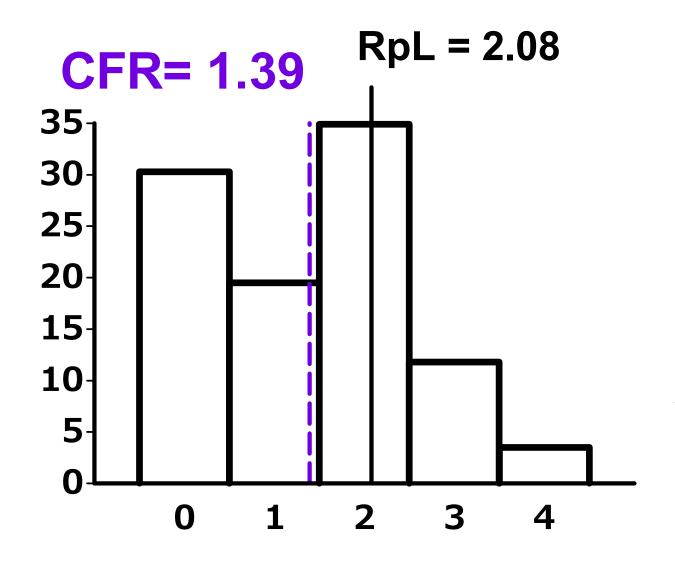
PPR

RE

Question How to raise fertility up to RpL?

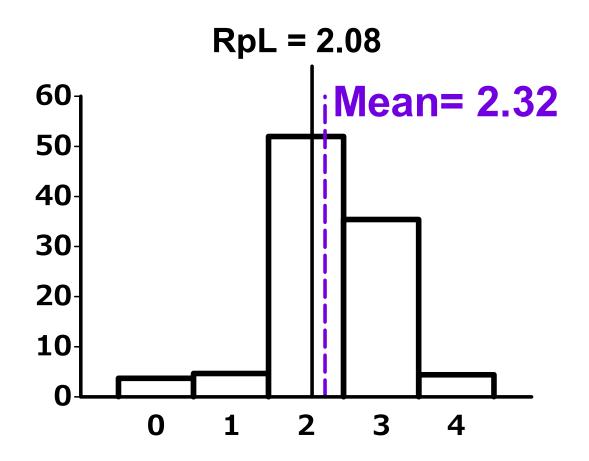
From policymaker's view

Distribution of child number



Women born 1975 (Projection by IPSS, 2010. Medium level)

Desired child number



National Fertility Survey 2010

Combined
(1) married wives
and
(2)unmarried
women under 35,

weighted 7:3

Incentive to have children more than desired

A WLB-resistant society

Child-care leave

Growth in day-care capacity

But low fertility

Why is WLB so ineffective?

Answer 1: Because people do not want

Women want to continue career: 30%

Women continuing career: 20%

Children (aged 1-2) in day-care: 30 %

Data: National Fertility Survey 2010,

Answer 2: Fundamental limit in WLB effect Model of equivalent income

$$\frac{y(x)}{s} = \frac{wm + bx}{\sqrt{m + x}}$$

x: number of children y: equivalent income

s: income when single and no child

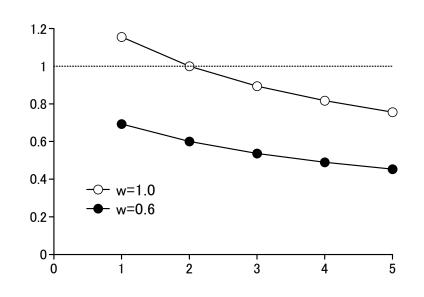
b/s: benefit per child

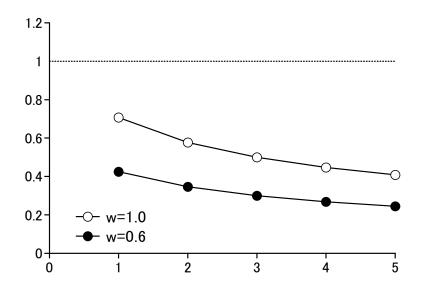
w: WLB effect

m: number of adult member in household

2-parent (m=2)

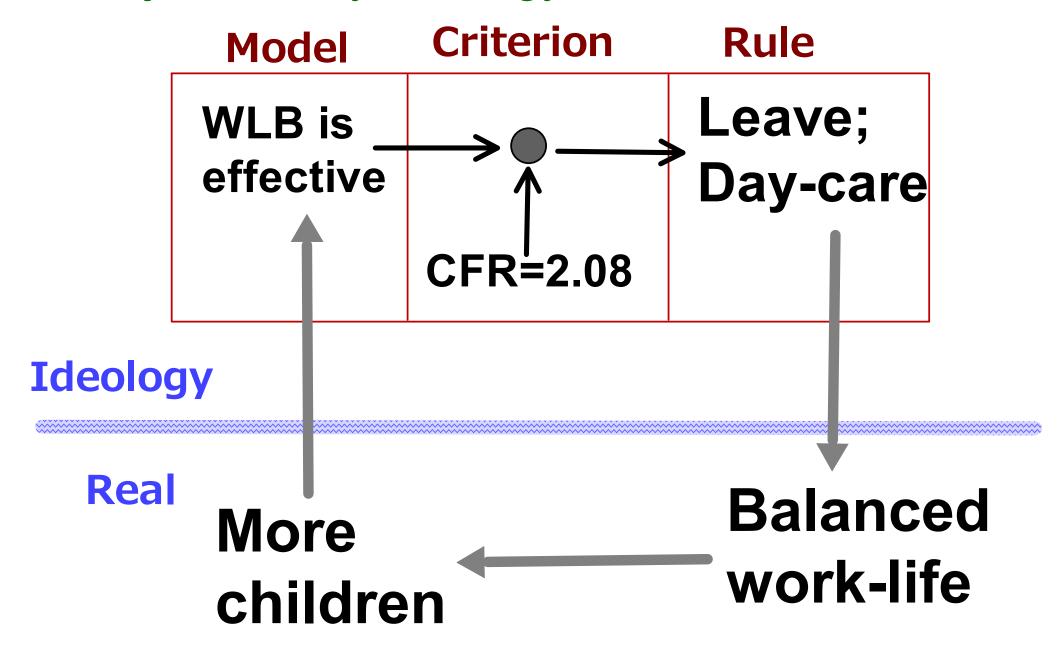
1-parent (m=1)



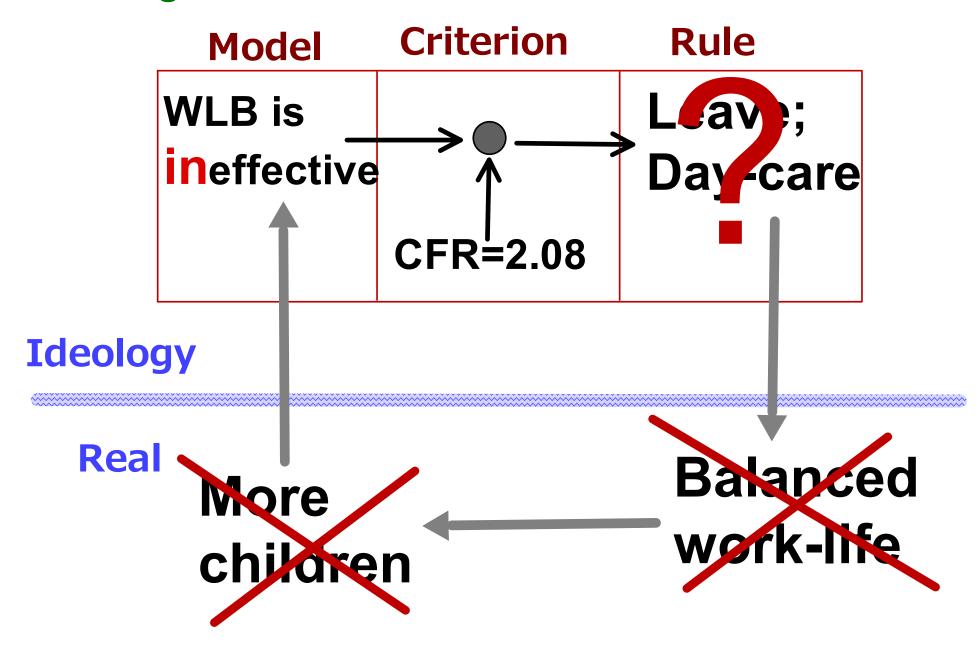


No incentive except 1st child for 2-parent with WLB

WLB justified by ideology



Ideological feedback



Sankei's proposal



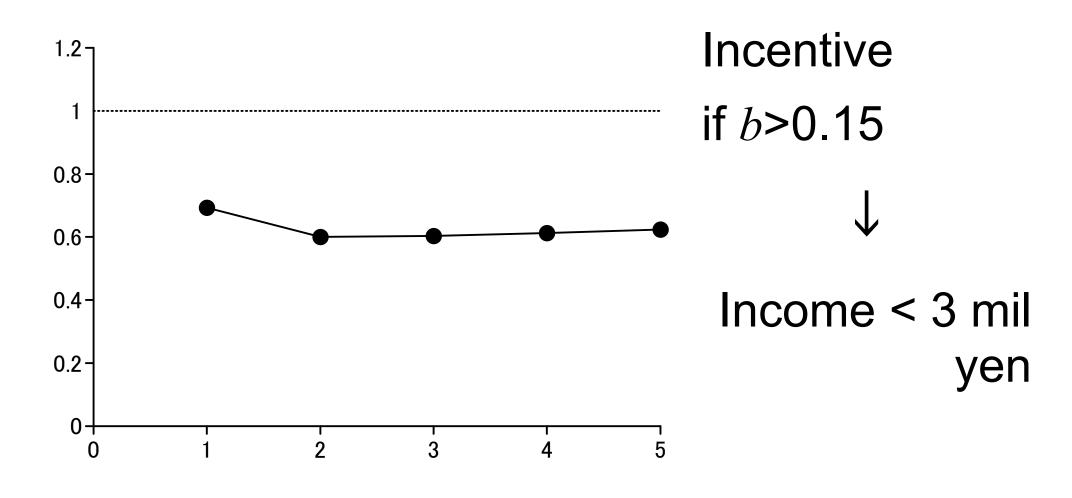
¥ 10 mil.

for 3rd and subsequent children

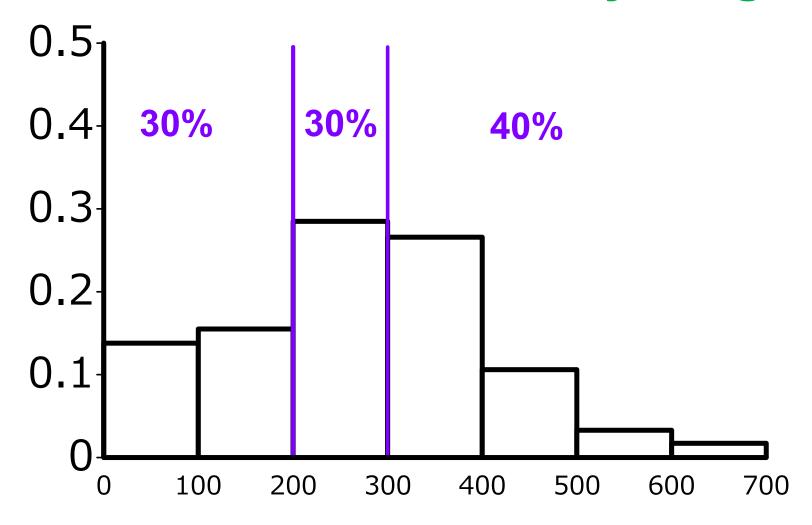
Sankei Shinbun 2015-06-21

Effective?

500,000 yen per child (3rd, 4th....) \times 20 years



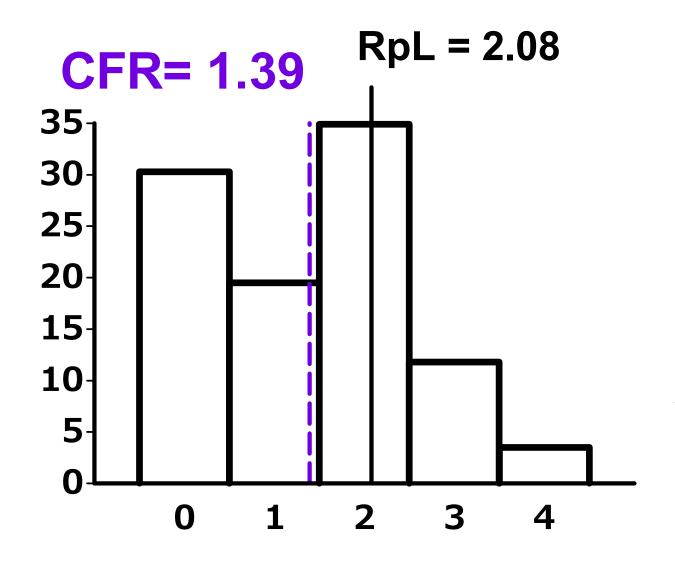
Distribution of income of young men



(in 10,000 yen)

National Fertility Survey 2010, unmarried men under 35

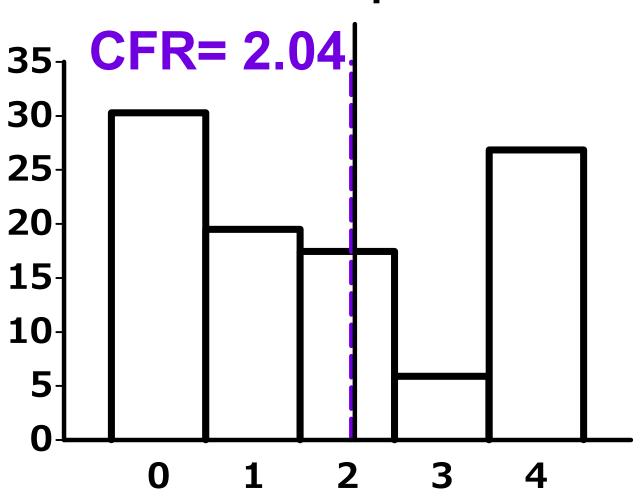
Distribution of child number



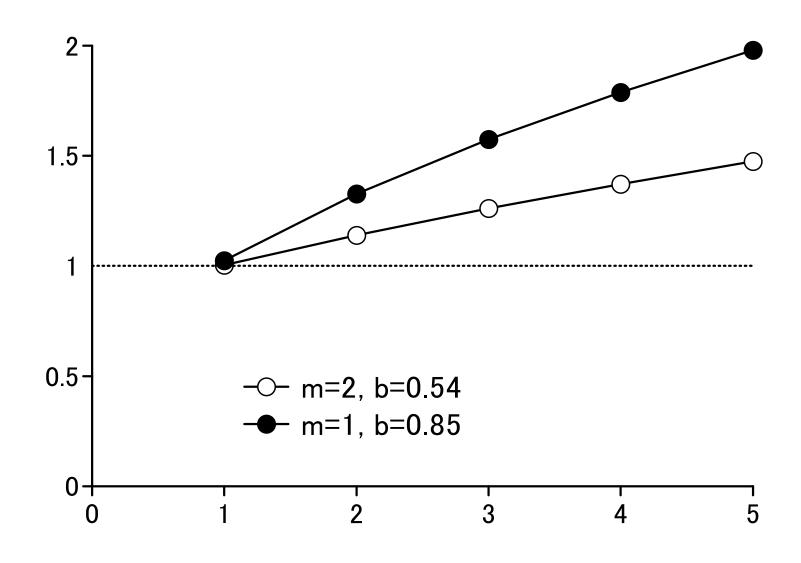
Women born 1975 (Projection by IPSS, 2010. Medium level)

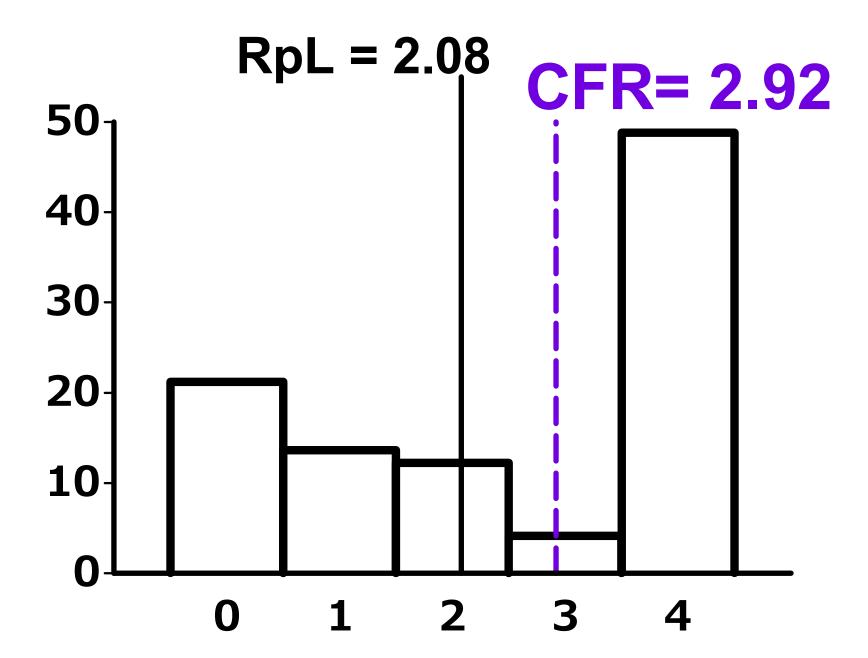
Effect expected for Sankei's proposal

RpL = 2.08



Expected effect of UCB





How much does it cost?

Threshold:

b = 0.83 (for 1-parent)

Sufficient level:

1.6 million yen/year (per child)

=About 0.4 × GDP per capita

Normative constraint 1:

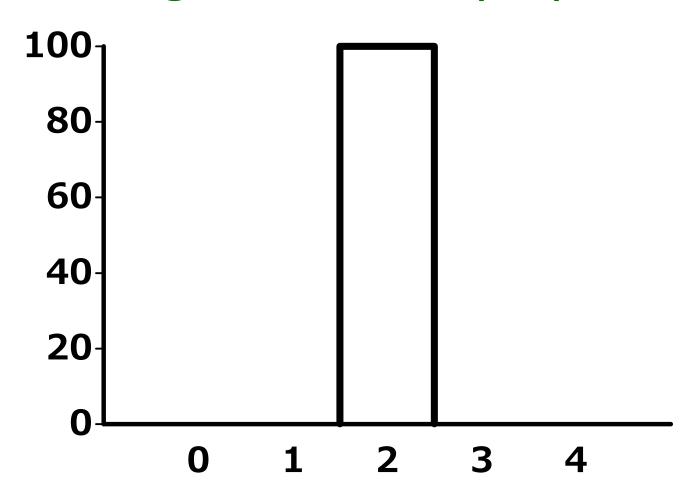
Who is responsible to maintain child?

PPR: Parents' primary responsibility to maintain children

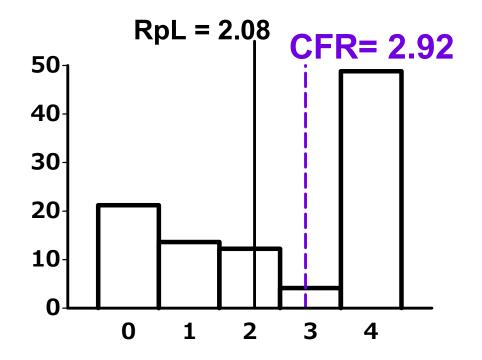
Incompatible with UCB

Normative constraint 2:

Reproduction egalitarianism (RE)

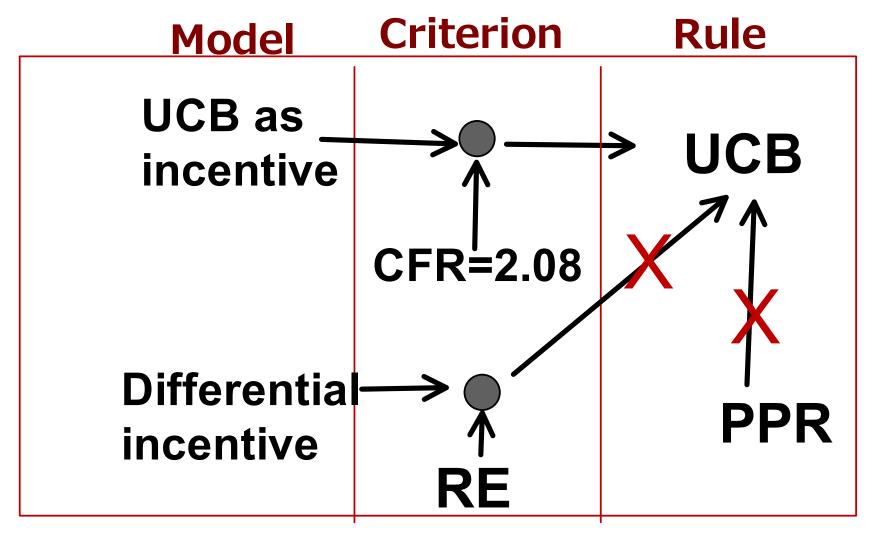


Class Differentials



Rich
$$\rightarrow$$
 Poor (smaller b) (greater b)

UCB on IIDCM framework



Ideology

Probable scenario 1

High UCB and drastic changes of family

- Govt maintains children
- Social div of reproduction

Probable scenario 2

- Ineffective WLB
- Low fertility
- Unchanged family