

13250)
Total 123 100.00 123 100.00
平均2112.77 メディアン1682.69 標準偏差1663.22

表12 非正規労働者年収分布

年収	人員	比率%	累計人員	累計%
Value	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
[6, 8)	1	0.32	1	0.32
[8, 10)	1	0.32	2	0.65
[10, 12)	1	0.32	3	0.97
[14, 16)	1	0.32	4	1.30
[16, 18)	1	0.32	5	1.62
[18, 20)	2	0.65	7	2.27
[20, 22)	1	0.32	8	2.60
[28, 30)	2	0.65	10	3.25
[30, 32)	3	0.97	13	4.22
[32, 34)	1	0.32	14	4.55
[36, 38)	2	0.65	16	5.19
[40, 42)	10	3.25	26	8.44
[42, 44)	1	0.32	27	8.77
[44, 46)	1	0.32	28	9.09
[48, 50)	3	0.97	31	10.06
[50, 52)	10	3.25	41	13.31
[52, 54)	1	0.32	42	13.64
[56, 58)	3	0.97	45	14.61
[58, 60)	2	0.65	47	15.26
[60, 62)	16	5.19	63	20.45
[62, 64)	2	0.65	65	21.10
[64, 66)	1	0.32	66	21.43
[66, 68)	1	0.32	67	21.75
[70, 72)	14	4.55	81	26.30
[72, 74)	5	1.62	86	27.92
[74, 76)	4	1.30	90	29.22
[80, 82)	19	6.17	109	35.39
[82, 84)	1	0.32	110	35.71
[84, 86)	6	1.95	116	37.66
[86, 88)	2	0.65	118	38.31
[90, 92)	23	7.47	141	45.78
[92, 94)	4	1.30	145	47.08
[94, 96)	2	0.65	147	47.73
[96, 98)	14	4.55	161	52.27
[98, 100)	12	3.90	173	56.17
[100, 102)	47	15.26	220	71.43
[102, 104)	17	5.52	237	76.95
[104, 106)	4	1.30	241	78.25
[108, 110)	2	0.65	243	78.90
[110, 112)	3	0.97	246	79.87
[120, 122)	7	2.27	253	82.14
[126, 128)	1	0.32	254	82.47
[130, 132)	5	1.62	259	84.09
[132, 134)	1	0.32	260	84.42
[134, 136)	1	0.32	261	84.74
[140, 142)	1	0.32	262	85.06
[150, 152)	4	1.30	266	86.36
[160, 162)	2	0.65	268	87.01
[168, 170)	1	0.32	269	87.34
[180, 182)	1	0.32	270	87.66
[190, 192)	1	0.32	271	87.99
[194, 196)	1	0.32	272	88.31
[200, 202)	7	2.27	279	90.58
[204, 206)	1	0.32	280	90.91
[208, 210)	1	0.32	281	91.23
[210, 212)	1	0.32	282	91.56
[230, 232)	3	0.97	285	92.53
[236, 238)	1	0.32	286	92.86
[240, 242)	1	0.32	287	93.18

[250, 252)	3	0.97	290	94.16
[272, 274)	1	0.32	291	94.48
[280, 282)	1	0.32	292	94.81
[288, 290)	1	0.32	293	95.13
[300, 302)	6	1.95	299	97.08
[338, 340)	1	0.32	300	97.40
[350, 352)	1	0.32	301	97.73
[372, 374)	1	0.32	302	98.05
[380, 382)	1	0.32	303	98.38
[400, 402)	1	0.32	304	98.70
[526, 528)	1	0.32	305	99.03
[600, 602)	1	0.32	306	99.35
[800, 802)	1	0.32	307	99.68
[920, 922)	1	0.32	308	100.00
Total	308	100.00	308	100.00

平均111.96 メディアン96 標準偏差95.76

表13 非正規雇用労働者時間当たり賃金分布

賃金	人員	比率%	累計人員	累計%
[60, 80)	2	0.65	2	0.65
[200, 220)	1	0.32	3	0.97
[220, 240)	1	0.32	4	1.30
[240, 260)	1	0.32	5	1.62
[320, 340)	1	0.32	6	1.95
[360, 380)	1	0.32	7	2.27
[380, 400)	2	0.65	9	2.92
[400, 420)	3	0.97	12	3.90
[420, 440)	1	0.32	13	4.22
[440, 460)	2	0.65	15	4.87
[460, 480)	3	0.97	18	5.84
[480, 500)	1	0.32	19	6.17
[500, 520)	2	0.65	21	6.82
[520, 540)	3	0.97	24	7.79
[540, 560)	4	1.30	28	9.09
[580, 600)	4	1.30	32	10.39
[600, 620)	6	1.95	38	12.34
[620, 640)	3	0.97	41	13.31
[640, 660)	3	0.97	44	14.29
[660, 680)	5	1.62	49	15.91
[680, 700)	11	3.57	60	19.48
[700, 720)	10	3.25	70	22.73
[720, 740)	4	1.30	74	24.03
[740, 760)	10	3.25	84	27.27
[760, 780)	4	1.30	88	28.57
[780, 800)	5	1.62	93	30.19
[800, 820)	14	4.55	107	34.74
[820, 840)	12	3.90	119	38.64
[840, 860)	7	2.27	126	40.91
[860, 880)	7	2.27	133	43.18
[880, 900)	7	2.27	140	45.45
[900, 920)	6	1.95	146	47.40
[920, 940)	5	1.62	151	49.03
[940, 960)	6	1.95	157	50.97
[960, 980)	5	1.62	162	52.60
[980, 1000)	3	0.97	165	53.57
[1000, 1020)	13	4.22	178	57.79
[1020, 1040)	10	3.25	188	61.04
[1040, 1060)	5	1.62	193	62.66
[1060, 1080)	10	3.25	203	65.91
[1080, 1100)	3	0.97	206	66.88
[1100, 1120)	3	0.97	209	67.86
[1120, 1140)	5	1.62	214	69.48
[1140, 1160)	2	0.65	216	70.13
[1160, 1180)	2	0.65	218	70.78
[1180, 1200)	4	1.30	222	72.08
[1200, 1220)	6	1.95	228	74.03
[1220, 1240)	2	0.65	230	74.68
[1240, 1260)	4	1.30	234	75.97
[1260, 1280)	1	0.32	235	76.30
[1280, 1300)	1	0.32	236	76.62
[1300, 1320)	2	0.65	238	77.27
[1320, 1340)	2	0.65	240	77.92
[1340, 1360)	2	0.65	242	78.57
[1380, 1400)	3	0.97	245	79.55
[1400, 1420)	3	0.97	248	80.52
[1420, 1440)	2	0.65	250	81.17
[1440, 1460)	1	0.32	251	81.49
[1460, 1480)	1	0.32	252	81.82
[1480, 1500)	1	0.32	253	82.14

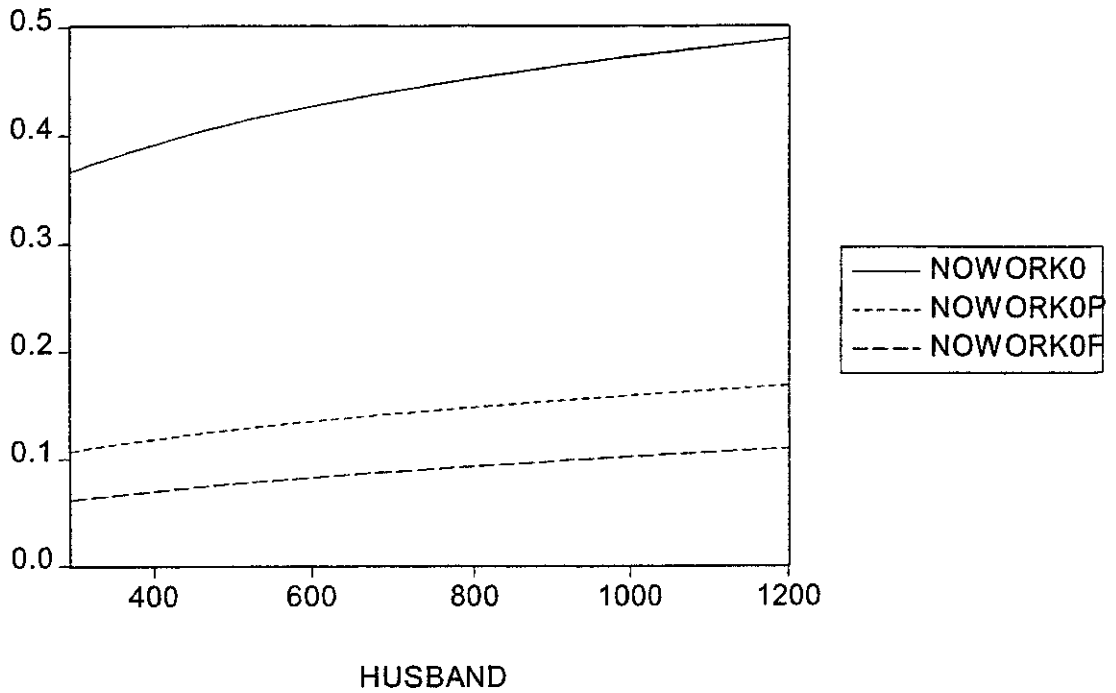
[1500, 1520)	2	0.65	255	82.79
[1520, 1540)	1	0.32	256	83.12
[1540, 1560)	1	0.32	257	83.44
[1560, 1580)	1	0.32	258	83.77
[1640, 1660)	1	0.32	259	84.09
[1660, 1680)	5	1.62	264	85.71
[1720, 1740)	1	0.32	265	86.04
[1740, 1760)	3	0.97	268	87.01
[1760, 1780)	2	0.65	270	87.66
[1780, 1800)	3	0.97	273	88.64
[1860, 1880)	1	0.32	274	88.96
[1900, 1920)	1	0.32	275	89.29
[1920, 1940)	2	0.65	277	89.94
[2000, 2020)	2	0.65	279	90.58
[2040, 2060)	1	0.32	280	90.91
[2080, 2100)	2	0.65	282	91.56
[2140, 2160)	2	0.65	284	92.21
[2340, 2360)	1	0.32	285	92.53
[2380, 2400)	2	0.65	287	93.18
[2500, 2520)	3	0.97	290	94.16
[2800, 2820)	1	0.32	291	94.48
[2900, 2920)	3	0.97	294	95.45
[3000, 3020)	1	0.32	295	95.78
[3320, 3340)	1	0.32	296	96.10
[3740, 3760)	1	0.32	297	96.43
[4120, 4140)	1	0.32	298	96.75
[4160, 4180)	2	0.65	300	97.40
[4420, 4440)	1	0.32	301	97.73
[5000, 5020)	1	0.32	302	98.05
[5180, 5200)	1	0.32	303	98.38
[5540, 5560)	1	0.32	304	98.70
[6020, 6040)	1	0.32	305	99.03
[6200, 6220)	1	0.32	306	99.35
[7300, 7320)	1	0.32	307	99.68
[20820, 20840)	1	0.32	308	100.00
Total	308	100.00	308	100.00

平均1255.74 メディアン949.68 標準偏差1452.04

====表14 就業選択関数の記述統計====

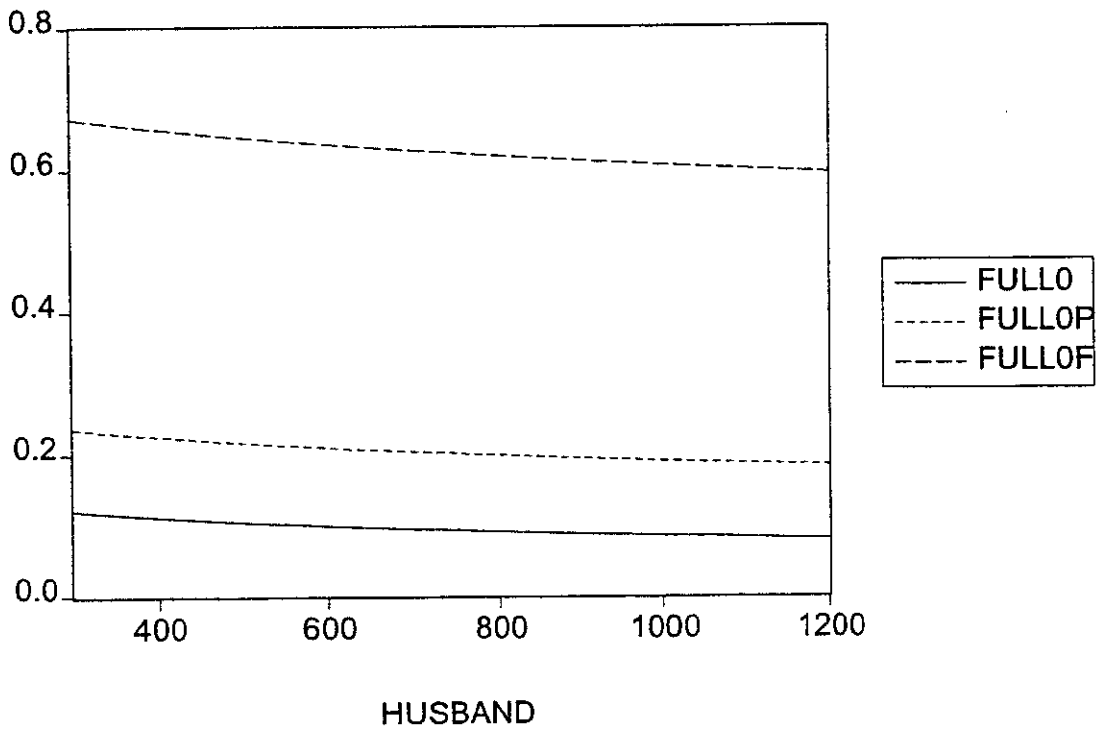
変数	平均	標準偏差	最小	最大
乳幼児有り	0.1769	0.3818	0.0	1.0
就学前児童有り	0.1780	0.3827	0.0	1.0
パート・自宅で働く	0.0824	0.2752	0.0	1.0
正社員で働く	0.0593	0.2364	0.0	1.0
年齢	42.63	10.3215	20.0	60.00
年齢自乗/100	19.24	8.8767	4.0	36.00
育児支援充足	0.4022	0.4906	0.0	1.0
親同居有り	0.1670	0.3732	0.0	1.0
夫年収(対数值)	6.2434	1.3616	0.0	8.99
夫専門職	0.0264	0.1603	0.0	1.0
夫自営業	0.10434	0.3059	0.0	1.0
住宅ローン有り	0.4187	0.4936	0.0	1.0

図1 乳幼児・就学前児童共に無しで無職の選択確率



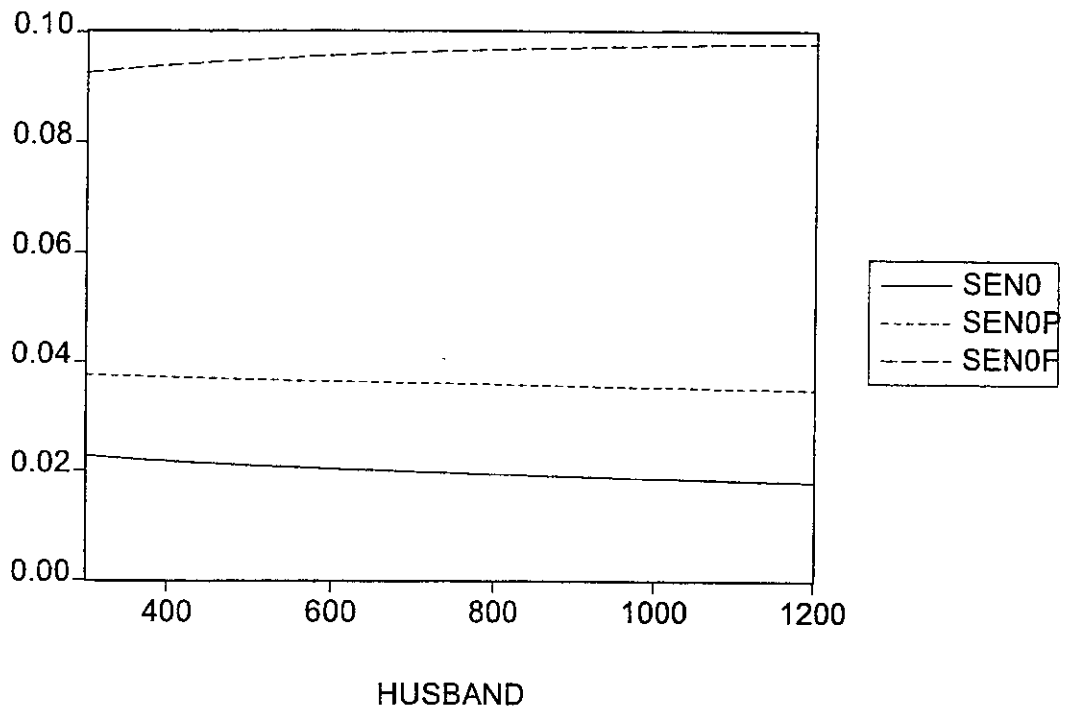
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図2 乳幼児・就学前児童共に無しで正社員選択確率



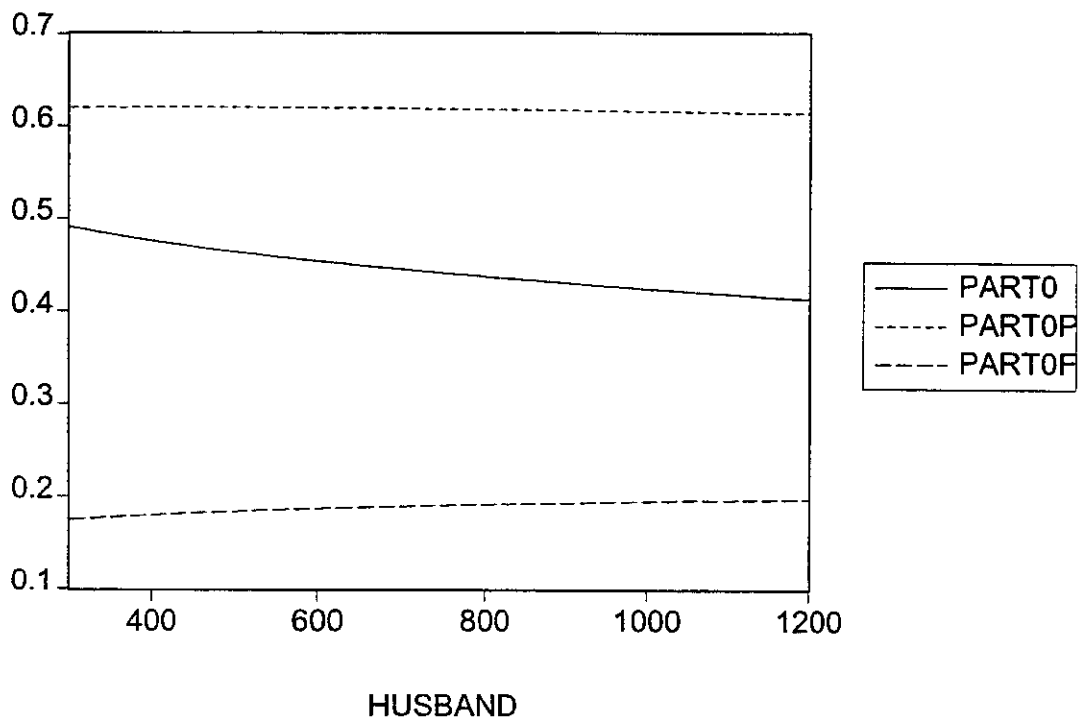
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図3 子ども無しで専門職・自営業選択確率



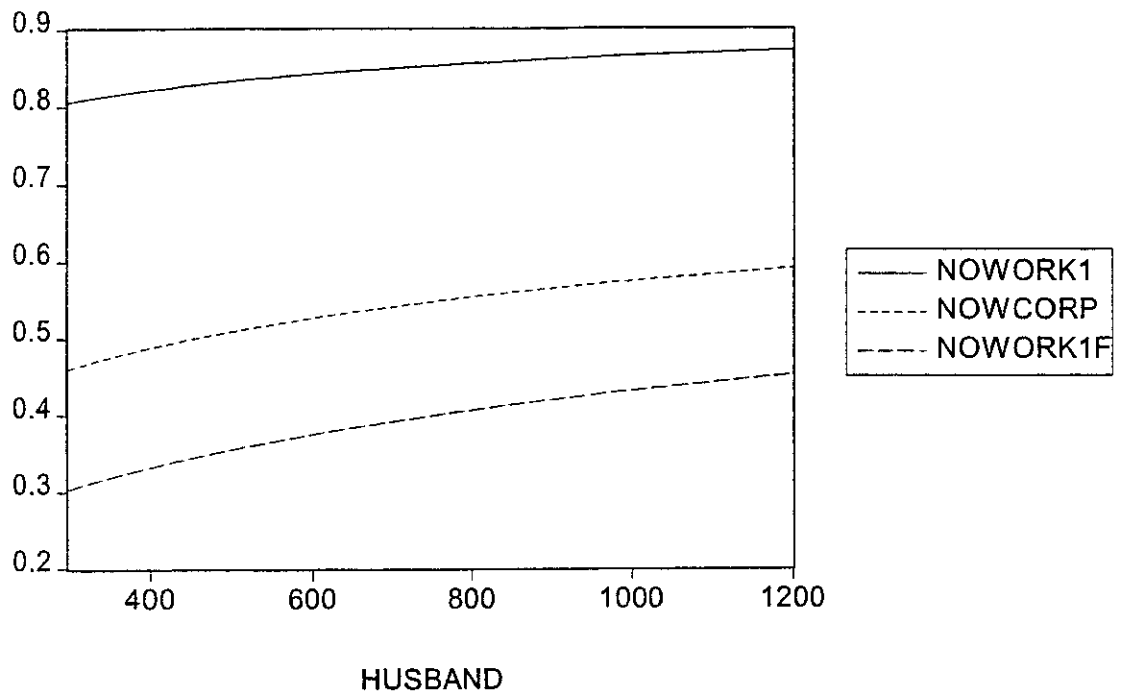
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図4 子ども無しでパート選択確率



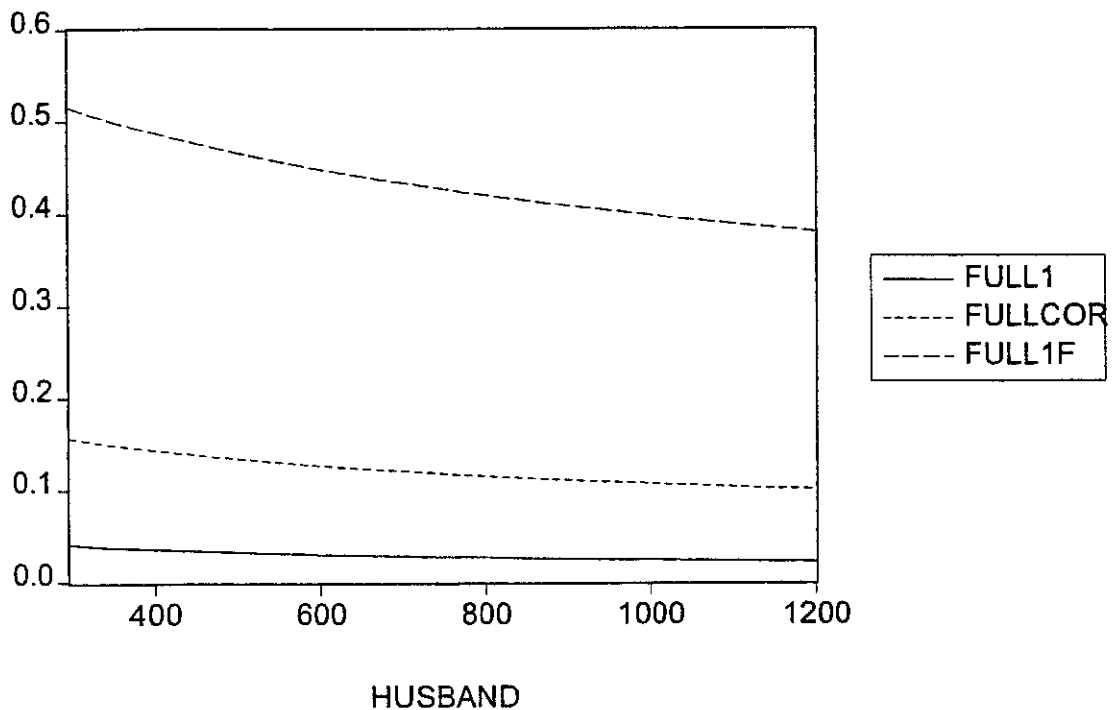
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図5 乳幼児有り(就学前児童無し)で無職選択確率



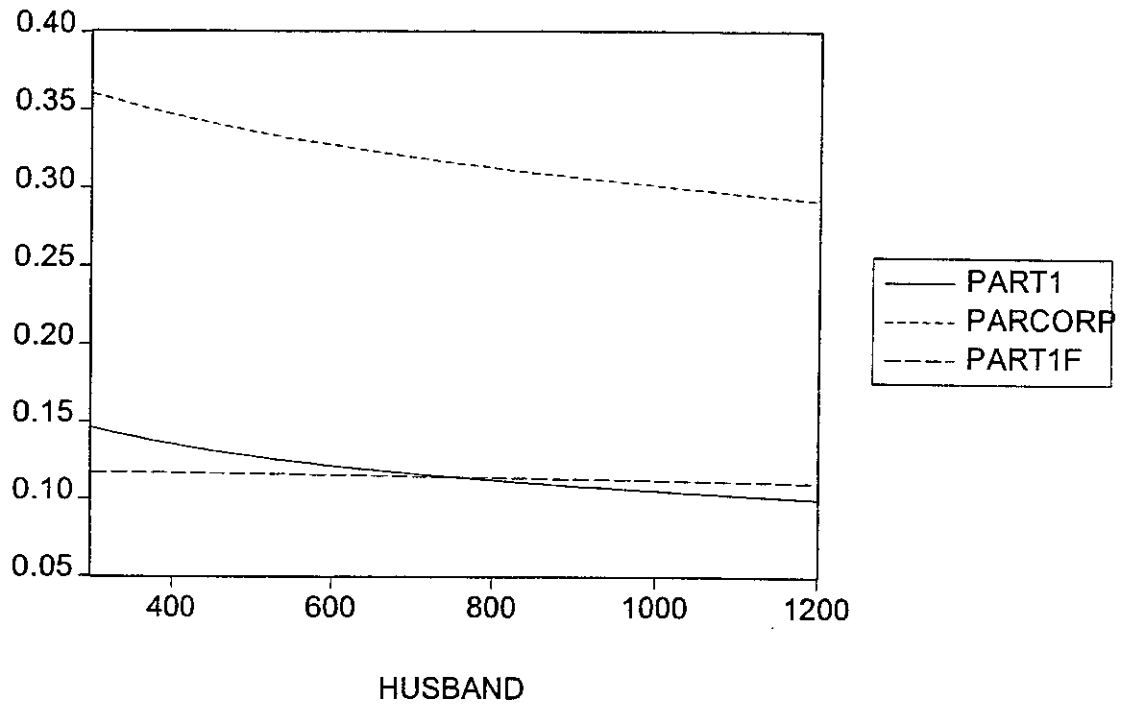
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図6 乳幼児有り(就学苗児童無し)で正社員選択確率



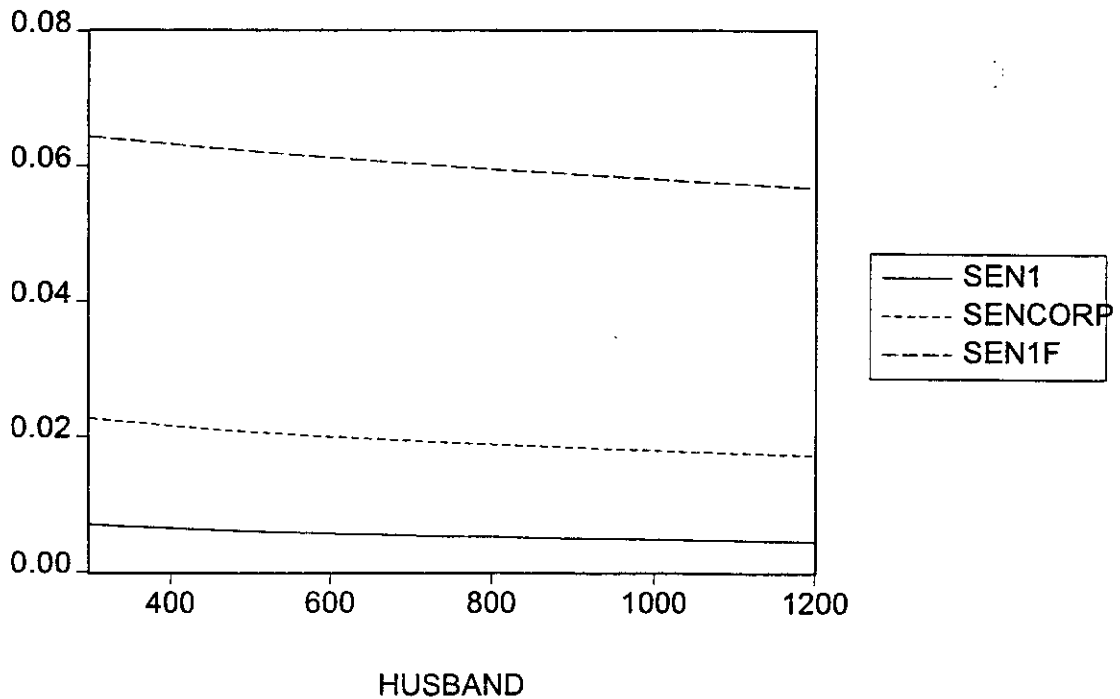
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図7 乳幼児有り(就学前児童無し)でパート選択確率



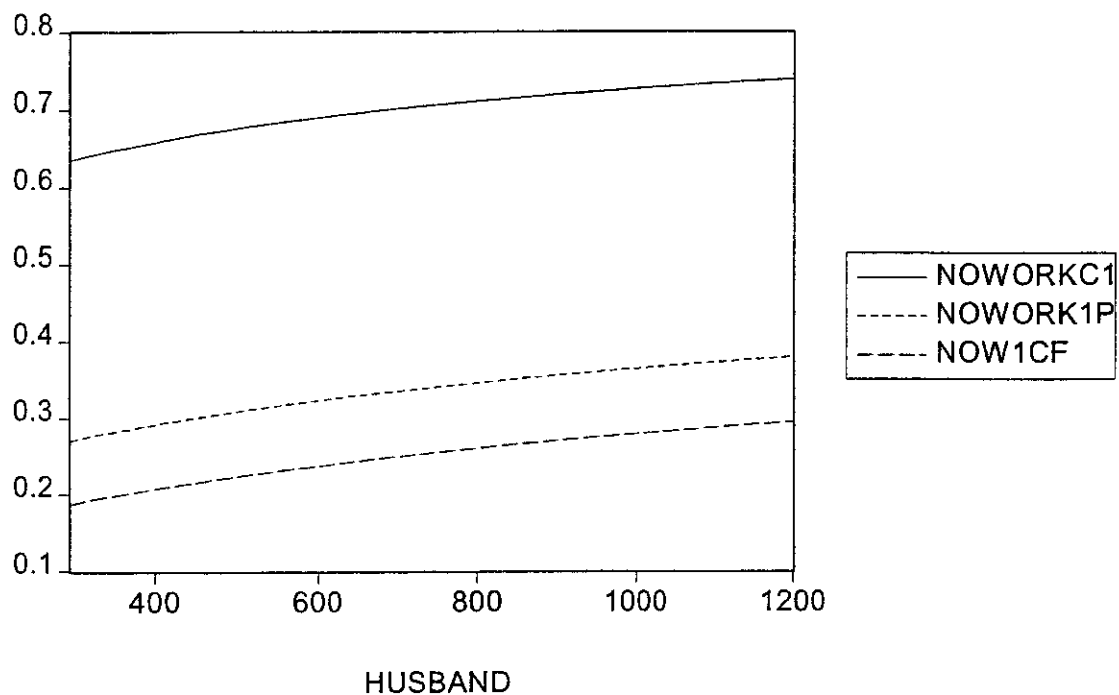
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図8 乳幼児有り(就学前児童無し)で専門職・自営業選択確率



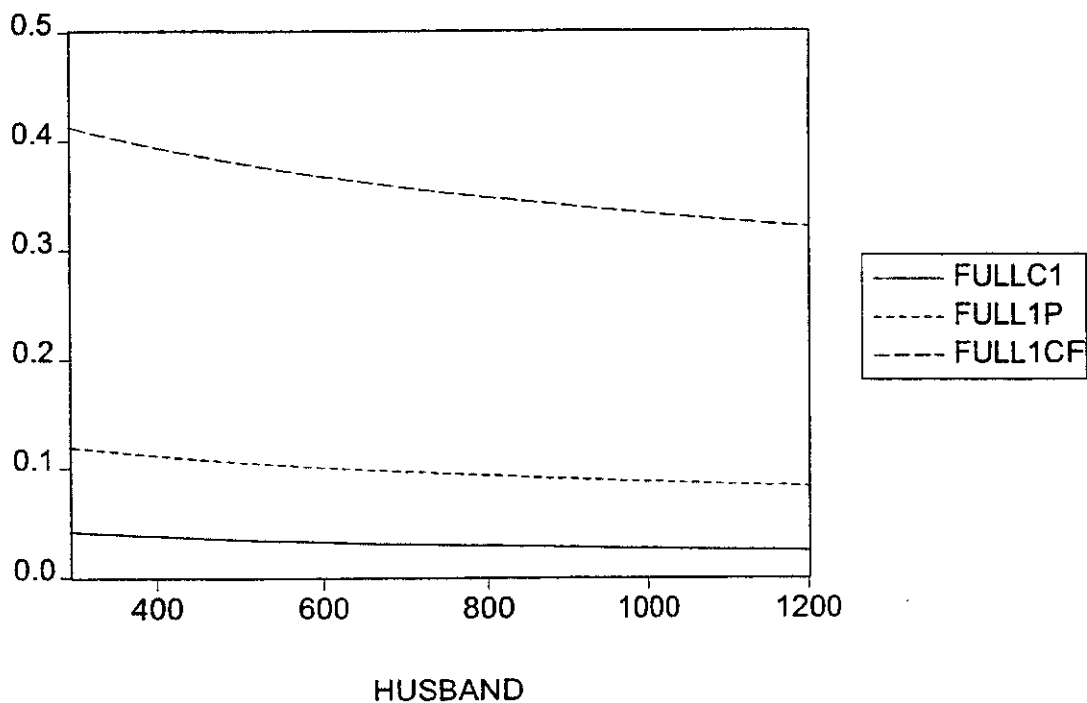
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図9 就学前児童有り(乳幼児無し)無職選択確率



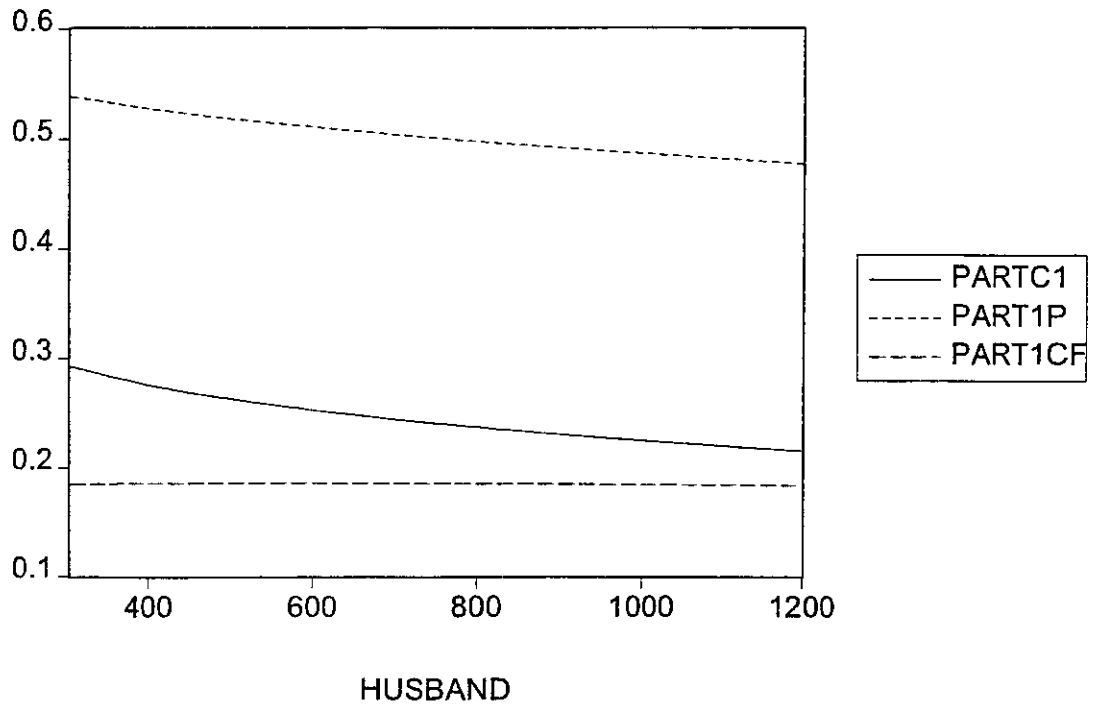
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図10 就学前児童有り(乳幼児無し)で正社員選択確率



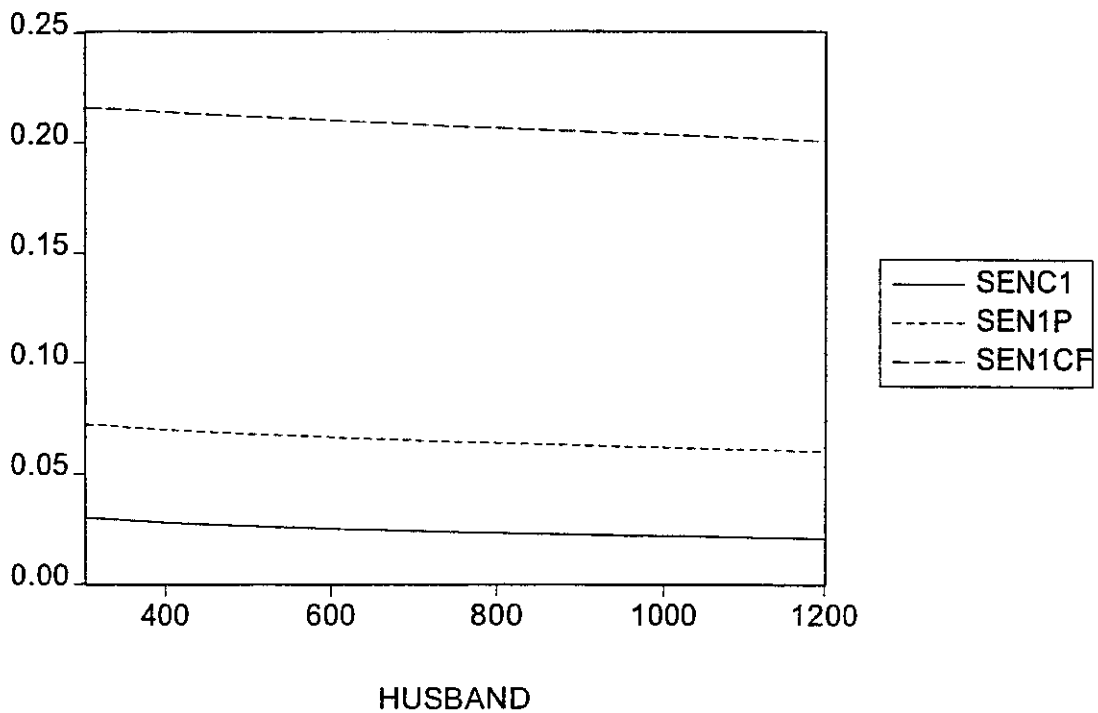
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図11 就学前児童有り(乳幼児無し)でパート選択確率



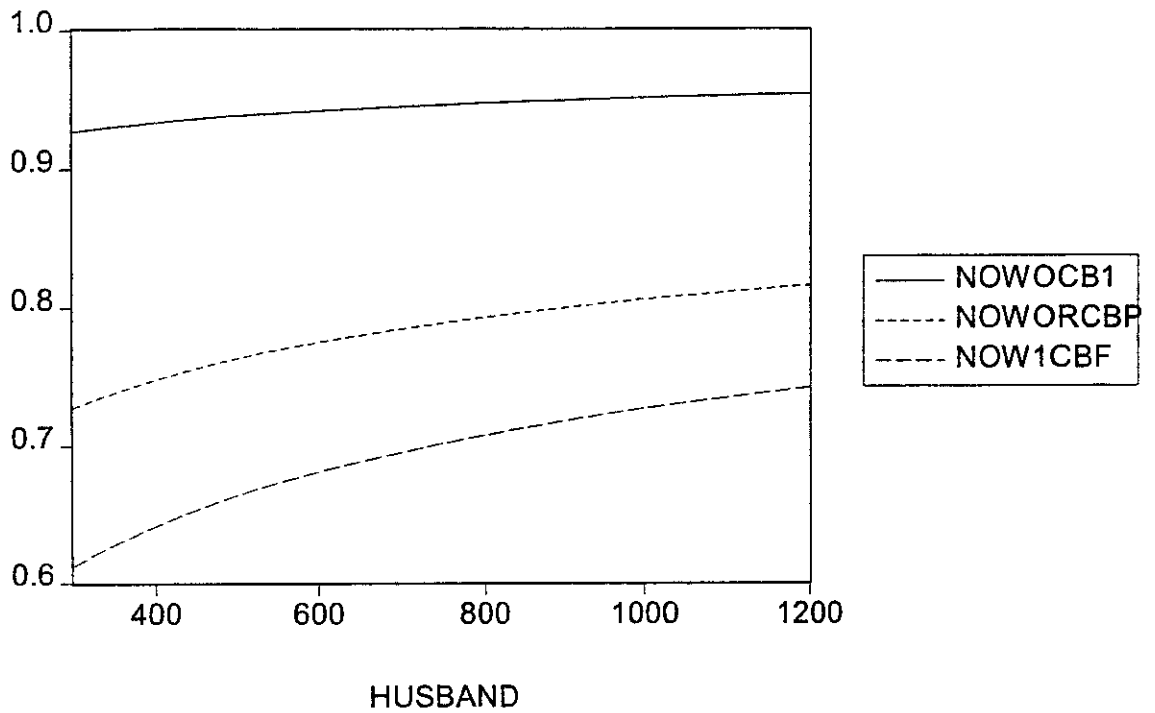
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図12 就学前児童有り(乳幼児無し)で専門職・自営業選択確率



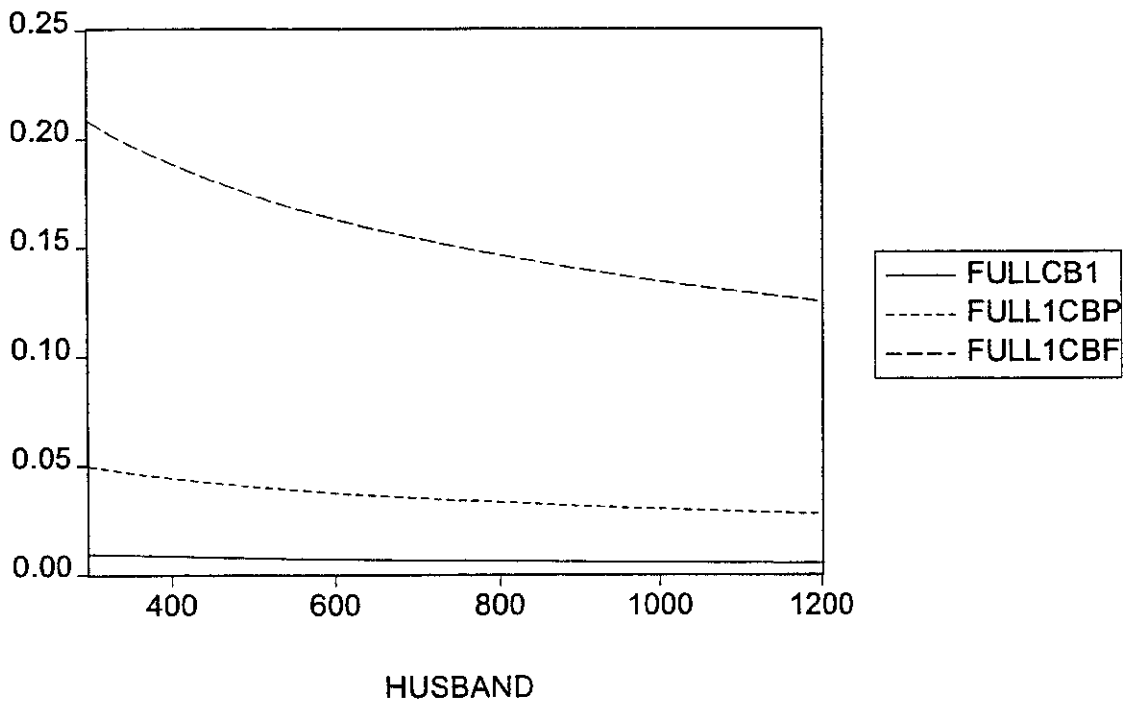
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図13 乳幼児・就学前児童共に有りて無職の選択確率



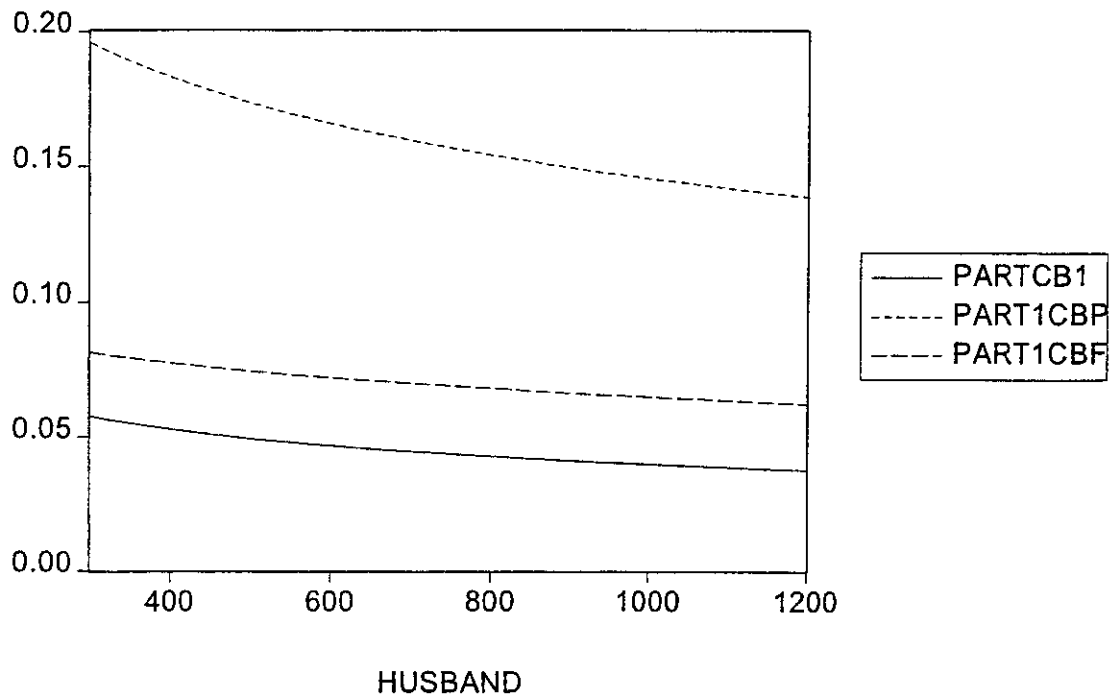
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図14乳幼児就学前児童有りて正社員選択確率



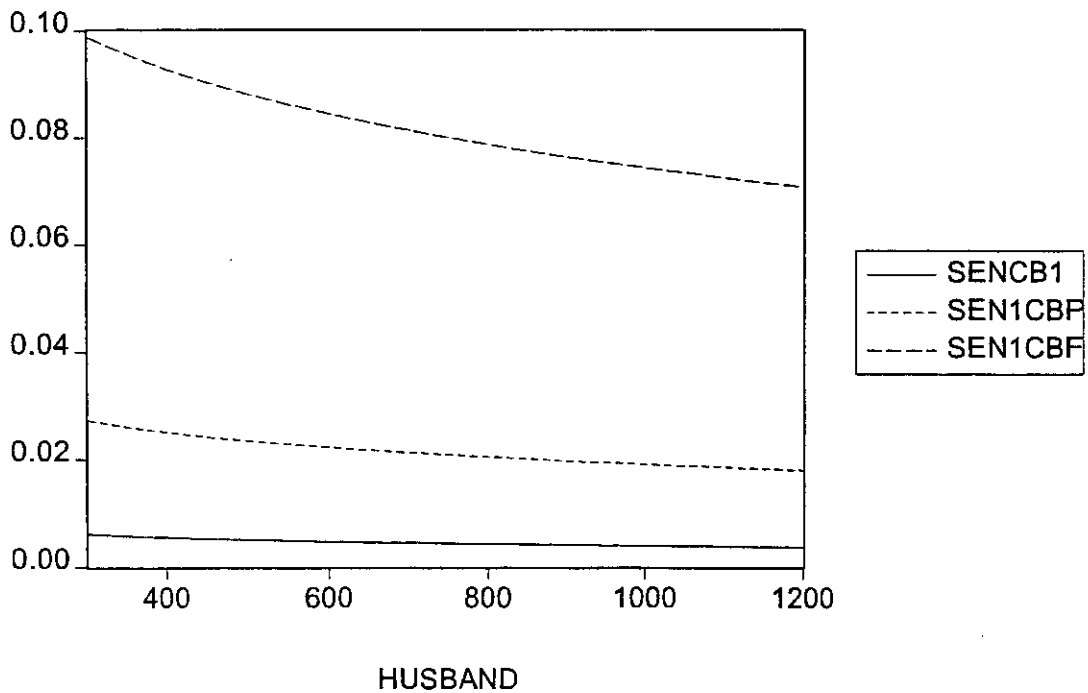
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図15 乳幼児就学前児童有りでパート選択確率



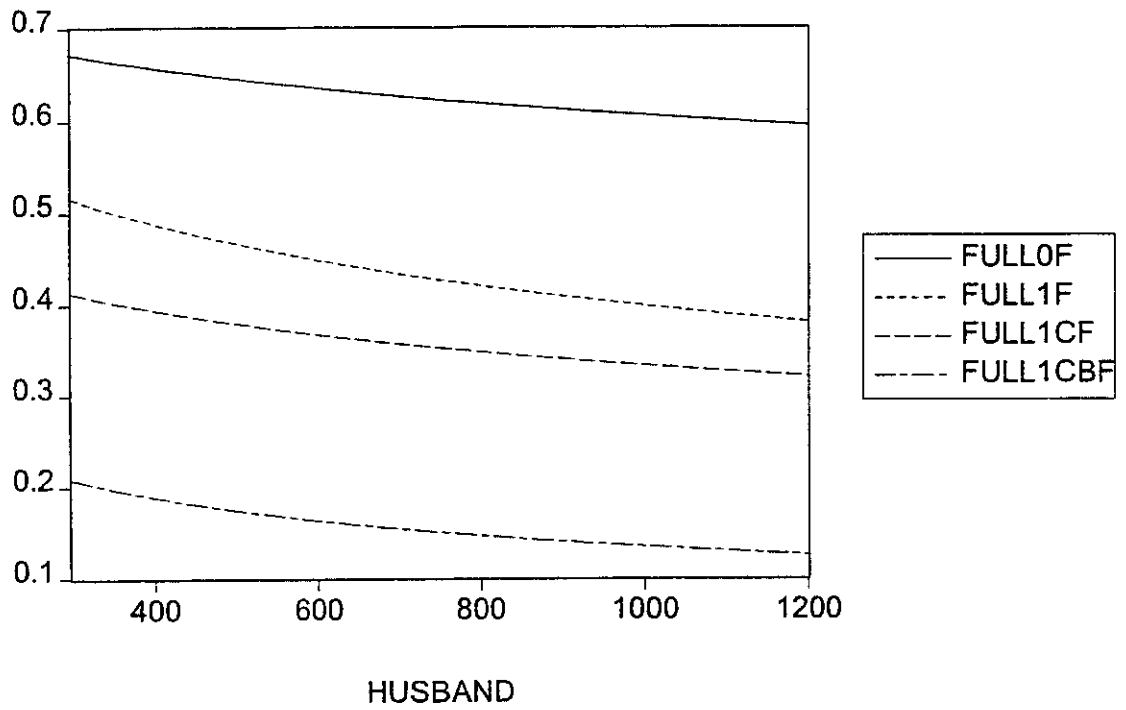
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図16 乳幼児就学前児童有りで専門職・自営業選択確率



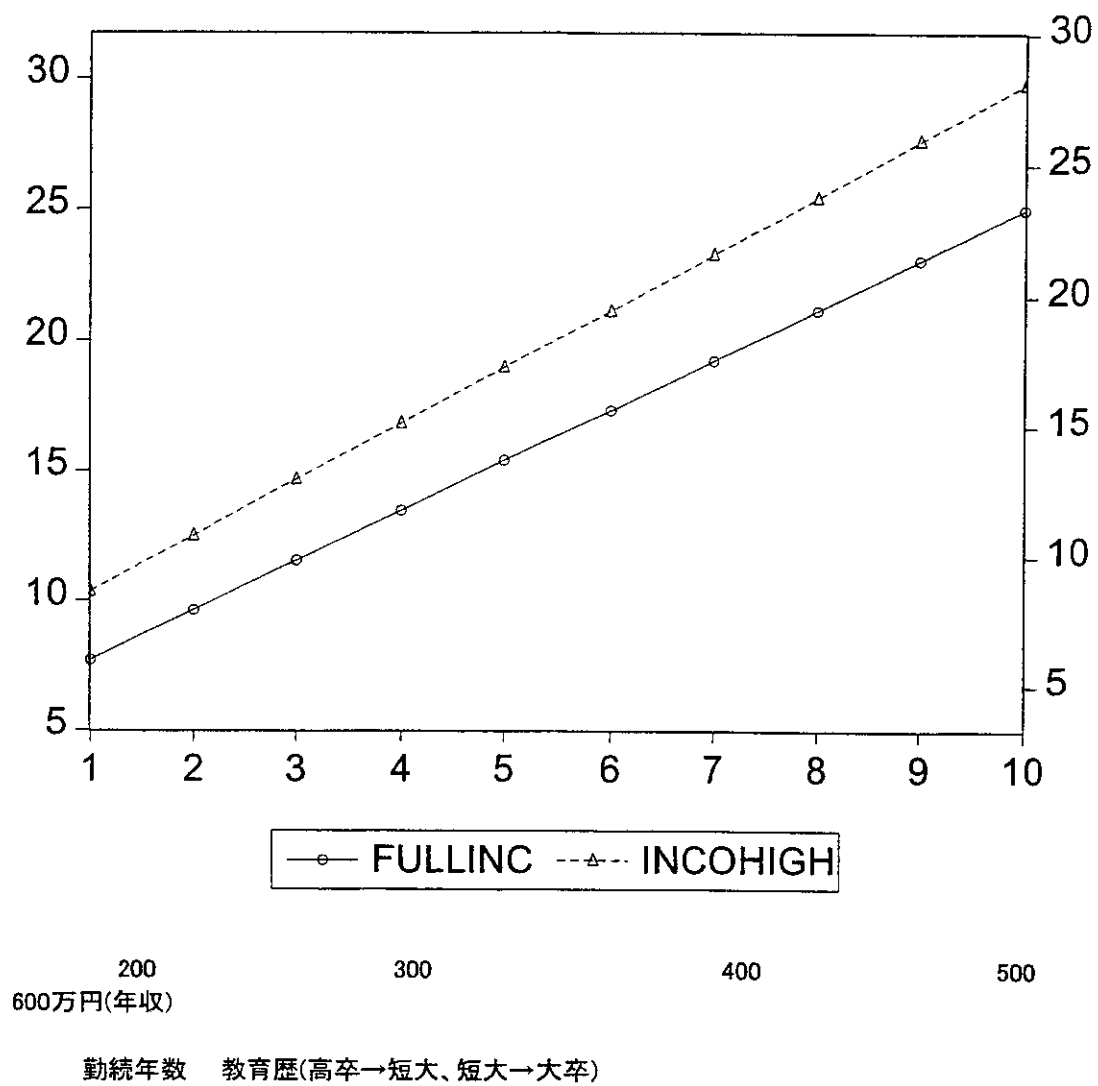
夫の年収 働かない パート指向 正社員指向

図17 正社員指向女性の育児段階別正社員選択確率



夫の年収 子ども無し 乳幼児有り 就学前児童有り 共にあり

図18 正規雇用労働者の勤続年数と教育年数の限界効果



第7章 母親就労からみた福祉国家における家族の
位置づけ：国際比較の観点から

<分担研究者>

国立社会保障・人口問題研究所室長

白波瀬 佐和子

Wife's Economic Contribution to the Household Income in Japan with Cross-national Perspective*

Sawako Shirahase

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Tokyo, Japan

e-mail: shirahase@ipss.go.jp

* This research is conducted as part of the project of "A Study of the Social Security System Corresponding to the Change in the Family Structure and Working Styles," which is supported by Health Science Research Grants (2003), Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare.

Wife's Economic Contribution to the Household Income in Japan with Cross-national Perspective

1. Introduction

Drastic changes in the demographic structure in Japan, that is, the decline in the fertility rate and the growth in the aged population, and their possible consequences have been seriously discussed by scholars, policy makers, and the media. The continuous decline of the fertility rate raised people's concern over the reduction in the productive labor force and the potential imbalance in the future between contributions and benefits of the social security. The ratio of young workers to the retired population has been declining rapidly, and the support of the elderly is becoming the burden of the working-age population.

Historically the Japanese social security system paid attention to older people as exemplified in the old age pension and medical care (Tsumura 2002). However, government has been aware of the importance of supporting families with small children, more precisely assisting mothers, since there was no sign of significant improvement in the total fertility rates recently. The main reason for the continuously low fertility rate is largely due to the low rate of marriage among the younger generation since the overall rate of the fertility among married women has not declined substantially (NIPSSR 1998). In Japan where the rate of the out-of-wed birth is very low, delaying marriage and remaining as a single would directly lead to lowering the fertility rate. The marriage and childbirth are very closely related in contemporary Japan (Atoh 2000; Shirahase 2000a).

Siaroff (1994) explored three types of welfare regimes advocated by Esping-Andersen (1990) and classified Japan as "a late female mobilization welfare state" (p.99), similar to Switzerland. Siaroff argued that Japan is one of the least family-friendly societies with poor working conditions for women. Gauthier (1996) also claimed that Japan is located at the lower end of the level of family support by the

government, based on the amount of family allowance, the length and benefit of maternity and parental leave.

In 1985, the Equal Employment Opportunity Law (hereafter EEO Law) was passed and went into effect in 1986 to improve gender gap at the workplace. However, the pattern of married women's labor force participation has remained intermittent (Hamami 2000; Knapp 1995; Gelb 1998). More than 70 percent of mothers stopped working at the time of giving birth to their first child, according to the 1998 National Family Survey (hereafter the 1998 NFS) conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research. The proportion of those who were full-time housewives after their marriage and childbearing has increased during the high economic growth era of the 1960s (Ochiai 1995; Osawa Mari 1993; Ueno 1990), and the entry of married women into the labor market as part-time workers has increased during the 1970s (Iwai 1990). The M-shaped pattern of labor force participation of married women was firmly established during the 1960s and 1970s.

Shintani (1998) claimed that the proportion of those who stopped working at the time of childbearing declined from the late 1970's to the early 1980's, but increased afterwards. Nagase (1999) also showed the similar result on mother's working profile at the time of childbearing, based on the eleventh National Fertility Survey in 1997; the proportion of married women in their early 30s who were out of the labor force after the first childbirth was higher than the corresponding figure for those in their late 40s, controlling for the educational attainment. Nagase (1999) claimed that the separation between the economic activity in the labor market and childbearing was enhanced despite the parental leave act started in 1992.

Fertility rate declined sharply in the 1950s, and there is a gradual decline in the 1980s. The drop from 1.66 in 1988 to 1.57 in 1989 attracted public attention as it was called "1.57 shock." In response to this decline of fertility rate in the late 1980s, the Japanese government took specific actions. Based on the agreement among four Japanese ministries, that is, the Ministries of Education, Health and Welfare, Labor, and Construction, the government formulated in 1994 the Angel plan which laid out the basic direction for future child-rearing support in Japan. There has been, however, no