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Sustainable society based on diverse family structure

Future Society In Japan Compared to Foreign Countries

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Background

Today, in Japan, the population of younger generation has been decreasing according to Declining Birth Rate (DBR). Therefore, it's a pressing problem to take measures against DBR, to build up sustainable society.

Research

Object

OECD countries

The heads of study

①TFR (Total Fertility Rate)

②The correlation between TFR and the average first-marriage age, woman employee rate, education expenditure, the rate of children born out of wedlock, annual working hours.

③The causality between TFR and the rate of children born out of wedlock.

Purpose

To anticipate the problems which would occur in the process of DBR, referring to advanced countries.

Total Fertility Rate(TFR)

①TFR

Comparison with OECD countries.

$$TFR = \sum_{x=15}^{49} f(x)/g(x)$$

f(x): annual reproduction figure of a woman at age x.
g(x): total number of woman at age x.

•Similarity

More than 2.0 until 1970's.

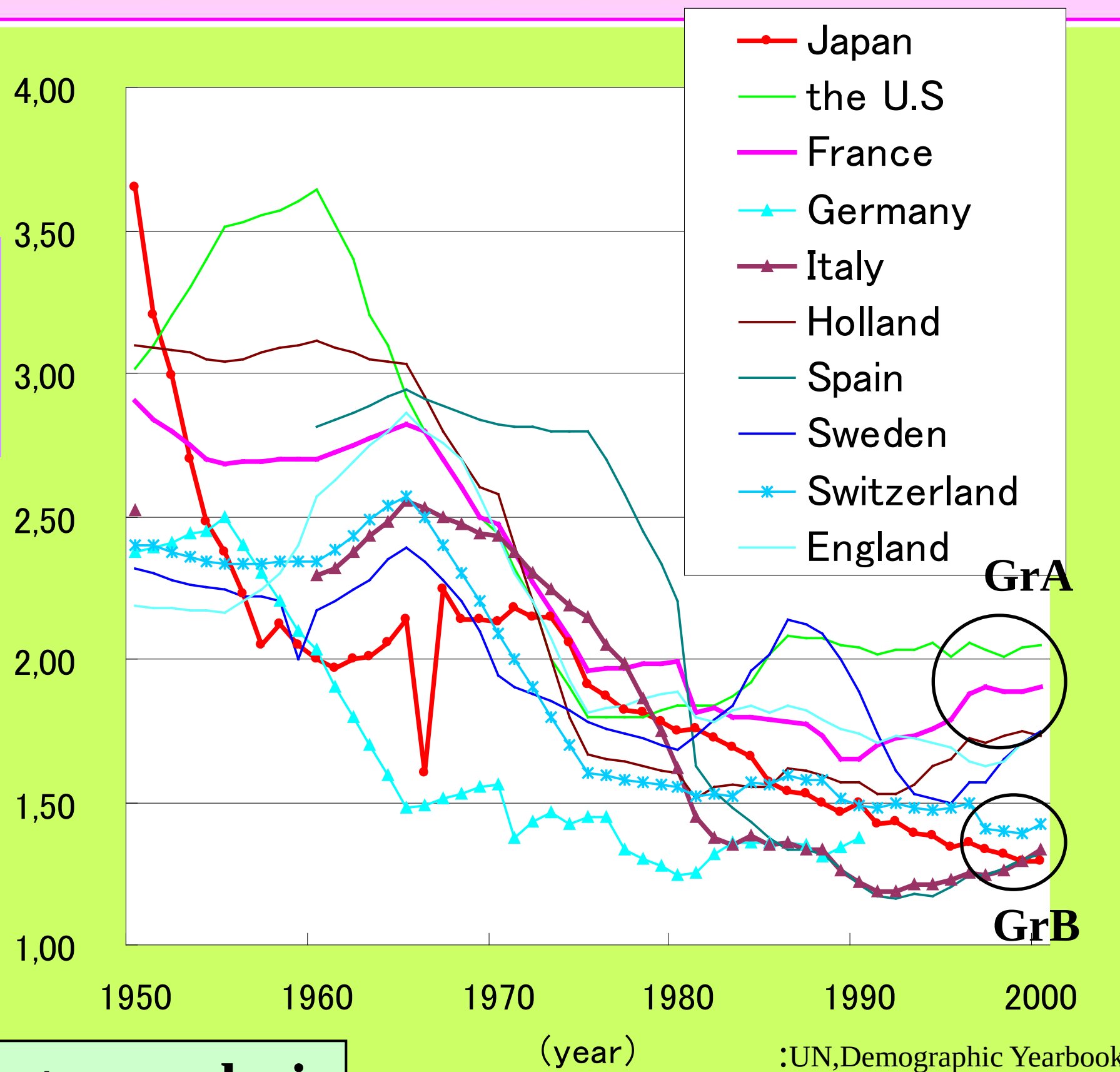
Less than 2.0 in 1980's



Afterward, two groups derive.

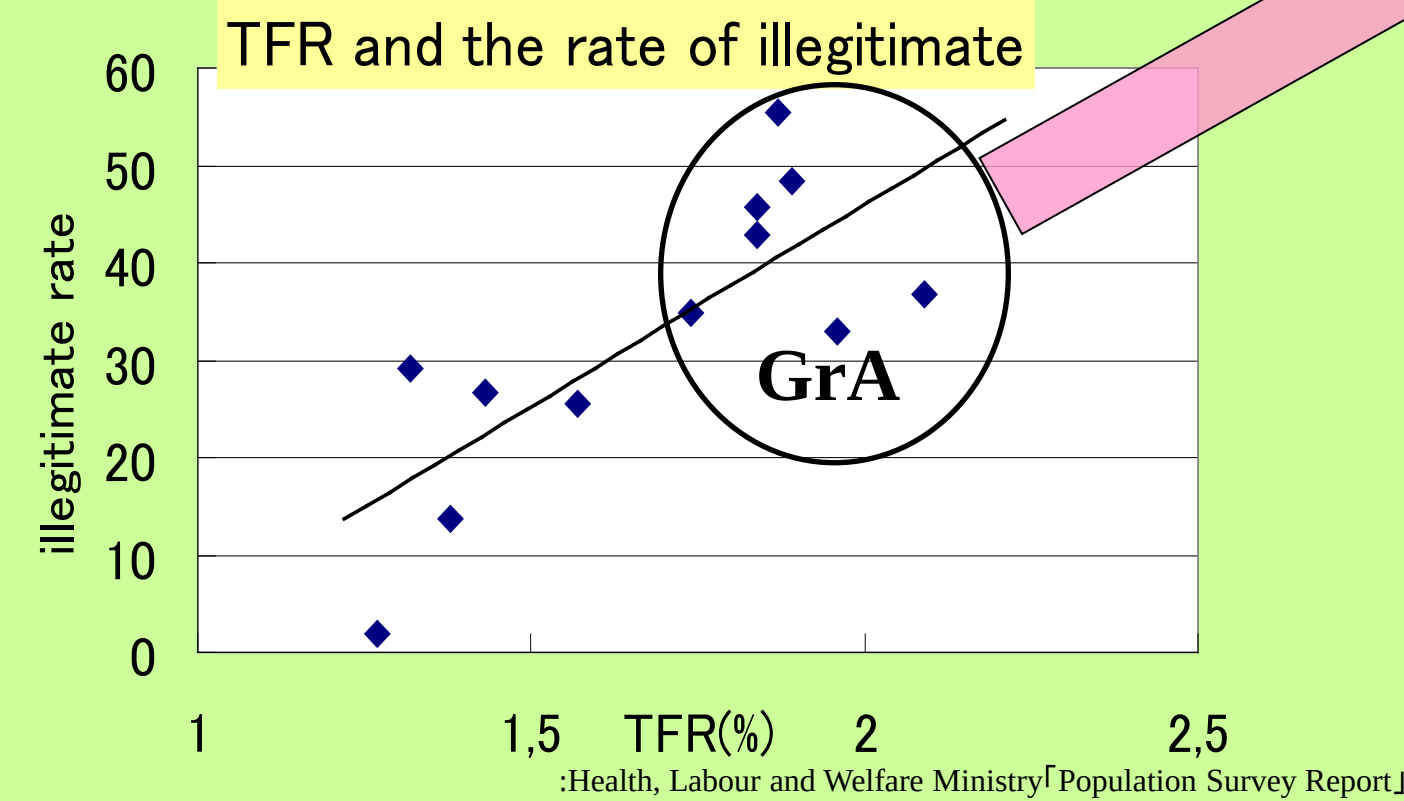
One upturn to about 2.0 (GrA),

Another keep low level under 1.5 (GrB)

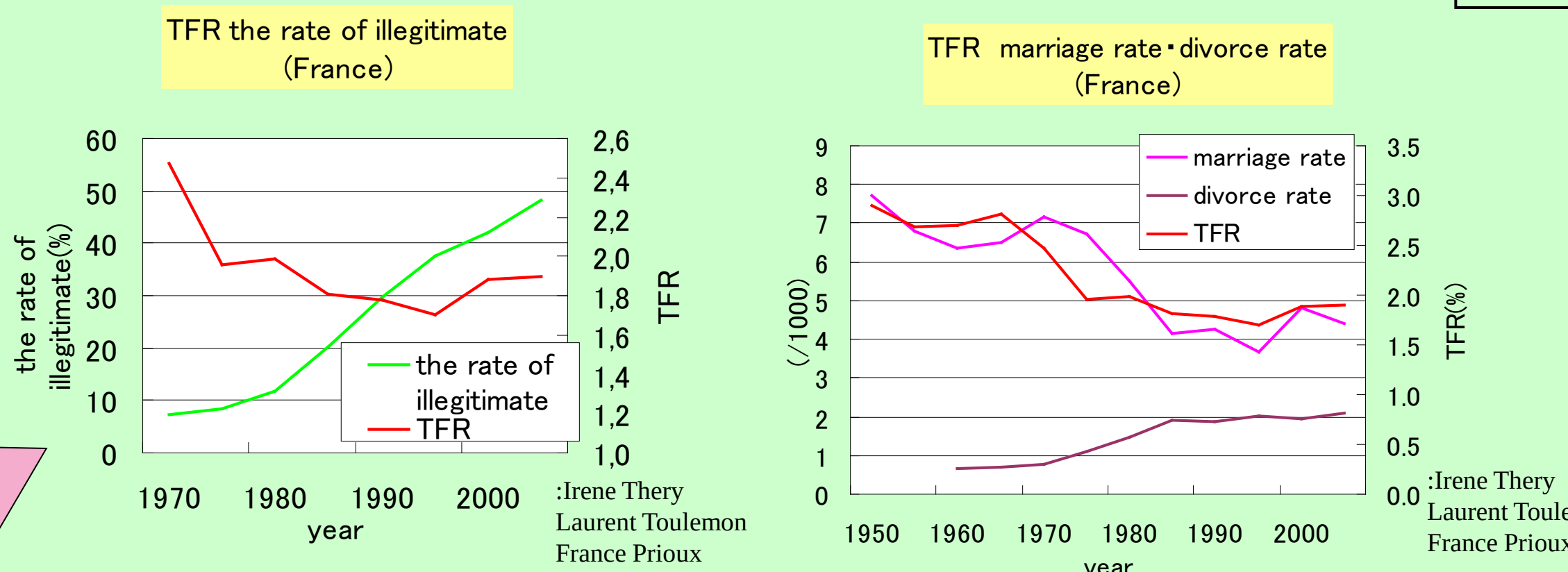


②

	Correlation coefficient
Average age of first marriage	0,264
Women labor force (25-34)	0,536
Private education expenditure	0,018
Public educational expenditure	0,532
An annual working hours	-0,327
The rate of children born out of wedlock	0,769



③Social situation : France (group A)



Factor analysis

•Moral change

Christian morality : taboo against a divorce, contraception, abortion, and intercourse without marriage. or inequality among a couple (conventional marriage)

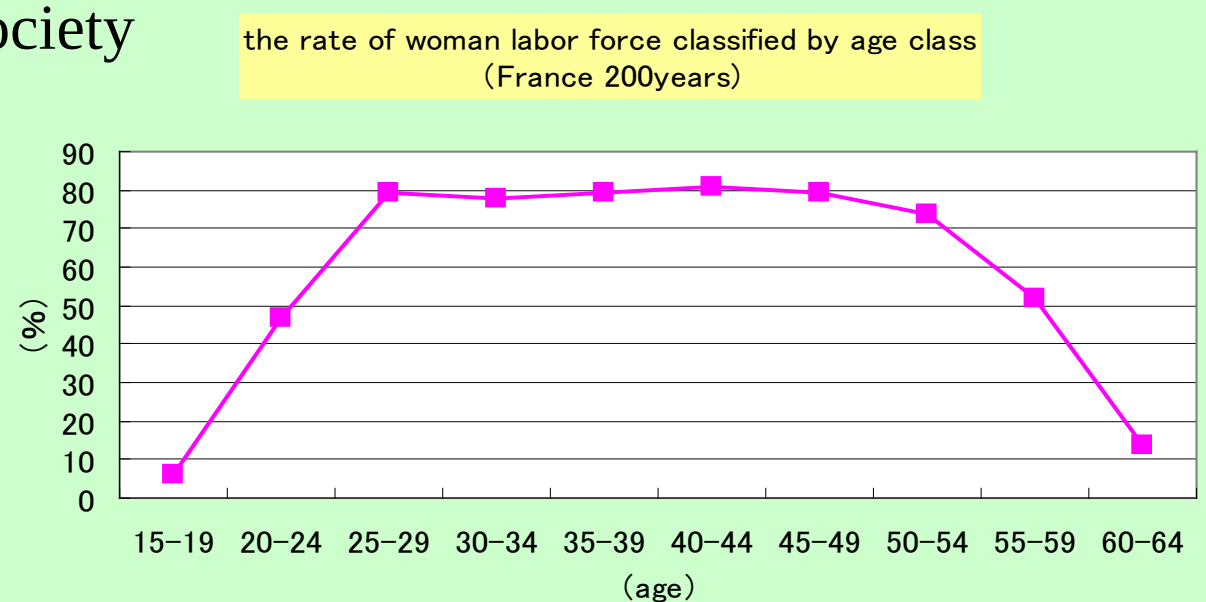
Since the late 60's, a movement of woman's objection had spread.

→ Marriage ≠ intercourse: an agreement based on a free will of equal couple

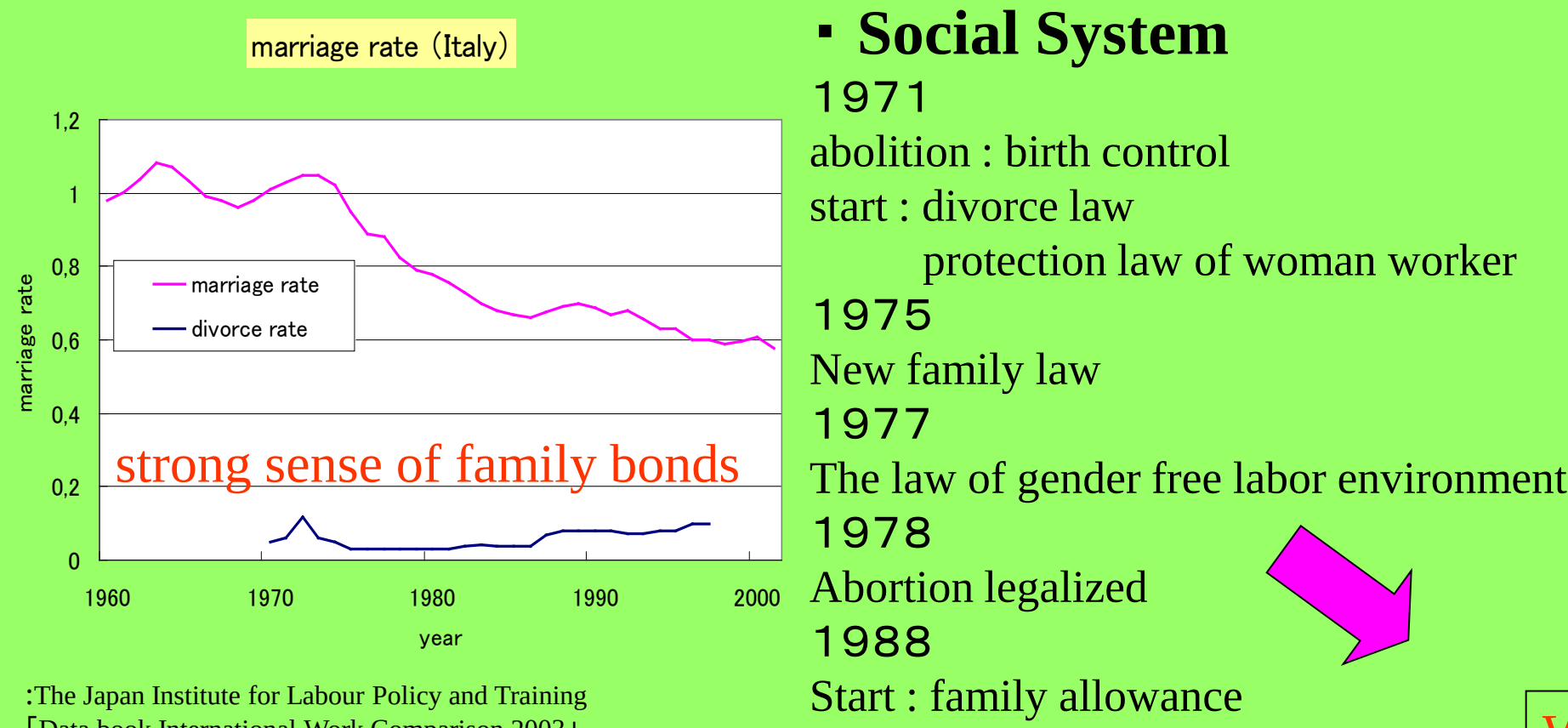
• Women's participant in the working world in the middle of child-rearing

building up the society

in which women can keep on working with raising children



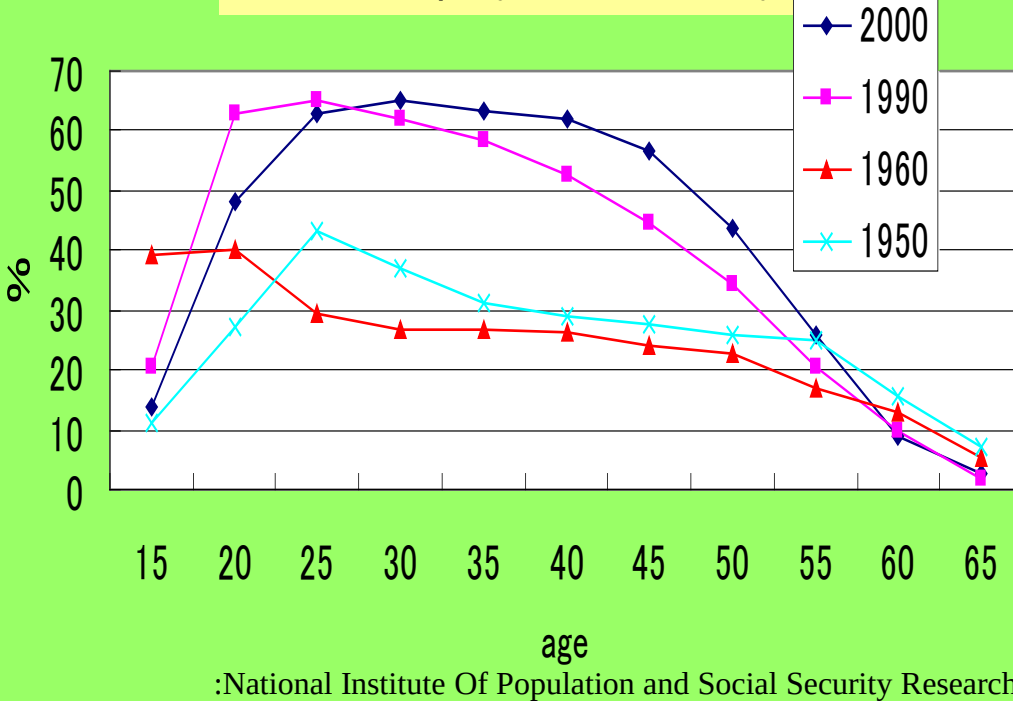
③Social situation : Italy (group B)



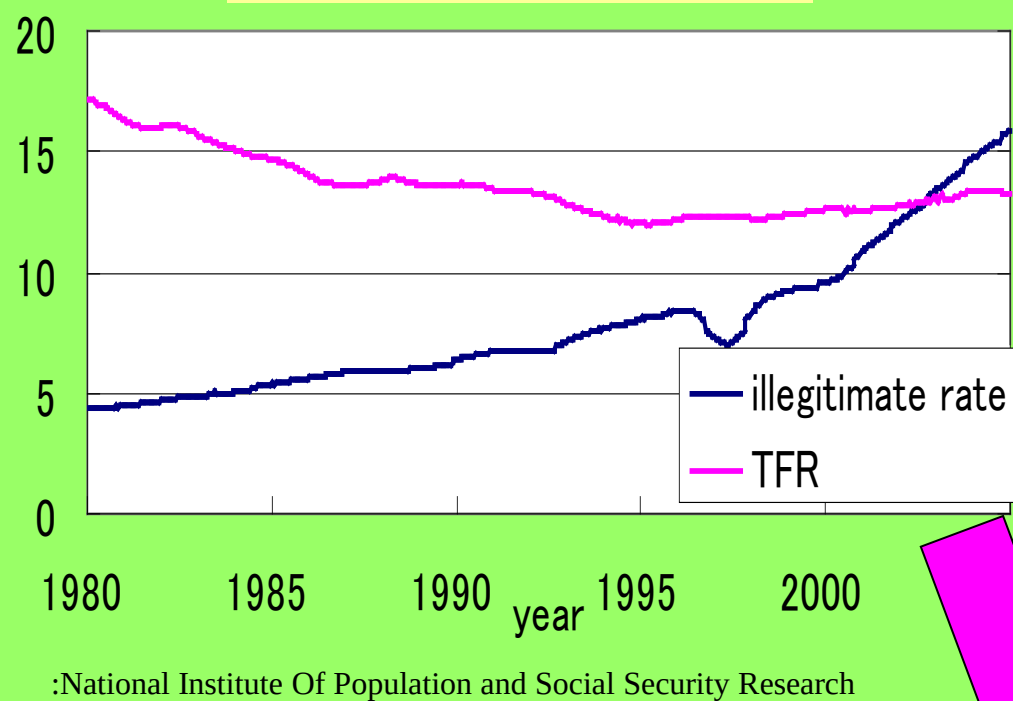
• Social System

1971 abolition : birth control
start : divorce law
protection law of woman worker
1975 New family law
1977 The law of gender free labor environment
1978 Abortion legalized
1988 Start : family allowance

woman employee rate (Italy)



TFR•marriage rate•divorce rate

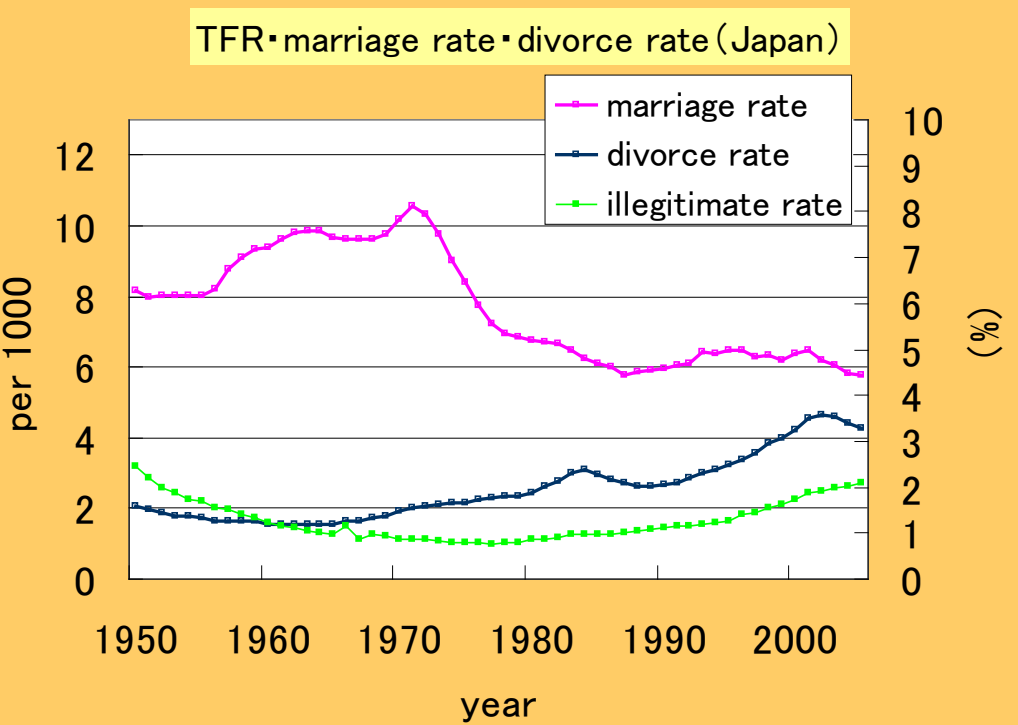


• Social System

1965 equal property right between couple
dissolution of husband's direction to a bride
1970 compensation during maternity leave
1972 obligatory equal wage scale
1983 equal treatment in occupation
1999 PACS

Consideration of Japan

The present condition (Japan)



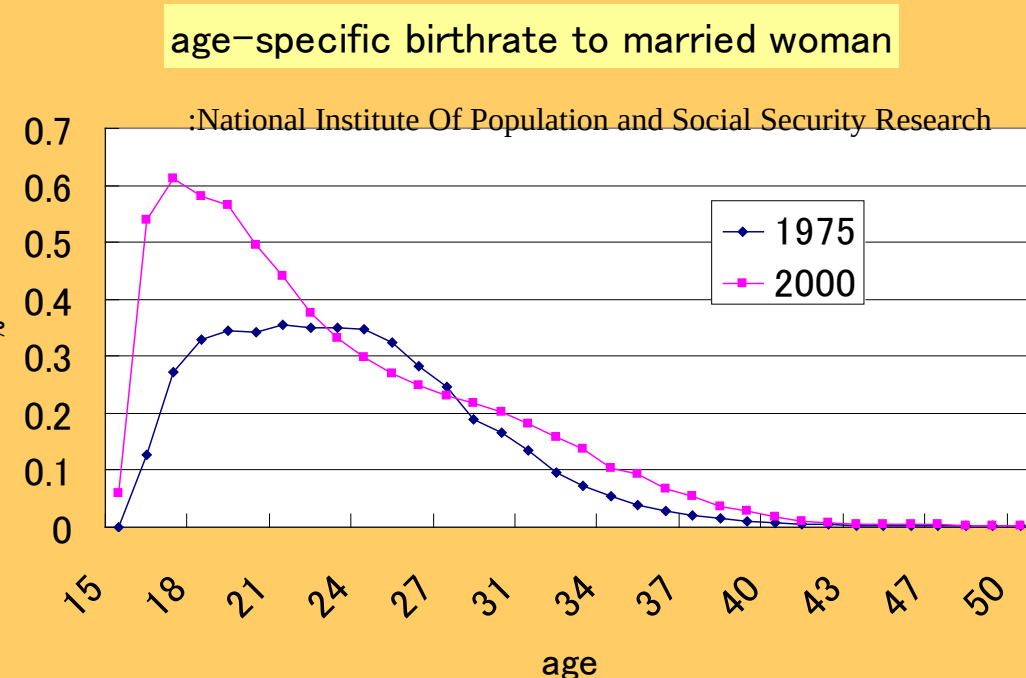
⇒illegitimate rate : low

Factor Analysis

1) convention

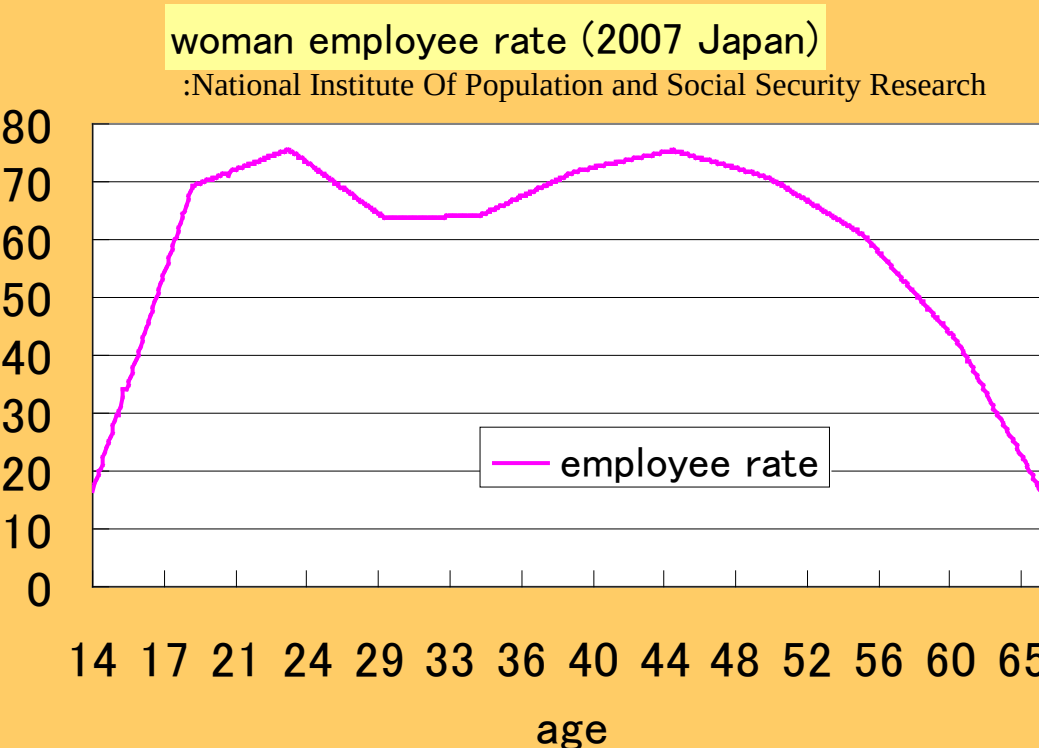
To bring up a child, Japanese have a strong sticking to that the marriage is indispensable.

ex. increasing of Shotgun marriage

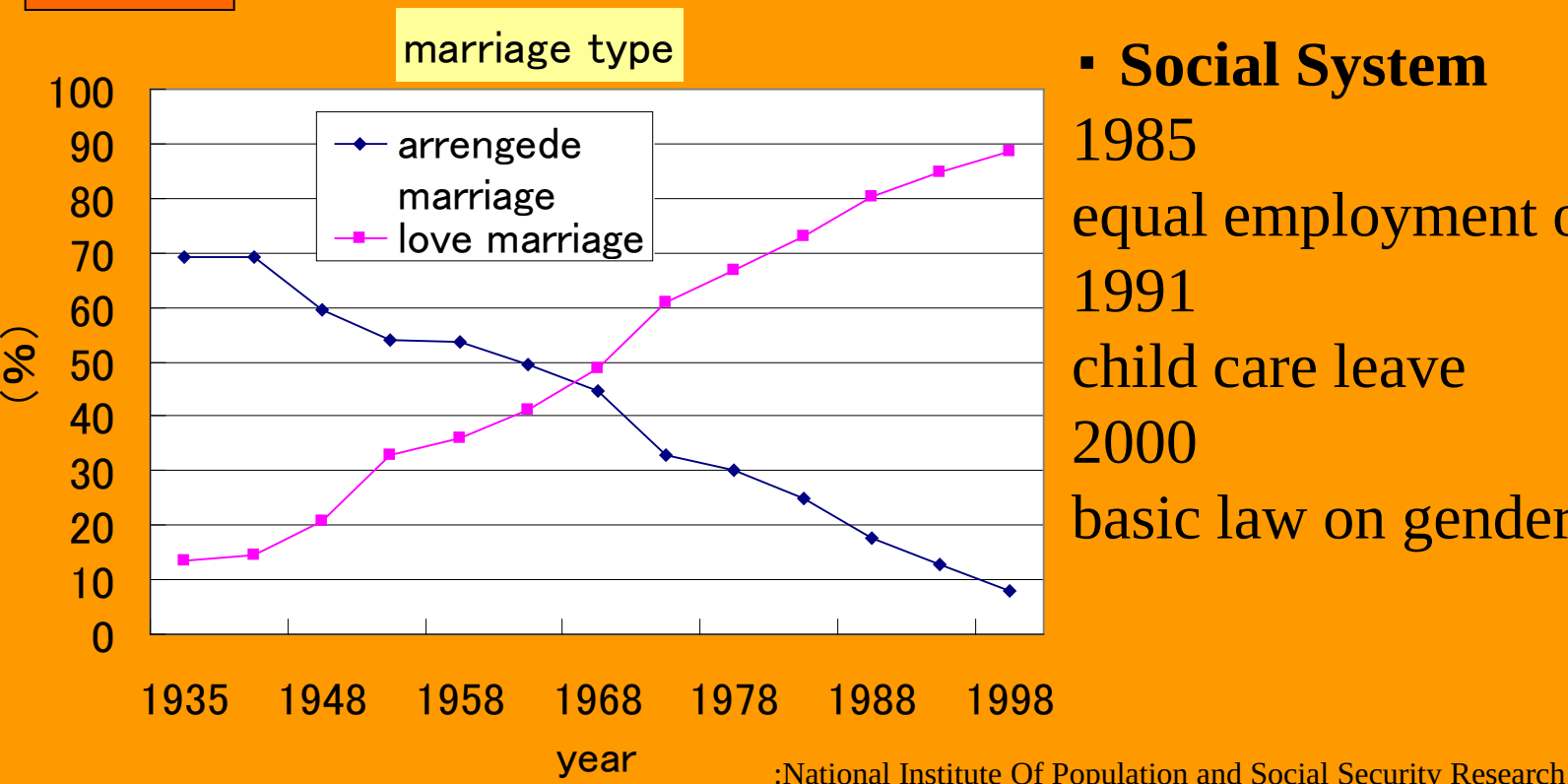


2) difficulty of managing bringing up a child and work at the same time

ex. M curve of woman employee rate



but



• Social System

1985 equal employment opportunity law
1991 child care leave
2000 basic law on gender equality

→Conventional view on marriage isn't maintained.

high divorce rate and love marriage intention
job assistance for woman
equality of working opportunity

→ An equal relation of both sexes is intended.

→ accelerating women's participation in society

There is a possibility that illegitimate will increase in Japan.

Prospect

If following policies are advanced...

•child-nurturing support

social environment that enables uniting bringing up a child to social life

•gender-equal working condition

protection of the rights of children

that is a trend in advanced countries.

Illegitimate rate come up!!

Task

The necessity for diversity which can take in minority.

Remained problems (Japanese conventional concept of value)

•inequalities in inheritance for illegitimate

•inequalities in tax system (allowance for widow, allowance for dependent)

•insufficient system of maternity leave

•relationship section in family registration