

Index

- Abortion
in France, 228–29
as sex selection (China), 172
Adulthood, transition to, 219
Age structure, and economic growth, 63.
See also Demographic aging
Aging problem. *See* Demographic aging
All-China Women's Federation, 163
"Angel Plan" (Japanese child-rearing support plan), 84–85, 108–109
Austria
CFR for, 19
child benefit package in, 193, 194, 195
child-rearing benefits in, 40
family spending in, 191
fertility in
and child benefit package, 195
and costs of child care, 199
and family spending, 192
and female labor force participation, 196
and lone parent families, 198
and single parent employment, 197
TFRs for, 19, 186
Automobile ownership, and TFR in Japan, 118, 119, 122, 123

Baby boom and boomers, 16
in France, 229
retirement of (Japan), 109
Swedish, 206
Balance of work and family life. *See* Work–family life balance
Bargaining situation of partners, as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 27–30, 37–39

Basic subsidy program (BSP), Korea, 138–39, 142–44, 154
evaluation of, 144
data and descriptive analysis for, 144–46
empirical strategy for, 146–48
results, 148–154
recommendations for, 155
Benefit entitlements, data needed on, 13
"Best-practice" rules, 13
Birth order
and child-care benefits in Japan, 83, 84
collection of data on (Germany), 76
as data need, 13, 54
and French *quotient familial*, 232
and responsiveness to financial variation (France), 248
and Swedish mothers, 208
BSP. *See* Basic subsidy program, Korea
Bubble economy, and Japanese fertility shock, 81–82
"Budget lines" (arising from time constraints) in different countries, 36–37
Business cycle, and Swedish fertility, 211

Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, 166
Cash benefits, child-related, 41–42, 191–93, 194. *See also* Income transfers and fertility, 193, 195
in France, 231–37
and fertility, 243
vs. in-kind, 41
CBR (crude birth rate), 16–17
CFR (cohort fertility rate), 28, 29
Child allowances
and Korea, 137
in Sweden, 214

- Childbearing
 policies to reduce cost of, 73
 in Swedish context, 204, 206–207, 208–11
- Child-care benefits
 in France, 221
 in Japan, 83–85, 108
- Child care costs in France
 impact of, 250
 home care as reducing, 234–35
- Child-care facilities or arrangements
 and equal opportunity for women, 37
 and fertility levels, 198, 199, 243, 244
 impact of (availability and/or affordability), 242
 on female labor supply (France), 245
 and policy design, 43
 quality of (and parental employment), 139
 in Sweden, 212
- Child care leave, in Japan, 88–90. *See also*
 Parental leave system
- Child-care market, in Korea, 139–42
 and basic subsidy program, 148–52
 women's lack of trust in, 154
- Child-care related policies. *See also*
 Family-related policies
 in Korea, 137–38
 in Sweden, 241
- Child-care services, in France, 221, 233,
 234–35, 237–39, 240
- Child-care subsidies, 12, 41, 73. *See also*
 Public day-care centers, subsidized
 and female labor supply, 139
 in France, 252
 in Korea, 137, 141–42 (*see also* Basic
 subsidy program, Korea)
 design of, 143
 labor-force participation required for,
 154
 policy objectives for, 154
 in Sweden, 213
- Childless women, in France, 224–26, 229
- Child poverty
 financial support as alleviating, 200
 and French family policy, 230, 235–36,
 239
- Child-related benefits and support
 cash benefits, 41–42, 191–93, 194 (*see also*
 Income transfers)
 and fertility, 193, 195
 in France, 231–37, 243
 vs. in-kind, 41
- cross-country variation in, 10–11
 in France, 221, 252
 in Japan, 87–88
 in fertility model, 97
 unclear goals of, 11–12
- Children
 in family economics, 22–24 (*see also*
 Family economics)
 as investment, 45n.11, 61
 in human capital, 262
 and public pension schemes, 30, 31, 33
- Child welfare expenditure, in Japanese
 fertility model, 96–97, 98, 101, 102, 104,
 106, 108–109
- China
 fertility in, 159
 accurate determination of needed, 175
 TFR, 159, 160, 161, 176–77
 fertility transition in, 6–7, 159–61
 consequences of, 170–73
 government population-control pro-
 grams for, 162–67, 173–75
 regional and ethnic differences in, 162,
 163, 165
 socioeconomic and cultural factors in,
 167–70, 176–77
 urban vs. rural, 161–162
 labor force shrinkage in, 75
 rural-urban migration in, 169–70, 172,
 173
- China Family Planning Association, 163
- Cohort effect, 114, 131, 133
- Cohort fertility rate (CFR), 18
 for OECD, 19
- Cohort indicators, 187
- Conference on Fertility and Public Policy
 (Munich, 2008), ix
- Consumption, and fertility (Japan), 111,
 114–16. *See also* Model of consumer
 choice and fertility
- Contraception
 in China, 161–62, 165–66, 166–67
 by province, 176–77
 and fertility decline, 45n.14, 52, 200
 and fertility more responsive to policy,
 261–62
 in France, 219, 228
 as policy measure, 35
- Contractual relationships, family house-
 holds as, 27
- Country acronyms, 201
- Crude birth rate (CBR), 16–17

- Culture
 in argument for fertility policies, 60
 and fertility behavior, 12
- Data infrastructure, desirable features of, 12–13
- Day-care centers, in France, 238. *See also* Child-care facilities or arrangements
- Delayed parenthood, in France, 223–24
- Demeny voting, 74–75
- Demographic aging, 1, 20–21, 261
 in arguments for fertility policies, 63–65, 69
 and politics, 65–67
 in China, 7, 170–72, 175
- Demographic development, and economists, 15
- Demographic transition, theory of, 15
- Department stores, and TFR in Japan, 118, 119, 122
- Developing countries
 and fertility decline, 1
 and public intervention, 35–36
- Distribution, consequences of fertility policies for, 53
- Easterlin hypothesis (cohort effect), 114, 131
- Economic growth, and age structure, 63
- Economic power, and fertility, 200
- Economic uncertainty
 and Japanese fertility decline, 83, 108
 for young men in France, 219
- Economists, and demographic development, 15
- Education
 data needed on, 13
 and fertility, 199
 in France, 226–27, 229
 in Sweden, 209–10
 and impact of family policies, 244
 and Japanese marriage rate, 86
- Equal opportunities for women, and opportunity costs of children, 37
- Europe, “lowest low” fertility in, 8
- European Social Survey, 187, 188
- Eurostat, 204
- Externalities
 in arguments for fertility policies, 64
 fiscal, 21, 30–34, 34, 38–39, 41
 from pay-as-you-go pension system, 266
- Family benefits, cross-country variation in, 10–11. *See also at* Child care
 “Family constitution,” 30–31, 39, 45n.11, 262–63, 263–64, 265
- Family economics, and reduced fertility, 21
 and fiscal externalities, 21, 30–34, 34, 38–39
 and intra-household bargaining, 21, 27–30, 37–39
 quantity-quality interaction, 21–24, 36
 and time allocation/opportunity costs, 21, 24–27, 34, 36
- Family planning programs, 53. *See also* Contraception
 in China, 159, 163–67
 consequences of, 170–73
 future perspectives on, 173–75
 rural vs. urban, 165, 170
 shortcomings of, 166
- Family-related policies. *See also at* Child-care; Fertility policies
 in France, 220, 230–39, 251–54
 impact of, 243–51
 impact of on fertility and work–family life balance, 239–40, 242–45
 evaluation of uncertain, 240–41
 and labor force participation, 244
 in Sweden, 204, 213–14
 and childbearing dynamics, 208–11
 consequences of, 211–13
 and fertility rate, 203
 infrastructure primary in, 214
 trust in future as benefit of, 242, 252
- Family size, reduction of (France), 224
- Family structures, in Japanese fertility model, 94, 95
- Female labor force (workforce) participation rate, 40. *See also* Work–family life balance
 and fertility, 111, 114–16, 196–97, 200, 244
 and child-care facilities, 243
 in France, 196, 245, 249–50
 in France, 219, 220
 and child-care services or costs, 239, 250, 252
 institutional differences as influencing, 244
 and preschool enrollment, 251
 in Japanese fertility model, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108
 in Japanese ten-year plan, 2

- Female labor force (workforce) participation rate (*cont.*)
- and Japanese TFR, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122
 - in Korea, 137, 155n.1
 - as labor-shortage remedy, 155
 - maternal labor supply, 152–54
 - in Sweden, 203, 208–209
 - childbearing increased, 210
 - and family policy, 204
- Feminist movement, in France, 233
- Fertility. *See also specific countries*
- in China, 159
 - accurate determination of needed, 175
 - complex determinants of, 184
 - countries with high levels of, 53
 - in developed countries, 52
 - downward and upward pressures on, 200
 - in economic theory of family, 42 (*see also* Family economics)
 - and female labor participation, 111, 114–16, 196–97, 200, 244
 - and child-care facilities, 243
 - in France, 196, 245, 249–50
 - forecasting of often misleading, 59
 - in France, 8, 16, 219, 221–29, 251
 - and attitude toward family, 253–54
 - CFR, 19
 - control over, 228–29
 - in data on social policy, 195, 197, 198, 199
 - and family-friendly policies, 251–54
 - and female labor market behavior, 196, 245, 249–50
 - and income transfers, 245–46
 - TFR, 19, 186, 221, 229, 251
 - variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
 - in Germany
 - data collected on, 76
 - in data on social policy, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199
 - variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
 - improved measure of, 206
 - intended or desired vs. actual
 - difficulty in determining, 228
 - in France, 228–29
 - in Germany and Japan, 68–69
 - policies to reduce gap between, 68–69
 - in Japan
 - and data on social policy, 192, 195, 196, 197, 199
 - TFR, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90–92, 112, 116, 117, 118–20, 121, 122, 132–33
 - lowest-low, 8, 51
 - measurement of, 16–18
 - Nordic, 203, 205, 207, 209
 - as benchmark, 214
 - “optimum” level of, 15
 - and public pension schemes, 261–62, 263–66, 269–70
 - replacement, 51, 76–77
 - benchmark level of, 18
 - developed countries currently below, 51
 - and social policy, 190–200
 - and analysis of variables, 187–89
 - in Sweden, 8, 205–208, 209
 - and business cycle, 211
 - CFR, 19
 - and data on social policy, 192, 195, 196, 197, 199
 - TFRs, 19, 185, 186, 205, 206
 - theoretical perspectives on, 183–87
 - total fertility rate (TFR), 17–18, 92, 206, 222 (*see also* Total fertility rate)
 - in United States
 - CFR, 10
 - in data on social policy, 190, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199
 - recovery of, 16
 - TFR, 19, 112, 186
 - unsettled history of, 185
 - weighted fertility rate (WFR), 92–93, 98
 - and work–family life balance, 242
 - Fertility choices, public intervention in, 9
 - Fertility decline
 - in China (fertility transition), 6–7, 159–61
 - consequences of, 170–73
 - government population-control programs for, 162–67, 173–75
 - regional and ethnic differences in, 162, 163, 165
 - socioeconomic and cultural factors in, 167–70, 176–77
 - urban vs. rural, 161–62
 - controversies raised by, 3
 - in developed countries, 1, 2, 15, 16–19
 - and contraception, 45n.14 (*see also* Contraception)
 - and family economics, 21–34, 43

- Germany, 2–3, 54–55 (*see also* Germany)
- Italy (and pension system), 265
- Japan, 2, 54–55, 81–90 (*see also* Japan)
- policy implications of, 34–42
- policy instruments to address, 39–42, 43
- and public intervention, 20–21
- Sweden, 204 (*see also* Sweden)
- in Korea, 137
- responses to (*see also* Fertility policies)
- in Japan and Germany, 2–3
- in Japan, 82–87
- variety of forms of, 9–10
- as welfare issue (Sweden), 204
- Fertility levels, and argument for fertility policy, 61–62, 69
- Fertility life cycle, 253
- Fertility policies. *See also* Family-related policies
- arguments in favor of, 69
- aging and economy, 63–65, 69
- aging and politics, 65–67
- fertility levels, 61–62, 69
- helping achieve desired fertility, 68–69
- population growth, 61
- population size, 60–61, 69
- as costly, 53
- data and understanding needed for, 75–76, 77
- dynamic evaluation of needed, 54
- elimination of public pensions as, 53–54
- in Germany and Japan, 2–3, 77–78
- and population shrinkage, 52, 77
- possibilities for, 73–75
- and possibility of rebound, 53
- quantitative effect of (Germany and Japan), 55–60
- question of benefit of, 57, 65, 70, 77
- and maintenance of culture or traditions, 60
- scenarios on absence of, 70–73
- vs. welfare expenditure, 54
- welfare programs justified as, 154
- “Fertility and Public Policy” conference (Munich 2008), ix
- Fertility trap hypothesis, 61–62, 69, 77, 175
- Fiscal externalities
- as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 30–34, 34, 38–39
- in intergenerational redistribution, 41
- Flexible working hours, and fertility, 242, 253
- FLPR. *See* Female labor force participation rate
- France
- child benefit package in, 193, 194
- child-valuing ethos in, 200
- family-friendly policies in, 220, 230–39, 251–54
- impact of, 243–51
- family spending in, 191
- fertility in, 8, 16, 219, 221–29, 251
- and attitude toward family, 253–54
- CFR, 19
- and child benefit package, 195
- control over, 228–29
- and costs of child care, 199
- and family-friendly policies, 251–54
- and female labor force participation, 196, 245, 249–50
- and income transfers, 245–46
- and lone-parent families, 198
- and single-parent employment, 197
- TFR, 19, 186, 221, 229, 251
- variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
- fertility-related pension benefit in, 269
- Game theory, cooperative, and fertility decisions, 28
- GDP per capita
- and birthrate, 111
- and Chinese fertility, 167, 168
- by province, 176–77
- and fertility decline, 20
- and TFR, 113
- Gender equality
- childbearing encouraged by, 214
- and fertility, 200
- in France
- and family policy, 230
- resistance to, 219
- in Sweden, 211
- and paternal involvement in parental-leave scheme, 213
- policies to promote, 203, 209
- Gender equity theory, 183–84
- Germany
- age of childbearing in, 70
- in arguments for fertility policies, 60, 61, 63–64, 64, 65–66, 66, 68
- CFR for, 19
- childbearing subsidies in, 73

- Germany (*cont.*)
 child benefit package in, 193, 194
 child-rearing benefits in, 40
 family spending in, 191
 fertility in
 and child benefit package, 195
 and costs of child care, 199
 data on, 76
 decline in, 2–3, 54–55
 and family spending, 192
 and female labor force participation, 196
 and lone-parent families, 198
 and single parent employment, 197
 variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
 fertility policies in, 3, 70, 77–78
 quantitative effect of, 55–60
 fertility-related pension benefit in, 269
 gender roles and childbearing in, 71
 in global economy, 75
 pensioner voting percentage in, 74–75
 population shrinkage in, 77
 tax-transfer system of, 38
 TFRs for, 19, 186
 underemployed young in, 72, 73–74, 76
- Health care, and unfunded pension schemes, 33–34
- Home care services, in France, 234–35
- Household bargaining, as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 27–30, 37–39
- Household formation, data needed on, 13
- Household production, 25
- Housing market, in Japanese fertility model, 94, 95
- Human capital
 and fertility, 200
 parents' investment in child as, 262, 268, 270
 and unfunded pensions, 30–31, 39
 and wife's wage rate, 44n.8
- Income effect
 in family economics, 24
 in model of consumer choice and fertility, 129
- Income per capita, in Japanese fertility model, 97, 98, 101, 102
- Income transfers. *See also* Cash benefits, child-related
 and fertility, 251–52
 and French family policy, 231–37, 245–46
 impact of, 247–48
- India, and sex ratio at birth, 172
- Infant mortality, decrease in, 223
- Institutional failure, and fertility outcomes, 16
- Intergenerational redistribution (transfers), 21, 39, 41, 43
 in Japan, 72
 in United States, 64
- International power and prestige, as argument for fertility policy, 60
- Intra-household bargaining, as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 27–30, 37–39
- Italy, pensions and fertility in, 265
- Japan
 age of childbearing in, 70
 and arguments for fertility policies, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68
 CFR in, 19
 child benefit package in, 193, 194, 195
 childbearing subsidies in, 73
 and data on fertility, 5, 76
 family spending in, 191
 fertility in
 and child benefit package, 195
 and costs of child care, 199
 and family spending, 192
 and female labor force participation, 196
 and single parent employment, 197
 TFR, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90–92, 112, 116, 117, 118–20, 121, 122, 132–33
 fertility decline in, 2, 54–55, 81–82
 causes of (literature on), 86–87
 public policies in response to, 82–86
 public policies in response to (literature on), 87–90
 fertility policies in, 2, 70, 77–78
 quantitative effect of, 55–60
 gender roles and childbearing in, 71
 in global economy, 75
 model of consumer choice and fertility for, 111–16, 132–33
 comparative statics for, 127–29, 134
 data and descriptive statistics for, 117–20
 and endogenous quality, 129–32
 estimation results for, 120–23
 as general equilibrium model, 123–26
 regional data for, 116–17

- model of fertility causation in, 94–95
 - data sources for, 96–100
 - data structure and excluded data for, 100
 - estimation results for, 100, 104–107
 - fertility index for, 92–94
 - general conclusions from, 107–109
 - part-time workers in, 82
 - pensioner voting percentage in, 74–75
 - population shrinkage in, 77
 - regional fertility in, 90–92
 - TFRs for, 19, 186
 - and female labor supply, 112
 - underemployed young in, 72, 73–74, 76
- Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC), 89, 90
- Korea
 - basic subsidy program (BSP), 138–39, 142–44, 154
 - evaluation of, 144–54
 - recommendations for, 155
 - child-benefit packages in, 193, 194
 - child-care market in, 139–42
 - family spending in, 191
 - female labor force in, 137, 155n.1
 - as labor-shortage remedy, 155
 - maternal labor supply, 152–54
 - fertility in
 - and child benefit packages, 195
 - and costs of child care, 199
 - and family spending, 192
 - and female labor force participation, 196
 - TFRs, 186
 - fertility decline in, 137
 - and sex ratio at birth, 172
- Korean Development Institute, Data Analysis Unit at, 140
- Labor distortions, as minimized by
 - pension proposal, 269
- Labor force participation, data needed on, 13
- Labor force participation, female. *See* Female labor force participation rate
- Labor law, equal opportunity, 40
- Labor market
 - and fertility rates, 12
 - and Japanese fertility decline, 82, 83
 - in model, 94, 95
 - need to help young people in (Germany and Japan), 74
 - women's participation in, 24 (*See also* Female labor force participation rate; Work–family life balance)
- Labor market participation, in France, 249–50. *See also* Female labor force participation rate
- Labor market regulation, childbearing facilitated by, 73
- Labor market uncertainty, and Japanese fertility decline, 108
- Labor productivity, and population decline, 2
- Labor supply
 - and fertility decline, 20
 - in model of consumer choice and fertility (Japan), 123, 124–28, 130–32
- Laissez-faire policy regarding pensions as, 262–63, 270
- Leisure and entertainment, and TFR in Japan, 118, 119, 122, 123
- Life-cycle family economics, 30–31, 32
 - and financial benefits, 41–42
 - and workforce participation, 43
- Long-term care insurance, and unfunded pension schemes, 33–34
- Lowest-low fertility
 - in developed countries, 51
 - in Europe, 8
- Low-level fertility trap hypothesis, 61–62, 69, 77, 175
- Male unemployment rate, in Japanese fertility model, 97, 98, 101, 102, 104–105, 106, 108
- Market failure
 - and fertility outcomes, 16, 34
 - and financial transfers, 41
- Marriages
 - in China, 169, 173
 - and fertility, 214
 - and TFR in Japan, 118, 119, 122, 123
- Maternal labor supply, and Korean BSP, 152–54
- Maternity leave payments, weak impact of, 242
- Model of consumer choice and fertility (Japan), 111–16, 132–33
 - data and descriptive statistics for, 117–20
 - and endogenous quality, 129–32
 - estimation results for, 120–23
 - as general equilibrium model, 123–26
 - regional data for, 116–17

- Model of fertility causation (Japan), 94–95
 comparative statics for, 127–29, 134
 data sources for, 96–100
 data structure and excluded data for, 100
 estimation results for, 100, 104–107
 fertility index for, 92–94
 general conclusions on, 107–109
 Myrdal (Alva) and Myrdal (Gunnar), investigations by, 204–205
- National Household Survey on Child Care, Korea (2004), 140
- Netherlands
 CFR in, 19
 child benefit package in, 193, 194
 family spending in, 191
 fertility in
 and child benefit package, 195
 and costs of child care, 199
 and family spending, 192
 and female labor force participation, 196
 and lone parent families in, 197, 198
 TFRs for, 19, 185, 186
 and female labor supply, 112
- Nordic fertility, 203, 205, 207, 209
 as benchmark, 214
- Norway
 CFR in, 19
 child benefit package in, 193, 194
 child-care availability and fertility in, 213
 cohort total fertility in, 209
 family spending in, 191
 fertility
 and child benefit package, 195
 and costs of child care, 199
 and family spending, 192
 and female labor force participation, 196
 and lone parent families, 198
 and single parent employment, 197
 variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
 TFRs, 19, 186, 205
 and female labor supply in, 112
- Nuclear family ratio, in Japanese fertility model, 97, 98, 101, 102, 104, 106
- “Nuclearization” of family, 28
- Nursery schools, in France, 238. *See also* Child-care facilities or arrangements
- OECD
 birth rate in, 17
 family spending in, 190, 191
 fertility rates and policies in, 243–44
 FLPR and TFR in, 111, 112, 116, 117–18, 132
 TFR and CFR for, 19
- Old-age support, and children as investment, 30
- One-person household, and TFR in Japan, 118, 119, 122, 123. *See also* Single parent families
- Opportunity cost
 and Chinese marriage trend, 169
 and family-related policies in France, 240
 as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 24–27, 34, 36, 37, 44n.8
 and Chinese migration to cities, 170
 as labor-market factor, 95
 and per capita GDP, 111
 and German pension program, 269
 in model of consumer choice and fertility, 123
 and self-employment, 95
- Parental leave system
 and fertility, 244
 in France (APE), 221, 234
 and female labor market behavior, 245, 249
 impact of, 246–47, 248
 1994 extension of, 248
 and opportunity cost of parenthood, 240
 and men, 40
 Swedish, 210–11, 212, 212–13, 214
- Parenthood, delayed (France), 223–24
- Parity and duration total fertility rate (PDTFR), 222
- Part-time work
 and fertility, 242, 244, 253
 in Japan, 82
- Pension schemes. *See* Public pension programs
- Period average parity, 222
- Period parity progression ratios, in France, 225
- Policy implications, of fertility decline in developed countries, 34–42
- Policy instruments, 10–11, 39–42
 impact of unclear, 240–41
 in Japan and Germany, 2–3

- knowledge of limited, 10
 "quantum," 62
 question of causality of, 11
 "tempo," 62
 variety of, 10
 and work-family life balance, 43
 Policy TFR (China), 168, 169, 178n.10
 by province, 176-77
 Politics
 and aging, 65-67
 and scenario of decreasing fertility, 71-72
 votes for parents as children's proxies,
 74-75
 Population balance, 77
 Population fluctuation, 77
 Population growth, and argument for
 fertility policy, 61
 Population shrinkage, 51-53, 77
 Population size. *See also* World population
 in argument for fertility policy, 60-61, 69
 ideal, 1
 Postmaterialist values theory, 184
 Prefectural TFR, and study on Japanese
 fertility decline, 86-87
 Preschool enrollment, in France, 221, 251,
 238
 Productivity effect, 63
 Pro-fertility or pronatalist policies. *See*
 Fertility policies
 Public day-care centers, subsidized. *See*
also Child-care subsidies
 in Korea, 141-42
 in Sweden, 213, 214
 Public health insurance programs, 81
 Public intervention. *See also* Public policy
 and fertility choices, 42
 and fertility decline, 20-21
 rationales for, 34-39
 understanding of individual behavior
 crucial to, 52
 Public nursery school, in Japan, 88-90
 in capital areas, 91
 in fertility model, 97, 108-109
 Public pension programs, 33
 and aging, 63-64, 69
 in China, 171-72
 farmers' lack of, 165
 and farmers' limitation on family, 174
 elimination of, 53-54
 and fertility, 73, 261-62, 263-66, 269-70
 in France, 269
 in Germany, 64, 66, 269
 in Japan, 64, 81
 laissez faire policy toward, 262-63, 270
 life-cycle timing of, 41
 optimal version(s) of, 267-68
 pay-as-you-go, 31, 38, 39
 proposal for reform of, 268-70
 in Sweden, 269
 as underfunded, 43, 266
 Public policy, normative role of, 3
 Public support for children, in Japanese
 fertility model, 94, 95
 Quantity-quality interaction, as fertility-
 decline explanation, 21-24, 36
 "Quantum" policies, 62
Quotient familial mechanism (French tax
 provision), 231-33, 235, 246
 Rational choice theory, 183
 Redistribution, incentive effect from, 35.
See also Intergenerational redistribution
 Regional variation in fertility, in Japan,
 90-92
 Regulation, unsuitability of, 40
 Replacement fertility, 51, 76-77
 benchmark level of, 18
 developed countries currently below,
 51
 Research on fertility
 current level of achievement in, 13
 data lacking for, 5, 54, 73, 75-76, 77
 macro-level effects difficult to distin-
 guish in, 210
 and windfall effects (French parental-
 leave legislation), 248
 Responsibilities of marriage partners, 3
 Risk-averse individuals, and parenthood,
 32
 Risk aversion theory, 183
 Security, and fertility, 200
 Self-employed worker ratio, in Japanese
 fertility model, 98, 100, 101, 105
 Sex ratio at birth, and Chinese fertility
 transition, 172-73
 Singapore, housing subsidies in, 73
 Single parent families. *See also* One-person
 household
 benefits for (France), 233
 and fertility, 197-98
 Skills, investing in, 65
 Social norms, and fertility behavior, 12

- Social policy
 - and fertility, 190–200
 - and analysis of variables, 187–89
 - and gender equity theory, 183–84
 - and rational choice theory, 183
 - and risk aversion theory, 183
- Social protection schemes, and fertility decline, 20
- Social-security hypothesis, 30
- Socioeconomic development
 - and Chinese fertility transition, 167–70, 176–77
 - and fertility decline, 43
- Socioeconomic status
 - and childbearing decision in France, 252
 - and fertility, 199
 - in China, 159–60
 - in France, 221, 227
- South Korea. *See* Korea
- “Speed premiums,” in Swedish income-replacement system, 212, 245
- Substitution effect
 - in family economics, 24
 - in model of consumer choice and fertility, 129
- Sweden
 - and arguments for fertility policies, 60
 - child benefit package in, 193, 194
 - child-care policy in, 241
 - child-rearing benefits in, 40
 - family-related policies in, 204, 213–14
 - and childbearing dynamics, 208–11
 - consequences of, 211–13
 - and fertility rate, 203
 - infrastructure primary in, 214
 - family spending in, 191
 - fertility in, 8, 205–208, 209
 - and business cycle, 211
 - CFR, 19
 - and child benefit package for, 195
 - and costs of child care in, 199
 - and family spending in, 192
 - and female labor force participation in, 196
 - and single parent employment in, 197
 - TFRs, 19, 185, 186, 205, 206
 - fertility-related pension benefit in, 269
 - variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189
 - as research model, 203
 - “speed premium” in, 212, 245
- Technology, and Japanese model of consumption and fertility, 129, 130–132, 133
- “Tempo” policies, 62
- TFR. *See* Total fertility rate
- Theory of demographic transition, 15
- Time allocation, as fertility-decline explanation, 21, 24–27
- Total fertility rate (TFR), 17–18, 92, 206, 222. *See also* Fertility
 - in China, 159, 160, 161
 - by province, 176–77
 - by country, 186
 - and female labor participation rate (FLPR), 111, 112
 - in Japan, 112, 116, 117, 132–33
 - in France, 19, 186, 221, 229, 251
 - and GDP per capita, 113
 - in Japan, 81, 83, 85, 87
 - in consumption model, 118–20
 - and FLPR, 112, 116, 117, 121, 122
 - prefectural, 86, 90–92
 - in Korea, 137
 - for OECD, 19
 - proxies for, 187
 - in Sweden, 205, 206
 - in United Kingdom and Nordic countries, 221
- Transfers in kind, 41, 42
- Uncertainty, in fertility decisions, 32
 - institutions as reducing, 242
- Unemployment, childbearing postponed by, 252
- Unemployment insurance, in Japan, 85
- Unemployment rate, male, in Japanese fertility model, 97, 98, 101, 102, 104–105, 106, 108
- United Kingdom
 - child benefit package in, 193, 194
 - family spending in, 191
 - fertility in
 - and CFR, 19
 - and child benefit package, 195
 - and costs of child care, 199
 - and family spending, 192
 - and female labor force participation, 196
 - and lone-parent families, 198
 - and single-parent employment, 197
 - variables for (European Social Survey), 188, 189

- TFRs, 19, 185, 186, 221
- fertility and child benefit package for, 195
- United Nations, population projections of, 55
- United Nations Population Division, 1
- United States
 - child benefit package in, 193, 194
 - family spending in, 191
 - fertility in
 - CFR, 19
 - and child benefit package, 195
 - and costs of child care, 199
 - and family spending, 190, 192
 - and female labor force participation, 196
 - and lone parent families, 198
 - recovery of, 16
 - and single parent employment, 197
 - TFR and female labor supply, 112
 - TFRs, 19, 186
- UN Population Fund, 261

- “Veto power of birth control” (Chinese program), 164
- Voting age population (VAP), age composition of (Germany and Japan), 66–67, 74–75

- Wage rates, and Japanese marital fertility rates, 86
- Web-based survey, on Korean BSP, 145
- Weighted fertility rate (WFR), 92–93, 98
- Work–family life balance, 195–96
 - and fertility, 43, 196–98, 242
 - and flexible workplace practices, 253
 - and French family policy, 230, 233–35, 249
 - child-care services for, 237–39
 - impact of family-related policies on, 239–40
 - comparative studies on, 242–45
 - as Japanese state document and plan, 2, 85–86
- Workforce participation, and parenthood, 43. *See also* Female labor force participation rate
- World population, 1, 261
 - and fertility decline, 1, 2 (*see also* Fertility decline)
 - issues raised by, 1–2