

Does the Continuation Rate of the Job Participation through the 1st Childbirth Increase for Cohorts after Implementation of Work-related Childcare Programs in Japan?

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I analyze a micro-dataset of the 4th National Survey on Family in Japan, 2008, to examine whether the continuation rate of the job participation through the 1st childbirth increases for cohorts after implementation of work-related childcare programs. I construct life tables based on estimates of a relative risk model for the timing of quitting a job among married women who started the job before their marriage. Estimated hazard function exhibits a concentration on a period corresponding to the pregnancy, and a late marriage stimulates the duration dependence in the hazard of quitting the job such that the longer the duration at a job, the lower the hazard. A change in the timing of a marriage and a shorten interval from the marriage to the 1st childbirth induce the higher rate of quitting the job for recent cohorts among those who survive until their pregnancy. However, the continuation rate of the job from the participation until 1 year after the 1st childbirth for a whole has not risen for the recent cohorts.