

In April 2014, the ratio of childcare leave benefits was 50% before, but was increased to 67% for the first six months since the start of childcare leave. In this study, we investigated the effects of the 2014 increase in the ratio of childcare leave benefits on the birth behavior of married married working women by looking at the `` Japan Household Panel Survey " by the Panel Data Design and Analysis Center, Keio University. We conducted an empirical analysis using JHPS / KHPS, which is individual panel data consisting of a survey (hereinafter referred to as JHPS) and a Keio Household Panel Survey (hereinafter referred to as KHPS). As analysis methods, DID analysis and survival analysis using propensity score matching were used. The results showed that the 2014 increase in parental leave benefits did not significantly affect the birth behavior of married working women. This study showed the reasons for this, that it was neither enough nor easy for working women to balance childcare and continued employment, and that the financial costs of childcare were high. In the future, it is necessary to promote measures to make it easier to balance childcare and employment continuity, and to promote measures to reduce the economic burden of childcare. After these measures have been promoted, it will be necessary to make a fundamental examination, including financial aspects, on whether to further raise the ratio of childcare leave benefits.