

The number of births in Japan and total special fertility rate are steadily decreasing, and factors of the decrease can be unmarried, late married, or evening. In addition, along with the declining birthrate, it is predicted that the population structure of Japan will also change, such as a decrease in the population and labor force population, an increase in the aging rate. There are many problems caused by the declining birthrate, such as the reduction of the fiscal size due to the declining population, the impact on sustainability of social security, and it is required to restore total fertility rate to population replacement level. On the other hand, it has been pointed out by previous studies that there are differences in the real numbers of the number of children and the number of ideal children (National Institute of Social Security and Population Research (2011)). According to this, the average ideal as of 2010 The number of children is 2.42, which exceeds the population substitution level of 2.07, which means that it is significant for couples to achieve the ideal number of children. In the Cabinet Office (2011) report, Although it is thought that it is extremely important in countermeasures against declining birthrate and is expected to be effective, the number of previous studies on nursery services, birth behavior, and birth intent is extremely small. This paper is based on the results of the Furukawa Ibaraki Based on the data of the questionnaire survey conducted with the cooperation of 6 private-approved nursery schools in the city, we analyzed the birth motivation derived from the number of children of the couple and the ideal number of children, and the childcare service As the center of providing fully stocked and childcare charges of, for the decision of a couple of birth, that what affects, least squares analysis, were analyzed by the order probit analysis and order logit analysis. As a result, (1) that the number of children is high when the educational background of the father gets higher, (2) that the number of children is large when the child's youngest childcare fee is low, (3) the number of the children is larger in the current households, It is obvious that increase of married couple suppresses birth behavior, (5) rising age of mother suppresses birth behavior of married couple, and (6) reduction of childcare fee urges couple's birth behavior. The policy implications obtained from the estimation results in this paper are: (1) improving the willingness to give birth to mothers (or couple) of relatively young people by various childcare support measures, (2) reduction of childcare fees to promote the birth behavior of the couple It contributes greatly. Although the results of this paper have significant problems in terms of representation, I would like to make that problem a future issue.