



Reference:

Murata, Kei, *Childcare Support Policies, Endogenous Fertility, and Human Capital Accumulation*, (2022), Global Business & Economics Anthology, ISSN:1553–1392, Volume II, December 2022, pp 94-102.

Copyright © 2022 by the Business & Economics Society International (B&ESI)
DOI: 10.47341/GBEA.22128

Childcare Support Policies, Endogenous Fertility, and Human Capital Accumulation

Kei Murata

Shizuoka University, Japan

Email: <murata.kei@shizuoka.ac.jp>

Abstract

This paper analyzes the interaction among childcare support policies, endogenous fertility, and human capital accumulation using an overlapping-generations model, which is mainly based on Groezen, Leers and Mejidam (2003) and Cardak (2004). Although Groezen, Leers and Mejidam (2003) consider endogenous fertility and child allowances in a model of a small open economy, they ignore educational expenditures and do not analyze human capital accumulation. Although Cardak (2004) considers human capital accumulation and assumes it is determined by governmental or parental expenditures on education and by parent's human capital endowments, he ignores child allowances and assumes population size is constant in each period. This study considers human capital accumulation in a model introduced childcare time with endogenous fertility and assumes that child allowances and childcare facilities are financed by income tax and childcare fee. We then consider two childcare support policies—raise child allowances or expand childcare facilities—and compare the effects of both policies on endogenous fertility and human capital accumulation.

Keywords: Human Capital, Child Support Policy, Fertility, Overlapping-generations Model.

-
- Global Business & Economics Anthology (GBEA) Subscription Information. Please link to [Subscriptions](#).
 - You may order printed copies of GBEA issues and / or at least 10 or more offprints of any published article (bounded by the GBEA covers.) Ordering information may be browsed [here](#).
-