

シンガポールにおける期間出生力変動への
初婚及び既婚出生力寄与の民族格差

Ethnic differentials in the effects of the 1st marriage and the marital
reproduction on fertility in Singapore

菅 桂太 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

Keita SUGA (National Institute of Population
and Social Security Research)

E-mail: suga-keita@ipss.go.jp

This study examines the patterns and demographic factors underlying the fertility changes from 1980 by the major ethnic group in Singapore, with focusing on the differential roles of the 1st marriage by ethnicity. In particular, we decompose the annual change in a period fertility measure into contributions of the 1st marriage and marital fertility. The data are compiled from statistical tables publicized for the Singapore government's vital statistics and population estimates based on the large-scale quinquennial surveys and the decennial censuses. In order to derive the 1st marriage effects on annual fertility changes, we need to overcome the fact that all of the necessary data is not available in most of years during the analysis time period. For this reason, we develop a numerical model to construct multistate lifetables each year for 1980-2010, until the latest year of the publications.

Singapore has drawn demographers' attentions for intensive population control policies and their effects on fertility. In 1980s, Singapore government started introducing (restrictive) pro-natalist policies. As responses to these policy interventions, developments in the total fertility rates have shown ethnic differentials. One of the most frequently mentioned policy interventions in Singapore is a promotion of marriage and its distinct effects by education attainment levels. The Ethnic differentials of fertility are also argued from this perspective as the extent that Chinese females are relatively better educated.

With utilizing only the statistical tables publicized by Singapore government, this study employs a multistate lifetable analysis regarding the 1st marriage and parity specific childbirths to highlight the ethnic differentials in the components of the fertility changes. The results uncover ethnic differentials and similarities: for overall changes of fertility changes from 1980 to 2010, nuptiality accounted completely for Malay's fertility changes, while both nuptiality and marital fertility affected Chinese fertility; negative nuptiality effects have increasingly impacts both on Malay's and Chinese fertilities in recent years. The analysis will be extended until 2015 and this serves for evaluations and discussions on the recent developments of the "Marriage and Parenthood package" series(2001; 2004; 2008; 2013; 2015).