

コロナ禍での長寿が子どもの教育に与える影響についての計量分析  
Empirical Analysis about the Effect of Longevity on Child Education under COVID-19

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Our study aims to determine the effect of the change in parental expected longevity due to COVID-19 on parental attitudes towards their child's education. Additionally, our study considers child longevity an essential determinant in parental attitudes towards their child's education. We administered a questionnaire survey of working and child-rearing households concerning their children's education, longevity, and the COVID-19 situation. Employing the data from this questionnaire survey, we estimated parental attitudes towards child education using the instrumental variable method. We used the change in parental expected life expectancy by COVID-19 as a variable of parental longevity. In addition, we used parental consciousness for their child's longevity as a determinant of child education. We assume that parents who expect a longer lifespan tend to educate their children to ensure stable seniorhood, either through the nursery or monetary support from educated children. On the other hand, parents invest more in educating children who seem to be healthy and to live long in order to recoup educational costs. Our study divided two samples by parental responses to the question of whether children should look after their parents.

Our findings indicate that the decrease in expected life expectancy due to COVID-19 had a negative and significant effect on child education only in the sample where parents expect to receive significant support from their children. On the other hand, parental consciousness about child longevity had a positive and significant effect in both samples. Our study's primary finding was identifying a difference in the effect on child education of a short-term shock in parental expected life expectancy caused by COVID-19. In the case where parents expect support from their children, those who believe COVID-19 has no effect on their longevity will promote child education to stabilize future living standards through the support of well-educated children. Additionally, the positive effect of expected child longevity is a significant finding. Our findings underscore the immediate need for a support program for people infected with COVID-19 that focuses on children's education. It is critical to consider policies that promote the health and longevity of the next generation of children and raise parental awareness of the long-term stability of child education and living standards.