Commitments in Marriage and Under-savings¹

2013/JAN/18

Wataru KUREISHI² (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Midori WAKABAYASHI³ (Osaka Prefecture University)

¹ We are greatly indebted to Charles Yuji Horioka for his kind advice and comments throughout the process of writing this paper. We would also like to thank Shinya Kajitani, Colin McKenzie, Kei Sakata, and Shizuka Sekita. This research utilizes the micro data from the Preference Parameters Study of Osaka University's 21st Century COE Program 'Behavioral Macrodynamics Based on Surveys and Experiments' and its Global COE project 'Human Behavior and Socioeconomic Dynamics'. We acknowledge the program/project's contributors: Yoshiro Tsutsui, Fumio Ohtake, and Shinsuke Ikeda. We are indebted to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of the Japanese government for the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (#22330094 and #22330083) supporting this research.

² <u>Corresponding author</u>: The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Hibiya Kokusai Building, 6th Floor, 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan. Tel.: +81 3 3595 2984; fax: +81 3 3591 4816. E-mail address: wataru.kureishi@gmail.com or kureishi-wataru@ipss. go.jp

³ College of Economics, Osaka Prefecture University, 1-1 Gakuencho, Nakaku, Sakai, Osaka 599-8531, Japan. Tel.: +81 72 254 9972; fax: +81 72 254 9972. E-mail address: mwaka@eco.osakafu-u.ac.jp or midwak@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we hypothesize that for married individuals with hyperbolic discounting putting saving or consumption decisions in the hand of spouses or getting spouses involved into decision makings functions as commitment devices, and then we empirically examine the hypothesis. Using the micro-data of married Japanese couple from waves 2008 and 2009 of the Preference Parameters Study of Osaka University, we conducted a cross-sectional analysis. Our results are as follows: wives who discount hyperbolically and discuss together but husbands mainly decide on savings and investments are more likely to save as they think they should. In addition, we have a similar effect when we alternate from decisions on savings and investment to decision on expenditures. However, we do not have significant effects for husband sample. From these, we conclude that for wives with hyperbolic discounting putting saving or consumption decisions in the hand of spouses or getting spouses involved into decision makings functions as commitment devices. (156 words)

Keywords:

IEL classifications: