An empirical analysis of the effect of increasing male wage inequality

on female marriage behavior in Japan*

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This version: January 2014

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the effect of the greater inequality in the lower than in the upper

tail of the male wage distribution on female marriage behavior in Japan, using a new

analysis framework. I first formulated the analytical model applying the

"median-preserving spread" method to a marriage search model and then analyzed the

theoretical hypothesis empirically, using extensive individual Japanese data from the

Employment Status Survey, which examined a large sample. The theoretical and

empirical results show that the higher male wage inequality in the lower tail, which is

due to an increase in the male non-regular employment rate, has a significant effect on

the rising single-female rate. Furthermore, the increase in the "non-regular employment" rate, regardless of the employment contract period, also has a significant

effect on the rising single-female rate, even where the increasing male wage in the

lower tail is controlled for. These results suggest that policies to improve the income

security of the low-income male and to promote a shift from non-regular to regular

employment are needed to raise the female marriage rate.

Key words: higher male wage inequality in the lower tail, non-regular employment,

female marriage behavior, search model, median-preserving spread

JEL classification: J12; J31; D31

 st I would like to thank Kazufumi Yugami, Naoki Mitani, Yasuhide Tanaka, and seminar participants at the Kobe University for their helpful suggestions and comments. I also thank the Kobe University

Micro-data Archive (KUMA) for the Employment Status Survey data provided.

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