

# Child Poverty in Japan Using Japanese Longitudinal Data<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the persistency of children's poverty using the Japanese Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century, which has been conducted by Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare of Japan. We see whether a poor child in a period is more likely to be in poverty in the next period or both a poor child and a non-poor child in a period are equal likely to be so in the next period. Throughout childhood if households do not have fathers, then their children are more likely to be in poverty. Next, if mothers are full-time employees, then their children are less likely to be in poverty, while if mothers are job seekers, then their children are more likely to be in poverty.

Keywords:

JEL classification codes:

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<sup>1</sup> Data used in this paper comes from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (21 seiki shussho ji judan chosa) and the Live Birth Form of Vital Statistics (Jinko dotai chosa shusseihyo).