
人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：

多世代パネルデータベース構築

(事業番号 S1591001L)

平成 27 年度～平成 31 年度私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業

研究成果報告書

令和 2 年 6 月 22 日

学校法人名 学校法人廣池学園

大学名 麗澤大学

研究組織名 経済社会総合研究センター・
人口・家族史研究プロジェクト

研究代表者 黒須里美

(麗澤大学 国際学部 教授)

はしがき

本報告書は平成 27 年度から平成 31 年度「私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業」（課題名「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：多世代パネルデータベース構築」事業番号 S1591001L）の支援を受けて行ったプロジェクトの研究成果報告書です。本研究プロジェクトの目的は、麗澤大学が 14 年来継続してきた国勢調査以前人口経済資料の整備・データベース化とそれを利用した人口・家族史の国際的比較研究に立脚し、本学所蔵の研究資料群を活用した新たな社会科学研究の可能性を切り開くとともに、歴史人口学の世界的研究拠点を構築することにあります。

具体的には 2 つの目標を掲げ、麗澤大学図書館 4F 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室を整備して進めました。

〈1〉アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築

- (1a) 歴史資料のデジタル化
- (1b) 資料全体のメタデータベース構築と検索プログラムの拡充
- (1c) 多世代パネルデータベースの構築・拡充

〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した研究

- (2a) 多世代ライフコース分析：時系列データを活用した多層モデル開発・分析
- (2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析：経済指標データベース構築と富の格差モデル開発・分析
- (2c) 人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析：GIS とリンクした近代移行期の地理移動分析

日本で最初に「アーカイブ」の設置を提唱した民間の学者が、麗澤大学の創立者、廣池千九郎であったとされます。2006 年、麗澤大学はその伝統を引き継ぎ、速水融名誉教授から歴史人口学関係の貴重かつ膨大な量の資料と書籍の寄贈を受け、それらを「麗澤アーカイブズ」として所蔵整理する場を用意してくださいました。本事業へのご支援をいただいたこの 5 年間は、それを出発点としつつも、単なる資料の保存だけではなく、それを活用し、未来に伝達するという生きたアーカイブズの設立に努力して参りました。持続と共有可能なアーカイブズを確立したのみならず、社会経済指標や GIS 情報の追加によって、今後の歴史人口学研究の学際的・国際的発展の可能性を飛躍的に広げることができました。そして麗澤アーカイブズの多世代パネルデータを利用することで、東アジア発信の前近代人口研究が確立できたこと、現代人口までも視野に入れた時間的・空間的連続性と非連続性のアプローチを開拓したこと、さらに徳川日本の平等性を実証的に明らかにしたことなど、これまでの常識を覆す先見性のあるアプローチが続々と誕生しました。本書にはその主要な業績として国際的学術雑誌に採用された論文や学会報告をまとめています。また、本プロジェクトのもう 1 つの大きな成果は国際的に活躍する若手研究者の育成です。中国、アメリカ、イタリア、スリランカから有望な大学院生たちが集い、データベースを活用した目覚ましい活躍をしていることは、本アーカイブズの多世代パネルデータが次世代の社会科学に貢献する可能性を示しているといえるでしょう。

本プロジェクトでは、学術的かつ一般に向けた成果の社会的発信にも励んできました。麗澤大学にて IUSSP（国際人口学会）国際セミナーと日本人口学会第 68 回大会及びシンポジウムを開催（企画・

ホスト) した他、国内外の学会を利用した企画・テーマセッション8つを組織し、19回の歴史人口学セミナーを企画・運営いたしました。また柏市教育委員会の協力のもと、麗澤オープンカレッジ古文書講座との共同で、学生や一般を対象とした展示や講演会を行いました。この展示・講演会は一般市民や、中高生・大学生にも広く関心をもたれ、地域古文書解読や地元中学生の自分史プロジェクトを応援する機会にもつながりました。地域の住民や青少年とこのような形で交流できることは大学の地域貢献としても非常に重要で意義があります。同時に、さまざまな天災人災を乗り越え、柔軟に家族や結婚のかたちを変えて生きてきた徳川庶民の人生の記録は、世代を超えて一般市民や学生・生徒たちにも大いに語りかけるものがあることに気づかされます。これらは、本事業の学術的波及効果だけでなく、社会へのインパクトを示しています。専門用語に縛られずにアーカイブズデータに「語らせる」ことは研究成果と同じように重要な意義があります。

最後に、本プロジェクトをご支援くださいました文部科学省および麗澤大学に心から感謝申し上げます。また、本プロジェクト遂行にあたり多大なご協力をいただいた共同研究員の皆さま、RA・大学院生の皆さま、本学教育・研究支援グループ(現在は大学アドミニストレーションオフィス)の皆さま、そして人口・家族史研究プロジェクトスタッフの皆さまに心より感謝いたします。本プロジェクトを何より支援し、5年前に本事業への採択をことのほか喜んでくださった速水融先生は2019年12月4日に急逝されました。先生ご自身とその研究グループの半世紀にわたる資料収集と研究成果がなければ、本プロジェクトの遂行はなし得ませんでした。速水融先生が「世界の文化遺産」と称した史料群があつてこそ、人口経済資料やGISデータを追加した多世代パネルデータベースの構築が可能となり、またそれらを活用することによって学際的・国際的研究のコラボレーションが発展しています。速水融先生はじめ研究グループによる歴史人口学の長年の研究成果を継続発展できる機会をいただいたことに感謝し、5年間の成果を基盤として、今後もより開かれた麗澤アーカイブズの持続共有と、それを利用した学際的・国際的研究を目指して精進していきたいと思いをします。

麗澤大学 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト代表
黒 須 里 美

I. 研究成果報告書概要

法人番号	121004
プロジェクト番号	S1591001L

平成 27 年度～平成 31 年度「私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業」 研究成果報告書概要

- 1 学校法人名 廣池学園 2 大学名 麗澤大学
- 3 研究組織名 麗澤大学経済社会総合研究センター 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト
- 4 プロジェクト所在地 千葉県柏市光ヶ丘 2-1-1 麗澤大学図書館4F
- 5 研究プロジェクト名 人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：多世代パネルデータベース構築
- 6 研究観点 研究拠点を形成する研究
- 7 研究代表者
- | 研究代表者名 | 所属部局名 | 職名 |
|--------|-------|----|
| 黒須里美 | 外国語学部 | 教授 |
- 8 プロジェクト参加研究者数 8 名
- 9 該当審査区分 理工・情報 生物・医歯 人文・社会
- 10 研究プロジェクトに参加する主な研究者

研究者名	所属・職名	プロジェクトでの研究課題	プロジェクトでの役割
黒須 里美	外国語学部・教授	多世代パネルデータによる人口・経済・家族の実証的研究	多世代パネル構築と分析
高辻 秀興	経済学部・教授	長期的地域圏域形成の研究	移動データと GIS データの構築と分析
佐藤 仁志	経済学部・教授	人の交流からみた都市圏の長期的変化	GIS データ構築と分析
籠 義樹	経済学部・教授	長期的労働移動モデルの開発	GIS のパネルデータへの応用
高橋美由紀	立正大学経済学部・教授	都市・農村ライフコース分析	古文書解読とデータベース構築
有本 寛	一橋大学経済研究所・准教授	土地貸借データ構築と分析	経済指標構築と分析モデルの開発
斎藤 修	一橋大学・名誉教授	経済格差の長期推計	ミクロ経済データ構築と分析モデル開発
津谷 典子	慶應義塾大学経済学部・教授	人口・経済・家族の実証的比較研究	多変量解析の分析モデル開発
(共同研究機関等) なし			

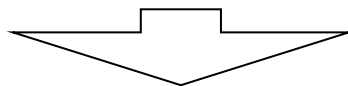
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<研究者の変更状況(研究代表者を含む)>

旧

プロジェクトでの研究課題	所属・職名	研究者氏名	プロジェクトでの役割

(変更の時期:平成 年 月 日)



新

変更前の所属・職名	変更(就任)後の所属・職名	研究者氏名	プロジェクトでの役割

11 研究の概要(※ 項目全体を10枚以内で作成)

(1) 研究プロジェクトの目的・意義及び計画の概要

本研究プロジェクトの目的は、麗澤大学が 14 年来継続してきた国勢調査以前人口経済資料の整備・データベース化とそれを利用した人口・家族史の国際的比較研究に立脚し、本学所蔵の研究資料群を活用した新たな社会科学研究の可能性を切り開くとともに、歴史人口学的世界的研究拠点を構築することである。資料の中心となる「宗門・人別改帳」は、江戸時代に実施された人口・世帯調査といえる。町村に居住する全人口が把握できる人口センサスであり、かつ個人の動態情報を含んだ、現代人口統計では把握不可能な多世代を追うことのできる究極のパネルデータである。研究代表者は、速水融氏(本学名誉教授・文化勲章受章者)の寄贈(全国の約 1,650 町村の宗門・人別改帳)をうけてその整理を進めてきた。江戸時代の 2.5%の人口に匹敵する情報を網羅するとされる膨大な資料である。本プロジェクトでは、これらの資料群を「麗澤アーカイブズ」として体系的に整備し、メタデータベースを構築する。また、多世代パネルデータベースを構築・拡充し、これらを活用した国際的・学際的研究を目指す。

具体的には 2 つの目標掲げる。第一に<1>アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築を目指し、(1a)歴史資料のデジタル化、(1b)資料全体のメタデータベース構築と検索プログラムの拡充、(1c) 多世代パネルデータベースの構築・拡充を行う。第二に<2>多世代パネルデータベースを利用し、3 つの視点(2a-2c)から学際的・国際的研究を目指す。(2a) 多世代ライフコース分析: 時系列データを活用し、個人と世帯、そして経済社会や家族システムとのつながりを理論化し検証する。(2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析: 町村ごとの経済格差分布とその時系列的変化を追い、世帯サイクル・規模と富の格差との関連についての新しいモデルを開発する。(2c) 人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析: 人別改帳の移動情報を GIS(地理情報システム)とリンクし、近代移行期の地理移動分析と都市形成の分析方法論を開発する。

<1>は半世紀近くわたる速水融氏と研究グループ、特にユーラシアプロジェクト(文部省創生的基礎研究費 1995-1999)の資料収集成果を可視化し、さらに分析用の人口経済データベースの拡充を図ることにより多角的研究の可能性を広げる。<2> (2a)は研究代表者と津谷が参加した 5 カ国の国際比較研究において多変量解析を導入した人口・世帯行動の比較の実績があり(Eurasia Population and Family History Series, MIT Press)、その画期的な方法論と、西欧とアジア、また近代前と後という二項対立的な枠組みを超える実証研究が高く評価されている。本プロジェクトでは同様のモデルを他地域へ応用すること、またモデルの精緻化を図ることから、従来の単純な分類に頼らない、多様な人口・家族の地域性を描くことができる。(2b)(2c)はこれまでにないボトムアップの方式で、日本の近代化の経済的・地理的基盤形成の様相を描き、現代社会に示唆のある長期的な分析も期待できる。

[計画の概要]

<1>アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築: H27 に環境整備と資料管理方法を確立し、H28 に資料検索プログラムを整備し、H29-31 に改善・改修を図る。歴史資料解読と入力・デジタル化作業、データベースプログラムの開発と、地域を統合した多世代パネルデータの構築は 5 年間継続する。

<2>データベースを利用した研究: 3 つの分析を同時進行で進める。H27-28 は町村の座標をデジタル化して GIS に組み込み、重点地域のライフコースと格差分析を進め、H29-30 は移動指標の構築を行い労

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働移動のモデルを開発するとともに、地域比較のライフコース分析と経済格差の推計を試みる。

H27 の日本人口学会シンポジウム、国際人口学会セミナーの開催、また毎年国内外の研究者を招いた国内外学会でのセッションの企画開催、年 4～5 回の歴史人口学セミナーの企画開催、H 31 の一般公開シンポジウム・展示、研究者間のデータベース共有のシステム確立などを通して、研究成果のまとめと、社会・国民への成果の発信を行い、研究拠点としての基盤形成を図る。

(2) 研究組織

本プロジェクトは学内 4 名、学外 4 名の研究者によって、本学図書館に所在する人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室を拠点に行われた。〈1〉資料管理・整理、歴史資料解読とデジタル化は研究代表者と高橋が中心に進めた。古文書解読整理、各年データの照合、入力、データベースのクリーニング作業などについて、全般の指揮をとるとともに、データベース構築を行った。〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した研究は、(2a) 多世代ライフコース分析を研究代表者と津谷が、(2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析の開発を斎藤と有本が、(2c) 人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析の開発を高辻、佐藤、籠が中心となり、本研究センター員の長岡篤の研究協力をもって進めた。また H29 からは RA1 名が、英語によるコードブック作成や論文執筆に、H 30 からはもう 1 名がデータ構築作業に加わった。学内 RA の他に海外研究機関から 3 名の大学院生が参加し、データ入力・構築から共同論文執筆に加わった。学内においては研究報告会やスタッフミーティングを設けて進捗状況と問題点の整理・対策を、学外研究者とは研究代表者主催の歴史人口学セミナーの機会やメール相談によって連携をとった。

(3) 研究施設・設備等

麗澤大学図書館 4F の「人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室」に資料整理・管理・閲覧・作業の場を設け、デスクトップ型パソコン 4 台、ノート型パソコン 2 台を整備し、データベース構築、入力とデータクリーニングなどを行った。またスタッフや研究者が宗門・人別改帳を自由に閲覧し作業ができるように、隣接する会議室を整備した。この他の資料を図書館 3F 資料室と 4F 倉庫に整理保管した(以上、合計 176 m²)。この他にマイクロフィルムの管理のため、図書館 1F サーバー室にキャビネットを設置した。4F プロジェクト室では、週 5 日(各 6 時間)、研究者 1-2 名、院生 1-2 名、スタッフ 2-4 名が上記作業を行ってきた。また本プロジェクト研究者間の連絡会議、委託業者との打ち合わせ会にプロジェクト室・会議室を頻繁に利用した。

(4) 研究成果の概要 ※下記、13 及び 14 に対応する成果には下線及び * を付すこと。

プロジェクトの目標の〈1〉アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築は計画通りの成果を上げ、学会・シンポジウム・セミナー開催を通して内外から研究拠点としての評価を得はじめている。〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した学際的・国際的研究という目標のうち、(2a) ライフコース研究は著名な国際学術雑誌への掲載や数多くの学会発表で成果を発表した。(2b) 格差と(2c) 移動分析はそのための新規データベース構築が整い、本格的なモデル開発と分析がスタートした。

以下では、〈1〉アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築を目指した、(1a) 資料のデジタル化、(1b) メタデータベースの構築、(1c) 多世代パネルデータベースの構築・拡充、〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した、(2a) 多世代ライフコース分析、(2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析、(2c) 人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析、それぞれの進捗状況と達成度を具体的に示す。また〈3〉として、研究拠点の役割としての成果の社会的発信と若手研究者育成の状況について述べる。

〈1〉アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築

(1a) 資料のデジタル化: 初年度に資料管理と作業の場を設置し、マイクロフィルム・紙媒体の歴史資料が散逸かつ劣化せずに統一管理できる体制を整えた。これらの資料は速水融氏(本学名誉教授・文化勲章受章者)と研究グループが 40 年来収集してきた全国の宗門・人別改帳が中心である。マイクロフィルムはこれまで温度・湿度管理が困難で永続的管理が問題であった。本プロジェクトでは、劣化対策としてすべてのマイクロフィルムのデジタル化を図った。この過程ですでに劣化して復旧不可能なマイクロフィルム(12 本)も判明したものの、本事業終了時には、合計 1,760 本のマイクロフィルムをデジタル化できた。これらは経費削減のために、コマ単位に撮影する形式でなく、国際マイクロ社が開発した VFR という安価なデジタル方式のフォーマットを採用した。このデジタル方式の利用により、従来はマイクロフィルムリーダーで資料閲覧し情報を検索する以外に方法がなかったことに対し、VFR ソフトさえインストールすればどこでも PC 上で確認できることになった。劣化対策のみならず、検索の敷居も低くなった。原資料所蔵者の高齢化や死亡によって資料そのものが廃棄される場合もある昨今の状況を鑑みると、このようなアーカイビングは非常に重要である。

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宗門・人別改帳を解読し世帯と人情報を照合した基礎整理シート(BDS)は、B4 版紙で扱いにくい点と劣化の危険性に鑑み、順次その PDF 化を行った。BDS を入力するにあたっては、個人を特定して個人番号を振り付ける必要がある。作成された BDS は 480 町村あり、その中で個人番号のついた 210 町村を整理し、40 町村(約 4 万枚)ほどを PDF 化することができた。これによって、研究者間での資料共有がしやすくなった。またデータベース構築のための歴史資料との照合チェックの効率が飛躍的に向上した。

(1b)資料全体のメタデータベース構築と検索プログラムの拡充：江戸時代の 2.5%に匹敵する人々の情報は資料媒体が多岐にわたる。それを活用するためには、まず膨大な資料の全容を把握するためのメタデータ構築(*1)が必須である。そのために、速水融氏を中心にさまざまな研究プロジェクトを通して収集された歴史資料を媒体ごとに整理し直し、さらにそれらを俯瞰し、かつ検索できるシステムを構築した。これまでの簡易な検索システムを見直し、「PFHP(人口・家族史研究プロジェクト)資料検索プログラム」として、①膨大な数の資料の効率良い所在把握、②各村の作業進捗状況の可視化、③研究者ニーズに応えるべく地域や年数など条件を設定した検索の追加、という3点を目標に拡充を図った。また多くの古文書収集・解読と世帯・個人照合に関わられた方々のインタビュー調査を実施し、不透明であった作成過程の確認や資料収集時の覚書などを整理し、補足データとして加えた。これまで速水融氏をはじめとするたくさんの研究者や院生・学生が関わってきた大型プロジェクトの継続として重要なアーカイビングである。同時進行で実際の資料整理も進めた。本プロジェクトスタート時点の設備投資で麗澤大学図書館 4F の「人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室」を資料整理・管理・閲覧・作業の場として改築したが、検索プログラムによって効率よくその物理的所在が紐づき、閲覧できるようになった。

メタデータベース作成において特に時間を要したのは検索プログラムのキーとなる「地名リスト」の作成である。国立歴史民俗博物館の「旧高旧領取調帳データベース」を参考にして、村名とコードの見直しを図った。そこで照合できない村については各県の『日本歴史地名体系』(平凡社地方資料センター)や現在の市町村のインターネット情報を利用して確認追加が行われた。また『旧高旧領取調帳』では扱われない都市・町については、基本的には、『郡区町村一覧』(内務省地理局)を基準とした。さらに所在地不明町村については原史料に戻って読み間違いなどがなかったかの確認もなされた。さまざまな理由で所在地が特定できない村落は若干残るが、このような膨大で煩雑な作業を経て地名リストがほぼ完成した。

また、地名リストから現在の緯度経度が比定できたものについて、新たに地図機能を追加することもできた。資料所在地の把握や可視化は、学際的データ共有に向けての大きな前進である。また、まだ一部ではあるが、別途整理拡充してきた町村の人口・世帯データが存在する村についてはグラフ表示機能をつけ、人口数と世帯数の推移を示すようにした。これによって各町村のデータレビュー(資料欠年など)をしやすくするだけでなく、地域による変動の差異が把握できる。

(1c) 多世代パネルデータベースの構築・拡充：長期マイクロデータとして約 50 町村の個別入力ファイルを統合し、SQL を利用したリレーショナルデータベース DB2 による資料管理から、統計分析に直結できる STATA を利用したデータベースマネジメントの方法への転換と構築手順の確立を図った(*2)。具体的には、これまで1つの村のみを対象として、入力したファイルのデータベースを構築し、SQL のコマンドファイルを作って1つ1つ分析に必要な変数を作成したのちに、それをテキストファイルの CSV 型に落とし、さらにそれを DB2 のデータに置き換え、分析用のフラットファイルに追加していくというように何ステップも踏んでいた。これを入力ファイルのテキストデータを STATA プログラムによって統合してマスターファイルを作成し、このファイルから直接分析変数を構築して追加していくという方式に転換した。これによって、これまで村ごとに行っていた作業を一度に行うことができ、さらに人口・世帯情報を統一した形式で算出できるようになった。しかし、より詳細な世帯内における個人の続柄や出生・死亡・結婚・移動などの動態情報については、プログラムだけでは対処できないことが判明し、手作業で続柄と移動情報のカテゴリー化をする必要が出てきた。同時にエラーチェックとデータクリーニングの必要性から、半手作業での再入力、記号つけなどの作業を進めた。この作業は原資料の性質上自動化できない部分であり、データの見方と、BDS の読み方を理解して照合確認が必要な煩雑な作業で非常に時間と忍耐力を要するものである。現在、全体の 3 分の 2 のチェックが終了した。今後も地道に続けていく必要がある。とはいえ、テキストデータの読み込みから分析変数作成までを STATA の Do ファイルというコマンドファイルを利用して操作するようにしていたので、手作業チェックと全体の統合ファイル作成を繰り返して行いデータを構築していくことができるという点は従来の作業を飛躍的に効率化させた。

この他に、新規データを作成してデータベースを拡充するため、越後国頸城郡手島村を中心とする約

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50 ヶ村内から新たな BDS の作成と各年の個人情報の記号化をし、順次入力を行った。そのほかにも越後国頸城郡百間町・諏訪村 3,746 人年の入力とチェックを終了した。越後国は人口圧が高く、江戸時代に関東、近畿をはじめ様々な地域への人口流出があったことが知られているが、これまで越後国の宗門改帳を利用してその実態を探った研究はわずかである。麗澤アーカイブズの二本松藩データにも越後国からの数多くの流入記載があることから、人口供給源情報を理解することは重要である。

また、世帯の社会経済指標となる石高データベースとして新たに 150 ヶ村の石高指標の入力を行った—詳細は以下(2b)。また地理情報データベースとして福島県郡山周辺の人別改帳に示される移出入先・元の緯度経度を組み込んだ—詳細は以下(2c)。これらの多世代パネルデータベースについて、同じ戸籍型の東アジアの史料と比較を行い、その詳細度と信頼度が秀でていることを明らかにした(*19)。

〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した研究

(2a) 多世代ライフコース分析：時系列データを活用し、まず近世日本における人口と世帯の変化の全体像を描くことに努めた。これまで歴史人口学では詳細ではあるが一地域に偏った研究が多く、人口と家族の地域性も 2~3 の分類に限られていた。大規模データベースの利用によって、高橋・黒須は地域性と時系列的变化という二つの軸から人口・世帯のパターンを描き出す(*3)手がかりを示した。これは、基礎的かつ重要な作業であり、関連研究分野にとっても有益なデータである。

次に個人と世帯、そして経済社会や家族システムとのつながりを検証する研究では、時系列データを活用した新しいアプローチ、また新しい分析方法を試み、国際的評価の高い学術雑誌への掲載を果たした。Dong・黒須らによる同居親族の死亡・移動への影響(*4)では 18-19 世紀の東アジアにおける大規模マイクロデータを利用し、一般的に理解されている東アジアに共通する家族の影響とともに差異も明らかにした。結婚のタイミングに関する町場と農村の比較研究(*5)ではこれまで農村に限られていた多変量解析を都市人口に適用することで農村と都市の初婚年齢や未婚率の差異に潜む初婚タイミングの共通要因を明らかにした。結婚と女兒・男児選好の関係(*6)の研究では、婿取婚と嫁取婚を比較し、前者の方でより強い女兒選好が行われていることを発見し、従来の文化人類学的な姉家督(男女に限らず第1子が継承)とのつながりを示唆した。これらの研究はいずれも本プロジェクトのベースとなった津谷・黒須が関わった 5 カ国の国際比較研究において多変量解析を導入した人口・世帯行動の比較の実績(*Eurasian Population and Family History*, The MIT Press)を発展させる形である。18-19 世紀におけるアジアとヨーロッパという比較から、家族システムのより類似した東アジア諸国内への比較としたこと、また農村のみであった比較に都市を含めたことで新たな比較の視野が開かれた。またクラスター化された標準誤差または個人レベルでのランダム効果を用いた二項ロジスティック回帰および多項ロジスティック回帰による離散時間イベントヒストリーモデルを用い、モデルの精緻化を図ったことも大きな進展である。

また、現時点では学会報告・ディスカッションペーパーの段階であるが、津谷・黒須は、わが国の結婚と離婚のパターンと構造的要因の変化と持続性を、過去と現代の比較を通じて検証する(*7,8,9,10)という新しい視点からのアプローチを試みた。これらの研究において特筆されるのは、わが国の結婚行動の変化とその要因を長期的視点から探ることを目的として、イベントヒストリー分析モデルを用いて、歴史人口と現代人口の直接的な比較実証分析を行ったことである。18-19 世紀の近世東北日本と 1960-2000 年の現代日本の初婚と離婚のパターンと社会経済的および家族・世帯要因について、大規模マイクロデータから構築された同一もしくは類似する変数を用いて多変量解析することにより、日本の結婚行動の決定構造の連続性と非連続性を定量的に示したことに對して、高い評価を得ることができた。

(2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析：近世の研究で、経済指標として使われるのは、「村高」という各村に課す年貢等の基準となった村ごとの総合石高、そして村請制社会の中で、村内部における担税基準となった、各世帯の石高情報である。本プロジェクト所蔵の宗門・人別改帳には各世帯の持高や村高が表記されているものがある。これらを利用すれば経済史で著名な A. Maddison の世界における長期 GDP 推計(*The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*)による研究よりもより詳細かつ正確なボトムアップの方法で経済格差分布とその時系列的变化を追うことができる。そこで 2 つの方法で経済指標構築を試みた。

まず、2 つの時期(1750 年と 1846 年前後 10 年)の約 700 冊近い宗門・人別改帳の帳末の×数を確認し、その中から人口・持高情報の記載がある 343 村・年のデータを入力した。人口・世帯情報はこれらのすべてに存在するが、帳末に村高の記載があるのは 76 村・年のみ、と経済指標構築の難しさが明らかになった。しかし、数は多くないが世紀をまたいで石高のわかる村もいくつかあり、今後の活用が期待できる。石高や持高は集計可能という特性があるので、藩や地域、あるいはさらに広域のレベルで集計

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し、他の集計量(人口・家数・田畑面積・馬数等)と関連させた研究も可能である。これは人口史・家族史に提供できるマクロのコンテキストとして重要になってくるだろう。

次にデータが得られる年が単年であるか長期連続しているかにかかわらず、宗門・人別改帳の整理シートから各世帯の持高を約 150 ヶ村分入力した。この入力には米国カリフォルニア州立大学 Davis 校で博士論文に取り組む大学院生・公文譲の協力を得て、現地の学部生も参加したことにより飛躍的に進んだ。村によっては単年～数年しか継続していない資料もあるが、大量のデータを合わせることで新しい研究の可能性が開かれた。例えば、公文譲はアーカイブズの資料を中心とした約 600 ヶ村の宗門改帳に記載された世帯ごとの土地所有データを使用し、近世日本農村の土地所有格差を推計した。これにより、日本は同時代の西洋社会に比べて驚くほど平等な社会であったことがわかってきた(*11)。現時点では石高のみのデータであるが、人口データを突き合わせることで、単年の資料を使った同居見法などの後方推計を含めた石高の変化と出生率の変化の推移など、様々な研究の発展が期待できる。さらに資料によっては実際の耕作地の指標と考えられる「作高」や土地の貸借もわかる場合があり、それについてさらに詳細な分析が可能である。有本・黒須は陸奥国安達郡仁井田村の人別改帳を利用し、世帯の石高の変化と村内における土地分配の構造についての分析(*12)を試み、東北一農村ではあるが、村請制の効用を示すことができた。その過程(学術雑誌投稿時の査読)で人別改帳における持高の意味や信頼性の確認の必要が判明し、他の資料との突き合わせや地域資料の確認を行った。これがデータレビューの重要なステップとなった。また、同村の詳細な土地貸借情報をデジタル化し、世帯データと付け合わせることで、世帯ごとの持高とその移動を分析した結果、資産分配は比較史的にみても平等であり、持高は過剰である世帯から過少な世帯へと均等化するように移転していたことが判明した(*13)。さらに各世帯が所持すべき持高の下限が規制された形跡はジニ係数の低下や「いえ」の存続率の向上といった一連の構造変化と同時期に生じていることも明らかになった。

(2c)人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析：現在の福島県を中心とした人別改帳の移動情報を GIS データとして整理し、近代移行期の地理移動分析と、近代的都市化につながる分析の方法論を開発した。麗澤アーカイブズ所蔵の人別改帳から作成された基礎整理シート(BDS)のうち、福島県郡山周辺 5 町村の労働移動、結婚移動などを中心とする移出入先の地理的情報を整理・コード化した。このうち 3 町村の移出入先である 1,347 町村の座標(緯度経度)を、国土地理院の地理院地図や明治・大正期の旧 5 万分の 1 地形図などの歴史地図等を参照し、比定した。この地理情報と人口移動データの照合を図り、郡山周辺地域については 35,006 件のイベントの移出入先町村を明らかにした。さらにその移出入先を国立歴史民俗博物館所蔵「旧高旧領取調帳データベース」の村情報と照合し、1,054 町村についての地域経済指標(村高)を人口情報に追加した。これらの煩雑な作業を経て、3 町村の人々の移出入パターンを把握し、長岡・黒須・高橋は人口移動の空間的な広がりとその特徴を明らかにするという分析(*14.15)を試みた。これによって町村、時代による移動パターンの違いの把握とともに、GIS を用いた地図化を行った。特に郡山上町を中心とした労働圏と在郷町形成の可視化の手がかり(*37.15)が得られた。また、分析方法を検討するため、籠・長岡らは一都三県(埼玉県、千葉県、東京都、神奈川県)の現代の人口動向について、GIS データを用いて可視化を試みた(*16.17.18)。現代との比較の可能性も示唆された。

<3>成果の社会的発信と若手研究者育成

以上の二つの研究成果に加えて、研究拠点形成を目標に、本プロジェクトの学術的位置づけを明らかにすることと、歴史人口学の研究者のみならず、様々な分野の研究者、また一般社会への発信を目指した。これには①東アジアデータの比較研究の中での本プロジェクトデータベースの特性の評価(*19)、アジアの人口学研究ハンドブックや人口学事典をはじめとする一般研究者や学生に向けた発信(*20.21)、②麗澤大学における学会・シンポジウムの開催(*22)、地域一般に公開したプロジェクトの展示と講演会(*23)、③国内外での学会における特別セッション(*24)や歴史人口学セミナーの企画・実施(*25)が含まれる。これらの成果もあり、本プロジェクトの国際的認知が高まり、アメリカ、オランダ、中国、台湾、チェコ共和国などの研究者との研究コラボレーションのオファーや若手研究者のプロジェクト参加(詳細は「優れた成果」5)に至った。また国内においてもプロジェクト外研究者のアーカイブズ利用や、アーカイブズへの資料寄贈が増えている(詳細は「研究成果の副次的効果」)。これらは本プロジェクトへの評価といえよう。

一般公開で行われた本プロジェクト成果の展示と講演会(*23)は、高橋が講師をする麗澤オープンカ

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レッジの古文書講座との共同展示として、麗澤大学図書館において、「家族とくらしの今昔～古文書と歴史人口ビッグデータから迫る～」をテーマに行った。柏市教育委員会の協力、柏市立図書館・柏市内大学図書館合同企画の一環でもあった。地域の多彩な史料に大きな反響があり、学内の学生・教職員のみならず、広く東京都・茨城県などを含む一般の来場があった。これによって本プロジェクトの成果にも大きな関心が集まった。本プロジェクトに期待されている地域の特色を活かした成果といえよう。

また、本プロジェクトを通して若手を育成することにも力を入れてきた。本学大学院言語教育研究科・比較文明文化専攻の博士課程学生 1 名(RA)、修士課程学生 3 名に、歴史人口資料の整理・入力など歴史人口学の現場に関わることで、歴史資料から成果発表までの道のりを体験させ、また、学会開催運営(日本人口学会、国際人口学セミナー)協力の経験を通して、学際的研究の方法を指導した。このうち、修士学生の一人は、本プロジェクトのデータを利用し修士論文と学術雑誌刊行を果たし(大沼洋文 2018 「民事慣例類集からみる近代移行期日本の養子慣行」言語と文明 16: 65-83)、本プロジェクト 4 年目からは博士後期課程に入り、リサーチアシスタント(RA)として本プロジェクトに参加した。スリランカ・コロンボ大学で修士号をとって本学研究科博士後期課程に入った院生(K.D. Wijesinghe)は、期間中に 3 本の論文を査読付き学術雑誌に投稿し、このうちの 2 本が採用された。また研究代表者とともに前近代のアジアとヨーロッパを比較する結婚研究に取り組み国際的評価のあるイギリスの出版社からの書籍の 1 章を執筆した(*28)。

この他にも、海外からの大学院生を受け入れ、アーカイブズ資料を利用した研究支援・研究協力が展開した。イタリア・サルディニア大学の修士課程学生(P. Olia)、香港科技大学の博士課程学生(Dong H.)、米国カリフォルニア州立大学 Davis 校の博士課程学生(公文讓)などである。Olia は Ulisse 奨学金を受けての短期間の滞在であったが(2016/12/10-2017/1/20)、イタリアと日本の家族・人口比較に関する修士論文を仕上げた。博士後期課程の 2 名は短期滞在を数回繰り返して研究を進めた。Dong は香港科技大学の博士課程最終年のほとんどを麗澤大学で過ごし、研究代表者の指導のもと徳川期日本の歴史人口資料やアプローチを学び、その後、麗澤アーカイブズの歴史人口データを利用して、博士論文(“Patriarchy, Family System and Kin Effects on Individual Demographic Behavior Throughout the Life Course: East Asia, 1678-1945”)を執筆した。公文は本アーカイブズの石高データを利用して博士論文(“Rich Europe, Poor Asia: How Wealth Inequality, Demography and Crop Risks Explain the Poverty of Pre-Industrial East Asia, 1300-1800”)を提出した。その後の活躍と成果については以下の項目に示す。

＜優れた成果が上がった点＞

1. **「生きた」アーカイブズの設立**：本プロジェクトでアーカイビングを目指した歴史資料は、速水融氏(本学名誉教授・文化勲章受章者)が世界の「文化遺産」と称し、半世紀にわたって全国から收集整理した「宗門・人別改帳」を中心とする。これらの国勢調査以前の稀有な人口経済資料の価値は国際的にも知られるところとなったが、いくつかの大型プロジェクトを通じて收集整理された資料の全容や、データベース作成過程の道筋はこれまで明らかにされていなかった。膨大な数の紙媒体資料とマイクロフィルムについて、本事業支援を受け、物理的に散逸させずに整理を進めることができた。そしてマイクロフィルムや紙媒体の資料そのものをデジタル化し、メタデータベース構築と検索プログラムの拡充によって、歴史資料の耐久性を保証した管理と、場を越えた歴史資料利用の可能性が確立できた(*1)。メタデータベース作成によって、歴史人口を研究するものが全体を俯瞰できるようになり、古気候や地震研究者など人文・社会の分野を超えた学際的利用へも大きく門戸を開くことができた。また、メタデータベースに資料所在地の緯度経度を加えて地図上に描くことで、収集資料状況の可視化ができたことは、今後の資料収集の検討や地域性を含むリサーチ課題発見の一助となる。さらに、分析用データとしても、多世代パネルデータベースを拡充し、世帯の持高や土地の動き、保有馬数などを含む社会経済指標や、GIS 情報とリンクした個人の移動情報を追加することによって、歴史人口データベースの価値を大いに高めた(*2)。単なる資料の保存だけではなく、それを活用し、未来に伝達するという生きたアーカイブズの設立ができたといえよう。これによって今後の歴史人口学の学際的・国際的発展の可能性をさらに広げる事ができた。

2. **東アジア発信の前近代人口研究の確立**：麗澤アーカイブズで整理してきた資料群の中の、歴史人口データベースは、たくさんのプロジェクトと多くの人の手を経て作成されてきたものである。その過程で作成されたさまざまな形式の宗門・人別改帳の入力データを統一したフォーマットで統合することによって、従来、数ヶ村に頼っていた分析のサンプル数を飛躍的に増加させ、それによって多様な分析の可能

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性を生み出した。まだ更新途中であるものの、統合データは 50 ヶ村 10 万人の情報を含むものである。歴史人口ビッグデータといえるこのデータベースは同時代の東アジアのデータとも統合が可能で、それらを利用した論文はトップランクの国際ジャーナルで注目を浴びている(*4,5,6,19,26)。歴史人口学は創設以来欧米の研究者によって牽引されてきた。その欧米の研究者はさまざまな資料の人口の比較を目指し、IDS 方式(Intermediate Data Structure)という中間プログラムに現資料をフィードする方法で、20 年近くかけて長期ミクロデータの統一を図ってきた(European Historical Population Samples Network)。それを思えば 5 年間という短期間で東アジアの統一データが作成できたことは大きな成果である。

東アジアの統一データを利用することによって可能となったのは、歴史人口学研究スタート以来はじめてともいえる、東アジア発信の前近代人口研究である。世帯を単位とした戸籍型の資料から可能となる、家の継承や親族の影響など東アジア的リサーチ課題は、欧米の研究にはない発想と発見をもたらす。世帯を単位として記録された東アジアの歴史人口資料は、個人のライフコースにいかに関係親族や村落がかかわっているかを語る。欧米中心に展開されてきた人口・家族史研究に東アジアのデータと家族史的視点を取り入れたことで、継承のための養子、欠落・逃散、離婚など、西欧の歴史人口学では扱われないトピックを探ることができた(*27,26,9)。また、親やきょうだいなどの同居親族による影響の類似性と差異をより詳しく見ることができた(*4)。これは、サンプル数を増加させたことと、より洗練された統計的モデルを開発することで達成された、大きな躍進である。また、超少子化が社会問題となっている現代の東アジア社会を鑑みれば、国際的評価の高い津谷らの現代の出生率低下の比較研究(*31,32)の歴史的基盤の共通性を探る上でも大きな意義がある。

3. 時間的・空間的連続性と非連続性というアプローチの開拓： 歴史人口学また隣接する社会科学の分野は研究資料的制限の中で理論化されてきた。そのため、現代と過去との分断は大きい。また地域差についても東西比較という単純なものになりがちである。本プロジェクトでデータベース化された歴史資料の活用によって、近代センサス以前の人口と経済行動をミクロレベルから時系列的かつ横断的に把握し、資料的・理論的にその分断や単純化を乗り越える可能性が見えて来た。その成果として、(a) 高橋・黒須は日本全体を俯瞰する人口と世帯の地域性(*3)を描いた。従来の日本の歴史人口学では、長期的に継続する 1~3 ヶ村のモノグラフというスタイルが主流であった。そのため、基礎的な人口と世帯の推移などを俯瞰する最も基礎的と思われる研究が欠如していた。基礎的な統計から地域差を示すことは、今後の学際的研究にも不可欠なアプローチである。

また、(b)過去と現在をつなぎ、未来を予測する(Linking past to present)という視点での斬新な研究方法を国内外の学会に問うたことは大きな成果である(*22)。特に、津谷・黒須による結婚と離婚についての歴史人口と現代人口の直接比較を実現した研究(*7,8,9,10)は、近世から現代への日本の家族と人口の変化の連続性と非連続性の実証的アプローチに先鞭をつけた。この研究は、過去から現代という一方向的・二元論的に捉えられがちなのが国の人口と家族の実証研究の方向性を見直すきっかけを与えたという意味で大きな意義を持つ。今後、歴史人口と現代人口をつなぐ上で鍵となる転換期を対象とした斎藤らの戦間期の農家世帯の研究(*33)との比較も含めれば、徳川後期から続く小農経済や直系家族的志向が人口・世帯に及ぼす影響について、より連続した視点から検証することができるであろう。また、現代人口の基盤を歴史人口に求め、長期的実証研究に取り組む歴史人口学の国際的潮流の中で、斎藤の提唱する疫学的視点からの人口転換論の再考や、気候・飢饉を中心とするマクロ・コンテクスト含めた多角的・多層のアプローチと仮説(*34,35)は、今後より大きな学術的意義を持つと考える。

さらに、(c)時間軸と空間軸を融合した移動と結婚・労働市場の研究である。福島県の郡山地域を中心とする人別改帳の「移動」情報から 1,347 町村の座標(緯度経度)を比定して GIS データとして整備したことは、他国の歴史人口学研究ではなし得ないアプローチであり、大きな期待が寄せられている。本研究期間中には、徳川農民が生涯の中で頻繁にかつ多方面に地理的移動をしていた様子を描き、18 世紀と 19 世紀で移動のパターン大きく変化したことを示した。これによって近代移行期の地理的移動分析と、人々の結婚・労働をめぐるネットワーク(*14,15,37)を描き出す糸口が発見された。まだ記述的な分析ではあるものの、平面的なネットワーク(結婚圏、奉公圏など)に時間軸が加わるという斬新な研究であり、近代以前の人々の人口行動パターンを空間的移動から明らかにしつつある。

4. 徳川日本の平等性と大分岐論争： 前工業化期における経済格差は近年注目されているが、東アジアにおける実証的研究はほとんどされて来なかった。公文はプロジェクトアーカイブズの宗門改帳データを含む約 600 ヶ村の世帯土地所有データをベースに近世日本農村の土地所有格差を推計し、日本は同

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時代の西洋社会に比べて驚くほど平等な社会であったことを実証した(*11)。西洋経済史研究では、長期的には激しい格差が不可避であるという見解があったが、この研究によりそれは日本では必ずしも当てはまらないことを示したことは大きな成果である。また、有本・黒須の研究でも、まだ一農村をベースとした研究ではあるが、世帯ごとの持高とその移動を分析した結果、資産分配は比較史的にみても平等であることが判明した(*13)。この過程で、各世帯が所持すべき持高の下限が規制された形跡があり、これがジニ係数の低下や「いえ」の存続率の向上をもたらした蓋然性が高いことを明らかにしたことは、これまでの世帯継承の研究に一石を投じる効果がある。また、その背後にある村請制が資産分配の平等化に寄与した可能性も論じられ、制度(税制)が資産分配を規定するという視点が提示された。さらにこれらの実証的研究は斎藤が国際的トップランクのジャーナルにおいて議論した日本からの視点としての経済史の「大分岐」論争にも大きな含意を持つ(*36)。

5. 研究の国際化と若手研究者の育成

本プロジェクトは少規模かつ地方大学の位置づけとなる 3000 人規模の大学卒で採択されたものであった。しかし、その研究内容の国際性や次世代研究者育成のための国際交流は、大学の大きさや知名度によらない、実質的な研究の国際コラボレーションの可能性を示した。学術雑誌論文と書籍内の章を含め、査読つき国際学術雑誌で認められ、国際的トップランクのジャーナルに採用された論文は多数である。また学会発表の半数以上が、国際学会や国際セミナーでの発表であった。さらに、国際人口学会(IUSSP)のセミナーの開催や(*22)、国際学会におけるセッション企画(*24)によって、海外研究者との研究交流やコラボレーションが可能となった。

国際性は、論文だけでなく、若手研究者の躍進にも示されている。研究拠点として、米国、香港、イタリア、スリランカなどの大学院生が本プロジェクトに集い学んだ。本プロジェクトで日本の歴史人口学データの価値を学び、データを活用して香港科技大学での博士論文を仕上げた Dong Hao はその論文が認められて米国プリンストン大学でポストドクターとして採用され、プロジェクト3年目からは、研究協力者として携わった。現在は東アジアの若手歴史人口学者としても認識され、北京大学の准教授となり、国際人口学会の歴史人口学委員会コミッティにもなって、研究代表者とのコラボレーションが続いている。また麗澤アーカイブズの社会経済資料を活用して米国カリフォルニア州立大学 Davis 校で博士論文を仕上げた公文譲は、Economic History Association で優秀な博士論文に贈られる Alexander Gerschenkron Prize を受賞した。その後イタリア・ミラノのボコーニ大学でポストドクターとなり、次年度からは Toulouse Institute of Advanced Studies でポストドクターとなる予定で、研究協力が今後も継続する。

<課題となった点>

1. 麗澤アーカイブズ: 上記の通りの成果を上げて来ただけに、歴史資料とデータベースをどう公開し、研究者間で共有かつ拡充・発展させていくか、またそれらを今後いかに管理維持していくかは大きな課題である。前者についてはメタデータベースの構築と検索プログラムの開発によって研究者間での情報共有が飛躍的に進んだ。またインターネット公開については、公開・非公開資料を判断し、アクセス制限を段階的とする準備をした。アーカイブ資料利用については利用許可が必要であり、また一部のアーカイブ資料利用については麗澤図書館の貴重書扱いに則り、人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室での閲覧のみとなる。研究利用のための公開促進と、資料の性質上のプライバシー保護を含む閲覧制御のせめぎ合いは今後も慎重に検討して行かなくてはならない。この点について本プロジェクトでは原則として利用は原資料ではなく、研究のために原資料から整理作成した二次的資料のみに限ることとしている。

また、後者の管理維持については、本事業と麗澤大学の支援を受けて本学図書館にプロジェクト室を設営できたこと、またマイクロフィルムや紙媒体のデジタル化を図ったことで体制が整ってきた。しかし、デジタル化できない貴重な資料がまだ大量に残されていること、それらの資料の活用を目指した BDS (基礎整理シート) 作成や入力が続いていること、さらに本研究拠点形成の成果を受けて、研究者個人が利用していた資料を麗澤アーカイブズに寄贈したいという事例も上がってきていることなどを鑑み、事業後も大学や図書館の理解と協力をいただきプロジェクト作業を継続していきたい。

2. 若手研究者育成: 上記の通り、学内また海外の大学院生への研究支援と共同研究で成果が出た。しかし本プロジェクトで構築してきたデータは、現代にはない長期にわたるパネルデータであり、かつ海外の同時代の資料にはない詳細度を誇る。それゆえにデータの利用には歴史人口学や社会学など学問体系のベースだけでなく、統計的知識を持ちデータベースを扱えることが基本となる。海外から本プロジ

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エクトに参加した大学院生たちは、それぞれの研究機関でそのトレーニングを受けていたことで、期間内に成果を上げることができた。国際的な研究動向がミクロの歴史人口ビッグデータ構築とその活用分析に向かっている現在、日本においても大学・研究機関を超えた連携で、若手育成を図る必要性がある。

＜自己評価の実施結果と対応状況＞

本プロジェクトは、麗澤大学経済社会総合研究センターに属している。毎年センターへ提出する研究計画と実施報告をメンバー間で共有確認し、その上で次年度の計画に反映することで「自己評価の実施」としてきた。また、データベース構築に携わる研究者とスタッフを含めた打ち合わせ会議を毎月開催し、作業進捗状況の把握と問題点の相談対応を行っている。毎年年度末には作業報告書を提出してもらい、作業の内容と質を担保した。資料検索データベース構築に関わる委託事業者とは毎月打ち合わせをし、その都度、進捗状況報告書を受け取り、さらに年度末には、その年度の成果と作業マニュアルのまとめを提出してもらった。研究代表者がその内容をチェックし、費用対効果を確認した。なお、本プロジェクト 3 年目の中間報告時にあげた社会経済指標データベース化の遅延については、事業後半に入力のためのマンパワーの投入で予定通りの成果をあげることができた。

研究費は、本学(法人)の規則に則って執行しており、かつ毎年度内部監査を受けている。この5年間の自己評価としては、目標<1>については当初の計画通りの成果をあげており、目標<2>も着実に研究が進捗したと判断している。さらに上記に挙げた通り、若手研究者育成と国際セミナーや学会内セッション企画によって、当初計画以上に国際的成果があがり、また拠点としての内外からの認知が得られた。

＜外部(第三者)評価の実施結果と対応状況＞

本プロジェクトは日本において長期的ミクロ歴史統計研究の世界的研究拠点を作るという目標を掲げている。特に方向性を確認する意味で重要であると考えた事業前半では、第三者評価委員としてふさわしい海外 4 機関の歴史人口学の拠点で活躍する4名の研究者に本事業の趣旨を説明し協力を得た。プロジェクト 2 年目には麗澤大学図書館4F プロジェクト室を訪問していただく形で、台湾・中央研究院歴史人口研究プログラム代表の W.Yang 氏、スペイン・Spanish National Research Council の D. R. Fariñas 氏、3 年目には国際会議のサイド会議として、ミシガン大学 ICPSR 元所長の G. Alter 氏、香港科技大学で中国多世代パネルデータ構築・公開(CMGPD)で世界的評価を得ている C. Campbell 氏、それぞれからコメントをいただいた。4名とも、体系的にアーカイブズとしての資料管理とデータベース構築を進めていることへの評価と、研究への期待が高かった。Fariñas 氏から、本プロジェクト室の様子が人口・家族史研究の先駆者「ケンブリッジグループ」(Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure)のようだと評価いただき、光栄であった。この他、(a)データベースの全体像のサマリー表の作成、(b)資料とデータベース全体のレビューペーパーの作成、(c)若手育成コースの設立、(d)環境史や遺伝学などの分野との共同研究、(e)大量の未解読歴史資料について、一般人に公開解読してもらうケンブリッジ方式や OCR(光学的文字認識)の利用などのアドバイスをいただいた。このうち(c)については検討の余地があると考えられ、本プロジェクト中にはなしえなかったが今後の課題としたい。(d)(e)については本事業の将来的発展のために興味深いアドバイスであり、今後検討していきたい。

中間報告時点でいただいたこれらの評価のうち、(a)(b)については早速取り組み、欧米の社会経済史・社会史・歴史人口学研究が集まる中心的な国際学会である Social Science History Association において“Constructing Individual-Level Longitudinal Data for Japanese Historical Population: Challenges and Opportunities”を発表した(*2)。最終年度におけるこの発表は、海外の歴史人口学拠点を形成する参加者が集う“Development of Longitudinal Historical Data”というセッションであり、研究期間後半の外部評価を受ける実質的かつ最適な機会となった。Campbell 氏も参加され、(f)アーカイブズの歴史人口資料がこれまでの家族・人口研究に縛られず、社会経済移動の研究にも発展させられること、またそのような社会学的な要素を研究に取り入れることで現代との比較や東アジア間の比較分析も広がるであろうという貴重なご意見をいただいた。さらにセッションの討論者であった南カロライナ大学の A.B. Kasakoff 氏には、日本発信の本プロジェクトの取り組みとアーカイブズのデータ構築を大いに評価いただき、労をねぎらっていただいた。その上で(g)宗門・人別改帳における個人の照合方法の妥当性を明らかにすること、(h)データがどのように資料の登録方法や文化的定義によって影響されるかを検討すること、(i)空間的移動研究の発展に期待すること、またその際に社会経済的要因のみならず気候などの環境要因の影響も考慮すべきであるというコメントをいただいた。(g)(h)については、他文化圏の研究者にもわかりやすい原資料の説明やデータレビューの表示方法が必要であると感じ、今後検討していきたい。(f)(i)でコメントさ

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れた社会的移動、空間的移動、さらに外的要因としての気候などを取り組む研究は、まさに本プロジェクトを継続発展させる形で取り組んでいる科研費基盤研究 B「多世代パネルデータを活用した社会的・地理的移動とライフコース研究」の目的であり、本プロジェクトの発展の方向性への評価といえる。

このほか、国内においては歴史人口学セミナーを利用してデータベース構築の進捗状況を2度報告し(*29,30)、外部研究者の評価・アドバイスを得た。最終年度の2020年3月にも開催する予定であった最終報告会は新型コロナウイルスの影響で延期となったが、外部研究者として香川大学名誉教授の村山聡氏に報告書を確認する形で評価していただいた。村山氏からは「本プロジェクトで遂行された歴史人口資料のアーカイブ化や種々の新たな分析的知見は、その明らかにされた種々の人口学的メカニズムにおいて、少なくとも東アジアあるいはそれをとりまく世界の新たな研究に大いに貢献する可能性があり、非常に高く評価できる」というお言葉をいただくことができた。さらに学内機関ではあるが、毎年度末にプロジェクトの実績報告書を作成し学長に提出している。この報告書は全学的な研究戦略・方針に関する検討・調整を行う「研究戦略会議」(学長、副学長、学部長、研究科長、研究センター長を含む機関)において、執行実績及び研究成果が報告・確認されており、第三者評価の実施の一環となった。

<研究期間終了後の展望>

本プロジェクトで整備した麗澤大学人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室及び資料室(大学図書館 3-4F)は本事業終了後も継続して利用させていただき、今後も外部資金を利用して、これまでの研究協力スタッフ体制で引き続き資料入力やデータベース構築作業を行う予定である。本事業終了年度から4年間は科学研究費補助金基盤研究 B「多世代パネルデータを活用した社会的・地理的移動とライフコース研究」(19H01569)の支援を受けて進める。この研究では本プロジェクトで構築してきた長いところでは8世代も追える長期マイクロデータ、移動データ、社会経済指標データを用い、「多世代」社会移動研究という社会学的課題(上記第三者評価(f))に挑戦するとともに、地理・気象データとの連携により、時間軸・空間軸を合わせたライフコースと家族・社会構造研究の可能性を開拓する。本プロジェクトのメンバーとは引き続き歴史人口学セミナーを通して研究協力をしていく。整備してきたメタデータベースについては、第一段階として本プロジェクトメンバーへのインターネット公開をはじめ、その後歴史人口学セミナーメンバーへのネット公開をスタートし、更新していく。

また、本プロジェクトの成果を発展させる新たな共同研究企画もある。香川大学の村山聡氏が応募された環境史研究をベースとした学術変革領域研究への参加である。環境史研究において最も重要な事象でありながら十分な成果を生み出せていなかったとされる人口学・歴史人口学研究に迫る。また、国立情報研究所の市野美夏氏をはじめとする古気候研究者や、さまざまなアプローチから歴史資料に取り組むメンバーが集まる歴史ビッグデータ研究会への参加で、人文・社会を超えた連携も期待できる。

<研究成果の副次的効果>

本プロジェクトは速水融氏の寄贈資料を中心にスタートしたが、研究拠点としての評価がなされた所以か、当初は想定していなかった複数の個人研究者からの資料寄贈が行われた。宗門・人別改帳だけでなく、御用留や庄屋日記などの資料も含まれる。これらの資料を利用したさまざまな研究発展が期待できる。実際にアーカイブズの庄屋日記を利用して輪中地帯における株井戸の発達と分布(遠藤崇浩 2018『地下水学会誌』60-1)についての成果を出された研究者もあった。また、寄贈の中にはユーラシアプロジェクトで笠谷和比古氏(現・大阪学院大学法学部教授)が中心となって整理入力が進められていた旗本・幕臣の家系図である『寛政重修諸家譜』を整理記入した膨大な数のシートと一部の入力データがある。歴史人口学において武士の研究は庶民の研究に比べてかなり少ない。系譜という形式ではあるが、社会的移動や女系を通じた人的ネットワークの再構築の可能性があり、諸家譜の一部のデータを利用した研究はあるが、その全容を把握した研究はまだない。そこで事業後半ではあったが、笠谷氏の協力のもと、諸家譜の記入シートの物理的整理とその一部の入力を復活した。先は長い、今後の研究につながるものである。

もうひとつの副次的効果としてプロジェクト成果報告の一環として行った麗澤オープンカレッジ古文書講座との共同展示と講演会から派生した一般市民や中高生との関わりを上げることができる(*23)。本プロジェクトで期待された地域活性化の視点から、柏市に残る古文書を中心に据えて展示を行ったが、古文書講座の受講生が積極的に協力してくださった。第三者評価の(e)で、未解読歴史資料を一般人に公開解読してもらうケンブリッジ方式の導入のアドバイスをいただいたが、まさにその可能性の一端を見たといえよう。また展示を見学された中学教員から要請があり、プロジェクト代表者が中学生に展示を紹

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介し、さらに 150 人を対象に歴史的な視点から自己を考える大切さについての講義をし、中学生たちからも反響を得た。地域の住民や青少年とこのような形で交流できることは大学の地域貢献としても非常に重要で意義がある。同時に、さまざまな天災人災を乗り越え、柔軟に家族や結婚のかたちを変えて生きてきた徳川庶民の人生の記録は、世代を超えて一般市民や学生・生徒たちにも大いに語りかけるものがある。専門用語に縛られずにアーカイブズデータに語らせることは研究成果と同じように重要である。

最後に、新型コロナウイルスの状況で、速水融氏の『日本を襲ったスペイン・インフルエンザ人類とウイルスの第一次世界戦争』(藤原書店)が再注目を集めることとなり、麗澤アーカイブズとして整理してきた資料群の評価にもなった(<https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2020/05/01/74234>)。速水氏の整理された 1918 年 3 月から 1921 年 1 月までの毎日、全国 32 箇所の新聞の切り抜きを含む、資料や書籍もアーカイブズに保存されている。しかしその大半をコピーされた新聞博物館でのマイクロフィルム撮影ができなくなっている事情もあり、スクラップの貴重性は増した。アーカイブズの重要性を再認識させられる。

12 キーワード(当該研究内容をよく表していると思われるものを8項目以内で記載してください。)

- (1) 歴史人口学 (2) データベース (3) 宗門・人別改帳
 (4) 地域性 (5) 経済格差 (6) 世帯・家族
 (7) イベントヒストリー分析 (8) GIS

13 研究発表の状況(研究論文等公表状況。印刷中も含む。)

上記、11(4)に記載した研究成果に対応するものには*を付すこと。

<雑誌論文> (年代・アルファベット順)

1. (*13)有本寛・黒須里美 2020(近刊)「徳川日本農村の資産分配:二本松藩仁井田村(1720-1870年)を事例に」『経済研究』(査読有)
2. (*33)草刈基・丸健・高島正憲・斎藤修 2020「戦間期日本における農家の世帯人口の変動と労働配分」『経済研究』71(1):83-101(査読有)
3. (*1)黒須里美 2020(近刊)「麗澤アーカイブズの近世人口経済資料—速水融氏寄贈資料のメタデータベース構築—」『言語と文明』18(2)
4. (*15)長岡篤・黒須里美・高橋美由紀 2020(近刊)「近世東北における陸奥国二本松藩町村の人口移動の空間的広がり」『言語と文明』18(2)
5. 津谷典子 2020「日本の少子高齢化と人口減少」『修親』第 762 号(2020 年 1 月号):10-13
6. Lau Sim Yee, Chen Hongxu, Takatsui Hideoki, Sim Kim Lau 2019 "Globalization and Education: Drawing Lessons from Japan for China, Malaysia and Other Emerging Economies" *Reitaku International Journal of Economic Studies* 27(1): 44-58
7. 長岡篤・持木克之・籠義樹 2019「転入前後の比較による人口減少自治体の評価に関する研究—千葉県南房総市への転入者を対象としたアンケート調査より—」『日本都市計画学会論文集』54(3): 435-440
8. 陳 泓旭・ラウ シンイー・高辻秀興 2018「中国におけるマルチメディア産業の発展—産業連関表を用いた実証分析—」『麗澤経済研究』26(1): 1-30
9. 黒須里美 2018「国際比較と歴史に見る日本の家族・世帯」(論考)『統計』4 月号 33-39 頁 日本統計協会
10. (*34)斎藤修 2018「人口転換論を再考する—とくに死亡率低下局面をめぐって—」『日本学士院紀要』73(1): 1-39
11. 津谷典子 2018「出生率と結婚の動向 —少子化と未婚化はどこまで続くか—」『ファイナンス』

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<研究成果の公開状況> (上記以外)

シンポジウム・学会等の実施状況、インターネットでの公開状況等

ホームページで公開している場合には、URL を記載してください。

<既に実施しているもの>

I. 学会実施

2016 年に本プロジェクトにふさわしい Linking Past to Present (過去と現在をつなぎ、そして未来へ) というテーマで、麗澤大学において二つの学会とシンポジウムを開催した。詳細は以下の通りである。

(*22)

(1) 国際人口学会・国際セミナー

IUSSP seminar on Linking Past to Present: Long-term perspectives on micro-level demographic processes (ミクロレベルデータから迫る長期的人口変動)

Kashiwa, Japan, 9-10 December 2016 麗澤大学キャンパスプラザ

報告 <https://iussp.org/en/iussp-seminar-linking-past-present-kashiwa-dec-2016>

日本、中国、台湾、香港、スウェーデン、ベルギー、イタリア、スペイン、フィンランド、米国の研究者による 18 報告、オブザーバーも含めて参加者 35 名

(2) 日本人口学会第 68 回大会～Linking Past to Present～

2016 年 6 月 11 日(土)～12 日(日) 麗澤大学校舎あすなろ4-5F

プログラム <http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2016/program2016.pdf>

70 セッション、参加者 202 名 (アメリカ、香港、台湾、韓国、中国からの研究者含む)

(3) 公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」

2016 年 6 月 11 日(土) 15:00～18:40 麗澤大学 校舎「かえで」1503 教室 (参加者 140 名)

報告 <http://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2016/06/20/57288>

組織者: 加藤 彰彦 (明治大学)・黒須 里美 (麗澤大学)

座長: 原 俊彦 (日本人口学会会長・札幌市立大学)

開催校代表挨拶: 中山 理 (麗澤大学学長・道德科学教育センター長)

「近世日本の出産管理 -人口政策前史-」 沢山美果子 (岡山大学)

「フランス家族政策の起源 -19 世紀から第 2 次世界大戦-」 大塩まゆみ (龍谷大学)

「戦間期スウェーデンにおける人口減少の危機とミュルダール」 藤田菜々子 (名古屋市立大学)

「戦間期日本における人口問題と社会政策」 杉田菜穂 (大阪市立大学)

II. 国内外学会におけるセッションの企画と報告 (*24)

(1) 2018 年 7 月 世界経済史学会大会 (World Economic History Congress) における企画セッション マサチューセッツ工科大学

http://wehc2018.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WEHC_2018_Program.pdf

Organizer(s): Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre

for Scientific Research, Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University

Discussant(s): George Alter, University of Michigan Marcia Yonemoto, University of Colorado Boulder

Peter Lindert, University of California Papers

1. Adoption in Early Modern Japan: Evidence from Population Registration Microdata, 1708-1870

Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University, Hao Dong, Princeton University

2. Sharing Fortune and Sons: Socio-economic Strategy of Family in the 17-19th centuries Korea

Sangwoo Han, Sungkyunkwan University Byunggiu Son, Sungkyunkwan University

3. From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United

States, 1880-1930 Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University

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プロジェクト番号	S1591001L

4. Fate, Custom or Economy: The Study of Little Adopted Daughters-in-law (Sim-pu-a) in Taiwan, 1905–1944 Xinchun (ChiaChi) Lin, TamKang University LingIn Chuu, TamKang University Yau-hsuan Kao, National Chiao Tung University
5. Comparative Analysis of Child Adoption in Japan, Korea, and the United States, 1950–2000 Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University Eunhwa Kang, Saitama Prefectural University
6. Child Adoption in Western Europe, 1900–2015 Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research

(2) 日本人口学会第 71 回大会における企画セッション 2019/6/2 香川大学

<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2019/program-final.pdf>

Child Bearing, Child Rearing and Child Survival in South Asia

Organizer: K. Dilhani Wijesinghe, Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Discussants: Noriko Tsuya (Keio University), Yuiko Nishikawa (Josai University)

1. Nazmul Huda (Kagawa University) “Determinants of Child Mortality in Rural Areas in Bangladesh”
2. Ai Sugie (Nagoya University), Shakil Khan (Chubu Manufacturing) “Change and Persistence in Rural Bangladeshi Women’s Roles”
3. K. Dilhani Wijesinghe (Reitaku University・院) “Perceptions and Interventions of Public Health Midwives (PHMs) Regarding the Reproductive Behavior of Women in Sri Lanka”
4. Mizuho Matsuo (National Museum of Ethnology) “Sociocultural Practices of Medical Termination of Pregnancy in India”

(3) 日本人口学会第 70 回大会における企画セッション 2018/6/3 明海大学

<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2018/program-70th.pdf>

Comparative Studies of Adoption Using Micro-Level Data from the 18th to 20th Centuries

Organizer: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Hideki Nakazato (Konan University)

Discussants: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University) / Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)

1. Adoption Practices in Northeastern Japan, 1708–1870. Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University), Hao Dong (Princeton University)
2. Dividing Property and Sharing Sons: A Socio-economic Family Strategy in the 18–20th Centuries Korea Sangwoo Han (Sungkyunkwan University), Byunggiu Son (Sungkyunkwan University), Sungoh Kim (Sungkyunkwan University)
3. Giveaway Daughter and Mother’s Attachment: A Test of Hrdy’s Mother Nature Hypothesis…Wen Shan Yang (Academia Sinica), Chun Hao Li (Yuan Ze University)
4. From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United States, 1900–2000 Chiaki Moriguchi (Hitotsubashi University)

(4) 国際人口学会・世界人口会議 (IUSSP International Population Conference) 2017/10/29–11/3 ケープタウン (南アフリカ)

<http://ipc2017capetown.iussp.org/about-the-conference>

Session: Household, kinship and population dynamics in historical populations / Ménages, familles et dynamiques démographiques dans les populations du passé

Session Organizer: Satomi Kurosu

Chair: Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University Theme: Historical Demography

1. “The Decline of Intergenerational Coresidence in the Twentieth-Century: A Longitudinal View” Albert Esteve Palos, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Centre D’Estudis demogràfics (CED); Rocio Trevino, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics; Anna Turu, Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics; Toni Medina
2. “Kin Availability and Fertility in a Historical Nuclear Family Society: Sweden 1880–1910” Martin

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- Dribe, Lund University; Bjorn Eriksson, Department of Economic History, Lund University
3. “Labor and marriage networks in a rural community: North Orkney, Scotland 1851–1911” Julia Jennings, University at Albany

(5) 日本人口学会第 69 回大会における企画セッション 2017/6/10 東北大学

<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2017/program-2017.pdf>

人口・家族の地域性：歴史的観点からの都市と農村の比較

組織者・座長：高橋美由紀（立正大学）

討論者：安元稔（駒澤大学）・平井晶子（神戸大学）

1. 前近代における人口移動－在郷町郡山と周辺農村の比較－黒須 里美（麗澤大学）・高橋美由紀（立正大学）・長岡 篤（麗澤大学）
2. 明治中期の関東地方における天然痘死亡率の都市村落間格差 川口洋（帝塚山大学）
3. 人口と栄養の近現代史－人口食料問題の都市農村比較－湯澤規子（筑波大学）

(6) 日本人口学会第 68 回大会における企画セッション 2016/6/12 麗澤大学

<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2016/program2016.pdf>

Marriage and Family Building in Historical East Asia

Organizer: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University)

Discussants: James M. Raymo (Univ. of Wisconsin) Toru Suzuki (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

1. Hao Dong (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Reitaku University) Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University) “Missing Girls and Missing Boys: Differential Effects of Marital Residence, Co-resident Kin, and Household Wealth in Two Japanese Villages, 1716–1870”
2. Jane Yoo, Sangkuk Lee (Ajou University, Korea) “An Opportunity Cost Approach to Fertility Pattern in 19th to Early 20th Century Korea”
3. Wenshan Yang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) “A Historical and Demographical Analysis of Uxorilocal Marriage in Hsin-Chu Area During Japanese Colonial Rule in Taiwan”
4. Xing Long (Shanxi University) Cameron Campbell (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology) Matthew Noellert (Shanxi University; University of Iowa) James Z. Lee (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology) “Education, Class and Marriage in Rural Shanxi, China in the Mid-20th Century”

(7) 世界経済史学会 (World Economic History Congress) 2015/8/3–7 京都国際会館

<http://www.wehc2015.org/index.html>

Session: “Similarity and difference in pre-industrial Eurasian marriage: Was Malthus right?”

Session organizers: Christer Lundh, Satomi Kurosu

1. Christer Lundh “Similarity in Difference: Marriage in Europe and Asia 1700–1900”
2. Tommy Bengtsson “The Influence of Economic Factors on First Marriage in Historical Europe and Asia”
3. Satomi Kurosu “Remarriage, Gender, and Rural Households in Europe and Asia 1700–1900”
4. James Z. Lee “Beyond Malthus: Framework and Achievements of Eurasia Project”

(8) 日本人口学会第 67 回大会における企画セッション 2015/6/5–7 相山女学園大学

http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2015/67program_ver2.pdf

<組織者> 黒須 里美（麗澤大学）

ヨーロッパとアジアにおける結婚と再婚：長期的視点からの国際比較

<座長> 津谷 典子（慶應義塾大学）

<討論者> 斎藤 修（一橋大学）阿藤 誠（厚生労働統計協会）

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プロジェクト番号	S1591001L

1. “Beyond Malthus: Framework and Achievements of Eurasia Project” Cameron Campbell and James Z. Lee (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
2. “Similarity in Difference: Marriage in Europe and Asia 1700–1900” Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) 黒須 里美 (麗澤大学)
3. “Remarriage, Gender, and Rural Households in Europe and Asia 1700–1900” 黒須 里美 (麗澤大学) Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

III. 歴史人口学セミナーの企画・運営・報告 (*25)

<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/seminar.html>

以下、会場記載のないものは(於)麗澤大学東京研究センター

No.77 2019 年 11 月 30 日(土曜日)

書評会『イギリス歴史人口学研究—社会統計にあらわれた生と死—』(2019 年名古屋大学出版会)
著者: 安元 稔(駒澤大学)「イギリス産業革命期の出生力再考 — 産科医症例記録の分析 —」
評者: 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)・高橋眞一(新潟産業大学)・木下太志(筑波大学)

No.76 2019 年 7 月 27 日(土曜日)

高槻泰郎(神戸大学経済経営研究所)「気候適応史の試み—近世日本の米市場を素材として—」

No.75 2019 年 3 月 23 日(土曜日)京都大学人文科学研究所

共催: 日本人口学会関西地域部会, 環境史研究会

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/access/access.htm>

テーマ: 天明・天保期の東北地方における気候と人口 — 歴史気候学との対話 —

1. 「日射量でみる天保期 - 日記天候記録を用いた気候復元 -」(市野美夏・人文学オープンデータ共同利用センター)
 2. 「18-19 世紀の歴史気候資料による気候復」(平野淳平・帝京大学)
 3. 「18-19 世紀の会津郡高野組における天候・作況・農業・人口」(川口 洋・帝塚山大学)
 4. 「18-19 世紀の飢饉・短期経済変動と二本松藩の人口」(黒須里美・麗澤大学)
 5. 「東北地方の過去帳からみた 18-19 世紀の死亡危機」(溝口常俊・元名古屋大学)
- 総合討論 討論者: 池本裕行(高野山大学), 佐藤廉也(大阪大学), 増田耕一(首都大学東京)

No.74 2019 年 1 月 30 日(水曜日)

Childbearing, Child Rearing and Child Survival in South Asia

Discussant: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University)

1. K. Dilhani Wijesinghe (Reitaku University) “Reproductive Behavior of Women in Sri Lanka: Perceptions and Interventions of Public Health Midwives”
2. Ai Sugie (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) “Fertility Transition and Female Roles in Rural Bangladesh”
3. Mizuho Matsuo (National Museum of Ethnology) “Medical Termination of Pregnancy and Female Infanticide in India”

No.73 2018 年 10 月 20 日(土曜日)

「地域別人口趨勢と世帯規模——気候との関係から考える」

報告者: 高橋美由紀(立正大学)・黒須里美(麗澤大学)

討論者: 高島正憲(東京大学社会科学研究所)

No.72 2018 年 7 月 7 日(土曜日)「歴史人口と養子」

1. 「民事慣例類集からみた養子」太沼洋文(麗澤大学)
 2. 「養子制度と百姓株式——相模国の事例を中心として——」戸石七生(東京大学)
- 討論者: 高橋美由紀(立正大学)・村越一哲(駿河台大学)
全体討論 討論者: 永田メアリー(Francis Marion University)

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プロジェクト番号	S1591001L

No.71 2018 年 6 月 30 日(土曜日)“Migration in Historical Demography”

1. 'Female Labour Migration in 18-19th Japan: Who Came to Local Post Town Koriyama and Why?'
Miyuki Takahashi (Rissho University); Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University); Atsushi Nagaoka (Reitaku University)
2. 'The Historical Character of Male Labour Migration in Tokugawa Japan: A Case Study Based on the Demographic Analysis of the Kakudahama Village in Echigo Area' Tingting, Zhang (Tohoku University)
3. 'Migration to the City: Analysis of the Birth Provinces of Kyoto Residents, 1843-1869' Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)

No.70 2018 年 3 月 17 日(土曜日)大阪大学文学部

共催: 日本人口学会関西地域部会・2017 年度研究会

総合地球環境学研究所・村山 FS “Living Spaces Project”

1. 高島正憲(東京大学)「8-19 世紀における日本列島の長期の都市化と経済成長」
 2. 長岡 篤(麗澤大学)・高橋美由紀(立正大学)・黒須里美(麗澤大学)「前近代における在郷町郡山を中心とした人口移動の空間的広がりとその要因」
 3. 青木高明(香川大学)「実地形空間における都市・道路網のパターン形成」
 4. 藤原直哉(東京大学)「人の流動データによる人口動態解析」
 5. 浅田晴久(奈良女子大学)「インド・アッサム州の生態環境と多民族社会の人口分布」
- 特別講演 蔣 宏偉(総合地球環境学研究所)「集落の住居分布とマラリア感染リスクの分析」

No.69 2018 年 3 月 7 日(水曜日)

第一部「比較にみる養子縁組」司会 中里英樹(甲南大学)

1. 黒須里美(麗澤大学)・Dong Hao (Princeton University)「近代移行期日本の養子縁組: 子どもの再分配?」
2. 森口千晶(一橋大学)「二十世紀アメリカにおける養子縁組の変遷」
3. 白井千晶(静岡大学)「不妊治療と養子縁組」

全体討論 討論者 津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)

第二部「墮胎と嬰兒殺しの人口学」司会 鬼頭 宏(静岡県立大学)

4. 太田 素子(和光大学)「子宝と子返し」
5. 佐藤 龍三郎(中央大学)「近年の日本における人工妊娠中絶の状況と要因について」
6. 小西 祥子(東京大学)「日本における出産企図と避妊」

全体討論 討論者 沢山 美果子(岡山大学)

No.68 2017 年 12 月 2 日(土曜日)

1. 張婷婷(東北大学)近世越後「他所稼ぎ」の特性について—新潟市西蒲原郡旧角田浜村を事例に
2. Phil Brown (Ohio State University) “Cultivating the Commons: Joint Ownership of Arable Land in Early Modern Japan”

No.67 2017 年 7 月 15 日(土曜日)

1. Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University) “Analyzing marriage and re-marriage in a very mobile urban population: A discussion of methods and early results”
2. 高島正憲(東京大学社会科学研究所・日本学術振興会特別研究員 PD)「17-19 世紀における都市化と経済成長」

No.66 2017 年 4 月 22 日(土曜日)「人口・家族の地域性: 歴史的観点からの都市と農村の比較」

1. 黒須里美(麗澤大学)・高橋美由紀(立正大学)・長岡篤(麗澤大学)「前近代における人口移動—在郷町郡山と周辺農村の比較」
 2. 湯澤規子(筑波大学)「人口と栄養の近現代史—人口食料問題の都市農村比較—」
- 討論 安元稔(駒澤大学)・平井晶子(神戸大学)

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プロジェクト番号	S1591001L

No.65 2017 年 3 月 25 日(土曜日)「人口学からみた近代移行期」神戸大学

日本人口学会関西地域研究部会(共催)

1. 長島雄毅(京都大学・院)「職分調査結果にみる明治初期の下京第四区における住民の労働移動」
 2. 鈴木 允(横浜国大)「大正期における農山村地域からの人口流出の実態—愛知県東加茂郡賀茂村「寄留届綴」の分析から—」
 3. 樋上恵美子(博士(経済学))「周産期死亡率と乳児の先天的な死亡 —20 世紀前半の大阪の母胎の状態」
 4. 森本一彦(高野山大学)「近世における先祖祭祀と家」
 5. 廣嶋清志(島根大学・名誉教授)「石見・出雲の人口にみる近代への移行」
 6. 溝口常俊(名古屋大学・名誉教授)「寺院資料に見る災害列島日本」
- 特別講演 金城 善(元糸満市立中央図書館長)「琉球・沖縄における人口調査と戸籍資料」

No.64 2017 年 2 月 6 日(月曜日)「島根スペシャル: 近世から戦前までの人口」

1. 廣嶋清志(島根大学)「石見・出雲の近世人口—沿海・中間・山間の 3 地域区分を軸として」
2. 小川齊子(島根県教育庁文化財課世界遺産室)「近世中・後期の石見国海村の人口動態—浜田藩領和木村」
3. 小池司朗(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「戦前島根県の市郡別出生力・死亡力算出の試み」

No.63 2016 年 10 月 1 日(土曜日)「地域性をめぐる書評会」

1. 東 昇(著)『近世の村と地域情報』(吉川弘文館 2016/3/9) 評者: 安元 稔(駒澤大学)
 2. 樋上恵美子(著)『近代大阪の乳幼児死亡と社会事業』(大阪大学出版会 2016/3/10) 評者: 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)
 3. 中島満大(著)『近世西南海村の家族と地域性: 歴史人口学から近代のはじまりを問う』(MINERVA 人文・社会科学叢書 2016/3/12) 評者: 廣嶋 清志(島根大学)
 4. 落合恵美子(編著)『徳川日本の家族と地域性: 歴史人口学との対話』(ミネルヴァ書房 2015/7/20) 評者: 高橋美由紀(立正大学)
- 全体討論「歴史人口学と地域性」討論者: 溝口常俊(名古屋大学)・村山聡(香川大学)

No.62 2016 年 7 月 23 日(土曜日)

第 1 部 Big Data and East Asian Historical Demography

1. 「歴史人口 Big Data の構築: Data Review」(interim report) 黒須里美、董浩、高橋美由紀、成松佐恵子、速水融(人口・家族史研究プロジェクト) (*29)
2. “Extended Family Systems and Co-resident Kin Influence on Individual Demographic Outcomes Throughout the Life Course: East Asia, 1678–1945” 董浩 (Dong, Hao) (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Reitaku University)

第 2 部 Living Spaces Project

3. 「Living Spaces Project における地域クラスタリングと歴史人口学」 村山聡(香川大学教育学部: 環境史・経済史)
4. 「都市と道路の共発展モデルからみる人口の地理的分布」 青木高明(香川大学教育学部: 非線形物理学・ネットワーク科学)
5. 「人流データに基づく地域クラスタリング」 藤原直哉(東京大学空間情報学研究センター: 空間情報科学・ネットワーク科学)

No.61 2016 年 4 月 16 日(土曜日)

「BDS(ベーシック・データ・シート)発明からの 50 年が刻む徳川 200 年間の 10 万人」(*30)

1. “Constructing Big Data for Japanese Historical Population: 50 Years of the Basic Data Sheet (BDS) for 100 Thousand Lives in 200 Years” 黒須里美、董浩、高橋美由紀、成松佐恵子、速水融(人口・家族史研究プロジェクト)

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2. 「人口と経済：新しい枠組みを求めて」“Population and Economy: Towards a Conceptual Framework for Pre-transition Demography” 斎藤修(一橋大学)

No.60 2016 年 3 月 17 日(木曜日)

日本人口学会(第 68 回)シンポジウム準備研究会:人口政策の成り立ちを考える
～Linking Past to Present～

1. 「近世日本の出産管理 ―人口政策前史―」 沢山美果子(岡山大学)
 2. 「フランス家族政策の起源 ―19 世紀から第 2 次世界大戦―」 大塩まゆみ(龍谷大学)
 3. 「戦間期スウェーデンにおける人口減少の危機とミュルダール(前史を含む)」 藤田菜々子(名古屋市立大学)
 4. 「戦間期日本における人口問題と社会政策」 杉田菜穂(大阪市立大学)
- 司会・企画: 加藤彰彦(明治大学)、原俊彦(札幌市立大学)、黒須里美(麗澤大学)

No.59 2015 年 10 月 31 日(土曜日)

“Building Bridges or Building Highways? The Creation of Longitudinal Population Registers in Spain”
Diego Ramiro Fariñas (Spanish National Research Council)

No.58 2015 年 7 月 4 日(土曜日)

1. 「近世東北農村における土地と労働の配分 二本松藩仁井田村, 1720-1870」 有本 寛(一橋大学) & 黒須里美(麗澤大学)
2. 「近世海村における再生産と継承の歴史社会学的研究」 中島満大(神戸大学)

IV. WEB サイト

プロジェクト全体の目的と成果を以下のサイトでまとめている

麗澤大学 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト/麗澤アーカイブズ

<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/archives.html>

(英語サイト) <http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/index-e.html>

V. プロジェクト資料と成果の一般公開展示・講演会 (*23)

開催案内 <https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2019/11/05/71415>

開催報告 <https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2020/05/12/74468>

【講演会】

日時: 2019 年 11 月 8 日(金) 13:10～14:30

場所: 麗澤大学図書館 3F AV ホール

高橋美由紀(立正大学経済学部教授、ROCK 古文書講座講師)

「古文書から読み解く柏のくらし」

黒須里美(麗澤大学外国語学部教授)

「寿命 40 年時代の家族と人口: 歴史人口ビッグデータは語る」

【人口・家族史研究プロジェクト&ROCK 古文書講座共同展示】

開催日時・場所: 2019 年 9 月 20 日(金)～12 月 19 日(木) 麗澤大学図書館

協力: 柏市教育委員会

助成: 文科省私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成事業(MEXT/S1591001L)

<これから実施する予定のもの>

I. 本プロジェクト成果報告

(1) 2021 年『統計』(日本統計協会)歴史人口学特集として、本プロジェクトのデータベースとそれを利用したイベントヒストリー分析の成果をまとめる(仮題「歴史人口研究の新地平」)。

(2) 2020-2021 に European Historical Population Samples Network (EHPS; <https://ehps-net.eu/>) を中心にまとめられる学術雑誌 *Historical Life Course Studies* の Special Issue として、麗澤アーカイブズの歴史とそのデータベースの学術的インパクトに関する2つの論文をまとめる。

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II. 2020 年 3 月に予定していた以下について、新型コロナウイルスの影響で遅延したため。

(1) メタデータベースのインターネット公開

検索プログラムを利用したメタデータベースを遠隔で作業できるように限定公開する

(2) 歴史人口学セミナー

No.79 2020 年 3 月 14 日(土)(2020 年度へ延期)神戸大学文学部

共催: 日本人口学会関西地域部会、科研費「300 年から読み解く日本の家族/人口論」の構築へむけた実証研究(2017-2019、代表: 平井晶子) <http://www.paoj.org/regional/index.html#kansai20200314-2>

テーマ: 近代移行期の人口移動 —人口移動からみた過去・現在—

1. 幕末の大都市周辺地域における人口移動の分析— 丹波国桑田郡馬路村を事例として —(長島雄毅: 愛知工業大学)
2. 幕末期の京都における人口移動(Mary Louise Nagata, Francis Marion University)
3. 19 世紀の越後国からの出稼ぎ — 越後漁村旧角田浜村の事例分析 —(張婷婷: 東北大学)
4. 近世東北における人口移動の空間的な広がり — 二本松藩町村の比較を通して —(長岡篤: 麗澤大学)
5. 近代期の都市村落間人口移動をとらえる視点(鈴木 允: 横浜国立大学)

総合討論: 討論者: 高橋眞一(新潟産業大学), 丸山洋平(札幌市立大学)

No.78 2020 年 3 月 10 日(火曜日)(2020 年度へ延期)

麗澤大学 文科省(MEXT)私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究: 多世代パネルデータベース構築」報告会

1. 「MEXT 報告および PFHP 資料とその活用」黒須里美(麗澤大学)・高橋美由紀(立正大学)
 2. 「イベントヒストリー分析の歴史人口学への応用」津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)
 3. 「近世東北における人口移動の空間的把握と今後の展開」長岡篤(麗澤大学)
 4. 「徳川日本農村の資産分配とモビリティ: 二本松藩仁井田村 1720-1870 年」有本寛(一橋大学)
- 総合コメント 斎藤 修 (一橋大学)

14 その他の研究成果等

<辞典・事典>(*21)

1. 黒須里美 2018「前近代日本の結婚・離婚・再婚」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』168-171 頁(査読有)
2. 黒須里美 2018「歴史人口学」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 388-389 頁(査読有)
3. 高橋美由紀 2018「家族周期の変化」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 218-219 頁(査読有)
4. 高橋美由紀 2018「人口と世代」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 78-81 頁(査読有)
5. 津谷典子 2018「戦後日本の出生率低下」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 128-131 頁(査読有)
6. 津谷典子 2018「現代日本の結婚行動」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 172-175 頁(査読有)
7. 津谷典子 2018「出生力の近接要因」日本人口学会(編)『人口学事典』丸善出版 506-507 頁(査読有)
8. 黒須里美 2017「歴史と人口」日本社会学会 理論応用辞典刊行委員会(編)『社会学理論応用事典』丸善出版 550-551 頁(査読有)

<Working/Discussion Paper・報告書>

1. (*11) Kumon, Yuzuru 2019 “The Deep Roots of Inequality.” *Mimeo*.

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2. 高橋美由紀 2019 報告書「歴史人口学から見た秩父」『ちちぶ学セミナー 講義録』秩父市生涯学習課, 4-5 頁
3. (*10) Tsuya, Noriko O. and Satomi Kurosu 2019 “Patterns and Factors of First Marriage: A Comparative Analysis of Early Modern and Contemporary Japan,” Keio IES Discussion Paper Series 2019-012 (<https://ies.keio.ac.jp/en/publications/11327/>)
4. 佐藤仁志 2018「首都圏における少子高齢化の地域経済への影響と産業空洞化・地域間財政移転問題に対する経済政策分析」麗澤大学経済社会総合研究センター Working Paper(86), 1-81 頁
5. (*22) 黒須里美 2017 “Linking Past to Present: Long-Term Perspectives on Micro-Level Demographic Processes: IUSSP(国際人口学会)歴史人口学パネルセミナー報告”『人口問題研究』53: 70-74
6. 佐藤仁志 2017「千葉県における少子高齢化の地域経済への影響と産業空洞化・地域間財政移転問題に対する経済政策分析」麗澤大学経済社会総合研究センター Working Paper(79), 1-81 頁
7. (*12) Arimoto, Yutaka and Satomi Kurosu 2015 “Land and labor reallocation in pre-modern Japan: a case of a northeastern village in 1720-1870,” IDE Discussion Papers 519, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
8. 高辻秀興・永井四郎 2015「排出係数可変型供給関数による環境税モデルの考察」RIPESS Working Paper 66

<セミナー・講演>

1. 津谷典子「出生率と結婚の動向 -少子化と未婚化はどこまで続くか-」2018/3/6 財務省財務総合政策研究所先端セミナー
2. Tsuya, Noriko O. “Japan’s Low Fertility: Causes and Policy Responses” 1st Seminar of the 2018 Women’s Innovation Network (WIN) Seminar Series, Dow Chemical Japan.
3. 黒須里美「家族のかたちは時代によってこんなに違う」日野公民館主催市民講座「家族のかたちは今？」2017/9/24 日野市中央公民館(講演)
4. Kurosu, Satomi “Marriage in Early Modern Japan: How We Study Family Strategies and Individual Lives” Joint Usage and Research Center: Workshop on Women and Family Formation in Early Modern Japan 2017/6/16 一橋大学経済研究所
5. 黒須里美「結婚と家族のかたち～江戸の皆婚から麗澤の婚育まで～」2017/4/22 麗澤交友会神奈川県支部 横浜・パークホール(講演)
6. 高橋美由紀「江戸時代の女性:子育てと仕事」立正大学デリバリーカレッジ 2017/10/31 茅ヶ崎市 (講演)
7. 津谷典子「出生率と結婚の動向 -少子化と未婚化はどこまで続くか-」2015/10/9, 2016/10/18, 2017/10/13 平成27年度～平成29年度社会保障・人口問題基礎講座(厚生労働統計協会主催)
8. Dong, Hao and Satomi Kurosu “Missing Girls and Missing Boys: Differential Effects of Post-Marital Co-Residence and Household Wealth in Two Japanese Villages, 1716-1870” 家族の経済学研究会 2016/3/23 一橋大学経済研究所
9. Kurosu, Satomi “Constructing Big Data for Japanese Historical Population: Challenges and Possibilities” 「数理地理モデリングによる環境人文学の展開」ワークショップ 2016/10/31-11/1 京都大学数理解析研究所
10. 高橋美由紀 古文書から考える江戸時代の村と町ー人口を中心として」立正大学デリバリーカレッジ 2016/9/24 佐野市 (講演)

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11. 津谷典子「出生率と結婚の動向-少子化と未婚化はどこまで続くか-」2016/12/5 味の素株式会社役員研修
12. 高橋美由紀「歴史から人口を考える—過去もあった『少子化』とその対策—」立正大学デリバリーカレッジ 2015/9/17 郡山市（講演）
13. 高橋美由紀「近世日本中小都市の経済と人口—陸奥国安積郡郡山宿と武蔵国埼玉郡粕壁宿—」2015/4/18 比較都市史研究例会

15 「選定時」及び「中間評価時」に付された留意事項及び対応

＜「選定時」に付された留意事項＞

該当なし

＜「選定時」に付された留意事項への対応＞

該当なし

＜「中間評価時」に付された留意事項＞

該当なし

＜「中間評価時」に付された留意事項への対応＞

該当なし

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16 施設・装置・設備・研究費の支出状況(実績概要) (千円)

年度・区分		支出額	内 訳						備 考
			法 人 負 担	私 学 助 成	共同研 究機関 負担	受託 研究等	寄付金	その他()	
平成 27 年度	施 設	0							
	装 置	0							
	設 備	0							
	研究費	8,216	4,288	3,928					
平成 28 年度	施 設	0							
	装 置	0							
	設 備	0							
	研究費	9,731	5,735	3,996					
平成 29 年度	施 設	0							
	装 置	0							
	設 備	0							
	研究費	7,894	4,709	3,185					
平成 30 年度	施 設	0							
	装 置	0							
	設 備	0							
	研究費	9,662	5,962	3,700					
令和 元 年度	施 設	0							
	装 置	0							
	設 備	0							
	研究費	9,697	5,782	3,915					
総 額	施 設	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	装 置	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	設 備	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	研究費	45,200	26,476	18,724	0	0	0	0	
総 計		45,200	26,476	18,724	0	0	0	0	

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17 施設・装置・設備の整備状況（私学助成を受けたものはすべて記載してください。）
《施設》（私学助成を受けていないものも含め、使用している施設をすべて記載してください。）（千円）

施設の名 称	整備年度	研究施設面積	研究室等数	使用者数	事業経費	補助金額	補助主体
麗澤大学図書館	27	176㎡	3	15	-	-	-

※ 私学助成による補助事業として行った新增築により、整備前と比較して増加した面積
_____㎡

《装置・設備》（私学助成を受けていないものは、主なもののみを記載してください。）（千円）

装置・設備の名称	整備年度	型 番	台 数	稼働時間数	事業経費	補助金額	補助主体
(研究装置)				h			
				h			
				h			
(研究設備)				h			
				h			
				h			
(情報処理関係設備)				h			
				h			
				h			

18 研究費の支出状況（千円）

年 度	平成 27 年度	積 算 内 訳	
小 科 目	支 出 額	主 な 使 途	主 な 内 容
教 育 研 究 経 費 支 出			
消 耗 品 費	637	研究資料保管棚等	貴重資料保管用キャビネット、遮光カーテン等
光 熱 水 費	0		
通信運搬費	3	郵送代、宅配便	業者への資料郵送
印刷製本費	0		
旅費交通費	497	海外旅費・国内旅費	調査・研究・学会参加、海外研究者招聘
報酬・委託料	4,318	業務委託	資料検索プログラム整備、史料PDF化等
（ 営 繕 費 ）	270	研究室扉の新設整備等	プロジェクト室扉設置、パネル移動
（ ソフト料 ）	1,203	研究資料作成ソフト	ArcGIS(地理情報システムソフト)
（ 雑 費 ）	19	会議費	打合せ費用
計	6,947		
ア ル バ イ ト 関 係 支 出			
人件費支出 （兼務職員）	296	研究補助データ入力等	時給850円、年間約100時間、実人数1人 時給900円、年間約236時間、実人数1人
教育研究経費支出			
計	296		
設 備 関 係 支 出（1個又は1組の価格が500万円未満のもの）			
教育研究用機器備品	973	パソコン	デスクトップパソコン2台、ノートパソコン1台
図 書			
計	973		
研 究 ス タ ッ フ 関 係 支 出			
リサーチ・アシスタント			
ポスト・ドクター			
研究支援推進経費			
計	0		

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(千円)

年 度	平成 28 年度	積 算 内 訳		
小 科 目	支 出 額	主 な 使 途	金 額	主 な 内 容
教 育 研 究 経 費 支 出				
消 耗 品 費	12	研究用消耗品	12	プリンタ、インク
光 熱 水 費	0		0	
通信運搬費	7	郵送代、宅配便	7	業者への資料郵送
印刷製本費	1	看板作成	1	12月国際人口セミナー看板作成
旅費交通費	793	海外旅費・国内旅費	793	調査・研究・学会参加、海外研究者招聘
賃 借 料	32	会議費	32	会議室借用
報酬・委託料	5,950	業務委託	5,950	資料検索プログラム整備、史料PDF化等
(修 繕 費)	279	ソフト使用更新料	279	ArcGIS(地理情報システムソフト)更新
(雑 費)	693	会議費	693	打合せ費用
計	7,767		7,767	
ア ル バ イ ト 関 係 支 出				
人件費支出 (兼務職員)	1,964	研究補助データ入力等	1,964	時給1000円, 年間約978時間, 実人数3人
教育研究経費支出				時給1,200円, 年間約676時間, 実人数1人
計	1,964		1,964	
設 備 関 係 支 出(1個又は1組の価格が500万円未満のもの)				
教育研究用機器備品			0	
図 書				
計	0		0	
研 究 ス タ ッ フ 関 係 支 出				
リサーチ・アシスタント				
ポスト・ドクター				
研究支援推進経費				
計	0		0	

(千円)

年 度	平成 29 年度	積 算 内 訳		
小 科 目	支 出 額	主 な 使 途	金 額	主 な 内 容
教 育 研 究 経 費 支 出				
消 耗 品 費	303	研究用書籍、消耗品	303	書籍、インク等
光 熱 水 費	0		0	
通信運搬費	6	郵送代、宅配便	6	業者への資料郵送
印刷製本費	0		0	
旅費交通費	955	海外旅費・国内旅費	955	調査・研究・学会参加、海外研究者招聘
賃 借 料	0		0	
報酬・委託料	4,456	業務委託	4,456	資料検索プログラム整備、史料PDF化等
(修 繕 費)	0		0	
(雑 費)	66	会議費	66	打合せ費用
計	5,786		5,786	
ア ル バ イ ト 関 係 支 出				
人件費支出 (兼務職員)	1,205	研究補助データ入力等	1,205	時給900円, 年間140時間, 実人数1人
教育研究経費支出				時給1000円, 年間261時間, 実人数3人
計	1,205		1,205	時給1,200円, 年間約552時間, 実人数1人
設 備 関 係 支 出(1個又は1組の価格が500万円未満のもの)				
教育研究用機器備品	133	パソコン	133	ノートパソコン1台
図 書				
計	133		133	
研 究 ス タ ッ フ 関 係 支 出				
リサーチ・アシスタント	770	文献リサーチ等研究補助	770	学内1人
ポスト・ドクター				
研究支援推進経費				
計	770		770	学内1人

法人番号	121004
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(千円)

年 度	平成 30 年度	積 算 内 訳		
小 科 目	支 出 額	主 な 使 途	金 額	主 な 内 容
教 育 研 究 経 費 支 出				
消 耗 品 費	212	研究用書籍、消耗品	212	書籍、インク等
光 熱 水 費	0		0	
通信運搬費	1	郵送代、宅配便	1	業者への資料郵送
印刷製本費	68		68	製本費
旅費交通費	1,964	海外旅費・国内旅費	1,964	調査・研究・学会参加、海外研究者招聘
賃 借 料	0		0	
報酬・委託料	3,630	業務委託	3,630	資料検索プログラム整備、史料PDF化等
(修繕費)	6		6	パソコン保守費
(雑費)	33	会議費	33	打合せ費用
計	5,914		5,914	
ア ル バ イ ト 関 係 支 出				
人件費支出 (兼務職員)	1,880	研究補助データ入力等	1,880	時給1,000円, 年間377.5時間, 実人数1人
教育研究経費支出				時給1,100円, 年間535.5時間, 実人数1人
計	1,880		1,880	時給1,200円, 年間約602時間, 実人数1人
設 備 関 係 支 出(1個又は1組の価格が500万円未満のもの)				
教育研究用機器備品	258	パソコン及びモニター	258	デスクトップパソコン1台、モニター1台
図 書				
計	258		258	
研 究 ス タ ッ フ 関 係 支 出				
リサーチ・アシスタント	1,610	文献リサーチ等研究補助	1,610	学内2人
ポスト・ドクター				
研究支援推進経費				
計	1,610		1,610	学内2人

(千円)

年 度	平成 31 年度	積 算 内 訳		
小 科 目	支 出 額	主 な 使 途	金 額	主 な 内 容
教 育 研 究 経 費 支 出				
消 耗 品 費	529	研究用書籍、消耗品	529	展示会用文房具、書籍等
光 熱 水 費	0		0	
通信運搬費	10	郵送代、宅配便	10	業者への資料郵送
印刷製本費	54		54	展示会用ポスター作製
旅費交通費	782	海外旅費・国内旅費	782	調査・研究・学会参加
賃 借 料	0		0	
報酬・委託料	4,273	業務委託	4,273	資料検索プログラム整備、入力業務委託等
(修繕費)	0		0	
(雑費)	115	会議費	115	打合せ費用
計	5,763		5,763	
ア ル バ イ ト 関 係 支 出				
人件費支出 (兼務職員)	2,076	研究補助データ入力等	2,076	時給895円, 年間29.5時間, 実人数1人
教育研究経費支出				時給923円, 年間240時間, 実人数1人
計	2,076		2,076	時給1,100円, 年間750時間, 実人数2人 時給1,200円, 年間635時間, 実人数1人
設 備 関 係 支 出(1個又は1組の価格が500万円未満のもの)				
教育研究用機器備品	178	パソコン	178	デスクトップパソコン2台
図 書				
計	178		178	
研 究 ス タ ッ フ 関 係 支 出				
リサーチ・アシスタント	1,680	文献リサーチ等研究補助	1,680	学内2人
ポスト・ドクター				
研究支援推進経費				
計	1,680		1,680	学内2人

II. 研究成果

*以下に、主要学会報告・学術雑誌論文抜刷、企画セッション、WEB発信をまとめる

- ・（*番号）は研究成果報告書概要（文中の成果記述）に対応する
- ・論文についてはオープンアクセスのもののみ添付する

〈1〉アーカイブズの設立と多世代パネルデータベース構築

(1a) 歴史資料のデジタル化

(1b) 資料全体のメタデータベース構築と検索プログラムの拡充

(1c) 多世代パネルデータベースの構築・拡充

1. (*1) 黒須里美 2020 (近刊) 「麗澤アーカイブズの近世人口経済資料―速水融氏寄贈資料のメタデータベース構築―」『言語と文明』18(2)
2. (*2) Kurosu, Satomi, Hao Dong, Miyuki Takahashi, and Akira Hayami 2019 “Constructing Individual-Level Longitudinal Data for Japanese Historical Population: Challenges and Opportunities.” Social Science History Association, November 21–24, Chicago.
3. (*19) Dong, Hao, Cameron Campbell, Satomi Kurosu, Wenshan Yang, and James Z. Lee 2015 “New Sources for Comparative Social Science: Historical Population Panel Data from East Asia.” *Demography* 52(3): 1061–1088 DOI: 10.1007/s13524-015-0397-y (査読有)
(<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-015-0397-y>)

〈2〉多世代パネルデータベースを利用した研究

(2a) 多世代ライフコース分析：時系列データを活用した多層モデルの開発と検証

1. (*3) 高橋美由紀・黒須里美 2020 (近刊) 「近世日本の人口と気候」中塚武・渡辺浩一編『気候変動から近世をみなおす―数量・システム・技術』（仮題）臨川書店
2. (*10) Tsuya, Noriko O. and Satomi Kurosu 2019 “Patterns and Factors of First Marriage: A Comparative Analysis of Early Modern and Contemporary Japan,” Keio IES Discussion Paper Series 2019-012
(<https://ies.keio.ac.jp/en/publications/11327/>)
3. (*6) Dong, Hao, and Satomi Kurosu 2017 “Postmarital Residence and Child Sex Selection: Evidence from Northeastern Japan, 1716–1870.” *Demographic Research* 37: 1383–1412
DOI: 10.1177/2057150X15614547 (査読有)
(<https://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol37/43/default.htm>)

4. (*4) Dong, Hao, Matteo Manfredini, Satomi Kurosu, Wenshan Yang, and James Z. Lee 2017 “Kin and Birth Order Effects on Male Child Mortality: Three East Asian Populations, 1716–1945.” *Evolution and Human Behavior* 38(2): 208–216
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2016.10.001> (査読有)
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1090513816300678>)
5. (*5) Kurosu, Satomi, Miyuki Takahashi, and Hao Dong 2017 “Marriage, Household Context and Socioeconomic Differentials: Evidence from a Northeastern Town in Japan, 1716–1870.” *Essays in Economic and Business History* 35(1): 239–263 (査読有)
(<https://www.ebhsoc.org/journal/index.php/ebhs/article/view/49>)
6. (*26) Dong, Hao, Cameron Campbell, Satomi Kurosu and James Z. Lee 2015 “Household context and individual departure: The case of escape in three ‘unfree’ East Asian populations, 1700–1900.” *Chinese Journal of Sociology* 1(4): 515–539 DOI: 10.1177/2057150X15614547 (査読有)
(<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26989495/>)

(2b) 経済指標構築と格差分析：経済指標データベース構築と富の格差モデル開発・分析

1. (*13) 有本寛・黒須里美 2020(近刊)「徳川日本農村の資産分配：二本松藩仁井田村（1720–1870 年）を事例に」『経済研究』（査読有）
2. (*12) Arimoto, Yutaka and Satomi Kurosu (2015) “Land and labor reallocation in pre-modern Japan: a case of a northeastern village in 1720–1870,” IDE Discussion Papers 519, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).
(<https://www.ide.go.jp/English/Publish/Download/Dp/519.html>)
3. (*36) Saito, Osamu 2015 “Growth and Inequality in the Great and Little Divergence Debate: a Japanese Perspective.” *Economic History Review* 68(2): 399–419 DOI: 10.1111/ehr.12071 (査読有)
(<https://www.ehs.org.uk/app/journal/article/10.1111/ehr.12071/abstract?issue=10.1111/ehr.2015.68.issue-2>)

(2c) 人の移動・交流と地域圏形成分析：GIS とリンクした近代移行期の地理移動分析

1. (*14) 黒須里美・高橋美由紀・長岡篤 2017 「『ザビエルデータ』から復元する移動ストーリー～近世庶民の人口移動研究資料～」『言語と文明』15: 139–150
(<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1046/00000896/>)
2. (*15) 長岡篤・黒須里美・高橋美由紀 2020(近刊)「近世東北における陸奥国二本松藩町村の人口移動の空間的広がり」『言語と文明』18(2)
3. (*37) Takahashi, Miyuki 2019 “The Labour Market and Labour Migration in Small Post Towns in Early Modern Japan: The Relationship Between a Town and Its Outlying Villages in the Northeastern Domain of Nihonmatsu in the Eighteenth to Nineteenth Centuries” pp.3–31 in Okuda, Nobuko and Tetsuhiko Takai (eds.) *Gender and Family in Japan*. Springer

〈3〉 成果の社会的発信

1. (*22) 国際セミナー・学会・シンポジウムの開催: Linking Past to Present (過去と現在をつなぎ、そして未来へ)
 - (a) 黒須里美 2017 「Linking Past to Present: Long-Term Perspectives on Micro-Level Demographic Processes: IUSSP (国際人口学会) 歴史人口学パネルセミナー報告」『人口問題研究』 53: 70-74 (https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/jps/53/0/53_70/_article/-char/ja)
 - (b) 日本人口学会第68回大会～Linking Past to Present～
2016年6月11日(土)～12日(日) 麗澤大学校舎あすなろ4-5F
プログラム <http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2016/program2016.pdf>
 - (c) 国際人口学会・国際セミナー
IUSSP seminar on “Linking Past to Present: Long-term perspectives on micro-level demographic processes” Kashiwa, Japan, 9-10 December 2016 麗澤大学キャンパスプラザ
報告 <https://iussp.org/en/iussp-seminar-linking-past-present-kashiwa-dec-2016>
 - (d) 日本人口学会公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」
2016年6月11日(土) 15:00～18:40 麗澤大学 校舎「かえで」1503教室
報告 <http://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2016/06/20/57288>
学長挨拶 <https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/president/smile/20160614-8099.html>
2. (*23) プロジェクト資料と成果の一般公開展示・講演会
 - ・開催報告 <https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2020/05/12/74468>
 - ・講演会 日時: 2019年11月8日(金) 13:10-14:30 麗澤大学図書館 3F AVホール
 - ・人口・家族史研究プロジェクト&ROCK 古文書講座共同展示(協力: 柏市教育委員会)
開催日時・場所: 2019年9月20日(金)～12月19日(木) 麗澤大学図書館
3. (*24) 国内外学会におけるセッションの企画
 - (a) 世界経済史学会大会 (World Economic History Congress) 2018/8/1 マサチューセッツ工科大学
http://wehc2018.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WEHC_2018_Program.pdf
“For Children or the Family? Comparative Historical Perspectives on Adoption and Family Formation in Eurasia” (<http://bit.ly/2Ms4Qmv>)
 - (b) 日本人口学会第71回大会 企画セッション 2019/6/2 香川大学
<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2019/program-final.pdf>
“Child Bearing, Child Rearing and Child Survival in South Asia”
 - (c) 日本人口学会第70回大会 企画セッション 2018/6/3 明海大学
<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2018/program-70th.pdf>
“Comparative Studies of Adoption Using Micro-Level Data from the 18th to 20th Centuries”
 - (d) 国際人口学会・世界人口会議 (IUSSP International Population Conference) 2017/10/29-11/3 ケープタウン (南アフリカ)
<https://iussp.org/en/cape-town-2017>
“Household, kinship and population dynamics in historical populations /Ménages, familles et dynamiques démographiques dans les populations du passé”

(e) 日本人口学会第69回大会 企画セッション 2017/6/10 東北大学

<http://www.pao.j.org/taikai/taikai2017/program-2017.pdf>

「人口・家族の地域性：歴史的観点からの都市と農村の比較」

(f) 日本人口学会第68回大会 企画セッション 2016/6/12 麗澤大学

<http://www.pao.j.org/taikai/taikai2016/program2016.pdf>

“Marriage and Family Building in Historical East Asia”

(g) 世界経済史学会 (World Economic History Congress) 2015/8/3-7 京都国際会館

<http://www.wehc2015.org/index.html>

“Similarity and difference in pre-industrial Eurasian marriage: Was Malthus right?”

(h) 日本人口学会第67回大会 企画セッション 2015/6/5-7 相山女学園大学

http://www.pao.j.org/taikai/taikai2015/67program_ver2.pdf

「ヨーロッパとアジアにおける結婚と再婚：長期的視点からの国際比較」

4. **(※25) 歴史人口学セミナーの企画・運営 (No.58-77)**

<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/seminar.html>

5. プロジェクトWEBサイト 麗澤大学 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト/麗澤アーカイブズ

<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/index.html>

(英語サイト) <http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/index-e.html>

麗澤アーカイブズの近世人口経済資料
ー速水融氏寄贈資料のメタデータベース構築ー¹

黒須 里美

キーワード：宗門・人別改帳、アーカイブ、メタデータベース、速水融

要旨

歴史人口学アーカイブ（麗澤アーカイブズ）は2006年に名誉教授・速水融氏から歴史人口学関係の貴重な資料の寄贈を受けて設立された。本稿は麗澤大学「人口・家族史研究プロジェクト」が進めてきたアーカイブズの「近世人口経済資料」を俯瞰できるメタデータベース構築と検索プログラム作成の経緯と現在を整理する。さらにメタデータベース利用の課題・可能性と、近世人口経済資料の学際的・国際的研究資料としての価値を議論する。

1. 麗澤アーカイブズと人口・家族史研究プロジェクト

麗澤大学「人口・家族史研究プロジェクト Population and Family History Project（以下、PFHP）」（黒須里美代表）は、2006年に名誉教授・速水融氏から歴史人口学関係の貴重な資料と書籍の寄贈を受けてスタートし、それらを「歴史人口学アーカイブ（麗澤アーカイブズ）」として整理更新してきた。特にこの5年間は文部科学省私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：多世代パネルデータベース構築」（事業番号S1591001L 2015-2019年度）に採択され（以下、基盤形成事業）、歴史人口学研究拠点形成を目指し、様々な媒体の資料を俯瞰できるメタデータの整備と利用のための検索プログラム修正・更新作業が飛躍的に進んだ。本稿では「歴史人口学アーカイブ（麗澤アーカイブズ）」設立の経緯を整理し、特にその中の「近世人口経済資料」の現在を示し、学際的・国際的研究資料としての価値を議論する。

速水融氏から寄贈を受けたのは歴史人口学関連の膨大な図書と資料であった。当時の学長・梅田博之氏は、公開シンポジウム（2006年12月16日）において、速水融氏の資料と書籍の「歴史人口学アーカイブ（麗澤アーカイブズ）」としての受け入れと、人口・家族史研究プロジェクトの発足を記念してご挨拶された。そして、①保管と整理・研究の場として図書館スペース（3,4階）を確保すること、②外部資金の導入努力、③研究は経済社会総合

¹ 本稿の準備にあたっては、共同研究員の高橋美由紀氏（立正大学）、PFHPスタッフの持田敏子氏にご協力いただいた。記して感謝したい。

研究センターのプロジェクトのひとつとして立ち上げること、④継承の役割を筆者が引き受け、且つ後継者の養成の任にも当たるという条件がクリアできたことで受け入れが実現できた経緯を述べられた²。

具体的には以下の8種類の資料が寄贈された。それぞれの点・冊数は、寄贈時ではなく、その後の物理的整理と PFHP 追加入力も含めた 2019 年度はじめの状況を示している。

- (1) 歴史人口学関連図書 1,900 冊
- (2) 府県統計書 (複写) 4,350 冊
- (3) 原史料 約 1,300 点
- (4) 画像史料約 1660 町村 (約 32,250 町村・年)
- (5) 画像史料の紙焼き 約 4,500 冊 (約 800 町村)
- (6) BDS (Basic Data Sheet: 史料を解説し世帯・個人をリンクした基礎整理シート) 約 470 町村 (約 9,960 町村・年)
- (7) 「個票」「移動情報 ITS」「家族復元 FRF」など速水融氏が研究のために作成した整理シート 約 150 町村・種類
- (8) BDS を入力したデジタルデータ 約 10 万人

この他にも、点数確認のできていない江戸の古地図から昭和に至る大量の全国各種地図がある。さらに、2006 年以降に寄贈された特定研究資料として、(a)新型コロナウイルス感染症拡大によって現在再着目されている速水融氏の『日本を襲ったスペイン・インフルエンザ-人類とウイルスの第一次世界戦争』(藤原書店)の研究資料となった大量の関連書籍と新聞の切り抜き、(b)成松佐恵子氏が『陣屋日記を読む』(雄山閣)『庄屋日記に見る江戸の世相と暮らし』(ミネルヴァ書房)などで利用された守山藩の御用留や西松家文書(美濃国西条村)日記の紙焼と読み下し文などもある。

上記リストのうち、(1)と(2)については既に大学図書館に登録され、利用許可を得て館内閲覧が可能となっている³。本稿で扱う「近世人口経済資料」は(4)-(8)の資料である。PFHP

² 2006 年プロジェクト発足記念公開シンポジウム報告書『資料が語る日本の人口・家族・社会』(黒須里美編 2007.3) および「学長挨拶」(学長室 Website 「歴史人口学セミナーの開催にあたって」<https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/president/presidents/presidents04/20110901-103.html>)。資料の保管と整理・維持と研究の発展の重要性を強調された公開シンポジウムにおけるスピーチでは、その実現にあたって協力をしていただいた当時の小野宏哉副学長、田中駿平常務理事、今村稔学務部長などのお名前をあげられている。その後、日本で最初に「アーカイブ」の設置を提唱した民間の学者が、麗澤大学の創立者、廣池千九郎であったことを 2016 年の人口学会大会ホスト校としての学長挨拶として中山理氏が述べられ、麗澤大学と人口学との関連の中で本アーカイブが紹介された (<https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/president/smile/20160614-8099.html>)。

³ 登録においては図書館職員の皆さまの多大なご協力を得た。(3)は人口資料以外も含む古文書で、リストが別途作成されている。

では、様々な外部資金を得て、宗門・人別改帳を中心とした物理的資料整理とデジタル化を進め、データベースを構築するとともに、そのデータを利用した人口・家族・経済の長期的研究と国際比較研究に取り組んできた。以下では、まず近世人口経済資料の内容とメタデータベース構築の経緯を整理する。次に検索プログラムについての作成過程と利用法を整理し、集計データからわかる資料の収集状況を示す。おわりにアーカイブの課題と資料を利用した研究展開の可能性を議論する。

2. 近世人口経済資料

近世人口経済資料の中心は、1960年代から速水融氏がまさにライフワークとして収集整理分析してきた「宗門・人別改帳」である⁴。その多くは速水融氏が研究代表にになった2つのプロジェクトによる大規模な資料収集による。まず一つは、慶應義塾大学を拠点に行った1986年の「近世人口史料調査」である。二つ目は、1995-1999年度に京都の国際日本文化研究センターを拠点に行われた「ユーラシアプロジェクト」（文部省科学研究費創成的基礎研究・新プロ）での調査収集である。1980年代後半の資料収集結果を補う形で広範囲に地域を網羅する努力がなされた1990年代の収集資料の詳細については、鬼頭宏氏によってユーラシアプロジェクトの報告書にまとめられている⁵。

宗門・人別改帳は日本における前近代の人口・家族の研究に利用される資料である。現在の国勢調査（静態統計）と出生・死亡・移動などの動態統計を合わせたような記録で、地域によっては毎年の記録が残存し、かつ克明な経済指標（持高・牛馬数等）も含むことから、その内容の豊富さは歴史人口学の本家である西欧のデータ（教区簿冊などを利用した家族復元）をしのぐ。名も無い庶民のヒューマン・ドキュメントから歴史を見直せるという貴重な資料は一つの「文化遺産」であると、速水融氏は2019年の暮れに急逝されるまでその可能性を語り続けてきた（速水 2006; 2020）。

宗門改帳は、キリスト教取り締まりのために寛文11年（1671）にその作成が全国的に命じられたとされる（速水 2007）。人別改帳は名前の通り、人口改めであるため、寺に属しているという宗門の情報はないが、それ以外は宗門改帳とほぼ同様の情報が掲載されている。史料作成の方法と残存状況には地域差があり、「現住地」と「本籍地」のいずれの情報を示しているか、乳幼児死亡を含めた記録の漏れがどのくらいあるのか、「一筆」という記録の単位が世帯を示しているかどうか、など様々な史料の特徴や制約への注意が必要である。し

⁴ 宗門・人別改帳の他にも、増減帳、五人組帳、送り状、日記などの画像資料も含まれている。

⁵ 『最終報告書』1. 歴史人口学の項目の1.2 史料収集参照。特に重点が置かれた西日本の収集については村山聡氏によってまとめられている。これらの報告は「ユーラシア人口・家族史プロジェクト」として（故）浜野潔氏によって2000年まで関西大学のホームページ上で管理されていた。ご遺族と関西大学との了承を得て、現在は、麗澤大学人口・家族史研究プロジェクトホームページに移行し、閲覧可能となっている。 <http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/eap/japanese/1.htm>

かし、福島県、長野県、岐阜県などで長期に続く史料は、個人の一生のみならず、世帯のつながりを最大8世代まで追うことも可能である。同じ戸籍型の東アジアの史料と比べても、その詳細度と信頼度は秀でている (Dong 2015)。

このように優れた内容を持つ資料であるので、保存や利用の面での課題は共有されなければならない。先に示した通り、資料は紙焼、BDS など、様々な紙媒体で保存されているものと、マイクロフィルムがほとんどであった。特にマイクロフィルムについては劣化が常に問題となってきた。基盤形成事業において、マイクロフィルムと BDS のデジタル化を進めることができたのは保存と管理の効率化の両面での改善となった⁶。どちらも、麗澤大学図書館の「貴重書利用規程」に則り、利用申請をした上で、図書館 4F の PFHP 室で検索ができるように整備中である。また、画像史料や紙焼の利用については、オリジナル所蔵者へのコンタクトが必要な場合もあるので注意が必要である。近世人口経済資料は基本的には公的資金を利用して収集整理したものであり、成果として公開が原則であるものの、プライバシー保護及び著作権・所有権に関わるものがあることを留意したい⁷。

3. 近世人口経済資料メタデータベースの作成経緯

メタデータベースの基となったのは、速水融氏が寄贈にあたって作成されたリストであった⁸。寄贈資料は膨大な数であり、媒体も多様であったため、PFHP では資料の収納場所を紐付けるという目的で「検索プログラム」作成がスタートした⁹。共同研究者の高橋美由紀

⁶ しかし、全てがデジタル化できたわけではない。また、資料のデジタルファイルは、本稿で示すメタデータベースそのものに紐づけてはいない。

⁷ ユーラシアプロジェクト後半に紙焼製本の移管や画像入力 of 許可について、史料所蔵者への問い合わせが行われ、資料共有のための整備がなされた。史料所蔵機関における管理者の交替や史料の個人所有者の死去などもあり、問い合わせが難しくなっている場合も多い。この点は原史料を利用する研究者にとっては大きな問題となる。PFHP ではユーラシアプロジェクトの方針に則り原史料 (画像・紙焼) の扱いに注意し、貸出は行わず、これらをベースとした研究成果として BDS の利用について、速水融氏のご意向に沿い、研究活用ができるように本メタデータベースの作成を心がけている。BDS に関する研究上の問題は黒須 (2008) 参照。またユーラシアプロジェクト後、国際日本文化研究センターで落合恵美子氏を代表とする研究会で共同利用の試みがなされ、資料の内容とその収集からデータベース化までの詳細がまとめられている (森本・平井・小野 2015)。

⁸ そのため、いわゆる「書誌情報」ではなく、歴史人口学研究に利用するための便宜的な情報に整理されてきたことには注意が必要である。

⁹ 作成初期段階に基盤研究(A)(H16-H19)「長期的視点による人口変動とその構造的要因」(代表: 津谷典子; 分担: 黒須里美)、基盤研究(B)(H17-H19)「近世日本の歴史人口学データベースを利用した比較地域分析」(代表: 浜野 潔; 分担: 黒須里美) の支援を受けた。

氏（立正大学経済学部教授）の協力を得、実質的な作業は PFHP スタッフの持田敏子氏を中心に行なった。この5年間は、基盤形成事業の一環として、さらにメタデータベースとしての目的を持って拡充・発展させてきた。具体的には、(a)膨大な数の資料の効率良い所在把握、(b)各村の作業進捗状況の可視化、(c)研究者ニーズに応えるべく地域や年数など条件を設定した検索の追加、という3点を中心に改善を図ってきた。

メタデータベース作成にあたって問題になった点をいくつか整理する。まず、様々な資料を関連付けるキー（主キー）となるのが町村名である。しかし、原史料の宗門・人別改帳に記載されている村名に統一性があるわけではない。緯度経度が同じ地点の村であっても異なる漢字表記となっている場合や、作成時期によって村の名称が変わる場合もある。村の統廃合もあれば、時代によって国名や郡名も違うこともある（例、福島県を含む国名が江戸時代では陸奥国だが明治期には岩代国であるなど）。このような歴史資料特有の問題だけでなく、原史料から解読者や研究支援者の手を介して BDS が作成され、さらにそこから2次分析資料（例えば ITS, FRF）を作成する場合に、本来の村名でなく、作業をする上で便宜的に簡略化されて使われてきた村名で書かれているものもある。

さらに、30年以上にわたる複数のプロジェクトを経て、長年の資料収集と整理がされる際に、基本的には『旧高旧領取調帳』（木村礎校訂、東京堂出版、1995）をベースにして行われていたものの、必ずしも統一したコード表が作成されていたわけではなかった。『旧高旧領取調帳』の村名に数字コードを入れる形式と、該当書に記載されていない村名については別途紙媒体に書き込む形式での更新が行われていた。そこで検索プログラムの基本となる「地名リスト」の作成にかなりの労力と時間を割くことになった。歴史民族博物館の「旧高旧領取調帳データベース」を参考にして照合し、村名とコードの見直しが図られた¹⁰。そこで照合できない村については各県の『日本歴史地名体系』（平凡社地方資料センター）や現在の市町村のインターネット情報を利用して確認追加が行われた。また『旧高旧領取調帳』では扱われない都市・町については、基本的には、『郡区町村一覧』（内務省地理局）を基準にしている。しかし、一覧にない町については、BDS 作成の多くを手掛けられた成松佐恵子氏が作成された手書きのリストを解読した整理が必要となった。さらに所在地のわからない町村については、原史料に戻って読み間違いがないかなどの確認もなされた。このような膨大で煩雑な作業を経て、地名リストが完成してきた。しかし、地図化するにあたっては現在の地図を利用しているため、村名が判明しても、緯度経度を比定するのが難しい場合も多い¹¹。つまり、検索のキーとなる地名（国・郡・町村名）が一致しないとエラーになり、

¹⁰ 歴史民族博物館「旧高旧領取調帳データベース」は https://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/up-cgi/login.pl?p=param/kyud/db_param。煩雑なこれらの作業については PFHP スタッフの菊池裕理子氏、また当時 PFHP スタッフであった高橋純子氏の尽力なしにはなし得なかった。

¹¹ 資料該当地の緯度経度比定にあたっては地域・研究アシスト事務所への委託と、長岡篤氏の協力を得た。詳細は黒須・長岡・高橋（2017）、および本号の長岡・黒須・高橋参照。

検索用データベースに入らない。現在の緯度経度と一致しないと、地図上に表示できない。そのためエラーチェックと更新には終わりが無い。他にも、検索プログラムのより効率的な利用のための史料分類項目の整理や資料を活用した研究論文の整理も作成中である。

様々な課題に取り組みながら、本データベースの更新が続いている¹²。完璧なものを目指すのではなく、利用しながら修正更新していくという柔軟な態度が必要である。現在は地図機能、集計グラフ表示機能も含めてより汎用的な使い方になってきている。本稿入稿時点では以下に紹介する検索プログラムは PFHP 内での利用が可能であるが、近々オンライン検索も可能にすべく整備が進んでいる。速水融氏の寄贈リストからはじまったこれまでの経緯を思えば、時間はかかったものの大きな成果と言える。

4. 近世人口経済資料メタデータベースの検索プログラム

本節では、メタデータベースの内容がどう整理されているか、主な内容について検索プログラムの画面（図1-4）を表示しながら示す。検索プログラムとは、（株）システムプラネットに委託して開発してきた近世人口経済資料メタデータベースの Web 検索システムである¹³。Web 検索システムとデータ挿入システムの2つの機能から構成されており、データの登録・更新は Excel で準備したものをデータベースに登録する方式をとっている。

図1は資料の検索画面である。例として、「岩代」国、「安積」郡で、BDS が作成されている村を検索する。その検索結果として図2が表示される。それぞれの町村について各資料の有無、また画像、紙焼、BDS、石高については何年分があるかが示されている。例えば郡山上町には135年分のマイクロフィルム、132年分のBDS（整理用の個人番号付）、132年分の石高情報が存在することがわかる。また国土地理院のサービス(<http://www.gsi.go.jp/>)を利用して9町村が地図上に示され、緯度経度表が示される。ここでは白地図の例を示しているが、現在の衛星写真や交通網などを含む標準地図での表示も可能である。

9つの町村から、郡山上町を選択すると、資料の物理的所在と各年情報の有無がリストされる（図3）。郡山上町の資料は1709年（宝永6）から1870年（明治3）まで継続しており、このリストの和暦年を一つ選ぶと、その年の人別改帳が入っているマイクロフィルムのコードや、史料の所蔵者（この場合は郡山市歴史資料館）が示される（図の掲載なし）。さらに、まだ試験的段階ではあるが、郡山上町のように人別改帳が入力された町村については、人口・世帯の推移を示す機能も追加した（図4）。

図4について注意したいのは、あくまでも人別改帳からわかる人口と世帯の数ということである。人口は天明の飢饉の1780年代後半と天保の飢饉の1830年代後半に大きな減少があったことがわかるが、その後回復し、全体の傾向としては幕末に向かって人口が増大し

¹² PFHP ではユーラシアプロジェクト以降も BDS 作成やその入力が続いている。

¹³ 「資料整理・検索プログラム」の開発にあたっては、PFHP スタート時から長年にわたり（株）システムプラネットの石井晶氏に根気強いご協力をいただいた。記して感謝したい。

ている。具体的には1729年の793から1870年の2,606まで、人口は3倍に膨れ上がった。ただし、例えば、1757年、1784年、1798年、1859年のスパイクは実際の人口の変化ではなく、資料が一部しか存在していないことを示している。

図1 メタデータベース：資料検索プログラム

麗澤大学 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト

Population and Family History Project at Reitaku

skurosu : ログアウト

ホーム > 検索条件入力 > 検索結果一覧

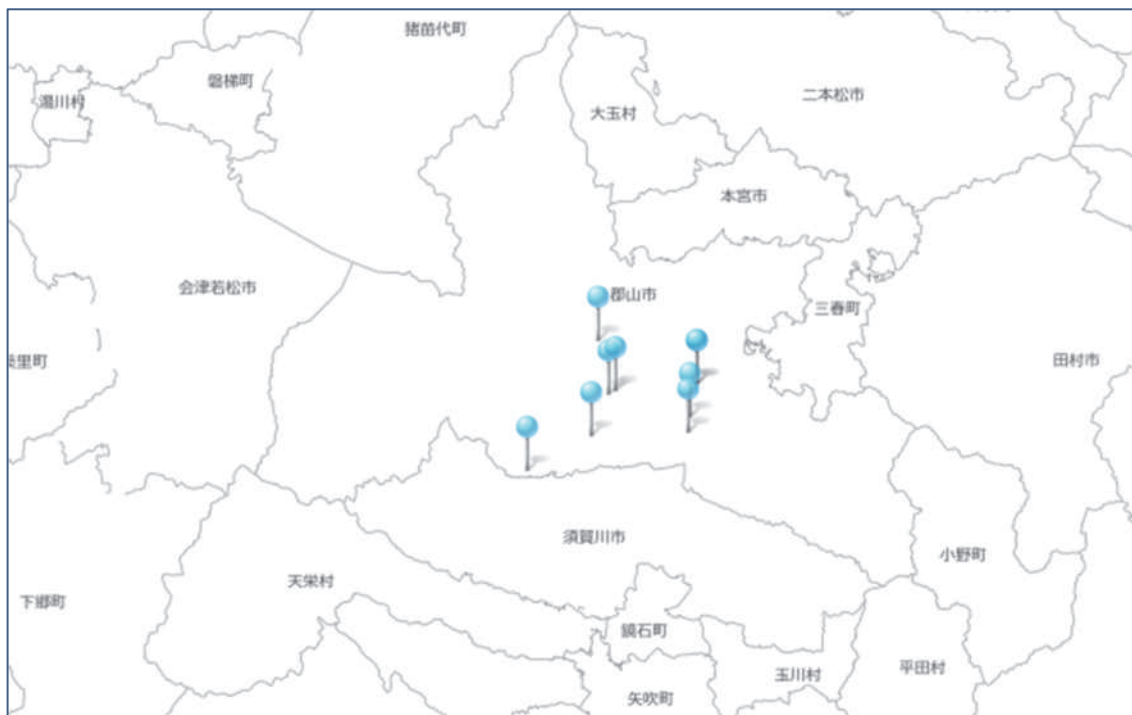
▶[検索条件](#)

[ヘルプ](#)

検索結果一覧：9件中(1-9件目) ※単位:村・年 ※個人No:BDS個人番号付があり

コード	国・都・道・市・町・村	史料画像	紙巻	BDS	石高各年	デジタル化	ITS・FRF等	閲覧情報	活用情報
0105040000051	岩代 安積 郡山上町	135	—	132 個人No	132	○	○	—	○
0105040000052	岩代 安積 郡山下町	65	—	66 個人No	68	○	○	—	—
0105040000070	岩代 安積 日出山村	148	37	126 個人No	126	○	○	—	—
0105040000090	岩代 安積 笹原村	35	11	130 個人No	128	○	—	—	—
0105040000240	岩代 安積 片平村	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
0105040000261	岩代 安積 大槻村上町	48	50	50 個人No	—	—	—	—	○
0105040000262	岩代 安積 大槻村下町	21	21	20	—	—	—	—	—
0105040000310	岩代 安積 下守屋村	162	42	150 個人No	139	○	○	—	○
0105040000340	岩代 安積 駒屋村	44	44	44 個人No	39	○	—	—	—

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/ 緯度・経度 9 件

"0105040000051",岩代,安積,,郡山上町,二本松藩,"140.38535","37.39373889"
 "0105040000052",岩代,安積,,郡山下町,二本松藩,"140.38535","37.39373889"
 "0105040000070",岩代,安積,,日出山村,二本松藩,"140.3803389","37.37322778"
 "0105040000090",岩代,安積,,笹原村,二本松藩,"140.3787722","37.36304444"
 "0105040000240",岩代,安積,,片平村,二本松藩,"140.3070083","37.42048056"
 "0105040000261",岩代,安積,,大槻村上町,二本松藩,"140.3159028","37.38708889"
 "0105040000262",岩代,安積,,大槻村下町,二本松藩,"140.3204833","37.38873333"
 "0105040000310",岩代,安積,,下守屋村,二本松藩,"140.2504889","37.33886667"
 "0105040000340",岩代,安積,,駒屋村,二本松藩,"140.3021167","37.36094722"

図2 検索結果1：岩代国安積郡 BDS を持つ町村の詳細情報と地図

麗澤アーカイブズの近世人口経済資料
 ―速水融氏寄贈資料のメタデータベース構築―
 黒 須 里 美

村名	岩代 安積 郡山上町	町村別名	-
国郡村コード	0105040000051	コード8	05040051
郷・組名	-	EAPコード	-
藩名	二本松藩	北緯	37.39373889
現在の都道府県名	福島県	東経	140.38535
史料画像 所持年数	135	史料画像 所在情報	キャビネット:MF16
BDS 所持年数	132	BDS 所在情報	キャビネット:AB2 W1 W2 ボックス:8,9,10,11,12,13, 244,245,246,247,248, 249
石高各年 所持年数	132		
デジタル化 所持年数	1		
ITS・FRF 所在情報	キャビネット:64・65・66 67・68・69・70・71/J2 J3		
備考	-		
人口・世帯情報	あり		
ザビエルコード	05040051		

[全表示モード](#)

- : データなし / ○ : データあり / ● : データあり(史料分類指定に該当) / 図書No : 図書館コード指定に該当

和暦	西暦	史料画像	紙焼	BDS	石高各年
貞享04	1687	○	-	-	-
元禄02	1689	○	-	-	-
元禄07	1694	○	-	-	-
元禄08	1695	○	-	-	-
宝永06	1709	○	-	○	○
宝永07	1710	○	-	○	○
宝永08	1711	○	-	○	○
正徳01	1711	○	-	○	○
正徳04	1714	○	-	○	○
享保04	1719	○	-	○	○
享保05	1720	○	-	○	○

図3 検索結果2：岩代国安積郡郡山上町の資料所在と各年情報



図4 人口と世帯の年次推移：郡山上町の例

5. 近世人口経済資料メタデータベースが示す歴史人口学の課題と可能性

上記では岩代国安積郡、そしてその内の郡山上町についての例を示してきた。対象を絞る検索をしたが、一方で、全体を把握するために、検索プログラムを利用し、地図をメタデータベースから作成することもできるようになった(図5)¹⁴。

このように地図に描いて可視化することによって、収集資料の集中している地域と全くカバーされていない地域や、リサーチトピックを検討することができることは学際的データ共有に向けての大きな進歩である。また、先に郡山上町で示した資料継続年のチャートを全ての町村で、年毎、国毎、郡毎に集計したものを表示できるようになった(図の掲載なし)。どの時代のどの地域に人口経済資料が残されているのかという情報(手掛かり)は、今後、学際的共同研究を行なっていく上で重要である。

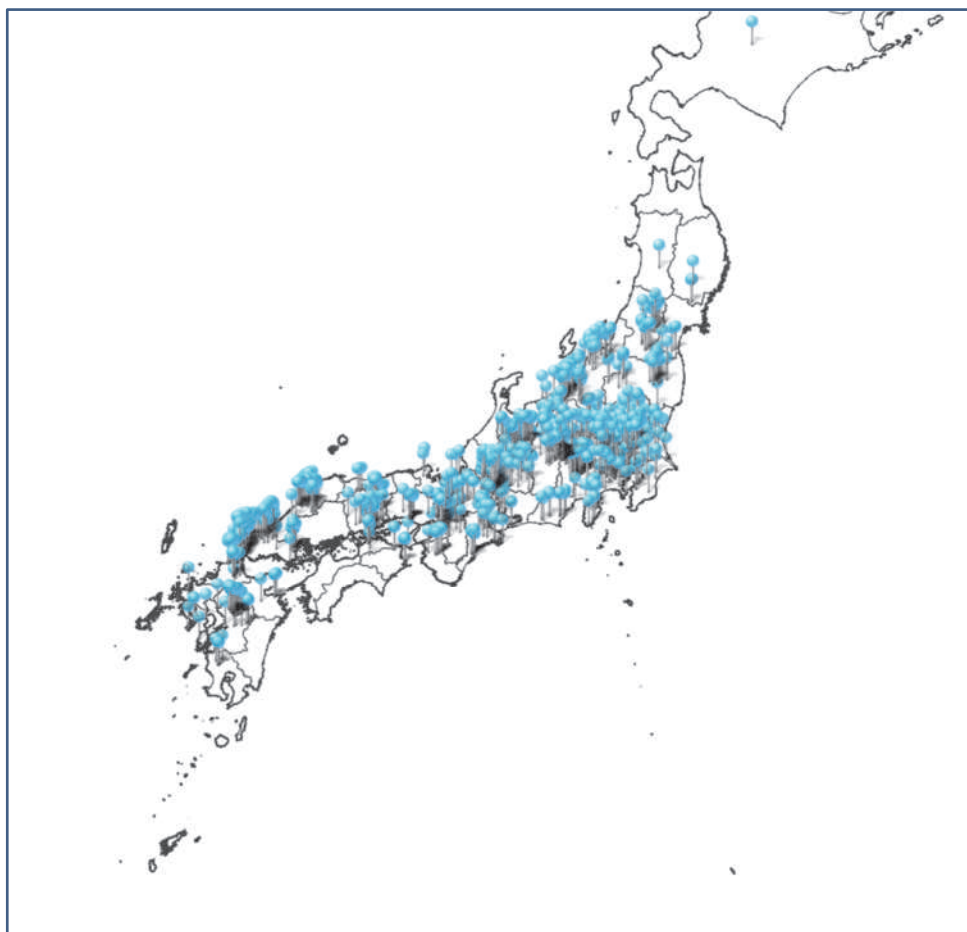


図5 資料収集地域地図

¹⁴ ユーラシアプロジェクト時代、速水融氏が国際日本文化研究センターのプロジェクト室に収集した町村の位置を示した地図を掲げていた。たくさんの赤い虫ピンが白地図の上に刺されていたものであったが、まさにそれをデジタル化したのが図5である。

歴史人口学の研究ではこれまで長期に継続する良質なデータが中心的に利用され、海外比較研究の対象にもなってきた(Bengtson, Campbell, et al. 2004; Tsuya, Wang, et al. 2010; Lundh, Kurosu, et al. 2014)。さらに分析の視点や方法を変えれば、長期に継続していなくても、つまり単年、または短期しか継続していない宗門・人別改帳であっても、人口や世帯構造を描くことで地域的な差異を追うことも(例: 黒須・金親 2015)、さらに同居児法(世帯の母娘をマッチさせ、両者の死亡率を推計して出生率を推計する方法)を使った出生力の後方推計などから出生力の推移を追うこともできる(例: Drixler 2016)。近年では、西欧の歴史人口学資料からは入手困難とされる地理的移動情報を活用した研究(黒須・長岡・高橋 2017; 本号の長岡・黒須・高橋)や、世帯の持高を利用した徳川農民社会の資産分配の研究(Kumon 2020; 有本・黒須 2020)など、これまでにないリサーチトピックへの活用も進んでいる。今後、このメタデータベースがより多くの利用者の目に触れることによって、近世人口経済資料の様々な利用価値が生み出されるだろう。

現在、東アジアや欧米をはじめとする歴史人口学の研究者が歴史人口ビッグデータに取り組み、新しいアプローチや分析法を含めた共同研究が盛んになっている。同時に、日本国内においては、様々な分野の研究者が歴史ビッグデータの構築に取り組み、繋がり始めている¹⁵。PFHP にも、海外の歴史人口研究者のみでなく、国内の古気候や地震の研究者もデータに関心を持って来訪している。また、世界の有望な若手研究者が本データベースを活用し、国際的評価を得てもいる¹⁶。歴史人口学アーカイブ(麗澤アーカイブズ)がより学際的国際的舞台でその「文化遺産」としての価値を発揮できる時期が到来している。

¹⁵ 例えば、人文学オープンデータ共同利用センター「歴史ビッグデータプロジェクト」(<http://codh.rois.ac.jp/historical-big-data/>)。

¹⁶ 例えば Dong Hao は麗澤アーカイブズの歴史人口データを利用して、香港科技大学の博士論文を完成した。その論文が認められて米国プリンストン大学でポストドクターとして採用された。現在は東アジアの若手歴史人口学者としても認識され、北京大学の准教授となり、黒須とのコラボレーション論文が国際的評価の高い学術雑誌に採用された(Dong and Kurosu 2017; Dong et al. 2015, 2017)。公文譲は本アーカイブズの石高データを利用して博士論文(“Rich Europe, Poor Asia: How Wealth Inequality, Demography and Crop Risks Explain the Poverty of Pre-Industrial East Asia, 1300-1800”)を提出し Economic History Association での優秀な博士論文(non-US or Canadian)に贈られる Alexander Gerschenkron Prize を受賞した(<https://eh.net/eha/prizes/economic-history-association-prizes-and-awards/>)。イタリア・ミラノのボコーニ大学でポストドクターとなり、次年度からは Toulouse Institute of Advanced Studies でポストドクターとなる予定で、研究協力が今後も継続する。

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Constructing Individual-Level Longitudinal Data for Japanese Historical Population:
Challenges and Opportunities

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Introduction

The construction of individual-level longitudinal data for early modern Japan has opened up arrays of possibilities for investigating the demographic behavior of commoners in the Tokugawa era (1603-1868). Japanese historical demography has come a long way since Akira Hayami's application of the method of family reconstitution to a Japanese household registers in the late 1960s. We discuss the development of Japanese longitudinal data: How Hayami's collection of historical records---Shumon/Ninbetsu Aratame-cho (religious/population survey during Tokugawa era), those which he called "treasure of humankind," were transcribed, put into a format linking manually annual individual/household information, were digitized in various databases, and finally put together into a multigenerational database. Recent progress in data expansion and data-driven research have substantively improved our ability to not just study population and family history in early modern Japan, but also to compare with other East Asian and European populations, as well as to contribute to other social and natural science disciplines. Since 2015, more than one hundred thousand life histories are linked for over 50 villages. In some villages, we can follow up to 8 generations for lineages spanning 1716-1870. We review the data by examining linkage and some basic statistics, discuss its strength and how it could advance the understanding of people's lives through the analysis of behavior and organization of individuals, married couples, and households.

The first section of this paper introduces sources used for the studies of Japanese historical demography and how they were collected. The second section discuss a long way to database construction that took place in the last 20 years. The third section shows a recent development in the database construction and the review of data. The last section deals with current research and the challenges we face.

Sources

(1) Shumon-aratame-cho (SAC) and Ninbetsu-aratame-cho (NAC) ¹

The primary sources for the studies of historical demography are *Shumon-aratame-cho* and *Ninbetsu-aratame-cho* (hereafter, SAC and NAC). The SAC was a religious investigation initiated in 1638 by the Tokugawa government as a measure to prevent the entry and spread of Christianity (Hayami 1979; Cornell and Hayami 1986). The quality, dates of compilation, and availability of SAC vary depending on the village, domain, and region.² NAC is a population register, sprang out of land surveys. The

¹ Part of this section is based on Kurosu (2002).

² The old Tokugawa domain (*tenryo*) as well as the domains, which suffered population decline (e.g.

contents are similar to SAC except NAC usually exclude information on religious affiliation of individual villagers. Instead, they tend to have detailed information on population *de facto*. However, it is not easy nor practical to distinguish the two as the term SAC and NAC are often used together in the title of the documents (*Shumon-ninbetsu-aratame-cho*). Both are household registers based on the annual survey and basically included name, age, sex, relationship to household head.³ However, there were differences in the level of detail in documents based on local government practice. For some domains, SAC was not always done every year. For other domains, only those after certain ages were registered (e.g. after age 15 for Maeda domain, after age 8 for Kishu and Hiroshima domains).⁴ The more detailed listings include origins and destinations of migrants with reasons (e.g. marriage, adoption, service) as well as household landholdings. For instance, NAC of some northeastern villages (e.g. Niita, Shimomoriya, Minamisugita) provide detailed information on migration and land transaction (lease/rent). It might be due partly to the suffer they experienced from population decline and dwindling economic output during the eighteenth century. According to the survey compiled by Hayami, some of the best sources, in terms of its quality and length (continuing more than one century with very few years missing in-between) come from some villages in Nihonmatsu domain (current Fukushima prefecture) and Mino province (current Gifu prefecture). These are one of the first areas where longitudinal databases are constructed (see below).

Because of these differences of locality in the investigation, at least a couple of questions require attention before researchers try to utilize SAC/NAC: whether a single group of people listed in these sources is actually a family or household; and whether or not the persons listed actually resided in the locality. There is a general consensus to conduct observations of the unit described as *ie ikken* (one household) in the original documents as a unit of household. Yet caution is necessary for the type of SAC which records a legally domiciled (*de jure*) rather than the resident population (*de facto*) of the household. Hayami raises two examples of this problem in earlier studies: Nakahara in Smith's study (1977) and Nishikata in Hanley and Yamaura's work (1977). The SAC they used can contain excess numbers of elderly persons; for example, they out-migrated and possibly died elsewhere but they are still listed in their households of origin. This can produce higher estimates of life expectancy. Careful

northeastern area) tended to maintain better and more detailed records compared to other domains.

³ The documents available today are copies of the SAC/NAC village officials kept in hands after submitting them to local lords. They kept the copy in order to add annotations for changes (e.g. birth, death, marriage, service) that would occur until the next survey. These annotations provide valuable information of vital records.

⁴ Also, we have to be careful to include different bindings of SAC records to cover one village population in case the village kept SAC separately for each Buddhist sect.

observation of the source is required to avoid such problems. In some good household registers, both *de jure* and *de facto* populations are distinguishable. In those cases, *de jure* information can be of interest in understanding who was considered “household members.” Also, some households in the register without current residents may indicate the existence of household/land ownerships being maintained by non-current residents (e.g. being at service elsewhere) and also suggest that someone else (often their relatives or neighborhood members, *Gonin-gumi*) were taking care of them (Arimoto and Kurosu 2020).

Yet another problem inherent in the “annual” household registers is the omission of events that happens between the surveys. This is important for demographic calculations. Timing of marriage, for example, cannot be determined as clear as parish registers. If one comes into a household with an annotation of “*enduke*” (marriage), the person and his/her partner can be recognized as married sometime between the two surveys. What can be more serious is the omission of infant deaths. If one is born and die in-between the surveys, his/her birth/death may not be recorded. Both NAC/SAC records have to be used with these cautions in mind. Nevertheless, NAC/SAC records are considered much better compared to other household registers in East Asia in terms of its length, detail, and the coverage of female population (Dong et al. 2015a).

(2) Other sources

There are numerous sources that are useful to supplement or check information in SAC and NAC. The most often used are *Kainin-kakiage-cho* (KKC) and *Kakocho* (KC). KKC was a survey of pregnancy introduced in the area known for the practice of infanticide and abortion. They tracked pregnancies and their outcomes to prevent abortion and infanticide. KC is a register of deaths carried by Buddhist temples and it continues today. The content varies but it primarily records information about deceased including names, dates of deaths, and posthumous Buddhist names. Just like parish registers, KKC and KC only recorded events and did not provide population at risk. In the ideal case, we would be able to overcome the problem of infant mortality by matching KKC/KC (events) and SAC/NAC (population at risk) but it is rare to find both types in the same locality.⁵

Other sources that are often used to compliment information in SAC/NAC are *Zogen-cho* (ZGC) and *Hokoninuke-cho* (HC). ZGC recorded migratory movements related to villagers with the details of who, to/from where and for what reason. HC was a register of servants (*hokonin*) that showed the contract including type of service and length. If ZGC and HC were available, they can be matched with SAC and NAC to either check the content or to supply additional information.

⁵ Tsuya and Tomobe (1998) is one rare example of fertility studies that matched SAC and KKC data.

All these sources we described so far are surveys and registrations for commoners (e.g. peasants, fishermen, merchants) that consisted the majority of population in the 17th to early 19th century. Tokugawa period was a highly stratified society and the elite bureaucrats and administrators during the Tokugawa era (*Samurai* class) were not included in these surveys. Their residences were segregated from commoners as well. For the study of elites, genealogies can be used although they are not as abandoned like Korea and China (Campbell and Kurosu 2018: 53-54).⁶

It is worth adding that there were few cases of cross-marriages and upward social mobility of commoners to the elite class. For example, out of 150-year NAC observation in Niita, a northeastern rural village, there were 3 cases (2 individuals and 1 family) whose records were terminated in the household registers because they were promoted to an elite class by marrying into or hired by Samurai households.⁷ Also, in Niita, a different historical document⁸ suggests that there were about 15 individuals who were given last names and allowed to carry swords (Motomiya-cho-shi 2000: 481-482) ---two important privileges of elites. A careful cross-check with Niita NAC showed that they did indeed change their names but were not excluded from the NAC.

(3) Collection and organization of SAC/NAC before computer age

The collection of SAC and NAC was initiated and lead by Akira Hayami in the late 1960-80s. It involved locating/finding SAC/NAC, contacting the holder, getting permission, and microfilming the materials. The sources were found in various places including national/local archives and libraries, city offices, and private homes. The microfilms were then printed onto papers and then transcribed. Further collection and transcription of sources was made possible during the project known as Eurasia project, funded by the Ministry of Education during 1995-2000.⁹

⁶ There is a promising plan of constructing a database out of the genealogies of Vassals in Edo Bakufu (*Kansei-choshu-shokafu*) at PFHP. This includes about 5300 family lineages of *daimyo* and *hatamoto* ranks. When completed, this will provide a depth of information regarding social mobility and kin network (particularly via female line).

⁷ Beside these cases of social upward mobility, there were cases of criminals whose registrations were terminated in the household registers. In both cases, the record shows that their entries are “removed” from NAC (人帳除).

⁸ 記上帳

⁹ International collaboration of the Eurasia project was initiated during this project and resulted in three influential volumes (<https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/series/eurasian-population-and-family-history>).

Since SAC/NAC provides annual information of household and individual lifecourses, it was not easy to organize. Hayami's earliest trial was a manual organization of cards that tracked individual household per year (KOHYO, Figure 2). Later on, he came up with the method of transcribing and organizing information of households for 25 years per sheet. This is called BDS (Basic Data Sheet, Figure 3). Hayami recalls that it was an "innovation" as it finally allowed seeing what is happening to the individuals and households "longitudinally". And, indeed, BDS was a breakthrough in terms of method of compiling detailed longitudinal information. The annual information of a household (name, relationship, age) is transcribed on the left panel of the BDS. Any movements or changes are annotated with a symbol and described at the bottom of BDS. Any household members currently not residing in the household is placed at the right panel of the BDS with information of where they are and why. At the very right column of BDS, number of horses and landholdings of the household are entered. SAC/NAC of the same household in the consecutive years are matched and transcribed following the previous year. This way, both the information of individuals and households can be tracked for the entire observation period.

Still, it was before the computer revolution, and thus most of Hayami's initial work was done manually extracting information from BDS to reconstruct individual life-courses (individual tracing sheet---ITS, Figure 4) and family (FRF, Figure 5). ITS was Hayami's invention for tracking individual movements. FRF follows the famous "family reconstitution form" of the French historical demographer, L. Henry. These forms are still kept at PFHP. These methods are taken over by computer calculation and no longer used.

A Long Way of Digitization: From Texts to Bits

The first trial for the construction of a large longitudinal dataset started in 1990s. The data is called Xavier, taken after the name of famous Francisco Xavier, Jesuit priest who brought Christianity to Japan in the 16th century. The information on BDS was broken down to 17 individual and 5 household information sheets---including both time-constant and time-variant information. Elaborate and complicated codebook was made for each file and coders manually (with paper and pencil) converted detailed information of BDS to thousands of sheets that consist of sheer numbers. What started in Keio University in 1990s was not made useful until EAP started at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies. A group of EAP members¹⁰ headed by Yoshihiko Ono finally made Xavier data into relational database using DB2 with the help of an international EAP member, George Alter (back then, Indiana University). For the purpose of constructing variables for international comparison, they started to work on the two villages of Xavier (Shimomoriya and Niita) which became the basis for Japanese contribution to the Eurasia Project (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004, 2010, 2014). The process of constructing variables for the model of Eurasia Project required laborious processes: They used DB2 (SQL) to write long commands to construct each variable, export them to CSV files, and import and merge them to finally STATA for village-based analysis. It required advanced statistical and data management skills. It also required high level concentration and patience as they had to go back-and-forth the BDS and complicated codebooks whenever inconsistency arose. The inconsistency could be due to SQL program, data entry error of coders or data entry error of BDS transcribers. It could even be due to the original documents (mistake of village officials in Tokugawa period). With all these laborious and time-consuming work involved, they were not able to add any more than two villages for the entire collaboration of EAP (Kurosu 2016). In late 2000s, however, other villages were added from Xavier to our analysis (see below).

EAP Japan in the late 1990s witnessed a speedy progress in the series of data entry programs. They no longer had to be confined to numerical entry as Xavier data. Two entry programs developed during the time of EAP were VBDS and SHUMON. VBDS aimed for virtual BDS and was an excel entry program developed by Yoshihiko Ono. Events (e.g. birth, death, entry/exit) were first coded on to BDS and then entered to VBDS which automatically created 13 CSV files of individual and household. Although the basic format of BDS is the same, information transcribed to BDS could vary by each village/town. Therefore, it took time to train staff members to enter BDS to VBDS. SHUMON program was developed by Shuma Morimoto in order to overcome this problem (Figure 6). The

¹⁰ Satomi Kurosu and Hideki Nakazato; also, Noriko O. Tsuya was instrumental in defining demographic variables proposed in the EAP model for the context of Japan.

program was written in Visual Basic and aimed for entering texts of BDS as they are. It created four CSV files---village year, person year, household year, and events. This made data entry process faster. However, the inherent problem of regional variation (in the use of terms and information) persisted that the coders made long notes for later use. Trials for speedier and more efficient entry still continues now at PFHP.

New Approaches of Data Base Construction

Until recently, data base including Xavier was used for village-based analysis. It is only since 2015 that we started to try the construction of “big data” pooling all villages and regions that have been digitalized until then. Figure 7 summarizes the old and new approaches of data base construction. The end product will be not village-based but population-based analysis. For this purpose, we are working on three levels of data. First, we combine all raw data from Xavier, VBDS and SHUMON, code, check, clean and construct “basic information” that includes sex, age, and year of birth (level 1 data). Second, based on the level 1 data, we construct basic variables including relationship to household head, marital status, and timing of vital events (level 2 data). Finally, we construct any variables necessary for analysis (level 3 data). While the coding, checking and cleaning of level 1 data are done using excel, consulting BDS, the rest of work are done with STATA (Figure 8).

Data Review

Longitudinal data constructed with this new approach are now being reviewed. Since checking of the free-text information requires time, we go back-and-forth the first and second level data for SHUMON data. In particular, coding for relationship to head (or any reference person) and events are so detailed and various that coders are taking time to cross-check with BDS. Meantime, some of the Xavier data are already at level 3 and providing us chance to work on analysis “beyond EAP”.

Although some of the village/town SAC/NAC information are still being checked and cleaned, we now have an overview of level 1 data for 52 villages combining Xavier and SHUMON data. We have about 100 thousand lives of information spanning from 1670 to 1870. As Figure 9 shows, more than 80 percent of most observations are linked to subsequent registers. However, we can see in Figure 10 that our observations are concentrated to the latter part of Tokugawa.

While this is still at the stage of review, level 1 data provide us information we have never seen for the village-based Japanese historical demography. Population as well as number and size of household

over observation period varies among 52 villages and there is no single path toward modernization in the end of Tokugawa. Further, the average size of household suggests that the size of household is not simply from large to small as Hayami asserted based on his Suwa study (Hayami 2009).

Challenges and Possibilities

We've come a long way since the start of Hayami's SAC/NAC collection in the 1960s. Hayami's life-time collection of materials on historical demography from his earlier offices including Keio University, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, and Reitaku Tokyo Center, are now hosted as "Reitaku Archives" at Reitaku University, and organized and maintained by PFHP (Population and Family History Project) headed by Satomi Kurosu (<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/index-e.html>). As of now, Reitaku Archives include about 1300 original documents of SAC/NAC; microfilmed documents of original SAC/NAC for about 1,660 communities (about 32,250 village/town-years); and 4,500 volumes of printed and bound documents of original SAC/NAC (about 800 communities). We are continuing the transcription of original documents to BDS and entry of data, together with checking/cleaning of level1 data. Meta program for data search is now available and is linked to show location on the map. Figure 14 shows the status and location of data at Reitaku Archives. While 52 villages of population-based data are an amazing achievement of recent years, we still have plenty more BDS that can be utilized. In that sense, we still have a long way and the database construction appears endless.

Four other challenges include project funding, education/collaboration, data-sharing, and archiving. First, we need more man-power and financial sources to continue this project. Second, since the use of longitudinal data require understanding of historical demography, Tokugawa society, NAC/SAC data, database management, and statistical skills, we need a program to educate young scholars, as well as to have collaboration platform to proceed. Third, together with such educational/collaboration platform, we need to establish a secure and comfortable way of sharing data. China-multigenerational data base at ICPSR could be a nice example to consider. Fourth, how to maintain Reitaku Archives as it is, being resilient to both bureaucratic changes of the university and physical decay of materials require good planning, negotiation and professional knowledge of archiving. These are only the few of challenges we face.

Meantime, we are producing more interesting research utilizing Xavier data (level 3 data). Applying models developed in the Eurasia Project, but going beyond EAP, we are moving on to the topics that were not covered in EAP; for example, migration, divorce, and adoption (Tsuya and Kurosu 2013; Kurosu 2011; Kurosu 2013; Kurosu and Dong 2018; Dong and Kurosu 2019). We are also able to

compare village and town populations within the same region (Kurosu, Takahashi, Dong 2017), and to investigate further details of association between marriage and reproduction (Dong and Kurosu 2017). Further attempts are made to compare East Asian societies (Dong et al. 2015a, 2015b, 2016) and even to bridge between Tokugawa and contemporary Japan (Kurosu and Kato 2018; Tsuya and Kurosu 2016).

There is also a new development of research collaboration using new data related to Xavier: migration, land distribution and social mobility, and historical climatology. In the last few years, we identified geographic location of 5000 migration records from Xavier. We can track down from where and where to service/marriage/adoption migrants came/went. This will add spatial dimension to the longitudinal analysis (Kurosu, Takahashi, Nagaoka 2017). Another unique information of Xavier not used until now is land lease/rent. We added more details of the transaction (from whom, to whom) for the village of Niita. This has started to show us how land transaction was associated with social mobility as well as demographic patterns of the villages (Arimoto and Kurosu 2015, 2020). Finally, a new collaboration is starting with a group of historical climatologists. In the Eurasia Project, grain prices (in case of Japan, rice price) was used as an exogenous variable. Tsuya and Kurosu (2010) tried to combine the effect of rice price and famines (only as a dichotomous variable) in the model. The effect of famines and crop failures related to climate and temperature change can now be scrutinized.

While the challenges we face are big, it is promising that the comparative and interdisciplinary approach applied to the records of thousands of lives of people will allow us to gain new understanding of our history and the resilience of people to socioeconomic and environmental changes.

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Four volumes of the Siku Quanshu are shown, arranged horizontally. The spines of the books are visible, featuring traditional Chinese calligraphy. The books are bound in a traditional style, with some wear and tear visible on the edges. The background is dark, making the books stand out.

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Figure 5 FRF sample

[illegible]

Figure 6 Data entry program: 2 types of interface

BD5

設定 操作 記録簿 表示

史料年 嘉永 5年(1852年)壬子 家番号 1:忠吉

	1-001	1-002	1-003	1-004	1-005	1-006	1-007	1-008	1-009	1-010	1-011	1-012	1-013	1-014	
	忠吉	たか	忠吉	半重	かん	ふり	忠右衛門 ふり入夫	忠太郎	けん	甚吉	三治郎	宗助	ゆう	き系	新世帯員
	家主	忠吉女房	忠吉嫡男	忠吉二男	忠吉母	たか養女	忠右衛門 嫡男	忠右衛門 嫡男	忠右衛門 二女	忠右衛門 三男	忠吉弟	忠吉弟	下女	下女	世帯員別家
嘉永 5年(1852年)壬子	*26	26	5	3	65	29	29	10	5	2B	15	13	14B	16E	世帯員追加
嘉永 6年(1853年)癸丑	*27	27	6												世帯員消去
嘉永 7年(1854年)甲寅	*28	28	7												番号入力
安政 2年(1855年)乙卯	*29	29	8												続柄入力
安政 3年(1856年)丙辰	*30	30	9												名前入力
安政 4年(1857年)丁巳	*31	31	10												年齢入力
安政 5年(1858年)戊午	*32	32	11												地文画面
安政 6年(1859年)己未	*33	33	12												追跡 ▲
安政 7年(1860年)庚申	*34	34	13												▼
万延 2年(1861年)辛酉	*35														
文久 2年(1862年)壬戌	*36														
文久 3年(1863年)癸亥	*37														
文久 4年(1864年)甲子	*38														
元治 2年(1865年)乙丑	*39														
慶応 2年(1866年)丙寅															
慶応 3年(1867年)丁卯															
慶応 4年(1868年)戊辰															
明治 2年(1869年)己巳															
明治 3年(1870年)庚午															

番号 続柄 名前

地文

非表示

BD5

Microsoft PowerPoint

陸奥国安房郡山上市町

操作 入力方法 表示 世帯 世帯員 作成 提出 検索 印刷

史料年 嘉永 5年(1852年)壬子 家番号 1:忠吉

村役 持高

個人番号	続柄	名前	年齢	地文
11-001	家主	忠吉	28	
21-002	忠吉女房	たか	26	
31-003	忠吉嫡男	忠吉	5	
41-004	忠吉二男	半重	3	
51-005	忠吉母	かん	65	
61-006	たか養女	ふり	29	
71-007	ふり入夫	忠右衛門	29	
81-008	忠右衛門嫡男	忠太郎	10	
91-009	忠右衛門二女	けん	5	
101-010	忠右衛門三男	甚吉	2	去8月、出生
111-011	忠吉弟	三治郎	15	
121-012	忠吉弟	宗助	13	
131-013	下女	ゆう	14	西より、越後国蒲原郡新潟古町与喜藏、
141-014	下女	き系	18	当下町九藏、娘ヨリ 質物

追記 馬二匹

14 人内 男 8 人
女 6 人

Figure 7

Old and New Approaches of Data Base Construction: From Village-Based to Population Based Analysis

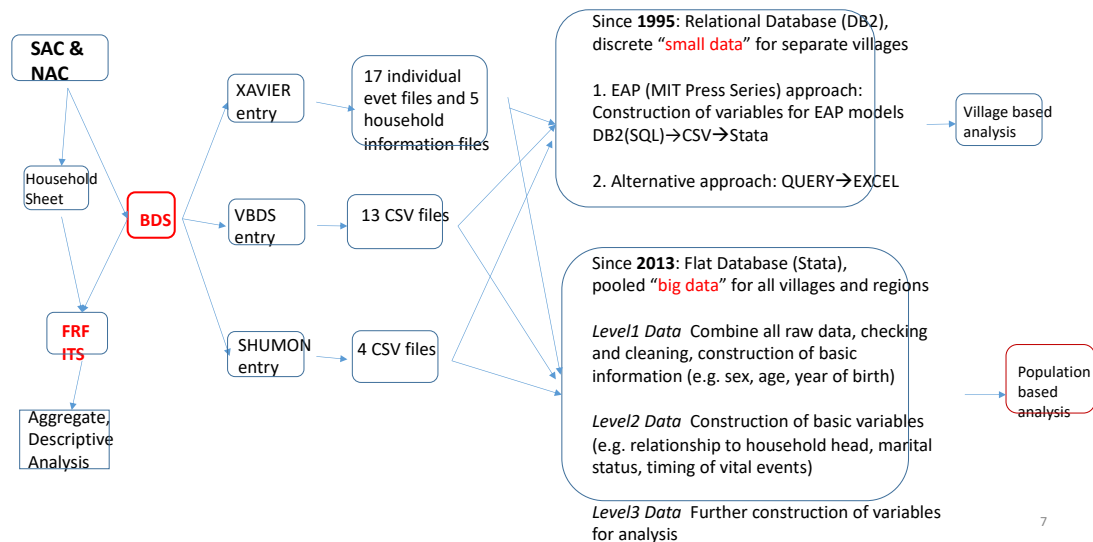


Figure 8 Excel and STATA management

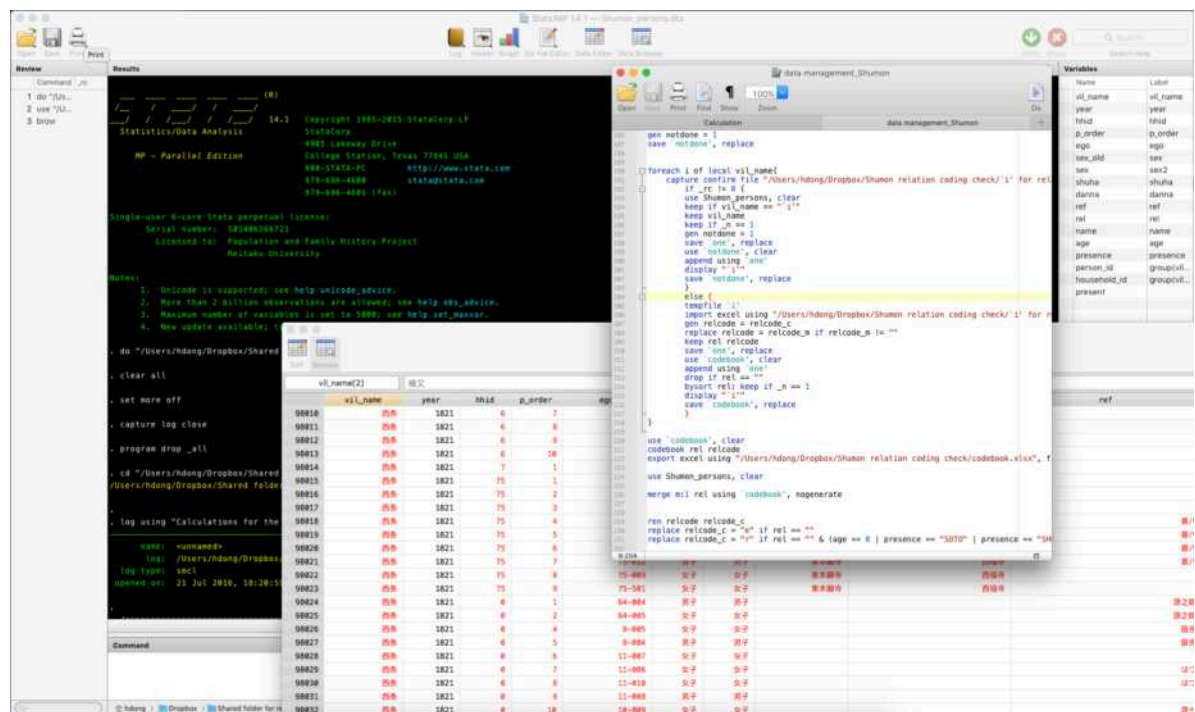
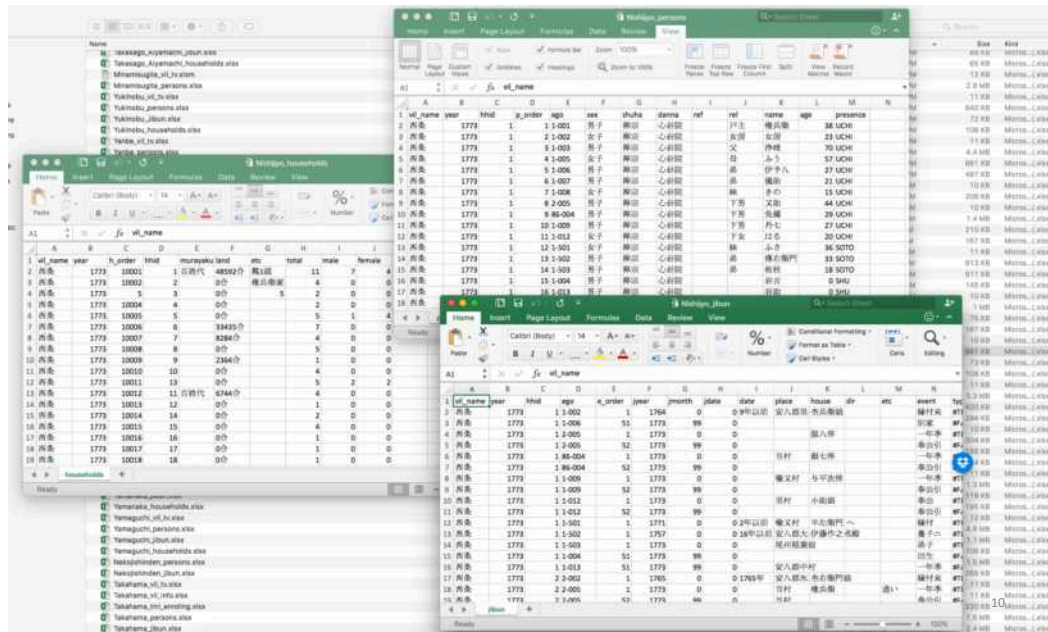


Figure 9 Proportion of observations linked to subsequent registers: 100 thousand lives in 200 years

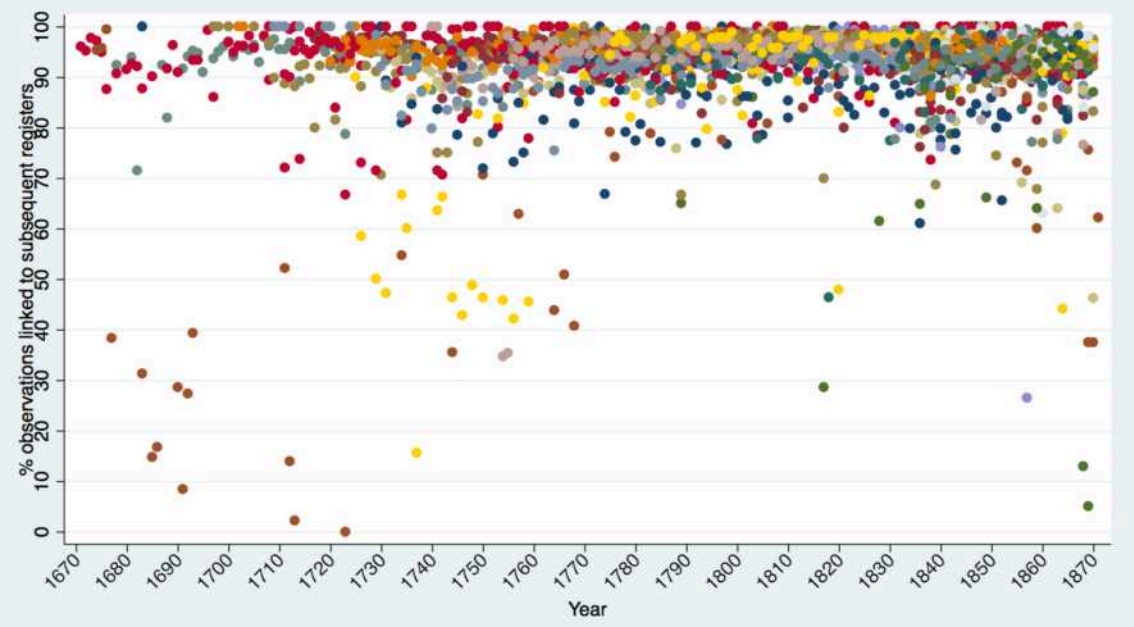


Figure 10 Total person-year observations for 52 villages, 1670-1870

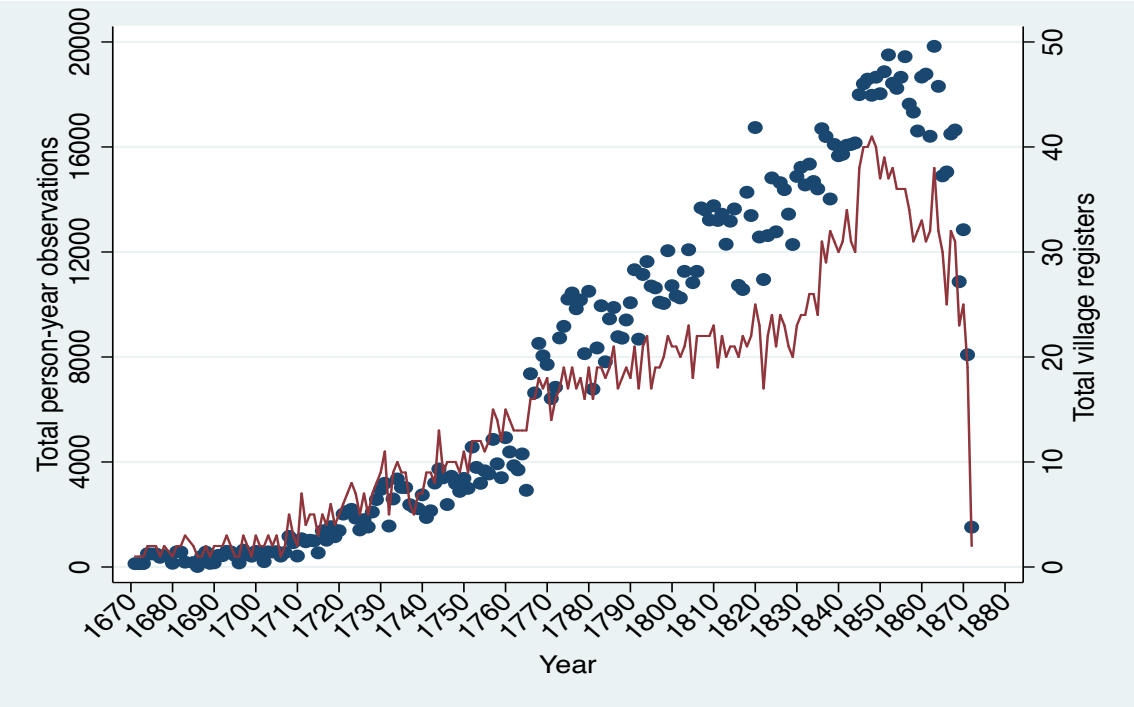


Figure 11 Population trends

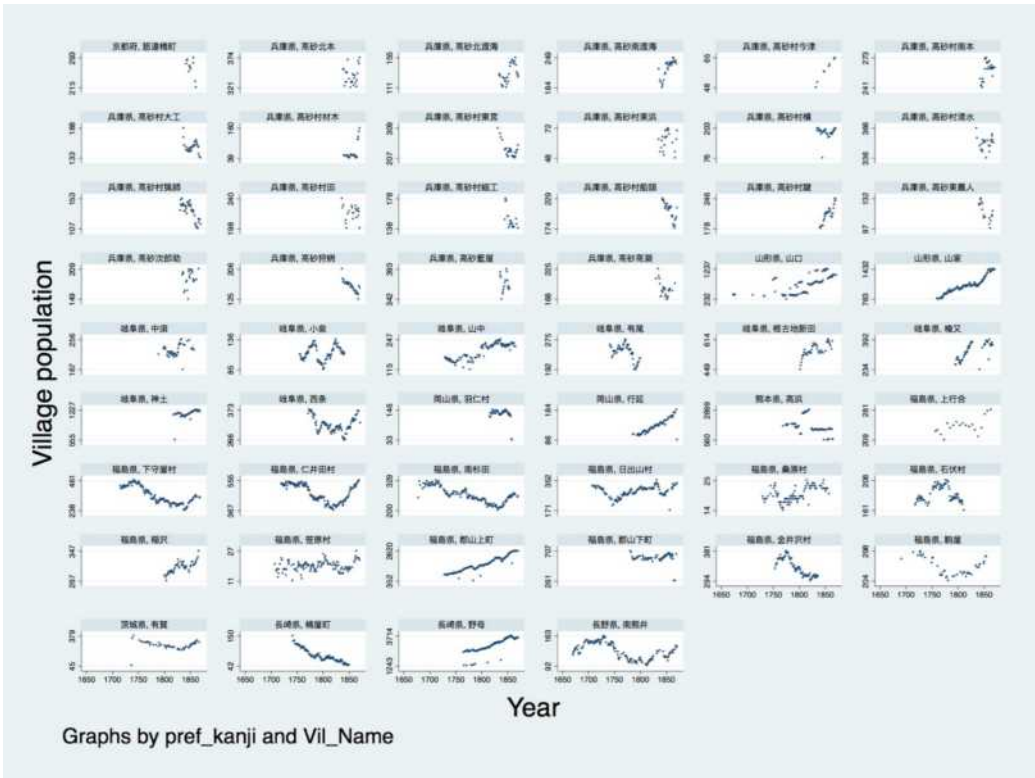


Figure 12 Average size and number of households



Figure 13 Average size of household by current prefecture

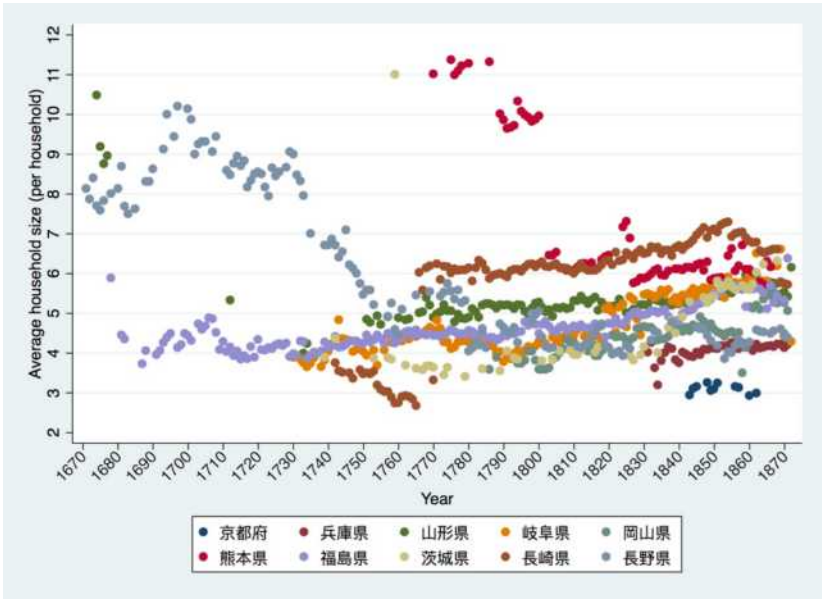
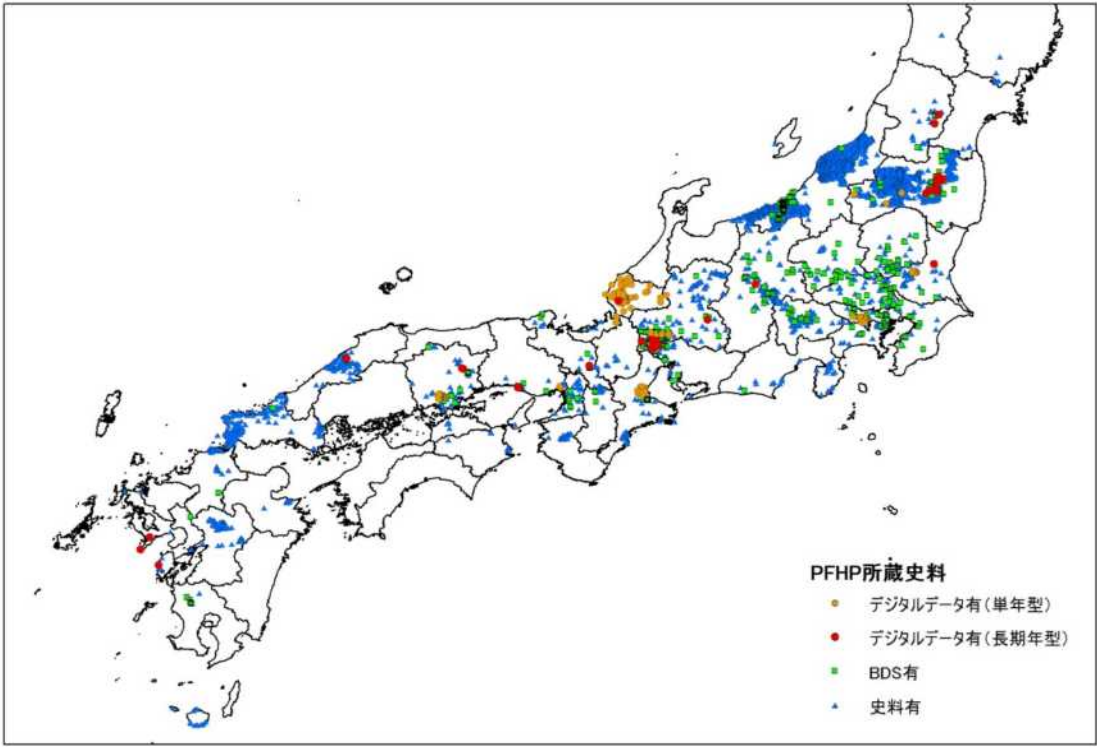


Figure 14 Data collection at Population and Family History Project (PFHP), Reitaku University



New Sources for Comparative Social Science: Historical Population Panel Data From East Asia

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Wenshan Yang⁴ · James Z. Lee⁵

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Abstract Comparison and comparability lie at the heart of any comparative social science. Still, precise comparison is virtually impossible without using similar methods and similar data. In recent decades, social demographers, historians, and economic historians have compiled and made available a large number of micro-level data sets of historical populations for North America and Europe. Studies using these data have already made important contributions to many academic disciplines. In a similar spirit, we introduce five new micro-level historical panel data sets from East Asia, including the China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset–Liaoning (CMGPD-LN) 1749–1909, the China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset–Shuangcheng (CMGPD-SC) 1866–1913, the Japanese *Ninbetsu-Aratame-Cho* Population Register Database–Shimomoriya and Niita (NAC-SN) 1716–1870, the Korea Multi-Generational Panel Dataset–Tansung (KMGPD-TS) 1678–1888, and the Colonial Taiwan Household Registration Database (CTHRD) 1906–1945. These data sets in total contain more than 3.7 million linked observations of 610,000 individuals and are the first such Asian data to be made available online or by application. We discuss the key features and historical institutions that originally collected these data; the subsequent processes by which the data were reconstructed into individual-level panels; their particular data limitations and strengths; and their potential for comparative social scientific research.

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Keywords Longitudinal data · Historical demography · East Asia · Population registers · Comparison

Introduction

Comparison and comparability lie at the heart of social science, but precise comparison is virtually impossible without using similar methods and similar data. Comparable historical data sets are especially scarce. Until very recently, this was particularly true for micro-level data on social and demographic behavior in past populations.

In recent decades, however, social demographers, historians, and economic historians have compiled and made available a large number of household- and individual-level data sets describing historical populations in North America and Europe (Ruggles 2014). The creation and release of these large data sets have allowed researchers to move beyond broad comparisons of aggregates and produce comparative insights at the meso- and micro-levels. Prominent examples include the vast collection of historical and contemporary census data available from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) and the North Atlantic Population Project (NAPP), as well as other Western historical data projects, such as the BALSAC Population Database, the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN), *Le Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique* (PRDH), the Scanian Economic Demographic Database (SEDD), the Umea Demographic Database (UDDb), and the Utah Population Database (UPDB).¹ These advances in historical population data construction have contributed enormously to the development of comparative historical demography in particular, and comparative social science in general.²

In this article, we introduce five household- and individual-level historical panel data sets for East Asian populations that are similar enough in content and organization to be compared not only with each other, but also with their European and North American counterparts. These data sets include the China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset – Liaoning (CMGPD-LN) 1749–1909, the China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset – Shuangcheng (CMGPD-SC) 1866–1913, the Japanese *Ninbetsu-Aratame-Cho* Population Register Database – Shimomoriya and Niita (NAC-SN) 1716–1870, the Korea Multi-Generational Panel Dataset – Tansung (KMGPd-TS) 1678–1888, and the Colonial Taiwan Household Registration Database

¹ The Handbook of International Historical Microdata for Population Research (Hall et al. 2000) provides a detailed survey of such available historical micro-level population data in the West. Many Western longitudinal micro historical data projects are now affiliated with the European Historical Population Samples Network (EHPS-Net), which was started in 2011 to promote standardization and publicity for 21 historical population databases from European and American countries and will eventually produce a major expansion in the spatial breadth of longitudinal data for Western historical populations. Such standardized EHPS-Net data will contribute not only a new understanding of the Western population in the past but also new comparisons between the West and the East. Basic information about this project is available on the EHPS-Net website (<http://www.ehps-net.eu/>).

² According to available information online, these data have inspired some 10,000 scholarly publications, including more than 6,800 publications based on the IPUMS, 640 publications based on the BALSAC Population Database, 277 publications as of 2011 based on the Historical Sample of the Netherlands, 370 publications based on *Le Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique*, 55 publications between 2005–2012 based on the Scanian Economic Demographic Database, 700 publications based on the Umea Demographic Database, and 1,700 publications based on the Utah Population Database.

(CTHRD) 1906–1945. Altogether, these five data sets contain 3.7 million linked observations of 610,000 individuals, with more individuals and observations to come.

We divide this article into six parts. First, we summarize early efforts to produce systematic comparable data at the national, regional, household, and individual levels and their academic contributions. Next, we discuss the key features of these new East Asian data. The following two parts introduce the historical institutions that produced the original data and the subsequent processes by which these data were transcribed and reconstructed into individual-level panels. In the concluding two parts, we review the strengths and limitations of these data as well as their potential for social science inquiry.

Development of Data Comparisons

Large-scale cross-national comparative social science emerged in the mid-twentieth century with the creation and dissemination of increasingly detailed and systematic data sets, initially at the macro-level, and then at the meso- and micro-levels. The first such global comparative enterprise may well be the Human Relation Area Files, which beginning in 1949 made a collection of materials on human behavior, culture, and society available to the academic community, first in print and beginning from 1994, and then online (Ember 1997). In the 1960s and 1970s, such quantitative comparative projects as the Princeton European Fertility Project began to make use of meso-level data sets consisting of provincial social and demographic indices. However, it was not until the 1970s and 1980s—when studies began using individual- or family-level data from family reconstitutions and historical censuses—that historical demography emerged as a distinct subfield within population studies, historical sociology, comparative social science, and various subfields of health science. Moreover, it was not until the creation and release of the Integrated Public Use Micro Series (IPUMS) and other micro-level data sets largely beginning in the 1990s that these population-related subfields became a central focus of academic attention (Ruggles 2014).

The rapid increase in the numbers of publications referencing these major data sets or projects illustrates the contributions to scholarship of these successive advances in data and associated methods.³ Figure 1 provides counts of publications since the middle of the twentieth century by Google Scholar that mention these data sets and/or projects by five-year period. In each case, the availability of systematic comparative data inspired a sustained stream of academic references. The first global data set (the Human Relations Area Files) and the first major historical demographic comparative project (the Princeton European Fertility Project) continue to be referenced by 1,000 and 100 papers, per five-year period, 60 and 40 years, respectively, after they were first created.

Even more striking is the recent, rapid, and still ongoing increase in interest in individual- and family-level microdata (Ruggles 2014). IPUMS, in existence for only two decades and until recently consisting solely of historical and contemporary census data from the United States, now generates almost 2,000 references per five-year period.⁴ Finally, and most relevant to the East Asian data sets introduced here, even

³ These counts were produced by searches in Google Scholar on the names of the nine data sets that compose Fig. 1. We search separately for each five-year period, restricting results to those publications that include the full name of the data set.

⁴ In the case of IPUMS, perhaps many of these citations may refer to contemporary, not historical, IPUMS data.

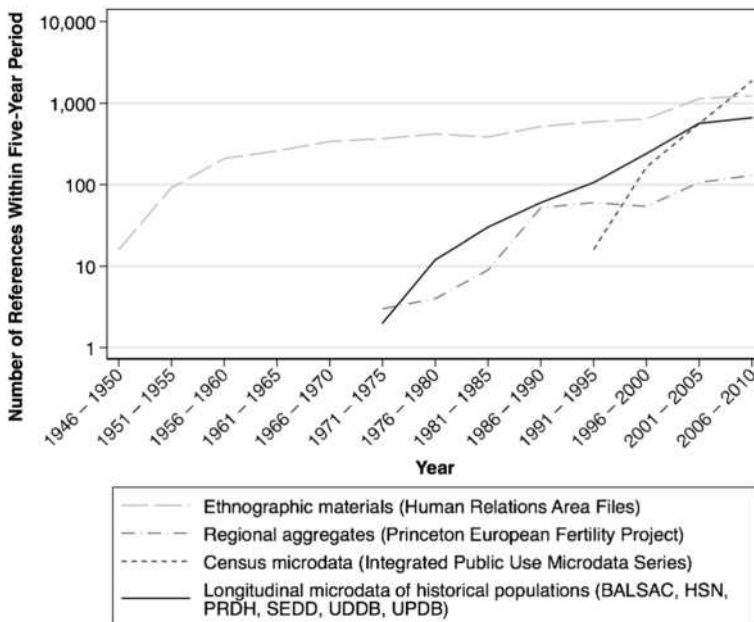


Fig. 1 Google Scholar citations generated by comparative “big” social science data

though the best-known complex longitudinal data sets describing individuals and households have been publically available only for at most two decades, they already generate nearly 700 new academic references per five-year period.

The simultaneous development of advanced statistical methods to analyze complex longitudinal data has allowed quantitative social science to move from comparison of descriptive aggregate statistics to examination of differences within populations, as well as measurement of associations between variables at the individual and family level. This shift has facilitated the development of more ambitious explanatory and causal models that link demographic behavior with current and past context and circumstances. However, these advanced methods demand increasingly complex and detailed data, including not just vital events and family composition but also occupation; socioeconomic status (SES); wealth; and economic conditions, such as food prices. Because the meaning of occupation, SES, and wealth varies across contexts, the data requirements for comparative historical demographic research are increasingly challenging.⁵

Quantitative historical comparison through the application of these new data and methods has evolved from describing regional or national differences to uncovering similarities within differences, and most recently identifying differences within similarities (Lundh et al. 2014). The Princeton European Fertility Project, an early comparative project, tested existing explanations for the European fertility decline based on computation and comparison of national and provincial differences in demographic rates and socioeconomic indices throughout Europe (Coale and Watkins 1986). Although the Princeton project substantially improved our knowledge of the fertility

⁵ Documenting these data to make them usable by researchers is similarly challenging. For recent examples of documentation, see Bourdieu et al. (2013) for an introduction to the latest such intergenerational longitudinal data, the French TRA, as well as Lee et al. (2010) and Wang et al. (2013) on the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC.

decline, the aggregate rates and indices on which it relied did not allow for micro-level comparisons that link demographic behavior to individual or household context.

The Eurasian Project in Population and Family History is one recent example of comparative historical demography that uses micro-level data to identify similarities within differences at opposite ends of Europe and Asia in the past.⁶ It makes use of individual-level longitudinal data from historical household registers to compare sociodemographic behavior in a variety of communities in southern Sweden, eastern Belgium, northern Italy, northeastern Japan, and northeastern China. These comparisons allow us to relate demographic behavior to individual, household, and community contexts across Eurasia.⁷ The overall conclusions, summarized in three volumes published as the MIT Press Eurasian Population and Family History Series, focus on East-West divergence and convergence, and challenge current macro historical sociological theories without, however, proposing alternatives (Bengtsson et al. 2004; Lundh et al. 2014; Tsuya et al. 2010). The results suggest that before we attempt to produce new grand social theories at a global scale, we need first to make more detailed comparisons within East and West, focusing on communities that have similarities in terms of background and context.

Recognition of limitations to the focus on East-West comparison in the Eurasian Population and Family History Project inspire our new effort to map similarities and differences in East Asian population behavior through comparative analysis of population register databases: the East Asian Population and Family History Project. To distinguish from the earlier Eurasian Population and Family History Project (EAP I), we call this new project EAP II, which focuses specifically on neighboring populations in East Asia that are more similar in terms of background and context. Participants have already met three or more times at EAP II-related meetings, and have met less formally in other venues. These meetings have already yielded a collection of papers on migration in historical East Asia (Campbell 2013; Kim et al. 2013; Kye and Park 2013; Son and Lee 2013; Tsuya and Kurosu 2013). The coordination and cooperation that we hope to promote in EAP II will be the first step to such detailed comparison.⁸

New East Asian Microdata

The five EAP II data sets are from four distinct regions in East Asia, identified on Map 1, scattered over an area of less than 4 million square km, measuring 1,700 km east to west and 2,300 km from north to south. These regions are geographically contiguous and share similar though far from identical social structures, cultural norms, and political institutions and ideologies.

⁶ A similar project comparing demographic behavior in historical populations in the Netherlands and Taiwan has yielded four volumes in the *Life at the Extremes: The Demography of Europe and China* (LatE) series (Chuang et al. 2006; Engelen and Hsieh 2007; Engelen and Wolf 2005; Engelen et al. 2012).

⁷ See Lee and Steckel (2006) and Goldstone (2011) for a discussion of the overall context and contribution of the Eurasian Project in Population and Family History to historical sociology and economic demography.

⁸ The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology School of Humanities and Social Science and the University of California, Los Angeles California Center for Population Research held three meetings in September 2010, August 2011, and June 2014 to bring together researchers working on historical household registers and genealogies in East Asia to facilitate coordination and comparisons. A parallel meeting organized by scholars at Seoul National University and Sungkyunkwan University in January 2012 provided additional opportunities for EAP II interaction and planning. A number of subsequent panels and presentations at the International Population Conference convened by the International Union for Scientific Study of Population, and annual meetings of the Population Association of America and the Social Science History Association reported EAP II findings and comparisons.

All five EAP II historical panel data sets are longitudinal in the sense that they contain linked records for individuals over time. Longitudinal data on individuals are valuable because they allow present behavior to be linked with prior circumstances. This allows researchers not only to describe patterns of behavior but also to explain their causes and consequences. Unlike aggregate-level time series that reflect only national, regional, or community averages, individual-level longitudinal data provide life histories for each individual, which makes possible disentangling the complicated relationships between individual behaviors at different time points.

These East Asian data sets, like the EAP I and most European historical panel data sets, are not nationally representative.⁹ Each covers only a limited number of communities; however, unlike proportionally representative samples, they do so in their entirety. They are historical analogs to the contemporary data collected around the world by the participants in the International Network for the Demographic Evaluation of Populations and their Health (INDEPTH) Network (Sankoh and Byass 2012).¹⁰ These data include information on vital events—such as fertility, mortality, marriage, migration, and longitudinal information—on household context and individual characteristics for all individuals in their respective registration areas. The EAP II data sets also record such details as occupation, kinship, (usually) property, and (sometimes) civil service examination attainment, which allow us to aggregate dynamic information on community and household context based on individual information. These data are usually constructed from household or civil registers that survive to the present day. Such historical sources were originally compiled by local governments in connection with population regulation, taxation, religious investigation, and other administrative functions (Ding et al. 2004; Hayami 1979; Kurosu 2002; Lee et al. 2010; Son 2007).

The five EAP II data sets are accessible online or in person subject to application. The CMGPD-LN and the CMGPD-SC and associated documentation are available from an Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research website.¹¹ The digital images and files for the KMGPD-TS, the Tansung household registers (THR), are also available online,¹² as are longitudinal links that connect individuals across registers.¹³ The CTHRD is maintained by the Program for Historical Demography (PHD) at the Academia Sinica in Taipei. Researchers can apply for access to data through the PHD website.¹⁴ The NAC-SN was

⁹ The only exception is the Historical Sample of the Netherlands, which by design is proportionally representative of the national population. See Mandemakers (2000) for the sampling design and other details of the HSN data. Even the well-known TRA historical data for France are not rigorously representative of France (Bourdieu et al. 2013).

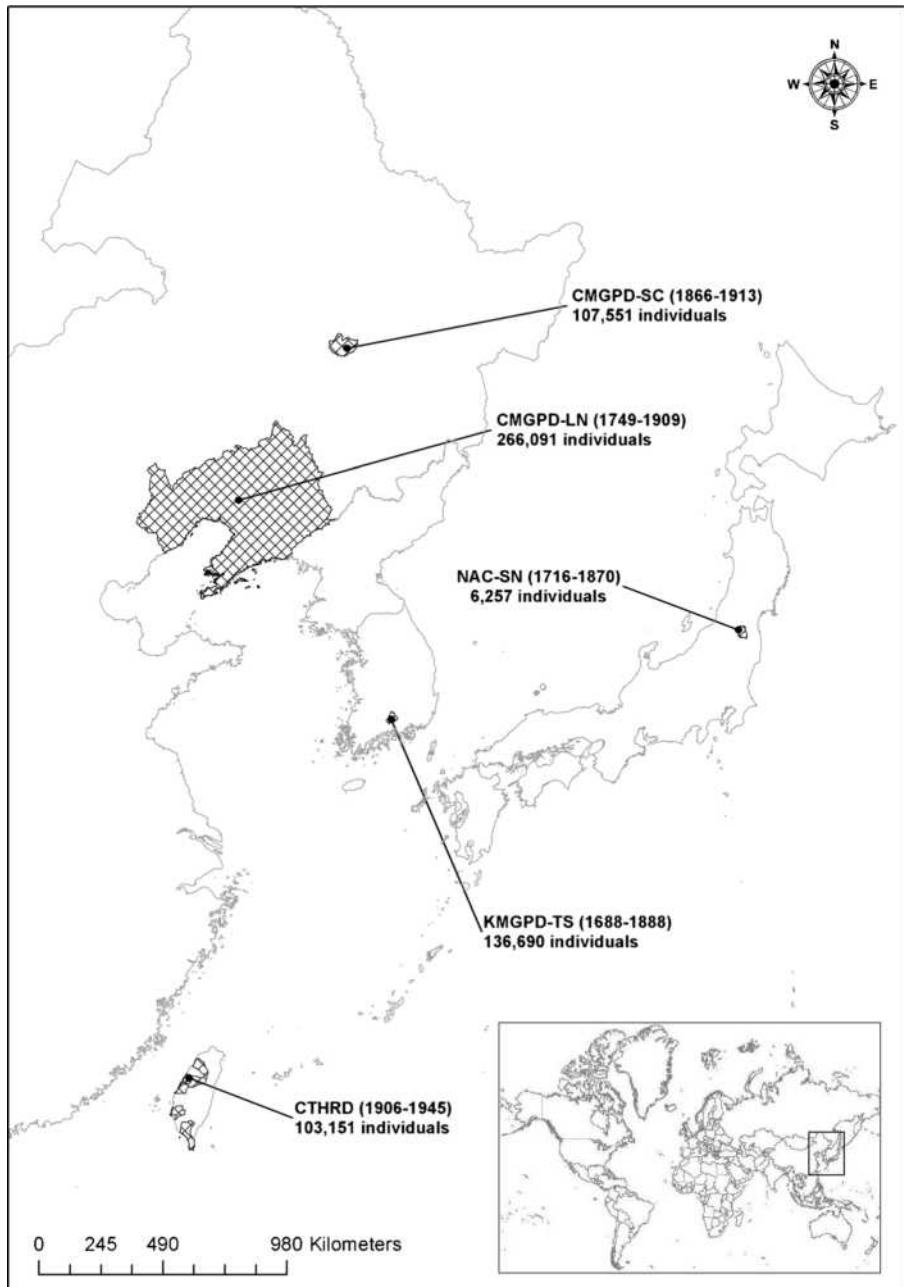
¹⁰ See <http://www.indepth-ishare.org/index.php/home> for detailed information on the INDEPTH network data repository.

¹¹ See <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/265>.

¹² See <http://ddmh.skku.edu/>. These data were digitalized by a research group at Sungkyunkwan University, who offered the images and digitized data in 2003 on CD-ROM and recently online.

¹³ The Tansung register data distributed by researchers at Sungkyunkwan University were a series of cross-sections. James Lee, Cameron Campbell, Hao Dong, and their collaborators have linked these cross-sectional data to produce the longitudinal KMGPD-TS. These longitudinal links are available as a supplementary file named “Longitudinal Links to Construct the Korean Multi-Generational Panel Dataset-Tansung from the Tansung Household Registers” that can be merged into the original Tansung Household Registers files, and will be available for download at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Institutional Repository (<http://repository.ust.hk/ir/>).

¹⁴ See http://www.demography.sinica.edu.tw/EN/en_background.htm.



Map 1 EAP II study populations

originally constructed by Akira Hayami and his colleagues in Japan, and is now housed at the Population and Family History Project at Reitaku University. At present, researchers may submit a proposal to the Population and Family

History Project at Reitaku University, and if approved, carry out the analysis at Reitaku University.¹⁵

Additional data sets constructed from East Asian household registers exist and may eventually be made available. The China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset–Imperial Lineage (CMGPD-IL) describes 120,000 individuals over 13 generations who belonged to the Qing Imperial Lineage from 1616 to 1936 and is already entered and linked in its entirety (Lee et al. 1993). Choson dynasty Korean household registers from Daegu County and Jeju Island, similar to the original sources for the KMGPD-TS, have also been digitized, along with available data of urban population in Seoul transcribed from colonial household registers under Japanese government. Although the data derived from Japanese population registers presented here include only two villages, data for another three villages and one local town in the same region are already entered, and additional data from other regions in Japan are being entered.¹⁶ The complete CTHRD includes 14 other locations that are also available for access through the PHD website. More locations in Taiwan are being added.

The EAP II data sets provide comparable and detailed information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and households. Table 1 summarizes their contents. They all provide the age of individuals¹⁷ and annotate the recent occurrence of key demographic events, such as birth, death, marriage, and migration. Additionally, they all specify individual's relationship to the household head, record the village of residence, and include information on occupation of males or at least household heads. The CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC record occupation only for state employees, such as local officials, artisans, and soldiers. The CTHRD, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN record other occupations, including servant and merchant. They all contain at least some information on physical disability and disease, but such information is less consistent, systematic, and comparable. The CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and KMGPD-TS indicate titles associated with the civil examination system, which are indicative of a high level of education. The CMGPD-SC, NAC-SN, and CTHRD also have information on household landholding.¹⁸ Most

¹⁵ Population registers from other locations in Japan are still being entered, and some data sets created from already entered registers are being harmonized. Funding permitting, the Reitaku University Population and Family History Project hopes to make a consolidated data set more widely available at some time in the future. Interested parties should write to Satomi Kurosu (skurosu@reitaku-u.ac.jp), director of the Reitaku University Population and Family History Project, for more information.

¹⁶ Most of these data from other regions are constructed from household registers called *Shumon-aratame-cho* (SAC), which were more common in other regions. Although these two types of registers collected similar information, the original purpose of the SAC was to identify hidden Christians and prevent entry and spread of Christianity. The NAC were primarily for population registration and investigation (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004:290).

¹⁷ Ages in the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN are calculated by *sui* (in Chinese)/*sai* (in Japanese)/*se* (in Korean), a traditional way to calculate age in East Asia. A person is aged 1 *sui/sai/se* at birth and is one year older after each lunar new year. On average, an age measured in *sui/sai/se* is 1.5 greater than an age reckoned in the Western method. Because additional details about date of birth recorded in the registers appear unreliable, at present there is no means of directly calculating an age in Western years. To facilitate comparison with results from elsewhere in which ages are in Western years, we generally define age groups with the initial and final year offset by one year. For example, to produce something comparable with Western ages 5–9, we typically use the age range 6–10 *sui/sai/se*. Because the CTHRD was recorded in a continuous (person-event) format, it records only the individual's birth date, not age. In this article, we calculate the ages in the CTHRD as current year – birth year + 1 to make them roughly comparable with ages recorded in Asian *sui/sai/se* in the other data sets.

¹⁸ In the case of the CTHRD these data are available only for Hsin-chu and Chu-shan.

Table 1 Available information in the five EAP II data sets

	CMGPD-LN	CMGPD-SC	KMGPD-TS	NAC-SN	CTHRD
Data Set Information					
Period	1749–1909	1866–1913	1678–1888	1716–1870	1906–1945
Frequency of update	Triennial	Annual ^a	Triennial	Annual	Continuous
No. of observations	1,513,357	1,346,826	275,042	118,879	481,383
No. of individuals	266,091	107,551	136,690	6,257	103,151
Demographic Information					
Sex	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded
Age ^b	Yes	Inferred by birthdate	Yes	Yes	Inferred by birthdate
Timing of birth	Year-Month-Date-Hour ^c	Inferred ^c	Year	Year-Month	Year-Month-Date
Physical disability & disease ^d	Males	Males	Males and females	Males and females	Males and females
Timing of death	Three-year period	Year	Three-year period	Year-Month	Year-Month-Date
Marriage	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded
Residential location	Village	Village	Village	Village	Village
Migration ^e	Tracked within the area	Entrance and exits	Entrance and exits	Entrance and exits	Entrance and exits
Timing of migration	Three-year period	Year	Year	Year	Year-Month-Date
Socioeconomic Information					
Relationship to household head	Yes ^f	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Administrative status ^g	Regular/special duty/service	Metropolitan/rural/floating	Yangban/sangmin/nobi	Honbyakusho/mizunomi	No
Occupation	Males	Males	Males	Males	Household heads
Civil service examination titles	Males	Males	Males	No	No

Table 1 (continued)

Household landholding	CMGPD-LN	CMGPD-SC	KMGPD-TS	NAC-SN	CTHRD
	No	Yes	No	Yes	Partial

^a Although the major part of Shuangcheng Settler—Metropolitan and Rural bannerman—registers are compiled annually, a small set of Shuangcheng floating labor bannerman registers are compiled triennially, which in total accounts for 10 % of observations in CMGPD-SC.

^b Ages are calculated by *sui* (Chinese)/*sai* (Japanese)/*se* (Korean), a traditional way to calculate age in East Asia. A person is aged 1 *sui/sai/se* at birth and is one year older after each lunar new year.

^c In Shuangcheng, year of birth is calculated from recorded age. In Liaoning, birthdate is recorded reliably only in early registers.

^d Information on physical disability and disease is not systematic in the whole recorded population and only of certain limited types.

^e In CMGPD-LN, we can continuously observe individuals before and after their legal migration. In the other data sets, we only have information of individuals before out-migration, either legal or illegal. As a result, our observation on such migrants ends after they migrate out, although sometimes their planned destinations are reported in the last records.

^f From the year 1789, information on individual's relationship to household head is available in CMGPD-LN. Before 1789, only information on individual's relationship to head of lineage is available.

^g In the CMGPD-LN, such population categories are based on separate sets of population registers that reflect differences in social and political status and entitlement rights. In the CMGPD-SC, although they are all rural residents, metropolitan banner population refers to those immigrants originally from Beijing and Rehe, who are eligible for the highest amount of land allocated by the Shuangcheng government; rural banner population refers to those immigrants from Liaoning who are officially allocated a lesser amount of land and supposed to work as tenants for metropolitan bannerman; floating banner population has no right to claim the ownership of official lands as they migrate to Shuangcheng by themselves rather than commanded by government. In the KMGPD-TS, *Yangban* population refers to the high-level noble population in Korean society; *Sungmin* population refers to middle-status commoner population in the society; *Nobi* population refers to the low-status servile population. In NAC-SN, the status is in general based on the land-tax system. In addition to such major social categories as titled peasants (*honbyakusho*) and tenant peasants without landholding (*mizunomi*), there are other categories such as hereditary servants (*nago*), housing renters (*tanagari*), and Buddhist temple, Shinto shrine, mountain ascetic (*yamabushi/shugen*). In CTHRD, such category is a product of grouping specific occupation of household head and amount of household land tax.

importantly, all the data sets allow for longitudinal linkage of individuals and linkage of individuals to their various coresident and noncoresident kin,¹⁹ which we describe in the upcoming section, [Data Construction](#).

All these registers provide information that can be used to categorize individuals or households according to their social and economic status: occupational prestige for the CMGPD-LN; property entitlements for the CMGPD-SC; social status for the KMGPDT-S; household head's occupation and property tax for the CTHRD; and a combination of social status and tax liability for the NAC-SN. These measures are not directly comparable across populations. Previous studies have used them, however, to categorize individual SES into high/middle/low and then examine gradients in demographic behavior. Analyses of the CMGPD-LN typically differentiate individuals according to the status of the state farm population with which they were affiliated and the official position they held, if any. Comparatively, analyses of the CMGPD-SC population usually divide the population into three categories according to their property entitlement: 64.4, 34, and 0 hectares (Chen 2009). The KMGPDT-S recognizes three broad categories in the original data: nobles (*yangban*), commoners (*sangmin*), and subordinates (*nobi*). The CTHRD allows for households to be differentiated by occupation of household head or taxed household landholding: high SES refers to households who paid more than 50 *yuan* (in colonial Taiwan currency) in land tax or the heads who had such white-collar professional occupations as administrative officials, doctors, teachers, or other professionals; middle SES refers to households who paid 1 to 49 *yuan* in land tax or to heads who had regular blue-collar or retail jobs; low SES refers to households who paid less than 1 *yuan* in land tax or to heads who were itinerant peddlers or heavy laborers (Hsieh and Chuang 2005). The NAC-SN divides households according to both principles. It records formal statuses, differentiating titled peasants (*honbyakusho*) who owned land from landless peasants (*mizunomi*). It also records household tax liability for titled peasants, who were assessed based on the productivity of their land, regardless of their formal status.

East Asian Household Registers and Historical Institutions

The registers from which these data sets were created are products of historical systems of civil, financial, and military administration. The CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC are transcribed from triennial and annual Eight Banner population registers, respectively, from Liaoning province between 1749 and 1909 and from Shuangcheng County in Heilongjiang province between 1866 and 1913, in northeast China.²⁰ The Eight Banner system was a civil and military administrative system organized by the Qing to govern the Manchurian and Mongolian provinces in Greater North and Northeast China, as well as the Qing garrison populations in China Proper.²¹ The vast majority of the population in the CMGPD-LN were

¹⁹ See Plakans (1977) for discussion of the importance of linking noncoresident kin.

²⁰ See the two user guides—Lee et al. (2010) and Wang et al. (2013)—for detailed introductions to the specific historical and institutional backgrounds of populations covered by the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC. For additional relevant background, see Chen (2009), Ding et al. (2004), and Lee and Campbell (1997).

²¹ Unlike banner populations in other parts of China who were organized under the Office of the Eight Banner Command, the CMGPD-LN were mainly hereditary tenants on state land under the Imperial Household Agency (*neiwufu*), while the CMGPD-SC were under the Jilin Military Yamen, a specialized office in the General Office of the Eight Banner Command.

descendants of Han Chinese migrants who migrated from Shanxi, Hebei, and Shandong province to Liaoning after the founding of the Qing dynasty. There were also a small number of indigenous and descendants of earlier settlers who according to their surname or their registered status were Mongol, Manchu, or Korean. The CMGPD-SC population consisted of the descendants of migrants who arrived in Shuangcheng in the early nineteenth century. The original migrants were drawn from Eight Banner populations in Beijing and elsewhere in northeast China. According to the registered ethnicities recorded in the registers, they were a mixture of Manchu, Han, Mongol, and other groups.

The CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC registers are organized first by the administrative affiliation of the population, and then within register, by village of residence, household group, and household. Within households, individuals are listed according to their relationship to the head. Administrative affiliation is an important dimension of status and largely hereditary. Families remain affiliated with their original administrative population even after they move elsewhere in the region; and in the case of the CMGPD-LN, continue to be recorded in their original registers, although with their new location identified. Two households containing related individuals may be listed next to each other in the registers even though they reside in separate villages. As a result, both the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC are valuable sources for migration and community studies because they not only provide the same basic information on households as other data sets but also allow for the tracing of households that move within the region and explicitly annotate individual departure from the region.

With a combined coverage of more than 800 communities across a diverse variety of geographic and socioeconomic contexts, analysis of the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC should continue to produce findings that improve our understanding of general patterns of social and family organization in China, including the spatial dimensions of social organization (Lee et al. 2010; Wang et al. 2013). The physical locations of all the communities in the CMGPD-SC are known with precision, as are the physical locations of the 200 or so communities in the CMGPD-LN that accounted for 90 % of the population.

The KMGPD-TS is transcribed from triennial Korean civil household registers (*hojök*) compiled between 1678 and 1888 from Tansung County in South Korea.²² Whereas the registers for the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC record only those individuals affiliated in some way with the Eight Banner administrative and military system itself, the Tansung registers were intended to cover all people who actually resided in the area, without consideration of their political status or identity.²³ The population consisted of largely peasants but also local nobles and servile households or subhouseholds (*nobi*).²⁴ In the register, each individual was assigned to a household (*ho*). Then, households were

²² See Lee and Park (2008), Son (2007), and the edited volume by the Household Register Working Group (2003) for detailed introduction to the specific historical and institutional backgrounds of Korean household registers, especially for Tansung registers.

²³ According to previous studies of the Korean registration system, not all households in the community were recorded in the registers in Tansung. Rather, the government sought to record a base population of sufficient size to support its operations in taxation and military, although such responsibility may actually be shared by all households in the community. See Kim et al. (2013) for a summary discussion on this issue as well as an examination of turnover in the recorded population.

²⁴ *Nobi* is a complex category referring to different servile populations in Korea who are similar to yet different from Western serfs and slaves. There is considerable debate over its appropriate English translation. See Kim (2004) and Rhee and Yang (1999) for detailed discussion comparing Korean and Western servile populations.

organized into *tong* (five-household units), *ri* (village), and *myeon* (subcounty) in ascending order. The Tansung registers covered eight *myeon*, each in a separate register series. Because inclusion was based on administrative jurisdiction of residence, the Tansung registers sought only to record people who actually reside in Tansung. Unlike the CMGPD-LN, they do not follow individuals who leave the area except to indicate that they have left. Sometimes they specify destination.

The NAC-SN is transcribed from a set of Japanese population registers (*ninbetsu-aratame-cho*) from two villages, Shimomoriya and Niita, in northeast Japan between 1716 and 1870.²⁵ Each year, usually around lunar March, officials registered the residents in these villages and recorded any vital event that the individual experienced in the preceding year. Residents of the two villages were mostly peasants. Like the Tansung registers, the NAC registers also record individuals based on their administrative jurisdiction of residence. Although it is impossible to follow individuals after they leave the village, the registers record the year in which they left, and always record their reason for departure and their destination.

The CTHRD is transcribed from Taiwan household registers (*hujiziliao*) compiled by the Japanese colonial administration from 1906 to 1945.²⁶ The sample analyzed here covers eight locations in north and central Taiwan.²⁷ This sample includes some urban areas, but the majority of the population recorded in the Taiwan colonial household registers were farmers. In contrast with the annual or triennial CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN, the colonial Taiwan registers, like the eastern Belgian registers in the EAP I, were updated continuously as vital events and other information occurred. Each household in the original register had one or more pages according to the household size, and each household member was represented by a column on that page in which their vital events and other information were recorded.²⁸ If changes occurred that fundamentally altered the household—for example, the household head was replaced—the original page would be crossed out, and a fresh entry started on a new page with a new household head. Although the Taiwan colonial registers do not follow individuals who moved out of the community or trace those who moved in, they provide information on the time of the move as well as the destination or origin. Importantly, the information on timing allows for the censoring of observations in event-history analysis of demographic behavior.

Data Construction

All five types of household registers require linkage of entries for the same individual in different locations to produce life histories that can be subjected to longitudinal

²⁵ See Hayami (1979) and Narimatsu (1985, 1992) for detailed introductions on the history and institutional settings of the Japanese household registers and these two villages.

²⁶ Wolf and Huang (1980), in one of the first major studies to be based on these data, described them in some detail.

²⁷ The complete CTHRD includes 22 research sites. However, data for only eight—An-ping, Bei-pu, Chui-ju, Chu-pei, E-mei, Lu-kang, Shen-gang, and Ta-chia—were made available for the analysis in this article. See Barclay (1954) and Katz and Chiu (2006) for specifics of the colonial Taiwan household registers.

²⁸ Given that some individuals recorded in the CTHRD or their offspring may still be alive today, the data set does not include household addresses and individual names, criminal records, or records of opium smoking.

analysis. Although their content resembles that of the large longitudinal databases of historical Western populations being constructed from linked parish and tax data (Mandemakers and Dillon 2004), the organization and format of the original data differs fundamentally, requiring a distinct approach to data set construction. The original registers from which the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SC were constructed resemble annual or triennial censuses in the sense that they provide detailed snapshots of the population at fixed intervals in which individuals are observed repeatedly, while the Taiwan colonial registers consisted of one page for each household that was updated as events occurred. The annual and triennial household registers do not trace individuals from one register to the next, and they require manual or automated longitudinal linkage to produce the life histories that relate outcomes and behaviors to characteristics and context earlier in the life course. The continuous Taiwan colonial registers also require linkage of information about the same individual recorded in different households at different stages of their life to produce life histories. Although the page for each household offers complete records of events that occur during the period covered by the entry, the same individual may appear in the entries of different households at different periods of their life.

Through linkage, we have transformed these data into historical panel data sets that follow individuals across time and families across generations. In the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and KMGPD-TS, we linked observations of the same individual in adjacent registers. Such linkage is straightforward in the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC because households and their members are mostly listed in the same order in each register. Coders carry out linkage at the time they enter the data. In the KMGPD-TS, households do not appear in the same order in adjacent registers. We developed a process in which analytical software made a first pass and proposed candidate links based on name, calculated year of birth, and other information, and then coders adjudicated among the proposed links and created final links of their own.²⁹ After longitudinal linkage is complete, the software concatenates information from all the observations of an individual to produce life history information.

The NAC-SN and CTHRD had additional complexities. The transcription of the NAC-SN predated the contemporary era of database software. Individuals were first transcribed manually on time-series data sheets—called Basic Data Sheets (BDS), which were organized by household and then entered into databases. Household and individual histories were constructed based on unique household and individual identifiers (for specifics, see Ono 1993; Tsuya 2007). The transcription of the CTHRD relied on a specially designed data entry program, which allowed for dynamic linking of information about the same individual recorded on different register pages as coders entered data.³⁰

²⁹ We could link the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC manually because individuals—and more importantly, their villages and households—were mostly listed in similar order in successive registers. Because individuals were not listed in the same order in successive KMGPD-TS registers, we first identified by machine multiple candidate links based on matches of some or all individual characteristics, such as age, gender, and name. Our coders then reviewed these candidate links manually to select one.

³⁰ For each individual recorded on a register page, coders first checked whether he/she already had an entry in the database by searching on name and birthdate. If a record already existed for that individual because he/she had appeared in the entry of another household, the new information was added to the existing record. Otherwise, a new record was created. The database later was then transcribed into a relational database, which consisted of several tables for different types of information that were connected by unique household and individual identifiers. See Wolf (2009) for specifics.

In the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN, the proportion of observations linked to an observation of the same individual in a subsequent register is generally high. Figure 2 displays these proportions.³¹ Because out-migration for work, marriage, and even escape are specifically annotated in all five sources,³² variations in linkage success across register pairs are largely the product of missing registers. When a register has not survived, links are made between observations in the extent registers. As discussed in detail in the upcoming section, [Data Limitations and Implications for Comparability](#), individuals whose exits or entrances were recorded in the missing original registers appear or disappear with no explanation in the period between the two surviving registers. Longer gaps between surviving registers are associated with higher proportions of individuals whose first or final appearance was in a missing register, and who therefore cannot be linked.

The annual NAC-SN and CMGPD-SC have as high as 90 % to 95 % pairwise linkage rate between registers. In the CMGPD-LN, the overall pairwise linkage rate is approximately 90 %. This percentage is especially high considering that the CMGPD-LN is based on triennial rather than annual registers, and it covers an area of more than 600 villages, which is much larger than the other data sets. In the KMGPD-TS, gaps due to missing registers are longer and more common, reducing pairwise linkage rates to sometimes as low as 2 %. However, if we consider only those linkage rates between surviving registers that are three years apart, they are 70 % to 80 %.

By concatenating the links made between pairs of registers, we reconstruct life histories for individuals. Table 2 presents the distribution of individuals according to years under observation in each data set. In the Years Under Observation column, “1” refers to individuals who are observed in only a single register and are not linked to any adjacent register; and “2–3” refers to individuals who have at least two linked observations, whether annual or triennial. CMGPD-SC has the lowest proportion of individuals who are only observed once (7.11 %), followed by the NAC-SN (13.38 %), CMGPD-LN (15.61 %), CTHRD (31.90 %), and KMGPD-TS (52.36 %). CMGPD-LN has the highest proportion of individuals who can be followed for 22 or more years: 43.57 %. In CMGPD-SC, NAC-SN, and CTHRD, the relevant percentages are 39.80, 34.69 and 23.57, respectively.

Linkage of individuals to their family members is based on the recorded relationship of each individual to his/her household head. When detailed relationship to the household head is recorded, it is possible to use it to identify relationships between any pair of individuals within the same household and link them with each other. Links between parents and children are especially useful because they may be cumulated across generations to reconstruct pedigrees and then identify distant kin, including those residing in other households or even other villages.

³¹ Because the CTRHD is organized differently, and records individuals on a continuous basis, this calculation is not relevant for it.

³² In addition to such common reasons for exit as out-marriage, out-migration, and death, the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN all include one particular administrative category of annotations: namely, escape (*tao* in Han Chinese, *do* in Korean, and *kakeochi* in Japanese). “Escape” refers to unauthorized out-migration of individuals from state purview and consequently from the household registers. See Campbell and Lee (2001) and Tsuya and Kurosu (2013) for comparisons between escape and other types of migration in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN respectively. See Dong et al. (2015) for a comparative analysis of escape behavior among the CMGPD-LN, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN, as well as household composition and social context determinants of such escapes.

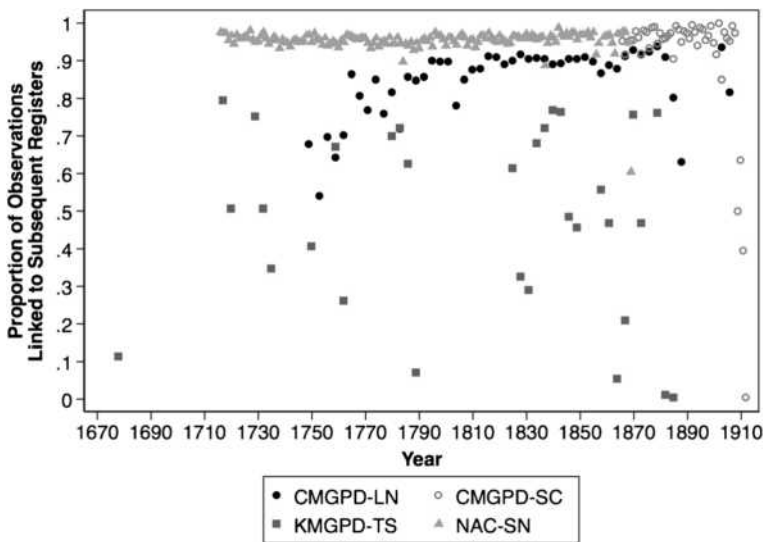


Fig. 2 Proportion of observations linked to the subsequent registers

The success of such family linkage depends on the precision of the relationships recorded in the register and on whether individuals were ordered in a consistent fashion in the register. The original CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC registers always list wives next to their husbands and children next to their parents. They also describe individual relationship to the household head in great detail. In the NAC-SC and CTHRD, the registers also record relationship to household head with great precision so that the completeness of family linkage is comparable with the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC. In contrast, the original registers of the KMGPD-TS list household members of the same generation together without further specification of their relationship to the head. As a result, although it is easy for coders and software to link wives with husbands and children with parents in the CMGPD registers, such linkage in the KMGPD-TS is much more difficult, and indeed, often impossible. For example, in a three-generation household headed by someone in the senior generation, we cannot link children with their parents and grandparents if the generation of the parents or grandparents contains more than one married couple.

Because of the time span, we can iterate through the links of children with parents to identify the distant ancestors of individuals. As shown in Table 3, the CMGPD-LN has the highest proportion of individuals who can be linked back across multiple generations: 85.46 % of individuals can be linked to the previous generation, the highest among all five data sets. Most of the unlinked individuals are in the earliest registers. They are unlinked because their father passed away before the earliest available register and was not recorded in an existing register. The CMGPD-LN is also remarkable for the number of individuals whose ancestry can be linked back for many generations: 55,243 individuals (20.76 %) can be traced back at least six generations: that is, to their great-great-great-grandfather. For individuals born in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the proportions are much higher. Even though the CMGPD-SC and CTHRD also have high proportions of children linked with parents, their limited time span means that multigenerational linkage is limited to four generations. Because

Table 2 Individuals by number of years of observation

Years Under Observation	CMGPD-LN			CMGPD-SC			KMGPD-TS			NAC-SN			CTHRD		
	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.
22+	115,948	43.57	43.57	40,824	37.77	37.79	9,845	7.21	7.21	2,167	34.69	34.60	24,321	23.57	23.58
19–21	11,738	4.41	47.99	6,435	5.95	43.74	1,856	1.36	8.57	244	3.90	38.50	6,138	5.95	29.53
16–18	7,768	2.92	50.91	8,151	7.55	51.29	3,980	2.91	11.48	300	4.80	43.30	5,610	5.44	34.97
13–15	8,140	3.06	53.96	7,086	6.57	57.86	3,724	2.72	14.20	349	5.59	48.89	4,181	4.05	39.02
10–12	8,979	3.37	57.34	8,915	8.25	66.11	5,100	3.73	17.93	363	5.81	54.70	4,248	4.12	43.14
7–9	8,390	3.15	60.49	7,793	7.21	73.32	7,661	5.60	23.53	365	5.83	60.53	4,870	4.72	47.86
4–6	38,861	14.60	75.10	10,530	9.75	83.07	6,632	4.85	28.38	469	7.50	68.03	6,358	6.16	54.02
2–3	24,727	9.29	84.39	10,550	9.77	92.84	26,322	19.26	47.64	1,163	18.59	86.62	14,520	14.08	68.10
1	41,540	15.61	100.00	7,736	7.16	100.00	71,570	52.36	100.00	837	13.38	100.00	32,905	31.90	100.00
Total Individuals	266,091			108,020			136,690			6,257			103,151		

Table 3 Number of individuals by linked previous generations

Generations	CMGPD-LN			CMGPD-SC			KMGPD-TS			NAC-SN			CTHRD		
	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.	Freq.	%	Cum.
6+	55,243	20.76	20.76	449	0.42	0.43	1,043	0.77	0.76	487	7.78	7.78	—	—	—
5	40,673	15.29	36.05	922	0.85	1.28	1,457	1.07	1.83	414	6.62	14.40	353	0.34	0.34
4	44,923	16.88	52.93	10,396	9.62	10.90	4,090	2.99	4.82	564	9.01	23.41	6,865	6.66	7.00
3	45,206	16.99	69.92	32,135	29.75	40.65	10,012	7.32	12.14	832	13.30	36.71	26,939	26.12	33.11
2	41,345	15.54	85.46	37,368	34.59	75.24	27,443	20.08	32.22	1075	17.18	53.89	31,314	30.36	63.47
1	38,701	14.54	100.00	26,750	24.76	100.00	92,645	67.78	100.00	2885	46.11	100.00	37,680	36.53	100.00
Total Individuals	266,091			108,020			136,690			6,257			103,151		

the NAC-SN includes only two villages, linkage is limited to families that remained in the villages for multiple generations. For those families, multigenerational linkage is relatively successful. In the KMGPD-TS, multigenerational linkage is less successful, mainly because as discussed earlier, child-parent linkage is more difficult.

Data Limitations and Implications for Comparability

In the annual or triennial registers, individuals whose exit was recorded in a missing register disappear without explanation in the data set. When gaps between surviving registers are large, many individuals may disappear. In the CMGPD-LN, for example, many pre-1789 registers are missing, and all the registers between 1888 and 1903 were lost to fire. In the CMGPD-SC, only a few registers between 1866 and 1913 are missing, but because the Shuangcheng government archive was destroyed in 1865 during a local rebellion, there are no registers before 1866. Missing registers account for 74,420 unannotated individual exits from the CMGPD-LN (27.97 % of all recorded individuals) and 12,489 unannotated individual exits from the CMGPD-SC (11.61 % of all recorded individuals). In the KMGPD-TS, long gaps are especially common. We have consecutive registers for all eight *myeon* for only two short periods, 1729–1735 and 1780–1786. In other years, especially after 1789, many *myeon* are missing registers. As a result, of the 136,690 unique individuals in the KMGPD-TS, 71,823 (52.54 %) disappear with no explanation. The NAC-SN data are by far the most complete. Only a few registers—1720, 1729, 1846, 1850, 1858, and 1864–1867 for Shimomoriya; and 1742, 1758, 1796, and 1857–1858 for Niita—are missing; consequently, only 5.88 % (368) of recorded individuals disappear without annotation.

Even when there are no gaps between surviving registers, not all exits are annotated. Figure 3 compares the proportions of unexplained disappearances in such

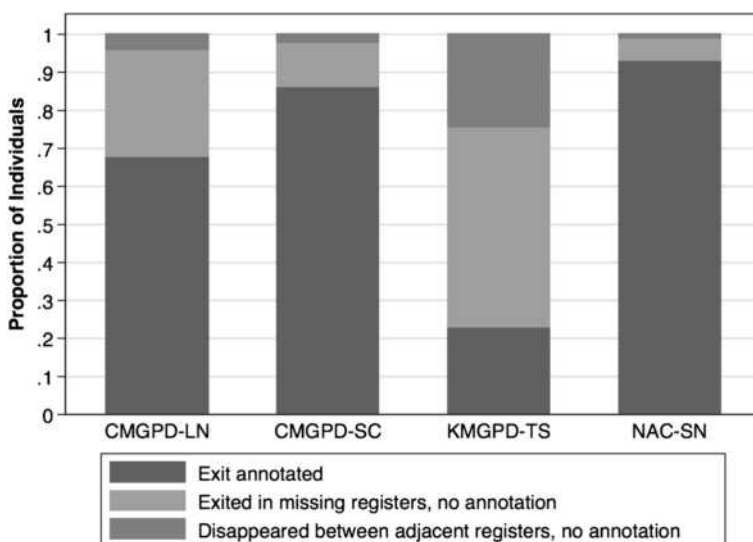


Fig. 3 Proportion of individuals without an exit annotation by reasons

circumstances for all five data sets. The problem is the most serious in the KMGPD-TS, where 24.88 % of unannotated exits take place between surviving adjacent registers. According to Kim et al. (2013), this may reflect properties of the registration system. Individuals within the same household tended to disappear together, and the likelihood of unannotated exit was associated with social status. Unannotated disappearances between surviving adjacent registers are much less common in the other data sets. In the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and NAC-SC, the proportions of individuals who disappear in such fashion among the total missing individuals are 4.26 %, 2.07 %, and 1.18 %, respectively.

Although disappearances in the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN may be dealt with in a straightforward fashion, they are potentially more complex and difficult to deal with in the CTHRD. Because individuals in the annual and triennial data sets are observed at regular intervals, discrete-time event-history analysis may be used, and the observation immediately preceding the disappearance can be excluded. It is not easy to apply similar data restrictions to the CTHRD to address problems caused by disappearances because like traditional family reconstitutions and some European household registers, the CTHRD records only events and transitions. An individual who disappeared may not be distinguished from someone who remained in the household but experienced no additional events that require annotation. That said, disappearances in the CTHRD appear to be very rare. According to Li et al. (2011), at least before 1935, death registration was nearly complete. When individuals migrated out of the community, as noted earlier, the timing of the move and the destination were typically recorded.

Adult males and married and widowed women appear to have been recorded well, but in the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and KMGPD-TS, many children were missing. Figure 4, which shows a distribution of ages recorded in the observations,

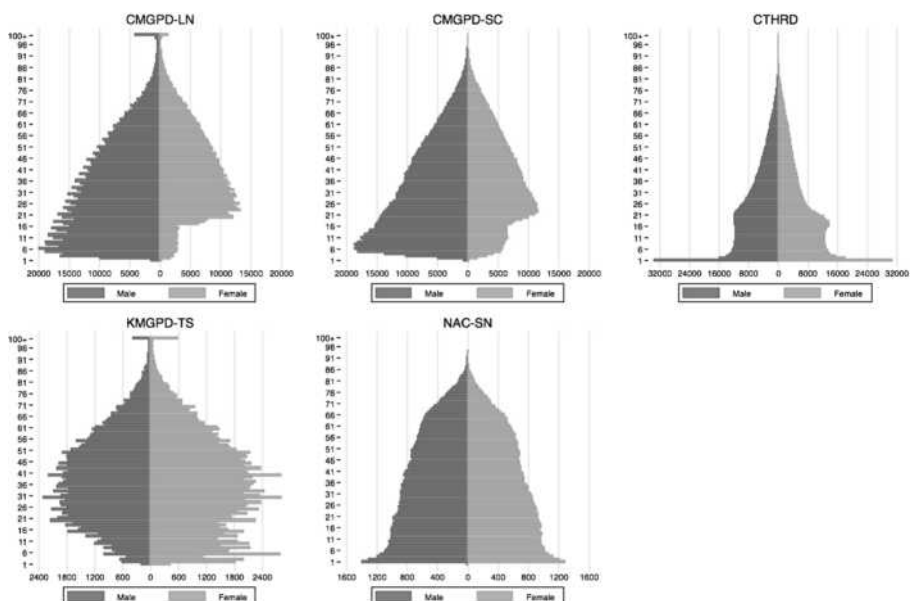


Fig. 4 Observation pyramids of the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, CTHRD, KMGPD-TS, and NAC-SN

summarizes the basic patterns in recording by sex. In the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and KMGPD-TS, parents typically waited until their children were older before they recorded them, and in many cases never recorded children who died in infancy or early childhood. The CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC also appear to have omitted many daughters completely, while the KMGPD-TS omits many sons. In the CMGPD-LN, there are six to eight times as many observations of boys as girls. In the CMGPD-SC, there are about three times as many observations of boys as girls. In the KMGPD-TS, however, there are twice as many records of female children as there are for male children. For the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC, the omission of daughters makes the study of assortative mating and female marriage timing difficult. It is difficult to trace wives back to their natal families, and the representativeness of the daughters who are recorded is unclear.

Registration in the CTHRD and NAC-SN appears more complete in the sense that the sex distribution of the recorded populations by is relatively balanced.³³ The distribution of observations by age shows that the CTHRD, as a continuous record, records births and infant deaths relatively completely; while in such discrete registration systems as the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, KMGPD-TS, records of new births and infant deaths are relatively incomplete. Records of births and deaths in the NAC-SN are also incomplete, but the problems are much less serious than in the other registers.

The excess of individuals at very advanced ages that is most apparent in CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS reflects the failure to record the deaths of a small number of individuals. In both data sets, a small number of people who died did not have their death recorded and were carried forward from one register to the next. Before old age, there are too few cases to be of any significance. In old age, however, as everyone else dies off, these apparent immortals come to dominate the register population. Age-specific mortality rates shown in Fig. 5 confirm that the individuals who appear to have reached very advanced ages had unnaturally low death rates, presumably because they were already dead but were still being carried forward in the registers. Previous studies of mortality using these data (e.g., Campbell and Lee 2005, 2008, 2009; Dong and Lee 2014; Tsuya and Kurosu 2004, 2010) have addressed this by restricting analysis to individuals below age 75.

Meanwhile, Fig. 5 confirms that before old age, age patterns of mortality in these five data sets are broadly consistent with each other.³⁴ In other words, the EAP II data should be adequate for comparative analysis of patterns of differential mortality. The consistency of estimates in the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, NAC-SN, and the transformed person-year CTHRD are especially striking. From very early ages to 75, levels and patterns are similar for both males and females. The KMGPD-TS appears to have the least reliable recording of mortality. Even though estimates for females are in line with those in the other data sets, recorded mortality levels for males appear unusually low.

³³ The original CTHRD records events, not person-years. To produce comparable distributions for the CTHRD for Figs. 4, 5, and 6, we transformed the CTHRD data from person-event to person-year structure by adding annually repeated observations to individuals who are currently under observation in the data.

³⁴ For the triennial CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS, estimates of the probability of dying in the next year are produced from the predicted probability of death in the next three years with the formula $p_1 = 1 - ((1 - p_3)^{1/3})$.

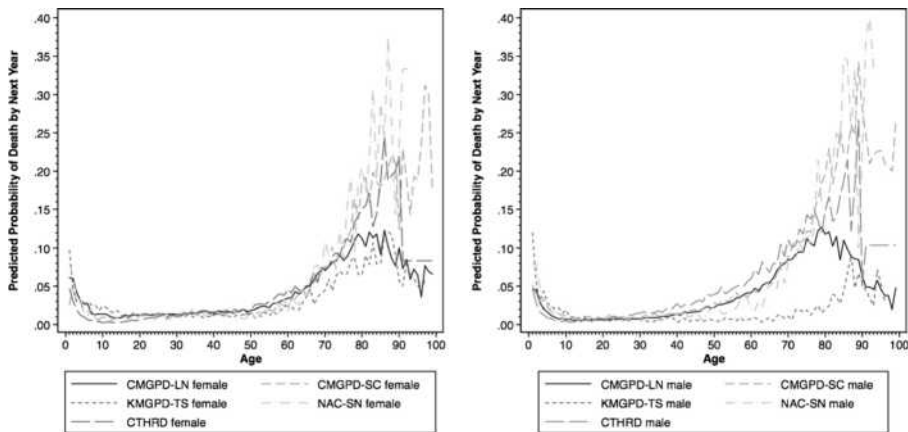


Fig. 5 Predicted probability of death by next year by age (left: female; right: male)

Marriage also appears to be recorded reliably in most of the data sets. Figure 6 presents the proportions of individuals who can be linked to a spouse. In other words, this measures the proportion of currently married individuals by age. Female marriage was early and universal. In all the studied populations, the proportion of females who are married increases very rapidly in the late teens and early 20s. By age 30, almost all females in these populations are married. In the CMGPD-LN, CMGPD-SC, and NAC-SN, the proportion is much higher than 90 %. The NAC-SN females tend to marry earlier than females in other populations. The proportion of married females identified in the CTHRD data is relatively low. Although the KMGPD-TS has much lower proportions of recorded married females, this is largely a result of the inclusion of *nobi*, who were less likely to be linked to a spouse. The proportions and patterns of non-*nobi* females with a linked spouse in the KMGPD-TS, however, look very similar to females in other data sets.

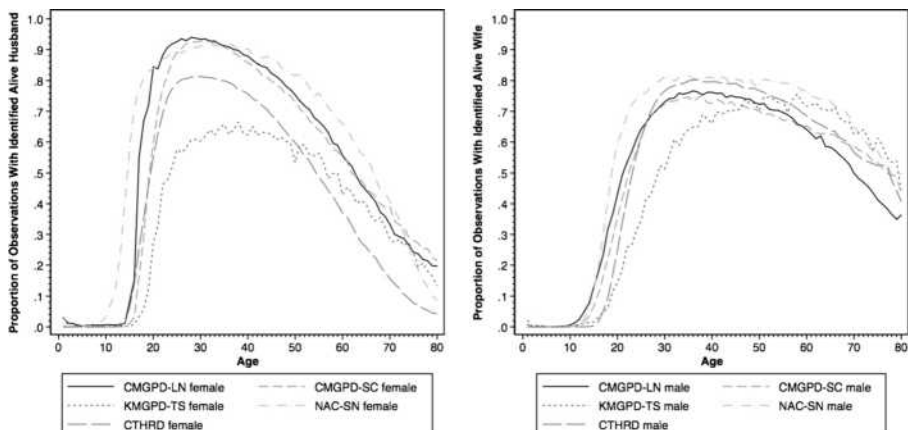


Fig. 6 Proportion of observations with identified spouse by age (left: female; right: male)

Male marriage was not universal. In every data set except for the KMGPD-TS, men began marrying at around age 15, and 70 % to 80 % were married by the time they were in their late 20s. Males in the NAC-SN married the earliest and in the highest proportions, probably due to their high frequency of remarriage. The KMGPD-TS has the lowest proportions recorded as married for males. Again, we suspect that this reflects underreporting. *Nobi* in particular were especially unlikely to have a spouse recorded, and it is unclear whether this is because they were unmarried, or married but did not report this event.

Additional available information varies across the data sets. The generational depth of the CMGPD-LN, for example, allows for measurement of the characteristics of distant kin. The CMGPD-SC records household landholding, including the location of plots and whether the land was allocated by the state or acquired separately by the household. Both the CMGPD-LN and CMGPD-SC record official position, administrative affiliation, and registered ethnicity. The KMGPD-TS records occupation and social background information for individuals as well as their mothers and fathers. The NAC-SN records many adoptions, as well as detailed information not only on household landholding but also on assets and farming animals of the household. The CTHRD also contains information on female footbinding and smallpox inoculation.³⁵

With the information on kinship and residence available in all data sets, we can embed individuals into a conceptual web of two dimensions: one is the relative position within the kin network, and the other is residential location and social position within the community. We can construct measures of community, household, and kinship context by aggregation of characteristics of relevant individuals. We can also construct relative measures that locate individuals within each of these units of organization. With these constructed measures, we can examine how community, kinship networks, and household context interact to shape individual behavior.

Comparison is facilitated by similarities in the cultural background of these locations. These sites are hardly identical, but they do have some features in common that distinguish them from Western populations: most notably, the emphasis on family and kinship as well as Confucian ideology. As suggested by the World Value Surveys (Inglehart and Welzel 2005, 2010), such similarities are still apparent in these societies. Given that the family is of the central importance of social organization in East Asia, individuals' relationships are a key determinant of their standing in society and also their life chances.

By aggregating information across individuals, we can also construct measures of social and economic status at the level of the household, kin group, and community. All EAP II sources provide some level of detail on social or economic status, allowing for reconstruction of the community and kin group economic and social characteristics. Therefore, in addition to making use of the recorded statuses or occupations of individuals, we can interpret them relative to the social and economic standing of the kin group and the community. This

³⁵ See Shepherd (2001) for a study on smallpox and mortality based on the CTHRD data.

is particularly valuable for research that compares social statuses or occupational groups on individual outcomes between different populations.

Potential for Comparative Social Science

The five EAP II data sets under discussion have proven useful for historical demography. They should also be valuable for comparative social science in general. Recent usage of similar longitudinal microdata of historical populations for Western populations shows the increasing importance of such records for social scientists not only in population studies, but also in health, economics, sociology, ecology, and other fields.

Ideally, micro-level historical data would combine longitudinal depth with spatial breadth. However, this ideal is rarely achieved because of the limited geographic coverage or survivorship of such historical sources.³⁶ Although census data such as IPUMS and the NAPP provide the broadest possible spatial coverage, longitudinal linkage to follow individuals across successive censuses is promising but still difficult.³⁷ In contrast, data transcribed from genealogy, parish register, or household register provide relatively complete longitudinal information on individuals and families, sometimes across many generations, but are available only for specific descent groups or communities and are not necessarily representative of their regional context, let alone national context.

The EAP II data are especially noteworthy because they combine longitudinal depth with geographic breadth, provide the same information as the best Western longitudinal micro historical data sets, and added together roughly equal the population size of their European counterparts. All together, the five EAP II data sets cover four to eight generations residing in well over 1,000 villages or communities, with a total population size of 600,000 individuals, which is comparable with the combined population of the Scanian Economic Demographic Database (104,000 individuals); the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (78,000 individuals); the Italian Historical Population Database (17,000 individuals); the Umea Demographic Data Base POPUM (around 365,000 individuals); and the most newly released historical European intergenerational longitudinal population, the TRA database, which records 81,000 individuals. In fact, if we consider only linked life histories that allow for longitudinal/panel analysis at the individual level, the EAP II data contain even more available data than these five European data sets.

The five EAP II data sets all derive from common systems of household registration, and can potentially be standardized into identically formatted files and subjected to the same methods of analysis. In principle, it should be possible to combine these East Asian population data into a single large file, which would allow for comparisons of estimated coefficients of different populations within one statistical model rather than on statistical associations from a series of identical models on different data sets separately.

³⁶ Table 4 in the [appendix](#) identifies and summarizes the characteristics and similarities of the EAP II data and other major longitudinal microdata sets.

³⁷ Ruggles et al. (2011) described recent progress in longitudinal linking of historical censuses from the NAPP.

Overall, these East Asian data generate possibilities for important new comparisons on a continental scale. Although they are comparable within East Asia, they may be even more valuable as a basis for comparison with data from other societies and periods. They not only will improve our knowledge of populations in the past but also will contribute new insights into the processes that characterize contemporary populations. All such comparisons, facilitated by recent developments in micro-level “big” social science data worldwide will ultimately lead us to a better understanding of human agency and behavior in general.

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Appendix

Table 4 Characteristics of EAP II and major Western large-scale micro-level historical demographic data

	Individual Vital Events	Individual SES	Kinship/ Relationship Between Individuals	Intergenerational Linkage	Household Composition Recorded Continuously	Family/ Household SES	Complete Community Coverage
CMGPD- LN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
CMGPD- SC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CTHRD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
KMGPD- TS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NAC-SN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BALSAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
IPUMS- USA Linked	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
HSN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
SEDD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UPDB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

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Research Article

**Postmarital residence and child sex selection:
Evidence from northeastern Japan, 1716–1870**

Hao Dong

Satomi Kurosu

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Postmarital residence and child sex selection: Evidence from northeastern Japan, 1716–1870

Hao Dong¹
Satomi Kurosu²

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Child sex is often ‘selected’ due to parental preference, especially in historical East Asia. Postmarital residence shapes coresident kin availability and conjugal power hierarchies, which may influence the couple’s preference and selection on child sex. Empirical evidence, however, remains limited.

OBJECTIVE

We examine whether postmarital residence influences the sex of births and how such influence interacts with coresident kin, sex composition of surviving children, household landholding, and local economic fluctuation.

METHODS

We analyze annual panel data of 1,045 wives, transcribed from household registers recording the entire population of two villages between 1716 and 1870 in northeastern Japan, where both virilocal and uxrilocal residence were common. We use discrete-time event-history models via binary and multinomial logistic regressions, with either clustered standard errors or random effects at individual level, to examine the effects of selected factors on the probability of having a male, female, or no birth in the next year.

RESULTS

Compared with virilocal marriages, uxrilocal marriages are more likely to have a first birth in the next year, especially a female first birth when the household is wealthy. As for second and later births, uxrilocal marriages are less likely to reproduce males in the next year when surviving children are all females, but more likely to reproduce females when surviving children are all males.

CONCLUSIONS

This study is among the first to provide systemic evidence on how postmarital residence

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shapes child sex selection. Unlike the common perception of ‘missing girls’ in East Asia, shaped by specific reproductive context, both girls and boys can be missing in early modern Japan.

1. Introduction

While, in principle, the chances of having male and female births are about equal in the human population (Fisher 1930), in reality, the sex of children is often ‘selected’ depending on parental preferences for specific parity and sex composition of surviving children (Drixler 2013; Lee and Wang 1999; Lee, Wang, and Campbell 1994; Choe, Hao, and Wang 1995; Smith 1977; Tsuya et al. 2010; Sandström and Vikström 2015; Hank 2007; Anderson et al. 2006; Drixler and Kok 2016; Reher et al. 2017; Manfredini, Breschi, and Fornasin 2013). The observed sex ratio of young children is particularly skewed among many contemporary and historical Asian populations (Zeng et al. 1993; Tsuya et al. 2010; Sen 1992; Das Gupta 1987; Coale and Banister 1996; Park and Cho 1995). With modern contraception and sex detection techniques, child sex selection is primarily prenatal, but in the past it was mostly postnatal, through infanticide and neglect (Hrdy 1987; Lee and Wang 1999; Lynch 2011).

Explanations of the skewed offspring sex ratio from an evolutionary perspective emphasize biased investment of parents in accordance with their conditions, probably best exemplified by the Trivers–Willard hypothesis (Trivers and Willard 1973). When applied to humans, the theoretical expectation is that due to the different reproductive payoffs of sons and daughters, parents of advantageous socioeconomic status and favorable living environment tend to produce boys, while those in poor conditions are prone to produce girls. However, empirical studies of selected human populations provide inconsistent evidence (Kolk and Schnettler 2016; Cronk 2007; Freese and Powell 1999; Gaulin and Robbins 1991). Moreover, sex selection is found across socioeconomic strata (e.g., Lee and Wang 1999). Thus, in addition to general evolutionary and biological mechanisms we may need to consider specific social and cultural contexts.

Existing research from a social perspective indeed suggests considerable complexity and agency of human reproduction in response to various contexts. Increasing evidence reveals the importance of family structure and kin availability (Sear and Coall 2011). The influence of socioeconomic characteristics on reproduction has also been commonly recognized (Volland 1984; Low 1990; Chen, Lee, and Campbell 2010; Tsuya et al. 2010). Meanwhile, as suggested by a systematic comparison of selected Eurasian populations in 1700–1900, contexts that matter the most to

reproduction may differ between populations (Tsuya et al. 2010). In northwestern Europe, socioeconomic status – often reflected in individual occupation and household property – played a critical role in shaping reproduction. In East Asia, social power – an individual's position within the family hierarchy and local society – was particularly important.

This paper focuses on how postmarital residence, as an important family context, influences child sex selection and whether its influence varies by other contexts such as coresident kin, household land wealth, sex composition of surviving children, and local economic fluctuations. Virilocal/patrilocal marriages (wife living with husband and his kin), uxorilocal/matrilocal marriages (husband living with wife and her kin), and neolocal marriages (the couple living independently) often differentiate the conjugal power hierarchy of the couple and their social standing in the family and kin group.³ The main reason is that postmarital residence defines not only whether the couple coresides with a natal kin group but also with whose natal kin group they coreside, interact, pool resource, share risks, and fulfill familial obligations. On the one hand, for the husband, although the degree may vary according to local norms, uxorilocal marriage in East Asia often implies 'status exchange' (e.g., Davis 1941; Merton 1941). A socioeconomically disadvantaged man marries a woman from a better-off family at the cost of leaving his kin group and giving up the succession of patrilineal family, which is a central familial duty for males in Asian culture. Being 'selected' by the wife's family, he has productive and reproductive obligations to the interests of his in-law family. On the other hand, for the wife, uxorilocal marriage generates empowerment in domestic life and provides support from her natal kin living under the same roof or nearby. In strongly patriarchal societies, uxorilocally married wives are often the first if not the only child, which may imply established acceptance of and preference for girls in the family. This may further shape sex preference and selection in reproducing the next generation. Hence, all else being equal, we expect that uxorilocal marriages are more likely to favor and produce girls than virilocal marriages.

However, little empirical evidence exists in the literature concerning the relationship between postmarital residence and child sex selection, let alone consideration of the confounding roles played by other contexts such as coresident kin, household wealth, sex composition of surviving children, and local economic conditions. This is not surprising considering that in Western populations, where postmarital residence is relatively diverse, sex preference and sex-selective reproduction control are atypical, while in most Asian populations, where son preference and sex-selective reproduction control are common, postmarital residence is

³ Existing studies tend to use 'virilocal' and 'patrilocal,' as well as 'uxorilocal' and 'matrilocal,' interchangeably. We use 'virilocal' and 'uxorilocal' hereafter.

predominantly virilocal. To our knowledge, in a historical East Asian context, only Wolf and Huang (1980) and Drixler (2013) discuss marital residence types and their reproduction differentials using quantitative data. From an anthropological perspective and based on tabulations of early-20th-century population registration data from Taiwan, Wolf and Huang find that children's marriages had much lower fertility levels than uxori-local and virilocal marriages because "the intimate childhood association aroused a marked, sustained aversion" (1980: 176), resulting in low fertility. However, they neither compare reproduction in virilocal and uxori-local marriages nor do they study sex selection. Drixler (2013: 95) provides a tabulation based on cross-sectional data from historical population registers, suggesting that Japanese uxori-local marriages have a greater preference for a daughter as the first child than virilocal marriages, but provides no further explanation nor systematic examination (details are discussed in the next section). In contemporary rural China, Jin, Li, and Feldman (2006) find no difference in fertility between virilocal and uxori-local marriages, but child sex selection is not the focus of their study.

Tokugawa Japan provides a unique opportunity to compare differences in reproduction between virilocal and uxori-local marriages. Like other historical East Asian populations, in Tokugawa Japan virilocal marriages dominated, and postnatal sex-selective reproduction control was widely practiced (Drixler 2013; Saito 1992). Meanwhile, the Tokugawa Japanese population included a nontrivial proportion of uxori-local marriages (more details in the next section). Moreover, individual-level panel data, consisting of annual observations of more than 6,000 individuals living in two northeastern Japanese villages between 1716 and 1870, further allows for a longitudinal analysis of the interaction between child sex selection and selected characteristics of individuals, couples, households, and communities.

Thus, this study provides new empirical evidence of not only differential sex preferences and sex-selective reproduction controls between virilocal and uxori-local marriages but also their associations with coresident kin and household wealth. Compared with virilocal marriages, we find that uxori-local marriages are more likely to record a female first birth as opposed to no birth in the next year, especially among wealthy households. Moreover, regarding second and later births, uxori-local marriages are less likely than virilocal marriages to have an additional male birth in the next year when surviving children are all females but more likely to have an additional female birth in the next year when surviving children are all males.

Our empirical findings on the influence of postmarital residence on child sex selection also help us understand different strategies of family organization and succession across generations and, in particular, distinguish uxori-local marriage as a long-term rather than a short-term family strategy. It is conventionally assumed that uxori-local marriage is a temporary strategy to meet the practical needs of daughter-only

families and low-status males. If that were the case, given the prevailing patriarchal culture, the wife's family would want male descendants in the next generation to carry on the family line. Thus, we would expect to observe a similar, if not stronger, son preference in uxorilocal marriages than in virilocal marriages. By contrast, we find uxorilocal marriages tend to favor daughters more than virilocal marriages. Consequently, the next generation of uxorilocal marriages is also more likely to be uxorilocal. In other words, intergenerational transmission of uxorilocal marriage may exist along the matrilineal line. In this regard, uxorilocal marriage represents a long-term strategy for family organization and continuity adopted by a subpopulation, which persistently differs from the virilocal majority in patriarchal societies.

2. Background

2.1 Marriage and stem family norms in Tokugawa Japan

Early modern Japan is known for its regional diversity in population and family patterns. The northeastern region demonstrates a strong adherence to the stem family principle (i.e., only one couple in each generation) (Oto 1996; Cornell 1987). Rural villagers actively controlled household size and sex balance of members via marriage, divorce, remarriage, adoption, service migration, and even infanticide. Marriage was pivotal in recomposing the family. In stem family households, inheriting children brought in the new spouse, and noninheriting siblings left home (Smith 1977; Cornell 1987; Kurosu 1996). This rule kept “the family farm and other property intact from one generation to the next, assuring as nearly as possible that the family would continue in the village” (Smith 1977: 134–135). Moreover, this rule resulted in different life course options and power structures within the family. In both uxorilocal and virilocal marriages, inheriting daughters in the former and inheriting sons in the latter were more autonomous and had easier access to resources in their natal households (e.g., Oto 2001: 367). The husbands and wives who married into their households had to obey the practices and rules of the new marital residence. Divorce occurred frequently in early modern Japan (Kurosu 2011). If couples divorced, husbands and wives who had married in had to leave the marital household, while inheriting daughters and sons stayed in their natal households and often remarried.

While uxorilocal marriage was not uncommon in various parts of Japan, it was especially popular in regions known to have practiced succession by the eldest daughter (*ane-katoku* in folk terms) (Maeda 1976). This was a form of uxorilocal marriage where

upon marriage the husband came to live with the wife's family.⁴ Alternatively, this is considered a form of adoption, called 'adoption of sons-in-law' (*muko-yoshi*). This custom is said to have been common in northeastern Japan, where per-capita landholding is large (particularly of rice paddies) and families needed to recruit manpower (or sons-in-law) for labor-intensive field work (Oto 1996: 265). The environment in northeastern Japan was harsh, and mortality was relatively high, making early succession necessary (Hayami 2009: 585–586).

Frequent practice of uxorilocal marriage or son-in-law adoption together with daughter-first preference might facilitate a peasant strategy for swift and successful transition of headship in villages with a high mortality risk (Kurosu 2013). The idea that couples deliberately had daughters in order to find capable sons-in-law is often discussed as a strategy for the families of merchants and medical doctors (Otake, Takeda, and Hasegawa 1988). Similarly, in postwar Japan, Mehrotra et al. (2010) find that such adult adoption strategy makes family firms unusually competitive. For the interest of this study, it is important to note that inheriting women who married uxorilocally generally retained higher social status and power even after marriage (Mori 1999; Maeda 1992: 71–74).⁵

2.2 Infanticide and sex preference in Tokugawa Japan

Infanticide has been a central topic in the discussion of recorded low fertility and population stagnation in 18th-century Japan. Findings are mixed as to whether poor peasants practiced infanticide due to economic hardship, as suggested by conventional prewar historians, or, regardless of social status, used infanticide as a form of postpartum birth control or family planning to limit family size and improve household income (e.g., Hanley 1972; Smith 1977). While most historical demographers agree that it was a practice embedded deeply in cultural and historical contexts, its regional variation, persistence, and spread and its importance to population patterns and other demographic behaviors are yet to be fully examined. Some studies claim that what appears as infanticide could be attributed to miscarriages induced by overwork and

⁴ While *ane-katoku* is the equivalent of primogeniture (succession by the eldest child), succession by the eldest daughter is emphasized here, as succession by the eldest son was the majority and common pattern in early modern Tokugawa (Yamamoto 2006).

⁵ Two pieces of evidence point to the fact that sons-in-law were fairly powerless in uxorilocal marriages and that the family heads (wives' fathers) were influential in determining their marriage continuity and transfer of headship. First, the risk of divorce was higher among uxorilocal than virilocal marriages in the two villages; i.e., sons-in-law were often divorced and left (were kicked out or ran away) the marital household (Kurosu 2011). Second, a study of adoption in Shimomoriya found that becoming sons-in-law was not a promise of future headship; even if they became the head, their average length of headship was much shorter than that of natural sons (Kurosu 1998).

sexually transmitted disease (Tomobe 2001). Other factors related to exposure to the risk of conception (e.g., age at marriage, sexual networking, spousal separation, breastfeeding) need to be investigated, making infanticide only one of “multiple components of demography” (Cornell 1996: 44). Recent studies try to place infanticide in the wider context of the history of parenting, childhood, and reproduction, as well as astrology and cultural beliefs (Ota 2007; Sawayama 2005; Kawaguchi 2002).

Existing literature also suggests a complicated relationship between infanticide and sex preference in Tokugawa Japan. Drixler’s work (2013), based on large cross-sectional data collected from Eastern Japan, brings infanticide back to the center as an explanation of population changes in early modern Japan. Based on the own-children method of backward projection of fertility, Drixler places the proportion of infanticides and abortions close to 40% during the decades when they were most frequent (2013: 18). While the precise estimate may be debatable, his work empirically supports the wider use of infanticide among peasants and, more importantly, shows that, “unlike other systems of infanticide, eastern Japan’s logic of infant selection did not consistently reject baby girls” (Drixler 2013: 91). This is in line with studies that show that sex-balanced offspring were desired in Tokugawa society in order to ensure the family line and for gendered labor (Ota 1991). The number of surviving siblings and their sequence influenced infanticide choices (Drixler 2013: 92). Tsuya and Kurosu (2010) argue that the preference for a daughter (especially having a daughter first) prevailed particularly in the eastern part of Japan, as a daughter could help the mother by looking after her younger sibling(s) (Hanley and Yamamura 1975; Skinner 1987). In addition, the girl-boy(s) sequence served the interests of fathers (and mothers) who married at a young age by reducing the potential for intergenerational power conflicts between the father as household head and his eldest son as heir presumptive (Skinner 1988). Regarding our study, another finding of Drixler (2013: 92) is especially worth noting: The male-to-female sex ratio of children appeared to be lower among uxorilocal marriages than among virilocal marriages. This finding is based on a tabulation that does not account for confounding factors and is not accompanied by detailed explanation, but it is nevertheless in line with our findings, reported later.

2.3 Settings of our study population

Our study population is from two northeastern Japanese villages, Shimomoriya and Niita, located in today’s Fukushima prefecture. The villages were almost exclusively agricultural. Shimomoriya, situated at the foot of a mountain range, was susceptible to cold summers and poor harvests resulting from chilly gusts off the mountains (Narimatsu 1985: 1–3). Niita, situated on flat land on the banks of the Gohyaku River,

had less severe winter weather (Narimatsu 1992: 4–6) but was vulnerable to frequent flooding. In other words, the two villages were often at the mercy of fluctuations in agricultural output.

Despite or partly due to the environmental hardship,⁶ the peasants appear to have actively adjusted household size and composition for the integrity and continuity of the family (Kurosu 2013). Studies based on the same village records as this study reveal survival strategies of the farm households based upon economic and demographic constraints, including using marriage (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014), adoption (Kurosu 2013), divorce (Kurosu 2011), and remarriage (Kurosu 2007), and controlling the timing of siblings' departures in relation to the heir's marriage and first birth (Kurosu 1996). Being the head or an immediate member of the stem family reduced mortality risk (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004). Thus, the individual life course was tightly bound to and stratified by stem family rules (Saito 2000). Tsuya and Kurosu (2004, 2010) suggest that the mortality level of the two villages was at the higher end and the fertility level was at the extremely low end of the distribution observed for villages of the same period. Strong reproductive control was prevalent, not only through parity-specific efforts (stopping) but also from behaviors not related to limitation of family size, such as birth spacing and spousal separation due to frequent labor migration. While women married very young, they did not start to have children until three to four years after marriage, had the next child five years after the previous one, and stopped having children by age 33 to 34. The mean number of births recorded was one of the lowest ever observed in 18th- and 19th-century rural Japan. There is clear indication of extensive and sophisticated use of sex-selective and parity-specific infanticide with the aim of achieving a relatively small and sex-balanced offspring set (a daughter was preferred first). This confirms the normative understanding of the general sex preference and infanticide practices in historical Japanese populations. Our study develops these previous works further by examining the relationship between postmarital residence and reproduction.

⁶ The population trends of the two villages reflect the economic hardship of peasant life. At the beginning of the registers the population of Niita was 538 and of Shimomoriya 419, and they remained stable for the first 35 years. However, both villages suffered population decline, losing a total of 30%–40% from the initial period. The populations started a gradual upturn only after 1840, with a general improvement in the climate resulting in less frequent famines and the development of agricultural techniques improving living standards in the two villages. The number of households also declined from the mid-1770s and became stable in the 1840s at 30%–40% below the number of households in the early 18th century. The average size of households was stable at around four members, which was small for a preindustrial population, and increased only after the Tempō famine in the 1830s, to around six persons in both villages.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data

This study takes advantage of individual-level panel data from the local population registers – *ninbetsu-aratame-cho* – in Shimomoriya and Niita (NAC-SN). These NAC records cover a period of about 150 years, 1716–1869 for Shimomoriya and 1720–1870 for Niita, with only a small number of intermittent years missing. The registers record vital events, including birth, death, marriage, and migration, for all individuals residing in the villages. In addition, exits from and entry to the household, including movements within and outside the village, were recorded in detail. Exits for unknown reasons were rare, accounting for less than 1% of all recorded exits in the NAC registers in both villages. Thus, their quality and length make these NAC registers some of the best documentation of historical populations in Japan, and possibly in East Asia (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004; Dong et al. 2015).

To compare marital reproduction in virilocal and uxorilocal marriages, we define our population at risk as currently married females aged 10–49. Unlike in many other East Asian populations, in the past divorce and remarriage were relatively common in Japanese populations. We therefore further restrict our analysis to those who are recorded as getting married in the NAC and have neither own children ever recorded nor coresiding children resulting from their husbands' previous marriages or adoptions. By so doing, although we have no information on women's marriage and reproductive histories outside the village, if any, we assure that all observed births and their parities are exactly measured for each marriage under study. Only observations linked to another observation of the same individual in the following year are eligible for analysis. This restriction ensures that our estimated coefficients represent the effect on the probability of having a birth in the next year. Attrition is not a substantial concern in the NAC-SN data since the average rate of linking individual observations between registers is around 95%, the highest among comparable historical population panel data in East Asia (Dong et al. 2015). After the above-mentioned data restrictions, our analytical sample comprises 13,888 annual observations of 1,045 wives, of whom 978 have a first birth and 700 have second and later births.

3.2 Methods and measures

The panel structure of our data facilitates a discrete-time event history approach. It has been widely used by previous studies on reproduction and child mortality using these Japanese and similar East Asian panel data (e.g., Tsuya et al. 2010; Dong et al. 2017).

We begin by applying logit models and examine effects of selected factors on the overall probability of having a recorded birth in the next year, regardless of the child's sex. We then apply multinomial logit models and distinguish the differential probability of three mutually exclusive competing outcomes: male, female, or no birth.⁷ In addition, considering possible unobserved heterogeneity among wives or couples, we employ two methods to confirm the findings. One is a multinomial logit model with clustered standard errors at the individual level to account for possibly correlated errors of observations of the same individual. The other is a two-level random intercept (or, in other words, random-effect) multinomial logit model, with observations as the first level and unique individuals as the second level, which takes account of time-invariant unobserved characteristics that have consequences for reproduction, like fecundity, health, and other reproductive traits (Campbell and Lee 2010).

We study first births and later births separately. As discussed before, sex preference in Japanese culture varies by parity and sex composition of surviving children. It is therefore important to differentiate the pattern by parity, and to include measures for previous births and surviving children when studying later births.

We have two outcome variables. The first is a dummy variable indicating whether the woman has a new recorded birth in the next year, which serves to estimate the overall probability of reproduction. The second is a categorical variable indicating whether the woman has no, a male, or a female birth(s) in the next year, which concerns the differential probability of reproduction by child's sex. We find no women with both male and female births recorded in the same year. Thus, the three categories are mutually exclusive.

Our key explanatory variable is an indicator of the type of postmarital residence: virilocal or uxorilocal. We also include variables for wife's age and its squared term, wife's age at the current marriage, and whether the current marriage is a remarriage. In addition, following previous research (Tsuya et al. 2010; Skinner 1993), we include a measure for conjugal power hierarchy, that is, the age difference between wife and husband – whether the husband is six and more years older, zero to five years older, or younger than the wife. To study later births we include three measures regarding characteristics of previous births: years from last birth, cumulative number of recorded

⁷ This approach has methodological advantages over previous studies on the differential probability of having male and female births. Although also differentiating, the East Asian part of the analysis in Tsuya et al. (2010) only uses simple logit models with two separate binary outcome variables, having a recorded male birth or not, and having a recorded female birth or not. Such an estimation strategy mixes the two reference outcomes – having a recorded birth of the opposite sex and having no birth – and thus may produce biased estimated effects of the explanatory variables. Moreover, compared with a set of separate logit models, multinomial logit models enable us to conduct statistical tests of coefficients between different outcomes, which is the focus of our study of sex selection behavior.

births up to the current year, and whether there are no surviving children, only males, only females, or both males and females.

For coresident kin and other household- and community-level contexts, we first have a categorical variable measuring the presence or absence of parents or parents-in-law in the household: no parents, only mother, only father, both parents. We also have a set of dummy variables indicating the sibling or sibling-in-law coresidence of older brothers, older sisters, younger brothers, and younger sisters. To measure the size effect of household we have not only the number of kin but also the number of non-kin in the household. The number of coresident kin allows us to examine the scale effect of coresident kin, be it negative due to elevated resource competition or positive because of increased domestic help. Because the non-kin in the household are predominantly servants and laborers, the number of coresident non-kin further enables us to examine the beneficial effect of extra labor provided by those not competing for household resources. Moreover, we have detailed annual household landholding information, measured by household land taxation, *koku*, a rare and valuable kind of time-variant household socioeconomic information for historical demographic research. We include annual rice prices to measure the short-term economic fluctuations of the village, lagged by one year and in logarithm. Finally, to account for time-invariant unobserved characteristics of specific villages and periods, although not reported in our result tables, we follow previous studies (Tsuya et al. 2010) and control for the fixed effects of the two villages and four periods: 1716–1759, 1760–1779, 1780–1839, and 1840–1870.

We report the descriptive statistics of the variables mentioned above in our analytical sample in the Appendix, Table A-1.

4. Results

4.1 Descriptive patterns

The sex ratio of recorded births in our Japanese study population is skewed, but the direction of skewness changes between first and later births. As suggested in Table 1, while wives in virilocal marriages appear to be slightly older when they marry and reproduce, they have relatively more male births than their counterparts in uxoriocal marriages. For first births, more female first births are registered, and the sex ratios of the two types of marriage also differ: 94.0 and 68.1 males per 100 females for virilocal and uxoriocal marriages respectively. By contrast, for second births more males are recorded than females: 123.3 males and 116.4 males per 100 females for virilocal and uxoriocal marriages respectively. For third and later births the sex ratios in virilocal

and uxori-local marriages are similar, at around 109. While the absolute levels of sex ratios may be subject to specific data, region, and period, the patterns observed here are in line with Drixler's (2013) finding based on concurrent Japanese population cross-sectional data with a much broader geographic coverage.

Table 1: Reproductive age patterns and male-to-female sex ratio of recorded births by parity in virilocal and uxori-local families

Marital residence	Wife's age		First birth		Second birth		Third and later births	
	First marriage	First birth	Sex ratio	N	Sex ratio	N	Sex ratio	N
Virilocal	15.5	19.9	94.0	487	123.3	364	109.0	489
Uxori-local	13.9	19.1	68.1	190	116.4	132	109.9	170

To sum up, if we assume that the biological probability of giving birth to either sex is about equal, what we observe reflects deliberate sex selection.⁸ However, unlike other East Asian historical populations in which 'missing girls' were predominant, the Japanese population under study has not only 'missing girls' but also 'missing boys.' Also, Table 1 suggests that the extent of child sex selection may differ between types of postmarital residence, which we will study further in the next section.

4.2 Event history analysis

4.2.1 First birth

Overall, uxori-local marriages have a higher probability of recording a first birth in the next year than virilocal marriages. As suggested by Model 1 of Table 2, the odds of uxori-local marriages having a first birth in the next year are 47% more than the odds for virilocal marriages. Models 2 and 3 yield similar results concerning the differential probability of having a male or female first birth by postmarital residence type.

⁸ These patterns are unlikely to be an artifact of household registration. Our Japanese annual registers omit infants who were born after the current registration and died before the next registration. However, records of children are balanced between sexes and are relatively complete overall in the Japanese data. In comparison to similar household registration data in East Asia, and unlike the common omission of child records in some other Chinese and Korean historical population registration data, this argues against the systematic omission of children of either sex in the Japanese registration (Dong et al. 2015). Moreover, remaining documents of the basic law and ordinance of the Nihonmatsu domain to which these two villages belonged also demonstrate the completeness and thoroughness of the registration (*Goryounai ninbetu aratame no oboe*, transcribed in Nihonmatsu-han Shi Kanko-kai 1992: 518–519). Previous studies based on this data have yielded many plausible findings on mortality, marriage, and reproductive behavior in comparison with other East Asian and European populations.

Uxorilocal marriages have a 40% or 60% higher relative risk of having a male first birth as opposed to no birth in the next year than virilocal marriages. The relative risk for uxoriocal marriages of having a female first birth as opposed to no birth in the next year is 52% or 71% more than for virilocal marriages. While not reported in Table 2, the effect of postmarital residence on the probability of having a male as opposed to female first birth in the next year is not statistically significant. This suggests that uxoriocal and virilocal marriages do not have different sex selection practices regarding first birth.

Table 2: Effects of marital residence, kin coresidence, household landholding and other selected factors on the probability of having a recorded male or female first birth in the next year

Variable	(1) Logit model, clustered SE		(2) Multinomial logit model, clustered SE (ref.: no birth)				(3) Two-level random-intercept multinomial logit model (ref.: no birth)			
	Either sex birth		Male birth		Female birth		Male birth		Female birth	
	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	P
Age	3.436	0.000	3.538	0.000	3.381	0.000	4.429	0.000	4.159	0.000
Age ²	0.972	0.000	0.972	0.000	0.973	0.000	0.969	0.000	0.970	0.000
Age at marriage	1.033	0.075	1.048	0.066	1.018	0.440	0.999	0.984	0.971	0.383
Remarried	0.746	0.094	0.468	0.004	1.033	0.874	0.510	0.018	1.112	0.646
Couple age difference (ref.: husband 0–5 yrs older)										
Wife is older	0.737	0.178	0.843	0.589	0.651	0.158	0.745	0.399	0.605	0.144
Husband 6+ yrs older	1.123	0.274	1.109	0.484	1.132	0.354	1.091	0.597	1.117	0.467
Postmarital residence (ref.: virilocal)										
Uxorilocal	1.470	0.002	1.409	0.039	1.518	0.005	1.600	0.013	1.711	0.002
Coresidence of parents (ref.: none)										
Only mother(/-in-law)	1.038	0.830	0.956	0.843	1.112	0.654	1.042	0.877	1.194	0.505
Only father(/-in-law)	0.704	0.113	0.497	0.021	0.929	0.789	0.537	0.054	1.017	0.954
Both parents(/-in-law)	0.866	0.354	0.650	0.045	1.108	0.619	0.673	0.109	1.135	0.602
Coresidence of older brother(s)	0.946	0.785	0.840	0.564	1.038	0.885	0.807	0.533	1.010	0.973
Coresidence of older sister(s)	0.920	0.686	0.741	0.349	1.074	0.776	0.719	0.353	1.021	0.947
Coresidence of younger brother(s)	0.863	0.250	0.940	0.725	0.802	0.190	0.902	0.597	0.765	0.149
Coresidence of younger sister(s)	0.719	0.013	0.784	0.188	0.666	0.022	0.716	0.103	0.612	0.011
Number of kin in the household	1.003	0.950	1.029	0.684	0.985	0.818	1.042	0.592	0.997	0.966
Number of non-kin in the household	0.985	0.630	1.008	0.848	0.958	0.384	1.002	0.971	0.950	0.340
Household landholding (in <i>koku</i>)	1.010	0.204	1.012	0.267	1.008	0.438	1.012	0.290	1.008	0.498
Logged rice price last year	0.850	0.334	0.709	0.171	0.981	0.929	0.670	0.134	0.933	0.773
Village fixed effects	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Period fixed effects	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Constant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Level-2 (individual-level) parameters										
b	–		–		–		1 (constrained)			
Variance (s.e.)	–		–		–		0.674 (0.350)			
Log (pseudo)likelihood	–1,493.876		–1,879.477		–1,875.817					
Individuals	978		978		978					
Observations	4,142		4,142		4,142					

Note: In Model 1 and 2, standard errors are adjusted for individual clusters. In Model 3, annual observations are the first level and unique individuals are the second level.

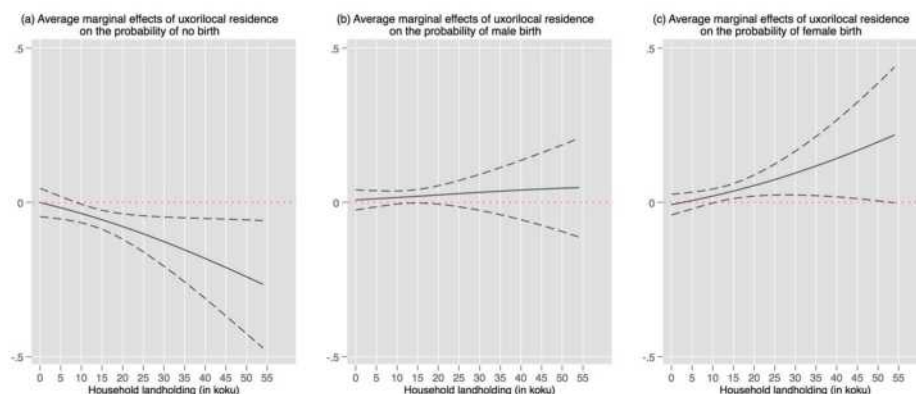
Postmarital residence having been taken into account, we find other selected marriage characteristics, including the conventional conjugal power hierarchy measure, (i.e., the age difference of the couple), are not associated with the probability of having a first birth in the next year. The only exception is that remarried wives are around 50% less likely to have a male first birth than wives in their first marriage, but there is no difference regarding female first births.⁹ However, while not reported in detail due to limited space, we find no interaction effect between the wife's remarriage status and postmarital residence, suggesting similar behavioral patterns of remarried wives in virilocal and uxorilocal marriages. Moreover, the influence of postmarital residence on having a first birth remains if we only study wives in their first marriage.

Nor does strong evidence exist for the effects of coresident kin, except that living with at least one younger sister or sister-in-law lowers the probability of having a female birth. The negative association implies a substitution effect – both a young sister and a first-born daughter could meet the need for a young female member in the household who may later help care for the elderly and children.

However, interestingly, we find that the favoring effect of uxorilocal marriages on female first births varies by household socioeconomic status, measured by landholding. We estimate a model specified the same as Model 2 in Table 2 but with an additional interaction term of postmarital residence and household landholding. We plot in Figure 1 the average marginal effect (with 95% confidence interval) of uxorilocal versus virilocal marriages on the probability of having no birth, a male first birth, and a female first birth, in the next year, along with change in household landholdings. When household landholding increases, uxorilocal and virilocal marriages do not differ in the predicted probability of having a male first birth in the next year, but uxorilocal marriages are less likely to have no birth and more likely to have a female birth in the next year. In other words, instead of resuming virilocal marriages in the next generation by preferring a son, land-rich uxorilocally married couples have a particularly strong preference to have a daughter as the first child.

⁹ There are 66 first births born to the remarried wives in our analytic sample. The sex ratio is even more skewed than the overall pattern: 78.6 in virilocal marriages and 32.3 in uxorilocal marriages.

Figure 1: Average marginal effects of uxori-local vs. viri-local postmarital residence, along with change in household landholding, on the predicted probability of having no first birth (a), a male first birth (b), and a female first birth (c) in the next year



Note: Black dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals. The solid black line indicates the predicted probability for uxori-local marriages. The red dashed reference line ($y = 0$) indicates the predicted probability for viri-local marriages.

We also find no direct effect of logged rice price in the previous year or of its interaction with postmarital residence. This suggests that the influence of postmarital residence is independent of local economic fluctuations. Together with the above finding regarding household landholding, we find no support for the Trivers–Willard hypothesis (Trivers and Willard 1973); otherwise, we should see that the selection favoring girl births reduces when the household is land-rich or the local rice price is low due to harvest.

4.2.2 Second and later births

The most important factors that influence the probability of having second and later births in the next year are the sex composition of surviving children and the count of previous births, as suggested in Table 3. Compared with those who currently have both male and female surviving children – the ideal composition in Japanese culture – couples who have no or single-sex surviving children are much more likely to have another birth. By contrast, the cumulative number of previously recorded births only influences the chance of having a male new birth. The more previously recorded births

the wife has, the more likely she is to have another male birth in the next year. However, it makes no difference to having female births in the next year.

Table 3: Effects of marital residence, kin coresidence, household landholding and other selected factors on the probability of having a recorded male or female second or later birth in the next year

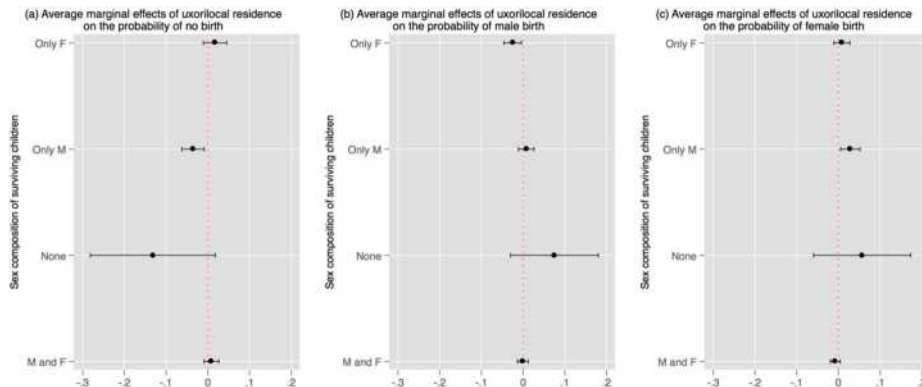
Variable	(1) Logit model, clustered SE		(2) Multinomial logit model, clustered SE (ref.: no birth)				(3) Two-level random-intercept multinomial logit model (ref.: no birth)			
	Either sex birth		Male birth		Female birth		Male birth		Female birth	
	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p
Age	1.100	0.755	1.359	0.319	0.655	0.478	1.440	0.203	0.693	0.637
Age^2	0.990	0.000	0.989	0.000	0.990	0.000	0.988	0.000	0.989	0.000
Age at marriage	1.571	0.130	1.287	0.391	2.645	0.098	1.281	0.359	2.643	0.206
Remarried	0.950	0.658	1.130	0.413	0.779	0.133	1.119	0.533	0.754	0.157
Couple age difference (ref.: Husband 0–5 yrs older)										
Wife is older	1.178	0.312	1.282	0.361	1.088	0.694	1.291	0.337	1.089	0.760
Husband 6+ yrs older	0.845	0.040	0.842	0.109	0.851	0.136	0.819	0.085	0.829	0.118
Years from last birth	1.780	0.055	1.509	0.162	2.893	0.071	1.557	0.104	2.985	0.156
Cumulative number of births	1.180	0.003	1.262	0.001	1.110	0.165	1.178	0.027	1.034	0.644
Sex composition of surviving children (ref.: males and females)										
No surviving children	7.011	0.000	6.282	0.000	7.843	0.000	8.264	0.000	10.311	0.000
Only males	1.960	0.000	1.790	0.000	2.172	0.000	1.980	0.000	2.380	0.000
Only females	2.163	0.000	2.376	0.000	1.923	0.000	2.694	0.000	2.158	0.000
Postmarital residence (ref.: virilocal)										
Uxorilocal	1.062	0.473	0.947	0.648	1.201	0.080	0.941	0.633	1.203	0.154
Coresidence of parents (ref.: none)										
Only mother(/-in-law)	1.482	0.001	1.298	0.074	1.717	0.001	1.342	0.072	1.785	0.000
Only father(/-in-law)	1.224	0.141	1.078	0.703	1.401	0.056	1.045	0.818	1.361	0.110
Both parents(/-in-law)	1.471	0.001	1.378	0.037	1.592	0.004	1.429	0.031	1.663	0.004
Cores. of older brother(s)	1.376	0.033	1.259	0.326	1.519	0.091	1.357	0.243	1.650	0.059
Cores. of older sister(s)	0.998	0.992	0.990	0.971	1.011	0.972	0.949	0.856	0.981	0.950
Cores. of younger brother(s)	1.030	0.770	0.947	0.698	1.122	0.380	0.958	0.781	1.138	0.417
Cores. of younger sister(s)	1.413	0.003	1.266	0.119	1.593	0.004	1.275	0.137	1.592	0.005
Number of kin in the household	0.897	0.008	0.924	0.143	0.867	0.005	0.909	0.076	0.850	0.004
Number of non-kin in the household	1.094	0.000	1.100	0.001	1.087	0.003	1.105	0.002	1.092	0.008
Household landholding (in <i>koku</i>)	0.996	0.496	0.996	0.615	0.996	0.625	0.996	0.604	0.996	0.621
Logged rice price last year	1.100	0.409	1.248	0.139	0.954	0.781	1.252	0.168	0.957	0.804
Village fixed effects	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Period fixed effects	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Constant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Table 3: (Continued)

Variable	(1) Logit model, clustered SE		(2) Multinomial logit model, clustered SE (ref.: no birth)				(3) Two-level random-intercept multinomial logit model (ref.: no birth)			
	Either sex birth		Male birth		Female birth		Male birth		Female birth	
	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p	exp(b)	p
Level-2 (individual-level) parameters										
b	—		—				1 (constrained)			
Variance (s.e.)	—		—				0.255 (0.089)			
Log (pseudo)likelihood	-2,911.444		-3,610.232				-3,603.5606			
Individuals	700		700				700			
Observations	9,746		9,746				9,746			

The average effect of postmarital residence on the probability of having a female second or later birth as opposed to no birth in the next year becomes small and marginally statistically significant. However, postmarital residence has a heterogeneous influence according to the specific sex composition of surviving children. By introducing an interaction term to Model 2 in Table 3, we plot in Figure 2 the average marginal effect (with 95% confidence interval) of uxrilocal versus virilocal marriages on the probability of having no, a male, and a female new birth in the next year by sex composition of surviving children. When the couple has either no or both male and female surviving children, virilocal and uxrilocal marriages do not differ substantially in reproduction. However, among those who only have male surviving children, uxrilocal marriages are less likely to have no birth, similarly likely to have a male birth, and more likely to have a female birth in the next year. Moreover, when there are only female surviving children, uxrilocal marriages have a lower probability of having a male birth. To sum up, these interaction effects consistently suggest that, compared with virilocal marriages, uxrilocal marriages have a stronger girl preference.

Figure 2: Average marginal effects of uxori-local vs. viri-local postmarital residence, by sex composition of surviving children, on the predicted probability of having no additional birth (a), an additional male birth (b), and a female additional birth (c) in the next year



Note: The dots with error bars indicate the predicted probability with 95% confidence intervals for uxori-local marriages. The red dashed reference line ($x = 0$) indicates the predicted probability for viri-local marriages.

Returning to results reported in Table 3, coresident kin also influence producing second and later births. Living with either only mother(-in-law) or both parents(-in-law) is positively correlated with the probability of having a new birth of either sex. This, in line with the ‘grandmother hypothesis’ (Hawkes 2004; Jamison et al. 2002), suggests a positive helping effect of coresident mother or mother-in-law. Coresident older brothers(-in-law) and younger sisters(-in-law) have the same effect. But extra support from these coresident siblings only improves the chances of having a female birth. In other words, to produce a girl at later births is relatively subject to the household context and potential coresident caregivers. We find no evidence for an interaction effect between marital residence and parental coresidence, suggesting again that the effects of biological and in-law parents do not differ substantially, conditional on postmarital residence.

Moreover, the chances of having an additional female birth in the next year are also associated with the number of kin and non-kin in the household. Model 1 of Table 3 suggests a negative association between the number of kin in the household and the probability of having a new birth in the next year. However, according to models 2 and 3, such negative association is largely driven by its strong impact on female births yet weak influence (if any) on male births. In other words, for second and later births, competition in the household matters more for reproductive decisions regarding

daughters than sons. By contrast, the number of non-kin in the household measures support from servants, who are not competing for household resources, and has a helping effect on having additional births regardless of their sex.

We find no statistically significant effect of household landholding and rice price on the probability of having a second or later birth in the next year.

5. Conclusion and discussion

Taking advantage of individual-level panel data from two Japanese villages in 1716–1870, this study provides new empirical evidence that postmarital residence influences child sex selection. As demonstrated by different reproduction patterns, uxorilocal marriages may have stronger girl preference than virilocal marriages. For first births, uxorilocal marriages are more likely than virilocal marriages to register a girl as opposed to no birth in the next year, especially when the household is wealthy. For second and later births, uxorilocal marriages have a lower probability of producing a boy in the next year when surviving children are all girls, but a higher probability of producing a girl when surviving children are all boys.

Favoring girls in certain family contexts reflects the matrilineality of Japanese uxorilocal marriages. Limited by small sample size, this study cannot directly examine how the observed daughter preference results in the intergenerational transmission of uxorilocal marriages. However, such a tendency is likely to exist, since otherwise, given the dominant patriarchal culture, we would expect to find that uxorilocal marriages have a greater son preference than virilocal marriages to shape the next generation. As the construction of similar data, transcribed from Japanese historical population registers and other East Asian sources, is underway (Dong et al. 2015), soon we will have further evidence.

The relative daughter preference in Tokugawa Japan, especially among uxorilocal marriages, appears to differ from many other Asian populations that have a predominant son preference. Nevertheless, it may reflect a family succession strategy in stem family populations. Although both Japan and Northwestern Europe had stem family systems, in Northwestern European populations there was no apparent sex preference and selection. This may relate to one major difference between European and Japanese stem family systems: uxorilocal marriage, or son-in-law adoption, was common in Japan but virtually nonexistent in Europe (Saito 1998). Together with Japanese families being more “conspicuously vertically structured,” the concept of descent line may have carried more weight in traditional Japan than in Europe (Saito 1998: 174). That being said, some recent comparative findings based on European populations from the late 19th century onward suggestively coincide with our finding of

daughter preference in stem family populations. Between 1900 and 1950 in the Netherlands and Sweden, where the Western European stem family system was typical, parents with no surviving female children substantially increased their birth intensities, suggesting an increasing preference for girls (Reher et al. 2017). Daughter preference at third birth and above has also been found in late-20th-century Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish populations (Anderson et al. 2006). However, such daughter preference does not appear in the Spanish population (Reher et al. 2017), where family organization is relatively complex and familial ties are strong (Reher 1998).

Overall, our study adds to the accumulating literature on sex preference and deliberate birth control in premodern populations and highlights complex human agency in reproduction, especially in relation to the dynamics of power and property in the family.

6. Acknowledgments

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Appendix

Table A-1: Descriptive statistics of variables

Variable	First birth				Second and later births			
	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
Reproduction in next year	0.141	0.348	0	1	0.107	0.308	0	1
Reproduction outcomes in next year								
No birth	0.859	0.348	0	1	0.893	0.308	0	1
Male birth	0.064	0.245	0	1	0.056	0.230	0	1
Female birth	0.077	0.267	0	1	0.050	0.219	0	1
Age	20.857	8.195	10	49	32.037	8.684	14	49
Age at marriage	15.624	5.358	3	48	26.298	6.533	13	48
Remarried	0.128	0.334	0	1	0.100	0.300	0	1
Couple age difference								
Husband 0–5 years older	0.588	0.492	0	1	0.569	0.495	0	1
Wife is older	0.059	0.236	0	1	0.034	0.181	0	1
Husband 6+ years older	0.353	0.478	0	1	0.397	0.489	0	1
Years from last birth	–	–	–	–	5.651	4.900	1	20
Cumulative number of births	–	–	–	–	2.475	1.331	1	9
Sex composition of surviving children								
Both males and females	–	–	–	–	0.416	0.493	0	1
No surviving children	–	–	–	–	0.029	0.166	0	1
Only boys	–	–	–	–	0.287	0.452	0	1
Only girls	–	–	–	–	0.269	0.444	0	1
Postmarital residence								
Virilocal	0.739	0.439	0	1	0.756	0.430	0	1
Uxorilocal	0.261	0.439	0	1	0.244	0.430	0	1
Coresidence of parents								
None	0.156	0.363	0	1	0.384	0.486	0	1
Only mother(/-in-law)	0.127	0.333	0	1	0.163	0.370	0	1
Only father(/-in-law)	0.102	0.303	0	1	0.094	0.292	0	1
Both parents(/-in-law)	0.615	0.487	0	1	0.359	0.480	0	1
Coresidence of older brother(s)	0.137	0.344	0	1	0.045	0.208	0	1
Coresidence of older sister(s)	0.132	0.339	0	1	0.035	0.185	0	1
Coresidence of younger brother(s)	0.272	0.445	0	1	0.132	0.338	0	1
Coresidence of younger sister(s)	0.282	0.450	0	1	0.107	0.309	0	1
Number of kin in the household	4.981	1.838	1	14	5.462	1.688	1	14
Number of non-kin in the household	0.433	1.527	0	25	0.456	1.530	0	25
Household landholding (in <i>koku</i>)	11.886	7.416	0	54.536	12.437	7.409	0	53.926
Logged rice price last year	–0.215	0.276	–0.673	0.732	–0.211	0.277	–0.673	0.732
Individuals (wives)		978				700		
Observations		4,142				9,746		

Note: While not reported in this table, our model estimations also include period and village dummy variables.



Original Article

Kin and birth order effects on male child mortality: three East Asian populations, 1716–1945^{☆,☆☆}Hao Dong^{a,*}, Matteo Manfredini^b, Satomi Kurosu^c, Wenshan Yang^d, James Z. Lee^e^a Princeton University, Princeton, USA^b University of Parma, Parma, Italy^c Reitaku University, Kashiwa, Japan^d Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan^e The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong, China

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ABSTRACT

Human child survival depends on adult investment, typically from parents. However, in spite of recent research advances on kin influence and birth order effects on human infant and child mortality, studies that directly examine the interaction of kin context and birth order on sibling differences in child mortality are still rare. Our study supplements this literature with new findings from large-scale individual-level panel data for three East Asian historical populations from northeast China (1789–1909), northeast Japan (1716–1870), and north Taiwan (1906–1945), where preference for sons and first-borns is common. We examine and compare male child mortality risks by presence/absence of co-resident parents, grandparents, and other kin, as well as their interaction effects with birth order. We apply discrete-time event-history analysis on over 172,000 observations of 69,125 boys aged 1–9 years old. We find that in all three populations, while the presence of parents is important for child survival, it is more beneficial to first/early-borns than to later-borns. Effects of other co-resident kin are however null or inconsistent between populations. Our findings underscore the importance of birth order in understanding how differential parental investment may produce child survival differentials between siblings.

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That parents, especially mothers, are important for infant and child survival is a truism for humans and indeed almost all mammals (Clutton-Brock, 1991; Sear & Coall, 2011; Sear & Mace, 2008). According to classical kin selection theory (Hamilton, 1964a, 1964b), other things being equal, such universal maternal effect should be similar between siblings.

[☆] Author's contribution: Hao Dong designed the study, was responsible for the analysis, including the production of the harmonized data as well as all statistical calculations, wrote the first draft of this manuscript, and collaborated closely in the manuscript revisions; Matteo Manfredini assisted in much of the evolutionary biological framework; Satomi Kurosu manages the Japanese data, helped prepare the analytical file, and commented on the draft manuscript; Wenshan Yang manages the Taiwanese data, helped prepare the analytical file, and reviewed the draft manuscript; James Z. Lee conceived and coordinated this study, led the effort to create the Chinese data, participated in the study design, and revised the manuscript. All authors gave final approval for publication.

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Differential parental investment, however, is evident in many species. According to Trivers (1972), any parent investment in an offspring increases his/her chances of survival and reproductive success at the expense of the parent's ability to invest in other offspring. From an evolutionary point of view, natural selection would have favored specific parental behavioral strategies aimed at increasing fitness by investing more in those children with greater reproductive value (Geary & Flinn, 2001). In other words, differential parental investment may be a product of natural selection, which favors those better able to take advantage of the differential chances of survival and reproductive success of offspring (Clarke & Low, 2001; Clutton-Brock, 1991; Daly & Wilson, 1995; Trivers, 1972, 1974).

Parental favoritism would then be based on an evolutionary mechanism making parents able to judge the reproductive value of each of their offspring and invest in proportion to their expected fitness. Put it differently, “selection will favor the evolution of mechanisms in parents that favor offspring who are likely to provide a higher reproductive return on the investment” (Buss, 2015, 198). Many are the variables and the factors that could play a role in the parental evaluation of the reproductive value, such as offspring sex and age, child health status and individual characteristics of offspring phenotypic quality (with particular attention to congenital disability), parental age, and,

obviously, available resources (Clutton-Brock, 1991; Daly & Wilson, 1995; Hertwig, Davis, & Sulloway, 2002; Trivers, 1974; Trivers & Willard, 1973).

Multiple studies of human populations document that the mechanisms of such differential parental investment can be quite complex, resulting in child survival differentials that vary greatly between regions, periods, and sub-populations (Hrdy, 1987). Differential parental investment according to offspring sex, exemplified by the Trivers–Willard hypothesis (Trivers & Willard, 1973), is probably the best known example (Boesch, 1997; Bradbury & Blakey, 1998; Cameron & Linklater, 2000; Clutton-Brock & Albon, 1982; Isaac, Krockenberger, & Johnson, 2005; Ligon & Hill, 2010; Svensson & Nilsson, 1996). While such phenomena are atypical for contemporary human European (Kolk & Schnettler, 2016) and North American (Freese & Powell, 1999; Gaulin & Robbins, 1991) populations, there are now a number of well documented cases of explicit sex-selective infanticide, neglect, abuse, and abortion, as well as overwhelming aggregate evidence of highly skewed infant and child sex ratios, for many developing and historical human populations, especially from Africa and Asia (Cronk, 2007; Drixler, 2013; Fujita et al., 2012; Guggenheim, Davis, & Figueredo, 2007; Hrdy, 1987; Lee & Wang, 2001). Much of this literature focuses on sex ratio differences at birth or among infants and children, and suggests that, in contrast to the expectation of relatively equal sex ratio (Fisher, 1930), sex, parity, and sex composition and even sequence of surviving children can bias parental investment (Choe, Hao, & Wang, 1995; Daly & Wilson, 1984; Lee, Wang, & Campbell, 1994; Park & Cho, 1995; Tsuya & Kurosu, 2010; Zeng et al., 1993). Direct comparisons with individual-level longitudinal data on neonatal and perinatal mortality differences further reveal that, such differentials are not only subject to characteristics of offspring, but also shaped by parental and household circumstances (Bengtsson, Campbell, & Lee, 2004; Tsuya, Wang, Alter, & Lee, 2010). And such parental preferences, whether in East and South Asia or elsewhere, are embedded in local cultural and social context (Drixler, 2013; Hrdy, 1999; Lee & Wang, 2001; Muhuri & Preston, 1991).

Along with sex, age is the other individual characteristic often evaluated by parents in order to determine offspring contribution to parental fitness. The offspring reproductive value, in fact, increases with age at least until puberty, which makes older offspring much more valued than younger ones by parents. Offspring age is then by definition strictly associated with birth order, which is another way to look at the temporal sequence of offspring. A growing literature emphasizes the potential role of birth order in shaping sibling differentials in survival and reproductive success in humans and non-human primates (Barclay & Kolk, 2015; Draper & Hames, 2000; Faurie, Russell, & Lummaa, 2009; Low, 1990; Low & Clarke, 1992; Mace, 1996a, 1996b; Modin, 2002; Stanton, Lonsdorf, Pusey, Goodall, & Murray, 2009). Compared with later-borns, first-borns survive longer and develop further with less uncertain early defects, reach reproductive maturity earlier, and benefit more from the generational overlap with parents and other older kin for support and care (Daly & Wilson, 1995; Hrdy & Judge, 1993; Jeon, 2008; Stanton et al., 2009; Trivers, 1974). In addition, in societies practicing primogeniture or partible inheritance, to recognize the heir with concomitant early biased parental investment helps to avoid domestic social tension as well as to prepare children for their adult roles (Hrdy & Judge, 1993).

Unequal parental investment however may increase and trigger competitive and rivalry behaviors among offspring as well as parent-offspring conflicts (Daly & Wilson, 1990; Mock & Parker, 1997; Sulloway, 1997). Although parents could be pressed to reduce such conflictual family dynamics by operating an equal distribution of resources among offspring, Hertwig et al. (2002) have demonstrated that an unequal cumulative distribution of parental investment among siblings may occur even in spite of equal parental allocation at each time point.

The intensity of such conflicts among siblings, competing for limited family resources, both material and affective, has been usually claimed to depend on sibship size and offspring composition, especially by

gender. According to the resource dilution hypothesis, the larger the sibship size, “the more the resources are divided and hence, the lower the quality of the output” (Blake, 1981, 421). Compared to siblings from smaller families, many studies have in fact proved that offspring from large families have lower educational attainment (Conley & Glauber, 2006; Hauser & Sewell, 1986; Hill & O'Neill, 1994), lower height (Oberg, 2015) and less chances to achieve higher social status (Davis, 1997). Consequently, large family sizes might induce stronger competition among siblings for finite family resources. In such situation, firstborns tend to be favored over laterborns (Black, Devereux, & Salvanes, 2005), largely due to their period of undiluted parental investment (Salmon, 2003). On the other hand, lastborns and middleborns would preferentially conflict one another, with the latter destined to suffer the most for the fewest resources.

It has been suggested, especially in the field of evolutionary psychology, that offspring would therefore compete with one another “in an effort to secure physical, emotional, and intellectual resources from parents” (Sulloway, 1997, 21), setting up strategies and behaviors, when interacting with parents, so specific and peculiar as to prompt a process of niche differentiation within the family (Rhode et al., 2003; Sulloway, 1997, 2001). Eventually, the occupation of such family niches would make them possible to maximize their differences, in other words, “to make themselves unique in their parents' eyes” (Saad, Gill, & Natarajan, 2005).

Some authors, especially Sulloway (1997), stress specifically the role of birth order as one of the key determinants of such a niche differentiation and different sibling strategies. The idea is that birth order would be specifically associated with many important individual characteristics such as age, strength, power, and role within the family (Sulloway, 1997). In this respect, siblings would acquire different personality traits according to birth order. In particular, firstborns would be the most conservative, in the attempt to preserve their privileged status and birth prerogatives, laterborns would be more nonconforming and altruistic, whilst middleborns would be the least close to their parents as a consequence of the fact that they were the only offspring who never experienced a period of exclusive parental investment (Rhode et al., 2003; Salmon & Daly, 1998). However, some factors could bias and modulate such a model of family dynamics, namely socio-economic status, sibship size, and birth interval (Emst & Angst, 1983; Sulloway, 1997).

Thus, birth order is a key factor in both parent- and sibling-driven family dynamics. Both parental investment theory and Sulloway's theory of family niches, in fact, support the idea that offspring's position in the time sequence of siblings would be strongly associated with resource availability, parental care, inheritance practices, and prospective reproduction. However, a question naturally follows but remains empirically unexamined: Do effects of parents, and possibly other co-resident kin, vary by birth order in shaping child survival differentials? Our premise is that, if the investment of parents, and possibly of other co-resident kin, is biased by birth order, then the influence of presence of such kin on child survival should differ by birth order. While a growing number of studies identify effects of the presence of parents and occasionally other female coresident kin on human child survival, few directly examine their possible interaction with birth order (Sear & Coall, 2011; Sear & Mace, 2008). Similarly, while there are studies of birth order differentials in early-age accidents, health and mortality (Bakketeig & Hoffman, 1979; Bijur, Golding, & Kurzon, 1988; Hobcraft, McDonald, & Rutstein, 1985; Horwitz, Morgenstern, & Berkman, 1985; Nixon & Pearn, 1978), they overlook the possibility that these effects may differ according to the presence or absence of parents and other kin. As we shall see in this article, such expected differential importance of kin presence is especially the case in East Asian societies where birth order favoritism is apparent (Feng, 1937; Hayami, 1983; Lee & Campbell, 1997; Skinner, 1992).

This paper contributes to the literature by examining whether and how birth order and the presence or absence of parents and other kin in the household interact to shape child mortality in East Asia. We do

so not for one population but for three 18th–20th century East Asian populations with 172,038 annual or triennial linked observations of 69,125 boys aged 1–9. We find consistent evidence that while all three East Asian societies had strong son preference (Das Gupta et al., 2003), biased parental investment favored early over later born male siblings.

1. Data

Our study takes advantage of three datasets from historical household registers: the China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset—Liaoning (CMGPD-LN), the Colonial Taiwan Household Registration Database—Beipu, Chupei, and Ermei (CTHRD-BCE), and the Japanese *Ninbetsu-Aratame-Cho* Population Register Database—Shimomoriya and Niita (NAC-SN), described and compared in detail in Dong, Campbell, Kurosu, Yang, and Lee (2015) with geographic locations shown in Appendix Map a1. These datasets are transcribed from historical population registers from Qing China, Tokugawa Japan, and Colonial Taiwan, in total covering 2.1 million observations of 310,000 individuals. Such population registration systems were products of East Asian systems of civilian administration, taxation and military organization, and are documented in detail elsewhere (Hayami, 1979; Katz & Chiu, 2006; Lee, Campbell, & Chen, 2010). Specifically, the CMGPD-LN data are transcribed from Eight Banner household registers, compiled every three years by the Qing imperial household agency to record individual demographic and socio-economic events for a population of 260,000 individuals residing in the Liaoning province, northeast China between 1749 and 1909. The NAC-SN data are transcribed from annual Japanese population registers that record demographic and socio-economic information for 6000 individuals in two villages, Shimomoriya and Niita, in contemporary Fukushima prefecture in northeast Japan between 1716 and 1870. The CTHRD-BCE data are transcribed from a set of household registers from three townships, Beipu, Chupei, and Ermei, in north Taiwan, compiled by the Japanese colonial administration covering a total population of 45,000 individuals between 1906 and 1945. These Taiwan colonial registers, unlike Chinese and Japanese household registers, are continuous in the sense that they were updated as individual vital events and other changes occurred. To make our data and estimation comparable, we transform the CTHRD-BCE data into the NAC-SN person-year format.

All three datasets are panels that record individuals, including their vital events, longitudinally. The original data transcribed from household registers were cross-sectional, and resembled repeated censuses of the same community. To produce these panel datasets that follow individuals prospectively over time, we linked cross-sectional observations of the same individual across different registers. Our data record vital events that occurred in the intervals between registers. These intervals are one year long in the NAC-SN and CTHRD-BCE and three years long in the CMGPD-LN.

Our data are especially valuable for studies of kin effects because they not only include detailed information on kinship but also record all household members and most if not all residents in the community. All three sets of population registers record detailed relationship to the household head for each household member, which enables us to reconstruct the relationship between individuals in the household. The relatively complete parent–child linkage in all three datasets provides additional information to identify grandparents, uncles and aunts, brothers, and other kin within and even beyond the household. Moreover, because these household registers were designed to cover the whole community and updated regularly, our data provide time-varying information on presence and absence of specific kin in almost all households.

We restrict our data to observations of live male children approximately 1–9 years old (see Appendix Note a1 for specific age coding definitions) who are also observed in the next register. We exclude the first year of life because of poor recording in these registers of infants who died early, in particular of females who died by infanticide. Since our Chinese registers – the majority of our East Asian data – record boys

much better than girls (Dong et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2010), we have no choice but to focus on male children. In any case, given the patriarchal and highly hierarchical nature of these East Asian societies, there are stronger reasons to expect birth order differences in treatment by parents and other kin for boys than for girls (Das Gupta et al., 2003; Feng, 1937; Hayami, 1983; Lee & Campbell, 1997; Skinner, 1992). Moreover, while we restrict our study to male children aged 1–9 because we assume kin effects are most pronounced when children are young and dependent on adult care and supervision, according to our own examinations as well as previous studies (Bengtsson et al., 2004), such effects may also hold for even older male children.

Our study samples include 172,038 observations of 69,125 boys age 1–9, including 4758 death records that have an immediate preceding observation 1 or 3 years earlier: 86,924 triennial observations of 56,065 boys including 3837 deaths from the CMGPD-LN, 75,796 annual observations of 11,615 boys including 635 deaths from the CTHRD-BCE, and 9318 annual observations of 1445 boys including 286 deaths from the NAC-SN (see Appendix Table a1 for descriptive statistics).

2. Methods

Like other mortality studies based on these East Asian historical population registration data (Bengtsson et al., 2004; Campbell & Lee, 1996, 2009; Dong & Lee, 2014; Tsuya & Kurosu, 2002), we apply discrete-time event-history analysis via logistic regressions (Allison, 1984). This approach is more appropriate than continuous-time techniques such as proportional hazard models for our data that only specify that an event occurred during a fixed time interval, but do not specify the date of the event. Because there may exist unknown correlations in mortality risks for children who live together, we adjust for clustered standard errors at the household level. The within-family comparison approach is an alternative way to take account of unobserved heterogeneity between families often by controlling for the fixed effect at family level, which has become popular in recent analysis of birth order differentials in mortality (e.g. Barclay & Kolk, 2015). However, because the absence of either or both parents is uncommon – no more than 20 percent (see Appendix Table a1) – estimations of a within-family comparison approach in our study are based on only a limited number of families in which multiple children experience the absence of parents. The extent to which these families are different from others is unclear, and pose a potential bias for our relatively small Japanese analytical sample. As a result, while our robustness check produces very similar findings with the within-family comparison approach (see Table a5), we prefer to report the results from the discrete-time event history analysis with clustered standard error correction as our main findings.

Our outcome variable is a dummy variable indicating whether an individual died during either the next year in the NAC-SN and CTHRD-BCE data or during the next three years in the CMGPD-LN.

For parental presence, we construct a categorical variable that differentiates between both parents, only mother, only father, and none present in the household. Two dummy variables indicate the presence of paternal grandmothers and grandfathers. We focus on paternal kin because East Asian populations are predominantly patrilocal and patrilineal. As extended families are relatively common in East Asian populations (Bengtsson et al., 2004), including these measures for co-resident kin other than parents and grandparents provides us an opportunity to examine their possible effects in the household as well as possible birth order differentials in such effects. We therefore include three count variables to measure number of co-resident paternal aunts, uncles and their wives. Especially, we distinguish the two types of aunts – father's sisters and uncles' wives – to examine whether genetic relatedness conditions the effects of aunts. We include birth order among male siblings as a continuous variable. To avoid the outlier effect of extremely high birth orders, we code 6th and later births as 6.

We also include a selection of controls for possible confounding factors in our analysis of child mortality. Following previous studies

(Bengtsson et al., 2004; Campbell & Lee, 2009; Dong & Lee, 2014), our estimation includes two dummy variables to control for differential mortality consequences for children born to young (before age 20) and old (after age 36) mothers, and another dummy variable to control for whether preceding birth interval of the indexed individual is less or equal to 2 years. Other control variables are number of co-resident brothers aged 0–9 as a measure of sibling competition, household size, 10-year period fixed effects, and regional fixed effects to account for spatial mortality differences.

Our analysis follows two steps. We first estimate the overall effects of specific kin presence on boy's probability of dying in next 1 or 3 years. We then examine whether there are interaction effects between birth order and the presence or absence of parents and such other female relatives as paternal grandmothers, father's sisters, and uncle's wives.

3. Results

3.1. Effects of kin presence in the household

As in most other populations (Sear & Coall, 2011; Sear & Mace, 2008), parents are so important to the survival of children in our study populations that child mortality could increase substantially when they are absent. In the CMGPD-LN, as reported in Table 1 (see Appendix Table a2 for complete estimated results), the odds of dying in the next 3 years for those children whose parents are both absent are 40.4% more than those living with both parents. In the NAC-SN, in terms of the odds of dying in next year, the estimated increase in mortality risks due to the absence of both parents is 76.6%. In the CTHRD-BCE, although not statistically significant ($p = 0.167$), the direction and magnitude of such effect appear to be similar with the other two populations. In addition, absence of mother in the CMGPD-LN and of father in CTHRD-BCE is also associated with increased child mortality risks. And since parental survival and parental presence for young children are very similar, our alternative measure – parental survival status – confirm such observed patterns (Appendix Table a3).

By contrast, in line with the existing understanding on our or similar East Asian historical populations (Bengtsson et al., 2004; Jamison, Cornell, Jamison, & Nakazato, 2002), living with other kin has no consistent, if any, effects on male child mortality. Not only there is no evidence that living with grandmother reduces child mortality, as reported elsewhere (Bengtsson et al., 2004), living with grandfather actually increases child mortality risks in the CMGPD-LN. Also in the CMGPD-LN, co-resident father's sisters, the genetically related aunts,

have a positive effect on child mortality risks, while in the CTHRD-BCE co-resident uncles' wives, the non-genetically related aunts, have a negative effect. And, in both the CMGPD-LN and CTHRD-BCE, co-resident uncles have a negative impact on child survival. These effects of co-resident kin other than parents may reflect the domestic interaction and resource competition within Chinese extended families. In the NAC-SN, where household size is smaller and co-residence is less common than the other two Chinese populations, we find null effects of either aunts or uncles.

In all three populations, birth order by itself makes little difference in male child mortality.

3.2. Interaction effects of kin presence and birth order

Living with parents, especially the mother, improves the survival of early-born children more than later-borns in all three populations. Based on our estimations that have the same model specifications as those reported in Table 1 but further introduce interaction terms between parental presence and child's birth order (see Appendix Table a4 for complete results), with those living with both parents as the reference group, Fig. 1 reports the average marginal effects of the absence of father, mother, or both parents along with the increase of birth order. While absent fathers make little difference, there are birth order differentials in the effects of absent mothers or both parents on probability of dying in next 1 or 3 years: the resulting negative impact on child survival clearly decreases when birth order increases. Early-borns, especially first-borns, experience increased mortality risks when mother is absent in the CMGPD-LN and CTHRD-BCE and when both parents are absent in all three populations. However, mortality increase due to the absence of mother or both parents decreases for later-borns. For some children of high birth order (5 or above), it may even become beneficial, probably a result of having elder siblings as alternative care givers (Sear & Mace, 2008). In other words, while, as suggested in Table 1, parental presence has similar yet inconsistent effects on child mortality and birth order itself has no effect, the interaction of the two modulates child mortality consistently in all our study populations to reduce the mortality of early born versus later born children so long as both parents, or only mothers, are present.

Estimations including parental survival status as the alternative measure, as shown in Fig. 2, also confirm these findings. This also suggests that for young children in these study populations, parental presence or absence is largely due to the survival status of their parents.

Across all three populations, there is no evidence of consistent differences by birth order in the effects of grandmother, father's sisters, or

Table 1
Estimated effects of kin presence/absence and birth order on male child mortality risks.

	CMGPD-LN (Northeast China)		CTHRD-BCE (North Taiwan)		NAC-SN (Northeast Japan)	
	Odds Ratio	P-value	Odds Ratio	P-value	Odds Ratio	P-value
Parental Presence (Ref.: Both present)						
Father absent	0.898	0.161	1.340	0.077	0.908	0.697
Mother absent	1.229	0.018	1.267	0.385	0.596	0.295
Both absent	1.404	0.020	1.313	0.167	1.766	0.054
Grandmother presence	0.957	0.256	1.000	1.000	1.030	0.826
Grandfather presence	1.081	0.049	0.890	0.324	1.075	0.615
No. of co-resident father's sisters	1.110	0.043	1.453	0.167	1.126	0.609
No. of co-resident uncles' wives	1.021	0.248	0.861	0.071	0.813	0.496
No. of co-resident uncles	1.045	0.005	1.099	0.078	1.017	0.926
No. of co-resident brothers aged 0–9	0.905	0.004	1.056	0.323	1.249	0.157
Birth order among male siblings	1.018	0.341	0.991	0.793	0.884	0.162
Other controls	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Pseudo R ²	0.077		0.049		0.075	
Log Pseudo Likelihood	–14,522.909		–3488.527		–1181.953	
Deaths	3837		635		286	
Individuals	56,065		11,615		1445	
Observations	86,924		75,796		9318	

Notes: Other controls include maternal age at birth, preceding birth interval, age and age squared, household size, 10-year period fixed effects, regional fixed effects, and the intercept. Standard errors are adjusted for clusters of household. See electronic supplementary table a2 for the complete estimated results.

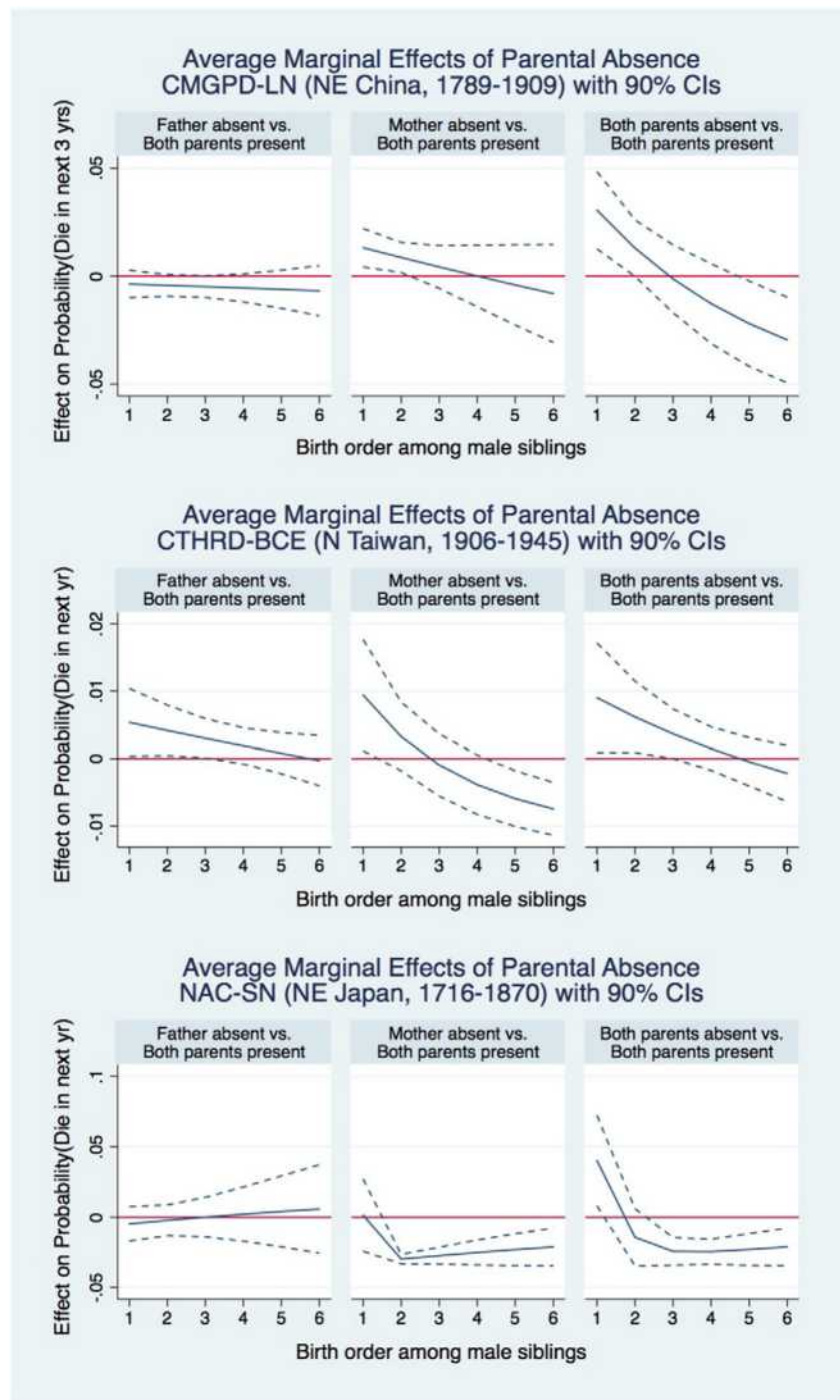


Fig. 1. Average marginal effects of parental absence vs. presence by birth order.

uncles' wives. Grandmothers in the NAC-SN are the only kind of female relatives of which the effect of presence varies by children's birth order. Although not reported with details here, such grandmother effect is in the same direction as the observed parental differential effects (Fig. 1). The finding of no birth order interaction effects of female relatives in general is however not surprising given that in earlier analysis we also found no overall effects for the presence of those female relatives on child mortality.

Several checks confirm that our estimated results are not sensitive to alternative model specifications or additional possibly confounding factors, and suggest that the influence of such birth order differentials in parental investment is likely to occur early (Appendix Tables a5–a10). Models controlling for the fixed effects of father – the within-family

comparison approach – confirm our main findings (Table a5). So do models replacing the 10-year period fixed effects with yearly/5-year period fixed effects or linear year effect (Table a6). In addition to our controls for the number of co-resident brothers of similar ages and household size in the main analysis, we further assure that our findings are not just a product of the selection effect that high birth order children could be different from others because they only come from large households. Neither relaxing the linear assumption nor altering the scale of the birth order measure (Table a7) nor further taking account of female siblings (Table a8) confound our findings. Where household socio-economic information is available, as in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN, we find that the observed patterns are also independent of socio-economic status (Table a9). Last but not the least, a

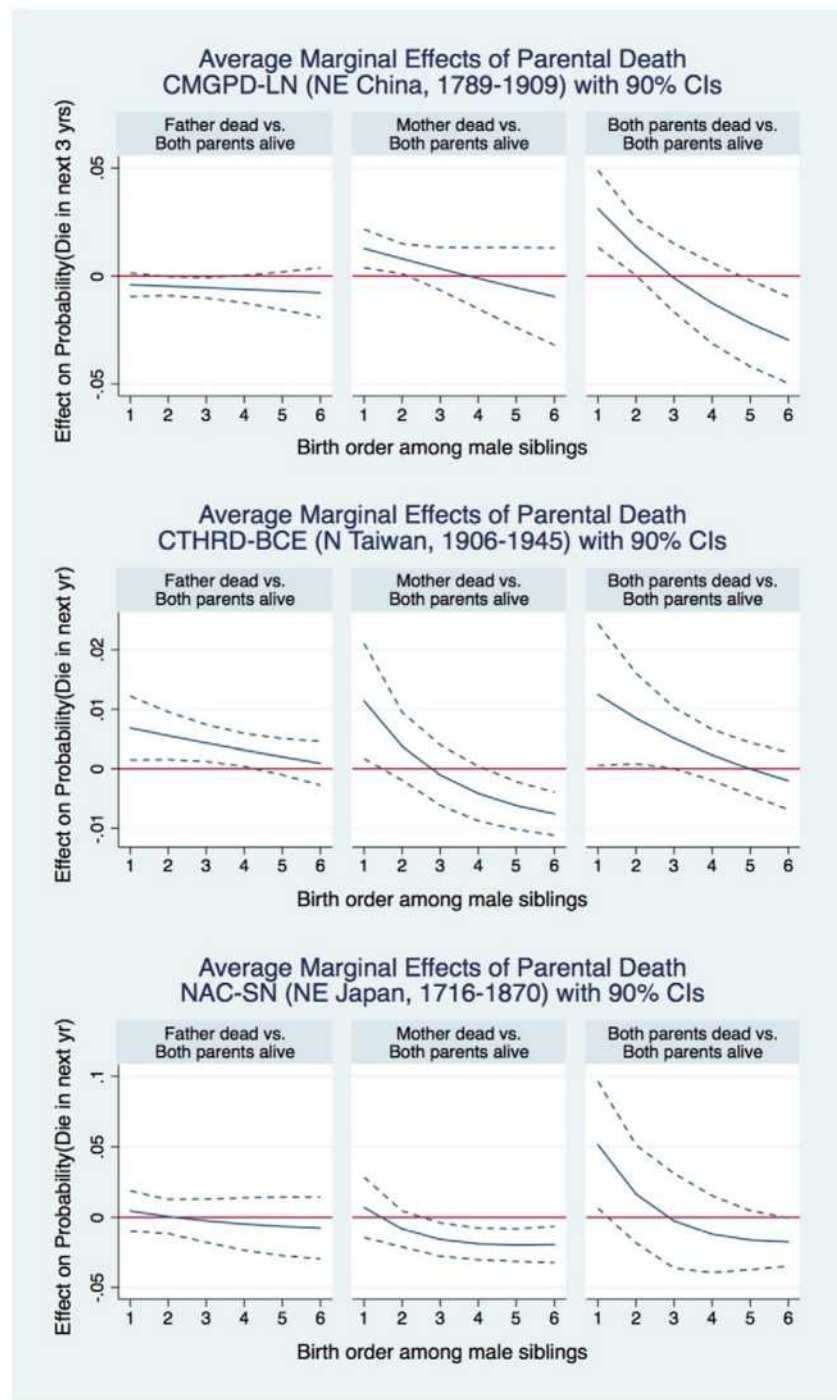


Fig. 2. Average marginal effects of parental survival status by birth order.

comparison between the time-invariant birth order measure in our main analysis and a time-variant measure of seniority among living brothers suggests that parental differential investment occurs at early ages. First-borns' birth order and seniority are the same as long as they are alive. But later-borns can achieve greater seniority than their born birth order upon the death of older brothers. In other words, the difference between our birth order measure and seniority measure concentrates to later-borns, especially at their later childhood. We find that the observed differentials in parental effects are less apparent by seniority than by birth order. It implies the important consequences of preferential treatment to children in early childhood in the sense that

biased parental investment later shifted to those senior yet later-born children may not benefit them as much as first-borns (Table a10).

4. Discussion

Based on comparable estimations of three individual-level panel datasets from northeast China, northeast Japan and north Taiwan between 1716 and 1945, our analysis confirms the overall importance of co-resident kin in influencing child survival in historical East Asia. In all three populations parents have consistent and substantial effects in reducing male child mortality. Effects of co-resident

paternal grandparents, uncles and aunts, however, are negligible or specific to one population or another but not common across all three populations.

More importantly, the importance of parents to male child survival differs by birth order, suggesting a likely bias in parental investment. In the absence of parents, mortality increases substantially among first-borns but less so among later-borns. Thanks to newly constructed “big” historical population panel data, we find that this pattern of birth order differentials in response to parental presence is not only robust to several possibly confounding factors and mechanisms, but also prevalent and consistent in all three East Asian populations for as long as two centuries.

Unfortunately, since we focus exclusively on male children due to their better complete recording especially in the CMGPD-LN, we cannot study in this paper the degree to which such biased parental investment is also reflected in sex-selective mortality and in infant mortality. Due to the incomplete recording of births and infant mortality as well as infanticide, we are unable to confirm if birth order differentials in parental investment on infants are similar or even stronger compared with what we find among young children. Moreover, our observational data do not allow us to distinguish whether such biased parental investment is an unintended consequence or a “conscious” choice of parents.

That being said, both evolutionary/biological and cultural/social mechanisms may co-exist in shaping what we have observed in this study. Many studies, especially from historical demography and economic history (e.g. Bengtsson et al., 2004), often highlight the “active” agency of the parents. However, preferential treatment by birth order is also likely reinforced by “passive” mechanisms like long-lasting cultural norms and social institutions, as well as ecological context (Hrdy & Judge, 1993). In our case, the observed sibling differentials also well fit the inheritance practices of primogeniture in historical Japan as well as the partible-inheritance primogeniture-ancestor worship practices in historical China. Early-borns, especially first-borns, are favored by lineage rules and receive either the whole or sometimes a larger share of inheritance since they alone host the ancestor worship ceremony and head the extended family (Feng, 1937; Hayami, 1983; Shiga, 1978). In that regard, our findings from populations in the past also have important implications for our understanding of the saliency of such social preferences in East Asia today (Das Gupta et al., 2003; Skinner, 1992).

With changing mores and declining fertility, parental preferences and investment in children have changed significantly in the last century. Emerging techniques in contraception, gender detection, and induced abortion have also shifted the timing for parental preferential investment from post-natal to pre-natal (Lycett & Dunbar, 1999). Nevertheless, we can still observe increasingly skewed sex ratios at birth in China (Coale & Banister, 1994; Hesketh, Li, & Zhu, 2005; Zeng et al., 1993), Japan (Imaizumi & Murata, 1981), and Taiwan (Freedman, Chang, & Sun, 1994), particularly by parity (Coale & Banister, 1994; Freedman et al., 1994; Hesketh et al., 2005; Zeng et al., 1993). Understanding past parental agency and behavior therefore not only reinforces our appreciation of how the presence or absence of parents and grandparents can continue to influence child survivorship, but also informs and illuminates our understanding of why contemporary family planning and family care policies and behavior vary greatly across the world. The possible connection between this history of detailed parental control and the sustained success of China's and Taiwan's family planning policies over the last half-century as well as the even earlier Japanese fertility decline remains speculative but noteworthy. In that regard, present-day human preferential investment in children may seem to differ from the past, but is really far more similar than apparent.

Data accessibility

The CMGPD-LN is available for download via the ICPSR website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/265>). The CTRHD

is available via application and approval by the Program for Historical Demography, Academia Sinica (http://www.demography.sinica.edu.tw/EN/en_achievement_b.htm). The NAC-SN is available via application and approval by the Population and Family History Project at Reitaku University (<http://www.fl.reitaku-u.ac.jp/pfhp/index-e.html>).

Competing interests

We have no competing interests.

Supplementary Materials

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2016.10.001>.

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MARRIAGE, HOUSEHOLD CONTEXT AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS: EVIDENCE FROM A NORTHEASTERN TOWN IN JAPAN, 1729-1870

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This study utilizes one of the best sets of surviving historical registration records from a non-rural population in early modern Japan to examine whether and how socioeconomic status (property) and household context (power) influenced the first marriage of sons and daughters. Different incentives and disincentives associated with socioeconomic status and household context shaped differential marriage behavior. Males and females of higher socioeconomic status were more likely to marry. The presence of parents favored marriage, especially of inheriting sons and daughters. The presence of siblings also influenced the timing and type of marriage. This study confirms the property–power framework of the Eurasian Population and Family History Project (EAP), a comparative study of demographic behavior across diverse socioeconomic and cultural settings. It is also among the first empirical studies on determinants of nuptiality for a non-rural population in early modern Japan.

Introduction

In many traditional societies, marriage was an important institution for reproduction, stability, and well-being of the family. It also shaped kin networks, and made possible the transmission of property as well as human and social capital across generations (Lundh and Kurosu 2014). In early modern Japan, the household was organized based on the premise of a stem-family system, in which each household commonly contained only one married couple from each generation (Cornell 1987). Marriage was the crucial transition point at which one of the siblings stayed and brought his or her spouse into the household, while all the others eventually left. This stem-family living arrangement was necessary to keep the family farm and property intact (Smith 1977, 134-135), as well as to secure the farm's labor force in the household and by-employment (Saito 2000). Marriage thus offered a safe and economic means to achieve the optimal household size and gender balance of labor in family farming (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014).

Unlike studies on nuptiality in early modern Japan among rural households (e.g. Hanley 1985; Hanley and Yamamura 1977, 246-250; Kurosu, Tsuya, and Hamano 1999; Tsuya 2001; Tsuya and Kurosu 2014), research on marriage in non-rural settings remains limited (Hayami 1990; Miura 2004; Sasaki 2005; Takahashi 2005; Hamano 2007; Nagata and Hamano 2009). This is not only due to the lack of historical population registers from urban areas but also the high geographic mobility of urban residents that makes following their life histories difficult. Indeed, marriage practices differed between rural and urban households. Existing studies suggest that age at marriage was higher for urban residents than rural peasants, and that the celibacy rates were higher particularly among men. There were also differences in household formation and marriage patterns between permanent residents (with tax obligations) and temporary residents (Saito and Tomobe 1988; Minami 1978; Hamano 2007). However, we know especially little about the influence of socioeconomic differences between households on the marriage of sons and daughters in historical non-rural settings. Did high socioeconomic status, like it did in rural areas, increase the chance of

marriage for urban residents? To what extent were urban parents important for the marriage of their children? And, did sibship size and birth order also matter to marriages of urban residents?

This study utilizes one of the best sets of surviving population registers from a booming local post town,¹ Koriyama, in northeastern Japan, to answer these questions. Based on individual- and household-level longitudinal data on seven historical populations from East Asia and Western Europe, the Eurasian Population and Family History Project (EAP hereafter) systematically demonstrated that socioeconomic status of household (“property”) and household relations and co-residents (“power”) are two important determinants of marriage in the past (Lundh, Kurosu, et al. 2014). Access to resources facilitated marriage for men in all EAP rural communities (Lundh and Kurosu 2014, 443). Also, although the direction of influence and the reasons for it varied due to differences in family system and institutions, the presence of parents and siblings in the household influenced individual marriage chances (Lundh and Kurosu 2014, 445). For agricultural households in the two Japanese villages studied in EAP (Shimomoriya and Niita, neighboring villages in the current study area), the prevailing patrilineal stem-family system structured people’s lives. The presence of parents enhanced the likelihood of male marriage since parents were instrumental in finding their child a partner; and birth order, in particular, influenced the timing of marriage for both males and females in rural areas (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014).

Koriyama, unlike rural villages in the northeast that suffered from population decline triggered by a series of famines and crop failures from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, achieved stable expansion as a result of moderate fertility and a large volume of in-

¹ Post towns, *Shukuba-machi* in Japanese, were constructed along the major routes/streets in the Edo period. They provided lodgings for public officials, who were forced to periodically travel between their domain and Edo with their vassals; as well as rest for travelers, who were observed more frequently as traveling became more popular throughout the country during this period. Commercial sectors also developed in these towns and catered to the needs of commoners and neighboring villagers.

migration (Takahashi 2005). With the development of sericultural work and local commercial sectors, many households engaged in various kinds of businesses. This diversity among Koriyama households makes it particularly interesting to study how socioeconomic status (property) and household context (power) influenced the marriage of sons and daughters. Following the EAP, we take a sequential approach that unmarried individuals are seen as repeatedly exposed to potential partners and therefore make successive decisions in response to opportunities and constraints (Kurosu and Lundh 2014, 66). We apply discrete-time event history models to examine determinants of marriage at individual, household, and community levels.

Marriage and Household in Early Modern Japan

Marriage not only concerns the couple, but also parents and siblings, households, and communities. Families and households in early modern Japan formed themselves into stem families with strong normative orientations towards inheritance and succession by the eldest child.² Parents, kin, and sometimes village elites were instrumental in finding partners and arranging marriages for the young. Post-nuptial residence, in principle, was either *virilocal*, where inheriting sons stayed in their parental households while their wives came to live with them, or *uxorilocal*, where inheriting daughters stayed in their parental households while their husbands came to live with them upon marriage. Marriage therefore mattered to all household members, as the addition of a new member required reallocation of resources, space, and labor, as well as establishing a relationship with her/him. It was typically the eldest son who succeeded household headship in northeastern Japan (virilocal marriage). However, the succession by an eldest daughter (uxorilocal marriage) was also practiced, being particularly prevalent in northeastern

² This attitude was reinforced by the community-based taxation system in which households were jointly responsible for paying tax levied on the community as a unit (Arimoto and Kurosu 2014). Loss of a household meant more of the burden had to be shared by other households.

Japan, even when her younger brothers were present (Maeda 1976; Narimatsu 1992, 170-182).

Our earlier study showed that the age of marriage was almost four years later among Koriyama men and women than rural villagers (Kurosu and Takahashi 2008). Singulate Mean Ages at Marriage (SMAM) for the neighboring villages of Shimomoriya and Niita, and the town of Koriyama respectively, were 18.1, 18.2 and 21.8 for males and 14.3, 13.1 and 17.9 for females. The proportions never-married at age 45-49 were, in the same order, 3.2%, 5.2% and 5.4% for males and 0.3%, 0.8%, and 1.8% for females. Although SMAM and the proportion never-married appear higher in the town of Koriyama compared to neighboring villages, they are still at the lower end of the observed distribution of age at first marriage in preindustrial Japan, which ranged from 14 to 25 for women and 17 to 28 for men (e.g. Tsuya 2001; Mosk 1980; Hayami 1973; Kurosu, Tsuya and Hamano 1999). The low celibacy rates particularly stand out compared to the Western counterparts of the time (Kurosu and Lundh 2014, Figure 3.2).

Overall, marriage was early and universal in early modern Japan. Marriage in northeastern Japanese villages was even earlier and more universal compared to other parts of Japan (Kurosu, Tsuya and Hamano 1999). The comparative analysis of EAP revealed clear two features that were behind this early and universal marriage system. First, early and universal marriage did not lead directly to reproduction. It took four years on average to observe the first recorded child (Tsuya and Kurosu 2010). Marriage was more of an agreement concerning future reproduction than access to immediate reproduction as in European communities (Dribe et al. 2014). Second, for both males and females, remarriage rates were much higher than other communities studied in EAP (Kurosu et al. 2014) as marriage often ended with the death of one of the spouses, or more frequently, was terminated by divorce. Flexible attitudes and practices of divorce and remarriage were behind the early and universal marriage system in the northeastern villages. Koriyama was not an exception to the northeastern pattern of marriage, which was frequently broken and followed by remarriage (Takahashi 2005).

Local Economic and Population Settings

During the Tokugawa period, Koriyama belonged to the Nihonmatsu domain that governed the central part of the current Fukushima prefecture. Koriyama was a post town on Sendai-Matsumae-do (street) with diverse economic activities. As the local population kept increasing and commercial sectors developed, Koriyama was formally designated as a town (*machi*) in 1824. While agricultural and commercial residents were in principle segregated by the Tokugawa government, Koriyama developed in a unique way, keeping both agricultural and commercial residents together, and therefore mixing the nature of village-ship and township. For example, it was common for Koriyama residents to farm and run inns at the same time. According to local financial records (Koriyama-shi 1981: Table 46), a variety of shops existed, including *kimono* shops, pawnshops, *sake* stores, bean paste and soy source stores, and so on. There were also demands for labor to carry baggage and for prostitutes. The town had a domain office and tax rice storehouses, and held markets (*rokusai-ichi*) six times a month. As a result, Koriyama served as both the economic and political center of Asaka County.

The population of Koriyama³ at the beginning of the observation in 1729 was 793. Afterwards, unlike neighboring villages where the population sizes were in overall decline (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004), it experienced stable population growth. Koriyama only experienced slight population decreases at the time of two great famines (the Tenmei famine of the 1780s and the Tenpo famine of the 1830s). However, in contrast to its neighboring villages where the famine damage was huge and the local population never recovered to the level of the early eighteenth century, the population of Koriyama soon recovered because of both in-migration and natural increase. By the end of our data in 1870, the population of Koriyama was 2,606. In other words, different population trends between Koriyama and neighboring villages suggest contrasting dynamics between the rural and urban communities. On one hand, low fertility and out-migration played roles in the decline of the rural population, which was

³ This study only employs records from the south part of Koriyama (*kamimachi*). Records from the north part (*shimomachi*) were not preserved in good condition.

affected seriously by food shortages caused by widespread crop failures. On the other hand, moderate fertility and a high volume of in-migration from rural villages, both neighboring and distant, contributed to the population gain in Koriyama (Takahashi 2005). It should also be noted that Nihonmatsu domain promoted a population policy that enforced marriage and reproduction to ensure recovery from the decline in population during the time of famines. The recruitment of females outside the domain and financial support by way of lending money to marital households were some of the policies the domain employed. A considerable number of women were recruited from the Echigo area (current Niigata prefecture) to Koriyama for work and for marriage in the belief that they were fertile.⁴ Such policy certainly encouraged marriages between Koriyama natives and migrants from Echigo.

Thus, the town of Koriyama became increasingly diverse in its population composition and its socioeconomic variation. There were two distinct groups in terms of taxpaying status in the register of Koriyama: (a) tax-paying residents with property rights, and (b) residents without taxpaying responsibilities. (a) Households that owned land and property were *takamochi*. They shouldered tax responsibilities, placed on the town as a whole, based on their own landholdings and properties (expressed in the amount of rice, *koku*).⁵ The larger *koku* is associated with higher socioeconomic status. At the top of these households were town officials and elites. They had been residents of Koriyama since as early as the start of Edo period (1603) and served as village officials from the initial stage of the village development. They also included merchants who were successful in the businesses of silk, clothes, brothels, inns, as well as banking. These households tended to have a large number of young servants co-residing in the households. (b) A large proportion (about 70%) of landless residents, both permanent and temporary, characterizes the urban nature of Koriyama.

⁴ This observation is based on the second author's reading of the original document, *Imaizumi monjo*, *Shihai* 476.

⁵ One *koku* is equivalent to approximately 5 bushels. Takahashi (2005) finds a high correlation between landholding size and the physical size of the house.

These *mizunomi* households were mixed in their social backgrounds, including landless residents (who were landless from the beginning of the observation), and in-migrants who came from other domains. They also included households that had branched out from landholders before they established themselves as *takamochi*. The landless residents from the villages of Nihonmatsu domain were distinguished from *mizunomi*, and were called *tanagari*.⁶ They were more transitory than those who came from other domains as they could return to their own villages because of their physical proximity. However, there were in-migrants who continued to reside in Koriyama until the end of observation. Some *mizunomi* and *tanagari* could be promoted to *takamochi* status by accumulating land/property; while some *takamochi* could fall into *mizunomi* status if they were unable to maintain their land and property. In other words, in Koriyama socioeconomic status was not totally hereditary, and the town's population was socially and geographically mobile.

Data

This study makes use of data transcribed from local population registers called “*ninbetsu-aratame-cho*” (NAC) in the northeastern post town of Koriyama. NAC was enumerated annually at the beginning of the third lunar month. Data based on NAC registers are among the best comparable historical population panel data in East Asia (Dong et al. 2015). The surviving Koriyama NAC registers cover 142 years from 1729 to 1870 with 20 missing years in between. Koriyama NAC includes all town residents and records their names, ages, relationship to household head, origins and destinations of migrants with reasons (e.g. marriage, adoption or service), as well as socioeconomic status and landholding of household.⁷

⁶ The term *tanagari* was usually used for “renters” in urban population registers, in contrast to owners of houses (*iemochi*) (Hamano 2007). Thus, the use of *tanagari* in terms of social and migration status in Koriyama should be considered unique to this register.

⁷ More details about NAC as well as a general discussion of the sources for historical demography in Japan can be found elsewhere (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004; Cornell and Hayami 1986).

Thus, in addition to its long coverage, the NAC of Koriyama provides detailed information about the timing of individual “entrance” under observation (due to birth or immigration) as well as the timing of death and other “exits,” despite the heavy in- and out-migration of the town. While there are numerous longitudinal records of rural populations in historical Japan, Koriyama NAC is unique because historical registers of urban populations are extremely rare.

The timing (year) of marriage can be determined from the annotated event of marriage in the NAC. A marriage event is usually annotated with information about the identity of the spouse, which household (usually the name of the head of the household one married into), or which village one married into. For inheriting sons and daughters who did not marry out, marriage can be determined by the entry of a new household member with an annotation of marriage, in this case including information about the village/household of origin. Identification of first marriage is straightforward for those who were under constant observation from birth. For those who first appeared in the registers sometime after birth, we define “first” marriage as follows: if marriages were observed for the first time for individuals who first appeared in the population registers under age 50 with no spouse and no children, they were regarded as “first” marriages. A substantial number (about 15%) of marriages took place under the age of 15. Therefore, we include ages in the range 10–49 for males and females but confine the study to individuals who were born and/or resided in the villages prior to first marriage. The population at risk includes males and females aged 10–49 who were born and/or resided in Koriyama prior to their first recorded marriages. Since many of the servants in Koriyama were in-migrants, we could not determine their marital status (ever married or not). We therefore excluded servants from the analyses.

Methods and Measures

Our analysis includes two steps. We first conduct discrete-time event history analysis via logistic regressions to examine determinants of the probability of first marriage in the next year. The dependent variable is a dichotomous variable measuring whether or not a never-married man/woman had a recorded marriage within one year from a registration to the immediately succeeding registration. We then

apply multinomial logit models and distinguish the differential probability of three mutually exclusive competing outcomes: virilocal, uxorilocal, and no marriage. This is a methodological advance from previous studies (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014), in the sense that this setting allows for direct comparisons between estimated coefficients of different marriage outcomes. In addition, considering the possible correlation between multiple observations of the same individual, we fit our multinomial logit models with clustered standard errors at individual level.

The models build on the EAP design (Kurosu and Lundh 2014). The discrete-time event history analysis model has three general groups of covariates: (1) socioeconomic factors, (2) family and household contexts, and (3) demographic variables. First, socioeconomic factors consist of local rice price and household socioeconomic status. Local economic fluctuations are measured by the logged rice price in the local market of Aizu, which indicates annual local agricultural outputs. Such variation in rice price in Aizu has been found to reflect crop failures in the area reasonably well (Tsuya and Kurosu 2004). Household socioeconomic status is based on the categories of landless non-taxpayers (*mizunomi* and *tanagari*) and landholding taxpayers with property rights (*takamochi*). *Takamochi* are further divided into three groups: those with small (less than average) landholdings, those with large (average and above) landholdings, and village officials/elites. We also include the number of non-kin per household in order to measure the socioeconomic condition of households (e.g. size of business), the influence of which may not be captured by the above categories. Non-kin in Koriyama are mostly servants and a small number of lodgers (noted as *yakkai* in the register). The presence of non-kin/servants often meant that a household was in business: the larger the business, the larger the size of non-kin (i.e. living-in servants).

Second, household context is measured by the presence of biological parents and siblings. Presence of parents in the household is divided into four categories: both parents present, only father present, only mother present, and no parent present (the reference group in model estimation). Parents facilitated a child's first marriage by helping/encouraging him/her to recruit a spouse into their household (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). The

presence of siblings had a strong effect on rural marriage, suggesting a strong preference of gender and age hierarchy in rural households (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). As an improvement to the procedure used for EAP, and in line with recent studies (e.g. Suanet and Bras 2014), our models include two sets of sibling variables: sibship size and birth order. Sibship size is considered to measure the competition for resources. This is especially important considering that fertility in Koriyama is higher than that in neighboring villages. Birth order is a dichotomous variable indicating whether one is the eldest sibling in the household or not. As primogeniture was considered common in Koriyama, being the eldest meant inheriting sons and daughters who married and stayed in their native households, i.e. virilocal marriage for sons and uxrilocal marriage for daughters.

Finally, we include control variables for periods and age patterns. There are four time periods: 1729-1759, 1760-1799, 1800-1839, and 1840-1870. Using the earliest period of 1729-1759 as the reference, three dummy variables were constructed. Appendix table 1 shows the means of the variables used in the analysis.

Descriptive Patterns

Table 1 describes the patterns of marriage among different socioeconomic groups. Over the entire study period of 1729-1870, the mean age at first marriage was 22 for men and 17 for women. In particular, age at first marriage for men appears to decline as the socioeconomic status rises. Also, according to the standard deviation, marriage appears to become more concentrated within certain age

bounds as the status rises. A similar but less clear pattern is found for females. For both males and females, those from the village officials group stand out for the low standard deviation, which indicates the concentration of age at marriage around the mean, suggesting an adherence to a normative age of marriage. For males, the difference between this group and the *tanagari* group was about seven years. The difference is also apparent in the proportion of never-married males. By age 20, more than 70 percent of men among large landholders and village official groups married, while half of men among small land

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holders and *mizunomi* were still never married. *Tanagari* males appear to have started to marry earlier than *mizunomi*, as the proportion never married (32%) at age 20 was closer to the higher socioeconomic status groups. By age 30, more than 90 percent of men in all groups are married. The celibacy rates are particularly low among the two highest socioeconomic groups.

Table 1

Mean age at first marriage, proportion never-married and proportion of marriage types: By socioeconomic status of household, males and females in Koriyama 1729-1870

	Age at first marriage		<i>N</i>	% never-married		Marriage type	
	Mean	s.d.		age 20	age 30	% viri-local	% uxori-local
MALE							
<i>Tanagari</i>	25.89	9.38	143	32.3	5.8	81.12	17.48
<i>Mizunomi</i>	22.49	6.74	551	49.9	7.8	78.22	20.51
<i>Takamochi</i> (<i>koku</i> <10)	21.07	5.91	167	54.7	7.4	84.43	14.37
<i>Takamochi</i> (<i>koku</i> ≥10)	19.33	5.12	196	29.9	3.3	83.67	15.82
Village officials	18.90	4.07	49	28.8	1.9	89.80	10.20
Total	22.00	6.96	1,106	43.8	6.3	81.01	17.90
FEMALE							
<i>Tanagari</i>	16.31	4.68	133	14.7	0.5	53.38	45.11
<i>Mizunomi</i>	17.54	4.93	595	21.6	3.7	62.18	36.81
<i>Takamochi</i> (<i>koku</i> <10)	17.10	3.68	166	17.7	1.9	56.63	42.77
<i>Takamochi</i> (<i>koku</i> ≥10)	16.85	5.25	234	12.5	1.5	62.82	36.75
Village officials	15.93	2.88	59	4.5	0.0	64.41	35.59
Total	17.13	4.75	1,187	17.5	2.4	60.66	38.50

The difference in mean age at first marriage between the socioeconomic groups is much smaller among females than among males. Females from village officials' households were the youngest to get married, almost two years earlier than *mizunomi* females. In addition, only 4.5 percent of the females from the village officials group were unmarried at age 20, followed by those of large landholders. By age 30, however, most females in any socioeconomic groups were married.

In terms of marriage types, the majority of males (78-90%) married virilocally, with the village official group showing the lowest percentage

and landless *mizunomi* the highest. As discussed earlier, although not in the population at risk for the current study, many women migrated into Koriyama and married Koriyama males. Between the socioeconomic groups, the proportion of *mizunomi* males married uxori locally was twice that of village officials. As for Koriyama females, a considerable proportion of marriages (almost 40%) were uxori local. The proportion of uxori local marriage was higher among *tanagari* and small landholders.

In summary, we find substantial differences in the timing of marriage between males and females and between socioeconomic groups. The socioeconomic differences in the mean age at marriage and proportion never-married were particularly salient among males.

Event History Analysis

Tables 2A and 2B report the results of our event history analysis on the influence of socioeconomic status and household context on chances of first marriage of males and females, respectively. While Model 1 focuses on probability of first marriage as a whole, model 2 further differentiates viri local and uxori local marriage as opposed to remaining unmarried. Rice price had a substantial and negative impact on all males and females: the probability of first marriage decreased significantly for both sexes when local rice prices went up. Marriage of Koriyama males and females responded quickly to a downturn in local economic conditions. It is interesting to note that marriages between peasants in the neighboring villages of Shimomoriya and Niita also responded to price changes, but only after two years (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). In other words, Koriyama residents responded faster to the economic fluctuation than neighboring villagers. Additional analysis (not shown here) also revealed that marriages among landless households (*mizunomi* and *tanagari*) and females responded more quickly to rice price fluctuations than those of male landholders. This suggests that marriages of females and landless males, but not landholding males, were postponed when the local economic conditions deteriorated.

Household socioeconomic status substantially influenced the likelihood of both male and female first marriage. Compared to *mizunmoi* males and females, *tanagari* males and females were 22-26 percent less

likely to marry. This suggests that because of the transient nature of *tanagari* households, they were less inclined to maintain households via the heir's marriage. Compared to *mizunomi* men, those of larger landholders and village officials were 1.5-1.6 times more likely to marry. These results suggest that the economic resources of their households strongly enhanced chances of first marriage among males. However, this positive relationship between household socioeconomic status and the likelihood of marriage was observed only for male virilocal marriages. According to the results for females by marriage type, daughters of village officials were twice more likely to marry than *mizunomi* in both types of marriage. Daughters of landholders were also likely to marry uxorilocally compared to their *mizunomi* counterparts. In other words, the enhancing effect of household economic resources, concentrated largely on male virilocal marriages and on female uxorilocal marriages.

The number of non-kin household members had a strong and positive effect on first marriage of males, but not of females. As described earlier, non-kin members were mainly servants, indicating that households were engaged in large-scale farming or business. The concern of these households to secure the next generation via the heir's marriage might have been larger than those of households without comparable property and wealth. Alternatively, the size of non-kin members relates to the strength of socioeconomic standing of the household, which had a favorable influence on finding partners for sons in these households. This is indeed a part of the household socioeconomic influence that is not captured by landholding or tax-paying statuses.

Household context also mattered. First, the presence of both parents or only fathers (but not mothers) had positive and significant effects on male first marriage. Living with both parents or fathers, males were 1.4-1.5 times more likely to marry and reside at their parental household than those without. The presence of parents meant a strong and stable family as well as greater bargaining power in searching for partners for their children among rural stem family households (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). The presence of parents and father probably had a similar effect in non-agricultural households as well. Parental influence was not apparent at all

among female marriages. However, this is due to a confounding effect of the two marriage types.

Looking into marriage types, the presence of both parents facilitated female uxorilocal marriages but was associated negatively (although not statistically significant) with female virilocal marriages. These findings suggest that parents served to facilitate their inheriting children's marriage probably by helping/encouraging him/her to find a partner.

Second, birth order mattered more than sibship size in the marriage of men. When one was the eldest, his chance of marrying virilocally increased 1.6 times and marrying uxorilocally decreased by 62 percent. This demonstrates clearly the preference and hierarchy of marriage among Koriyama households suggesting that the eldest son stayed and succeeded the family (and its business). As for women, sibship size also mattered when the marriage type was examined. When the sibship size was large, virilocal marriage was 1.2 times more likely, while uxorilocal marriage was 22 percent less likely. Also, the eldest daughters were 2.5 times more likely than the second and third children to marry uxorilocally and 24 percent less likely to marry virilocally. Altogether, this suggests the practice of primogeniture. Just like those rural households in neighboring villages, in the absence of other siblings (probably males), the eldest daughters of Koriyama were likely to become inheriting daughters, having their husbands marrying into their natal household.

Table 2A

Effects of socioeconomic status and household characteristics on the probability of first marriage:

Males aged 10-49 in Koriyama, 1729-1870

	Males					
	Model 1 (logit model)		Model 2 (multinomial logit model)			
	All		<i>Virilocal</i>		<i>Uxorilocal</i>	
	exp(b)	P> z	exp(b)	P> z	exp(b)	P> z
Logged local rice price	0.722	0.005	0.713	0.008	0.718	0.202
Socioeconomic status						
<i>Tanagari</i>	0.781	0.053	0.815	0.142	0.622	0.063
<i>Mizunomi</i> (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
<i>Takamochi</i> (<10 koku)	1.212	0.074	1.303	0.023	0.928	0.754
<i>Takamochi</i> (>=10 koku)	1.608	0.000	1.703	0.000	1.278	0.307
Village officials	1.533	0.033	1.722	0.012	0.877	0.789
Non-kin	1.076	0.000	1.084	0.000	1.042	0.176
Household context						
Presence of parents						
both parents	1.499	0.000	1.622	0.000	1.093	0.716
only father	1.435	0.007	1.603	0.001	0.970	0.913
only mother	0.905	0.428	0.937	0.633	0.781	0.320
no parent (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
Sibship size	1.000	0.998	1.002	0.961	1.016	0.802
Eldest of the siblings	1.246	0.005	1.603	0.000	0.382	0.000
Time period						
1729-1759 (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
1760-1799	0.922	0.634	0.891	0.525	1.336	0.417
1800-1839	0.609	0.003	0.591	0.003	0.775	0.468
1840-1870	0.580	0.001	0.574	0.002	0.704	0.345
Age	1.712	0.000	1.692	0.000	1.840	0.000
Age squared	0.991	0.000	0.991	0.000	0.989	0.000
Constant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Log-likelihood	-3470.189		-3878.524			
Chi-square	689.57		781.09			
(d.f.)	(16)		(32)			
Prob.>chi-square	0.000		0.000			
Number of observations	16,682		16,682			
Number of events	1,040		1,040			
Number of individuals	2,401		2,401			

Notes: Standard errors are adjusted for individual clusters. Servants are excluded. The multinomial logit model uses never-married as the base outcome.

Table 2B

Effects of socioeconomic status and household characteristics on the probability of first marriage:

Females aged 10-49 in Koriyama, 1729-1870

	Females					
	Model 1 (logit model)		Model 2 (multinomial logit model)			
	All		<i>Virilocal</i>		<i>Uxorilocal</i>	
	exp(<i>b</i>)	<i>P</i> > <i>z</i>	exp(<i>b</i>)	<i>P</i> > <i>z</i>	exp(<i>b</i>)	<i>P</i> > <i>z</i>
Logged local rice price	0.634	0.000	0.602	0.000	0.647	0.011
Socioeconomic status						
<i>Tanagari</i>	0.740	0.025	0.644	0.006	0.826	0.319
<i>Mizunomi</i> (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
<i>Takamochi</i> (<10 koku)	1.204	0.087	1.064	0.653	1.446	0.018
<i>Takamochi</i> (≥10 koku)	1.133	0.270	1.122	0.389	1.141	0.417
Village officials	2.208	0.000	2.227	0.000	2.126	0.003
Non-kin	0.999	0.967	0.987	0.443	1.020	0.406
Household context						
Presence of parents						
both parents	1.106	0.417	0.963	0.806	1.469	0.027
only father	1.087	0.536	0.992	0.961	1.300	0.182
only mother	0.836	0.193	0.733	0.062	1.055	0.780
no parent (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
Sibship size	1.014	0.614	1.165	0.000	0.788	0.000
Eldest of the siblings	1.229	0.010	0.761	0.007	2.542	0.000
Time period						
1729-1759 (ref.)	1.000	—	1.000	—	1.000	—
1760-1799	0.529	0.001	0.486	0.001	0.618	0.072
1800-1839	0.256	0.000	0.201	0.000	0.361	0.000
1840-1870	0.178	0.000	0.125	0.000	0.292	0.000
Age	2.410	0.000	2.244	0.000	2.751	0.300
Age squared	0.981	0.000	0.983	0.000	0.977	0.000
Constant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Log-likelihood	-3184.978		-3799.274			
Chi-square	454.33		650.53			
(d.f.)	(16)		(32)			
Prof>chi-square	0.000		0.000			
Number of observations	11,286		11,286			
Number of events	1,106		1,106			
Number of individuals	1,970		1,970			

Notes: See Table 2A.

There is a temporal effect on the likelihood of first marriage. Compared to the first observation period (1729-1759), the probability of male first marriage declines in the nineteenth century. There were even stronger and clearer temporal trends in the probability of female first marriages. The likelihood of female first marriages declined significantly and almost linearly with time. Since a similar tendency has also been found in neighboring villages (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014), the increasing delay of female first marriage is confirmed in both rural and urban settings towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Moreover, we found no interaction effects between socioeconomic status and other variables included in the model. We also tested the same model in two separate groups—taxpayers and non-tax payers—but could not find any substantial difference in the factors associated with the first marriage, except its response to short-term economic stress (rice price) as discussed above. While systematic research remains in need, we tentatively conclude that the economic condition of the town as well as the context of household (i.e. co-resident parents and siblings) were important for marriage no matter which socioeconomic status group males and females belonged to. Moreover, in all socioeconomic groups, men and women tend to marry late towards the end of Edo period.

Conclusion

This study utilized one of the best sets of surviving records from a non-rural Japanese population in Koriyama and applied the EAP framework (Lundh, Kurosu, et al. 2014) to examine whether and how socioeconomic status (property) and household context (power) influence the first marriage of sons and daughters. This study contributes, first, to showcasing the power of the EAP approach in comparative study of demographic behaviors between diverse socioeconomic and cultural settings; and second, to filling the gap in our understanding of nuptiality in non-rural communities in early modern Japan. The development of sericultural work and local commercial sectors in Koriyama might have made marriage less imperative for many households and individuals, as they could easily obtain jobs in the

town. That might reflect in the higher ages at marriage among urban than rural males and females. Nevertheless, the event history analysis identified that the marriages of Koriyama males and females responded to variations in local economic conditions, household socioeconomic status and co-resident parents and siblings, just like those of rural villagers (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014).

Three major findings of this study regarding marriage in the booming local post town are noteworthy. First and foremost, the difference in the timing of marriage came from the difference in the incentives and disincentives of individuals and households according to their socioeconomic status. We found that the average ages of first marriage of males and females among large landholders and village elites were in fact close to those in rural areas. Marriage among *mizunomi* and *tanagari*, non-taxpayers, and to some extent small landholders of Koriyama was, however, delayed. Our event history analysis confirmed the pattern that males and females of higher socioeconomic status were more likely to marry. *Takamochi*, landholder and tax-payers, were permanent residents and tended to engage in large farming or business in Koriyama; therefore, their concern for the continuity of the household via the heir's marriage may serve as a strong incentive, just like that of affluent peasants in rural households.

Second, household context exerted a significant influence in shaping the choice of marriage among men and women. The presence of parents benefited male marriages in general and female uxorilocal marriages. This suggests the importance of parents, probably in providing household resources as well as social networks for spouse recruitment, to inheriting children's marital unions. The presence of siblings, in terms of both number and birth order, shapes the timing and type of marriage. Eldest sons and daughters married earlier than their younger siblings, and stayed in their natal households. This indicates that primogeniture and the stem family principle were influential in keeping Koriyama's households and family businesses intact.

Third, over the course of a 142-year period, women, and to a lesser extent, men as well, were decreasingly likely to marry, more so than their rural counterparts (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). A rise in the age at first marriage is observed in various regions of Japan in the nineteenth century. Koriyama was not an exception. Such a time trend in marriage needs to be considered together with other trends, including the improvement in women's status, and in relation to the proto-industrialization thesis, according to which rural industrialization was supposed to precipitate a fall in the age of marriage for women (Saito 1983, 34).

Overall, while the social and demographic contexts diverged and the age at first marriage varied, we found striking similarities in the response of first marriage to household context and period between Koriyama and neighboring rural villages in comparison with an earlier study (Tsuya and Kurosu 2014). Gender asymmetries in marriage were embedded in the socio-cultural context of the urban communities. Consistent with previous studies on other rural populations, property and power were important. In that sense, this study confirms the conceptual hypothesis of *Similarity in Difference* (Lundh, Kurosu, et al. 2014) that there may be much more similarity in individual and family behaviors than is revealed by aggregate rates, once we study determinants of marriage with meaningful comparisons.

APPENDIX 1

Means of the covariates used for the discrete-time event history analysis of first marriage: Males and females aged 10-49 in Koriyama, 1729-1870

	Males	Females
Logged local rice price	-0.166	-0.150
Socioeconomic status		
<i>Tanagari</i>	0.127	0.108
<i>Mizunomi</i>	0.547	0.548
<i>Takamochi</i> (<10 koku)	0.145	0.128
<i>Takamochi</i> (>=10 koku)	0.138	0.172
Village officials	0.037	0.039
Number of servants	0.742	1.067
Presence of parents		
Both parents	0.461	0.512
Only father	0.114	0.122
Only mother	0.181	0.174
No parent	0.244	0.191
Sibship size	1.663	1.850
Eldest of the siblings	0.464	0.425
Time period		
1729-1759	0.055	0.029
1760-1799	0.165	0.151
1800-1839	0.374	0.376
1840-1870	0.405	0.444
Age	18.189	15.636
Age squared	394.575	284.684

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Household context and individual departure: The case of escape in three ‘unfree’ East Asian populations, 1700–1900

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Abstract

In the past, many people were ‘unfree’ in the sense that their movement was restricted, and migration without permission was regarded and recorded as ‘escape’. Even though such escape was common in the past, historical studies mostly neglect this form of migration. This article examines escape in historical East Asia, focusing on the influence of household context and individual characteristics on the chances of escape, taking advantage of large-scale individual panel datasets from three adjacent ‘unfree’ populations from northeast China, southeast Korea and northeast Japan in the 18th and 19th centuries. We identify similar temporal, spatial and age patterns of escape, and also similar patterns of associations between chances of escape and household context. In particular, the presence of dependent children and elderly in the household makes individuals less likely to escape. Other patterns of association also highlight the importance of gender and social class. Despite significant differences in political, social and community contexts across these three East Asian populations, the empirical comparisons suggest important commonalities in terms of motivation driven by shared understandings of obligation to others.

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Keywords

Comparison, East Asia, historical migration, household context, unfree population

Introduction

In the past, many populations were ‘unfree’ in the sense that state governments or other institutions restricted movement.¹ Such restrictions were especially common in East Asia, where states had a long tradition of restricting people to their home communities or regions. Even in contexts where internal migration was largely unregulated, states sometimes limited the movement of specific subpopulations. Nevertheless, published studies of escape in the past focus primarily on a very specific form: that of slaves from their owners in the southern United States, the Caribbean and Latin America. Few historical studies have examined patterns or determinants of escape in non-slave populations whose movement was restricted. Historically, such restrictions on movement were common. Understanding such escape is important not only because it illuminates a historically common but previously understudied phenomenon, but also because such movement is a historical analogue to contemporary international or internal migration that contravenes laws or regulations. For example, much rural-to-urban migration in contemporary China occurs in contravention of regulations intended to prevent individuals from moving away from their place of household registration (*hukou*).

This article is one of the first attempts to study such escape in ‘unfree’ non-slave populations in a historical non-Western context. We examine escape in three ‘unfree’ but largely non-slave populations from East Asia’s long eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These three populations were embedded in different political and social regimes. The first was from what is now Liaoning province in China during the Qing dynasty (1644–1911) and consisted of hereditary tenants on state-owned land. Within boundaries defined by the state, they appear to have been free to move, but were not supposed to leave without formal permission. The second was from Tansung county in Korea during the Chosun dynasty (1392–1867) and included otherwise free households, as well as low-status bonded individuals called *nobi* who belonged either to the state or to private individuals, and who required permission to emigrate. The third was from villages in northeast Japan during the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868), where individuals needed official permission to leave their villages.

Escape is amenable to direct comparison across these three settings because it was defined similarly. In all three populations, the state regulated movement. Individuals were only supposed to move with permission. ‘Escape’ was an administrative category meaning that an individual had left the registration area without permission, escaping from state purview and consequently from the Qing, Chosun or Tokugawa system of household registration in one of the three populations studied. Indeed, all three registration systems used the same Chinese character to

denote escape, though the pronunciation differed: *tao* in Han Chinese, *do* in Korean, and *kakeochi* in Japanese.

For this analysis, we used three recently constructed, large-scale individual panel datasets from these populations, which provided us with 2.4 million observations of 400,000 unique individuals, 1300 of whom are recorded to have escaped during the 18th and 19th centuries: this made it possible to carry out a comparative study of escape in East Asia (Campbell, 2013). These datasets provide detailed information on individual, household and other characteristics, before and at the time of escape, which helps illuminate the decision-making process. Previous studies of migration confirm that escape was recorded similarly, but that the types and details recorded for other forms of migration were diverse. Campbell and Lee (2001) examine escape and legal internal migration in the historical Liaoning population studied here; Tsuya and Kurosu (2010; 2013) examine multiple forms of migration in our Japanese study populations; and Kim et al. (2013) examine the turnover in the Tansung registers.²

This article compares the correlates of escape in these populations, identifies commonalities in patterns of behavior, and then assesses the extent to which such behavior agrees with our understanding of the historical past and of family and individual motivations more generally. We pay particular attention to the role of intermediate social units such as the family and household, which are largely unexplored in the existing literature on escape in historical populations. In contrast, contemporary studies of migration emphasize the role of the family and household, either as the context in which individuals make decisions, or as the decision-maker. Our study contributes to the historical literature on ‘unfree’ populations and their resistance to restriction, with new East Asian cases and with particular attention to household context.

The remainder of this article is organized into six parts. First, to help clarify the contribution of this article and provide context for discussion, we provide a brief review of the literature on escape in historical populations, and of the literature on migration in historical East Asia. Second and third, we introduce our data and methodology; we then compute and compare patterns of escape in these East Asian regimes in the fourth part, followed in the fifth part by a comparison of the household and family circumstances surrounding escape. Finally, we assess the plausibility of recorded patterns of leaving and staying and discuss their implications. In so doing, we not only draw conclusions about data reliability, but also uncover important new clues to the similarity of certain human migration behavior.³

Background

Previous historical studies of escape have mostly examined escaped slaves in the Americas and escaped serfs in Russia. These studies make use of information on escapees in public notices and advertisements seeking their return, or in other sources such as court cases. They examine the characteristics of escapees (e.g., Drescher and Engerman, 1998; Rodriguez, 1997), the roles played by macro-level

social institutions (e.g., Franklin and Schweninger, 1999; Kraay, 1996) and the micro-level profiles of escaped groups and individuals (e.g., Johnson, 1981). Some qualitative historical research on escape describes struggles due to family breakups in making escape decisions (e.g. Kolchin, 1990), and others emphasize the importance of kinship ties, in particular between couples and between parents and children, among successful escapees (Franklin and Schweninger, 1999; Johnson, 1981). They do not examine the individual, household, or community contextual influences on the chances of escape because the micro-data available only describe those who have already escaped, not the larger population of slaves or serfs at risk of escaping.⁴

Escape in these populations may be best thought of as a historical analogue to unauthorized movement in contemporary societies where legal movement, at least in principle, is also a possibility. Such movements include undocumented movements across international borders, as well as unauthorized internal migration in places such as mainland China, where individuals ostensibly are supposed to remain in the location associated with their household registration (*hukou*), and can change their official residence only with great difficulty. While the literature on such unauthorized movement in contemporary populations is substantial, there is almost no comparable literature for historical populations, even though there are many examples where states regulated movement strongly.

The context and implications of escape in these populations also differ. While they may have had less impetus to escape, escape may also have been less risky. With the possible exception of Korean *nobi*, the households and individuals who made up these populations were less unfree than slaves and serfs in the Western context, with far more autonomy in family, social and economic activity. Accordingly there may have been fewer 'push' factors than in the case of serfs and slaves. Conversely, escape may have been less risky. Slaves and serfs were valuable property and their owners went to considerable lengths to recover them, with the assistance of the state. By contrast, while the East Asian populations were tied to specific places by institutional affiliation and household registration, they were – with the exception of *nobi* – not property, and no specific individual or institution had the same strong incentive to pursue them as owners in the West had to recover their escaped slaves and serfs. While these 'escapees' might be punished or remanded to their origin if they came to the attention of authorities, attempts to recover them do not appear to have been as systematic as attempts to recover slaves and serfs.

One key difference of the context of escape in the three East Asian populations from that of slave and serf populations is that there were also legal options for migration. Overall, the situation appears to be closer to that of contemporary populations in which movement is regulated, and where unauthorized migration is one of several options. For example, in Liaoning entire households are sometimes recorded as moving from one village to another and even from one region to another in Liaoning without this being considered an escape (Campbell and Lee, 2001). In the Japanese villages, legal migration recorded in the data included

individual moves back and forth to nearby market towns where there were economic opportunities, and individual moves to other villages for the purpose of marriage and adoption (Kurosu, 2004; Tsuya and Kurosu, 2013). In Korea, households could move into or out of villages, in which case the origin or destination village was recorded in the register. Because the options for legal movement varied so much, comparison of patterns and determinants is difficult across settings, leading us to focus exclusively on escape in this analysis.

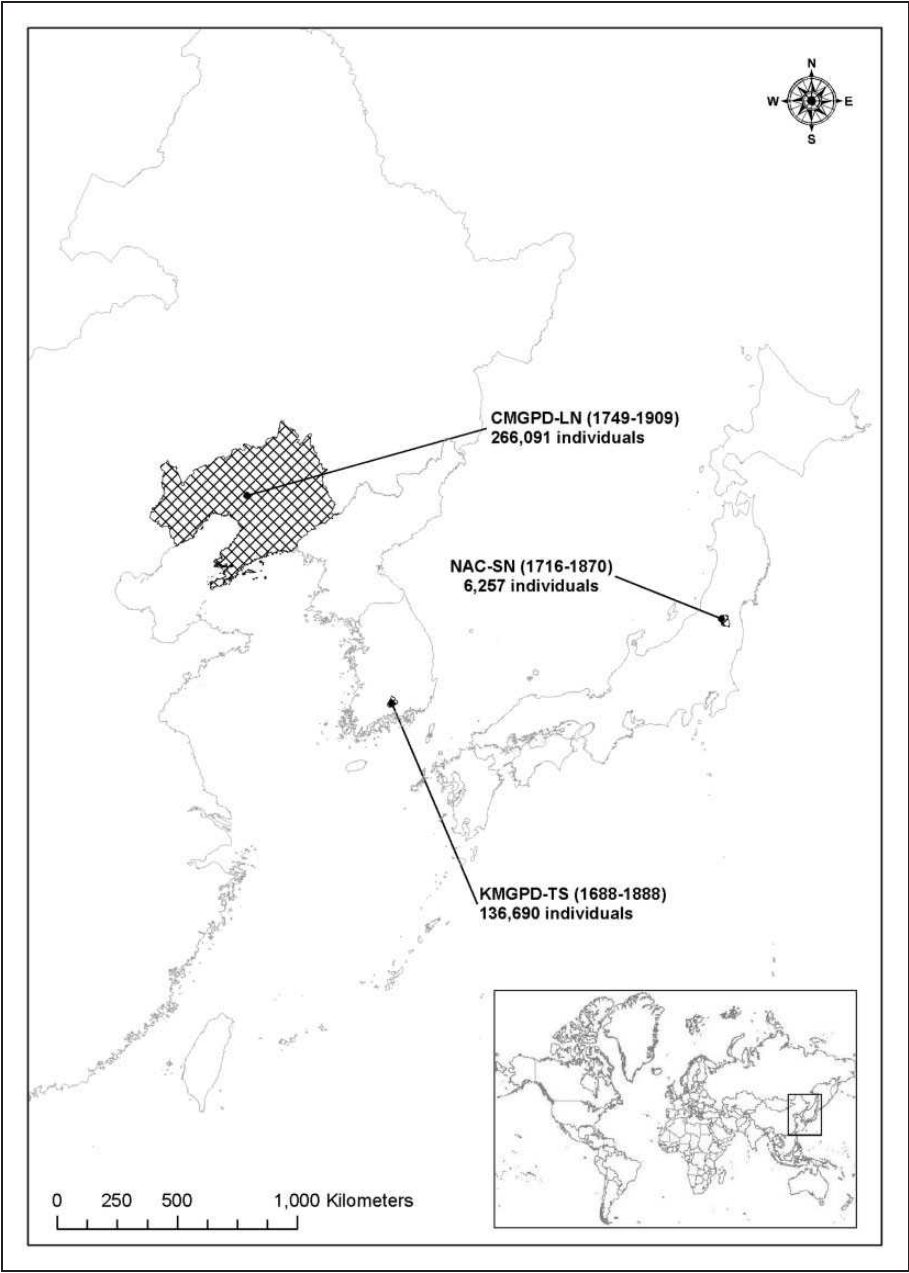
Data

The three East Asian historical panel datasets used in our study consist of linked individual observations from historical population registers compiled by past systems of civil, fiscal and military administration (Ding et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2010; Narimatsu, 1992; Son, 2007). The original registers are either annual or triennial. The China Multi-Generational Panel Dataset-Liaoning (CMGPD-LN) records 1.5 million observations of more than 260,000 individuals living in Liaoning Province at Northeast China from 1749–1909.⁵ The Korean Multi-Generational Panel Dataset-Tansung (KMGPD-TS) includes more than 240,000 observations of around 136,000 individuals residing in Tansung County in southeast Korea between 1678 and 1888. The Japanese (*Ninbetsu-Aratame-Cho*) population register database (NAC-SN) consists of around 118,000 observations of more than 6000 individuals in two northeast Japanese villages Shimomoriya and Niita between 1716 and 1870. Map 1 shows the geographic locations of these study populations.

Previous assessment of the quality and characteristics of these datasets suggests that they are an excellent basis for comparative studies like the one here (Dong et al., 2015). These register data not only provide individual social and demographic information at multiple points in time, but also cover a very large proportion, in some cases all, of the individuals in the community. Importantly, these datasets all allow us to measure household context dynamically, based on the characteristics of each member in each register year. Comparable detailed information on kinship ties is available in all three datasets.

In contrast with the sources used in studies of escaped slaves and serfs, the historical population registers we use record not only individuals in great detail, but also their family relationships, households and communities. Unlike official notices or advertisements, which only identify escapees, these sources describe the population at risk of escaping. Furthermore, because the registers follow individuals across time prospectively, we are able to use ‘current’ individual characteristics, household and social contexts to explain such ‘future’ events as the incidence of escape.

While we assume for the most part that the behaviors recorded in the registers are real, we acknowledge that the extent to which such administrative records reflect lived social reality is subject to debate. This is especially the case for Chosun Korea.⁶ Thus, when interpreting results we remain open to the possibility that certain observed patterns may be creations of the registration system.



Map 1. Geographic locations of the three East Asian historical study populations.

Our premise is that the better the fit between expected and observed behavior, the more likely the recorded behavior is real, and the more likely that these historical population records in fact record past social as well as administrative realities.

The CMGPD-LN dataset is transcribed from Eight Banner population registers (Lee et al., 2010). The Eight Banner system was a separate civil and military administrative system organized by the Qing to govern Greater North and Northeast China, as well as the Qing garrison populations in China Proper (Lee and Campbell, 1997). The vast majority of the populations recorded in the CMGPD-LN were descendants of Han Chinese migrants who migrated to Liaoning from Shandong and Hebei province in north China in the decades following the founding of the Qing dynasty (Ding et al., 2004). These residents were organized first by their affiliation with administrative populations that had different social and political statuses. Within each register they were organized by village of residence and then household. Within the household, the register not only specifies the relationship of each member to the household head but also lists spouses and their children together, which facilitates the identification of kinship between individuals in the household.

KMGPD-TS refers to a linked Korean Tansung dataset we produced by longitudinal and kinship linkage of records from Tansung data files transcribed and distributed since 2003 by researchers at Sungkyunkwan University.⁷ This linkage was a hybrid of automated and labor-intensive manual procedures: we used software to identify candidate links that we gave to our data entry personnel for detailed examination and adjudication. For the subset of the Tansung data for which surviving registers were adjacent or nearly adjacent, this resulted in a dataset that supports longitudinal analysis.⁸ Researchers at Sungkyunkwan University produced the original Tansung Household Register data files by transcribing local government household registers (*hojok*) from Tansung County (*hyun*) in what is now South Korea (Park and Lee, 2008). There were separate register series for eight sub-areas, *myeon*, in Tansung County. In each *myeon*, individuals were further grouped in descending order by village (*ri*), household group (*tong*), and household (*ho*). Because such inclusion was based on administrative residence, the Tansung registers only observe people who actually resided in Tansung or who were recorded as just having left Tansung. While the Tansung registers record the relationship to the household head, they do not list spouses and children next to husbands and fathers, thus detailed kinship within and outside the household in the KMGPD-TS are harder to identify than in the CMGPD-LN.

The NAC-SN is transcribed from local population registers compiled separately for two villages, Shimomoriya and Niita, located in present-day Fukushima prefecture in north-eastern Japan (Hayami, 1979; Narimatsu, 1985; Narimatsu, 1992). The population in these two villages consisted predominantly of peasants. Each year, usually around the third lunar month, officials registered the residents in these villages and recorded any special event that had happened to an individual during the previous twelve months. The registers grouped individuals by household and

recorded their relationship to the household head as well as complete information of their household landholding (*mochidaka*). Such latter information measured (in *koku*) expected yields which served as the basis for tax assessment, and correlates, in a very general sense, with household wealth (Tsuya and Kurosu, 2013).

In all three datasets, 'escape' referred to departure from the administrative unit or location of residence without permission. Because our data are transcribed from population registers that cover residential communities, we have longitudinal information about individuals who reside in the community. Whereas for legal migrants we have information about their destination, and in the case of CMGPD-LN legal migrants continue to be recorded in their destination village, for escapees in all three settings we only have information up to the point in time at which they escaped. Departures without permission are annotated as such, but because individuals are by definition no longer within the purview of the registration system we have no further information about their destination or outcomes. Thus while our data provide detailed information about individuals at risk of escape and identify those who did escape, we do not know what happened to them after they escaped, and are unable to study the consequences of escape.

Moreover, those who were considered at risk of escape differed by population. In the CMGPD-LN, the registers only record escape for adult males. It is unclear whether any females escaped, either on their own or in the company of their husbands. In the KMGPD-TS, the registers recorded escape for both males and females, but the overwhelming majority of escapees were from the servant population referred to as *nobi*. In the NAC-SN, escape was recorded for both males and females without apparent restrictions based on social status or identity.⁹ While the unfree population in these communities may well have included other population categories, these data restrictions define the population at risk in this article.

Methodology

To examine how individual characteristics, household context and other socioeconomic factors influence the chances of escape, we used discrete-time event-history analysis via logistic regression (Allison, 1984). Our outcome variable is a dichotomous indicator variable – that is, 1 or 0 (zero) – according to whether the indexed individual is recorded as escaped in the immediately following register. The format of the data require the use of discrete-time methods because they only record that an escape occurred in the interval between two registers: they do not provide the exact date. Application of continuous-time methods would require information on the exact time of escape. The prospective as opposed to retrospective nature of the data enables us to use 'current' circumstances to explain 'future' outcomes without being concerned about the recall or survival bias that affects retrospective data. The detail on the time ordering in the data helps rule out reverse causality as an explanation for most observed associations: we can be confident that observed characteristics preceded escape, not vice versa. To take account of

correlation between individuals within the same household, we adjusted standard errors of all our estimations for clustering at the household level.

We applied a variety of restrictions to the data to produce our analysis sample. Because individuals must be at risk of escape in our analysis, we only considered observations of individuals who were recorded as alive and present in the register. Accordingly, we excluded all individuals who were already listed as escaped, including those who were already annotated as escaped the first time they appeared in the registers. As noted earlier, concerns about the recording of escape among children and adolescents in CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS led us to restrict our event-history analysis to adults who are aged 15–54 *sui*.¹⁰ Because discrete-event history analysis requires detail on whether or not escape occurred during a subsequent time interval of fixed length, we only used observations if the immediately succeeding register in which an escape would have been recorded was also available.

Additional restrictions are specific to particular datasets. For the CMGPD-LN, we excluded data before 1789 because we cannot differentiate households before this date, only household groups. We also included males only, because only they were eligible to be recorded as escapees. As a result, our CMGPD-LN analysis sample includes 296,202 observations for 82,058 males, of whom 460 escaped. As noted earlier, our KMGPD-TS sample is restricted to *nobi*, because only they were at risk of being recorded as escapees. The sample includes 12,132 observations for 8718 male and female *nobi*, of whom 610 escaped. Our NAC-SN analytic sample includes 48,568 observations for 3468 individuals, of whom 213 escaped.¹¹

We generated three sets of models. The first is a simple model that includes basic individual characteristics such as age and, where relevant, gender, general household contextual measures such as the number of co-resident children, adults and elderly individuals, and other socio-economic contextual variables. The second set of models tests whether specific kinship ties were especially important in determining the chances of leaving or staying. It contrasts the effects of an individual's own children and parents with the effects of other children and old people in the household, and compares between genders. Our final set of models examines whether, and to what extent, the observed associations between household context and individual departure vary according to changing external economic conditions and household socio-economic status.

Our most important explanatory variables consist of general or relation-specific household context measures that are intended to illuminate the role of kinship ties in influencing the chances of leaving or staying. The term general household context measures refers to number of children (1–14 *sui*), adults (15–54 *sui*), and old people (55–74 *sui*) in the household. For the KMGPD-TS, because only the servile population, *nobi*, are at risk of escape, we counted number of adult *nobi* in the household while the measures for children and old people are the number of all children or old people in the household, regardless of whether they are *nobi* or non-*nobi*.

To construct the relation-specific household context measures, we distinguished between own children and other children, and between own parents and other elderly household members. Specifically, we have separate count variables respectively for own children, other children in the household, own parents, and other elderly people in the household. Interpretation of results for this variable in the KMGPD-TS requires special care. In that dataset the relationship details recorded for many *nobi* do not distinguish between own children and other children. In other words, while we could distinguish between *nobi* and non-*nobi* children and between *nobi* and non-*nobi* adults, we cannot identify with confidence which *nobi* adults are the parents of which *nobi* children, and this means that the estimates we present here represent lower bounds on the effects of the variables in question.

We also included control variables to account for selected individual characteristics, household socio-economic status, and such socio-economic context measures as village size, regional characteristics, time trend, and economic fluctuations. To control for individual characteristics, our estimations included dichotomous variables for gender and whether or not the individual has been married, and a quadratic expression for age.

Our controls for household socio-economic status differed by dataset because the relevant details available differ. In the CMGPD-LN, we used number of salaried official positions held by members of the household. The term salaried official positions refers to soldiers, artisans and officials who received regular salaries from the state. This has been used as an indicator of socio-economic status in previous studies on CMGPD-LN data (e.g., Campbell and Lee, 2011; Dong and Lee, 2014; Lee and Campbell, 1997). For the KMGPD-TS, the *nobi* population we analyzed were already at the lowest rung of Chosun society, and we controlled for their socio-economic characteristics by using the social status of the household heads in three strata: high, middle and low, which is also common in studies based on Korean household register materials (e.g., Kim, 2009; Son and Lee, 2010). For the NAC-SN, we included a continuous variable for household landholding to account for household socio-economic status. Such detailed information has also been used as an indicator for identifying household socioeconomic status in previous research (e.g., Tsuya and Kurosu, 2013).

We also included controls for characteristics of the community and region. We included logged village population size to account for the possibility that escape chances varied systematically between larger and smaller communities. Fixed effects of different regions are introduced to account for any unobserved regional differentials that may influence the incidence of escape. Specifically, there are four regions – north Liaoning, central Liaoning, central south Liaoning, and south Liaoning – in the CMGPD-LN, eight sub-county areas (*myeon*) in the KMGPD-TS, and two villages, Shimomoriya and Niita, in the NAC-SN. We also included year as a continuous variable to account for secular trends in the chances of escape.

To account for economic fluctuations, we included time series of grain prices. In pre-industrial populations, grain prices were a key indicator of economic stress. High grain prices generally reflected poor harvests and economic hardship for most

farmers, including those who grew for their own consumption. For the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN, similar to previous studies, we calculated 3-year average sorghum and rice prices (e.g., Lee and Campbell, 1997; Tsuya and Kurosu, 2010). For the KMGPD-TS, we calculated the 3-year average deviation of the price of rice from the three-year moving average, following Jun and Lewis (2004). Appendix Table 1 (available online) summarizes the number of observations and mean of variables in our event-history analysis.¹²

Descriptive results

In the CMGPD-LN, around 2% of males escaped; in the KMGPD-TS, around 7% of male and female *nobi* escaped; and in the NAC-SN, more than 6% of male and female peasants escaped. In Liaoning and Tansung, the frequency of escape also varied spatially, while the pattern is unclear in the two villages Shimomoriya and Niita, given their limited spatial coverage. Men in northern Liaoning were more likely to escape, presumably because of their proximity to Jilin and Heilongjiang – more remote frontier provinces. In Tansung, escape was more frequent in more urban *myeon* such as Shindeung, the previous county center.

In all three populations, as shown in Figures 1–3, rates of escape fluctuated substantially over time, and peaks were largely consistent with the timing of

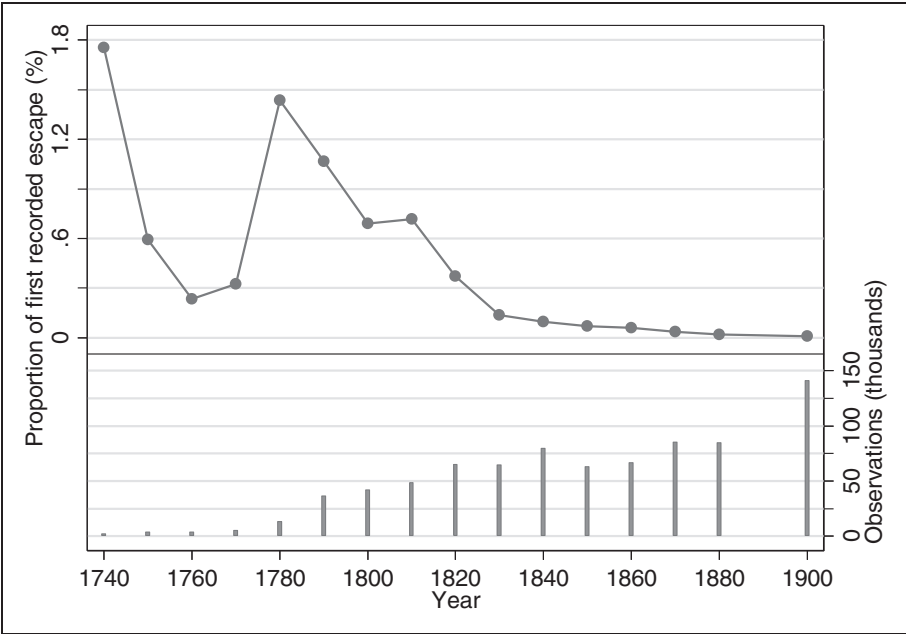


Figure 1. Temporal (decadal) distribution of ‘escapes’ and observations in the CMGPD-LN.



Figure 2. Temporal (decadal) distribution of 'escapes' and observations in the KMGPD-TS.

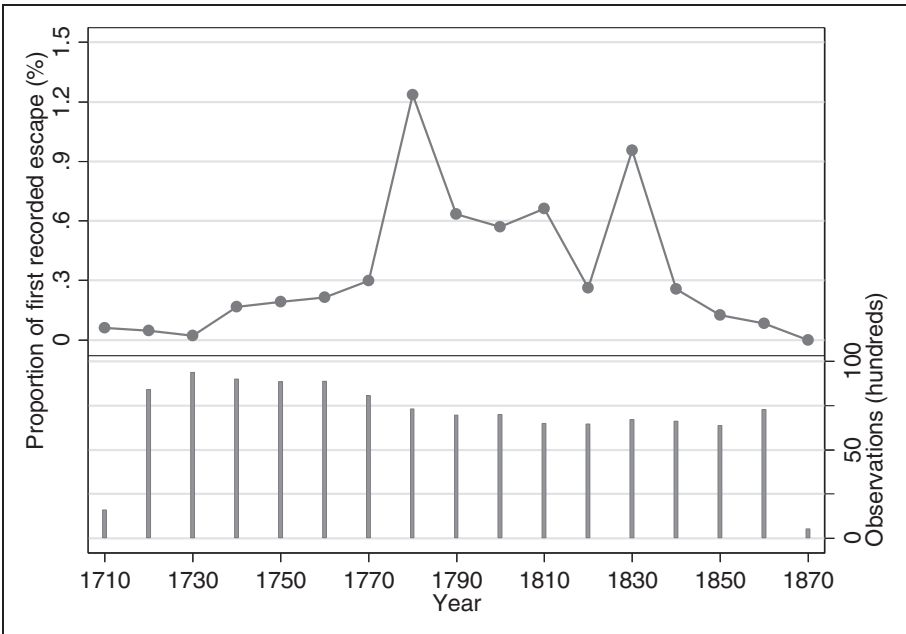


Figure 3. Temporal (decadal) distribution of 'escapes' and observations in the NAC-SN.

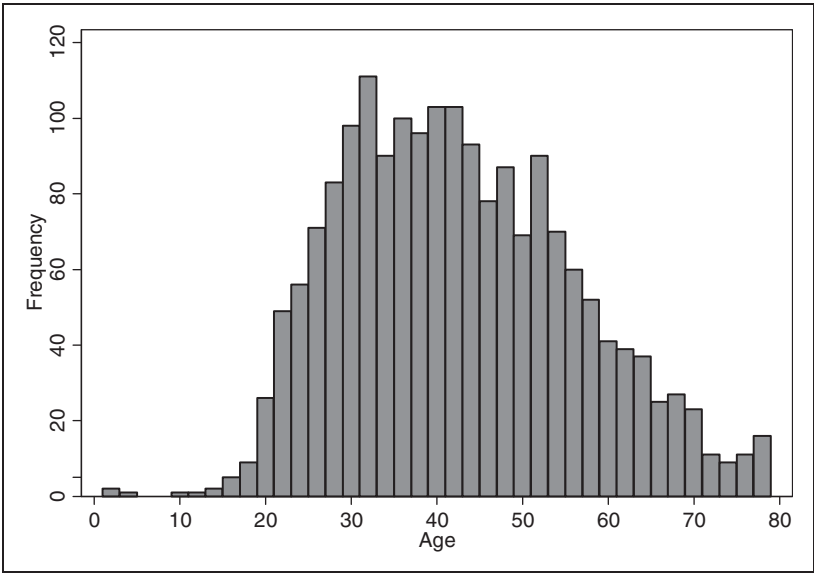


Figure 4. Age distribution of ‘escapes’ in the CMGPD-LN.

major climate shocks. The peaks of escape in the CMGPD-LN in the 1780s and 1810s occurred during periods in Liaoning characterized by cold summers and associated poor harvests (Campbell and Lee, 2010). The relatively large numbers of escapes from the 1720s to the 1790s in the KMGPD-TS also coincided with the high frequency of abnormal natural phenomena in the Korean peninsula (Yi, 2013). Similarly, the two peaks in NAC-SN during the 1780s and 1830s coincided with two severe famines in Japan: *Tempo* and *Tenmei* (Tsuya and Kurosu, 2010). The fit with climatic fluctuations and associated poor harvests suggests that the records of escape in these registers reflect real behavior.

While the age distributions of escapees are broadly similar across the three populations, with peaks in the 30s and 40s, differences in the frequency of escape among teenagers led us to restrict our analysis to individuals who were 15 or older. According to Figures 4, 5 and 6, far fewer teenagers escaped in Liaoning than in Tansung and Shimomoriya and Niita. The relative lack of young escapees in Liaoning may reflect the fact that only males began to be recorded as adult males eligible for labor (in Han Chinese, *ding*) and therefore at risk of being considered escapees when they were in their late teens. Indeed, the fact that there were appreciable numbers of child escapees in the NAC-SN data alone demonstrates the differing emphases of the registers: in Liaoning and Tansung the registers focused more on tracking adults who provided labor or tax revenues, while in Shimomoriya and Niita the registers tracked individuals for a much wider range of purposes. Because of our concern that there may have been children who escaped in

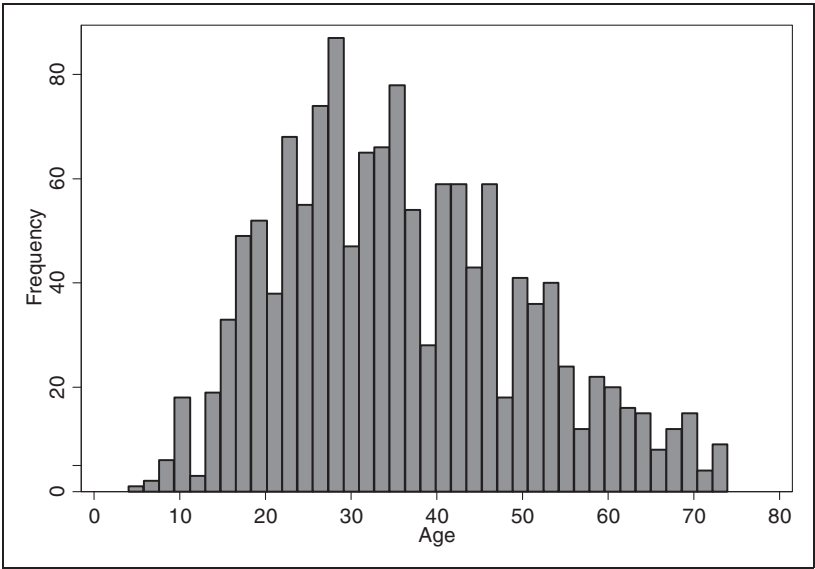


Figure 5. Age distribution of 'escapes' in the KMGPD-TS.

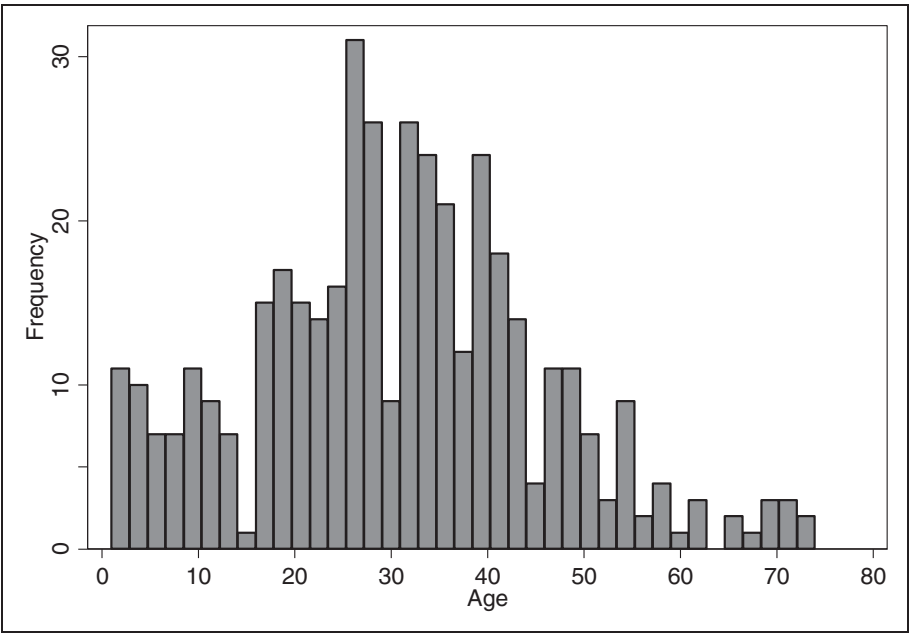


Figure 6. Age distribution of 'escapes' in the NAC-SN.

CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS but were not recorded as such, considering possible differences in the nature of escape between children and adults, we focused on adult escapees (15 *sui* and above) in our analysis.

Results of the event-history analysis

Household context

The results for our first set of models, which examine the influence of aggregate characteristics of the household, reveal that the basic features of household context all influence the probability of escape, and that patterns of influences are broadly similar across populations. According to the results shown in Table 1, the number of dependent kin is important. Individuals who live in households with greater numbers of dependent kin are less likely to leave, suggesting that the obligation to care for such dependent kin discourages individuals from leaving. The results for children indicate that the more co-resident children there were, the lower was the probability that an adult would escape. The number of elderly in the household has a similar effect, although its magnitude is smaller.

Household labor capacity, measured as the number of working-age adults, also influences the probability of escape. In the NAC-SN, the number of adults in the household is inversely associated with the chances of escape. The association in the CMGPD-LN is similar, but the magnitude is smaller and the effect is not statistically significant. Other studies suggest that in the Chinese and Japanese populations studied, larger households tended to be wealthier (Lee and Campbell, 1997; Tsuya and Kurosu, 2013); their members may therefore have had less incentive to escape. Among the KMGPD-TS *nobi*, however, the number of working age adults had the opposite effect: it was positively associated with the chances of escape. This may reflect the relatively low status of the *nobi*: as subordinate members of the household, they may not have shared in the benefits associated with being in a larger household. Alternatively, if larger households were also wealthier they may have been less dependent on individual *nobi*, and may have been less concerned about preventing them from leaving.

The effects of household socio-economic status were diverse, but differences are difficult to interpret because status was measured differently across the three settings. As noted earlier, for the CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS the available measures of status are indicators of whether members of a household held official positions. In the NAC-SN, the available measure of status is landholding. In the CMGPD-LN, the number of salaried positions held by members of the household had little or no influence. In the KMGPD-TS, Tansung *nobi* from households of higher social status were more likely to escape. This is consistent with the effects observed for larger, and presumably better-off, households. High status households usually owned more *nobi* than low status households, and may have monitored them less intensively. In the NAC-SN, household landholding was inversely associated with the likelihood of escape. In other words, property made individuals less mobile.¹³

Table 1. Effects of individual characteristics, general household context measures, and socioeconomic contexts on individual's probability of escape by next register, 15-54 sui.¹

	CMGPD-LN		KMGPD-TS (<i>nobi</i>)		NAC-SN	
	Odds ratio	P-value	Odds ratio	P-value	Odds ratio	P-value
<i>Individual characteristics</i>						
Female	—	—	0.711	0.000	0.709	0.006
Ever married	0.379	0.000	—	—	0.686	0.076
Age	1.272	0.000	1.023	0.428	1.259	0.000
Age ^a 2	0.997	0.000	0.999	0.235	0.996	0.000
<i>Household contexts</i>						
No. of children (1-14 sui)	0.833	0.002	0.889	0.038	0.788	0.035
No. of old people (55-74 sui)	0.960	0.405	0.934	0.144	0.950	0.671
No. of adults (15-54 sui) ²	0.968	0.125	1.048	0.011	0.687	0.000
No. of salaried positions in household	1.155	0.352	—	—	—	—
<i>Status of household head (ref.: High)</i>						
Middle	—	—	0.443	0.000	—	—
Low	—	—	0.043	0.000	—	—
Household landholding	—	—	—	—	0.932	0.000
<i>Socioeconomic contexts</i>						
Grain price	1.573	0.001	1.040	0.661	3.261	0.000
Log(village population)	0.976	0.520	1.039	0.637	0.010	0.000
Year	0.950	0.000	0.990	0.000	0.997	0.340
Regional fixed effects ³	controlled		controlled		controlled	
Log likelihood	−2924.896		−2143.572		−1219.855	
Pseudo R ²	0.158		0.114		0.109	
N	296202		12132		48568	

Notes: a) Dependent variable: Escape by next register (yes = 1; no = 0). For the CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS, this refers to escape in next 3 years, while for the NAC-SN this refers to escape in next 1 year. Clustered standard errors are adjusted at household level; b) For the KMGPD-TS, this variable refers to the number of adult *nobi* in household; c) For the CMGPD-LN, we control fixed effects of 4 regions. For the KMGPD-TS, we control fixed effects of 8 myeon. For NAC-SN, we control fixed effects of 2 villages.

The effects of age, gender, marriage and grain price showed many similarities across the three settings. In the KMGPD-TS and NAC-SN, where data on female escapes were available, females were less likely to escape than males. In the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN, where data on marital status were available, married individuals were less likely to escape than unmarried individuals. Age patterns of effects were similar in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN, but there were no clear age effects among the *nobi* in the KMGPD-TS.

Grain prices also had similar effects in the CMGPD-LN and the NAC-SN: individuals were more likely to escape when grain prices were high. In the KMGPD-TS, grain prices had no effect. Because of the restrictions *nobi* faced, they may have had little incentive to migrate in response to bad times.

Household context from an individual perspective

The results for our second set of models, which examined the influence of household context from the perspective of the individual, revealed differences between regular and servile populations and between males and females. The results listed in Table 2 show that in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN the effects of number of own children are the strongest and most consistent. In all three populations, individuals are less likely to escape if they have children in the household. Thus, coefficients are statistically significant and negative among males in the CMGPD-LN and both male and female peasants in the NAC-SN. Even though the effects for the male and female *nobi* in the KMGPD-TS are not statistically significant, the direction is the same.

Regular and servile populations differed in terms of the effects of the presence of other children in the household. In both the CMGPD-LN and the NAC-SN the number of other co-resident children did not influence escape chances. This is not unexpected: other co-resident children typically were cared for by their own parents, and it is unlikely that the index individual would be their primary caregiver. However, among the *nobi* in the KMGPD-TS, other co-resident children affected escape behavior. Both male and female *nobi* tended to stay when there were more children of non-*nobi*. These co-resident non-*nobi* were, of course, their masters. While masters with dependent children who needed care may have monitored their *nobi* more closely, it was also possible that *nobi* were motivated to stay by a sense of obligation to the family, or a feeling of affection for the children. The effect of the presence of a master's children on the chances of *nobi* escape is especially interesting because their relationship was based not on kinship but, rather, on class.

With regard to the effects of parents and other co-residing elderly individuals, once again there were differences between regular and servile populations.¹⁴ In the regular populations, males were more responsive than females to the presence of parents: having parents in the household substantially reduced the possibility of escape among males in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN. For females, in both the NAC-SN and KMGPD-TS, there was no substantial difference in their escape, whether they lived with their own parents or other elderly individuals.

Table 2. Effects of relation-specific household context measures on individual's probability of escape by next register, 15–54 sui.¹

	CMGPD-LN			KMGPD-TS			NAC-SN		
	Male		P-value	Male		P-value	Male		P-value
	Odds ratio			Odds ratio			Odds ratio		
No. of own children [nobi children] ²	0.381	0.000	0.201	0.895	0.201	0.473	0.666	0.008	0.021
No. of other children [non-nobi children] ²	0.985	0.788	0.065	0.760	0.065	0.020	1.191	0.277	0.463
No. of own parents [old nobi] ²	0.703	0.000	0.128	0.867	0.128	0.690	0.701	0.028	0.474
No. of other old people [old non-nobi] ²	1.107	0.064	0.026	0.793	0.026	0.426	1.190	0.256	0.769
No. of adults in household ²	0.933	0.003	0.370	1.022	0.370	0.018	0.647	0.000	0.003
Other controls	Yes			Yes			Yes		Yes
Log likelihood	–2881.0049		–845.96835	–1275.9905		–732.296		–473.892	
Pseudo R ²	0.171		0.152	0.098		0.117		0.119	
N	296202		4428	7704		24141		24427	

Notes: a) Dependent variable: Escape by next register (yes = 1; no = 0). For the CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS, this refers to escape in next 3 years, while for the NAC-SN this refers to escape in next 1 year. Clustered standard errors are adjusted at household level; b) For the KMGPD-TS, because we cannot fully identify kinship ties between nobi, we alternatively distinguish nobi children/old people from non-nobi children/old people. The number of adults in household therefore refers to the number of adult nobi.

The numbers of other co-residing elderly had contradictory effects in CMGPD-LN and KMGPD-TS: they increased male escape chances in the CMGPD-LN, but reduced them in the KMGPD-TS. Again, the non-*nobi* elderly in the KMGPD-TS were the masters of the *nobi* included in the analysis. As was the case with the effects of children, *nobi* escape behavior was shaped by their class relation with their masters, not by kinship ties.

Finally, we examined whether patterns of household contextual effects varied in response to economic fluctuations and levels of household socio-economic status. We found that patterns of household contextual effects were very similar for households of different levels of socioeconomic status, and did not vary in response to economic fluctuations. Table 3 summarizes our tests of fifteen separate models that

Table 3. Interaction effects between household context, household socioeconomic status, and grain price on probability of escape.

	CMGPD-LN	KMGPD-TS		NAC-SN	
	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female
Panel A: Interaction with grain price					
No. of own children	0	0	0	0	0
No. of other children	0	0	0	0	0
No. of own parents	0	0	0	0	+
No. of other old people	0	0	0	0	0
No. of adults	0	0	0	0	0
Wald test of joint significance:					
Chi^2 (5)	2.18	5.27	2.37	2.82	5.41
Prob > Chi^2	0.8216	0.3840	0.7960	0.7270	0.3683
Panel B: Interaction with household socioeconomic status					
No. of own children	0	–	0	–	0
No. of other children	0	0	0	0	–
No. of own parents	0	0	+	0	0
No. of other old people	0	0	+	0	0
No. of adults	0	+	0	0	0
Wald test of joint significance:					
Chi^2 (5)	3.44	18.38	16.53	12.27	10.39
Prob > Chi^2	0.6317	0.0025	0.0055	0.0313	0.0649
Panel C: Interaction with household socioeconomic status					
Grain price	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: a) '0': Coefficient is not statistically significant and different from 0. '+': Statistically significant and positive coefficient ($p < 0.1$). '–': Statistically significant and negative coefficient ($p < 0.1$); b) Each panel reports separate model estimations by population and by gender.

build on the models we estimated and reported in Table 2. The new models introduce additional interactions between relation-specific household context measures, household socio-economic status and grain price. We also estimated the joint statistical significance of interaction effects by Wald test if there were multiple interaction terms in the model. Overall, in all three populations we found little evidence of interactions between household context and economic fluctuations measured by grain prices. In the KMGPD-TS and NAC-SN, we found household contextual effects varied by household socio-economic status to the extent that their interaction terms are jointly statistically significant. However, household socio-economic status does no more than moderate the effects of one or two household context measures on the chance of escape, and such interactions are inconsistent between genders and populations. Last, but perhaps of greatest interest, we found that across all these three populations there was no interaction effect between external economic conditions and household socio-economic status.

Conclusions and discussion

The most basic conclusions from this study are not only that historically escape in Liaoning, Tansung, Shimomoriya and Niita was recorded in the population registers, but also that there are commonalities across settings in the role of key determinants. Basic patterns of escape probabilities are plausible: our descriptive statistics demonstrate similar temporal, spatial and age distributions of escape across a variety of 'unfree' populations. The similarity of some of these basic patterns is remarkable in light of the considerable differences in the contexts of the populations. Despite significant differences in political regimes, populations, social identities and social contexts, our event-history analysis further reveals that household context in all three East Asian historical populations is not only crucial but also similar in influencing the pattern of individual departure as escape. Living with dependent children and elderly makes individuals more likely to stay rather than to escape, even if their relationship is rooted not in biological kinship but in social class. In contrast to a story purely driven by self-interest, such empirical results identify important commonalities in the shared understandings of obligations to others that shape individual departure behavior.

At the same time, the influence of household context on escape differs by gender and by regular/servile status. Although the presence or absence of co-resident children influenced escape probabilities for males and females; only males responded to the presence or absence of the elderly. Such gender differences may reflect the patriarchal nature of these East Asian societies. Moreover, while the chances of escape among ordinary adults in the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN were influenced by the presence or absence of their own parents, 'escape' chances among the *nobi* in the KMGPD-TS were associated with co-residence with their masters, not with other *nobi* elderly. Overall, these differences within broader similarities highlight the importance of understanding specific social situations and relations.

Our study also contributes to a better understanding of the relationship between household context and individual departure in past times. By focusing on a relatively extreme outcome – escape – we have been able to identify a variety of family-centered considerations in the decision-making process. Because escape was by definition illegal, individuals who escaped seldom returned. This severed their ties with their families. In other words, while the decision to escape may have been motivated by personal utility, the decision to stay was influenced by obligations to others. Overall, our findings imply substantial differences in departure behavior between those having kinship or other ties, and those who were ‘marginal’ and isolated.

The tendency for family obligation to reduce the chances of unauthorized movement is a striking contrast with patterns in contemporary societies, where family obligation is often a reason for migration that contravenes regulations. In the societies studied, adults with dependents did not leave them. Those who escaped tended to be individuals with fewer obligations to kin. In contrast, in many contemporary societies the need to provide financial support for dependents is a major reason for unauthorized international migration or, in the case of China, rural-to-urban migration in contravention of *hukou* regulations. Young adults in settings where economic opportunities are few but obligations to kin are many seek opportunities elsewhere, and send remittances back.

Finally, this study serves as an example of how examination of ‘rare’ outcome variables in very large social and demographic datasets can contribute to general social scientific inquiry. Such systematic consideration of rare outcomes in historical populations has only recently become possible, with the creation of large databases from household registers and other materials (Dong et al., 2015). Without such large panel data we would not be able to identify enough rare events to compute descriptive statistics, let alone examine their relationships to community, household and individual characteristics. Comparability across the different datasets used here further makes it possible to compare similarities and differences in the determinants of these rare outcomes between the populations under consideration.

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Notes

1. In fact, worldwide agreements on suppression and abolition of 'unfree' or forced labor did not come into force until the twentieth century, enforced by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).
2. Note that Tsuya and Kurosu translate *kakeochi* as 'absconding' in the two studies.
3. The influence of family on individual migration decision-making has also long been recognized by contemporary migration studies (Boyd, 1989; Massey, 1990). As a unit of consumption and reproduction, household characteristics such as the household age-gender composition and dependency of children and the elderly substantially influence individuals to migrate or to stay (e.g., Harbison 1981; Root and De Jong, 1986).
4. This is hardly surprising since historical records of escape frequently do not provide systematic information on the families of 'unfree' individuals. Most quantitative studies based on advertisements of runaway slaves only focus on escapees, not the 'unfree' population in the community that are at risk of escape. Only a few exceptions such as the Afro-Louisiana History and Genealogy Database may include family relationships of individual slaves (see <http://www.ibiblio.org/laslave/> for more information).
5. See <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/CMGPD/> for the CMGPD-LN. The data and associated documentation are publicly available at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.
6. While numerous studies of specific Qing and Tokugawa populations document a strong link between the administrative record and lived lives (e.g., Bengtsson et al., 2004; Ding et al., 2004; Lee and Campbell, 1997; Tsuya et al., 2010), some historical studies of Chosun population and society, including specific studies of the Tansung population, question the value of these administrative records for understanding actual social organization and behavior (e.g., Household Register Working Group, 2003; Kim, 2001).
7. We are grateful to researchers at Sungkyunkwan University for providing access to these data. The data files were first distributed on CD-ROM and now are also available online at: <http://ddmh.skku.edu/>
8. The linked KMGPD-TS identifiers are available as a supplementary file named 'Longitudinal Links to Construct the Korean Multi-Generational Panel Dataset-Tansung from the Tansung Household Registers' that can be merged into the original Tansung Household Registers files, and will be available for download at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Institutional Repository (Available at: repository.ust.hk/ir/).
9. For discussion on the forms of outbound-migration in NAC-SN, see Kurosu (2004) and Tsuya and Kurosu (2010).

10. Here *sui* (in Chinese)/*sai* (in Japanese)/*se* (in Korean) is a traditional way to calculate age in China as well as other East Asian societies. For simplicity, we use *sui* in the text. A person is aged 1 *sui* at birth and is one year older after each lunar new year.
11. Most individuals escaped alone. Fewer than 8% of escaped males in the CMGPD-LN, 25% of escaped nobi in the KMGPD-TS, and 25% of escaped peasants in the NAC-SN escaped with other household members, typically for the last two datasets where we have more complete recording, females with their husbands and/or children.
12. Jun and Lewis (2004) summarized the annual prices of paddy and polished rice for Kyongsang-do and Cholla-do from 1713/1742 to 1900. See <http://www.iisg.nl/hpw/data.php#korea>.
13. Following previous studies of migration in Japanese historical populations (Tsuya and Kurosu, 2010; Tsuya and Kurosu, 2013), we also experimented with the categorical socio-economic status variable *mibun*, which categorized individuals into different social groups according to their entitlement to land. The estimated results are very similar to our main results in that higher social status as reflected in entitlement to land substantially reduces the chance of escape.
14. For the CMGPD-LN and NAC-SN samples we also examined whether an individual's relative position in the household, measured in terms of relationship to the head of the household, confounds the effects of household contextual variables included in our main models in Table 2. While for the NAC-SN males the closer the indexed individual to his household head, the less likely he is to escape, for the NAC-SN females and CMGPD-LN males there are no obvious patterns of 'escape' according to relationship within the household. However, even after controlling for this measure, our main findings persist.

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「ザビエルデータ」から復元する移動ヒストリー
ー近世庶民の人口移動研究資料¹ー

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キーワード：人別改帳、人口移動、ザビエルデータ、移動履歴、地理的移動

要旨

歴史人口学では、データベース構築とそれを利用した様々な比較研究が進められている。本稿は、福島県の「人別改帳」をベースに構築された「ザビエルデータ」(Xavier data)を用い、原史料である人別改帳から数値データになるまでのステップを整理する。そして、郡山上町と2農村（下守屋村、仁井田村）を対象に、まだ利用されていない人々の「移動」情報（移動理由、期間、移動先・移動元の村）の整理を試み、「移動」がどのような理由や地域間で行われたのかを把握する。さらに、具体的な個人の移動履歴と近隣から遠距離への移動履歴から、地理的な移動分析を試行し、歴史的移動分析の可能性を探る。

1. はじめに

近代センサス以前の人口と家族を研究する「歴史人口学」の分野において、情報技術の進歩と研究資料の蓄積とともに、今、歴史人口学のビックデータとも言えるデータベース構築とそれを利用した比較研究が世界中で進められている²。日本では、「社会を構成する基層は人口と家族である」という認識に立ち、近代化、都市化、国際化によって変容する以前のユーラシア各社会を比較検討する目的を掲げて1995年に始まった「ユーラシアプロ

¹ 本稿は麗澤大学の文部科学省(MEXT)私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：多世代パネルデータベース構築」(H27-31 代表 黒須里美)の一環として人口・家族史研究プロジェクトにおいて整理されている史料とデータを用いている。本稿の準備にあたっては、プロジェクトスタッフの持田敏子さんにご協力いただいた。

² 2016年12月に麗澤大学で開催したIUSSP（国際人口学会）のセミナー“Long-term perspectives on micro-level demographic processes”では、ルント大学（スウェーデン）、ミネソタ大学（アメリカ合衆国）、香港科技大学などを始めとする世界の歴史人口学拠点を代表するメンバーが集まり、現代までを視野に入れた長期マイクロデータを利用した研究の最前線が議論された(<https://iussp.org/en/iussp-seminar-linking-past-present-kashiwa-dec-2016>)。

ジェクト」(文部省科学研究費創成的基礎研究：代表・速水融³「ユーラシア社会の人口・家族構造比較史研究」1995-1999年度)において、世界的にも価値の高い近世日本の人口史料の組織的収集・整理と一部のデータベース化がはじまった。ユーラシアプロジェクトを機にした国際比較研究はその後20年来続き、研究成果は *Eurasia Population and Family History* シリーズとして米国マサチューセッツ工科大学出版(The MIT Press)から3巻が出版されている⁴。この3巻の中で津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)と黒須里美が利用した日本のデータは、速水融が中心となって収集整理した1716-1870年という長いスパンをカバーする現在の福島県の「人別改帳」をベースに構築された「ザビエルデータ」(Xavier data)である。155年という長期にわたる究極のパネルデータとイベントヒストリー分析という方法によってこれまでにないライフコース分析の研究が可能となった。

本稿では、そのザビエルデータの中でまだ利用されていない「移動」情報に焦点を当て、原史料の人別改帳から数値データになるまでのステップを確認し、質的・量的研究の方法を用いた歴史的移動分析の可能性を探る。ここで扱う「移動」は、奉公などの労働契約を含むものから、結婚、養子縁組、さらにはお伊勢参りなども含めた、18-19世紀に生きた人々の出身町村を越える地理的な動きである。近隣から遠距離を含めた庶民の移動履歴を探ることによって、当時の人々の生活圏、婚姻圏、さらにはそれらが示す社会的ネットワークや文化交流の様相を描き出すことが期待できる。

2. 人別改帳とザビエルデータ

ザビエルデータの出発点は、現在の福島県に残る「人別改帳」である。人別改帳は宗門改帳とともに、日本における前近代の人口・家族の研究で中心的に利用される史料である。宗門改帳は、キリスト教取り締まりのために寛文11年(1671)にその作成が全国的に命じられたとされる(速水 2007)。人別改帳は名前の通り、人口改めであるため、寺に属しているという宗門の情報はないが、それ以外はほぼ同様の情報が掲載されている。史料作成の方法と残存状況には地域差があり、「現住地」と「本籍地」のいずれの情報も示しているか、乳幼児死亡を含めた記録の漏れがどのくらいあるのか、一筆とされる記録の単位が世帯を示しているか、など様々な史料の特徴や制約への注意が必要である。しかし、現在の国勢調査(静態統計)と出生・死亡・移動などの動態統計を合わせたような記録で、地域によっては毎年の記録が残存し、かつ克明な経済指標(持高・牛馬等)も含むことから、その内容の豊富さは歴史人口学の本家である西欧のデータ(教区簿冊などを利用した家族復元)をしのぐ。特に二本松藩(現在の福島県二本松市・本宮市・郡山市を中心とする)は、18世紀における人口減少が激しく、それゆえに非常に詳細で正確な人別改がなされたとされる(成松 1992, 1985)。155年間続く史料は、個人の一生のみならず、世帯に関しても最大

³ 麗澤大学名誉教授。2009年に文化勲章を受章。

⁴ <https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/series/eurasian-population-and-family-history>

で8世代までも追うことが可能であり、同じ戸籍型の東アジアの史料と比べても、その詳細度と信頼度は秀でている(Dong 2015)。

速水融が、歴史人口学の史料として、人別改帳や宗門改帳の収集を始めたのは1960年代後半のことである。そのうちの、福島県の史料に関しては、1980年代に成松佐恵子らの強力な研究補助を得、多くの人力と時間をかけた史料の解読と整理、そしてザビエルデータとしての膨大な情報の数値・コード化と入力が進められた。ザビエルデータ(Xavier data)というその名前はもちろん、近世初頭にキリスト教を日本に伝えたイエズス会の宣教師フランシスコ・ザビエルに由来する(“Thank you, Francisco Xavier” Hayami 1979)。その後、速水融は研究拠点を京都の国際日本文化研究センターに移した。ザビエルデータが本格的に利用されるようになったのはユーラシアプロジェクトである。情報科学の専門家であった小野芳彦(現北海道大学)の協力によってDB2を利用したデータベース化がなされ、プロジェクトの国際チーム(Eurasia Project)のGeorge Alter(現ミシガン大学)のアドバイスを得てリレーショナルデータベースによる変数作成がスタートした。これが冒頭に挙げたMITのシリーズ出版に至るまでにはかなりの時間を要した⁵。

こうして研究がスタートし、ザビエルデータを利用した様々な分析が可能になり、特に福島県郡山市周辺の歴史人口学の研究は多くのモノグラフから国際比較研究まで、結婚、家族、ライフコース、そして人口と経済のつながりを探る数多くの成果が上がっている(例：高橋 2005; 平井 2008; Lundh, Kurosu, et al. 2014)。しかし、ザビエルデータはまだ活用し尽くされていない。特に移動に関する研究は数少ない(Tsuya&Kurosu 2004, 高橋 2005)。移動研究のためには、原資料と数値化されたデータの両方を理解することが必要である。以下では、原資料である人別改帳から、それを解読・整理し、コード化し、入力して構築されたデータベースについて、それぞれの段階での移動情報を整理し、新たな研究資料として地理的情報を付与する過程を示す。

3. 人別改帳から読む移動情報

ザビエルデータには二本松藩と会津藩の10町村が含まれているが、本稿ではその中でデータクリーニングが進み研究利用が進行している在郷町郡山(郡山は上町と下町とから成るが、今回使用するデータは上町のみ)と2農村(地図2参照)に焦点を当てる。それらの原資料は以下の通りである。

⁵ Eurasia Project は共通の分析モデルを7地域5ヶ国の18-19世紀人口データに適用し比較分析を行うという画期的な試みで、歴史的・文化的背景を異にする地域の人口・家族・経済情報の比較可能な定義付けと操作化のために、5ヶ国20名程の研究者が取り組んだ。日本では津谷典子の協力を得て、小野芳彦、中里英樹(現甲南大学)、黒須里美によって下守屋村と仁井田村の分析ファイル作成が始まった。その後、ザビエルデータは速水融の麗澤大学退職とともに、麗澤大学に寄贈され、現在は人口・家族史研究プロジェクトによって管理拡充されている。

陸奥国安積郡下守屋村人別改帳 (郡山市歴史資料館所蔵 水山家文書)

陸奥国安達郡仁井田村人別改帳 (個人所蔵 遠藤家文書)

陸奥国安積郡郡山上町人別改帳 (郡山市歴史資料館所蔵 今泉家文書)

まず、原資料である郡山上町人別改帳にどのように移動の記録が書かれているかを以下に示す。図1において最初に登場してくる世帯は現在町に住んでいる。戸主は水呑「武平衛 42 歳」である。この家は、水呑（持高がない）だが、下女を四人雇っている。最初の「もみ 18 歳」は、越後国蒲原郡から奉公にきている。つぎに記載されている「いわ 15 歳」は、仙台城下から奉公に來ている。三人目の「ふし 12 歳」は、同じ郡山上町の女性である。最後の「とめ 19 歳」も奉公人である。このように、その世帯に現在居住している構成員と他所から流入してくる構成員が現住人口＜内書＞であり、郡山上町に流入してくる人物に関して流入元が記載されている。

また、次の世帯は前の世帯よりも若干下に、小さく記載されている。この世帯は、現在は郡山上町には住んでおらず、二本松藩に居住している。史料からはこのように、入ってくる人物と郡山上町に籍はあるが現在居住していない個人や世帯（非現住人口＜外書＞）に関する情報も記載されている。

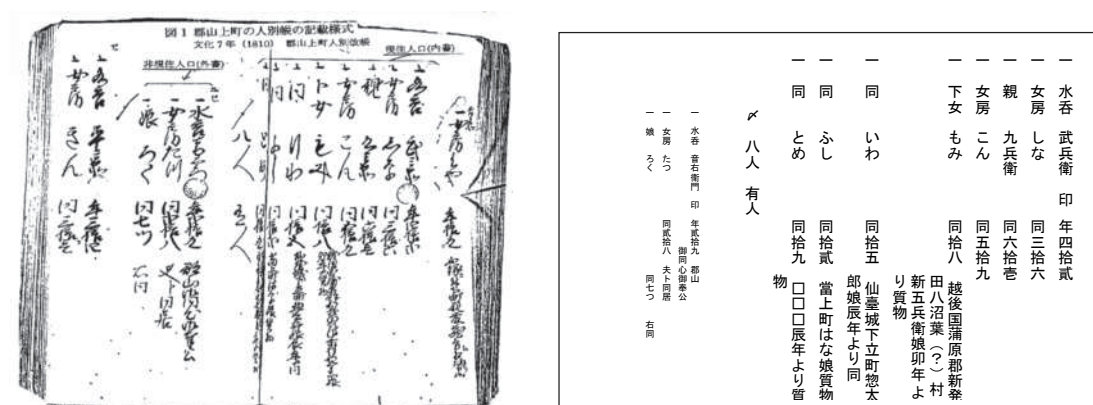


図1 陸奥国安積郡郡山上町人別改帳

4. BDS の移動情報：下守屋村「次郎」の事例から

前節で、人別改帳から世帯と移動情報が把握できることを示したが、人別改帳が毎年作成され、かつそれが残存しており、さらにその個人が他村へ結婚・養子縁組などで籍を移していない場合にはその個人の一生に起こった「移動」をその世帯の状況とともに毎年観察することができる。しかし、そのためには前節で示した人別改帳の毎年の情報を世帯ごとにつなげて整理する必要がある。その整理は速水融が考案した「BDS (Basic Data Sheet)」によって古文書からの解読とともになされた(速水 2007)。個人の一生を時刻表のように見

立てて世帯単位で作成されたシートである（図2）。ここでは、ザビエルデータの3町村の中でも移動履歴の多い、下守屋村「次郎」に焦点を当て、史料の豊富な内容を示す。

「次郎」は、1708年（宝永5）（1716年以前、1年のみ残存する史料より）下守屋村の中堅層（持高9石）、五右衛門（父）とみつ（母）の息子として登場した。次郎は、同村の兵三郎宅（持高13石）へ19歳で婿入すると同時に「左右衛門」、その後娘婿をとった36歳時に「六右衛門」と生涯2度改名している。図2では、改名した次郎が「左右衛門」として、兵三郎を筆頭に三世家族の中に26歳から記載されている。図2のBDS左側の年齢記載部分が、いわゆるその年ごとの現住人口であり、右側（非現住人口）には個人ごとに移動履歴が追えるように整理されている。

安 国 安 領 郡 下 守 屋 村																									家 番 号		19		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
年	名	性別																											
		戸主続柄																											
		計																									持高		項 序
		男 女																									馬 石 合		
享保11年 (1726) 丙午	兵三郎	27	62	75	21	10	4	19																			16		
12 (1727) 丁未	兵三郎	37	63	76	22	11	5	20																			15		
13 (1728) 戊申	兵三郎	60	64	77	23	12	6	21																			14		
14 (1729) 己酉	兵三郎	61	65	78	24	13	7	22																			13		
15 (1730) 庚戌	兵三郎	62	66	79	25	14	8	23																			12		
16 (1731) 辛亥	兵三郎	63	67	80	26	15	9	24																			11		
17 (1732) 壬子	兵三郎	64	68	81	27	16	10	25																			10		
18 (1733) 癸丑	兵三郎	65	69	82	28	17	11	26																			9		
19 (1734) 甲寅	兵三郎	66	70	83	29	18	12	27																			8		
20 (1735) 乙卯	兵三郎	67	71	84	30	19	13	28																			7		
21 (1736) 丙辰	兵三郎	68	72	85	31	20	14	29																			6		
元文2 (1737) 丁巳	兵三郎	69	73	86	32	21	15	30																			5		
3 (1738) 戊午	兵三郎	70	74	87	33	22	16	31																			4		
4 (1739) 己未	兵三郎	71	75	88	34	23	17	32																			3		
5 (1740) 庚申	兵三郎	72	76	89	35	24	18	33																			2		
6 (1741) 辛酉	兵三郎	73	77	90	36	25	19	34																			1		
寛保2 (1742) 壬戌	兵三郎	74	78	91	37	26	20	35																			0		
3 (1743) 癸亥	兵三郎	75	79	92	38	27	21	36																			0		
4 (1744) 甲子	兵三郎	76	80	93	39	28	22	37																			0		
延享2 (1745) 乙丑	兵三郎	77	81	94	40	29	23	38																			0		
3 (1746) 丙寅	兵三郎	78	82	95	41	30	24	39																			0		
4 (1747) 丁卯	兵三郎	79	83	96	42	31	25	40																			0		
5 (1748) 戊辰	兵三郎	80	84	97	43	32	26	41																			0		
寛延2 (1749) 己巳	兵三郎	81	85	98	44	33	27	42																			0		
3 (1750) 庚午	兵三郎	82	86	99	45	34	28	43																			0		

図2 下守屋村「次郎」婿入先のBDS 1726-1750年

次郎の最初の奉公記載のわかる16歳からその後を奉公による移動履歴を中心に追ってみよう。以下に次郎の婿入先世帯の主な状況は（ ）で示し、移動先の町村には下線で示す。

<下守屋村「次郎」の移動履歴>

1716年(正徳6)	16歳	安積郡 <u>川田村</u> 仁右衛門方へ給取奉公
1717年(享保2)	17歳	安積郡 <u>下守屋村</u> 勘兵衛方へ給取奉公
1718年(享保3)	18歳	安積郡 <u>川田村</u> 徳右衛門方へ給取奉公
1719年(享保4)	19歳	安積郡 <u>下守屋村</u> 兵三郎の娘「さつ」の婿となる
1721年(享保6)	21歳	(長女「つや」誕生)
1722年(享保7)	22歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 宛出人ニ罷り出る
1723年(享保8)	23歳	帰村
1724年(享保9)	24歳	(長女「つや」死亡)
1725年(享保10)	25歳	安積郡 <u>大谷村</u> 藤左衛門方へ給取奉公
1726年(享保11)	26歳	安積郡 <u>川田村</u> 太平方へ給取奉公
1727年(享保12)	27歳	帰村
1728年(享保13)	28歳	(次女「かん」誕生)
1730年(享保15)	30歳	(義祖父死亡)
1731年(享保16)	31歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 宛出人御奉公
1732年(享保17)	32歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 安左野村居成出人に被成杉口雪之丞様へ奉公
1733年(享保18)	33歳	帰村 (戸主となる)
1734年(享保19)	34歳	(三女「すて」誕生)
1736年(享保21)	36歳	(次女「かん」婿取、次郎「左右衛門」から「六右衛門」と改名)
1737年(元文2)	37歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 宛出人御奉公
1738年(元文3)	38歳	安達郡 <u>富岡村</u> 儀右衛門方へ質物奉公
1739年(元文4)	39歳	帰村
1740年(元文5)	40歳	(次女「かん」離別、村内に縁付(再婚))
1741年(元文6)	41歳	(義祖父母同年に死亡)
1742年(寛保2)	42歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 宛出人ニ罷り出る
1743年(寛保3)	43歳	帰村
1744年(寛保4)	44歳	(三女すて婿取)
1747年(延享4)	47歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 宛出人ニ罷り出る
1749年(寛政2)	49歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 廣瀬七郎右衛門方へ分抱御奉公
1750年(寛政3)	50歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 天野平右衛門殿へ御奉公
1751年(寛延4)	51歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 廣瀬七郎右衛門様へ御奉公
1752年(宝暦2)	52歳	安達郡 <u>二本松</u> 奥田平内様へ御奉公

1753 年(宝暦 3)	53 歳	帰村 (三女「すて」離別)
1761 年(宝暦 11)	61 歳	安積郡郡山七之丞方へ給取奉公
1762 年(宝暦 12)	62 歳	帰村
1764 年(宝暦 14)	64 歳	安達郡二本松田村越酒之丞様へ質物奉公
1765 年(明和 2)	65 歳	安達郡二本松福本玄松様へ御奉公
1766 年(明和 3)	66 歳	安達郡二本松吉川権左衛門様へ御奉公
1767 年(明和 4)	67 歳	安達郡二本松山田兵太夫様へ御奉公
1768 年(明和 5)	68 歳	帰村

この先 68 歳からの「移動」はない。次郎は 19 歳で婿入りしてからも二本松城下や近隣の村への奉公が続くが、その間に 3 人の娘を設けている。長女は 4 歳で死去、次女は 10 歳で婿を取るが 2 年で離縁し、その後同村内に縁付いた。三女も婿を取るが離縁、その後、次郎 70 歳の時に再び三女すてに同村から婿養子を取った。この婿「甚之丞」は同村の出身で、史料によると、婿入(再婚)とともに 男子とその嫁、実母とともに、次郎の世帯に引っ越してきており、出身世帯は絶家となった。次郎は 1773 年(安永 2)に 73 歳で 55 年間連れ添った妻を亡くした。しかし、上記の通り、次郎もまたその妻も奉公経験が多かったため、夫婦が同世帯で過ごしたのはそのうちの 33 年間のみであった。次郎は 1784 年(天明 4)に 84 歳で死去するが、この世帯はその後、曾孫によって 1841 年(天保 12)まで続いた。

このように BDS を利用した個人の追跡作業は、フィールドワークで聞き取り調査をしているかのように、当時の人々のライフコースを復元することができ、庶民の生き様を知る醍醐味がある⁶。この事例から次郎の奉公経験の多彩さだけでなく、次郎の娘たちの情報からもこの当時に結婚、離婚、婿取が多かったこともわかる(詳細は黒須編 2012)。このように、ひとりひとりの生きざまを復元し積み上げることによって描く徳川庶民のライフコースは、土地に縛られた農民という徳川時代の庶民のイメージを払拭させるとともに、「伝統的」と思われている家族や結婚のあり方を再考させられる。次節では、このような質的・記述的な方法からさらに情報処理を利用したデータ構築による量的なアプローチに迫る。

5. ザビエルデータ移動情報の試験的アプローチ

ザビエルデータの内、郡山上町と 2 農村の移動情報の概要は以下の通りである(表 1)。

⁶ 現在、麗澤大学図書館 4 階の人口・家族市研究プロジェクト室では BDS 約 310 ファイルボックス(約 1,500 町村)を所蔵しており、MEXT 研究基盤形成支援事業の一環で順次その PDF 化を図っている。

表1 郡山上町と2農村の集計結果

町村名	期間(年)(欠年)	計(人年)	移動数(イベント数)	移動先・移動元の村数
下守屋村	1716-1869 (9)	48,755	3,552	124
仁井田村	1720-1870 (4)	67,130	6,209	203
郡山上町	1729-1870 (18)	194,878	25,269	1,176

ここで、「欠年」とは何らかの事情で人別改帳が残存していない年を示す。「人年」とは分析単位で、一人1年の情報を1人年と数える。例えば先に挙げた次郎の長女は1721年に生まれ1724年に死亡したため、4人年となる。このように町村に登場したすべてのリスク人口（分母）が把握できるので、移動情報（分子）を合わせることによって、移動率を算出することができる。さらにそれを各町村内から外への移動（流出）か、外から内への移動（流入）か確認すれば人口流出・流入率を各年で確認することができ、地理的移動の変化を追うことができる。表2は、移動イベントの全体を2期に分け、各町村別・移動理由別に示した。

表2 郡山上町と2農村の移動理由別移動数(イベント数)

	移動理由	期間(年)		計	
		1716-1799	1800-1870		
下守屋村	結婚養子_流入	329	252	581	3,552
	結婚養子_流出	239	144	383	
	奉公_流入	770	192	962	
	奉公_流出	846	202	1,048	
	その他_流入	167	89	256	
	その他_流出	177	145	322	
仁井田村	結婚養子_流入	504	430	934	6,209
	結婚養子_流出	403	358	761	
	奉公_流入	1,320	338	1,658	
	奉公_流出	1,475	349	1,824	
	その他_流入	409	128	537	
	その他_流出	342	153	495	
郡山上町	結婚養子_流入	1,317	1,925	3,242	25,269
	結婚養子_流出	724	1,400	2,124	
	奉公_流入	3,971	1,990	5,961	
	奉公_流出	3,808	1,833	5,641	
	その他_流入	1,995	2,465	4,460	
	その他_流出	1,506	2,335	3,841	
計		20,302	14,728	35,030	

例えば、このデータから、安積郡にある下守屋村と郡山上町間の移動は 81 件把握できる。そのうちの 1 件を例にとり、BDS に戻って詳細を確認した。まず、下守屋村の史料には、1856 年（安政 3）に郡山上町から「善蔵娘呼取」として下守屋村に嫁入した母「つよ」と、それに連れられて 2 歳で引き取られた「つね」という女子が登場する。母は再婚後 2 年目にして亡くなり、つねは継父「政吉」の元で 5 年を過ごした。しかし、7 歳の時に「郡山宿上町善蔵より養女に呼とり候所離別立帰」とあって再び郡山上町に戻ったことがわかる。

一方、郡山上町の方の史料を見ると、確かに、善蔵の娘「つよ」は 1838 年（天保 9）に生まれ、その後 1853 年（嘉永 6）に郡山下町に縁付いている。しかしその後離縁され、源七宅の嫁として下守屋村に行ったという記載がある。源七はつよが嫁になる政吉の父である。さらにつねは 1861 年（万延 2）に 7 歳で再び郡山上町の祖父善蔵がいた世帯に「厄介」として引き取られるが、その年には「下守屋村政吉方より不縁立帰」として登場している。このように、母娘共に、その移動の詳細が、出身元と嫁ぎ先の二つの違った町村の史料で確認することができた。一例ではあるが、近代センサス成立以前にここまでの整合性が町村の境界を超えて確認できたことは、ザビエルデータの、また原資料である人別改帳の信頼度を示しているといえよう。

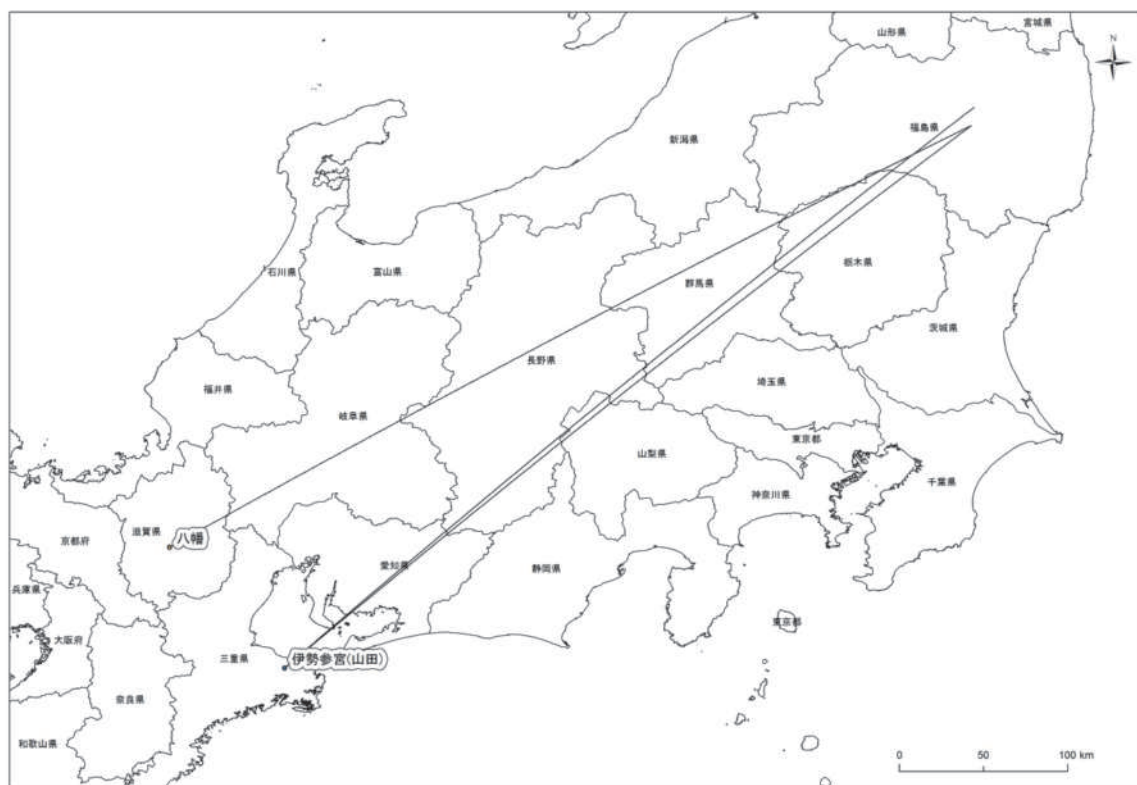
一事例からザビエルデータの整合性を確認したところで、いよいよ地理的移動分析の試行的アプローチである。移動情報の中でも地理情報（出身・出先の町村）については、これまで全く利用されていない。なぜならば、コードブックが 30 年以上も前に作成され、紙媒体で更新され続けてきたからである。地理的分析のためには、地理情報コードブックの見直しと、そのコードを数値化されたデータと BDS（またはオリジナル史料）の両者を駆使して検証するという根気のいる作業を必要とした⁷。

その作業を経てリストアップされたザビエルデータの移動先・移動元の地名を元に、各町村の代表点の緯度・経度を比定した。比定方法は、現在も残っている地名は、国土地理院の地理院地図上で緯度・経度を採取し、現在は失われている地名は、歴史地図（主として旧 5 万分の 1 地形図、迅速図、城下絵図等）を参照し、地形的に同定できるポイントを比定し、地理院地図上で緯度経度を取得した。いずれも、集落の中心部の緯度・経度を取得した。

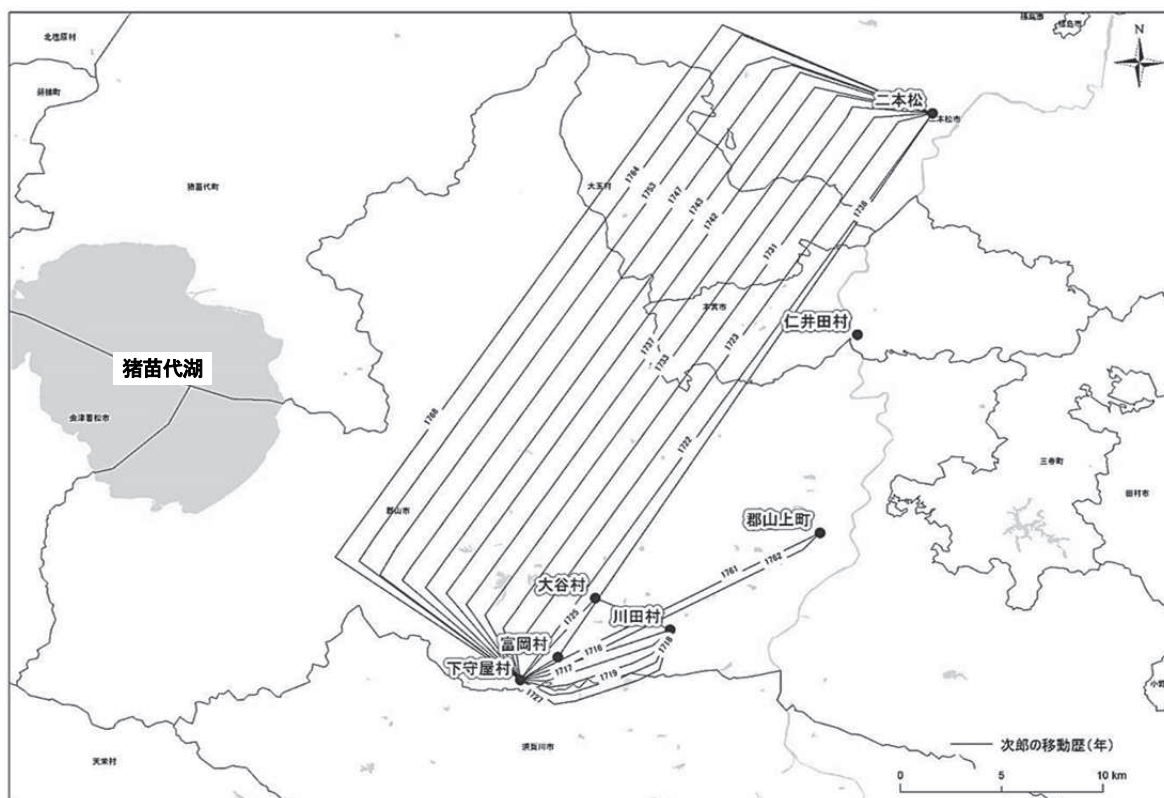
現在、この作業はまだ進行中であり、全体像の地図化は今後の作業となる。ここでは、人の移動を視覚的に捉えるという分析として、二つの事例を示そう。一つは地図を作成し、移動距離からその特徴を探るという方法である。郡山上町と 2 農村からは近隣だけでなく、遠方への移動がある。その事例として地図 1 では近畿地方への移動を取り上げた。これら

⁷ この煩雑な作業は人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室のスタッフの持田敏子さんと高橋純子さんの協力を得て進めることができた。また、その後の移動先・移動元の町村の緯度・経度については地域・研究アシスト事務所に委託し策定していただいた。

の移動先を確認すると、伊勢神宮、近江八幡などと判明した。これらは、ザビエルデータでは「旅行」とコード化された移動形態である。結婚・養子や労働移動だけでなく、このような文化的行動が把握できることは非常に興味深い。もう一つは4節に挙げた下守屋村「次郎」の移動履歴の地図化である。これまでの研究では個人のライフコースを時系列的に追ってきたが、それを地理的移動として追ってみたものが地図2である。次郎は一生のうちに、近隣の複数の村へ、また二本松城下へ移動が繰り返されていたことが地図上で確認できる。



地図 1 郡山上町と 2 農村から近畿地方への移動（行政区域は国土数値情報の 2016 年データを使用）



地図2 「次郎」の移動履歴と郡山上町と下守屋村、仁井田村の位置関係（行政区域は国土数値情報の2016年データを使用）

6. おわりに

今後、更新中の緯度経度策定を完成させたのちに、実証的な移動分析を試みる予定である。事例として扱った「次郎」の場合、一生のうちに個人としては多い（帰村を含め）30回の移動履歴があるが、このような個人の移動を積み上げたところの、3万5千件を超える移動情報の地図化ができれば、これまで描かれたことのない、近世庶民の移動パターンとともに、様々な結婚圏や労働圏を含めたネットワークが見えてくるだろう。郡山上町、2農村ともに、広範囲からの人口流入はあるが、そこには徳川後期に人口減少が止まらなかった農村と人口増加が続いた在郷町との違いも見えてくるはずである。地図化とともに人がなぜ移動するのか、どこへ（どこから）移動するのか（してくるのか）、その地形的条件、組・藩などの行政単位、政策的な影響など多面的な要因も探っていく。

近代センサス以前の移動情報は、世界で構築されている歴史人口学データとしても稀有である。今後、これらの地理的情報とこれまで Eurasia Project で蓄積してきた長期マイクロデータ分析の方法を統合することにより、時間軸と空間軸を合わせた人口・家族行動や、移動がもたらす都市形成や文化圏のつながりを含めた新しい研究アプローチを提示することができるだろう。

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近世東北における陸奥国二本松藩町村の人口移動の空間的広がり

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キーワード：人別改帳、人口移動、移動理由、GIS データ

要旨

人口・家族史研究プロジェクトでは、福島県の「人別改帳」をベースに構築された「ザビエルデータ」(Xavier data) を用い、歴史人口学データの中でも稀有な人々の「移動」情報を整理しデータベース化している。本稿はその中の郡山上町と周辺の3農村（下守屋村、仁井田村、日出山村）を対象に行った出身町村を越えた、人々の「移動」情報（移動理由、年代、移出先・移入元の村）に焦点をあて、移入元・移出先の町村の場所の比定の経緯と基礎分析結果を整理する。歴史データにGISを適用することで、移動の空間的広がりを把握し、移動理由と年代による変化から4町村の特徴を明らかにし、今後の研究の広がりを議論する。

1. はじめに

近年歴史人口学では、データベースの構築とそれを利用した様々な研究が実施されてきた¹。日本では、1995年に始まった「ユーラシアプロジェクト」²において、近世日本の人口史料の組織的収集・整理と一部の本格的なデータベース化が行われた。本稿で扱う「ザビエルデータベース」(Xavier data)³はユーラシアプロジェクトにおいて研究に活用された1708-1870年という長いスパンをカバーする現在の福島県の「人別改帳」をベースに構築された歴史人口学データである。原資料の人別改帳は現在の国勢調査（静態統計）と出生・死亡・移動などの動態統計を合わせたような記録である。このうち、二本松藩（現在の福島県二本松市・本宮市・郡山市を中心とする）のデータは、正確な人別改がなされたとされ（成松 1992, 1985）、福島県郡山市周辺を対象とした歴史人口学の研究が多く行われてきた（高

¹ 本稿は麗澤大学の文部科学省（MEXT）私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究：多世代パネルデータベース構築」（H27-31 代表 黒須里美）の一環として人口・家族史研究プロジェクトにおいて整理された史料とデータを用いている。

² 文部省科学研究費創成的基礎研究：代表・速水融「ユーラシア社会の人口・家族構造比較史研究」1995-1999年度。

³ 詳細は黒須里美・高橋美由紀・長岡篤（2017）を参照。

橋 2005 など)。

麗澤大学の人口・家族史研究プロジェクト(以下、PFHP)では、このザビエルデータを用い、人々の「移動」情報を整理してきた。ザビエルデータのもつ人々の詳細な「移動」情報(移動理由、年代、移出先・移入元の村)は、世界における歴史人口学データの中でも非常に稀有であり、貴重なものである。しかし、ザビエルデータの移動に関する研究は、原資料と数値化されたデータの両方を理解することが必要であり、それぞれの段階での移動情報を移出と移入に分けて整理することが必要であることから、これまであまり利用されてこなかった(Tsuya&Kurosu 2004, 高橋 2005)。PFHPでは、移動に関係する町村の場所を比定し、歴史的な人口移動情報としてGISを適用したデータ整備と分析を試みている。

本稿では、ザビエルデータのうち、宿場町である郡山上町とその周辺農村である仁井田村、下守屋村、日出山村を対象として、人の「移動」に焦点を当てる。「移動」の理由には、奉公などの労働契約を含むものから、結婚、養子縁組、寺社への参詣など様々なものが含まれることから、移出先と移入元の町村を把握することで18世紀から19世紀に生きた人々の出身町村を越える空間的な動きを捉えることが可能である。そこで、まずザビエルデータに表れる町村の場所を比定しGISデータとして整理し、これらの町村における周辺地域との人々の移動について、空間的広がりや移動理由と年代による変化から明らかにすることを目的とする。

2. 町村の場所の比定

2.1. GISデータの現状

地理情報システム(GIS)とGISデータは、国や地方自治体における行政の様々な分野や民間事業者による各種サービス、大学・研究機関において使用されてきた。国が作成・整備するGISデータは、国土地理院の「基盤地図情報サイト」や政府統計e-Statの「地図で見る統計(統計GIS)」、国土交通省の「国土数値情報ダウンロードサービス」などで、無償で公開されている⁵。また地方自治体においても独自にGISデータを作成しており、利用申請をすることにより有償または無償で利用可能な場合がある。しかし、これらのデータは基本的には現代のデータである。HGIS研究協議会編『歴史GISの地平』(2012)などでは、様々な研究者が江戸時代の人口に関するデータベースの構築や地図上での可視化を行っているが、歴史人口学で利用できる明治以前の統一されたデータは、ほとんど蓄積されてきていない。

⁴ 本稿では、他の村から4町村への人の移動を「移入」、4町村から他の村への移動を「移出」とし、両者を合わせて「移動」とする。

⁵ 2020年5月現在。国土地理院「基盤地図情報サイト」：<https://www.gsi.go.jp/kiban/>、地図で見る統計(統計GIS)：<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/gis>、国土交通省「国土数値情報ダウンロードサービス」：<http://nlftp.mlit.go.jp/ksj/>

2.2. ザビエルデータに表れる町村の比定方法

ザビエルデータを用いて人々の移動を把握するためには、町村名を元に場所を比定する必要がある。そこで移出先と移入元の町村名を元に、各町村の代表点と考えられる座標（緯度及び経度）を比定⁶した。比定は、現在も使用されている地名は国土地理院の地理院地図上で照合し、各町村または町丁目の中心と考えられる場所の座標を取得した。現在は失われた地名は、歴史地図（主として明治・大正期の旧 5 万分の 1 地形図、迅速図<明治初期に大日本帝国陸軍参謀本部陸地測量部作成の簡易地図>、城下絵図等）を参照し、地形的に同じと考えられる集落の中心の座標を取得した。また、重心や中心部を特定することが難しい場合は、旧集落名に関する神社などの近くで座標を取得した。その結果、比定を試みた 1,472 町村のうち、約 9 割の 1,342 町村を比定できた。比定ができなかった村は、越後国蒲原郡に位置する村などが多く含まれ、地名も失われているため、歴史地図でも把握できなかった村である。以上を踏まえて、町村の場所（緯度及び経度）、国名、郡名、移動の年代別・移動理由別・性別毎の移出入数などを整理し、GIS データを作成した。

3. 分析対象とする移動データ

以上のデータ整理と移動に関する町村の場所の比定の結果、把握できた 4 町村に関する移動のうち、「戻り」⁷を除外した 4 町村と移出先・移入元の町村数 1,450、移出先・移入元の町村数と町村間の移動数 20,215 を扱う。これらには、1720 年から 1869 年の約 150 年間の移動が含まれている。郡山上町と 3 町村の概要及び集計結果を表 1 に示す⁸。なお本稿では移出・移入の「率」ではなく「実数」を用いて人の移動の空間的広がり进行を明らかにする。

表 1 郡山上町と 3 町村の概要及び集計結果

	原資料	位置づけ	期間(年)(欠年)	計(人・年)	移出先・移入元の町村数	町村間移動数
郡山上町(安積郡)	陸奥国安積郡郡山上町人別改帳(郡山市歴史資料館所蔵 今泉家文書)	・1824年に町場昇格した在郷町(支配上は農村に立地しながら都市的要素をもつ) ・宿場町として繁栄(旅籠屋・造酒屋・太物屋・質屋などの商売)し、幕末には養蚕・製糸業も発達、周辺村落の経済的中心	1729-1870(18)	194,878	991	12,203
仁井田村(安達郡)	陸奥国安達郡仁井田村人別改帳(個人所蔵 遠藤家文書)	郡山上町とは異なる郡(安達郡)に位置する奥州街道沿いの農村	1720-1870(4)	67,130	178	3,671
下守屋村(安積郡)	陸奥国安積郡下守屋村人別改帳(郡山市歴史資料館所蔵 水山家文書)	郡山上町、仁井田村とは異なった移出・移入の傾向がある可能性	1716-1869(9)	48,755	113	2,016
日出山村(安積郡)	陸奥国安積郡日出山村人別改帳(郡山市歴史資料館所蔵資料 佐藤家文書)	郡山上町と同じ郡(安積郡)に位置する奥州街道沿いの農村	1708-1870(35)	35,937	168	2,325
計	—	—	—	346,700	1,450	20,215

⁶ 原資料の情報から国・郡・村名を特定する経緯については、黒須・高橋・長岡(2017)、また本号の黒須に詳しい。移出先・移入元の町村の緯度・経度の把握は、(有)地域・研究アシスト事務所(現 CR-ASSIST)に委託した。

⁷ 結婚・養子、奉公などで移出・移入した人が、出身町村に戻ることを意味し、定住した人ではないと考えられることから、本稿では除外した。

⁸ 「欠年」は何らかの事情で人別改帳が残存していない年を示す。「人・年」は分析単位で、1 人 1 年の情報を 1 人年と数える。詳細は黒須・高橋・長岡(2017)を参照。

4. 移動の空間的広がり

4.1. 年代による移動数の推移

1720年から1869年の移動を10年毎に集計した結果を図1に示す。郡山上町は、10年毎に約900～1,000の移動数があり、1824年の町場昇格前後に大きく増加している。また1780年代の天明の飢饉と1830年代の天保の飢饉後は、移動数は減少している。仁井田村、下守屋村、日出山村は、18世紀はほぼ一定の移動数で推移したものの、19世紀になるといずれも減少傾向となり、仁井田村は1/5、下守屋村と日出山村は半数以下になっている。

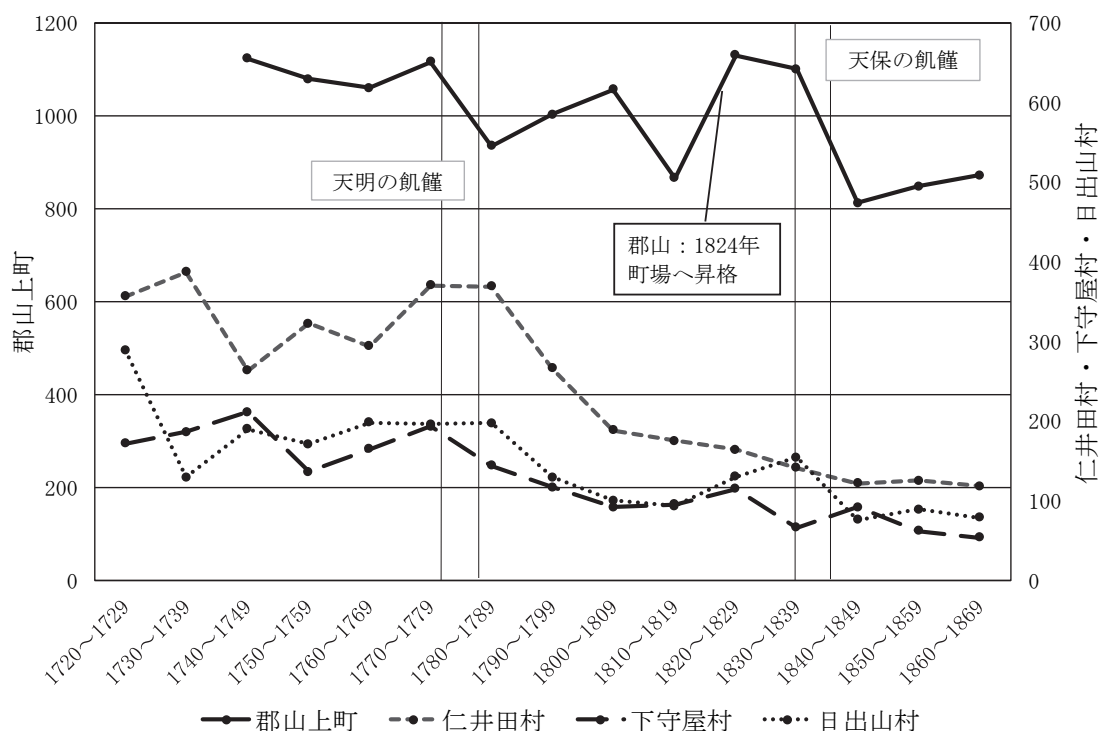


図1 年代別移動数の変化

移出・移入の理由を、「結婚養子」「奉公」「その他」に分類⁹し、1800年前後で分けた移動数を表2に示す。郡山上町は、どの移動理由でも移出より移入が2倍以上多い。1799年以前と1800年以降を比較すると、奉公による移入が約半分に減少する一方、結婚養子とその他では1.5倍近く増加している。このことから、1824年の町場昇格までは奉公を中心とした移入が、その後は結婚養子とその他の理由による移入が人口増加につながったと考えられる。仁井田村は、1799年以前は奉公による移出入が多いものの、これらの移動数は1800年以降になると減少し、結婚養子による移出入が増加する。下守屋村は、1799年以前は奉公による移出が多いが、1800

⁹ ザビエルデータでは移動理由を約30種類に分類しており、本稿ではこれらを「結婚養子」「奉公」「その他」にまとめた識別コードを用いた。

年以降になると結婚養子の移入が多くなる。日出山村は、1799 年以前は奉公による移入が多いが、1800 年以降は結婚養子と奉公による移出入がほぼ同じ移動数である。

表 2 年代別・移動理由別の移動数

移動理由		1799年以前	1800年以降	計	移動理由		1799年以前	1800年以降	計
		移動数	移動数				移動数	移動数	
郡山上町	結婚養子_移入	843	1,281	2,124	下守屋村	結婚養子_移入	282	223	505
	結婚養子_移出	333	628	961		結婚養子_移出	164	96	260
	奉公_移入	3,396	1,614	5,010		奉公_移入	176	49	225
	奉公_移出	433	237	670		奉公_移出	675	153	828
	その他_移入	1,254	1,697	2,951		その他_移入	83	53	136
	その他_移出	250	235	485		その他_移出	60	2	62
	計	6,509	5,692	12,201		計	1,440	576	2,016
仁井田村	結婚養子_移入	390	338	728	日出山村	結婚養子_移入	208	236	444
	結婚養子_移出	294	252	546		結婚養子_移出	170	250	420
	奉公_移入	631	120	751		奉公_移入	638	66	704
	奉公_移出	858	223	1,081		奉公_移出	300	62	362
	その他_移入	301	57	358		その他_移入	187	93	280
	その他_移出	145	54	199		その他_移出	75	40	115
	計	2,619	1,044	3,663		計	1,578	747	2,325

4.2. 移動の空間的広がり

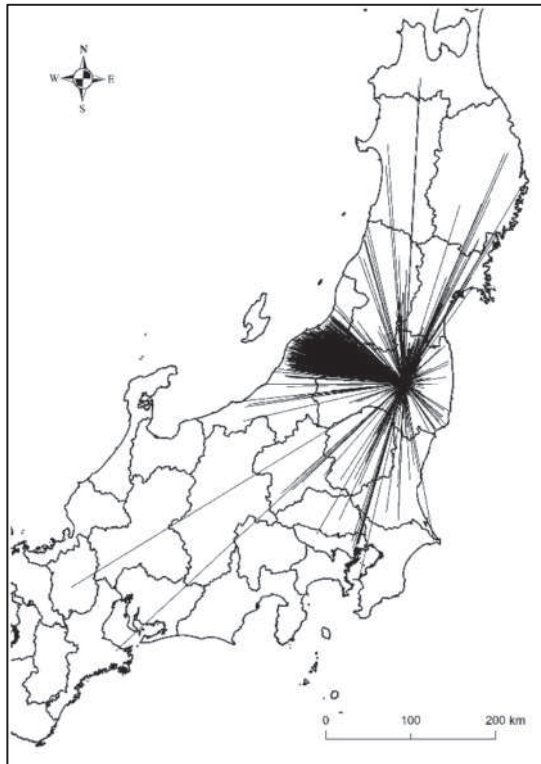
移出先・移入元町村の所在地を、現在の都県で集計した結果を表 3 に示す。また移出先・移入元町村の所在地を図 2 に示す。4 町村全体では福島県内での移動がもっとも多く 80%を占め、次いで新潟県との移動が 18%である。

郡山上町は福島県内の移動が 71%、次いで新潟県との移動が 27%ある。青森県や秋田県、宮城県といった東北地方の離れた県や関東地方への移動もみられ、広く東日本の町村との移動があったことがわかる。一方、仁井田村、下守屋村、日出山村は福島県内の移動が 90%を超えており、仁井田村と日出山村で秋田県や関東地方、富山県などとの移動が極少数みられる程度であり、宿場町として発展した郡山上町とは大きな違いがある。

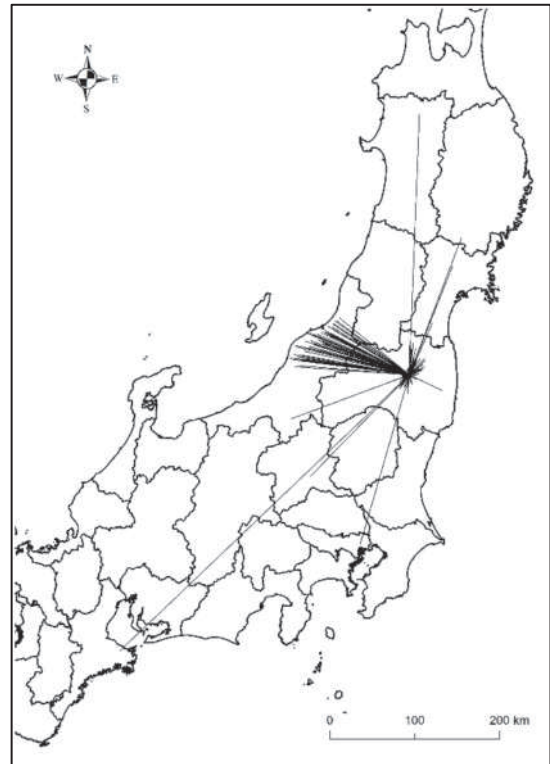
表 3 移出先・移入元の町村が所在する現在の都県別の移動数

移出先・移入元の町村が所在する現在の都県	計	郡山上町	仁井田村	下守屋村	日出山村
東北 (福島県以外)	191 (1%)	176 (1%)	14 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)
福島県	16,226 (80%)	8,671 (71%)	3,409 (93%)	1,981 (98%)	2,165 (93%)
関東	106 (1%)	88 (1%)	1 (0%)	3 (0%)	14 (1%)
新潟県	3,681 (18%)	3,262 (27%)	244 (7%)	32 (2%)	143 (6%)
その他	11 (0%)	6 (0%)	3 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
計	20,215 (100%)	12,203 (100%)	3,671 (100%)	2,016 (100%)	2,325 (100%)

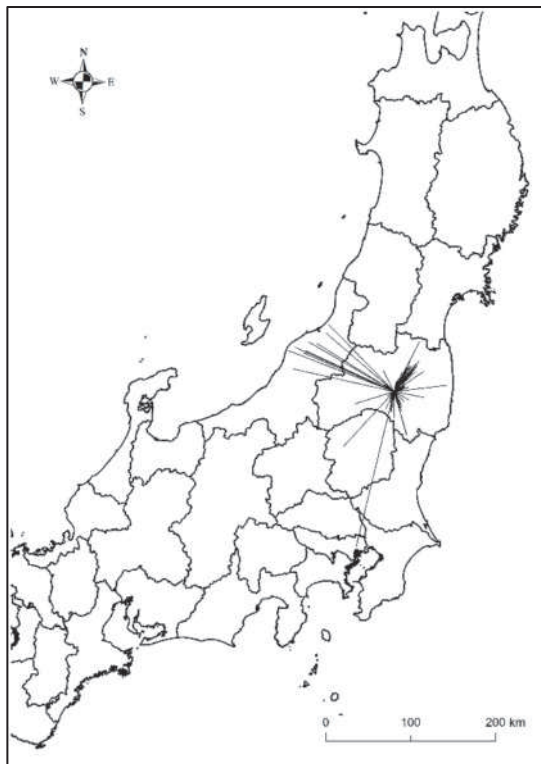
東北 : 青森県、岩手県、宮城県、秋田県、山形県 関東 : 茨城県、栃木県、埼玉県、千葉県、東京都
その他 : 富山県、三重県、滋賀県、和歌山県



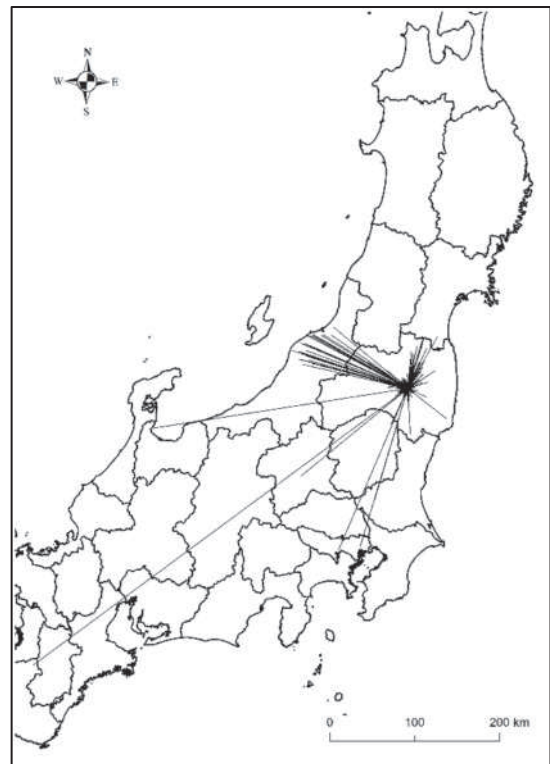
郡山上町の移出入先



仁井田村の移出入先



下守屋村の移出入先



日出山村の移出入先

図2 4町村と移出先・移入元とする町村の距離

4.3. 移出先・移入元の町村の距離

人々の移動がどのような距離で行われていたのかを把握することは、現代であれば鉄道や道路の詳細な GIS データが作成・公開されていることから容易である。しかし、江戸時代の街道などの道路網を全国レベルで正確に作成することは困難である。そこで人々の移動距離を、4 町村と移出先・移入元の町村の直線距離として捉え、GIS ソフト上で計測し 6 種類に分類¹⁰した。距離別、移動年別、移動理由別に集計した結果を図 3 に示す。また各町村から概ね 0～50km 以内に位置する移出先・移入元の町村の分布を図 4 に示す。

郡山上町における 1799 年以前の移入は、0～4km 以内の奉公による移入がもっとも多く、次いで 50km 超（越後国）、引越などその他の理由が約 5 割を占めている。1800 年以降は、50km 以内に位置する町村からの移入は減少するものの、50km 超に位置する町村からの移入はいずれの理由でも増加し、特に奉公とその他による理由が増加している。一方、移出は移入と比べると 20km 超～50km 以内が移入とほぼ同じ移動数である以外は、どの距離でも少なく、特に 50km 超への移出はほとんどみられない。50km 超に位置する町村は、ほとんどが新潟県（越後国）に位置している。0～50km 以内の移出先・移入元の町村の分布をみると、12km 以内まではほぼ同心円状に分布しており、安積郡と田村郡に位置する町村と移動があったことがわかる。12km を超えると安達郡の二本松周辺の村など奥州街道沿いの村との移動が目立つものの、多くの町村で移動数は減少する。

仁井田村における 1799 年以前の移入は、0～4km 以内や 4km 超～8km 以内といった、近隣に位置する町村が多く、1800 年以降も同様である。50km 超からの移入は年代による移動数の差は少ない。移出も同じ傾向であり、結婚・養子と奉公の割合が高く、50km 超からの移入は約 100 あるが、移出はごく僅かである。0～50km 以内の移出先・移入元の町村は、奥州街道沿いの村との移動が大半であり、その他の地域との移動はほとんどみられない。

下守屋村は、奥州街道から約 10km 離れたところに位置するが、郡山上町などの奥州街道沿いとの移動が多い。1799 年以前の移入は、0～4km 以内がもっとも多く、結婚・養子の割合が高く、4km 超～8km 以内の移動理由も同じ傾向である。1800 年以降は 0～4km 以内の結婚・養子による移入が大半であり、4km 超からの移入は減少する。1799 年以前の移出は、20km 超～50km 以内の町村がもっとも多く、いずれの距離でも奉公が多い。1800 年以降はいずれの距離でも移動数は大きく減少する。0～50km 以内の移出先・移入元の町村の分布をみると、ほぼ 8km 以内に位置する郡山上町とその周辺の村との移動が多い。20km 超では安達郡の二本松周辺の村との移動が目立つ。

日出山村における 1799 年以前の移入は、0～4km 以内や 4km 超～8km 以内が特に多いが、これは郡山上町に近接しており、同町との移動が多いからである。1800 年以降になるとい

¹⁰ GIS ソフトには、有償、無償のものがいくつかあるが、ここでは広く使用されている ESRI 社の ArcGIS を使い、0～4km 以内、4km 超～8km 以内、8km 超～12km 以内、12km 超～20km 以内、20km 超～50km 以内、50km 超の 6 種類に分類した。

ずれの距離でも移入数は減少する。移出は、1799年以前は20km超～50km以内がもっとも多く、これは二本松藩への奉公による移動が大半である。1800年以降は、二本松藩への移出は減少するものの、0～4km以内の移動数が1799年以前と同じように多く、郡山上町との移動が継続していたといえる。

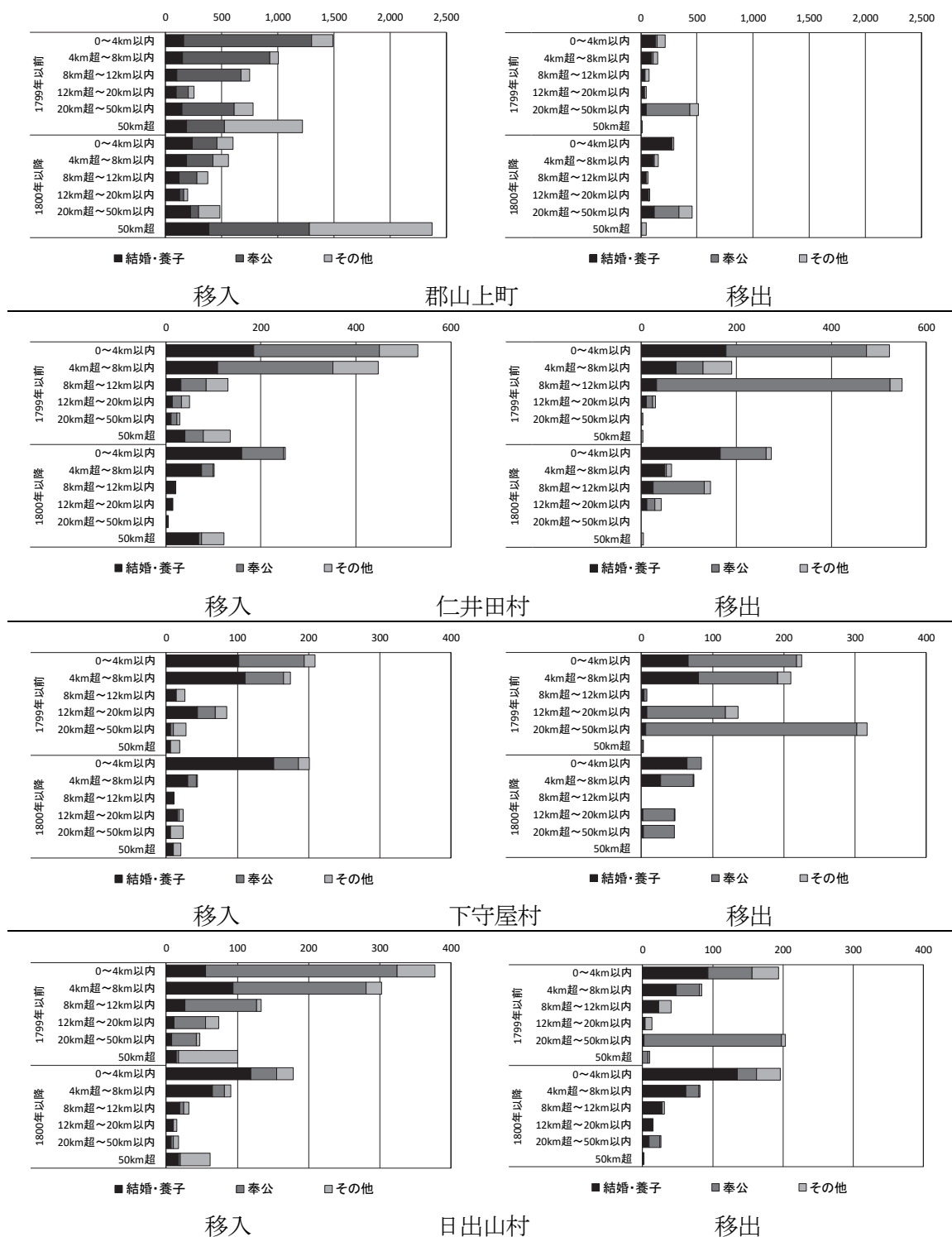
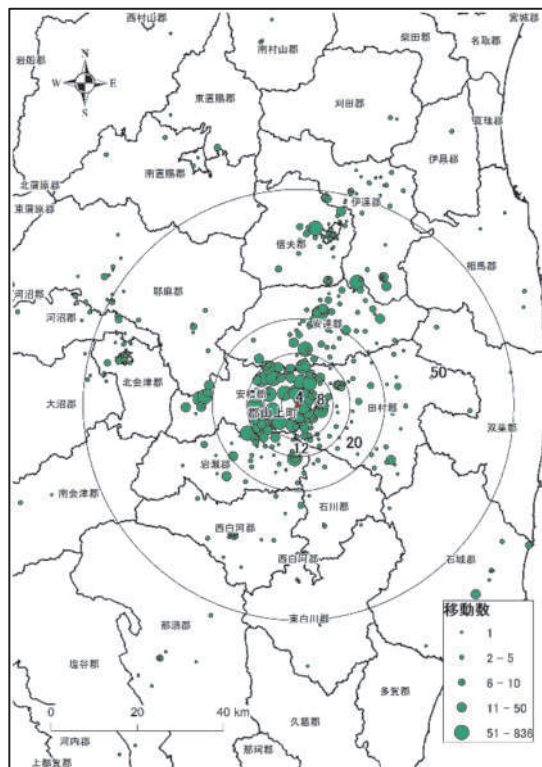
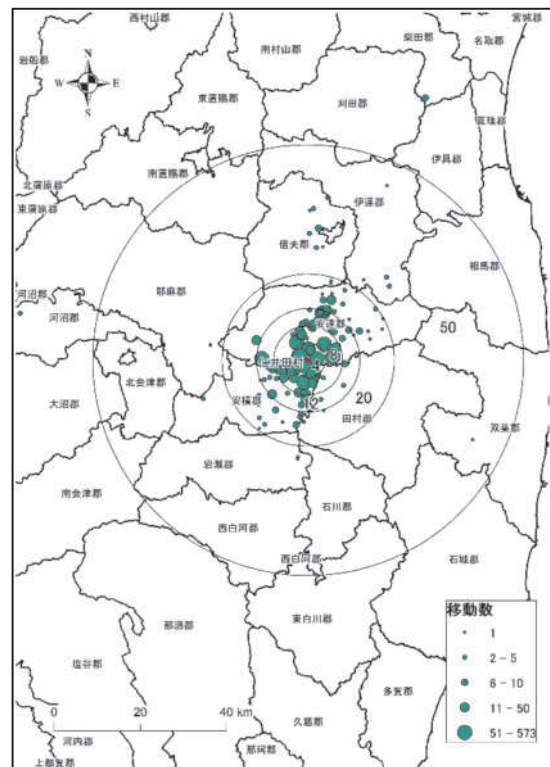


図3 移出先・移入元とする町村の距離別・時代別・移動理由別の移動数

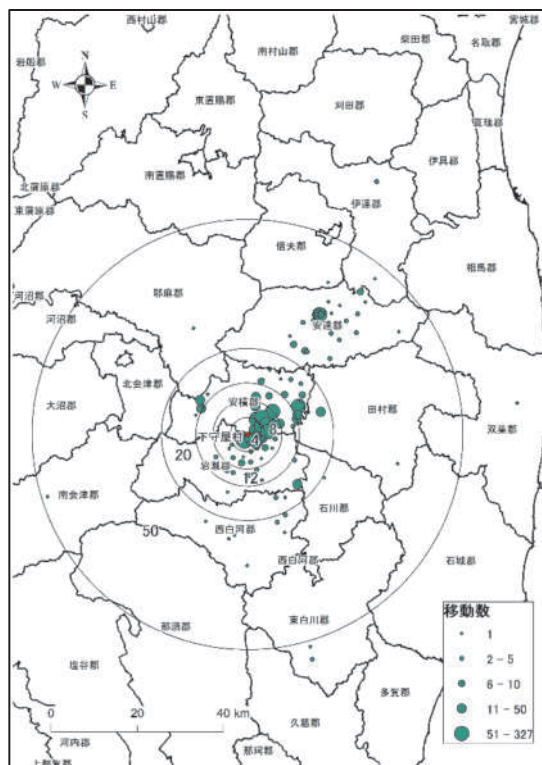
近世東北における陸奥国二本松藩町村の人口移動の空間的広がり
長岡 篤・黒須 里美・高橋 美由紀



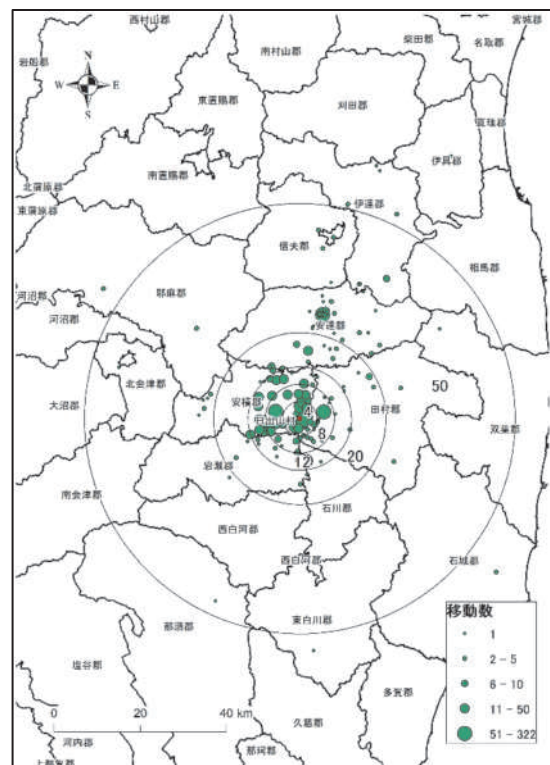
郡山上町



仁井田村



下守屋村



日出山村

図4 各町村から0~50km以内に位置する町村

5. おわりに

本稿では、郡山上町と周辺の3村を対象として、18世紀から19世紀にわたる人々の移動について、町村の比定を行った上で、年代別・移動理由別の空間的な広がりを明らかにした。その結果、現代のGISデータを用いたことや既に失われた地名があったものの、約9割の町村を比定でき、それらを用いた分析から全体的な移動の傾向が掴めたといえる。

人々の移出数・移入数には理由、年代により違いがあり、郡山上町では年代に関わらず50km超に位置する越後国からの移入数が多く、移入理由では19世紀になると特に結婚・その他による移入が増加した。日出山村では奉公による移入数が減少、仁井田村と下守屋村では奉公による移出数が減少し、これらの3村では一部の村との移動を除き、近隣との移出入が多くを占めていた。以上の町村間における相違や時系列的に観察される変化は、今後解き明かされるべき重要な研究課題を提起する。たとえば、藩の政策との関係、町村の規模、地理学的・社会経済的な差異による説明の可能性、さらに天明飢饉・天保飢饉の町村、特に人口への影響などである。

今後は、今回能わなかった町村の比定を進め、GISデータの拡充を行うことにより、人々の移動を広く明らかにするとともに、フリーのGISソフトでも使用が容易になるようにGISデータの整理を行う予定である。また、移動の地形的条件とともに、藩の規模や政策的な影響などを含めて分析を進め、時間軸と空間軸を合わせた人口・家族行動や、移動がもたらす都市形成や文化圏のつながりを示したい。

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【学会消息】

Linking Past to Present: Long-Term Perspectives on Micro-Level Demographic Processes

— IUSSP（国際人口学会）歴史人口学パネルセミナー報告 —

黒 須 里 美

（麗澤大学）

私たちの「未来」を考えるためには、「現在」を理解しなくてはならない。そして現在を理解するためには、「過去」に学ばなくてはならない。それがまさに”Linking past to present”（過去と現在をつなぎ、そして未来へ）というテーマである。麗澤大学で開催した日本人口学会第68回大会（2016／6／11-12）に続き、このテーマで IUSSP（国際人口学会）セミナー “Linking Past to Present: Long-Term Perspectives on Micro-Level Demographic Processes” を開催した。副題を日本語にすると、ミクロレベルデータから迫る長期的人口変動というところである。このセミナーは国際人口学会（IUSSP）歴史人口学パネルと麗澤大学「廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業」共催⁽¹⁾、日本人口学会「協賛」として、2016年12月9日－10日に麗澤大学キャンパスプラザにて行われた。

開催にあたってご挨拶いただいた日本人口学会の金子隆一会長は、2050年までには日本人口が3千万も減少し、現在27％の高齢者割合が2060年には40％に増大することに言及され、「日本でまた世界で一体何が起きているのか、そして、私たちが何をしてきたのかを知るために、過去からしっかり見直さなくてはならない。そのためには長期的視野に立って、過去から現在へ、そして未来へというアプローチが重要である」と本セミナーの意義を評価してくださった。また、金子会長が「歴史人口学の分野はIUSSPの中でも最も活動的」とされた通り、歴史人口学パネルはIUSSPで現在15組まれているScientific Panelの一つであり、さらに今期（2014-2017年）はDiego Ramiro Fariñas氏（Spanish National Research Council）を委員長として8人のパネル委員が5つの国際人口セミナーを開催するほど精力的に取り組んでいる。テーマは様々で、歴史人口の空間分析（カナダ・Quebec大学、2015／9／17-18）、前近代からの20世紀末までの国際調査（ブラジル・サンパウロ・Campinas大学、2016／5／19-21）、という2セミナーに続いて本報告の麗澤大学のセミナー、そのあとに、都市衛生の変容（イギリス、Cambridge大学、2017／7／11-12）、スペイン風邪の大流行から100年を振り返るパンデミックス（スペイン・マドリッド、2017／11／27-29）と続く。

本セミナーは、Diego Farinas氏、Martin Dribe氏（Lund University, Sweden）と私の3名がオーガナイザーとなって公募し、最新の研究成果18本を選んだ。10カ国から集まった研究者は、世界の歴史人口学研究拠点のリーダーたちと次世代を担う若手研究者たちであった。会議は2日間であったが、集中した中での学術的・国際的研究成果発表と交流、そしてその準備と運営のために繰り広げられた一連の作業は、まさに過去と現在をつなぎ、国内外の研究者をつなぎ、そして世代と分野を超えたつながりを築く機会となった。情報処理の革新とともに、近年の歴史人口学分野において各国で大規模なミクロデータの構築が進んでいる。それらのデータを活用して、過去と現代をつなぐというこれまでにない長期的な視点と方法から、現代の重要な人口問題に迫る成果を得、今後の歴史人口学の新たな研究の視野と、さらなる学際的アプローチの可能性が開かれたという手応えを感じた、実りあるセミナーとなった。

以下にその内容とプログラムを報告する。なお、英語による報告はIUSSPウェブサイトのIUSSP Meetings&Eventsから見ることできる。⁽²⁾

現代の人口動向は、社会的、経済的、人口統計的な相互作用の長い歴史によって形成されている。近年の歴史人口学的データと方法の刷新により、様々な経済的・社会的条件に対する人口学的反応の詳細

な比較研究が可能になった。そのような分析の先駆けとなったのは、人口と家族史に関するユーラシアプロジェクト (EAP: Eurasia Project on Population and Family History)⁽³⁾である。EAPのスタートした1990年代半ばには、歴史人口を比較研究することのできる、長期的なマイクロデータは限られており、比較可能な農村社会の長期マイクロデータを持つ5か国7地域を対象に、コミュニティの文脈、家族構成や経済状況、そして個々の人口学的特性という3つのレベルからのイベントヒストリー分析による死亡、出生、結婚の比較研究が行われた。このアプローチは、近年、世界の様々な地域で構築の進む、戸籍、教区簿冊、系譜、およびその他の情報源に基づく歴史人口学的データにも適用できる。さらに、パネル調査および行政的調査などによって生成される現代のデータにも適用できる。しかし、これまでのほとんどの研究は、現代的な問題を扱っているか、あるいは過去のものだけを扱い、両者が同時に語られることはなかった。ここ数年、世界の各地で、長期にわたるデータを使用して過去と現在の人口の橋渡しをするという数多くの新しい取り組みが行われている。過去と現在を結びつけるこの方法は、歴史人口学が現代の人口問題の理解に大きく貢献する非常に貴重な機会をもたらすといえよう。

このような背景から、本セミナーの目的は、重要な人口問題に関する長期的な視点を取り入れた研究を集め、特に歴史と現代人口の間のギャップを埋めることにあった。セミナーの2日間、朝8時半から午後の5時半まで18の論文が発表され、集中した議論が展開した。このセミナーには著者に加えて、国内外の大学および学術機関の研究者が、オブザーバーまたはセッションチェアとして会議に参加し、日本と東・南アジア、そして欧米の研究者との交流の良い機会となった。

報告は日本、中国、スウェーデン、ベルギー、イタリア、スペイン、サハラ以南のアフリカ、米国を対象とし、その内容は、結婚、離婚、同棲、世帯および親族の動態、社会および地理的移动性、死亡率および出生力など多岐にわたった。そのどれもが長期的・歴史的視点からのアプローチであり、長期間にわたる人口問題を研究する際の比較可能性の問題に焦点を当てて議論が行われた。長期的にある社会を扱う場合、その社会状況の変化は、社会階層化や社会制度の変化をもたらすため、過去と現代を結びつける分析には困難が伴う。また、人口学的相互作用のパターンの変化について結論を導く前に、データとコア変数の意味と定義が時代によって変化していないかなどを丁寧に検討する必要がある。これは、結婚や離婚などの人口変動の中心的なプロセスにも、人口変動の影響で起こる社会的移動や社会経済的差異にも関係している。

このような課題は引き続き検討を要する。とはいえ、過去と現代の人口学的研究のギャップを埋めるという考えが最初に提示された十数年前に比べると、本セミナーは、この分野がかなり進展したことを示したと言えよう。この進歩の多くは、世界中のデータ・インフラストラクチャーへの大規模な投資に関連している。このセミナーには、これらの世界の歴史人口学のインフラを代表する研究者が会議に出席していたという点でも、セミナーの重要性と今後の方向性が提示されたと言えよう。香港科技大学のLee-Campbellグループは、その先駆的な研究を基に、中国の歴史人口統計および現代までを含めた社会経済指標の大規模なデータを利用したいくつかのプレゼンテーションを行った。スウェーデン・ルント大学のSEDD: THE SCANIAN ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE、ウメオ大学のPOPLINKを利用した研究は1700年代から今日までの全期間にわたるスウェーデンの人口および社会経済的登録簿などを活用したプレゼンテーションであった。さらにミネソタ州人口センターでIPUMSプロジェクトによって開発された米国人人口センサスを利用した研究は19世紀後半から20世紀前半をカバーした。これらのコアデータ (近年の歴史人口学研究で積極的に利用されている) に加えて、他の論文も、現代の国勢調査データまたは調査に基づいているものの、より長期のスパンで分析をさらに進めることを目指していた。日本からの2本の論文は、近世の人別改帳データ (麗澤大学人口・家族史研究プロジェクト所蔵) と現代のサーベイデータを利用し、前近代と現代の比較分析を行った。明治初期から戦前まで利用可能なマイクロレベルのデータが限られている日本でユニークなブリッジ方式の比較研究として評価された。

全体として、2日間の会議では、マイクロレベルデータを用いた長期的視野からの人口変動 (結婚、出生、多世代同居、社会的・地理的移动行動) を扱う最新の研究成果により、大きな前進と、同時に課題が明らかに示された。本セミナーで扱われた詳細な歴史的な分析は、現代人口パターンの研究に示唆を与

え、また、将来の研究の方向性を示したと言えよう。

注

- 1 開催にあたっては文部科学省私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成事業（S15900101L）の支援を受けた。
- 2 <https://iussp.org/en/iussp-seminar-linking-past-present-kashiwa-dec-2016>
- 3 18-19世紀の長期マイクロデータとイベントヒストリー分析を駆使した5カ国の死亡、出生、結婚の比較研究は、米国マサチューセッツ工科大学出版（The MIT Press）からシリーズで出版されている。
<https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/series/eurasian-population-and-family-history>

<プログラム>

2016年12月9日

● Nuptiality and Socioeconomic Status (I)

Chair: Diego Ramiro Fariñas (Spanish National Research Council, Spain)

Socioeconomic and Family Factors of First Marriage: A Comparative Analysis of Early Modern and Contemporary Japan

Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University, Japan)

Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University, Japan)

Socioeconomic and Family Determinants of Divorce: Early Modern vs. Contemporary Japan

Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University, Japan)

Akihiko Kato (Meiji University, Japan)

● Nuptiality and Socioeconomic Status (II)

Chair: Jan Van Bavel (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Historical Changes of Age at the First Marriage in China

Xiaochun Qiao (Peking University, China)

A Reversal of the Socio-Economic Gradient of Nuptiality during the Mid-Twentieth Century Baby Boom

Glenn Sandström (Umeå University, Sweden)

● Family, Households and Coresidence

Chair: Wen-shan Yang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

The Decline of Intergenerational Coresidence in Twentieth-Century: A Longitudinal View

Albert Esteve Palos (Centre d'Estudis Demografics, Spain)

Rocio Treviño Maruri (Centre d'Estudis Demografics, Spain)

Anna Turu Sánchez (Centre d'Estudis Demografics, Spain)

Antonio Medina (Centre d'Estudis Demografics, Spain)

Household Hierarchy and Household Division in Northeast China, 1789-1909

Xiangning LI (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Cameron Campbell (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

● The Analysis of Fertility in the Long Run (I)

Chair: Cameron Campbell (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Understanding Historical and Contemporary Fertility Transitions: A Birth Interval Approach

George Alter (University of Michigan, United States)

The Relationship Between Family Sizes of Two Successive Generations in Sardinia (Italy)

Massimo Esposito (University of Sassari, Italy)

Marco Breschi (University of Sassari, Italy)

Gabriele Ruiu (University of Sassari, Italy)

Reconstructing the Fertility Transition by Educational Attainment in Southern Europe: Using Multiple Retrospective Biographic Studies

Diego Ramiro Fariñas (Spanish National Research Council, Spain)

Francisco Vicianá Fernández (Institute of Statistics and Cartography, Spain)

Víctor Montañés Cobo (Institute of Statistics and Cartography, Spain)

12月10日

● The Analysis of Fertility in the Long Run (II)

Chair: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University, Japan)

The impact of Kin Availability, Parental Religiosity, and Nativity on Fertility Differentials in the United States, 1850–1940

Evan Roberts (University of Minnesota, United States)

J. David Hacker (University of Minnesota, United States)

Robert McCaa (University of Minnesota, United States)

Fertility in 1935–2010 in North-Central Namibia (Ovamboland) and Kavango (1930–1970) Regions in Namibia: Causes of Change

Veijo J. Notkola (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Harri Siiskonen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Riikka Shemeikka (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Extended Family Norms, Post-Marital Co-Residence and Reproduction in East Asia, 1678–1945

Hao Dong (Princeton University, United States)

● Education and Assortative Mating

Chair: Martin Dribe (Lund University, Sweden)

Education, Class and Marriage in Rural Shanxi, China in the Mid-20th Century

Cameron Campbell (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Long Xing (Shanxi University, China)

Matthew Noellert (University of Iowa, United States)

James Z. Lee (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Marital Fertility and Educational Assortative Mating Before, During and After the Baby Boom in Belgium

Eli Nomes (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Jan Van Bavel (University of Leuven, Belgium)

● Mortality, Mobility and Socioeconomic Differentials

Chair: George Alter (University of Michigan, United States)

Earnings, Social Class, and Mortality in a Long-Term Perspective: Southern Sweden 1800-2000

Martin Dribe (Lund University, Sweden)

Tommy Bengtsson (Lund University, Sweden)

Jonas Helgertz (Lund University, Sweden)

Demographic and Educational Success of Descendants: A Prospective Analysis of the Number of Great Grandchildren and their Education in 19th, 20th and 21st Century Northern Sweden

Martin Kolk (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Martin Hällsten (Stockholm University, Sweden)

● Social and Geographical Mobility

Chair: Osamu Saito (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Changes in the Social and Regional Origins of China's Educated Elite 1865-2014

James Z. Lee (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Chen Liang (Nanjing University, China)

Hongbo Wang (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Yunzhu Ren (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Hao Dong (Princeton University, United States)

Limin Liu (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Bijia Chen (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Living Spaces in Japanese Historical Demography and Topography: Linking Pre-Statistical Family Demography to "People Flow Data" Clustering

Satoshi Murayama (Kagawa University, Japan)

Takaaki Aoki (Kagawa University, Japan)

Naoya Fujiwara (Tokyo University, Japan)

Hiroko Nakamura (Kagawa University, Japan)

Noboru Higashi (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

Osamu Nakamura (Osaka Prefectural University, Japan)

● Conclusion and Publication Information

Organizers: Diego Ramiro Fariñas, Satomi Kurosu, and Martin Dribe



IUSSP seminar on Linking Past to Present: Long-term perspectives on micro-level demographic processes Kashiwa, Japan, 9-10 December 2016

Organizing Committee: Diego Ramiro Fariñas (*Spanish Council for Scientific Research*), Satomi Kurosu (*Reitaku University*), and Martin Dribe (*Lund University*).

The **IUSSP Scientific Panel on Historical Demography** and **Reitaku University**, in collaboration with the **Population Association of Japan**, organized a seminar on **Linking Past to Present: Long-term perspectives on micro-level demographic processes** in Reitaku University, Kashiwa, Japan on 9-10 December 2016. The seminar was held as Reitaku celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founder Dr. Chikuro Hiroike and was sponsored by Reitaku University and MEXT-Supported Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities (2015-2019).



Current population trends are shaped by a long history of social, economic and demographic interactions. Recent advances in data and methods have enabled demographic responses to changing economic and social conditions to be differentiated by community context, household composition, and individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics in a detailed comparative context. A prime example of such differentiated and contextualized analyses of demographic behavior in the past is the Eurasia Project on Population and Family History. It is however also applicable to a number of other recently constructed historical datasets based on household registers, family reconstitutions, genealogies, and other sources, as well as to the increasing number of contemporary datasets generated by panel surveys and administrative registers. However, most research so far has dealt either with contemporary issues or exclusively with the past. Around the world there are a number of new efforts to bridge past and present populations using data spanning long periods or by creating longitudinal datasets from synthetic cohorts. This way of linking the past to the present represents a unique



current population problems

The aim of this seminar was to bring together research taking a long-term perspective on important population issues, with a particular focus on closing the data gap between historical and contemporary demography. Eighteen papers were presented over two intensive days. The seminar was attended by 45 participants. In addition to the authors, participants from several universities and academic institutes both inside and outside Japan attended the meeting as observers or as session chairs. The meeting provided a good opportunity for exchange between Japanese and other Asian scholars and European and US scholars.

The papers presented dealt with a range of different contexts and time periods, covering historical and contemporary Japan, China, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Spain, sub-Saharan Africa, and the United States. They studied a range of different population problems in a long-term historical perspective, such as marriage, divorce, coresidence, household and kin dynamics, social and geographic mobility, mortality and fertility.

The presentations and discussion focused on issues of comparability when studying population issues over such long time periods. Changed societal contexts have huge implications for social stratification and institutional settings, which pose challenges to long-term historical analysis. Similarly, changed meaning and definitions of data and core variables must be given serious consideration before drawing firm conclusions on changing patterns of demographic interactions. This pertains to such core demographic processes as marriage and divorce, as well as social mobility and socioeconomic differentials in demographic outcomes.



Taken together, both the presentations and the discussions at the meeting showed the considerable progress this field has made over the past ten years when the idea of closing the gap was first presented and the first meetings were organized. Much of this progress relates to major investments in data infrastructure all over the world. At the seminar several presentations were made based on the pioneering work of the Lee-Campbell group in Hong Kong, involving massive data digitization and data dissemination of historical and contemporary Chinese demographic and socioeconomic data. Other presentations used the unique Japanese historical data (maintained at Reitaku) linked to contemporary surveys, the Swedish population and socioeconomic registers spanning the whole period from the 1700s until today for selected areas (SEDD at Lund University and POPLINK at Umeå University), and the full-count U.S. censuses developed and released by the IPUMS project at the Minnesota Population Center. Scholars representing all these infrastructures were present at the meeting. In addition to these core data, other papers were based on



have previously seen the cases.

As a whole the two-day meeting clearly demonstrated both the great advances made and the challenges posed. It showcased the contributions already made to our knowledge of contemporary population patterns by this kind of detailed historical analysis, and also pointed in several directions of future scientific contributions.

Read also:

- [Programme and list of participants](#)
- [Working Papers](#)



ホーム > イベント案内／開催報告 > 【開催報告】日本人口学会第68回大会
<公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」>

【開催報告】日本人口学会第68回大会 <公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」>

2016.6.20



6月11日（土）に日本人口学会・麗澤大学共催、廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業として公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」を開催。日本全国から大学教員、研究者、政策関連事業者、院生・学生を含む140名が3時間を超える報告とパネルディスカッションに熱心に参加された。

麗澤大学と人口学の繋がり、人口学の第一人者である、河野稠果（こうの しげみ）名誉教授、文化勲章を受章された速水融（はやみ あきら）名誉教授が本学に在籍されていたことから始まった。速水教授のご退職に伴い、同学図書館には先生が半世紀近く収集されてきた膨大

な人口史料が寄贈された。人口史料詳細はこちら。このお二方を引き継いだのが、黒須里美（くろす さとみ）教授。黒須教授のご尽力もあり、この歴史ある日本人口学会のシンポジウムを、本学の記念すべき「廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業」として開催する運びとなった。

共催校代表として、中山理（なかやま おさむ）学長は「日本人口学会と麗澤大学との共催で開催する記念事業としてふさわしく、過去と未来がリンクするという副題に合わせ、創立者の想いが現在も受け継がれている麗澤大学で開催できることを非常に嬉しく思う」と挨拶した。詳しくは学長室ウェブサイト参照。



シンポジウムでは座長の原俊彦（はら としひこ）氏が今回のシンポジウムの意図として「様々な人口現象が起こる中、人口学会として問題意識を持ってこのシンポジウムを行い、人類の将来について、また人口と社会について考えていくべきである」と述べた。

報告者の岡山大学 沢山美果子（さわやま みかこ）氏は「江戸時代の妊娠・出産管理政策からみる、いのちの序列化」について報告を行った。続いて龍谷大学 大塩 まゆみ（おおしお まゆみ）氏は時代を江戸から19世紀フランスへ移し「ユニバーサルなフランスの家族政策の起源」について報告がなされた。

名古屋市立大学 藤田菜々子（ふじた ななこ）氏からは人口減少危機に直面した戦間期スウェーデンの「消費の社会化」という人口政策・社会政策・経済政策の一体化案についての報告があった。最後に大阪市立大学 杉田菜穂（すぎた なほ）氏は「戦間期の日本における優生－優境主義」について報告がなされ、「質のより良い社会のために必要なものは遺伝と環境の改善によってもたらされる」という考え方があったことを発表した。

組織者の明治大学 加藤彰彦（かとう あきひこ）氏は、「人口政策には“量”の問題と“質”の問題がある中、今回は人口の“質”についての報告が多くなされた。それは報告者が女性であり、実際に子どもを産む当事者視点が大きく影響しているのではないかと。男性目線ではどうしても出生率1.8を目指さなくてはと“量”について考え数字を追いかけてきたが、今回の発表で女性目線の報告をたくさん聞くことが出来て有意義であった」としめた。



同シンポジウムは、日本人口学会第68回大会～Linking Past to Present～の一環として行われた。6月11日、12日の2日間で行われた大会セッションには70本の研究報告があった。大会テーマにちなんだ英語セッション “Marriage and Family Building in Historical and Contemporary East Asia”、学会として初めて扱う「セクシュアル・マイノリティに関する人口学的研究」も含め、人口開発問題のゆくえ、出生率の地域格差、結婚、未婚者の現在と将来などテーマは多岐に渡った。会場となった本校舎あすなろは、2日間、日本全国から集まった会員に加えて、アメリカ、香港、台湾、韓国、中国からの研究者や非会員

も含めた202名の参加があり、人口問題を巡る学際的・国際的議論で大いに賑わった。日本人口学会HPはこちらから。

これをシェア

Tweet

シェア 0

◀ 「麗澤大学武道教学推進センター第1回…」

「麗澤大学留学生が「チーバくん大使」…」 ▶

[ホーム](#) > [未分類](#) > 日本人口学会第68回大会を開催＜公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える ～Linking Past to Present～」＞

2016/06/14

学長室スマイルトーク

【教職員からのメッセージ】
2020年度 新入生の皆さまへ

第96回箱根駅伝予選会に向けて
陸上競技部員を学長が激励

2019年度「新任専任教員研修会」を開催

麗澤校友会創立75周年記念大同窓会にて、麗澤大学の近況を報告

高大連携講座One-Day English Seminar を開催

プロ車いすテニスプレイヤー・国枝慎吾選手 来学

「松戸市高校生英語スピーチコンテスト」で審査委員長に
渡邊副学長/外国語学部長

名誉教授の堀出一郎先生が“The Mercantile Ethical Tradition in Edo Period Japan”を出版

海外産業人材育成協会と業務連携・協力に関する覚書締結

ASPIRE Reitaku ASPIRE JAPAN & KOREA 6th Goodwill Sessionに参加

第9期麗澤模擬国連団体が大会に向けて中間報告会を開催

酒井根東小学校英語教育支援を行っている学生が学長へ活動報告

第9期模擬国連団体の学生が学長へ活動報告

台湾・淡江大学より学長御一行が来学

オレゴン大学より来訪

ASPIRE Reitakuの学生が学長へ活動報告

セイラム州立大学副学長が来学

日本人口学会第68回大会を開催＜公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える ～Linking Past to Present～」＞



6月11日(土)、日本人口学会・麗澤大学共催、廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業として公開シンポジウム「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」が校舎「かえで」1503教室で開催されました。はじめに、開催校を代表して中山学長がスピーチをし、学会関係者、参加者を歓迎しました。続いて、4名から報告、パネルディスカッションと続き、盛会のうちに終了となりました。

＜公開シンポジウム＞ 「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to Present～」

【開催日時】 6月11日(土) 15:00～18:40

【組織者】 加藤 彰彦(明治大学)・黒須 里美(麗澤大学)

【座長】 原 俊彦(日本人口学会会長・札幌市立大学)

【報告者】 沢山 美果子(岡山大学)
大塩 まゆみ(龍谷大学)
藤田 菜々子(名古屋市立大学)
杉田 菜穂(大阪市立大学)

学長挨拶

本日、日本人口学会と麗澤大学との共催で、廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業として公開シンポジウムを開催できまことは、私どもの心からの慶びとするところでございます。

本学と人口学との関連につきまして、ひとこと申し上げますと、本学の経済学部には人口学を専門にするお2人の先生が在籍されておられました。一人は、日本の人口学の第一人者で、本学名誉教授の河野 桐果先生、もう一人は、同じく本学の名誉教授で文化勲章を受章された速水融先生です。特に、後者の速水先生は、1995年から10年間、新宿にあります麗澤大学東京研究センターを本拠地に研究活動を展開されましたが、ご退職に伴い、先生が半世紀近く収集されてきた歴史人口学関係の膨大な資料を麗澤大学に寄贈されました。その資料と申しますのは、徳川時代の1500ヶ村近い宗門改帳を中心とするもので、現在、本学の図書館で「歴史人口学アーカイブ(麗澤アーカイブズ)」として収められています。

このアーカイブという言葉は、本学にとりまして特別の響きをもっております。というのも日本で最初に「アーカイブ」の設置を提唱した民間の学者が、何を隠そう、本学の創立者、廣池千九郎だったからです。そのことが指摘されているのは、安藤正人・青山英幸編著『記録史料の管理と文書館』(北海道大学図書刊行会 1996年)という、文書館員グループによる共同研究の成果をまとめた書物です。同書では、九州大分県の中津出身の廣池千九郎が『中津歴史』(1891年・明治24年出版)という歴史書を執筆する際にアーカイブズを設置すべきと提言した経緯が紹介され、「1890年代初めに最初に在野の歴史研究者広池千九郎がアーカイブズの設置を提唱し、次いで官学アカデミズムの西洋史研究者箕作元八らが・・・『記録局』設置を求めた」と、廣池の先見性に言及されているのです。

そのような経緯を踏まえて、本日の公開シンポジウムのテーマ「人口政策の成り立ちを考える～Linking Past to



アメリカン大学・趙全勝教授が、Reitaku University the 1st Global Seminar 2019にて講演

茨城県境町およびさしま茶協会より本学へ感謝状授与、櫻井良樹教授が境町役場にて調査研究報告

徳永学長が授業「麗澤スタディーズ」で講義



Present～」を拝見しますと、特に副題の“Linking Past to Present”は、まさに日本人口学会と麗澤大学との共催で開催する廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業として、これ以上ふさわしいものはないといえる行事だと思えるのです。というのも廣池の歴史学と日本の人口学が、まさにアーカイブという座標軸の上でつながる、すなわち過去と現在がつながる知的座標軸が本シンポジウムで構築されるからでございます。

さらにもう一言付け加えさせていただきますと、組織者の黒須先生は、本学の大学院で言語教育研究科の研究科長の重責を担われているだけでなく、国際的な学問的研究においてもすぐれた業績をあげられ、また学生にも非常に人気があり、文字通り本学のロールモデル的な先生です。それに対し、学長職にありながらも、この体型に似合わず、控え目な私は、黒須先生のウーマンパワーにはいつも圧倒されているわけですが、本日はご覧のように、主催者側の男性陣は加藤先生と原先生と私の三人であり、報告者はすべて女性研究者の先生方でございます。報告者の沢山先生、大塩先生、藤田先生、杉田先生は、いずれも劣らぬエース級の先生方だと伺っておりますので、私がいつも感じているパワーの4倍のパワーで、今までにないような有意義でエポックメイキングなシンポジウムになるのではないかと期待に胸を膨らませております。最後に共催校を代表して、このシンポジウムの成功を祈念し、ご挨拶の言葉といたします。



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ホーム > イベント案内／開催報告 > 【開催報告】人口・家族 史研究プロジェクトと麗澤オープンカレッジ古文書講座共同「家族とくらしの今昔」展示・講演会を開催

【開催報告】人口・家族 史研究プロジェクトと麗澤オープンカレッジ古文書講座共同「家族とくらしの今昔」展示・講演会を開催

2020.5.12

本学国際学部の黒須里美教授が代表を務める人口・家族 史研究プロジェクト（PFHP）と麗澤オープンカレッジ（通称：ROCK）の古文書講座が、麗澤大学図書館において、「家族とくらしの今昔～古文書と歴史人口ビッグデータから迫る～」をテーマに共同展示を開催いたしました。

PFHP は、本学名誉教授・文化勲章受章者 故・速水融先生からの歴史人口資料寄贈を機に2006年にスタートしました。江戸時代の人口データを構築・解析し、日本における歴史人口学研究の拠点として国内外から注目を浴びています。またROCK古文書講座は、立正大学経済学部の高橋美由紀教授を講師として14年継続する人気講座です。

展示では、300年ほど前の柏市がどのような場所であったのか、人々は誰と暮らし、何人の子どもを産み育てたのかなどを古文書から読み解き、また当時の人々の娯楽であった草双紙（和本）についても紹介しました。さらに統計データの力を借りて、柏市の古文書で見た家族の特徴と、当時の全国の事例との比較も試みました。

2019年9月20日から3ヶ月にわたって行われた展示には、学生、教職員、麗澤中高生、そして柏市内外の一般の方も含めてたくさんの方が来場されました。麗澤大学図書館の貴重書である色鮮やかな草双紙、柏市教育委員会から特別にお借りした東葛地区一帯の鹿狩の絵図や采配、柏市弘誓院に残る衝撃的な間引き絵馬の写真パネルなど、来場者は当時を物語る貴重な歴史資料に驚きつつ大きな関心を持たれたようでした。そのように江戸時代にタイムスリップして、現

在の麗澤の地や自分たちとのつながりを見つめるひと時を楽しめました。



花野井村宗門改帳（柏市教育委員会所蔵）



鹿狩の采配（柏市教育委員会所蔵）



麗澤大学図書館所蔵の貴重書田中家文書「薄倂幻日記」



弘誓院（柏市柳戸）に残る間引き絵馬の写真



麗澤中学生見学の様子



また2019年11月8日（金）には同テーマで、PFHPと柏市教育委員会との合同企画講演会も開催いたしました。会場となった図書館AVホールは60名を超える満席となり、第一報告、「古文書から読み解く柏のくらし」（高橋美由紀）、第二報告「寿命40年時代の家族と人口:歴史人口ビッグデータは語る」（黒須里美）の80分は瞬く間に過ぎました。講演後の参加者のアンケートには、「人別改帳のデータをExcelで分析するという手法がとても新鮮でした」（ROCK会員）、「個々の人生をのぞくような野次馬的好奇心もありつつ、それらを収れんさせることで、人間・人生の普遍性やパターンが明らかになり、やがては“善く生きる”ためのインテリジェンスを得る、本当に面白かったです」（一般）、「“生まれて死ぬ”というのは誰でも経験し、興味を持つことだが、それを長い年月、お金、人手を使ってデータ化し、そこから何が見えてくるか、私たちの生き方のヒントにならないかと探るのは、本当に心が躍ることだと感じました」（学生）、などたくさんの感想が寄せられました。

さらに、講演会後には図書館4F人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室が公開され、たくさんの方が資料と研究の現場を見学し、より興味を深めていただけたと思います。



前図書館長 経済学部 下田健人教授の挨拶



ROCK講師・立正大学経済学部 高橋美由紀教授の報告



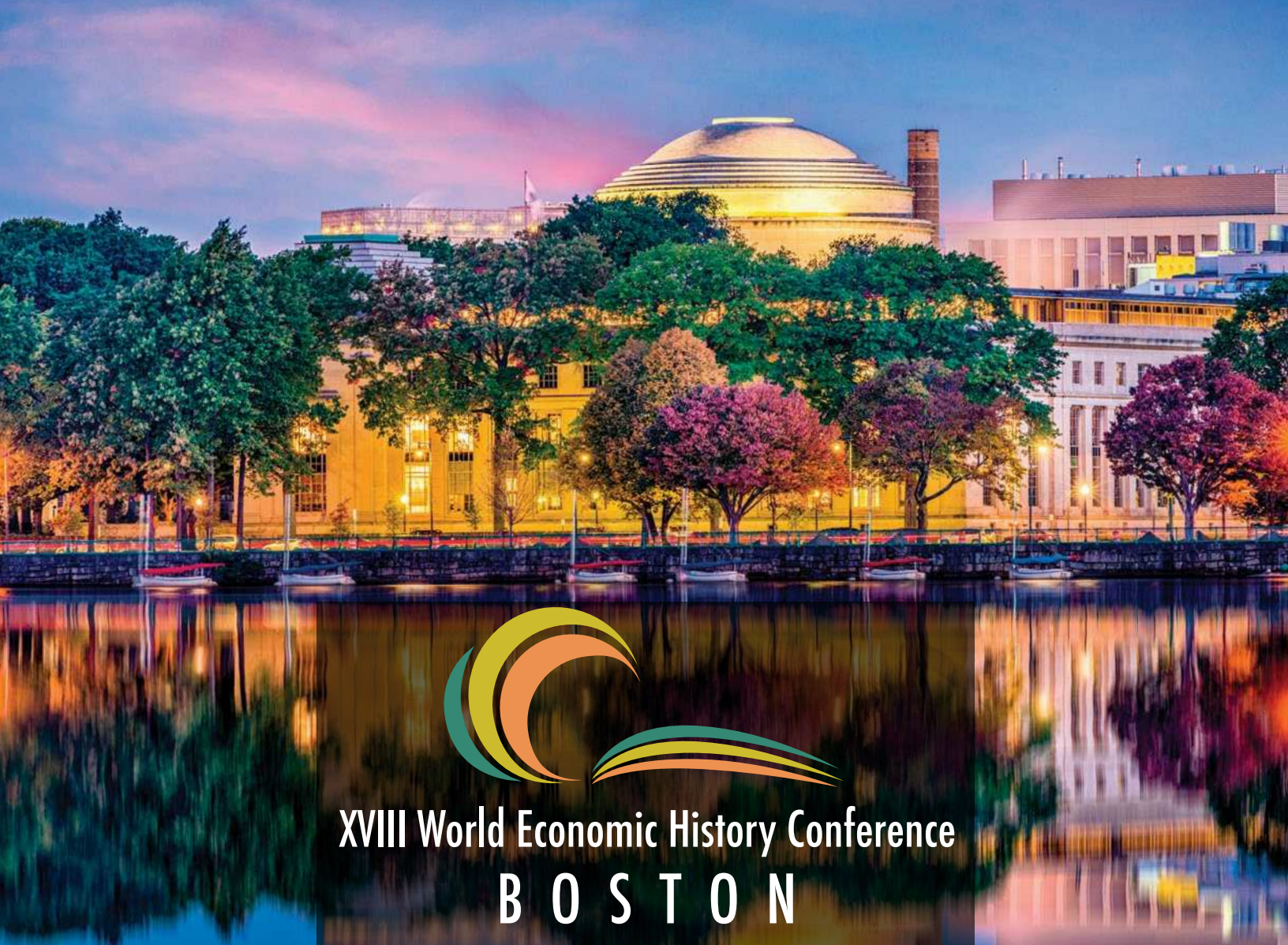
質問に答える黒須里美教授



講演会后、図書館4F人口・家族史研究プロジェクト室で
熱心に資料を見学する参加者たち

関連情報

- ・ ROCK「古文書を読む」講座 本学図書館にて展示開催
- ・ 開催案内 講演会「家族とくらしの今昔」～古文書と歴史人口ビッグデータから迫る～
- ・ 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト(PFHP)が一般公開展示を行うのは今回で4度目です。PFHP発足時の記念展示、速水融名誉教授の文化勲章受章を祝して行われた記念展示（2010年2月貴賓館）と特別展示（2010年4月-6月）です。

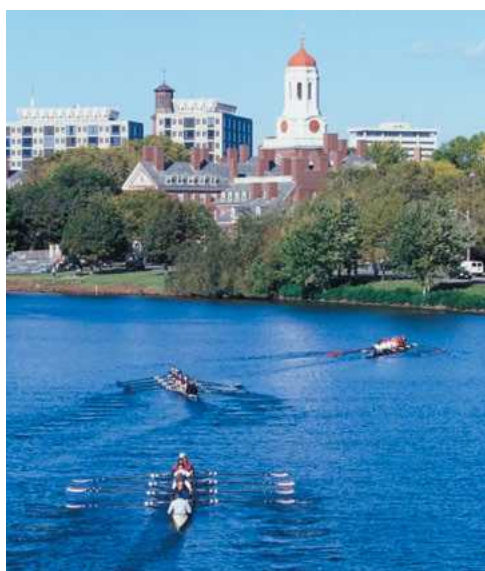
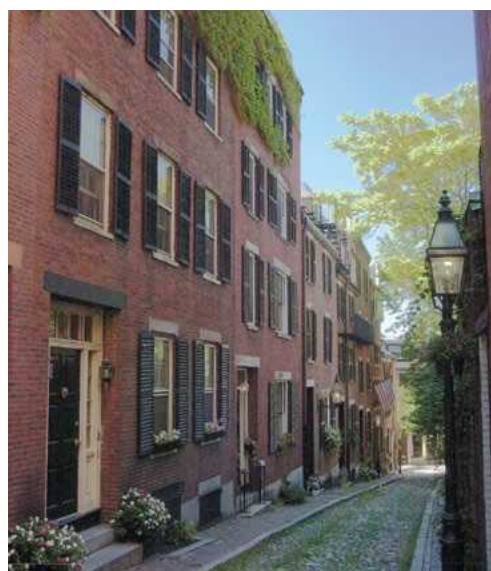


XVIII World Economic History Conference B O S T O N

Waves of Globalization

July 29 – August 3, 2018

Boston Marriott Cambridge & MIT Campus



310206 For Children or the Family? Comparative Historical Perspectives on Adoption and Family Formation in Eurasia <http://bit.ly/2Ms4Qmv>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Adoption practices differ substantially across societies as well as across time within the society. In East Asia, adoption has played a vital role in ensuring family continuation since at least the early modern period with notable geographical variations. By contrast, in Western Europe, adoption had largely disappeared by the early modern period; however, following the U.S. who pioneered in instituting modern adoption laws, adoption was reintroduced in the 20th century primarily as an institution to care for orphaned or abandoned children. In this session, we compare the historical evolution of adoption practices in East Asia, Western Europe, and the United States and explore the reasons for the observed institutional variations and their welfare implications.

ORGANIZER(S):

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research
Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University

DISCUSSANT(S):

George Alter, University of Michigan
Marcia Yonemoto, University of Colorado Boulder
Peter Lindert, University of California

PAPERS – First Half

Adoption in Early Modern Japan: Evidence from Population Registration Microdata, 1708–1870

Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University
Hao Dong, Princeton University

Sharing Fortune and Sons: Socio-economic Strategy of Family in the 17–19th centuries Korea

Sangwoo Han, Sungkyunkwan University
Byunggiu Son, Sungkyunkwan University

From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United States, 1880–1930

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University

Fate, Custom or Economy: The Study of Little Adopted Daughters-in-law (Sim-pu-a) in Taiwan, 1905–1944

Xinchen (ChiaChi) Lin, TamKang University
LingIn Chuu, TamKang University
Yau-hsuan Kao, National Chiao Tung University

PAPERS – Second Half

Comparative Analysis of Child Adoption in Japan, Korea, and the United States, 1950–2000

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Eunhwa Kang, Saitama Prefectural University

Child Adoption in Western Europe, 1900–2015

Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research

310207 From Inside Out: Globalization and Latin American Growth, Development, and Change from the Colonial to Modern Periods <http://bit.ly/2K0HPGI>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

In this panel, we examine Latin American economic growth and development from an “inside out” approach that analyzes how governments and domestic institutions shaped global development. We show how Latin America was an important participant in, not merely a passive recipient of, global interactions. We ask how international, global, and transnational approaches contribute to our scholarly understanding of the region. How did Latin American policy makers and economic actors shape and adapt international ideas and institutions to local conditions? What were the advantages of these importations to domestic innovation, growth, and development? More importantly, how did Latin America’s embrace of globalization and adaptation of international institutions in turn shape global industrial, commercial, and financial exchanges? We answer by framing these questions within three categories: (1) the state and legal institutions; (2) technologies and intellectual property rights; and (3) government finance and monetary policies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida
Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Edward Beatty, University of Notre Dame

PAPERS – First Half

Knowledge, Learning and Technology. The Bolivian Mining Industry in a Comparative Perspective

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

Use and Development of Harvesting Technologies in Argentina, 1920–1960

Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida

From Protection to Neoliberalism: Mexico’s Brewing Industry in the Twentieth Century

Susan M. Gauss, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Mid-20th Century Government Regulation in Argentina: The Case of Yerba Mate

Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University

CEPAL, the International Monetary Fund of the Left?

Margarita Fajardo, Sarah Lawrence College

2019年5月31日（金）

15:30～16:00 受付 研究交流棟 5F 研究者交流スペース入口

10:30～17:50 巡検 **豊島巡航：人口・産廃・アート**

16:00～19:00 特別セッション **第6回地方行政のためのGISチュートリアルセミナー** 研究交流棟 5階研究者交流スペース

組織者：井上孝（青山学院大学）

座長：丸山洋平（札幌市立大学）

1. 川瀬正樹（広島修道大学）「小規模自治体へのGIS普及のためのWebGISとフリーGISソフトウェアの活用」
2. 井上希（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「フリーGISソフトウェアによる地図データの作成方法—香川県高松市のハザードマップを例に一」
3. 細江まゆみ（札幌市）「札幌市におけるGISを用いた都市公園の機能分担分析」
4. 長谷川普一（新潟市）「GISを用いた公的統計と行政情報の結合」
5. 鎌田健司（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「GISを用いた施設の適正配置の考え方と適用例」
6. 井上孝（青山学院大学）「地方行政における『全国小地域別将来人口推計システム』の利活用」

2019年6月1日（土）

8:30～16:30 受付 8号館2階演習室5

午前の部

9:30～12:30 企画セッション① **性に関する情報の伝達と人口** 教室 811

組織者：小西祥子（東京大学）

座長：森木美恵（国際基督教大学）

討論者：仙波由加里（お茶の水女子大学）

1. 林玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「包括的性教育をめぐる国際的な議論」
2. 橋本紀子（女子栄養大学）「世界から見た日本の性教育—日本のジェンダー・セクシュアリティ教育を国際的視野から問題にする」
3. 赤川学（東京大学）「明治期の性教育言説：性情報空間の変遷に着目して」
4. 田所聖志（秋田大学）「文化人類学からみた性に関する情報の社会における伝達」

9:30～12:30 テーマセッション **家族・価値観・幸福** 教室 812

組織者・座長：影山純二（明海大学）

1. 佐藤一磨（拓殖大学）「幸せ太りは本当に存在するのか？」
2. 萩原里紗（明海大学）・佐藤一磨（拓殖大学）“Gender Wage Gap in Japan and Taiwan: A Comparative Study of Low-fertility East Asian Countries”

3. 松浦司（中央大学）“The Fertility Intention and Birth Behavior in Japan and Korea”
4. 栗田匡相（関西学院大学）「主観的幸福度と多次元貧困の関係性にみる男女間の格差：マダガスカルの家計データを用いた空間計量アプローチ」

9:30～11:00 自由論題 A-1 **国内人口移動** 教室 821

座長：井上孝（青山学院大学）

1. 丸山洋平（札幌市立大学）「子世代の人口移動が親子同居率の地域的差異に与える影響」
2. 中川雅貴（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「非大都市圏出生者におけるUターン移動の変化とその要因」
3. 貴志匡博（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「第8回人口移動調査における移動距離と移動理由」

11:00～12:30 自由論題 A-2 **アジアにおける人口移動** 教室 821

座長：小島宏（早稲田大学）

1. 中川聡史（埼玉大学）・丹羽孝仁（帝京大学）「国際引退移動と加齢—日本からタイ・チェンマイへの移動を例に一」
2. 丹羽孝仁（帝京大学）・西本太（長崎大学）「ラオスにおける農村部からピエンチャン都への移住—ルアンパバン県H村を事例として—」
3. Yu-Hui Kao (Soochow University, Taiwan) “Effects of Community Capitals on Migration in Taiwan”

10:00～12:30 自由論題 B **人口政策と人口史** 教室 822

座長：高橋眞一（新潟産業大学）

1. 鈴木透（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「東アジア比較人口史序説」
2. 大塚友美（日本大学）「大日本主義時代の人口政策」
3. 尹豪（いんごう）（福岡女子大学）「新中国における人口政策の変遷について」
4. 廣嶋清志（島根大学）「戸籍人口統計のための調査は1回のみだったか？」
5. 長岡篤（麗澤大学）・高橋美由紀（立正大学）・黒須里美（麗澤大学）「近世東北の人の移動：二本松藩町村の比較」

12:30～13:30 理事会 8号館1階 演習室2

午後の部

13:30～16:30 公開シンポジウム **瀬戸内の環境と人口（ヒトと動植物）：新たなPopulation Studyを求めて** 研究交流棟 5F 研究者交流スペース

組織者：村山聡（香川大学）

座長：寺尾徹（香川大学）

基調講演：村山聡（香川大学）「瀬戸内で生きることと生活様式の転換期」

田中丈裕（NPO 里海づくり研究会）「瀬戸内海の魚介類と漁業と生態系」

話題提供：中西正光（香川県）「里海プロジェクト」

討論者：中澤港（神戸大学）「人的資源から考える」

影山純二（明海大学）「漁業資源から考える」

原直行（香川大学）「観光資源から考える」

17:00～18:30 **開催校挨拶／会員総会／会長講演** 研究交流棟 5F 研究者交流スペース

会長講演：津谷典子（慶應義塾大学）「夫婦の就業と家庭内ジェンダー関係の結婚へのインプリケーション」

19:15～21:15 **懇親会** ミケイラ
（高松市サンポート 8-40 電話 087-811-5357）

2019年6月2日（日）

8:30～15:00 受付 8号館2階演習室5

午前の部

9:00～12:00 企画セッション② **天明・天保期の東北地方における気候と人口 —歴史気候学と人口学との対話—** 教室 811

組織者：川口洋（帝塚山大学）

座長：林玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

討論者：鬼頭宏（静岡県立大学）

1. 増田耕一（首都大学東京）「気候と人口の研究の共通言語を考える 気候研究者は何を提供できるだろうか」
2. 市野美夏（情報・システム研究機構）「日射量でみる天保期一日記天候記録を用いた気候復元—」
3. 平野淳平（帝京大学）「18・19世紀の歴史気候資料による気候復元」
4. 川口洋（帝塚山大学）「18・19世紀の会津・南山御蔵入領における天候・作況・農業・人口」
5. 黒須里美（麗澤大学）「18・19世紀の飢饉・短期経済変動と二本松藩の人口」
6. 溝口常俊（元名古屋大学）「過去帳による東北地方の死亡危機」

9:30～11:00 自由論題 C-1 **セクシュアリティと人口** 教室 812
座長：守泉理恵（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

1. 佐藤龍三郎（中央大学）「少子化とセクシュアリティ—性行動調査の歴史と課題—」
2. 森木美恵（国際基督教大学）・松倉力也（日本大学）「夫婦間の性交渉の実態と第二子不妊について：『全国調査仕事と家族2007&2010』より」
3. 大橋慶太（国連人口基金）「中央アフリカ不妊ベルト地帯の現状」

11:00～12:00 自由論題 C-2 **介護** 教室 812

座長：守泉理恵（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

1. 松倉力也（日本大学）・小川斉宏・佐藤謙（亀田総合病院）「訪問・通所リハビリテーションを受ける介護保険認定者に関する分析」
2. 中村真理子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）「老親介護はどれだけ続くのか？：子世代の視点から」

第71回大会

Population
Association of
Japan

日本人口学会

The 71st Annual Meeting
of the Population Association of Japan

2019年6月1日(土)～2日(日)
2019年5月31日(金) 巡検・特別セッション

開催校 香川大学

日本人口学会会長
津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)

大会運営委員会
村山聡(委員長 香川大学) 寺尾徹(副委員長 香川大学)
他4名

大会企画委員会
黒須里美(委員長 麗澤大学)
井上孝(副委員長 青山学院大学) 影山純二(明海大学)
中川雅貴(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 中澤港(神戸大学)
小西祥子(東京大学) K. Dilhani Wijesinghe(幹事 麗澤大学)
井上希(幹事 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

共催: 香川大学教育学部
地球ディベロプメントサイエンス国際コンソーシアム
後援: 高松観光コンベンション・ビューロー

報告要旨は一部を除き、下記リンクあるいはQRコードから閲覧・ダウンロードできます。

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9:30～12:00 自由論題 D 出生・子育て 教室 821

座長: 余田翔平(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

1. 是川夕(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「両立支援の政策効果 再考」
2. 増田幹人(駒澤大学)「待機児童政策に関する都市雇用圏を用いた実証分析」
3. 可部繁三郎(日本経済新聞社)「台湾における育児休業制度の利用と女性の復職」
4. 福田節也(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「子育ての経済的費用と出生力: 日韓台・EU25 カ国における国際比較」
5. 菅桂太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「シンガポールにおける超低出生力: 現在と将来」

9:30～12:00 自由論題 E 数理人口学 教室 822

座長: 石井太(慶應義塾大学)

1. 西浦博・安齋麻美(北海道大学)「数理モデルを活用した在留外国人の在留年数別人口再構築と出生国別の結核リスクの推定」
2. 渡邊雄一(アジア経済研究所)「内需と人口変動のマクロ計量モデル分析: 韓国・台湾の比較」
3. 高田壮則(北海道大学)「生物のデモグラフィ理論の歴史」
4. 大泉嶺(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「構造化人口モデルと生活史制御」
5. 稲葉寿(東京大学)「人口転換の数理モデル」

午後の部

13:00～16:00 企画セッション③ Child Bearing, Child Rearing and Child Survival in South Asia 教室 811

Organizer: Dilhani Wijesinghe, Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)
Chair: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)
Discussants: Noriko Tsuya (Keio University), Yuiko Nishikawa (Josai University)

1. Nazmul Huda (Kagawa University) "Determinants of Child Mortality in Rural Areas in Bangladesh"
2. Ai Sugie (Nagoya University), Shakil Khan (Chubu Manufacturing) "Change and Persistence in Rural Bangladeshi Women's Roles"
3. Dilhani Wijesinghe (Reitaku University・院) "Perceptions and Interventions of Public Health Midwives (PHMs) Regarding the Reproductive Behavior of Women in Sri Lanka"
4. Mizuho Matsuo (National Museum of Ethnology) "Socio-cultural Practices of Medical Termination of Pregnancy in India"

13:00～14:30 自由論題 F-1 人口統計 教室 812

座長: 水落正明(南山大学)

1. 羽鳥記章(総務省)「2020 年国勢調査の実施」
2. 坂井博通(埼玉県立大学)「区市町村の人口規模と人口性比の関係」

3. 五味馨(国立環境研究所)「東京電力福島第一原子力発電所事故後の避難地域における人口動態」

14:30～17:00 自由論題 F-2 死亡 教室 812

座長: 中澤港(神戸大学)

1. 石井太・林玲子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・篠原恵美子(東京大学)・別府志海・是川夕(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「わが国の複合死因データによる死因間の関連分析」
2. 別府志海・石井太・林玲子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・篠原恵美子(東京大学)「複合死因データを用いた糖尿病関連の死亡」
3. 泉田信行・別府志海・石井太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「不詳の死亡者の年齢分布についての一考察」
4. 林玲子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「明治初期の死因統計―内務省衛生局年報から」
5. 逢見憲一(国立保健医療科学院)「近代わが国の平均寿命延長の年齢構造と医療・公衆衛生の役割」

13:00～14:30 自由論題 G-1 労働とジェンダー 教室 821

座長: 佐藤一磨(拓殖大学)

1. 打越文弥(ウィスコンシン大学マディソン校・院)・麦山亮太(一橋大学)「日本における性別職域分離の趨勢: 人口高齢化の役割」
2. 永瀬伸子(お茶の水女子大学)「日本の管理職昇進のジェンダーギャップと就業構造」
3. 吉田千鶴(関東学院大学)「日本の夫婦の生活時間のパターン」

14:30～16:30 自由論題 G-2 結婚 教室 821

座長: 福田節也(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

1. 余田翔平(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「未婚女性のライフコース展望の長期的趨勢」
2. 守泉理恵・中村真理子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)「1960 年代出生コーホートの女性のライフコース―結婚・出産とキャリア形成の観点から―」
3. 南拓磨(明治大学・院)「非婚化社会再考―JGSS を用いた非婚者の特性の検討―」
4. 小島宏(早稲田大学)「ベルギーのムスリム若者における初婚タイミングの関連要因」

13:00～15:00 自由論題 H 地域分析 教室 822

座長: 原俊彦(札幌市立大学)

1. 小松真治(青山学院大学・院)「移動分けブルモデルを用いた市区町村別将来人口推計」
2. 岩澤美帆・鎌田健司・余田翔平・菅桂太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・金子隆一(明治大学)「市区町村の夫婦出生力を測る: 配偶関係構造を統制した間接標準化 TFR」
3. 小池司朗・菅桂太・鎌田健司・岩澤美帆(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・山内昌和(早稲田大学)「地域別出生数の推計手法の比較分析」
4. 新田目夏実(拓殖大学)「在日外国人の人口動向―国籍、在留資格と居住分布の観点から―」

第1日 2018年6月2日(土)

8:30 ~ 受付 5階 学生ホール

午前の部

9:30 ~12:30 企画セッション① 2501 教室

若年層の経済的自立と家族形成に関する日韓比較

組織者・座長：菅桂太（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

1. 日韓若年層の経済的自立と家族形成の状況…渡邊雄一（日本貿易振興機構アジア経済研究所）・曹成虎（韓国保健社会研究院、以下同じ）

2. 若年層の経済的自立と異性交際の日韓比較分析…曹成虎

3. 地域差を考慮した若年層の自立と初婚タイミングの日韓比較…菅桂太（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）・曹成虎

4. 青年層の家族形成と所得格差の日韓比較：親同居シングルの動向…四方理人（関西学院大学）・曹成虎

9:30 ~12:30 企画セッション② 2502 教室

健康寿命についての包括的討論

組織者・座長：中澤港（神戸大学）

1. 健康リスク別にみた健康寿命…村上義孝（東邦大学）

2. 主観的健康観と日常生活動作の関係からみた健康期間の分析…別府志海（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. 日本の都道府県別の疾病負荷研究（1990～2015年）～停滞する健康指標と拡大する都道府県間の健康格差～…野村周平（東京大学）

自由論題A 2507 教室

9:30 ~10:30 自由論題A-1 統計と教育

座長：三澤健宏（津田塾大学）

1. 平成27年国勢調査オンライン回答の分析結果…熊谷俊郎（総務省統計局）

2. 人口学の観点による義務教育の考察…本坊恭子（大阪大学）

10:30 ~12:30 自由論題A-2 海外研究

座長：佐藤龍三郎（中央大学）

1. Regional variations of Fertility Levels and Trends in Sri Lanka…Kurupitige Dilhani Wijesinghe (Reitaku University, Doctoral student)

2. ルワンダの人口変動と土地政策：東部州を事例として…島村由香（東京大学・院）・松田浩敬（東京大学）

3. サブサハラアフリカの人口政策：人口ボーナス…大橋慶太（国連人口基金）

4. フランスにおけるムスリム移民1世・2世における宗教的食事制限の関連要因の変動…小島宏（早稲田大学）

自由論題B 2537 教室

9:30 ~11:00 自由論題B-1 出生①

座長：桃田朗（立命館大学）

1. 結婚前の同棲経験と婚前妊娠 日本での第一子出生の妊娠意図における多項ロジスティック分析…茂木良平（パルセロナ自治大学人口研究センター・院）・打越文弥（東京大学・院）

2. 子はいかすか？統計的検証 ―婚前妊娠結婚と夫婦紐帯の連関に

関する多変量解析―南拓磨（明治大学・院）

3. 日本の夫婦の子どもをもつ効用の認識と家族形成…吉田千鶴（関東学院大学）

11:00 ~12:30 自由論題B-2 出生②

座長：原俊彦（札幌市立大学）

1. 自然災害が地域の出生力に与える影響に関する研究―東日本大震災の影響について―鎌田健司（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

2. 子どもを持つことによる満足度の種類別比較…増田幹人（駒澤大学）

3. 性別役割分業と出生：『21世紀出生児縦断調査』による2時点比較…福田節也（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）・加藤承彦（国立成育医療研究センター）

自由論題C 2538 教室

9:30 ~11:00 自由論題C-1 歴史人口

座長：鈴木允（横浜国立大学）

1. 近世東北日本における家族形成のパターンと要因…津谷典子（慶應義塾大学）・黒須里美（麗澤大学）

2. 近世東北町村における人口移動の空間的広がり地域性…長岡篤（麗澤大学）・高橋美由紀（立正大学）・黒須里美（麗澤大学）

3. 種痘の普及に伴う天然痘死亡率の変化を復元する歴史GISの構築…川口洋（帝塚山大学）

11:00 ~12:00 自由論題C-2 東京の人口

座長：丸山洋平（札幌市立大学）

1. コーホート変化率の地域分布からみた東京圏における地域人口の動向…田村朋子・小西純（統計情報研究開発センター）

2. 東京都の男町と女町の形成…坂井博通（埼玉県立大学）

午後の部

12:40 ~13:20 理事会 2503 教室

13:30 ~15:20 開催校挨拶 / 会員総会 2206 教室
学会賞授賞式 2206 教室

15:30 ~18:30 公開シンポジウム 2206 教室

生きることと幸せ

組織者：影山純二（明海大学）

座長：寺村絵里子（明海大学）

1. 進化的視点から見た「生」と「死」の役割…大泉嶺（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

2. 「生きること」の生物学的な意味と「幸せ」の感じ方：生活不満足度のライフ・ヒストリー…影山純二（明海大学）

3. 日本の有配偶女性の幸福度格差―専業主婦 vs 働く妻、学歴上方婚の妻 vs 学歴下方婚の妻―佐藤一磨（拓殖大学）

4. 人口史料が語る「生きることと幸せ」?! ～究極のパネルデータに見る前近代庶民のライフコース～…黒須里美（麗澤大学）

自由論題D 2507 教室

15:30 ~17:30 自由論題D-1 移動・分布

座長：三澤健宏（津田塾大学）

1. 第8回人口移動調査 東京圏の転入・転出…貴志匡博（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

2. 非大都市圏におけるコーホート規模の変化…清水昌人（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. 非大都市圏出生者のUターン移動におけるコーホート間変動と地域性 ―「第8回人口移動調査」の結果より ―…中川雅貴（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

4. ライフイベントに応じた移動…林玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

19:00 ~21:00 懇親会 1階レストラン・ニューマリナズ

第2日 2018年6月3日(日)

8:30 ~ 受付 5階 学生ホール

午前の部

9:00 ~12:00 企画セッション③ 2501 教室

Panel session3 *Family Strategy vs. Child Welfare:*

Comparative Studies of Adoption Using Micro-Level Data from the 18th to 20th Centuries

Organizer: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Hideki Nakazato (Konan University)

Discussants: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University) / Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)

1. Adoption Practices in Northeastern Japan, 1708-1870…Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University) ・ Hao Dong(Princeton University)

2. Dividing Property and Sharing Sons: A Socio-economic Family Strategy in the 18-20th Centuries Korea… Sangwoo Han(Sungkyunkwan University)・Byunggiu Son(Sungkyunkwan University)・Sungoh Kim (Sungkyunkwan University)

3. Giveaway Daughter and Mother's Attachment: A Test of Hrdy's Mother Nature Hypothesis…Wen Shan Yang (Academia Sinica)・Chun Hao Li (Yuan Ze University)

4. From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United States, 1900-2000… Chiaki Moriguchi (Hitotsubashi University)

9:00 ~11:30 テーマセッション① 2507 教室

国勢調査の不詳問題を考える

組織者・座長：阿部隆（東北大学・院）

座長：高橋眞一（新潟産業大学）

討論者：川崎茂（日本大学）・井上孝（青山学院大学）

1. 国勢調査の不詳問題と研究上の課題…阿部隆（東北大学・院）・磯田弦（東北大）・澁木智之（東北大学・院）

2. 2015年国勢調査人口移動集計における「不詳」と移動率…菅桂太・小池司朗（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. 不詳が少ない住宅所有関係データの精度に関する考察…丸山洋平（札幌市立大学）

9:00 ~12:00 企画セッション④ 2502 教室

**生物学、疫学に見る数理人口学の応用と発展：
人口学における数学的視点**

組織者・座長：大泉嶺（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

- 1.人口動態と進化における固有関数…大泉嶺（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）
- 2.1回繁殖型戦略における周期性と生活環境恒常性の進化…今隆助（宮崎大学）
- 3.時間適応的見方による集団増殖率の解析…杉山友規（東京大学）
- 4.基本再生産数 R_0 の数学…稲葉寿（東京大学）
- 5.感染症の数理モデル…江夏洋一（東京理科大学）
- 6.性器ヘルペス感染症に対する数理モデルの構築と解析…國谷紀良（神戸大学）

自由論題E 2537 教室

9:00 ~11:00 自由論題E-1 出生③

座長：水落正明（南山大学）

- 1.待機児童問題に関する一考察：自治体ヒアリングの結果から…守泉理恵（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）
- 2.子育て支援策が子どもをもつ意欲に与える効果—ヴィネット調査データを用いたマルチレベル分析…松田茂樹（中京大学）
- 3.祖父母との同居が男性の育児参加と次子出生との関係に与える影響…加藤承彦（国立成育医療研究センター）・福田節也（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）
- 4.認可保育所入所世帯と保留世帯のその後についての比較調査…前田正子（甲南大学）

11:00 ~12:30 自由論題E-2 出生④

座長：早瀬保子（日本貿易振興機構アジア経済研究所）

- 1.アメリカにおけるバースツーリズム—性別選好を中心に—…梁凌詩ナンシー（東洋大学）
- 2.台湾における母親の就業と保育サービス利用：就業先の企業規模を考慮した分析…可部繁三郎（日本経済新聞社）
- 3.中国新人口政策実施後の出生動向…尹豪（福岡女子大学）

午後の部

13:30 ~16:30 企画セッション⑤ 2501 教室

人口・世帯の将来推計—方法論・推計結果とその考え方—

組織者：石井太（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

座長・討論者：高橋重郷（明治大学）

- 1.日本の将来推計人口（平成29年推計）の方法と結果…別府志海
 - 2.第1子年齢別出生率のモデリング：競合リスクモデルによるアプローチ…余田翔平・岩澤美帆・石井太
 - 3.国際人口移動の現状と見通し…是川夕
 - 4.将来人口推計の科学的基礎と推計手法—わが国と諸外国の比較を通じて—…石井太・守泉理恵
 - 5.全国世帯推計に見る未婚・独居の増加…鈴木透・小山泰代・大泉嶺
 - 6.地域別将来人口推計における手法と結果の概要…小池司朗・鈴木透・菅桂太・鎌田健司
- （このセッションの報告者の所属はすべて国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

13:30 ~16:30 企画セッション⑥ 2502 教室

少子化対策の実効性について計量的・歴史的視点から評価する

組織者・座長：池周一郎（帝京大学）

討論者：赤川学（東京大学）・山田昌弘（中央大学）・筒井淳也（立命館大学）・廣嶋清志（島根大学）

- 1.高田保馬の少子化論に学ぶ…赤川学（東京大学）
- 2.少子化対策の実効性について歴史的視点から評価する…池周一郎（帝京大学）
- 3.近年の出生率反転上昇の分析—少子化対策に関わって…廣嶋清志（島根大学）

13:30 ~16:30 企画セッション⑦ 2507 教室

堕胎と嬰兒殺しの人口学

組織者：小西祥子（東京大学）

座長：鬼頭宏（静岡県立大学）

討論者：早乙女智子（京都大学）・沢山美果子（岡山大学）

- 1.子宝と子返し—近世農村の子育て・その光と影…太田素子（和光大学）
- 2.避妊史における江戸時代の謎…ファビアン・ドリクセラ（イェール大学）
- 3.藁の上からの養子：産婆による仲介ケースからみた養育者の決定…白井千晶（静岡大学）
- 4.近年の日本における人工妊娠中絶の状況と要因について…佐藤龍三郎（中央大学）
- 5.中絶と人口政策の古今東西…林玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

自由論題F 2537 教室

13:30 ~15:00 自由論題F-1 結婚と労働

座長：大石亜希子（千葉大学）

- 1.日本の配偶者サーチの伝統と変化…永瀬伸子（お茶の水女子大学）
- 2.労働市場における格差と結婚による階層選別—東アジア諸国における実証分析—…佐々木昇一（神戸大学）
- 3.一般用ミクロデータ就業構造基本調査版の概要…伊原一（統計センター）・田中雅行（総務省統計局）・北林三就（統計センター）

15:00 ~17:00 自由論題F-2 経済

座長：渡辺真知子（明海大学）

- 1.日本の人口政策の人口経済学的分析…大塚友美（日本大学）
- 2.年齢分布と金融政策の有効性…小黑曜子（明海大学）
- 3.年齢構成と貿易開放度に関する地域別分析…衣笠智子（神戸大学）・福本幸男（大阪経済大学）
- 4.仮説検定による組み合わせ分析法—修正ウィーバー法との比較研究—…井上希（青山学院大学）

Population
Association of
Japan

日本人口学会

第70回大会

The 70th Annual Meeting

of the Population Association of Japan

2018年6月2日（土）～3日（日）

開催校 明海大学経済学部

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すべての報告要旨が、学会HP内の大会のタイムテーブル
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81 Pursuing frontiers in population and human rights / Aux avant-postes de la recherche en population et droits de l'homme

CHAIR: **Barbara B Crane**, *Retired (from Ipas)*

DISCUSSANT: **Terence Hull**, *ANU*

Theme: *Population and Human Rights*

10:30–12:00 — Meeting Room 1.63-1.64 (simultaneous interpretation)

1 What Gets Measured Gets Done: Developing and Validating a Measure to Assess Rights-based Family Planning Service Delivery / Ce qui est mesuré se fait: Développer et valider une mesure pour évaluer la prestation des services de planification familiale fondée sur les droits

Kelsey Wright, *Population Council*; Victoria Boydell, *International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)*; Karen Hardee, *Population Council*

2 Criminalization of Abortion in Palestine and other Barriers to Women Human Right to Health

Ayesha Airifai, *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)*

3 A Fragmented Reproduction called Surrogacy: A fight between choice, rights and ethics

Ritika Mukherjee, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

4 Health, elderly population and human rights. Monitoring possibilities in Argentina. 1999-2015

María Marta Santillan Pizarro, *CIECS (CONICET y UNC)*; Bruno Sebastián Ribotta, *CIECS (CONICET y UNC)*; Laura Acosta, *CIECS-CONICET y Universidad Nacional De Córdoba*

82 Household, kinship and population dynamics in historical populations / Ménages, familles et dynamiques démographiques dans les populations du passé

CHAIR: **Satomi Kurosu**, *Reitaku University*

Theme: *Historical Demography*

10:30–12:00 — Meeting Room 2.41-2.42

1 The Decline of Intergenerational Coresidence in the Twentieth-Century: A Longitudinal View

Albert Esteve Palos, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Centre D'Estudis demogràfics (CED)*; Rocío Trevino, *Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics*; Anna Turu, *Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics*; Toni Medina

2 Kin Availability and Fertility in a Historical Nuclear Family Society: Sweden 1880-1910

Martin Dribe, *Lund University*; Bjorn Eriksson, *Department of Economic History, Lund University*

3 Family System and Kin Effects on Reproduction in East Asia, 1678-1945

Hao Dong, *Princeton University*

4 Labor and marriage networks in a rural community: North Orkney, Scotland 1851-1911

Julia Jennings, *University at Albany*

第1日 2017年6月10日(土)

8:30 ~ 受付

午前の部

9:30 ~12:30 テーマセッション① 第1共通講義室(203)

主観的データを用いた人口学的研究

組織者・座長：影山純二(明海大学)

1. 誰が熟年離婚するのか、また、熟年離婚はメンタルヘルスを悪化させるのか…佐藤一磨(拓殖大学)
2. 理想、追加予定子ども数に対する主観的な豊かさの影響 — Eurobarometerのデータを用いた分析…増田幹人(駒澤大学)
3. 結婚カップルにおける主観的厚生格差と離婚選択—日本と韓国の家計パネルデータを用いた縦断に関する比較研究…萩原里紗(明海大学)
4. Son Preference, Parental Satisfaction, and Sex Ratio Transition…Junji Kageyama, Risa Hagiwara(Meikai University), Kazuma Sato (Takushoku University), Eriko Teramura (Meikai University)
5. 女性の家族関係・家計収入と幸福度に関する日台比較…寺村絵里子・萩原里紗(明海大学)
6. 人口統計的要因にみる肥満の決定要因と自己申告バイアス—日本・中国・インド・アメリカを対象とした分析…鈴木俊光(内閣府経済社会総合研究所)

9:30 ~12:30 企画セッション① 青葉サイエンスホール
人口・家族の地域性：歴史的観点からの都市と農村の比較

組織者・座長：高橋美由紀(立正大学)

討論者：安元稔(駒澤大学)・平井晶子(神戸大学)

1. 前近代における人口移動—在郷町郡山と周辺農村の比較…黒須里美(麗澤大学)・高橋美由紀(立正大学)・長岡 篤(麗澤大学)
2. 明治中期の関東地方における天然痘死亡率の都市村落間格差…川口洋(帝塚山大学)
3. 人口と栄養の近現代史—人口食料問題の都市農村比較…湯澤規子(筑波大学)

自由論題A-1 第1共通講義室(203)

9:30 ~11:30 自由論題A-1 未婚

座長：渡辺真知子(明海大学)

1. 未婚成人子の居住形態 — JGSS合併データ(2000-2010)を用いたパラサイトシングル仮説の検証…吉田俊文(慶應義塾大学・院)
2. 親と同居の未婚者の最近の状況…西文彦(総務省研究統計研修所)
3. 未婚男女の性別役割に関する嗜好と子どもを持つ意欲との関連…加藤承彦(国立成育医療研究センター)
4. 男女のライフコース戦略と未婚化…佐藤龍三郎(中央大学)

11:30 ~12:30 自由論題A-2 人口転換

座長：池周一郎(帝京大学)

1. 人口転換の数理モデル…稲葉寿・齋藤涼平(東京大学)
2. 人口転換モデルの改良—ポスト人口減少社会への展望…原俊彦(札幌市立大学)

自由論題B 第2共通講義室(204)

9:30 ~12:00 自由論題B-1 出生

座長：津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)

1. 日本における学歴結合・婚前妊娠が出生力格差に与える影響…打越文弥(東京大学・院)・茂木良平(バルセロナ自治大学・院)
2. 開発途上国における農村家計の避妊行動が資源配分に及ぼす影響

—ルワンダ共和国東部州を事例として—島村由香(東京大学・院)・松田浩敬(東京大学)

3. 低い外国人女性の出生力とその決定要因—国勢調査個票データを用いた同居児法による分析…是川夕(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
4. 系列分析による人口移動と結婚・出生行動パターンの類型化…鎌田健司・小池司朗(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・山内昌和(早稲田大学)
5. 子どもをもつ効用と主観的要因…吉田千鶴(関東学院大学)

自由論題C 第4共通講義室(303)

9:30 ~11:00 自由論題C-1 死亡・疾病①

座長：中澤港(神戸大学)

1. 日本の傷病別平均受療期間の推定：1999～2014年…別府志海(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
2. 日本における感染症死亡の時系列傾向の分析…西浦博(北海道大学)・木下諒(北海道大学)
3. 江戸中後期の人口増加と飢饉—出雲国神門郡102 村…廣嶋清志(島根大学)

11:00 ~12:30 自由論題C-2 死亡・疾病②

座長：別府志海(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

1. 市区町村別生命表作成の課題—小地域における死亡数の撓曲的変動とベイズ推定における事前分布のパラメータを設定する「地域」区分が平均寿命へ及ぼす影響…菅 桂太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
2. 日本における長期時系列死因統計の構築に向けて—1993年と94年の間の不連続の修正…大津唯・是川夕・石井太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
3. 平均余命の地域差を表す社会・経済指標と死亡率推計…井川孝之(PwCあらた有限責任監査法人)

午後の部

13:30 ~16:30 公開シンポジウム 大講義室

東北の人口問題：過去、現在、そして未来？

—災害と共に生きてきた人々—

組織者：阿部隆(東北大学・院)

座長：原俊彦(札幌市立大学)

討論者：鬼頭宏(静岡県立大学)

1. 飢饉のダメージ、飢饉から立ち直る—江戸期北東北の場合…菊池勇夫(宮城学院女子大学)
2. 三陸沿岸の港の盛衰—災害と漁業の歴史…川島秀一(東北大学)
3. 東北地方の人口問題の現在 —人口問題からみた東日本大震災からの復興の行方…阿部隆(東北大学・院)
4. 平成27年国勢調査と比較した社人研地域人口推計の精度検証—東北地方を中心として…小池司朗(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・山内昌和(早稲田大学)

17:00 ~18:30 大講義室

開催校挨拶/会員総会

会長講演 形式人口学のすすめ

金子隆一(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

19:00 ~21:00 懇親会 北青葉山厚生会館

第2日 2017年6月11日(日)

8:30 ~ 受付

午前の部

9:00 ~12:00 企画セッション② 青葉サイエンスホール

東アジアの少子化と女性の就業 (英語)

Panel session Low Fertility in East Asia and Women's Employment

Organizer: Nobuko Nagase (Ochanomizu University)

Chair: Hiroshi Kojima (Waseda University)

Discussants: Toru Suzuki(National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)・Yasuhiro Kamimura(Nagoya University)

1. Gender Inequality and Fertility Intentions: A Four-Country Comparison…Mary C. Brinton (Harvard University)
2. Care Economy, Gender and Inclusive Growth in Post-Reform China: How Does Unpaid Care Work Affect Women's Opportunities and Gender Equality?…Xiao Yuan Dong (The University of Winnipeg)・Yaohui Zhao (Peking University)
3. Childbirth and Housework in East Asia…Masaaki Mizuochi (Nanzan University)
4. Marriage, Childbirth and Labor Participation: Contrasting Patterns in East Asia…Nobuko Nagase (Ochanomizu University)

9:00 ~12:00 企画セッション③ 第1共通講義室(203)

第15回出生動向基本調査からみた日本における結婚・出生

組織者：石井太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

座長：守泉理恵(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

討論者：原俊彦(札幌市立大学)・筒井淳也(立命館大学)

1. 夫婦出生力75年の軌跡：第15回出生動向基本調査の概要…石井太・別府志海(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
2. 未婚者の結婚に関する意識の多面性…釜野さおり・中村真理子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
3. 出生力の近接要因の動向：性・配偶関係・避妊・妊孕力…別府志海・守泉理恵(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
4. 子ども数についての意識の変容…守泉理恵・新谷由里子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
5. 女性のライフコースと出生力の関係の再検討…是川夕(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
6. 期間合計結婚出生率の趨勢とその背景：社会経済発展、ジェンダーレ짐、科学技術に着目して…余田翔平・岩澤美帆(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

自由論題D 第3共通講義室(205)

9:00 ~11:30 自由論題D-1 ラオス

座長：佐藤都喜子(名古屋外国語大学)

1. ラオス農村の人口動態と家族計画…西本太(長崎大学)・白川千尋(大阪大学)
2. ラオス中部農村におけるバンコク出稼ぎ…丹羽孝仁(帝京大学)・中川聡史(埼玉大学)
3. ラオス中部天水田農村の人口増加と開田…横山智(名古屋大学)
4. ラオス天水田農村の人口増加と世帯の水田獲得の変化…高橋眞一(新潟産業大学)
5. ラオス中部・アランノイにおける食生活・食料獲得活動と出生力…佐藤廉也(大阪大学)・蔣宏偉(総合地球環境学研究所)・西本太(長崎大学)・横山智(名古屋大学)

自由論題E 第4共通講義室(303)

9:00 ~ 11:00 自由論題E-1 結婚・離婚

座長: 安藏伸治 (明治大学)

1. 日本における子の性別と離婚との関係…**犬飼直彦** (早稲田大学・院)
2. 日本における学歴同類婚の趨勢: 1980年から2010年国勢調査個票データを用いた分析…**福田節也・余田翔平** (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)・**茂木良平** (バルセロナ自治大学・院)
3. 初婚の社会経済的要因と家族要因—近世日本と現代日本の比較—…**津谷典子** (慶應義塾大学)・**黒須里美** (麗澤大学)
4. 離婚の社会経済的要因と家族要因—近世日本と現代日本の比較—…**黒須里美** (麗澤大学)・**加藤彰彦** (明治大学)

午後の部

13:30 ~ 16:30 企画セッション④ 青葉サイエンスホール
少子化を巡る意識と家族・労働政策の国際比較(日本語/英語の併用)

Panel session *Comparative Study on People's Perception of Fertility Decline and Its Relationship with the Family and Labor Market Policies*

組織者 Organizer: 大石亜希子 (千葉大学) Akiko Sato Oishi (Chiba University)

座長 Chair: 前田正子 (甲南大学) Masako Maeda (Konan University)

討論者 Discussants: 吉田千鶴 (関東学院大学) Chizu Yoshida (Kanto Gakuin University)

1. 若年雇用と結婚・同棲の国際比較…**松田茂樹** (中京大学)
International Comparison of Youth Employment and Low Fertility…**Shigeki Matsuda** (Chukyo University)
2. 国際比較からみた未婚者の家族形成意識…**西村智** (関西学院大学)

A Comparative Study on Attitudes toward Family Formation…**Tomo Nishimura** (Kwansei Gakuin University)

3. 子育て支援環境と出産意欲に関する国際比較—ケイパビリティアプローチの視点から—…**高橋美恵子** (大阪大学)

A Comparative Study of Childrearing Environment and Childbirth Intentions: From a Capability Approach Perspective…**Mieko Takahashi** (Osaka University)

4. ワーク・ライフ・コンフリクトと子育て意識の国際比較…**大石亜希子** (千葉大学)

Comparative Study on Work-life Conflict and People's Perceptions on Child-rearing…**Akiko S. Oishi** (Chiba University)

13:30 ~ 16:30 企画セッション⑤ 第1共通講義室(203)
出生の生物人口学

組織者: 小西祥子 (東京大学)

座長: 是川夕 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

討論者: 水落正明 (南山大学)・白井千晶 (静岡大学)

1. 母親の人口学的特性と児の低出生体重…**鶴巻香奈子** (東京医療保健大学)・**佐方奏夜子** (東京大学)・**小西祥子** (東京大学)
2. 出産後の性機能回復と追加出産意欲…**早乙女智子** (京都大学・院)
3. 日本における夫婦間の性交渉の頻度と親密性の文化的脈絡…**森木美恵** (国際基督教大学)
4. 就業二極化と性行動…**玄田有史** (東京大学)・**川上淳之** (東洋大学)
5. 妊娠確率と性交のタイミングに関する予備的解析…**小西祥子** (東京大学)・**早乙女智子** (京都大学・院)・**清水慶子** (岡山理科大学)・**大庭真梨** (東邦大学)・**鶴巻香奈子** (東京医療保健大学)
6. 生殖補助医療と出生率…**林玲子** (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

自由論題F 第2共通講義室(204)

13:30 ~ 15:30 自由論題F-1 就業

座長: 西川由比子 (城西大学)

1. インドの有配偶女性の労働力参加—全国家族健康調査(NFSH)マイクロデータ分析—…**新村恵美** (お茶の水女子大学・院)
2. 出産が女性のキャリアに与える影響…**横山真紀** (お茶の水女子大学・院)
3. 農林業センサスの世帯員パネルデータから見た日本の農家女性の就業動向…**西村教子** (公立鳥取環境大学)・**仙田徹志** (京都大学)
4. 日本における育児休業の出生率への影響…**松倉力也** (日本大学)・**小川直宏** (東京大学・マラヤ大学)

15:30 ~ 17:00 自由論題F-2 移動

座長: 新田日夏実 (拓殖大学)

1. 大正期における山村からの出寄留の実態—愛知県東加茂郡賀茂村『寄留届綴』の分析から—…**鈴木允** (横浜国立大学)
2. 外国人集住地区の分布と特性に関する分析…**中川雅貴** (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
3. フランスにおける「第3の人口転換」とムスリム移民2世における宗教的食事制限の関連要因の変化…**小島宏** (早稲田大学)

自由論題G 第4共通講義室(303)

13:30 ~ 15:00 自由論題G-1 地域人口推計

座長: 鈴木透 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

1. Child-Woman Ratio の分母年齢と将来人口推計の精度との関係—市区町村スケールの過去の誤差率分布と分析枠組みの構築—…**丸山洋平** (福井県立大学)
2. 東日本大震災被災地の将来人口推計における課題—大槻町中心部の人口推計を事例に—…**飯坂正弘** (農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構)
3. 種々の仮定を適用した多地域モデルによる都道府県別将来人口推計…**小池司朗**・**石井太** (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

15:00 ~ 16:30 自由論題G-2 人口統計

座長: 小池司朗 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

1. 人口推計の概要及び基幹統計化について…**久我真理子** (総務省統計局)
2. 2015年10月1日時点の人口データの精度について…**山田茂** (国士舘大学)
3. 世帯形成・解体の動向…**鈴木透** (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

自由論題H 第3共通講義室(205)

13:30 ~ 15:00 自由論題H-1 東アジア

座長: 野村茂治 (大阪大学)

1. *Comparative Study regarding Population Aging in China and Japan*…**楊非凡**・**聶海松** (東京農工大学)
 2. 中国の新人口政策と「国家人口発展計画」について…**尹豪** (福岡女子大学)
 3. 台湾における母親の就業と保育サービス利用…**可部繁三郎** (日本経済新聞社)
- 15:00 ~ 16:30 自由論題H-2 地域人口分析
- 座長: 高橋真一 (新潟産業大学)
1. 多変数による組み合わせ分析法の提案…**井上希** (青山学院大学・院)
 2. 近年の地域別人口性比の動向…**坂井博通** (埼玉県立大学)
 3. *Discovery of Small Area Population through Web Demographics*…**T. Edwin Chow** (Texas State University)

Population
Association of
Japan

日本人口学会

第69回大会

The 69th Annual Meeting
of the Population Association of Japan

2017年6月10日(土) ~ 11日(日)
6月12日(月) 巡検

開催校 東北大学 大学院理学研究科・理学部
後援 東北地理学会

日本人口学会会長

金子隆一 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

大会運営委員会

阿部隆 (委員長 東北大学) 磯田弦 (東北大学) 萩原潤 (宮城大学) 小田隆史 (宮城教育大学) 関根良平 (東北大学) 山口泰史 (東北公益文科大学)

大会企画委員会

和田光平 (委員長 中央大学) 中澤港 (副委員長 神戸大学) 黒須里美 (副委員長 麗澤大学) 池周一郎 (帝京大学) 大石亜希子 (千葉大学) 影山純二 (明海大学) 三澤健宏 (津田塾大学) 増田幹人 (幹事 駒澤大学) 飯塚健太 (幹事 住友商事フィナンシャルマネジメント)

第1日 2016年6月11日（土）

8:00- 受付 Registration <あすなろ 1階>

●9:00-12:00 企画セッション① <あすなろ 2505> 地域特性や個別環境による出生率格差を考える

組織者・座長：早乙女 智子（京都大学）

討論者：佐藤 龍三郎（中央大学） 中澤 港（神戸大学）

1. 少子化の進行にともない低出生体重児出生数はどう変化するのか？
～人口動態統計による将来簡易推計の試み～

…網塚 貴介（青森県立中央病院）

2. 被災地女性の健康と出産環境 …吉田 穂波（国立保健医療科学院）

3. 子育て支援、保育環境における地域格差と出生率

…猪熊 弘子（お茶の水女子大学・院）

4. 生殖補助医療が出生率に果たした役割とその地域格差

…早乙女 智子（京都大学）

●9:00-12:30 テーマセッション① <あすなろ 2508> 持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）と人口開発問題のゆくえ

組織者：林 玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

座長・討論者：阿藤 誠（元国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

1. 新開発目標策定の経緯と日本の取り組み …池上 清子（日本大学）
2. 国際人口移動転換の再検討―戦後日本を例とした分析―

…是川 夕（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. SDGs達成のためのUNFPAの取り組み…佐崎 淳子（国連人口基金）

4. 国際人口政策が開発途上国の世帯の家族計画へ及ぼす影響―ルワンダ東部県・農村部を事例に―…島村 由香（東京大学・院） 松田 浩・関山 牧子（東京大学） Theogene Abaho（Univ. of Lay Adventists of Kigali） Nael Aoun（東京大学・院） Geetha Mohan（東京大学） 松岡 拓也・佐々木 貴代（World Vision Japan）

5. 出生・死亡登録と動態統計―現状と課題

…林 玲子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

●9:00-10:30 自由論題A-1 結婚1 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：永瀬 伸子（お茶の水女子大学）

…茂木 暁（東京大学）

1. 女性の配偶者探索行動の日米比較
2. 未婚の男女が理想とする女性のライフコースの動向―出生動向基本調査を用いた分析―…中村 真理子（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. 変化する結婚行動と女性労働力率との関係

…ジェームズ・レイモ（ウィスコンシン大学マディソン校）

●10:30-12:30 自由論題A-2 結婚2 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：大石 亜希子（千葉大学）

1. 日本の女性の就業と子育て支援 …可部 繁三郎（日本経済新聞社）

2. 結婚満足度の指標と出生 日本の夫婦の場合

…吉田 千鶴（関東学院大学）

3. 親と同居の壮年未婚者の最近の状況…西 文彦（総務省統計研修所）

4. 晩婚・晩産化と就業・家族関係の検証―日本・台湾の比較から―

…寺村 絵里子（明海大学） 孔 祥明（世新大学）

●9:00-10:30 自由論題B-1 人口移動1 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：阿部 隆（東北大学・院）

1. 高齢者の健康と居住地移動―成人子との居住関係との関連を中心に―

…中川 雅貴（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

2. 日本からタイ・チェンマイへの国際引退移動

…中川 聡史（埼玉大学） 丹羽 孝仁（帝京大学）

3. 日本の国内引退移動再考

…石川 義孝（京都大学）

●10:30-12:00 自由論題B-2 人口移動2 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：川瀬 正樹（広島修道大学）

1. 戦後日本の都道府県別人口移動―合計純移動率TnMR による分析
…廣嶋 清志（島根大学）

2. 日本の地域別帰還移動…貴志 匡博（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

3. 東京都都区部における都心回帰の人口学的分析

…小池 司朗（国立社会保障・人口問題研究所）

●9:00-10:30 自由論題C-1 少子化対策と人口政策<あすなろ2412>

座長：魚住 明代（城西国際大学）

1. 少子化対策「子ども・子育てビジョン」をめぐる考察

…佐藤 晴彦（平成国際大学）

2. 教育・保育施設等における重大事故の再発防止について

…前田 正子（甲南大学）

3. 中国の新人口政策について

…尹 豪（福岡女子大学）

●10:30-12:30 自由論題C-2 Vital Events and Dynamics of Population in Asia<あすなろ 2412>

Chair: Junji Kageyama (Meikai University)

1. Ethnic Differentials in the Effects of the 1st Marriage and the Marital Reproduction on Fertility in Singapore…Keita Suga (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)
2. Reconstructing the Historical Geographies of Colonial Hong Kong

…Tzee Kiu Edwin Chow (Texas State University)

3. Substituting Morbidity for Fatality in Taiwan

…Yi-Jhen Dong, Kuanjeng Chen (Chang Gung University)

4. Gender Role Shift and New Educational Mating: Evidence from Japan

…Setsuya Fukuda(NIPSSR) James M. Raymo (Univ.of Wisconsin-Madison)

12:00/12:30-13:30 昼休み（予約者は<レストランまわりよう>）

12:30-13:20 理事会 <レストランまわりよう>

13:30-14:50 <かえで 1503>（入口は6F）
来賓挨拶（韓国人口学会会長）/ 会員総会 / 学会賞授賞式

15:00-18:40 公開シンポジウム <かえで 1503>

日本人口学会・麗澤大学共催
廣池千九郎生誕150年記念事業
人口政策の成り立ちを考える
～ Linking Past to Present ～



開催校代表：中山 理（麗澤大学学長）

組織者：加藤 彰彦（明治大学） 黒須 里美（麗澤大学）

座長：原 俊彦（札幌市立大学）

1. 近世日本の妊娠・出産管理―「いのち」をめぐるせめぎあい

…沢山 美果子（岡山大学）

2. フランス家族政策の起源―19世紀から第2次世界大戦まで―

…大塩 まゆみ（龍谷大学）

3. 戦間期スウェーデンにおける人口減少の危機とミューダール

…藤田 菜々子（名古屋市立大学）

4. 戦間期日本における優生・優境主義の形成と展開

…杉田 菜穂（大阪市立大学）

19:00-21:00 懇親会 Reception “Farm to Table”
<はなみずき Reitaku Student Plaza>

第2日 2016年6月12日（日）

9:00- 受付 Registration <あすなろ 1階>

●9:30-12:30 企画セッション② <あすなろ 2505> Marriage and Family Building in Historical East Asia

Organizer: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University)

Discussants: James M. Raymo (Univ. of Wisconsin) Toru Suzuki (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

1. Hao Dong (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Reitaku University) Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University) Missing Girls and Missing Boys: Differential Effects of Marital Residence, Co-resident Kin, and Household Wealth in Two Japanese Villages, 1716-1870

2. Jane Yoo, Sangkuk Lee (Ajou University, Korea) An Opportunity Cost Approach to Fertility Pattern in 19th to Early 20th Century Korea

3. Wenshan Yang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) A Historical and Demographical Analysis of Uxorilocal Marriage in Hsin-Chu Area During Japanese Colonial Rule in Taiwan

4. Xing Long (Shanxi University) Cameron Campbell (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology) Matthew Noellert (Shanxi University; University of Iowa) James Z. Lee (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology), Education, Class and Marriage in Rural Shanxi, China in the Mid-20th Century

●9:30-12:30 企画セッション③ <あすなろ 2508> 未婚者の現在と将来

組織者・座長：水落 正明（南山大学）

討論者：筒井 淳也（立命館大学） 西村 智（関西学院大学）

1. 現代日本における未婚者の経済生活 …永井 暁子（日本女子大学）

2. ファミリー・フレンドリーな職場の未婚者…水落 正明（南山大学）

3. 未婚者と将来不安 …久木元 真吾（家計経済研究所）

4. 結婚意欲と親子関係 …中西 泰子（相模女子大学）

●9:30-11:00 自由論題D-1 地域社会 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：森木 美恵（国際基督教大学）

1. 日本の地域活動参加からみた家族構成員の役割の現状と課題―社会生活基本調査による分析― …西村 教子（公立鳥取環境大学）

2. 日本における「男町」と「女町」の成り立ち

…坂井 博通（埼玉県立大学）

3. 人口減少社会日本における伝統宗教の現況と課題―高知県下の過疎地域を事例に―

…冬月 律（麗澤大学）

●11:00-12:30 自由論題D-2 高齢化 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：岡田 豊（みずほ総合研究所）

1. 高齢化が雇用と消費に与える影響の分析 …川崎 茂（日本大学）

2. 中国の人口問題―高齢政策とシルバー産業の考察

…斎 海松（東京農工大学）

3. 住宅所有関係から見る高齢者の孤立状態の地域較差

…丸山 洋平（福井県立大学）

第2日 2016年6月12日(日)～続き～

●9:30-11:00 自由論題E-1 死亡 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：稲葉 寿 (東京大学)

1. 死亡率の地域差の要因分析に基づくグルーピングと将来推計
…井川 孝之 (PwCあらた監査法人)
2. 明治初期の神奈川県における天然痘死亡率…川口 洋 (帝塚山大学)
3. わが国における長期時系列死因別死亡統計の構築…大津 唯 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 是川 夕 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 石井 太 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

●11:00-12:30 自由論題E-2 生命表 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：高橋 佳宏 (住友生命)

1. 生命表の長期時系列構築に関する研究
…石井 太 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
2. 傷病と健康からみた通院期間の人口学的分析：2001、2013年…別府 志海 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 高橋 重郷 (明治大学)
3. 占領期沖縄の生命表における乳児死亡届出の正確性に関する認識と“沖縄＝伝統的長寿県”説…逢見 憲一 (国立保健医療科学院)

12:30-14:00 昼休み (予約者は<レストランまわりよう>)

●14:00-17:00 テーマセッション② <あすなろ 2505>

Marriage and Family Building in Contemporary East Asia

Organizers: Toru Suzuki (NIPSSR) Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)

Chair: Wenshan Yang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Discussants: Cameron Campbell (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology) Tsukasa Sasai (Fukui Prefectural University)

1. Toru Suzuki (NIPSSR) *Demographic Transition in Eastern Asia: A Comparative Perspective*
2. Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University) *Fertility Decline in East Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Japan, South Korea, and China*
3. Nobuko Nagase (Ochanomizu University) *The Cause and Consequences of Childlessness in Japan*
4. Samsik Lee, Hyojin Choi (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs) *Change in Family Structure and Its Demographic Implications in South Korea*

●14:00-17:00 企画セッション④ <あすなろ 2508>

セクシュアル・マイノリティに関する人口学的研究

ー日本における研究動向の今ー

組織者・座長：釜野 さおり (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
討論者：和田 光平 (中央大学)

1. 計量研究におけるクィア・フェミニスト方法論の可能性——
「LGBT職場環境アンケート 2015」の分析結果から
…平森 大規 (ワシントン大学・院)
2. 計量調査によるセクシュアル・マイノリティの現状把握への期待と課題——NHK「LGBT当事者アンケート」と「国勢調査」から見えてくるもの
…岩本 健良 (金沢大学)
3. セクシュアル・マイノリティと「家族計画」
…藤井 ひろみ (神戸市看護大学)
4. 戦後日本における「ホモ人口」の成立と「ホモ」の脅威化—男性同性愛に関する雑誌記事の言説分析
…石田 仁 (明治学院大学)
5. 性的指向と性自認(SOGI)を視野にいれた人口学的研究のこれから
…釜野 さおり (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

●14:00-16:00 自由論題F-1 妊娠と出生 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：玉置 えみ (学習院大学)

1. 日本における無子率の動向と無子女性の特性に関する分析
…守泉 理恵 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
2. 日本のカップルにおける年齢と妊娠待ち時間…小西 祥子 (東京大学) 早乙女 智子 (京都大学) 鶴巻 香奈子 (東京医療保健大学) 佐方 奏夜子 (東京大学) Kathleen A. O'Connor (Univ. of Washington)
3. 「越境出産」がもたらす人口問題：香港の事例から
…梁 凌詩ナンシー (立命館大学)
4. インドにおける出生力変動と地域格差—2001年および2011年センサスからの考察
…西川 由比子 (城西大学)

●16:00-17:30 自由論題F-2 地域と出生 <あすなろ 2407>

座長：鈴木 允 (横浜国立大学)

1. 都心からの距離と出生率との関係
…増田 幹人 (駒澤大学)
2. 都道府県別にみた出生力転換の空間分析—空間計量経済モデルに基づく拡散過程の検証—
…鎌田 健司 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
3. 東京大都市圏の夫婦の子ども数は少ないのか？
…山内 昌和 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

●14:00-15:30 自由論題G-1 人口統計 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：大林 千一 (帝京大学)

1. 平成27年国勢調査の実施状況—世界最大規模のオンライン調査の実施—
…高野 義幸 (総務省統計局)
2. 人口・住宅を対象とする最近の統計調査結果の精度
…山田 茂 (国士舘大学)
3. パプアニューギニア低地住民における過去30年間の人口変動
…萩原 潤 (宮城大学)

●15:30-17:30 自由論題G-2 経済と人口 <あすなろ 2410>

座長：山田 勝裕 (京都産業大学)

1. 日本の人口経済の将来像—簡易人口経済計量モデルによるシミュレーション分析—
…大塚 友美 (日本大学)
2. 家計の収支動向と出生率への影響
…伊原 一 (統計センター)
3. 経済学と生物学における生命価値の導出と、その人口学的含意
…影山 純二 (明海大学)

会員控え室 Tea & Snacks <あすなろ 2504>

書籍ブース Book Exhibition <あすなろ 2503>

Springer Japan
ESRI Japan
統計センター
大月書店
麗澤大学出版会など

報告要旨集のリンクサイトのURL、QRコードはこちら

<http://www.paoj.org/taikai/taikai2016/abstract/index.html>



Population
Association of
Japan

日本人口学会

第68回大会 プログラム

～ Linking Past to Present ～

The 68th Annual Meeting
of the Population Association of Japan

2016年6月11日(土)～12日(日)
開催校 麗澤大学 (千葉県柏市光ヶ丘2-1-1)



日本人口学会会長 原 俊彦 (札幌市立大学)

大会運営委員会: 黒須里美 (委員長・麗澤大学) 冬月律 (麗澤大学) 津谷典子 (慶應義塾大学) 高橋美由紀 (立正大学) 別府志海 (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

大会企画委員会: 和田光平 (委員長・中央大学) 黒須里美 (副委員長・麗澤大学) 大林千一 (帝京大学) 加藤彰彦 (明治大学) 釜野さおり (国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 河合勝彦 (名古屋市立大学) 中澤港 (神戸大学) 水落正明 (南山大学) 増田幹人 (幹事・駒澤大学) 飯塚健太 (幹事・中央大学)



XVIITH
WORLD ECONOMIC HISTORY CONGRESS
“Diversity in Development,,
3-7 AUGUST 2015
Kyoto International Conference Center, Japan
Chair of Local Organizing Committee: Tetsuji Okazaki

With your kind cooperation, XVIIth World Economic History Congress was held successfully on August 3-7, 2015 in Kyoto. We sincerely thank all of you who shared the valuable time with us. We look forward to seeing you again in Boston.

WEHC 2015 Local Organizing Committee

The Download System
for Abstracts and
Papers
Close on August 31st
2015

Guideline for
session organisers
PDF

History of economic
and social history in
Japan
PDF

市民公開講座
産地京都の300年
明治維新から22世紀まで
PDF

International
Economic
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Association

個人サポーターを
募集しています。
詳細・申込書はこちら (PDF)

What's New

2015/09/14

[Photo Gallery](#) has been uploaded (WEHC2015 Participants Only).

2015/07/17

[Programme Overview](#) and [General information](#) have been updated.
[Poster session](#) has been uploaded.

2015/07/13

[Accommodation and Excursion](#) reservation has closed.

2015/07/03

[The online search system for Parallel Sessions](#) has been uploaded.
 *The search system is on our secure server (www.kansai-lin.jp).

2015/06/30

[Standard Registration](#) has closed. On-site registration will be available at the congress.

2015/05/28

[Guideline for Poster Presenters](#) has been uploaded.

2015/04/30

Early-bird Registration has closed. [Standard registration](#) is available until 30th June.
[Travel Grant](#) Application has closed.

2015/03/26



PARALLEL SESSIONS

DAY 5 A 09:00-12:30 FRIDAY, 7 AUGUST

I3

5F ROOM 510

S10021

The Globalization of the Luxury Industry (1970-2010)

Rika FUJIOKA, Pierre-Yves DONZÉ

Rika FUJIOKA and Pierre-Yves DONZÉ

The Globalization of the Luxury Industry (1970-2010)

Laurent TISSOT ———— Luxury Hotels and Globalisation: the Emergence of a New Sector (1970-2010)

Stephen DOYLE and Christopher MOORE

The Establishment and Advancement of the European Luxury Conglomerate: 1980-2000

Tomoko HASHINO ———— Emergence of Luxury Market and the Survival of Japanese Traditional Kimono Weaving Industry in the Second Half of the 20th Century

Hiromi SHIOJI ———— The Luxury Vehicle Market in Brazil: Different Types of Development

In Soo BAEK ———— The Evolution of Luxury Industry in Korea (1980-2010): Focusing on Reaction of Department Stores and Duty Free Shops

Zhiqing JIANG and Shin'ya NAGASAWA

New Luxury Brand Construction and Internationalization in Asia Pacific: a Comparison between Chinese and Japanese Market

I4

5F ROOM 554

S10033

The commonality and diversity in the histories of inter-firm relationships within Japan, the US and South Korea

Yongdo KIM, Shigeru MATSUSHIMA

Joshua MURRAY ———— Hierarchical Networks: Supplier Relations in the Early American Automobile Industry

Inman YEO ———— The Formation and Change of the Relationship between Japanese Automakers and Their Suppliers, 1930s-1990s

Hangkoo LEE ———— Korea's Experience of the Developing Automobile Industry

Yongdo KIM ———— The Inter-firm Relationship in Japan's Steel Industry of Pre-WWII: Transaction of Steel for Ships in the 1930s

Keishi OKABE ———— The Evolution of Machine Tools Trading System in the 1930s: the Relationship between Nissan Motor Co. and Japanese Trading Company in North America

Takashi KITAURA ———— Relationship between Japanese Financial Institutions and Japanese Companies in the 1930s: the Case of Japanese Electric Power Companies and Keihan Electric Railway

Discussants: Takashi SHIMIZU, Eugene K. CHOI

I5

5F ROOM 555

S10115

Textile trade and African consumers in a globalizing world, 1700-1850

Kazuo KOBAYASHI, Klaus WEBER

Klaus WEBER ———— Interweaving Central Europe and India with the Atlantic World: A Spatial Approach

Anka STEFFEN ———— Silesia and the Atlantic: Silesian Linens at the pre-colonial West-African Coast

Telma Gonçalves SANTOS ———— European and Indian textiles in the West Central Africa's trade, 1751-1775

Kazuo KOBAYASHI ———— Guinée cloth, gum Arabic and early nineteenth-century global economy: the case of trade in the Lower Senegal River

Katharine FREDERICK ———— Ecology, Labor and Production: Tracing the decline of the Lower Shire Valley cloth industry, c. 1860-1890

Discussant: Tirthankar ROY

I6

6F ROOM 662

S10120

Similarity and difference in pre-industrial Eurasian marriage: Was Malthus right?

Christer LUNDH, Satomi KUROSU

Christer LUNDH ———— Similarity in Difference: Marriage in Europe and Asia 1700-1900

Tommy BENGTSOON ———— The Influence of Economic Factors on First Marriage in Historical Europe and Asia

Satomi KUROSU ———— Remarriage, Gender, and Rural Households in Europe and Asia 1700-1900

James Z. LEE ———— Beyond Malthus: Framework and Achievements of Eurasia Project

日本人口学会 第 67 回大会プログラム

2015 年 6 月 5 日（金）～ 6 月 7 日（日）
開催校： 梶山女学園大学
会 場： 星が丘キャンパス
〒464-8662 名古屋市千種区星が丘元町 17-3



日本人口学会会長 原 俊彦
大会運営委員長 吉田 良生

大会プログラム 第1日 2015年6月6日(土)

午前の部 9:30~12:30

会場 : 現代マネジメント学部棟

8:30~ 受付開始(1階入口前ロビー)

企画セッション①(2階206講義室) <組織者> 黒須 里美(麗澤大学)

ヨーロッパとアジアにおける結婚と再婚: 長期的視点からの国際比較

<座長> 津谷 典子(慶応義塾大学)

<討論者> 斎藤 修(一橋大学) 阿藤 誠(厚生労働統計協会)

- 1) Beyond Malthus: Framework and Achievements of Eurasia Project
Cameron Campbell and James Z. Lee (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
- 2) Similarity in Difference: Marriage in Europe and Asia 1700-1900
Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) 黒須 里美(麗澤大学)
- 3) Remarriage, Gender, and Rural Households in Europe and Asia 1700-1900
黒須 里美(麗澤大学) Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

テーマセッション①(2階204講義室) <組織者・座長> 中澤 港(神戸大学)

人口学教育の現在

- 1) 教養としての人口学授業 本坊(岡部) 恭子(大阪大学)
- 2) 文化と人口構造の接点: 人口人類学 森木 美恵(国際基督教大学)
- 3) 国際協力/国際保健における形式人口学教育の方法 中澤 港(神戸大学)
- 4) 学部におけるアクティブラーニングと大学院間の連携教育 和田 光平(中央大学)
- 5) 将来人口推計方法の普及のために 鈴木 透(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
- 6) 英国における人口学教育体験の一例 都築 慎也

自由論題報告 A (2階203講義室)

▽ A1 健康と死亡 <座長> 稲葉 寿(東京大学)

- 1) 小地域特性を考慮した高齢者の居住地移動と健康状態の関連
中川 雅貴(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
- 2) 疾病構造と平均健康期間・平均受療期間の人口学的分析: 1999~2011年
別府 志海(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所) 高橋 重郷(明治大学)
- 3) 日本版死亡データベース(JMD)を用いた死因分析 石井 太(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)

▽ A2 地域の少子化 <座長> 高橋 重郷(明治大学)

- 4) 地域の出生率を規定する人口学的要因に関する研究 佐々井 司(福井県立大学)
- 5) 自治体における少子化の背景要因と対策に関する事例分析 工藤 豪(埼玉学園大学)



▶ プロジェクト概要

▶ 麗澤アーカイブス

▶ リサーチ・ファンディング

▶ 歴史人口学セミナー

▶ ユーラシアプロジェクト

▶ メンバー

▶ ニュース&イベント

▶ アクセス

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歴史人口学セミナー

東京方面の歴史人口学者を中心に1999年から開かれているセミナーです。麗澤大学東京研究センターで3ヵ月に一度程開かれており、興味のある方はどなたでもご参加・発表いただけます。

場所

麗澤大学東京研究センター

東京都新宿区西新宿6-5-1 アイランドタワー4F (4104号室)

MAP交通案内 <https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/about/access.html>

セミナーのお知らせ (2019年度)

No.79 2020年3月14日(土)10:00~17:30(2020年度へ延期)

共催: 日本人口学会関西地域部会、科研費「300年から読み解く日本の家族/人口論」の構築へむけた実証研究(2017-2019、代表: 平井晶子)

会場: 神戸大学文学部

<http://www.paoj.org/regional/index.html#kansai20200314-2>

テーマ: 近代移行期の人口移動 - 人口移動からみた過去・現在 -

開会の挨拶・趣旨説明: 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)

第1報告, 報告30分, 討論20分, 司会: 村越一哲(会員: 駿河台大学)

幕末の大都市周辺地域における人口移動の分析

— 丹波国桑田郡馬路村を事例として —

(長島雄毅: 愛知工業大学)

第2報告, 司会: 村越一哲(駿河台大学)

幕末期の京都における人口移動(Mary Louise Nagata, Francis Marion University)

昼休み 12:00~13:00

第3報告, 司会: 中澤 港(神戸大学)

19世紀の越後国からの出稼ぎ — 越後漁村旧角田浜村の事例分析 —

(張婷婷: 東北大学)

第4報告, 司会: 中澤 港(神戸大学)

近世東北における人口移動の空間的な広がり — 二本松藩町村の比較を通して —

(長岡 篤: 麗澤大学)

第5報告, 司会: 平井晶子(神戸大学)

近代期の都市村落間人口移動をとらえる視点(鈴木 允: 横浜国立大学)

総合討論: コメント各10分, 討論60分, 司会: 平井晶子(神戸大学)

指定討論者: 高橋真一(新潟産業大学), 丸山洋平(札幌市立大学)

閉会の挨拶: 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)

No.78 2020年3月10日(火曜日) 13:30-16:30(2020年度へ延期)

麗澤大学 文科省(MEXT)私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究: 多世代パネルデータベース構築」報告会

1. 「MEXT報告およびPFHP資料とその活用」

黒須里美(麗澤大学)・高橋美由紀(立正大学)

2. 「イベントヒストリー分析の歴史人口学への応用」

津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)

3. 「近世東北における人口移動の空間的把握と今後の展開」

長岡篤(麗澤大学)

4. 「徳川日本農村の資産分配とモビリティ」

二本松藩仁井田村1720-1870年」有本寛(一橋大学)

総合コメント 斎藤 修(一橋大学)

- No.77 2019年11月30日(土曜日)13:30-16:30
 書評会『イギリス歴史人口学研究—社会統計にあらわれた生と死—』
 (2019年名古屋大学出版会)
 13:30-14:30
 著者:安元 稔(駒澤大学)
 「イギリス産業革命期の出生力再考—産科医療記録の分析—」
 14:30-16:30 書評会(休憩・全体討論含む)
 評者(予定): 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)
 高橋真一(新潟産業大学)
 木下太志(筑波大学)
- No.76 2019年7月27日(土曜日)15:00-17:00
 高槻泰郎(神戸大学経済経営研究所)
 「気候適応史の試み—近世日本の米市場を素材として—」

これまでのセミナー

- No.75 2019年3月23日(土曜日)10:00-17:30
 共催:日本人口学会関西地域部会, 環境史研究会
 会場:京都大学人文科学研究所4階大会議室
<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/access/access.htm>
 テーマ:天明・天保期の東北地方における気候と人口—歴史気候学との対話—
 プログラム:
 開会の挨拶・趣旨説明 川口 洋(帝塚山大学)
 第1報告 報告40分,討論20分,司会:藤原辰史(京都大学人文科学研究所)
 日射量でみる天保期-日記天候記録を用いた気候復元-
 (市野美夏・人文学オープンデータ共同利用センター)
 第2報告 司会:藤原辰史(京都大学人文科学研究所)
 18-19世紀の歴史気候資料による気候復元(平野淳平・帝京大学)
 昼休み 12:10~13:00
 第3報告 司会:瀬戸口明久(京都大学人文科学研究所)
 18-19世紀の会津郡高野組における天候・作況・農業・人口
 (川口 洋・帝塚山大学)
 第4報告 司会:瀬戸口明久(京都大学人文科学研究所)
 18-19世紀の飢饉・短期経済変動と二本松藩の人口(黒須里美・麗澤大学)
 第5報告 司会:高橋美由紀(立正大学)
 東北地方の過去帳からみた18-19世紀の死亡危機(溝口常俊・元名古屋大学)
 総合討論:コメント各10分,討論60分,司会:中澤 港(神戸大学)
 討論者:池本裕行(高野山大学),佐藤廉也(大阪大学),
 増田耕一(首都大学東京)
 閉会の挨拶 村山 聡(香川大学)
- No.74 2019年1月30日(水曜日) 14:00-17:00
 Child Bearing, Child Rearing and Child Survival in South Asia
 (日本人口学会企画セッション準備会)
- Chair: Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)
 Discussant: Noriko O. Tsuya (Keio University)
- Dilhani Wijesinghe (Reitaku University)
 “Reproductive Behavior of Women in Sri Lanka:
 Perceptions and Interventions of Public Health Midwives”
- Ai Sugie (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
 “Fertility Transition and Female Roles in Rural Bangladesh”

- No.73 2018年10月20日(土曜日) 10:00-12:30
「地域別人口趨勢と世帯規模——気候との関係から考える」
報告者:高橋美由紀(立正大学)・黒須里美(麗澤大学)
討論者:高島正憲(東京大学社会科学研究所)
- No.72 2018年7月7日(土曜日) 13:30-16:30
「歴史人口と養子」
第一報告「民事慣例類集からみた養子」
報告者:大沼洋文(麗澤大学)
第二報告「養子制度と百姓株式——相模国の事例を中心として——」
報告者:戸石七生(東京大学)
討論者:高橋美由紀(立正大学)・村越一哲(駿河台大学)
全体討論
討論者:永田メアリー(Francis Marion University)
- No.71 2018年6月30日(土曜日)13:30-17:00
"Migration in Historical Demography"
1. 'Female Labour Migration in 18-19th Japan: Who Came to Local Post Town Koriyama and Why?'
Miyuki Takahashi (Rissho University)
Satomi Kurosu (Reitaku University)
Atsushi Nagaoka (Reitaku University)
2. 'The Historical Character of Male Labour Migration in Tokugawa Japan: a Case Study Based on the Demographic Analysis of the Kakudahama Village in Echigo Area'
Tingting, Zhang (Tohoku University)
3. 'Migration to the City: Analysis of the Birth Provinces of Kyoto Residents, 1843-1869'
Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)
- No.70 2018年3月17日(土曜日)10:00-17:00
共催:日本人口学会関西地域部会・2017年度研究会,総合地球環境学研究所・村山FS
"Living Spaces Project"
会場:大阪大学文学部大会議室(豊中キャンパス、文法経本館2階北西角)

開会の挨拶(10:00-10:10)川口 洋(帝塚山大学)
第1報告(10:10-11:00,司会:平井晶子(神戸大学))
高島正憲(東京大学)「8-19世紀における日本列島の長期の都市化と経済成長」
第2報告(11:00-11:50,司会:高橋美由紀(立正大学))
長岡 篤・高橋美由紀・黒須里美(麗澤大学)
「前近代における在郷町郡山を中心とした人口移動の空間的広がりとその要因」
昼休み(11:50-12:50)
村山プロジェクトの趣旨説明(12:50-13:00)村山 聡(香川大学)
第3報告(13:00-13:50,司会:村山 聡(香川大学))
青木高明(香川大学)「実地形空間における都市・道路網のパターン形成」
第4報告(13:50-14:40,司会:山本千映(大阪大学))
藤原直哉(東京大学)「人の流動データによる人口動態解析」
第5報告(14:40-15:30,司会:堤 研二(大阪大学))
浅田晴久(奈良女子大学)
「インド・アッサム州の生態環境と多民族社会の人口分布」
特別講演(15:50-16:50,司会:中澤 港)
蔣 宏偉(総合地球環境学研究所)「集落の住居分布とマラリア感染リスクの分析」
閉会の挨拶(16:50-17:00)川口 洋
- No.69 2018年3月7日(水曜日) 12:30-17:30

(人口学会準備会)

第一部「比較にみる養子縁組」司会 中里英樹(甲南大学)

12:30-12:35 趣旨説明(黒須里美)

12:35-13:05 黒須里美(麗澤大学)・Dong Hao (Princeton University)

「近代移行期日本の養子縁組:子どもの再分配?」

13:05-13:35 森口千晶(一橋大学)「二十世紀アメリカにおける養子縁組の変遷」

13:35-14:05 白井千晶(静岡大学)「不妊治療と養子縁組」

14:05-14:50 全体討論 討論者 津谷典子(慶應義塾大学)

第二部「墮胎と嬰兒殺しの人口学」司会 鬼頭 宏(静岡県立大学)

15:15-15:45 太田 素子(和光大学)「子宝と子返し」

15:45-16:15 佐藤 龍三郎(中央大学)

「近年の日本における人工妊娠中絶の状況と要因について」

16:15-16:45 小西 祥子(東京大学)「日本における出産企図と避妊」

16:45-17:30 全体討論 討論者 沢山 美果子(岡山大学)

No.68 2017年12月2日(土曜日)13:00-16:30

張婷婷(東北大学)

近世越後「他所稼ぎ」の特性について—新潟市西蒲原郡旧角田浜村を事例に

Phil Brown (Ohio State University)

Cultivating the Commons: Joint Ownership of Arable Land in Early Modern Japan

No.67 2017年7月15日(土曜日)10:00-13:00

報告1. Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)

"Analyzing marriage and re-marriage in a very mobile urban population: A discussion of methods and early results"

報告2. 高島正憲(東京大学社会科学研究所・日本学術振興会特別研究員PD)

「17-19世紀における都市化と経済成長(仮)」

No.66 2017年4月22日(土曜日)9:30am-11:50am

「人口・家族の地域性:歴史的観点からの都市と農村の比較」(人口学会準備会)

司会 高橋美由紀(立正大学)

黒須里美(麗澤大学)、高橋美由紀(立正大学)、長岡篤(麗澤大学)

「前近代における人口移動—在郷町郡山と周辺農村の比較」

湯澤規子(筑波大学)

「人口と栄養の近現代史—人口食料問題の都市農村比較—」

討論 安元稔(駒澤大学)・平井晶子(神戸大学)

No.65 2017年3月25日(土曜日)9:30-17:10

日本人口学会関西地域研究部会(共催)

*会場:神戸大学文学部 B135小ホール(B棟1階)

*テーマ:人口学からみた近代移行期

第1報告(9:40-10:30、報告20分、討論30分、司会:平井晶子(神戸大学))

長島雄毅(京都大学・院)

「職分調査結果にみる明治初期の下京第四区における住民の労働移動」

第2報告(10:30-11:20、司会:平井晶子)

鈴木 允(横浜国大)「大正期における農山村地域からの人口流出の実態

—愛知県東加茂郡賀茂村「寄留届綴」の分析から—」

第3報告(11:30-12:20、司会:高橋美由紀(立正大学))

樋上恵美子(博士(経済学))

「周産期死亡率と乳児の先天的な死亡—20世紀前半の大阪の母胎の状態」

第4報告(13:00-13:50、司会:高橋美由紀)

森本一彦(高野山大学)「近世における先祖祭祀と家」

第5報告(13:50-14:40、司会:中澤 港(神戸大学))

廣嶋清志(島根大学・名誉教授)「石見・出雲の人口にみる近代への移行」

第6報告(14:40-15:30、司会:中澤 港)

溝口常俊(名古屋大学・名誉教授)「寺院資料に見る災害列島日本」

特別講演(15:40-17:00、講演50分、質疑30分、

座長: 鬼頭宏(静岡県立大学学長))

金城 善(元糸満市立中央図書館長)「琉球・沖縄における人口調査と戸籍資料」

- No.64 2017年2月6日(月曜日)13:00-16:30
 「島根スペシャル:近世から戦前までの人口」司会:高橋真一(神戸大学)
 廣嶋清志(島根大学)
 「石見・出雲の近世人口ー沿海・中間・山間の3地域区分を軸として」
 小川斉子(島根県教育庁文化財課世界遺産室)
 「近世中・後期の石見国海村の人口動態ー浜田藩領和木村」
 小池司朗(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
 「戦前島根県の市郡別出生力・死亡力算出の試み」
- No.63 2016年10月1日(土曜日)13:00-17:00
 「地域性をめぐる書評会」司会 平井晶子(神戸大学)
 1. 東 昇(著)『近世の村と地域情報』(吉川弘文館 2016/3/9)
 評者:安元 稔(駒澤大学)
 2. 樋上恵美子(著)『近代大阪の乳幼児死亡と社会事業』(大阪大学出版会 2016/3/10)
 評者:川口 洋(帝塚山大学)
 3. 中島満大(著)『近世西南海村の家族と地域性: 歴史人口学から近代のはじまりを問う』
 (MINERVA人文・社会科学叢書2016/3/12)
 評者:廣嶋 清志(島根大学)
 4. 落合恵美子(編著)『徳川日本の家族と地域性:歴史人口学との対話』(ミネルヴァ書房
 2015/7/20)
 評者:高橋美由紀(立正大学)
 5. 全体討論「歴史人口学と地域性」
 討論者:溝口常俊(名古屋大学)・村山聡(香川大学)
- No.62 2016年7月23日(土曜日)13:00-17:00
 第1部 13:00-14:45 Big Data and East Asian Historical Demography
 「歴史人口Big Dataの構築: Data Review」(interim report)
 黒須里美、董浩、高橋美由紀、成松佐恵子、速水融(人口・家族史研究プロジェクト)
 "Extended Family Systems and Co-resident Kin Influence on Individual
 Demographic Outcomes Throughout the Life Course: East Asia, 1678-1945"
 董浩 (Dong, Hao) (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Reitaku
 University)
 第2部 15:00-17:00 Living Spaces Project
 「Living Spaces Projectにおける地域クラスタリングと歴史人口学」
 村山聡(香川大学教育学部:環境史・経済史)
 「都市と道路の共発展モデルからみる人口の地理的分布」
 青木高明(香川大学教育学部:非線形物理学・ネットワーク科学)
 「人流データに基づく地域クラスタリング」
 藤原直哉(東京大学空間情報学研究センター:空間情報科学・ネットワーク科学)
- No.61 2016年4月16日(土曜日)10:30-13:00
 「BDS(ベーシック・データ・シート)発明からの50年が刻む徳川200年間の10万人」
 Constructing Big Data for Japanese Historical Population: 50 Years of the Basic
 Data Sheet (BDS) for 100 Thousand Lives in 200 Years
 黒須里美、董浩、高橋美由紀、成松佐恵子、速水融(人口・家族史研究プロジェクト)
 「人口と経済:新しい枠組みを求めて」
 Population and Economy: Towards a Conceptual Framework for Pre-transition
 Demography
 斎藤修(一橋大学)
- No.60 2016年3月17日(木曜日)13:30-16:30
 日本人口学会(第68回)シンポジウム準備研究会:人口政策の成り立ちを考える ~Linking
 Past to Present~

「近世日本の出産管理－人口政策前史－」 沢山美果子(岡山大学)


「フランス家族政策の起源－19世紀から第2次世界大戦－」 大塩まゆみ(龍谷大学)

「戦間期スウェーデンにおける人口減少の危機とミュルダール(前史を含む)」 藤田菜々子(名古屋市立大学)

「戦間期日本における人口問題と社会政策」 杉田菜穂(大阪市立大学)

司会・企画: 加藤彰彦(明治大学)、原俊彦(札幌市立大学)、黒須里美(麗澤大学)

- No.59 2015年10月31日(土曜日)10:30-12:30 麗澤東京センター
"Building Bridges or Building Highways? The Creation of Longitudinal Population Registers in Spain"
Diego Ramiro Fariñas
(Spanish National Research Council)
- No.58 2015年7月4日(土曜日)10:00-13:00 麗澤東京センター
「近世東北農村における土地と労働の配分 二本松藩仁井田村, 1720-1870」
有本 寛(一橋大学)& 黒須里美(麗澤大学)
「近世海村における再生産と継承の歴史社会学的研究」
中島満大(神戸大学)
- No.57 2015年3月7日(土曜日) 麗澤東京研究センター
「斎藤修先生 日本学士院会員就任と文化功労者選出の講演会」
10:30-11:30 村越一哲(駿河台大学)、高橋美由紀(立正大学)
「研究者・指導教員としての斎藤修先生」
11:40-12:40 斎藤修先生記念講演
「超長期の人口史と人口レジーム:最近考えている二つのこと」
- No.56 2014年11月29日(土曜日)10:30-13:00
書評会: Fabian Drixler *Mabiki: Infanticide and Population Growth in Eastern Japan, 1660-1950*
(University of California Press 2013)
報告者 Fabian Drixler(Yale University)
討論者 斎藤 修(一橋大学)、村越一哲(駿河台大学)、黒須里美(麗澤大学)
- No.55 2014年10月18日(土曜日)10:30-12:30 麗澤東京研究センター
中島満大(神戸大学)「野母村からみる地域性の持続とその変容」
- No.54 2014年7月12日(土曜日)10:00-13:00 麗澤東京研究センター
「浜野潔氏追悼セミナー」
10:00-10:20 高橋美由紀(立正大学)「浜野潔氏の研究について」
10:20-11:20 斎藤修(一橋大学)、村越一哲(駿河台大学)
「近世都市の死亡構造を読む」
11:30-12:30 Mary Louise Nagata (Francis Marion University)
"Power Relations in Household and Family in Late Tokugawa Era Kyoto"
12:30-12:55 全体討論
- No.53 2014年4月26日(金曜日)10:30-12:30 麗澤東京研究センター
10:30~11:00 林玲子(国立社会保障・人口問題研究所)
「『館文庫』の整理と概要」
11:00~12:00 杉田菜穂(大阪市立大学: 4月1日着任予定)
「優生・優境と社会政策－人口問題の日本的展開－」
- No.52 2013年12月7日(土曜日)10:30-12:30 麗澤東京研究センター
文 浩一(一橋大学)「朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の人口変動」
- No.51 2013年4月13日(土曜日)10:30-12:30 麗澤東京研究センター
Dong Hao(董 浩)(香港科技大学)
"'Escape' in Two 'Unfree' East Asian Populations, 1700-1900"
- No.50 2012年12月1日(土曜日)10:30-13:30 麗澤東京研究センター
＜研究報告＞



Let the data speak! 人口史料が語る庶民のライフコースと社会

▶ プロジェクト概要

▶ 麗澤アーカイブス

▶ リサーチ・ファンディング

▶ 歴史人口学セミナー

▶ ユーラシアプロジェクト

▶ メンバー

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NEW TOPICS

- [文部科学省「私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業」](#)
「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究:多世代パネルデータベース構築」(平成27年度～31年度) 最終成果報告書はこちらです。<<準備中>>
- 歴史人口学研究拠点形成事業の一貫として、麗澤アーカイブスの人口資料検索プログラムを開発しました。<<準備中>>
- 人口・家族 史研究プロジェクトと麗澤オープンカレッジ古文書講座共同「家族とくらしの今昔」展示・講演会を開催
<https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2020/05/12/74468>
- 速水融先生の『日本を襲ったスペイン・インフルエンザ人類とウイルスの第一次世界戦争』が再注目を集めています。
<https://www.reitaku-u.ac.jp/2020/05/01/74234>

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麗澤アーカイブス

麗澤大学 <人口・家族史研究プロジェクト Population and Family History Project (PFHP)>は、麗澤大学 名誉教授・速水融氏が2006年に寄贈された、宗門改帳と明治・大正期府県統計書を中心としたデータを「麗澤アーカイブス」として整理更新し、さらにデジタル化を進めデータベースを構築するとともに、そのデータを利用した人口・家族・経済の長期的研究と国際比較研究に取り組んでいます。

- (1) 歴史人口学関連図書 1,900冊
- (2) 府県統計書(複写) 4,350冊
- (3) 原史料 約1,300点
- (4) 画像史料約1660町村(約32,250町村・年)
- (5) 画像史料の紙焼き 約4,500冊(約800 町村)
- (6) [BDS](#)(ベーシック・データシート) 史料を解読し分析のために個人をリンクした基礎整理シート 約470町村(約9,960町村・年)
- (7) 「[個票](#)」「[移動情報ITS](#)」「[家族復元FRF](#)」など速水融氏が研究のために作成した整理シート 約150町村・種類
- (8) BDSを入力した[デジタルデータ 約10万人](#)

(1)(2)については麗澤大学図書館に登録され、利用許可を得て館内のみ閲覧可能になります。PFHPでは、(4)～(7)の近世後半の人口史料を中心とした様々な媒体と研究分析用シートの所在と内容を登録し、研究のための検索や史料整理を円滑にするために「検索プログラム」(サンプル画面は以下)開発しました。文部科学省私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業「人口・経済・家族の長期的研究:多世代パネルデータベース構築」(事業番号S1591001L 平成27年～31年)の一環として、現在もコンテンツとプログラムの更新が続いています。

麗澤大学
人口・家族史研究プロジェクト

ホーム > 検索条件入力

▼ 検索条件

ヘルプ

国	すべて ▼	都	すべて ▼	村	
現在の都道府県名					
資料年	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 西暦: <input type="text"/> 年 (半角入力) <input type="radio"/> 和暦: 元号 <input type="text"/> 和暦年 <input type="text"/> 年 (半角入力)				
BDS残存年数	<input type="text"/> 年以上 (半角入力)				
村高	<input type="text"/> 石以上 (半角入力)				
デジタル化情報	<input type="checkbox"/> デジタル化情報が入力され、且つクリーニング済みのもの <input type="checkbox"/> データベース化されているもの				
史料分類	<input type="text"/>				
データの有無	<input type="checkbox"/> 資料画像情報があるもの <input type="checkbox"/> 紙焼情報があるもの <input type="checkbox"/> BDS情報があるもの <input type="checkbox"/> 石高各年情報があるもの <input type="checkbox"/> デジタル化情報があるもの <input type="checkbox"/> ITS・FRF情報があるもの				
図書館コード	<input type="text"/> (半角入力)				



麗澤大学
 人口・家族史研究プロジェクト

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[検索条件](#)
[ヘルプ](#)

検索結果一覧：15件中（1 - 15件目） ※単位:村・年 ※個人No:BDS個人番号付があり

コード	国・郡・村	史料画像	紙焼	BDS	石高各年	デジタル化	ITS・FRF等	閲覧情報	活用情報
05040051	岩代 安積 郡山上町	135	—	132 個人No	132	142	1	—	○
05040052	岩代 安積 郡山下町	65	—	66 個人No	68	89	1	—	—
05040053	岩代 安積 郡山宿	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040054	岩代 安積 郡山本町	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040070	岩代 安積 日出山村	148	37	126 個人No	135	164	1	—	—
05040090	岩代 安積 笹原村	35	11	130 個人No	128	164	—	—	—
05040100	岩代 安積 横塚村	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040110	岩代 安積 樽沢村	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040120	岩代 安積 八丁目村	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040140	岩代 安積 八山田村	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05040240	岩代 安積 片平村	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
05040261	岩代 安積 大槻村上町	48	50	50 個人No	—	—	—	—	○
05040262	岩代 安積 大槻村下町	21	21	20	—	—	—	—	—
05040310	岩代 安積 下守屋村	162	42	150 個人No	139	154	1	—	○
05040340	岩代 安積 駒屋村	44	44	44 個人No	32	164	—	—	—

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Let the data speak! Life, family and society in early modern Japan

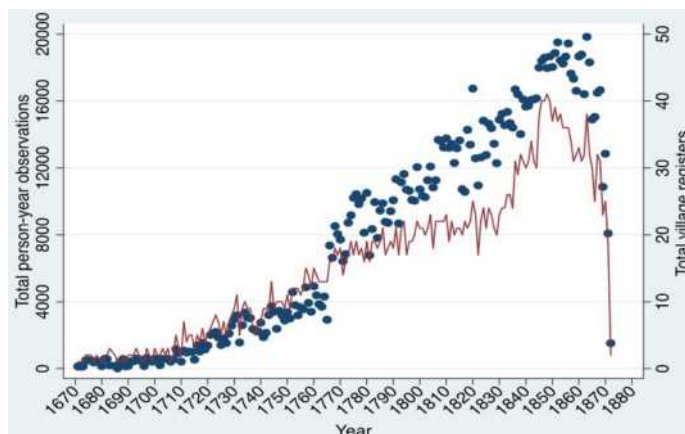
Population and Family History Project (PFHP) is dedicated to archive, construct and analyze population records from pre-census Japan. Building on the long endeavor of Prof. Akira Hayami and his group to establish the collection of *Shumon-aratame-cho* (SAC) and *Ninbetsu-aratame-cho* (NAC), which are the two major sources for the research of historical demography in Japan, our aim is to construct life course data records and analyze them to reveal lives and households of common people in early modern Japan. The longitudinal and comparative approach applied to the records of thousands of lives of people will allow us to gain new understanding of our history and the resilience of people to socioeconomic and environmental changes.

PFHP started in 2006 upon the occasion of Prof. Akira Hayami's retirement from Reitaku University and the donation of his life-time collection of materials on historical demography from his earlier offices including Keio University, Nichibunken (International Research Center for Japanese Studies), and Reitaku Tokyo Center. With the generous support from Reitaku University, we started to physically gather, sort and file documents at the library of Reitaku University (Kashiwa Campus) as Reitaku Archives. The project is located on the 3rd and 4th floors of the library and we are working on archiving materials and establishing a system to make them accessible and useful for researchers. We have also been continuing the efforts of transcribing original documents into, and manually linking individuals with, Basic Data Sheets (BDS, the data organization method Prof. Hayami established), and digitalized data following the method established during the Eurasia Project (1995-2000).

As of May 2016, our archives include (1) about 1900 volumes of historical demography books (Japanese and other languages); (2) 4,350 copied volumes of pre-census prefecture level statistics; (3) about 1300 original documents of SAC; (4) microfilmed documents of original SAC/NAC for about 1,660 communities (about 32,250 village/town-years); (5) 4,500 volumes of printed and bound documents of original SAC/NAC (about 800 communities); (6) BDS of about 470 villages/towns (about 9,960 village/town-years); (7) other handwritten forms (FRF, ITS, Kohyo) used/prepared for analyses by Prof. Hayami; and (8) [digital data](#) of about 100,000 lives.

We have started to construct "big data" for historical demography by combining different forms of data digitalized in the last 20 years by various projects preceding PFHP. At this point, we are constructing basic information and reviewing data from 50 communities during 1650-1870.

In the meantime, our efforts also continues in applying the EAP model (<https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/series/eurasian-population-and-family-history>) to other villages, and exploring collaborations with national and international colleagues from various disciplines.



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