

博士論文要旨；

The Impact of Fathers' Political Status on Father Involvement in China

(中国における父親の政治的地位が育児関与に与える影響)

This dissertation attempts to explore how fathers' CCP membership affects father involvement in Chinese society.

Chapter 1 introduces the background, raises the research question, and further proposes the study structure. Based on the structure, Chapter 2 presents a more detailed review of the of the literature. And then, the remaining three chapters present the empirical demonstrations.

Using a national longitudinal dataset from the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) in 2002, Chapter 3 seeks to empirically test whether party membership has a positive effect on individuals' economic well-being. The result concerning the relationship between party membership and individuals' economic well-being shows that holding CCP membership for individuals represents such kind of political affiliation, which has a positive effect on individuals' economic well-being. Besides, compared to non-CCP members, high education has a positive effect on CCP members to get higher income. Therefore, party membership positively contributes to individuals' economic well-being in Chinese society.

Employing the data from 2014-2015 CEPS (China Educational Panel Survey), Chapter 4 attends to investigate whether fathers' political status influences father involvement. Using the national data focusing on junior high school students, there are two main findings. Educational expectations make CCP member fathers spend less time on play with children but more time on daily activities than non-CCP fathers. That is probably because CCP member fathers are busy with their work so that they are unable to spare full time on play and study with children. In this analysis, fathers refer to resident fathers. As live with children, CCP member fathers still can offer some help in daily life to increase attachment with children. Contrary to the first finding, educational expectations enable CCP member fathers to communicate more with their children than non-CCP members. The two findings indicate that parenting styles are different at different ages of children. Previous studies find that fathers are more likely to spend time on specific

caregiving issues when children are in pre-school age. As children grow up, parenting style shifts from specific caregiving issues to two-way emotional communication.

Chapter 5 attempts to estimate whether fathers involve with childrearing by gender preference. The results from the same data used in Chapter 4 yields two main findings. On the one hand, CCP member fathers are inclined to spend less time on children's daily activities, study, and play. After adding the interaction effect of the child's gender and father's political status, CCP member fathers are more willing to spend time on children's daily activities and study but not on play. After introducing birth order, CCP member fathers are more willing to spend time caring for firstborn boys' daily activities, study, and play than that of firstborn girls, compared with non-CCP member fathers. It seems that even though CCP member fathers are busy with their jobs, they still manage to spare time to accompany firstborn boys to play. That is different from the situation that fathers are more interactive and responsive to their firstborn children in Western societies. Meanwhile, for the last-born children, CCP member fathers still tend to spend more time caring for boys' daily activities, study, and play than that of girls. On the other hand, CCP member fathers tend to communicate more with boys than with girls regardless of birth order, compared with non-CCP member fathers. The two findings suggest that there is son preference among CCP member fathers in the parenting process within families. For CCP member fathers holding more social resources, boys can maintain their family lineage, have a competitive advantage in the labor market, and provide old age support. Hence, they are more willing to invest boys to realize intergenerational advantage transmission.

Finally, Chapter 6 gives a summary of this study and lists research contributions to the previous studies. Besides, it also shows some limitations of this study.

This study contributes to the previous literature in three ways. First, theoretically, the theory of intergenerational advantage transmission largely focuses on parents' education. While this study mainly concentrates on fathers' CCP membership to gain access to social resources. By adding the other important indicator into the theory of intergenerational advantage transmission, namely, fathers' political status, this study explains the impact of fathers' political status on father involvement. Second, by introducing birth order and gender of the child into analysis, this study

empirically explores CCP member fathers' son preference in the parenting process. It reflects gender inequality within families in Chinese society. Finally, previous studies about father involvement mainly refer to preschool-aged children, which only explain one-way communication between fathers and children. Two-way emotional communication between fathers and children during adolescence better illustrates CCP member fathers' rational choice in the parenting process.

論文審査結果の要旨および担当者

提出者	徐 迎春
論文審査担当者	(主査) 教授 浜田宏 教授 佐藤嘉倫 教授 木村邦博 准教授 小川和孝 准教授 瀧川裕貴
論文名	The Impact of Fathers' Political Status on Father Involvement in China
<p>本論文の目的は、中国における父親の政治的地位（中国共産党員であること）が父親の子どもへの関与に及ぼす影響を計量的に分析することである。この目的のために、父親の政治的地位と子どもへの関与とを結びつける理論的枠組を構築し、それから仮説を導出し、その仮説を中国の社会調査データを用いて実証することを試みた。</p> <p>第1章では、本論文の背景となる中国社会の変動を示し、本論文で解くべき問い（父親の政治的地位と子どもへの関与の関係解明）を提示し、本論文の構成を示した。</p> <p>第2章では、先行研究を丹念に渉猟した上で、それらの問題点を指摘した。</p> <p>第3章では、中国家計所得プロジェクト（Chinese Household Income Project）の社会調査データを用いて、中国共産党員であることが経済的に有利か否かを検証した。分析結果によると、（1）中国共産党員であることは経済的に有利であること、（2）非党員に比べて党員の方が教育の所得に及ぼす影響が強い。これらの知見は第4章以降の分析の基礎となっている。</p> <p>第4章では、2014-2015年中国教育パネル調査（China Educational Panel Survey）データを用いて、父親が中国共産党員であることが子どもへの関与に及ぼす影響を分析した。中学生を対象としたデータの分析により、次の2点が明らかになった。（1）党員の父親の場合、非党員の父親と比べて、子どもへの教育期待が高くなるほど、子どもと遊ぶ時間は減るが、日常活動に関与する時間は増える。（2）党員の父親の場合、非党員の父親と比べて、子どもへの期待が高くなるほど子供とよりコミュニケーションをするようになる。（1）の知見については、党員の父親の方が非党員の父親よりも仕事に割かなければならない時間が多い可能性を考慮すれば、理解可能である。そして、これらの知見から全般的に父親が党員であることは子どもへの関与にプラスの影響を持つことが明らかになった。</p> <p>第5章では、第4章の分析をさらに進めて、子どもの性別と出生順位が父親の子どもへの関与に及ぼす影響を検討した。第4章と同じデータを用いた分析から得られた知見から、中国共産党員の父親は娘よりも息子を優先することが明らかになった。</p> <p>第6章では、本論文の内容を示すとともに、本論文の学術的貢献と限界を提示した。</p> <p>本論文は先行研究が看過してきた重要な問いを提示し、それを社会調査データの詳細な分析により解明した。このことは斯学の進展に大いに貢献するものである。</p> <p>よって、本論文の提出者は、博士（文学）の学位を授与されるに十分な資格を有するものと認められる。</p>	