

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910476816603321
Autore	Steele James
Titolo	The Archaeology of Human Ancestry : Power, Sex, and Tradition // James Steele and Stephen Shennan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, United Kingdom : , : Taylor & Francis, , 1996
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (472 pages)
Disciplina	302
Soggetti	Ethnology Human behavior Paleolithic period
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	List of illustrations, List of tables, List of contributors, General editor's prefacew, Acknowledgements, Introduction, PART I: COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO HOMINID SOCIOECOLOGY, PART II: ORIGINS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD, PART III: THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR IN MODERN HUMAN FORAGING SOCIETIES, PART IV: COGNITION AND CULTURAL DYNAMICS IN MODERN HUMAN SOCIETIES, Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Archaeologists and biological anthropologists set out their methods for reconstructing the social systems and cultural traditions of our ancestors; an essential introduction to the subject for advanced undergraduates and researchers.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957395303321
Autore	Steinberg Chad
Titolo	Can Women Save Japan? // Chad Steinberg, Masato Nakane
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	9781475513073 1475513070 9781475512915 1475512910
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (52 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	NakaneMasato
Disciplina	332.1;332.1532
Soggetti	Women - Employment - Japan Women - Japan Aggregate Human Capital Aggregate Labor Productivity Demand and Supply of Labor: General Economic theory Economics of Gender Education Education: General Employment Gender studies Gender Income economics Intergenerational Income Distribution Labor Discrimination Labor Economics Policies Labor economics Labor Economics: General Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure Labor force Labor market Labor markets Labor Labour Macroeconomics Non-labor Discrimination Time Allocation and Labor Supply Unemployment

Wages
Women & girls
Women
Women's Studies
Japan

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
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Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; Figures; 1. Demographic Change (1980-2040); 2. Working-age Population Change (1950-2050); 3. Immigration and Female Labor Participation; 4. Real GDP: Policy Scenario with Higher Female Participation; II. Explaining Differences in FLP Rates across OECD Countries; 5. FLP Distribution Across 22 Countries; 6. Difference by Gender in Prime-age Labor Participation Rate; A. Empirical Results: The Role of Demographics; Tables; 1. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic Variables; 7. Demographic Variables and FLP Changes (1970-2007)</p> <p>B. Empirical Results Continued: The Role of Policies2. Change Over Time in Number of Children and Education Effects; 8. Ratio of Demographic Variables SDs in 2005 to 1980 SDs; 3. Effects on FLP by One S.D. Change of Each Variable; 9. Marginal Effects of Family Allowance and Tax Wedge; III. Why Is Japan Different?; 10. FLP-MLP Gap vs. Childcare per Child; 11.1 FLP vs. Children per Woman (1980); 11.2 FLP vs. Children per Woman (2008); 12. Children per Woman vs. Childcare per Child (2007); IV. Women to the Rescue: Policies to Raise FLP in Japan; A. Hurdle 1: Employment and Promotion Policies 13. Female Managers (2009)14. Female Sogoshoku Workers in 2000 and 2008; 15. Gender Gap in Median Wages (2009); B. Hurdle 2: Balancing Family Responsibilities with Work; 16. Female Labor Participation Rate by Age Group (2009); 17. Take-up Rate of Parental Leave (1996-2011); 18. New Mothers' Maternity Leave (2008); 19. Enrollment of Small Children in Formal Childcare (2008); 20. Daycare Capacity and Waitlisted Children (2002-2010); 4. Reasons for Stay Out of Labor Market among Female Labor Force, 2010; 21. Time Dedicated to Childcare by Men; 22. Public Expenditure on Child Support (2005) C. Special Issues for Low-Income Households23.1 Institutional Advantages for Spouses by Annual Income; 23.2 Distribution of Female Annual Wage (2007); V. Conclusions; 24. Relative Poverty Rate for Single-Parent Household; Boxes; 1. The Netherlands' Part-Time Economy; 25. Female Labor Participation in Japan and the Netherlands; 26. Female Part-time Employment (2010); 2. Family-Friendly Sweden; 27. Parental and Maternity Leave vs. Compensation (2008); Appendix I. Additional Tables and Figures; 5. Number of Observations in the Dataset (1960-2008); 6. Latest Data Available</p> <p>7. Correlation among All Variables8. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic and Policy Variables; 9. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic and Policy Variables including Marriage Rate; 10. Regression of FLP on Demographic and Policy Variables; 11. Effects on FLP by One S.D. Change of Ten-year Average Variables; 28. Scatter Plots of Each Variable in Levels; 29. Scatter Plots of Each Variable in</p>

Changes; 30. Scatter Plots of Each Ten-year Mean Variable at Level; 31. Within Variable Explanation; 32. Cross-section Explanation; 33. Cross-section Explanation using Ten-year Average
Appendix II. Definition and Sources of Data

Sommario/riassunto

Japan's potential growth rate is steadily falling with the aging of its population. This paper explores the extent to which raising female labor participation can help slow this trend. Using a cross-country database we find that smaller families, higher female education, and lower marriage rates are associated with much of the rise in women's aggregate participation rates within countries over time, but that policies are likely increasingly important for explaining differences across countries. Raising female participation could provide an important boost to growth, but women face two hurdles in participating in the workforce in Japan. First, few working women start out in career-track positions, and second, many women drop out of the workforce following childbirth. To increase women's attachment to work Japan should consider policies to reduce the gender gap in career positions and to provide better support for working mothers.
