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Titolo	Childbearing and Careers of Japanese Women Born in the 1960s : A Life Course That Brought Unintended Low Fertility // by Yukiko Senda
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	1 Introduction -- 2 Cohort Analysis of Pregnancy Attempts -- 3 Cohort-Specific Life Experiences under Rapidly Changing Socioeconomic Conditions -- 4 Women's Career Development under Japanese Human Resource Management System -- 5 The Work-Family Interface: Balancing on a Knife's Edge -- 6 Concluding Remarks.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides the keys to understanding the trajectory that Japanese society has followed toward its lowest-low fertility since the 1980s. The characteristics of the life course of women born in the 1960s, who were the first cohort to enter that trajectory, are explored by using both qualitative and quantitative data analyses. Among the many books explaining the decline in fertility, this book is unique in four ways. First, it describes in detail the reality of factors concerning the fertility decline in Japan. Second, the book uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to introduce the whole picture of how the low-fertility trend began in the 1980s and developed in the 1990s and thereafter. Third, the focus is on a specific birth cohort because their

experiences determined the current patterns of family formation such as late marriage and postponed childbirth. Fourth, the book explores the knife-edge balance between work and family conditions, especially with regard to childbearing, in the context of Japanese management and gender norms. After examining the characteristics of demographic and socioeconomic circumstances of postwar Japan in detail, it can be seen that the change in family formation first occurred drastically in the 1960s cohort. Using both qualitative interview data cumulatively from 150 people and quantitative estimates with official statistics, this book shows how individual-level choices to balance work and family obligations resulted in a national-level fertility decline. Another focus of this book is the increasing unintended infertility due to postponed pregnancy, a phenomenon that is attracting great social attention because the average age of pregnancy is approaching the biological limit. This book is a valuable resource for researchers who are interested in the rapid fertility decline as well as the work–life balance and the life course of women in Japanese employment practice and family traditions. .
