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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNISALENTO991002880559707536  |
| Autore                  | France, Anatole   |
| Titolo                  | Anatole France : par lui-meme / Images et textes présentés par Jacques Suffel |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Paris : Seuil, 1954   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 191 p. : ill. ; 18 cm.  |
| Collana                 | Ecrivains de toujours   |
| Altri autori (Persone)  | Suffel, Jacques   |
| Soggetti                | France, Anatole - Autobiografia   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Francese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
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| 2. Record Nr.          | UNINA9910786481903321  |
| Autore                 | Steinberg Chad   |
| Titolo                 | Can Women Save Japan? / / Chad Steinberg, Masato Nakane  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa     | Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012   |
| ISBN                   | 1-4755-1307-0<br>1-4755-1291-0   |
| Descrizione fisica     | 1 online resource (52 p.)  |
| Collana                | IMF Working Papers   |
| Altri autori (Persone) | NakaneMasato   |
| Soggetti               | Women - Employment - Japan<br>Women - Japan<br>Labor<br>Macroeconomics<br>Women's Studies'<br>Employment<br>Unemployment<br>Wages<br>Intergenerational Income Distribution<br>Aggregate Human Capital<br>Aggregate Labor Productivity<br>Labor Economics Policies<br>Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure<br>Time Allocation and Labor Supply |

Labor Discrimination  
 Economics of Gender  
 Non-labor Discrimination  
 Labor Economics: General  
 Education: General  
 Demand and Supply of Labor: General  
 Gender studies  
 women & girls  
 Labour  
 income economics  
 Education  
 Women  
 Labor markets  
 Gender  
 Labor force  
 Labor economics  
 Labor market  
 Economic theory  
 Japan

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
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 Policies</p> <p>2. 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</p> <p>13. Female Managers (2009)</p> <p>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</p>

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  
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  
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

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## 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.

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