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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- ONE. Why Do Social Security Systems and Social Security Reforms Have a Gender Impact? -- TWO. Living Arrangements and Standards of Elderly Men and Women -- THREE. How Do We Measure the Impact of Social Security Systems and Reforms? -- FOUR. Chile -- FIVE. Argentina -- SIX. Mexico -- SEVEN. Gender Issues in Social Security Reforms of Other Regions -- EIGHT. Design Features That Determine Gender Outcomes -- NINE. Conclusion -- APPENDIXES -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	As populations age and revenues diminish, government and private pension funds around the world are facing insolvency. The looming social security crisis is especially dire for women, who live longer than men but have worked less in the formal labor force. This groundbreaking study examines alternative social security systems and their disparate impacts on men and women. Emphasis is placed on the new multi-pillar systems that combine a publicly managed benefit and a mandatory private retirement saving plan. The Gender Impact of Social Security Reform compares the gendered outcomes of social security systems in Chile, Argentina, and Mexico, and presents

empirical findings from Eastern and Central European transition economies as well as several OECD countries. Women's positions have improved relative to men in countries where joint pensions have been required, widows who have worked can keep the joint pension in addition to their own benefit, the public benefit has been targeted toward low earners, and women's retirement age has been raised to equality with that of men. The Gender Impact of Social Security Reform will force economists and policy makers to reexamine the design features that enable social security systems to achieve desirable gender outcomes.
