

Transitions to full-time work for female workers in Japan*

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Abstract

We use data from the Japanese Panel Data on Consumers to study the transition to full-time jobs for female workers. The data cover 1993 to 2004, a period marked by unprecedented economic stagnation and slow recovery for Japan. We find that the usual demographic and sociological determinants, such as educational attainment, are important. In addition, we find evidence that industries which are more open or engage in outsourcing are less likely to hire full-time workers. Finally, we find some evidence to support the commonly made claim that globalisation has been responsible for the changing nature of the Japanese employment relationship.