

Abstract for “Changes in the labour supply of Japanese women between 1993 and 2008: a panel data analysis” by Tomoko Kishi

The objectives of this study are to estimate the functions of labour force participation by Japanese women and to analyse changes in recent cohorts in terms of the relationships between labour force participation and the two variables: spouse income and educational attainment. To this end, two kinds of panel data are used: the Japanese Panel Survey on Consumers (JPSC) and the Keio Household Panel Survey (KHPS).

The main results are summarised below.

- 1) For Japanese women, the cohort effects on the probability of getting a job, in particular a full-time job, are seen only in the youngest cohorts.
- 2) A negative relationship between labour force participation rates for married women and spouse income remains in Japan. However, this relationship is not robust, particularly for younger cohorts.
- 3) Higher education leads to a higher probability of getting a full-time job compared with a part-time job or being self-employed.
- 4) The effects of university education on full-time employment do not vary across cohorts.
- 5) The university education provided for younger cohorts is different from that offered to older cohorts in terms of the fields of study. However, younger university graduates and older counterparts have the same odds ratios of getting full-time jobs. This could be related to the outcome that fields of study do not affect the probability of getting a full-time job.