

Practical Use of Working Women and the Analysis of their Working Style after Childbirth.

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This study aims to analyze the factor of choice among continuation of work or quitting the work after childbirth and the effect of wage later. Data used is 6390 sample from the Second Japanese National Household Survey conducted by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in 1998 for married women.

As a result, the following things are cleared.

Living together of a parent, working government offices, the ideal life image influenced the choice. The effects of educational attainment are not so large, the working women with higher educational attainment are less likely to continue working after childbirth.

The types of demanding childcare support are different between those who continue working and who devoted herself to childcare after childbirth. Those who continued working after childbirth prefer changing of working hour, extension of nursery time to discounting of nursery payment and child allowance.

Those who continued working after first childbirth tend to continue working as full-time worker. But, those who quit her job after childbirth reentry job market as part-time worker, so their wage is tend to low because of division of career development.