

## Abstracts

### Housekeepers' Capacity as a Supply of Labour: Estimation from the Distribution of Housework Time

**Sigeto Tanaka** (Tohoku University)

The distribution of housework time spent by "katei huzin" (housewives) is drawn from the National Time Use Survey (conducted by the NHK Broadcasting Culture Research Institute). The difference between their housework time and the standard working time is used to estimate how much labour can be supplied by housekeepers. The findings show that the estimated amount of time housekeepers could supply is too small to offset the labour shortage that is predicted arise from demographic changes.

### Is the Full-Time Housewife a Symbol of a Wealthy Family?

**Miki Kohara** (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies)

This paper discusses whether or not full-time housewives are found more in wealthy families than in poor families, and whether or not wealthy husbands and wealthy wives occur in the same family. Data on Japanese families with young heads of households in 1993 and 1996 showed that (1) women with wealthy husbands used to generally not work outside the home, but this is recently changing, (2) families where both husband and wife are high-income earners have been increasing. These changes in household types raised the overall inequality in household income by about 5% between 1993 and 1996. The special tax deductions for housewives might have decreased the income inequality in 1993 because a housewife with a wealthy husband was likely to work less to meet the requirements for income deduction. However, this inequality-decreasing-effect weakened in 1996.

### His and Hers in the Japanese Nonprofit Labour Market

**Naoto Yamauchi** (Osaka University)

This paper investigates high representation of female paid-employees and volunteers in the Japanese nonprofit labour market. The difference in wages between men and women, and between the nonprofit and the for-profit sectors may encourage women, particularly married women, to work for nonprofit organizations. Also, by estimating the volunteering functions of males (household heads) and females (their spouses), we analyze the impacts of individual attributes such as age, income, and educational attainments on the volunteer participation and hours of volunteering. We found that the high-representation of women in the nonprofit sector is roughly a mirror image of the under-representation of women in the for-profit business sector.

### Starting Business for Housewives

**Hisakazu Matsushige** (Osaka University)

This study examines such questions as whether it is possible for married women to manage work both inside and outside the home, and whether or not married women work to cover their household expenses. First, it is confirmed by the Employment Status Survey that the number of self-employed females is not increasing and that the number of married women hoping to start new businesses is decreasing. Second, two questionnaire surveys show that married women have a tendency to start smaller businesses than men or unmarried women, and that marriage has a greater impact on the decrease of a woman's income from self-employment as compared with income earned as the employed. Lastly, it is found that a husband's high income tends to promote his wife's entrepreneurship.