

SUMMARY OF MASTER'S DISSERTATION

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<p>Title</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Study for Effective Utilization of Social Resources for the Support of Children in Dual Income Families</p>			
<p>Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, as one of the efforts to encourage women to work in Japan. It has been promoted the creation of workable environment for those who wish to balance childcare and work. However, as a result of promoting the development of nursery schools, new problems such as a serious shortage of nursery teachers popped up.</p> <p>Conventional research has revealed how the prolongation of women's career can be improved by being able to utilize nursery schools as social childcare resources. There is not enough discussion about what kind of change is expected to be made in the utilization of existing childcare resources by reduces demand for childcare. This study focuses on existing social nursing resources (Nursery schools and kindergartens), and shows new ways to support compatibility between childcare and employment.</p> <p>Factors that impede compatibility between childcare and employment were analyzed thorough literature survey, interviews, description of problem structure diagrams, and description of causal loop diagrams. I quantitatively analyzed the direct effect on standby child reduction in which three working modes of transition to teleworking and shifting to short work time were examined. As well as, shortening of childcare use time by shortening the labor restraint time of parenting parents</p> <p>The possibility of utilization of latent childcare professionals, and the potential use of kindergartens' vacancies as an indirect effect to reduce standby children, and the quantitative effect was examined. It showed the possibility to use the existing social nursing resources without wasting anything by shortening the labor restraint time by shifting to home-based teleworking and short-time work. The effect of waiting children's reduction was partially partial and it was not expected to acceptance of all the waiting children. However, due to the reduction of childcare use time, for nursery teachers working in shift work system, It is expected that it will be reduced from 3 to 2 shift classification. The improved treatment of childcare professional has the possibility to increase the number of potential nursery teacher and it was inferred that it can expect high acceptance effect of waiting child, employers, and nurseries. As a result, promotion of acquiring 3 years of childcare leave is the most important for parents and children as the stakeholders' perspective. For nursery school workers, obtaining parents' parenting leave for three years has the advantage that it is expected to lead to a reduction in the number of childcare use for young children of low age. There is also a shift to teleworking work is expected to act significantly in response to injuries of children. From the viewpoint of the employer, home-based telework which each worker is expected to be able to perform tasks close to existing work methods is probably the most desirable.</p>			
<p>Key Word(4 words)</p> <p>Dual Income Family, Work–Life Balance, Nursery School Waiting Lists, Child Care</p>			