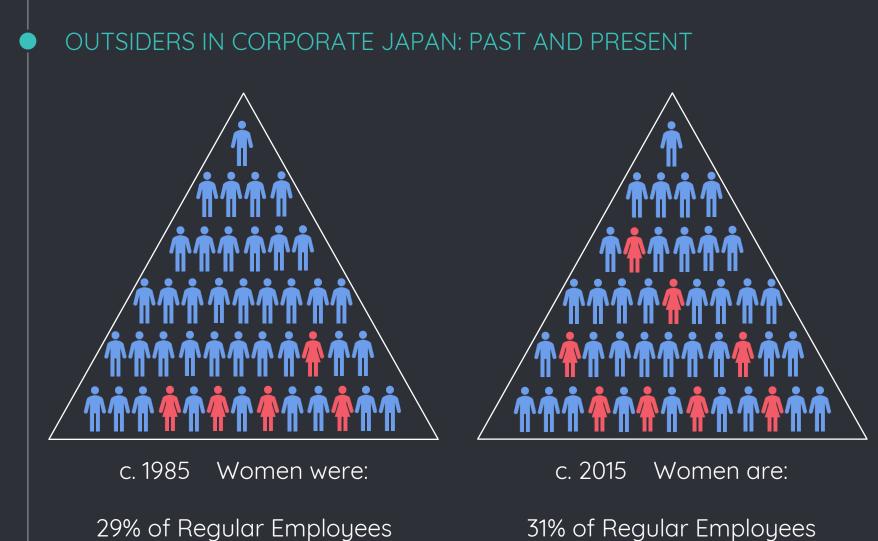
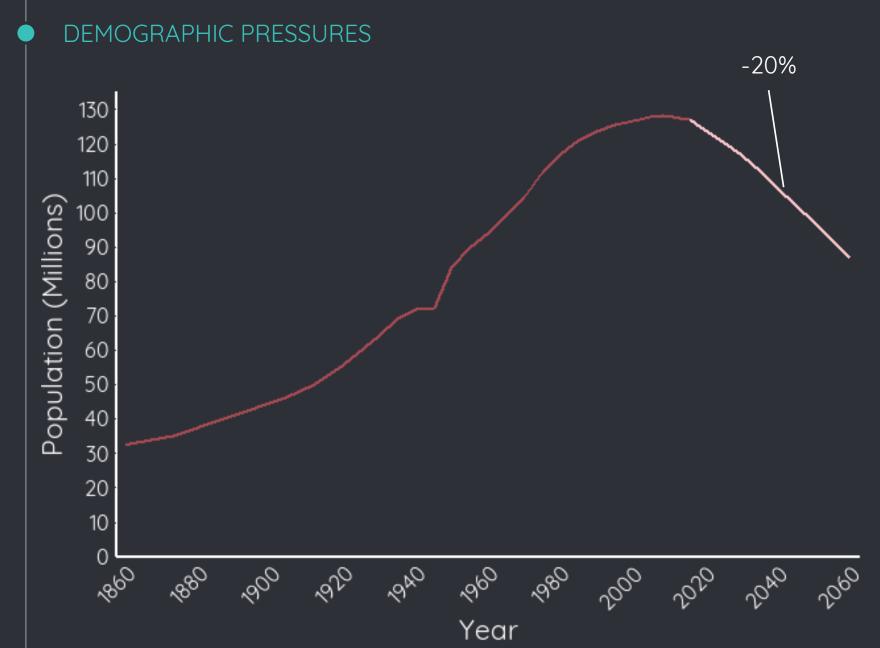
# BRINGING OUTSIDERS IN Foreign Workers and Women in Elite Jobs in Corporate Japan

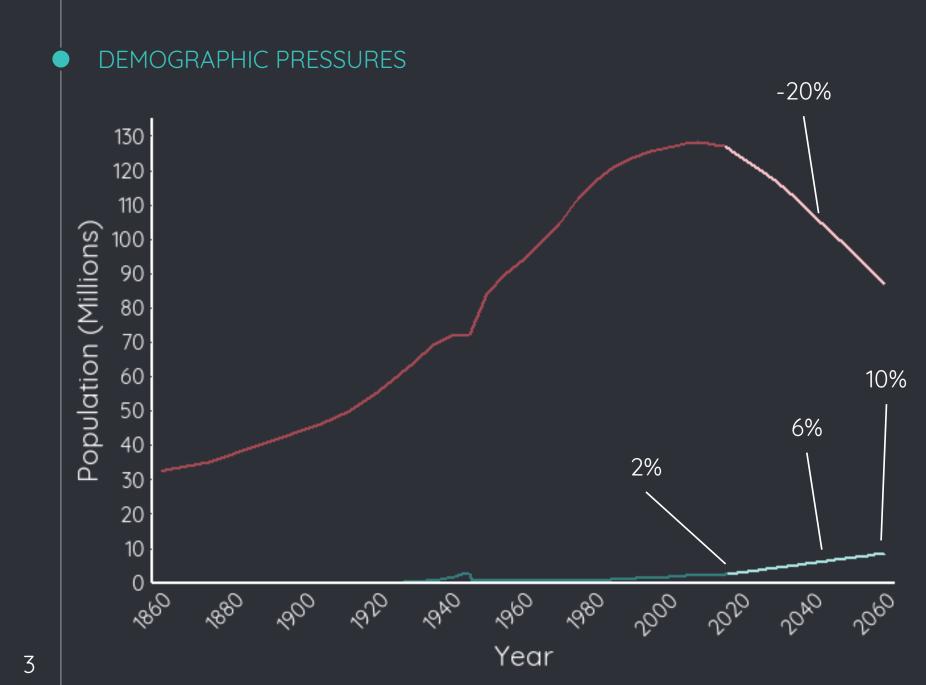
Hilary J. Holbrow, PhD

June 18, 2018

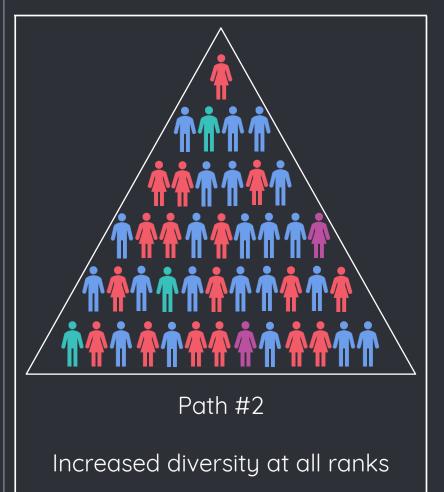


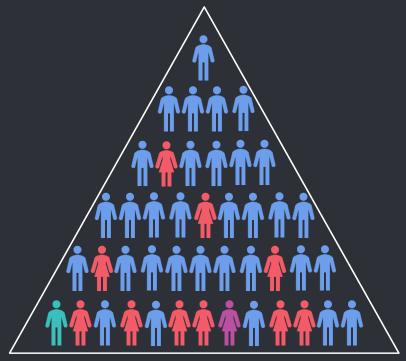
5% of Regular Employe 5% of supervisors 5% managers 31% of Regular Employees 16% of supervisors 7% managers





### OUTSIDERS IN CORPORATE JAPAN: FUTURE PROSPECTS



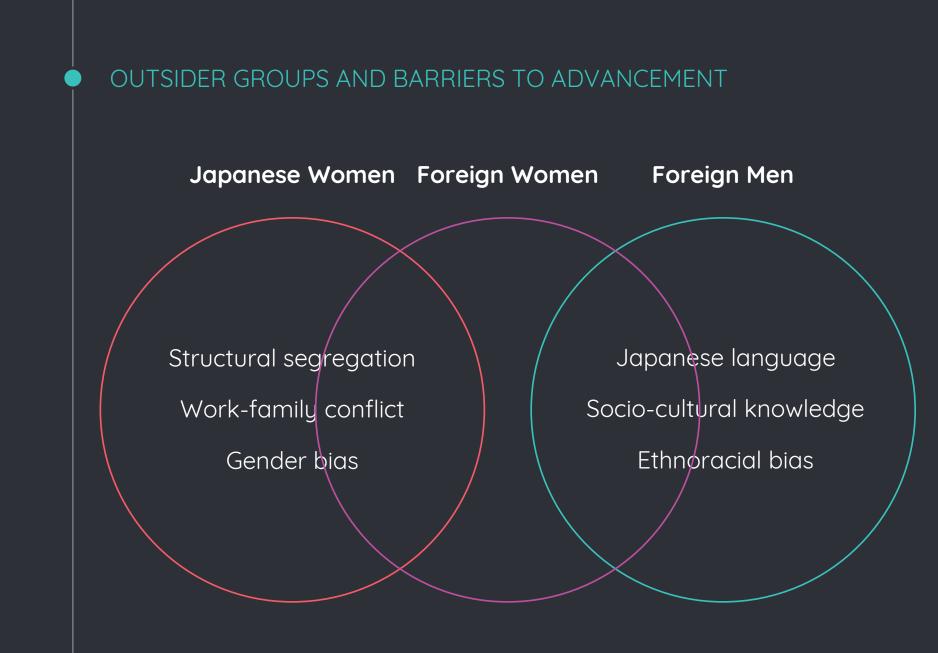


Path #1

Increased diversity, mostly at the bottom



# How do we get off "Path 1" and onto "Path 2" ?



# RESEARCH CONTEXT

### RESEARCH SITE

# of Firms :	12
Size:	>500 employees
Industries:	Manufacturing, business serv., consumer serv.
Survey Period :	February-April 2015
Survey Meth. :	Internet
Survey Lang. :	Japanese, English, Mandarin Chinese



# of Respondents :

312 Japanese men

129 Japanese women

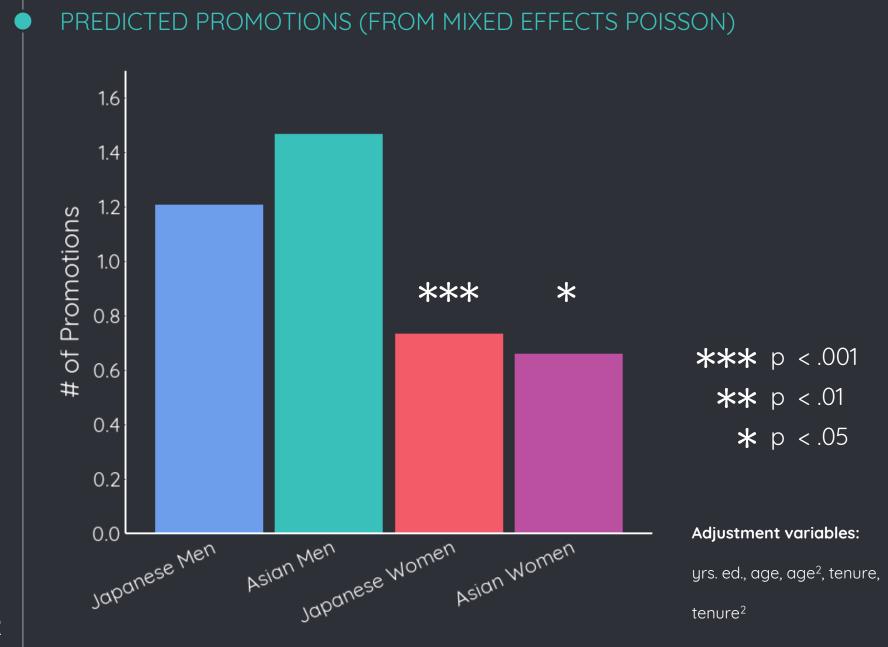
33 Asian men

- 41 Asian women
- 19 Western men
- 3 Western women
- 2 Latin American men

## DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	Japanese Men	Japanese Women	Asian Men	Asian Women
Years of education	16.3	15.7	16.7	17.3
Age	40.5	37.6	33.2	31.6
Tenure	12.1	9.4	6.4	3.6
% Fluent Japanese	99.0	100.0	78.8	85.4
Years in Japan	39.3	36.1	11.0	8.9
% Advanced English	26.0	34.9	75.8	53.7





### 



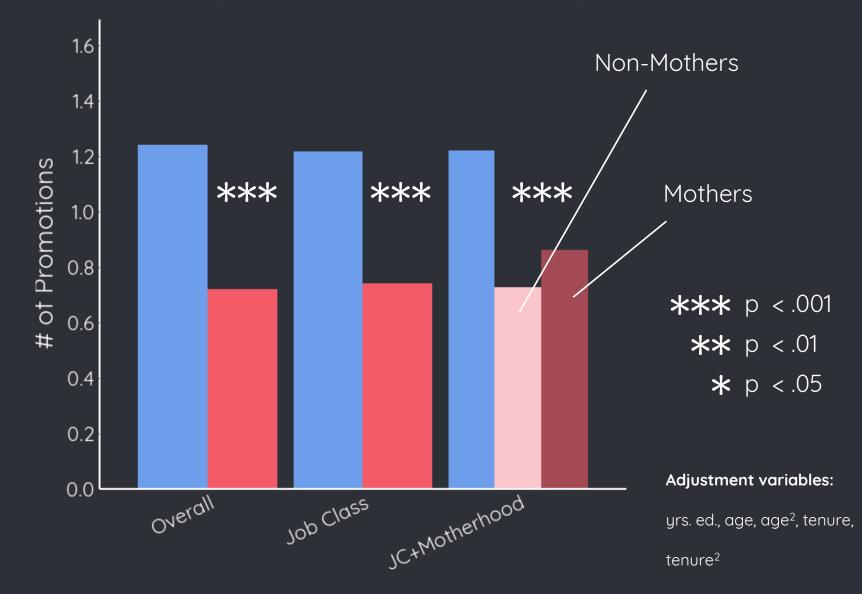
Women face higher barriers to advancement than foreign men.



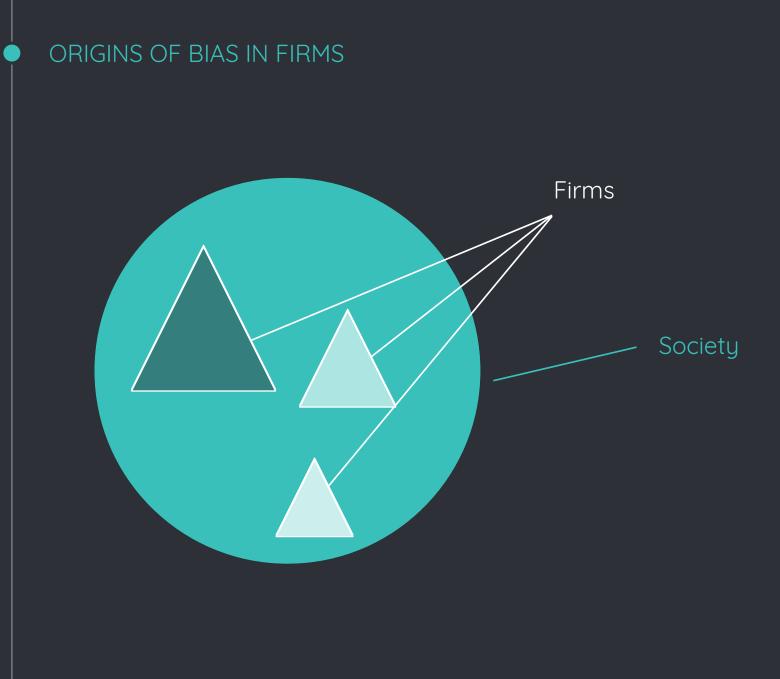
BARRIERS TO ADVANCEMENT

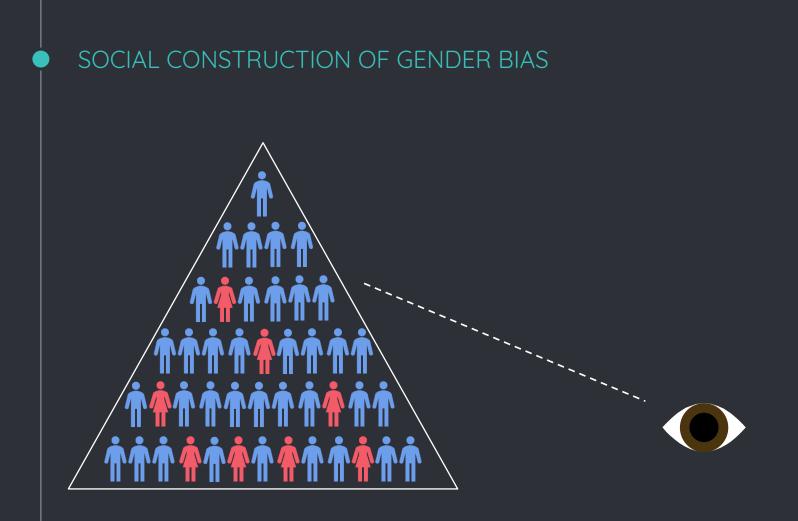
Structural segregation Work-family conflict Gender bias

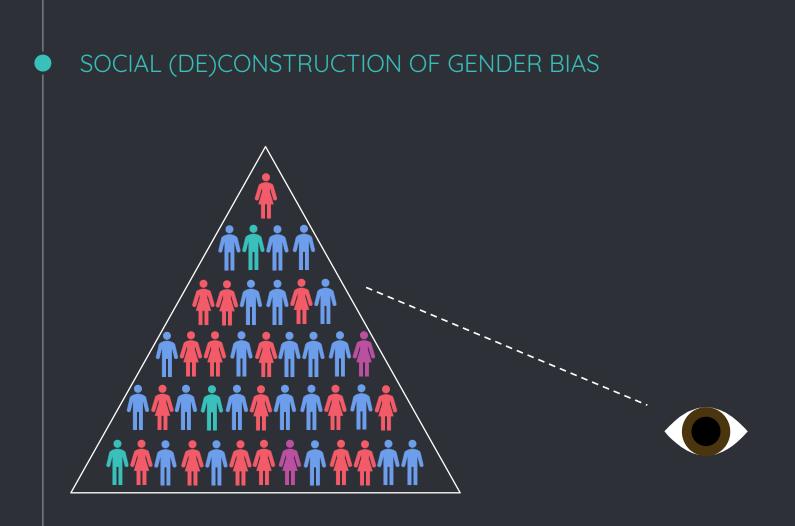
# PREDICTED PROMOTIONS, ADJUSTED FOR JOB CLASS / MOTHERHOOD (FROM MIXED EFFECTS POISSON)

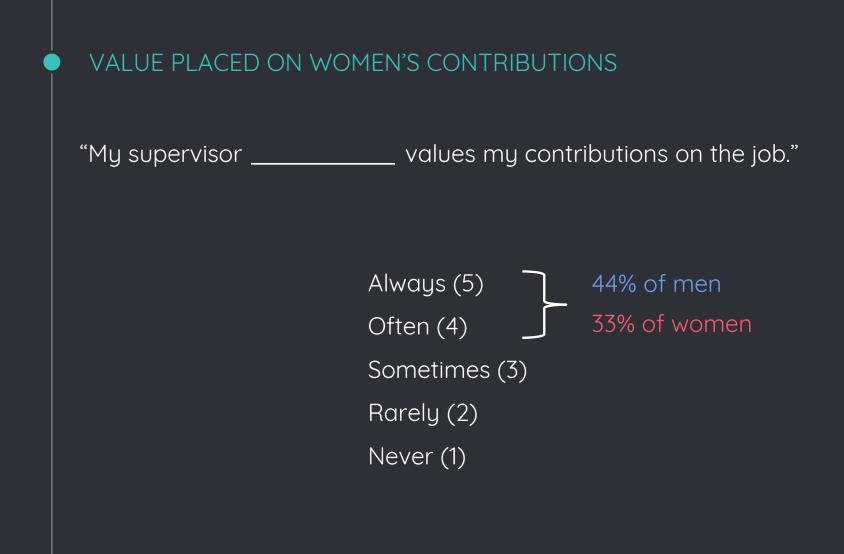


Job segregation and work-family conflict cannot explain the gender gap in promotions.

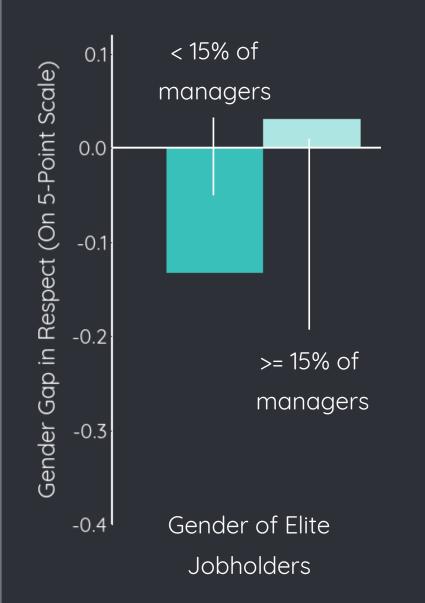






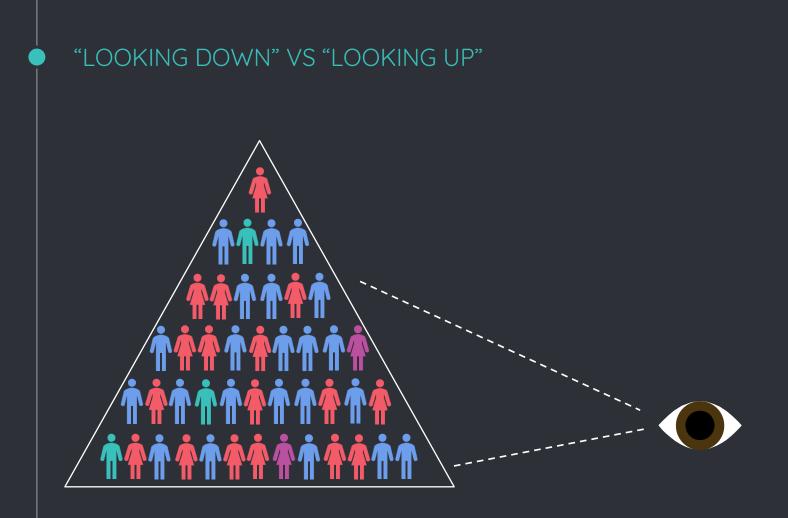


# PREDICTED GENDER GAP IN "FEELING VALUED" BY SUPERVISORS (FROM MIXED EFFECTS LINEAR)

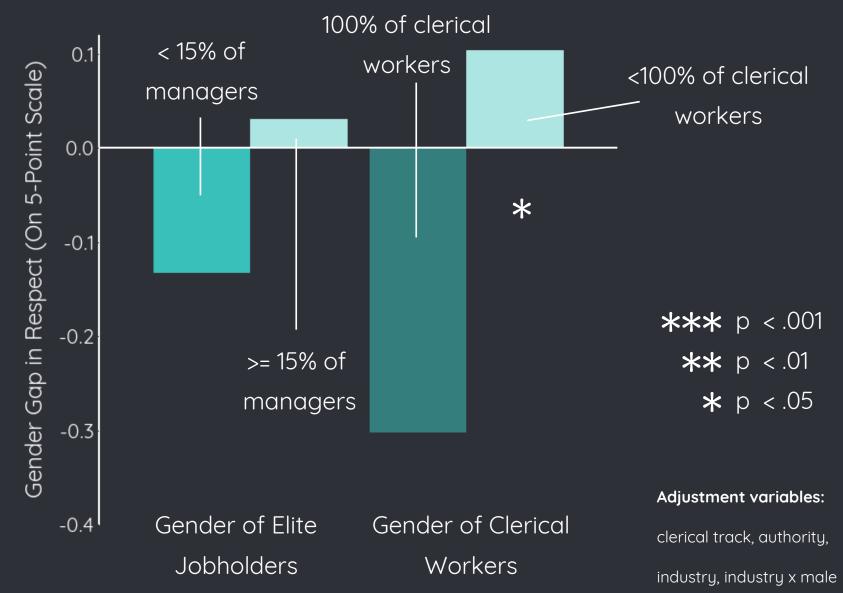


**\*\*\*** p < .001 **\*\*** p < .01 **\*** p < .05

Adjustment variables: clerical track, authority, industry, industry x male

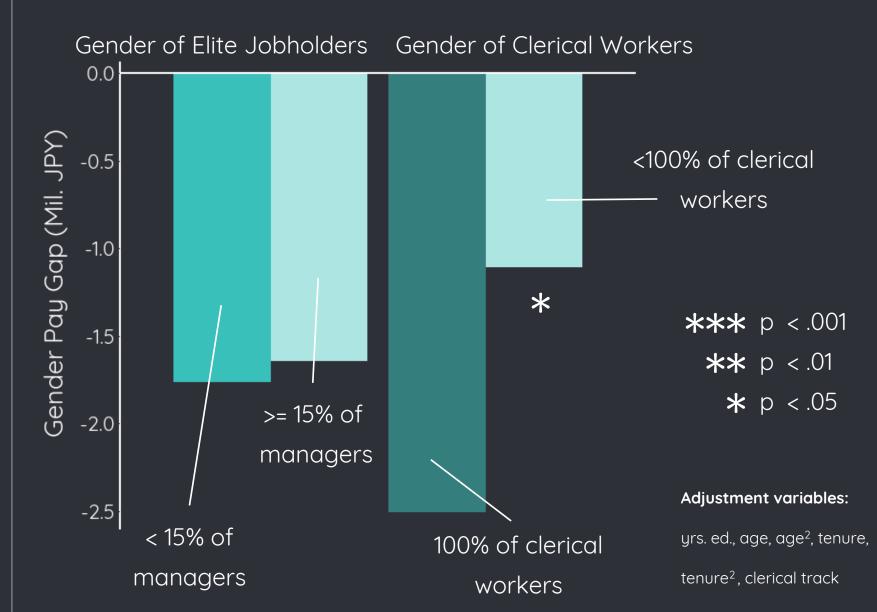


# PREDICTED GENDER GAP IN "FEELING VALUED" BY SUPERVISORS (FROM MIXED EFFECTS LINEAR)



What people see when they "look down" exacerbates or mitigates gender bias more than what they see when they "look up."

### PREDICTED GENDER PAY GAP BY GENDER COMPOSITION



Firms' choices about whom to assign to the least prestigious jobs matters for how workers' contributions are valued, both objectively and subjectively.

### CONCLUSION

Which outsiders experience the largest barriers to advancement? Women, regardless of national background

What barriers are the most significant? Gender bias

What can firms to do get off "Path 1" and on to "Path 2" ? Desegregate low-status jobs Thank you.

# **QUESTIONS?**

You can find me at hholbrow@wcfia.harvard.edu www.hilaryholbrow.com

# DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS (FIRMS)

Firm	# of Employees	Industry	Sample size	Response rate
A	5,000-9,999	Consumer services	32	100
В	5,000-9,999	Manufacturing	43	100
С	10,000+	B2B Services	35	49
D	10,000+	B2B Services	50	79
E	1,000-4,999	Consumer services	30	100
F	1,000-4,999	B2B Services	81	78
G	5,000-9,999	Consumer services	27	82
н	1,000-4,999	B2B Services	37	100
I	5,000-9,999	B2B Services	142	35
J	10,000+	Manufacturing	23	50
K	10,000+	Manufacturing	29	100
L	500-999	Consumer services	10	71

# DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS (FIRMS)

Firm	% Women Managers	Clerical track	% Women Regular Employees	# of Foreign Employees
A	7	Integrated	16	
B	3	Segregated	21	
C		Segregated		12
C	20	Segregated	45	12
E	11	Integrated	30	12
F	5	Segregated		99
G	34	Integrated		24
Н	10	Integrated	9	40
	16	Integrated	26	75
J	4	Segregated		207
K	5	Integrated	17	
L	28	Integrated	62	25