

Summary of the Results

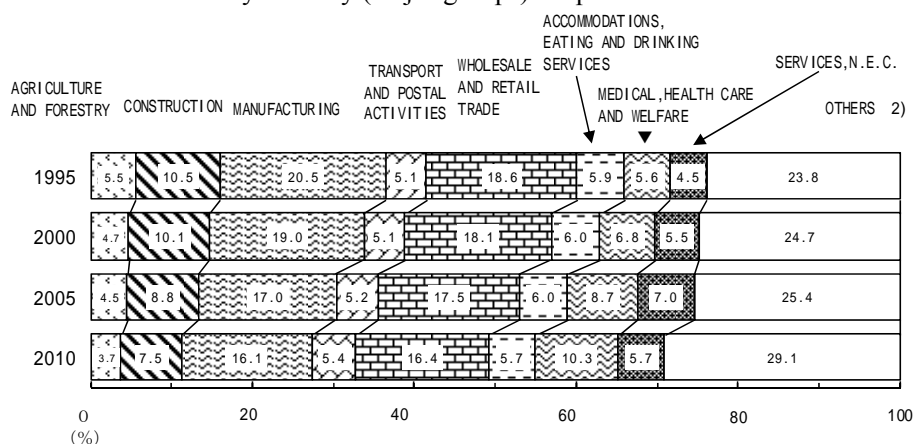
The Basic Complete Tabulation on Occupations of the 2010 Population Census of Japan includes statistics on occupational structure of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

- The proportion of “Medical, health care and welfare” exceeded 10%, a 1.9 points increase.

Regarding the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), “Wholesale and retail trade” was the biggest at 16.4%, followed by “Manufacturing” at 16.1% and “Medical, health care and welfare” at 10.3%.

In particular, “Medical, health care and welfare” went up by 1.6 points from 2005.

The composition ratios of the employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups) - Japan: 1995 to 2010



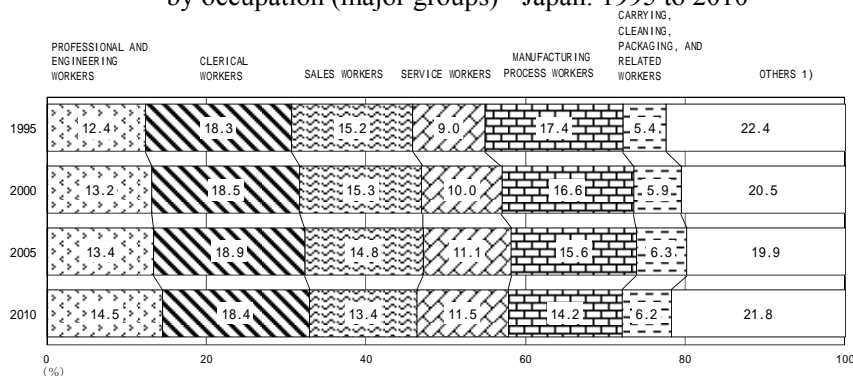
- 1) In 2010 “Temporary employees” were included in respective industries to which they were dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of “Services, n. e. c.”.
- 2) Including “Fisheries”, “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel”, “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water”, “Information and communications”, “Finance and insurance”, “Real estate and goods rental and leasing”, “Scientific research, professional and technical services”, “Living-related and personal services and amusement services”, “Education, learning support”, “Compound services”, “Government, except elsewhere classified” and “Industries unable to classify”.

- The proportion of “Professional and engineering workers” and “Service workers” kept increasing from 1995 to 2010.
- The proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” kept decreasing from 1995 to 2010.

Regarding the proportion of the composition ratios of the employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups), “Clerical workers” was the biggest at 18.4%, followed by “Professional and engineering workers” at 14.5% and “Manufacturing process workers” at 14.2%.

The proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” kept decreasing from 1995 to 2010.

The composition ratios of the employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups) - Japan: 1995 to 2010



- 1) Including “Administrative and managerial workers”, “Security workers”, “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers”, “Transport and machine operation workers”, “Construction and mining workers” and “Workers not classifiable by occupation”.

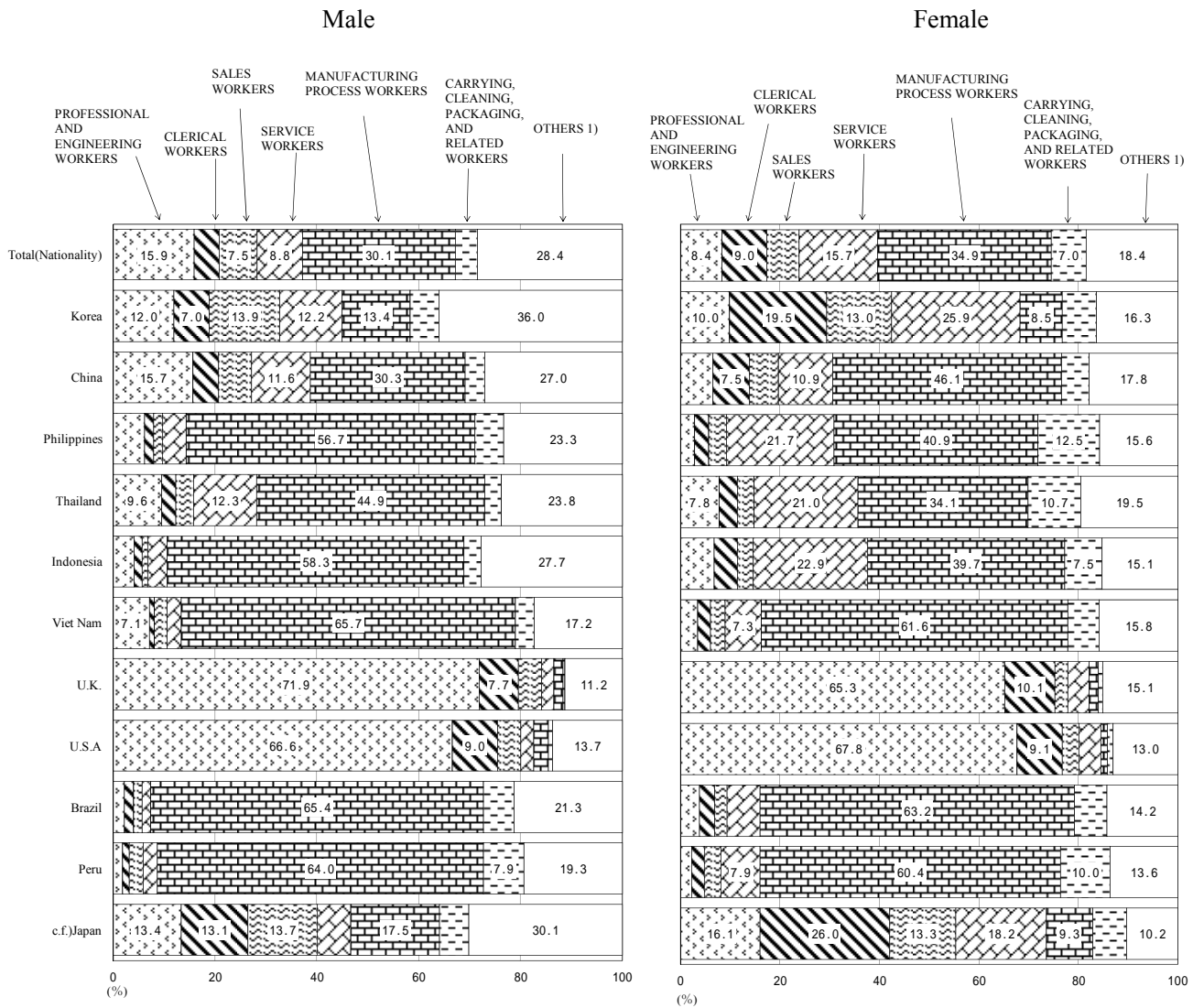
○ While over 30% of employed foreigners aged 15 and over were in “Manufacturing process workers”, composition of occupation varied by nationality.

Regarding the proportion of employed foreigners aged 15 and over by occupation, over 30% (30.1% of male, 34.9% of female) of them were in “Manufacturing process workers”.

In particular, over 60% of nationalities of Viet Nam, Brazil and Peru were in “Manufacturing process workers”, and that of United States of America (U.S.A.) and United Kingdom (U.K.) were in “Professional and engineering workers”.

Thus, composition of occupation varied by nationality.

The composition ratios of employed foreigners aged 15 and over by nationality, occupation (major groups) and sex – 2010



1) Including “Administrative and managerial workers”, “Security workers”, “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers”, “Transport and machine operation workers”, “Construction and mining workers” and “Workers not classifiable by occupation”.

- “Manufacturing process workers” was the largest in “Manufacturing”.
- “Professional and engineering workers” was the largest, and followed by “Service workers” in “Medical, health care and welfare”.
- The characteristic of the proportion of occupation differed from each industry.

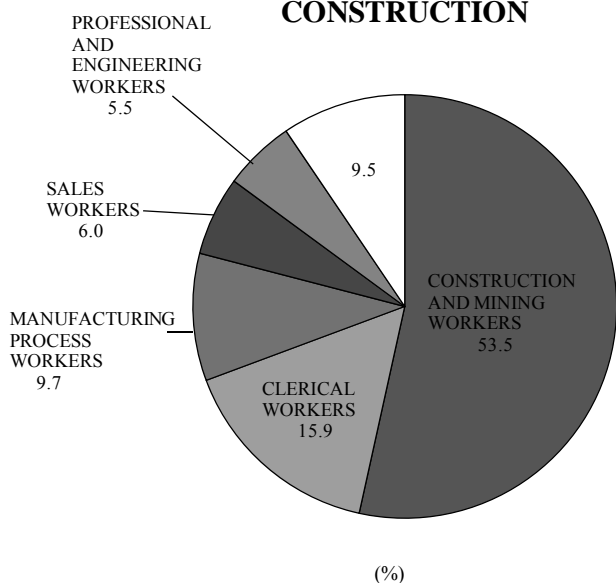
The proportion of occupation (major groups) by industry (major groups), “Construction and mining workers” was the largest in “Construction”, “Manufacturing process workers” was the largest in “Manufacturing”, and “Sales workers” was the largest in “Wholesale and retail trade”.

On the other hand, Over 80% of employed persons in “Medical, healthcare and welfare” were in “Professional and engineering workers” or “Service workers”.

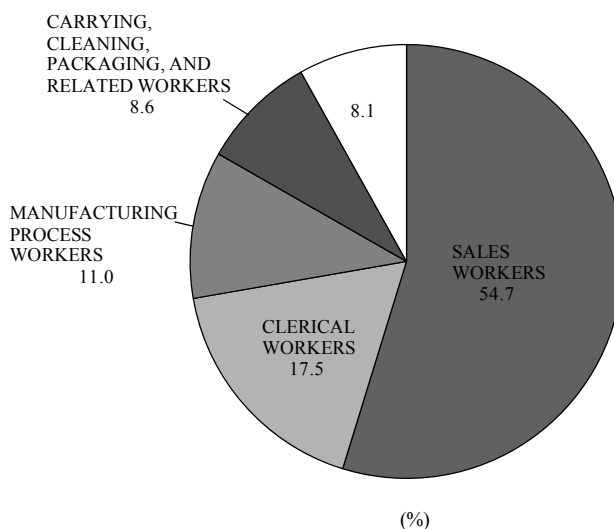
As described above, the characteristic of the proportion of occupation differed from each industry.

The proportion of occupation (major groups) by industry (major groups) – 2010

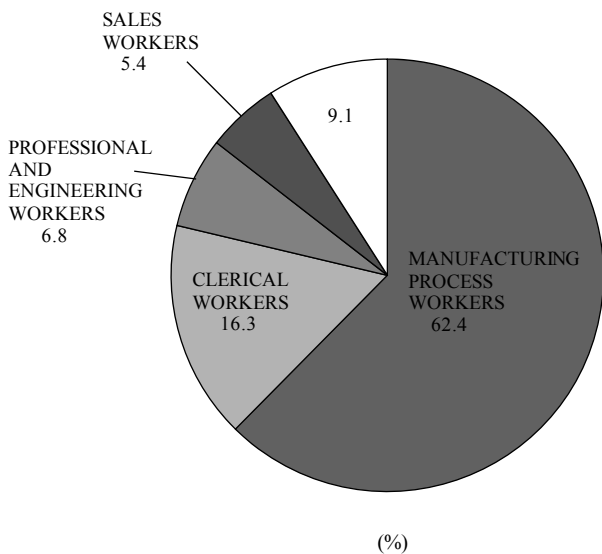
CONSTRUCTION



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE



MANUFACTURING



MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE

