

I Summary of the Results

Section 1 Employed Persons

1 Composition by type of employment

(1) Employees by type of employment

The number of "Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation" was 50.07 million, increased by 320,000 compared to the previous year. Of this number, regular staff, decreased by 360,000 to 33.74 million compared to the previous year, but the number of non-regular staff such as "Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)", "Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency", "Contract employee", and other increased by 690,000 to 16.33 million compared to the previous year.

A breakdown of the non-regular staff, "Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)" were the largest in number at 11.2 million (22.4% of the "Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation"), followed by the "Contract employee or entrusted employee" 2.78 million (5.6%). Further, there were 5.07 million for male and 11.25 million for female, with female comprising 68.9% of the non-regular staff.

The rate of non-regular staff to all members of "Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation" was 32.6%, increased by 1.2 point, compared to the previous year. A breakdown of sex, it was 17.7% for male and 52.5% for female, 1.4 point and 0.8 point increased respectively compared to the previous year.

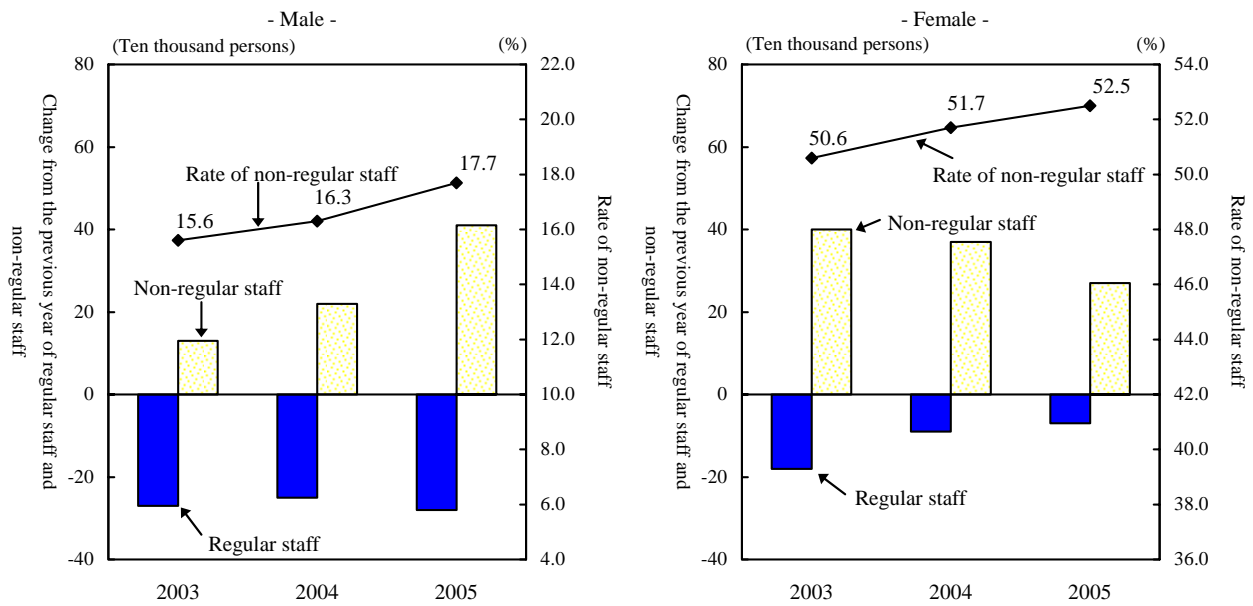
Table 1: Employed persons by type of employment

		(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)							
		2002	2003	2004	2005				
		Yearly average	Yearly average	Yearly average	Yearly average	1st qtr. (Jan.-Mar.)	2nd qtr. (Apr.-Jun.)	3rd qtr. (Jul.-Sept.)	4th qtr. (Oct.-Dec.)
Both sexes	Employed person	6319	6304	6316	6343	6236	6389	6405	6344
	Employee	5337	5343	5372	5407	5324	5433	5431	5442
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	4940	4948	4975	5007	4923	5032	5021	5053
	Regular staff	3489	3444	3410	3374	3333	3408	3372	3384
	Non-regular staff	1451	1504	1564	1633	1591	1624	1650	1669
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	1053	1089	1096	1120	1095	1108	1132	1145
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	43	50	85	106	95	102	113	114
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	230	236	255	278	277	281	281	275
	Other	125	129	128	129	124	133	124	135
Male	Employed person	3725	3707	3701	3711	3664	3723	3737	3719
	Employee	3165	3152	3152	3164	3125	3175	3173	3185
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	2867	2853	2851	2864	2824	2876	2864	2893
	Regular staff	2437	2410	2385	2357	2320	2374	2356	2376
	Non-regular staff	431	444	466	507	503	502	507	516
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	229	235	236	247	249	241	247	252
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	10	13	28	42	35	45	45	44
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	122	125	136	149	151	142	152	149
	Other	70	71	66	69	68	74	63	71
Female	Employed person	2593	2597	2615	2633	2572	2665	2668	2625
	Employee	2172	2191	2220	2243	2198	2258	2258	2258
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	2073	2095	2124	2143	2100	2156	2157	2161
	Regular staff	1052	1034	1025	1018	1013	1034	1016	1008
	Non-regular staff	1021	1061	1098	1125	1087	1122	1141	1153
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	825	855	860	872	845	867	884	893
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	33	37	57	63	60	57	68	70
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	108	111	119	130	126	138	128	126
	Other	55	58	62	60	56	60	61	64
Rate of non-regular staff									
Both sexes		29.4	30.4	31.4	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.9	33.0
Male		15.0	15.6	16.3	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.7	17.8
Female		49.3	50.6	51.7	52.5	51.8	52.0	52.9	53.4

(Note) Rates are to the totals shown in breakdown.

"Non-regular staff" refers to the total of "Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)", "Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency", "Contract employee or entrusted employee" and "Other".

Fig. 1: Change from the previous year of regular staff and non-regular staff, and rate of non-regular staff by sex

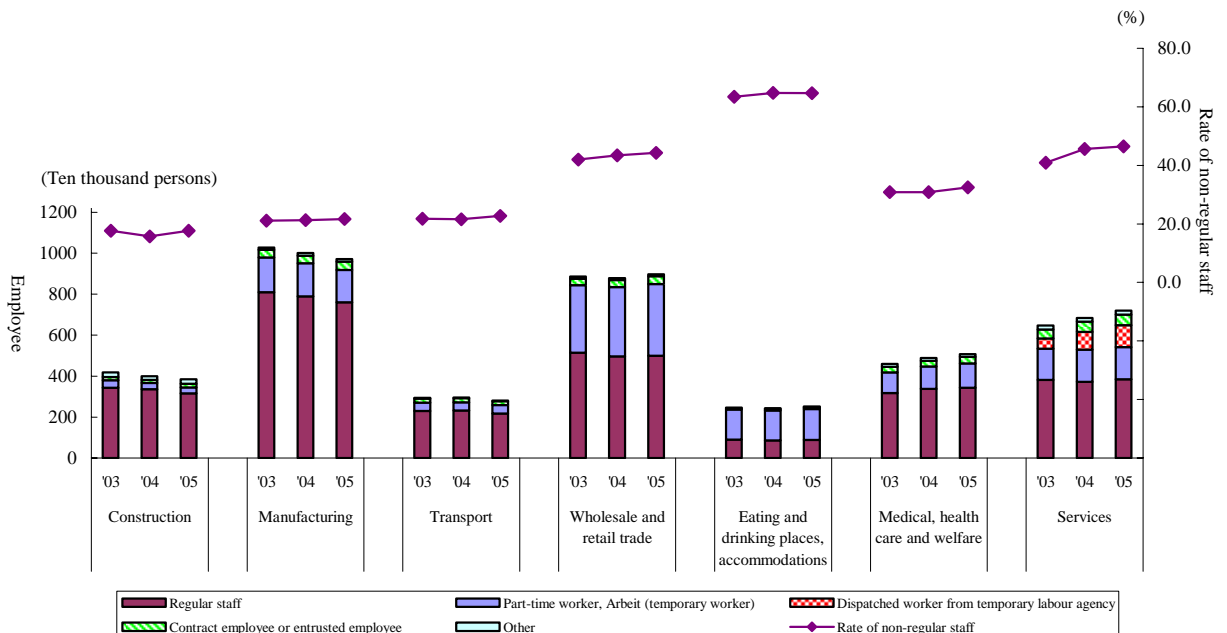


(2) Employees by industry and type of employment

As for the employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) in non-agricultural industries, the rate of non-regular staff was 32.5%.

The rate of non-regular staff in the major industries was: the highest 64.7% in the “Eating and drinking places, accommodations”, followed by 46.5% in “Services”, and 44.3% in “Wholesale and retail trade”. On the other hand, “Construction” had the lowest ratio, 17.7%, followed by 21.7% in “Manufacturing” and 22.8% in “Transport”. The rate increased in all industries other than “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” compared to the previous year.

Fig. 2: Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) and rate of non-regular staff by major industry and type of employment



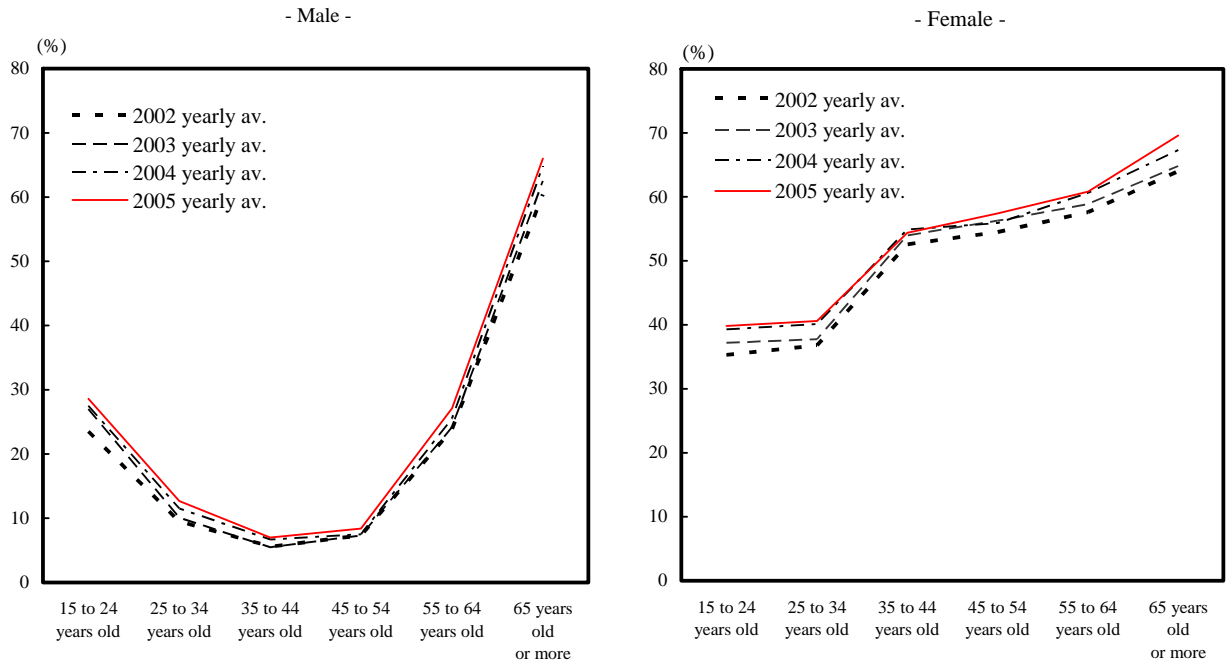
(3) Rate of non-regular staff by age group

As for the employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) in non-agricultural industries, a breakdown of the non-regular staff by age group showed that the high ratios for male were 66.0% in aged 65 years old or more, the age groups of 15 to 24 years old (excluding those attending school) showed 28.6% and the age groups of 55 to 64 years old showed 27.1%, while the low ratios were for the groups aged 25 to 34 years old, 12.7%, the groups aged 45 to 54 years old, 8.4%, and the groups aged 35 to 44 years old, 7.0%.

For female, the age groups of 15 to 24 years old (excluding those attending school) showed 39.8%, and the age groups of 25 to 34 years old showed 40.6%, and more than 50% for the groups aged 35 to 44 years old, 54.4%, the groups aged 45 to 54 years old, 57.4%, the groups aged 55 to 64 years old, 60.8%, and the groups aged 65 years old or more, 69.6%.

The rate of the each age group of male has increased as well as female except those aged 35 to 44 years old.

Fig. 3: Rate of non-regular staff to employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) in non-agricultural industries by sex and age group



(Note) As for 15 to 24 years old, excluding those attending school

(4) Earned from job

A breakdown for rate of employees' (excluding executive of company or corporation) earned from job (annual) by sex and type of employment, male regular staff in the 5 to 6.99 million yen range made up the highest rate at 21.7%, followed by the 3 to 3.99 million yen range, 19.5%, and the 4 to 4.99 million yen range, 17.5%. On the other hand, non-regular staff in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range made up the highest rate at 28.5%, followed by the 28.3% who earned less than 1 million yen.

The 27.8% of female regular staff who earned 2 to 2.99 million yen range made up the largest group, followed by the 21.4% at 1 to 1.99 million yen. On the other hand, the 51.1% in the less than 1 million yen were the largest among non-regular staff, followed by the 36.7% in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range and these two brackets comprised 90% of the whole. The shares for non-regular staff with an earning under less than 1 million yen range fell for both sex compared to the previous year.

Fig. 4: Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, earned from job (annual) and type of employment

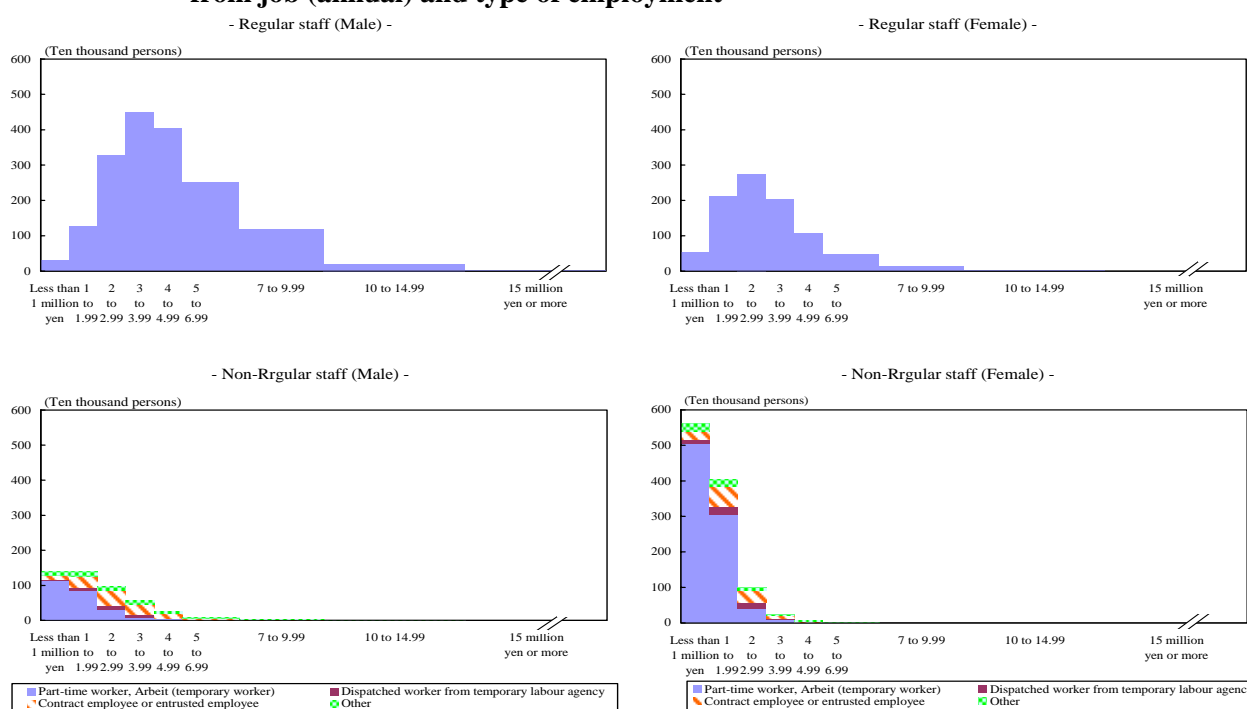


Table 2: Rate of employees' (excluding executive of company or corporation) earned from job (annual) by sex and type of employment

		2002 Yearly average			2003 Yearly average			2004 Yearly average			2005 Yearly average (%)		
		Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation		Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation		Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation		Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation		Non-regular staff
		Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Regular staff	Non-regular staff
Male	Total												
	Less than 1 million yen	5.8	1.4	30.7	6.1	1.5	31.2	5.7	1.2	28.4	6.0	1.3	28.3
	1 to 1.99	9.0	5.7	27.1	9.6	6.1	28.6	9.5	5.7	28.8	9.6	5.5	28.5
	2 to 2.99	14.5	14.0	16.9	15.4	14.9	17.8	15.0	14.2	19.1	15.2	14.2	20.0
	3 to 3.99	18.2	19.5	11.0	18.1	19.6	9.9	18.3	19.7	11.0	18.1	19.5	11.4
	4 to 4.99	15.7	17.5	5.5	15.3	17.2	4.8	15.2	17.1	5.3	15.3	17.5	5.5
	5 to 6.99	18.8	21.3	4.8	18.2	20.9	3.9	18.9	21.7	4.2	18.5	21.7	3.5
	7 to 9.99	13.6	15.5	2.9	13.2	15.1	2.8	13.2	15.4	2.4	13.1	15.4	2.2
	10 to 14.99	4.0	4.5	1.0	3.6	4.1	0.7	3.8	4.3	0.7	3.7	4.3	0.6
15 million yen or more	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	
Female	Total												
	Less than 1 million yen	29.8	5.6	54.6	30.5	6.1	54.5	29.7	5.6	52.3	29.4	5.4	51.1
	1 to 1.99	27.4	21.5	33.5	28.1	22.2	34.0	28.5	21.8	34.9	29.4	21.4	36.7
	2 to 2.99	18.4	28.2	8.3	18.4	28.7	8.3	18.4	28.1	9.3	17.9	27.8	9.0
	3 to 3.99	11.5	20.4	2.2	10.9	19.9	2.1	10.7	19.6	2.3	10.9	20.4	2.3
	4 to 4.99	5.7	10.6	0.7	5.1	9.7	0.5	5.5	10.7	0.7	5.4	10.7	0.5
	5 to 6.99	4.6	8.6	0.4	4.4	8.6	0.4	4.7	9.3	0.4	4.6	9.5	0.3
	7 to 9.99	2.4	4.6	0.3	2.3	4.3	0.2	2.2	4.5	0.1	2.1	4.2	0.1
	10 to 14.99	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
15 million yen or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	

(Note) Rates are to the totals shown in breakdown.

2 Persons who experienced quit from jobs

(1) Persons who experienced quit from jobs by labour force status

Number of persons who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year was 3.11 million for male and 3.75 million for female, decreased by 70,000 for male and increased by 150,000 for female.

A breakdown of persons who experienced quit from jobs by sex and the three categories of current labour force status, for male, there were 1.65 million “Employed person” (the rate for male who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year was 53.1%), “Unemployed person” at 750,000 (24.1%), and “Not in labour force” at 710,000 (22.8%). “Employed person” increased by 20,000 compared to the previous year, “Unemployed person” decreased by 80,000, and “Not in labour force” decreased by 10,000.

For female, 1.75 million were “Employed person” (the rate for female who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year was 46.7%), “Unemployed person” at 640,000 (17.1%), and “Not in labour force” at 1.36 million (36.3%). The number of “Employed person” increased by 150,000 compared to the previous year, “Unemployed person” increased by 30,000, and “Not in labour force” decreased by 30,000.

Fig. 5: Persons who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year by sex and labour force status

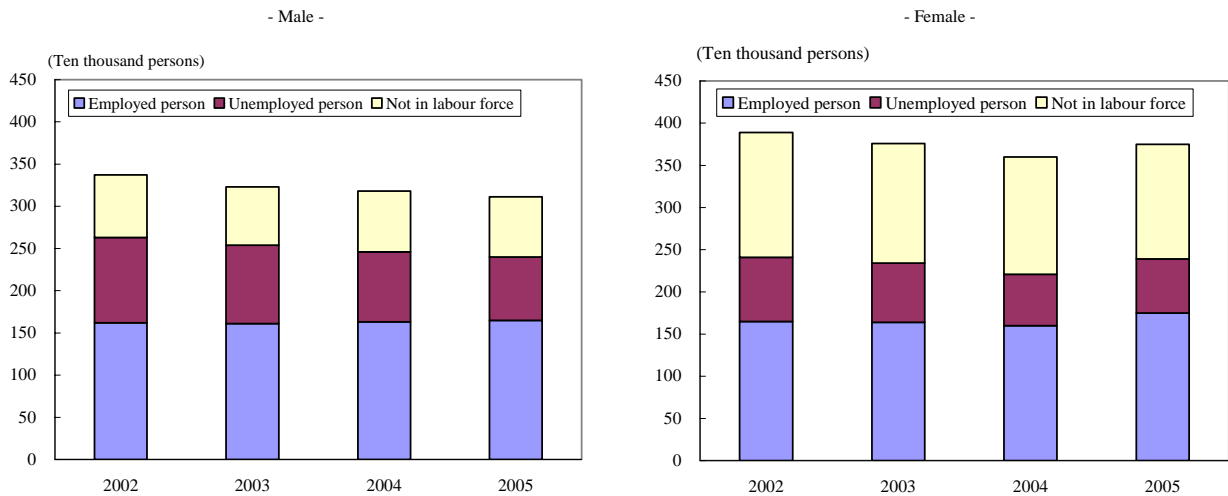
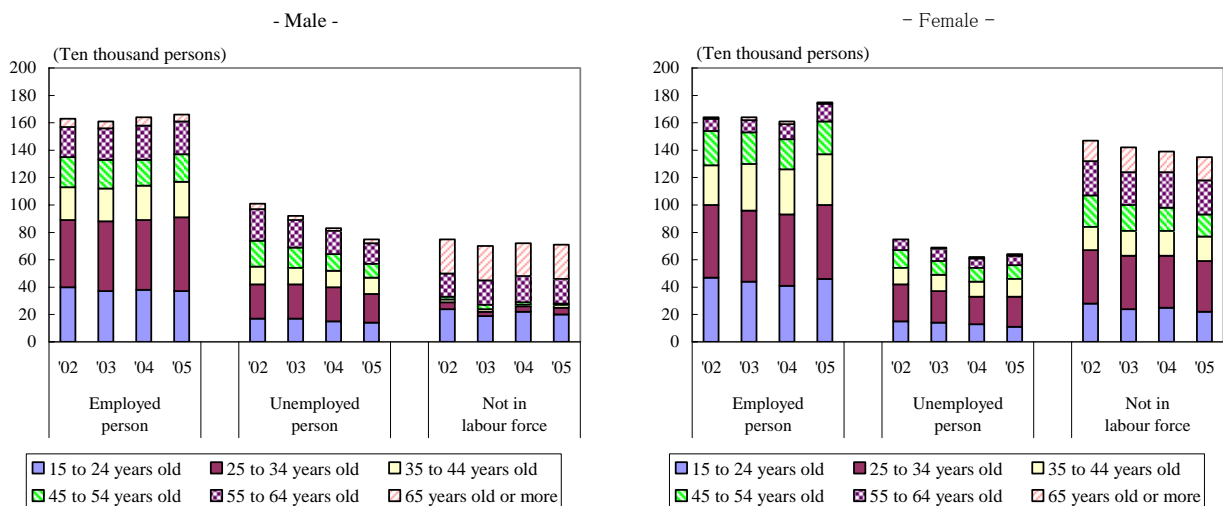


Fig. 6: Persons who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year by sex, age group and labour force status



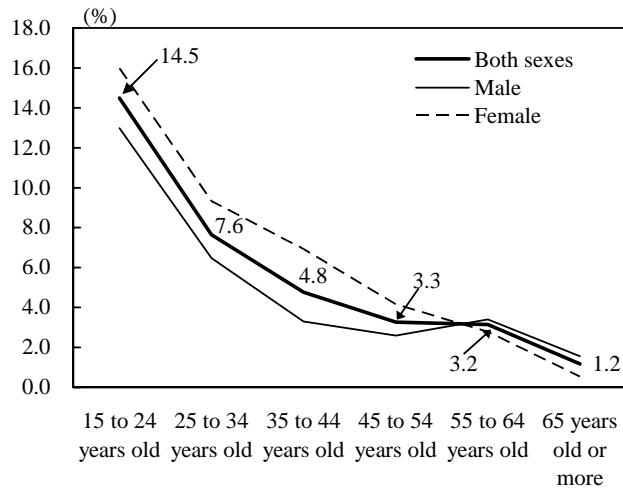
(2) Persons who changed jobs and rate of persons who changed jobs

The number of persons who changed jobs (of employed persons, those who experienced quit from jobs during the past 1 year) was 3.4 million. By sex, there were 1.65 million for male and 1.75 million for female. By age group, the groups aged 25 to 34 years old showed the largest number at 1.08 million.

The rate of persons who changed jobs in employed persons (rate of persons who changed jobs for the past 1 year) was 5.4%, increased by 0.3 point compared to the previous year. By age group, the ratio was highest among male and female in the age groups of 15 to 24 years old.

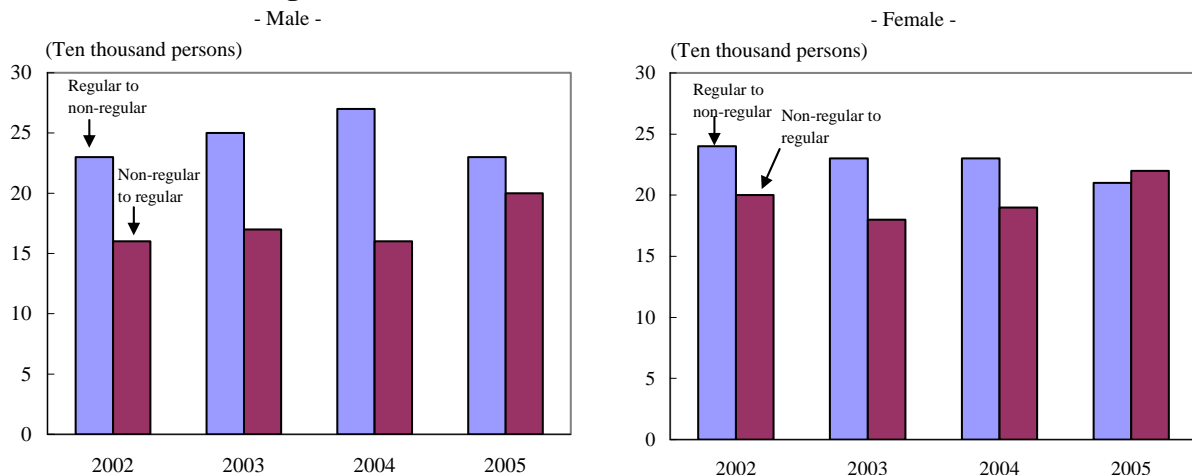
And the rate of female who changed jobs exceeded that of male in all age groups of less than 54 years old.

Fig. 7: Rate of persons who changed jobs by sex and age group



Further, regarding the previous and current type of employment of “Employee, excluding executives of company or corporation” and mobility between regular and non-regular staff among persons who changed jobs, for male, the number of 230,000 moved from “Regular to non-regular staff” (hereinafter called “Regular to non-regular”), decreased by 40,000 compared to the previous year, while the number of 200,000 moved from “Non-regular to regular staff” (hereinafter called “Non-regular to regular”), increased by 40,000 compared to the previous year. For female, the number of 210,000 moved from “Regular to non-regular” decreased by 20,000 compared to the previous year, the number of 220,000 moved from “Non-regular to regular,” increased by 30,000 compared to the previous year, and the number of “Non-regular to regular” exceeded that of “Regular to non-regular”.

Fig. 8: Persons who changed jobs by sex and mobility between regular and non-regular staff



(3) Income of persons who changed jobs

Of persons who changed jobs, there were 1.15 million people whose “Income increased from the previous job” by changing jobs, and 1.29 million people whose “Income decreased from the previous job”. These represented 110,000 and 50,000 increases, respectively, compared to the previous year.

A breakdown of sex, 530,000 for male and 620,000 for female had “Income increased from the previous job”, increased respectively by 60,000 and 50,000 compared to the previous year. 650,000 for male and 640,000 for female had “Income decreased from the previous job”, the same figure compared to the previous year for male and an increase of 50,000 for female.

A breakdown of age group, the rate for “Income increased from the previous job” exceeded that of “Income decreased from the previous job” among men aged 15 to 24 years old and 25 to 34 years old, as well as women in the groups aged 15 to 24 years old and 35 to 44 years old.

Fig. 9: Change from the previous year of persons who changed jobs by sex and change in income

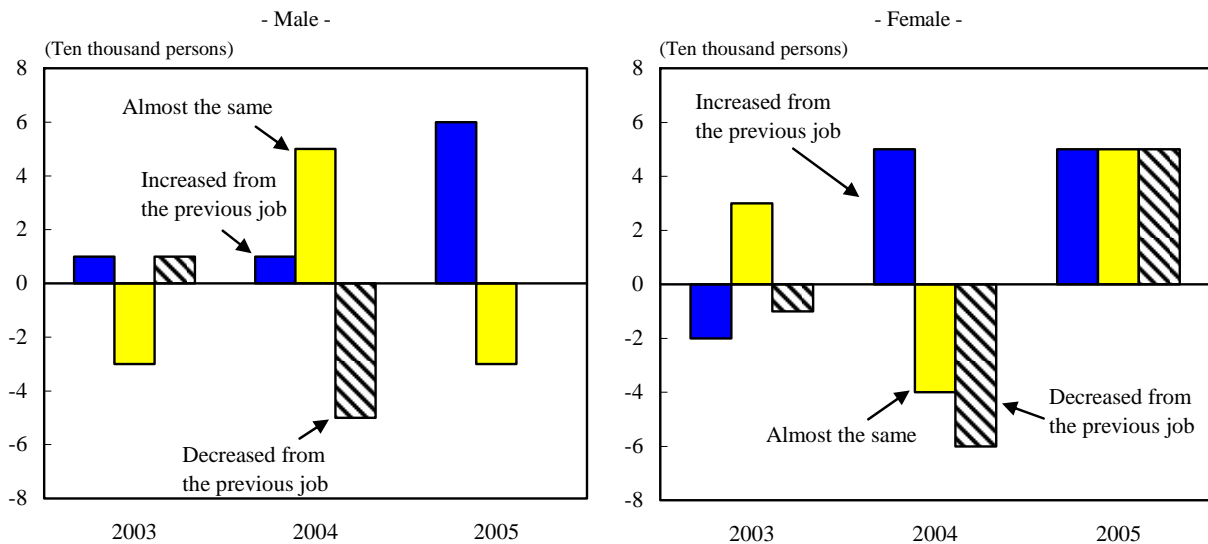
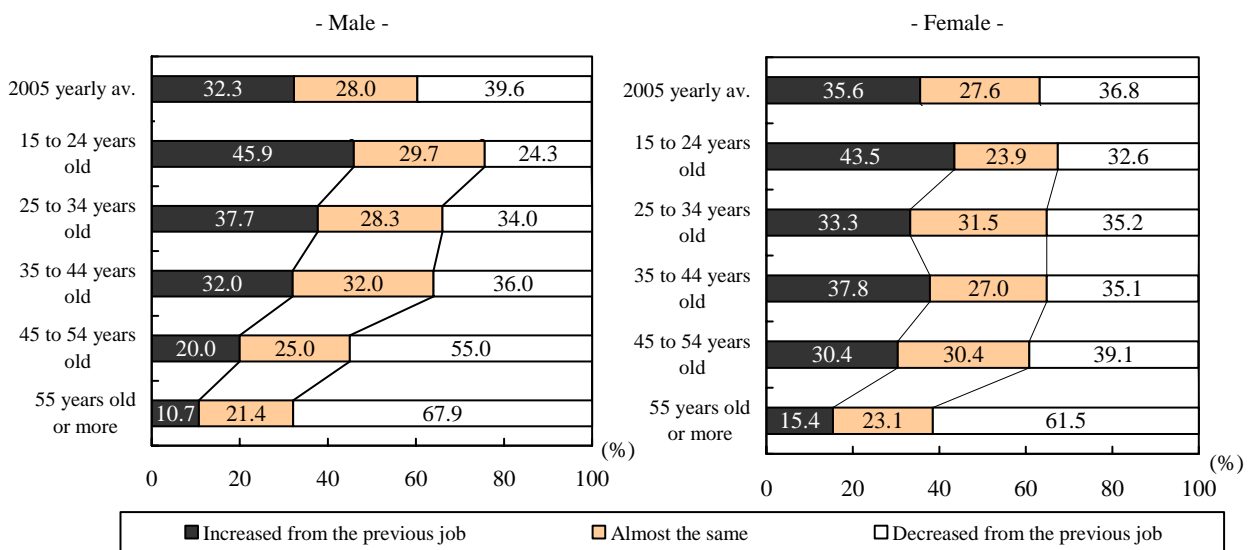


Fig. 10: Rate of persons who changed jobs by sex, age group and change in income



Section 2 Unemployed Persons

1 Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

There were 2.94 million unemployed persons, a decline of 190,000 compared to the previous year. By duration of unemployment, the 1.03 million unemployed persons for “Less than 3 months” were the largest number, followed by the 960,000 for “1 year or more”.

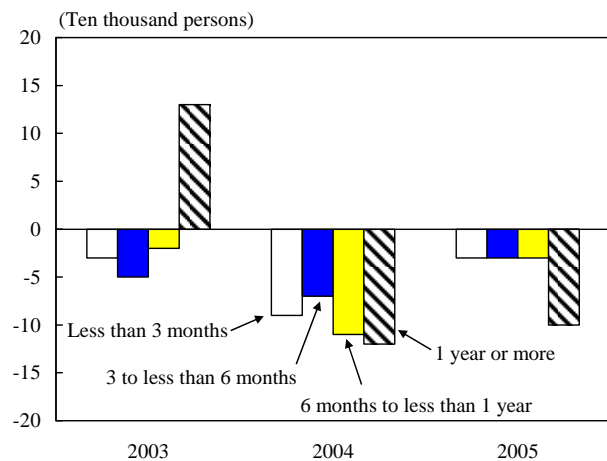
The numbers of unemployed for “Less than 3 months”, “3 to less than 6 months” and “6 months to less than 1 year” all decreased by 30,000 compared to the previous year and by 100,000 for those for “1 year or more”, decreased in all categories. There was a 1.2 point increase in the rate those unemployed for “Less than 3 months”, decreased by 1.2 point for “1 year or more”, and the rates remained the same for “3 to less than 6 months” and “6 months to less than 1 year”.

Table 3: Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)				
2005 yearly average	Actual number	Change from the previous year	Rate	Change from the previous year
Unemployed person	294	-19	-	-
Less than 3 months	103	-3	35.4	1.2
3 to less than 6 months	46	-3	15.8	0.0
6 months to less than 1 year	46	-3	15.8	0.0
1 year or more	96	-10	33.0	-1.2

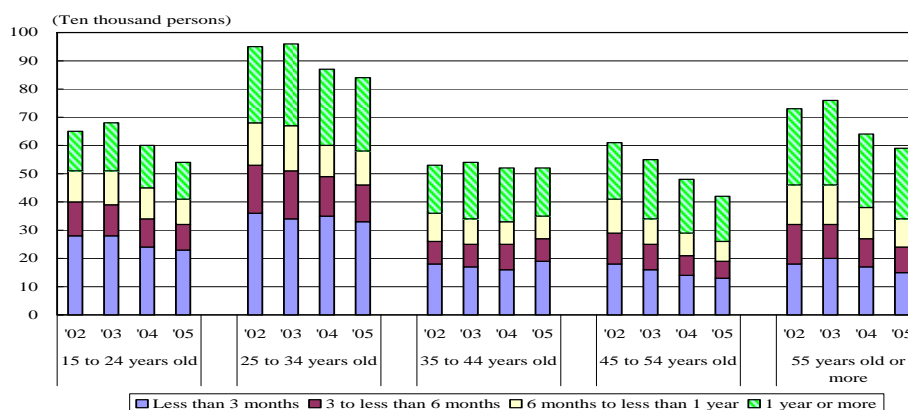
(Note) Rates are to the totals shown in breakdown.

Fig. 11 Change from the previous year of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment



A breakdown of the duration of unemployment by age group, the age groups of 45 to 54 years old and 55 years old or more were the largest number unemployed for “1 year or more”, while those unemployed for “Less than 3 months” were the largest number in all the age groups under 44 years old. There were increases in those aged 35 to 44 years old, unemployed “Less than 3 months” and those aged 25 to 34 years old for “6 months to less than 1 year”, but for those in other age groups the rate remained the same or fell compared to the previous year.

Fig. 12: Unemployed persons by age group and duration of unemployment

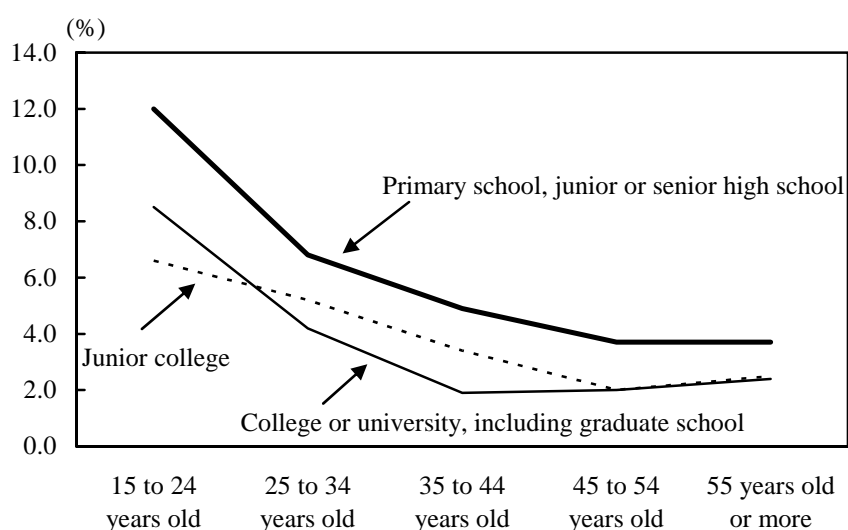


2 Unemployed persons by type of education

There were 2.88 million among unemployed persons who graduated from school and the rate of total unemployment was 4.5%. A breakdown of the unemployment rates by type of education, it was 5.1% for “Primary school, junior or senior high school”, 4.1% for “Junior college”, and 3.0% for “College or university, including graduate school”.

A breakdown of age group, the rate was highest among all age groups for “Primary school, junior or senior high school”. The level was a particularly high 12.0% for “Primary school, junior or senior high school” aged 15 to 24 years old.

Fig. 13: Unemployment rate by age group and type of education



3 Unemployed persons by reason for leaving jobs

Of the unemployed persons, those under the reason for seeking a job of “Because of quitted a job” (unemployed persons who quitted from jobs) were 2.12 million. A breakdown of reasons for leaving jobs showed 390,000, 18.9% of the unemployed persons who quitted from jobs, for a reason “To find a better job”, and although decreasing year by year, 260,000, 12.6% for a reason “Personnel retrenchment or encouraged retirement”.

Table 4: Unemployed persons who quitted from jobs by reason of leaving jobs

	(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)							
	Actual number				Rate			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unemployed person	359	350	313	294	-	-	-	-
Because of quitted a job (the unemployed persons who quitted from jobs)	272	259	226	212	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy or close down of office	32	31	26	21	12.5	12.4	11.8	10.2
Personnel retrenchment or encouraged retirement	46	45	34	26	17.9	17.9	15.5	12.6
Slump in business and uncertain future	23	22	20	16	8.9	8.8	9.1	7.8
Retiring age or the term of your employment agreement ended	35	38	30	30	13.6	15.1	13.6	14.6
To find a better job	37	36	35	39	14.4	14.3	15.9	18.9
For marriage or childbirth and child-rearing	5	5	5	4	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9
For caring aged or sick family member	4	3	3	3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
For housework or schooling, and because of poor condition of health	28	25	25	23	10.9	10.0	11.4	11.2
Other	47	46	42	44	18.3	18.3	19.1	21.4

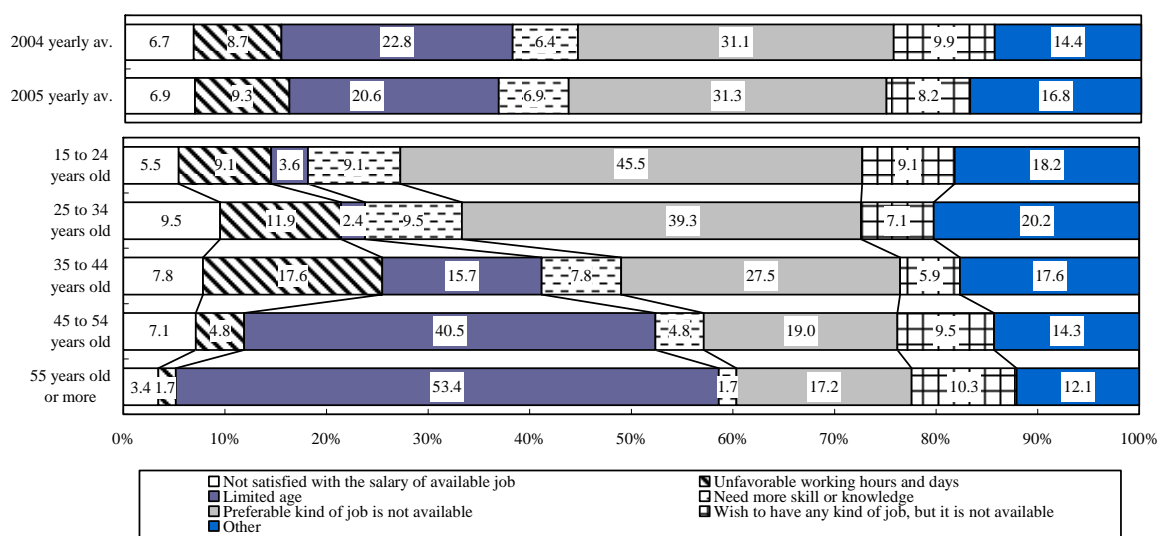
(Note) Rates are to the totals shown in breakdown.

4 Rate of unemployed persons by reason for being unable to take up jobs

A breakdown of unemployed persons by reason for being unable to take up jobs, showed the highest rate in “Limited age” decreased by 2.2 point and the ratio of those who “Wish to have any kind of job, but it is not available” decreased by 1.7 point compared to the previous year.

By age group, in the age groups of the 45 to 54 years old and 55 years old or more, “Limited age” showed the highest rate, with those 55 years old or more in particular comprising 53.4%. On the other hand, “Preferable kind of job is not available” showed the highest rate in all age groups of 44 years old or under.

Fig. 14: Rate of unemployed persons by age group and reasons for being unable to take up jobs



5 Unemployed persons by industry of previous jobs

There were 1.2 million unemployed persons who quitted from jobs during the past 1 year. Regarding by the major industries of previous jobs, the 270,000 in “Services” (comprising 22.5% of unemployed persons who quitted from jobs during the past 1 year) formed the largest group, followed by the 220,000 in “Manufacturing” (18.3%), and the 210,000 in “Wholesale and retail trade” (17.5%). All industries except “Services” and “Medical, healthcare and welfare” showed declines compared to the previous year.

Table 5: Unemployed persons who quitted from jobs by major industries of previous jobs (Those who left the previous job in the past 1 year)

(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)

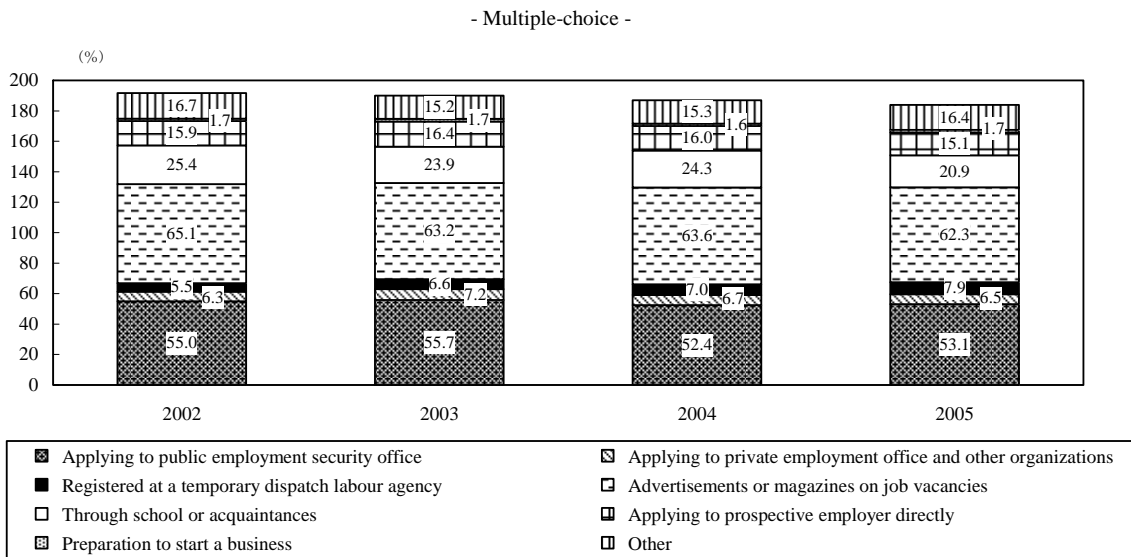
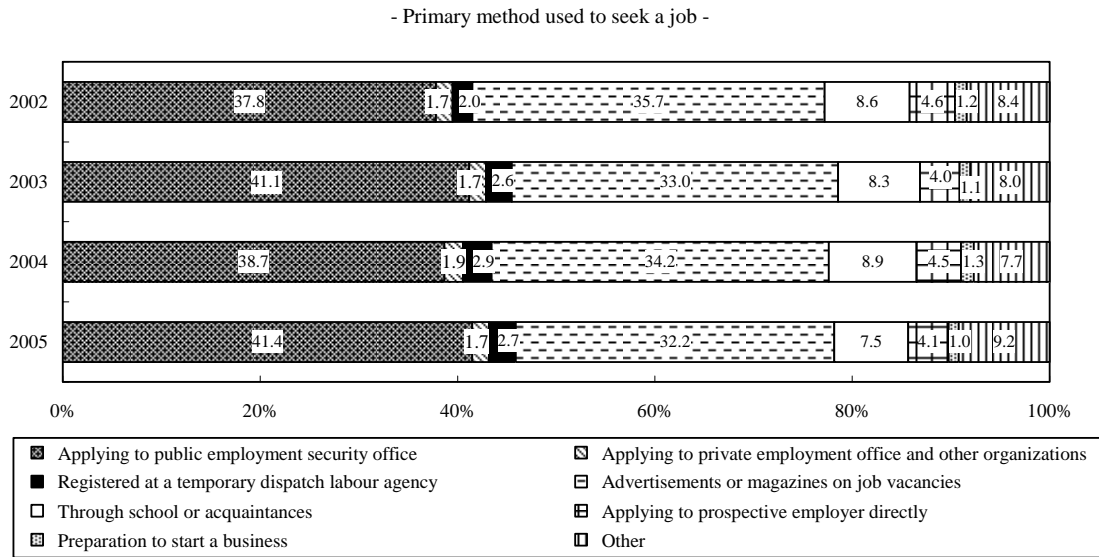
		Total	Of which, Construction	Of which, Manufacturing	Of which, Transport	Of which, Wholesale and retail trade	Of which, Eating and drinking places, accommodation	Of which, Medical, health care and welfare	Of which, Services
Actual number	2003 yearly av.	141	17	30	9	24	10	8	23
	2004 yearly av.	124	14	24	7	23	9	7	22
	2005 yearly av.	120	12	22	6	21	8	9	27
Rate	2003 yearly av.	100.0	12.1	21.3	6.4	17.0	7.1	5.7	16.3
	2004 yearly av.	100.0	11.3	19.4	5.6	18.5	7.3	5.6	17.7
	2005 yearly av.	100.0	10.0	18.3	5.0	17.5	6.7	7.5	22.5

6 Unemployed persons by method used to seek a job

A breakdown of the unemployed persons by primary method used to seek a job, showed the highest rate in “Applying to Public Employment Security Office” at 41.4% , followed by “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies” at 32.2%.

A breakdown of the method used seek a job given in response to multiple-choice ^(note) showed the highest rate in “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies” at 62.3%, followed by “Applying to Public Employment Security Office” at 53.1%.

Fig. 15: Rate of unemployed persons by method used to seek a job



(Note) Multiple-choice: Aggregate of all replies applicable to job hunting methods. Total exceeds 100%.

Section 3 Persons Not in Labour Force

1 Persons wishing to work by reason not to seek a job

Persons not in labour force were 43.48 million, with male at 14.14 million and female 29.34 million. Of these, there were 4.89 million persons wishing to work (who wish to work but were not seeking a job), a decline of 400,000 compared to the previous year.

A breakdown by reasons for not seeking a job, 1.72 million “No prospect of finding a job”, 1.29 million “Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare”, decreased by 180,000 and 130,000 respectively compared to the previous year. There was also a decline of 70,000 in the number who indicated “Not under the current economic situation or in the current season” among those who cited “No prospect of finding a job”.

Table 6: Persons not in labour force by whether wishing to work and reason not to seek a job (detailed categories)

(Unit: Ten thousand persons)

	2002	2003	2004	2005					
	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number			Change from the previous year		
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not in labour force	4230	4288	4340	4348	1414	2934	8	9	-1
Wishing to work	529	530	529	489	129	360	-40	-10	-29
No prospect of finding a job (Total of 5 items hereunder)	(208)	(206)	(190)	(172)	(48)	(124)	(-18)	(-7)	(-11)
Not around the house	46	44	41	37	8	28	-4	-1	-4
Not suitable for own knowledge or skill	28	28	25	23	9	13	-2	-1	-3
Not with favorable working hours or the salary, etc.	69	66	66	62	12	50	-4	0	-4
Not under the current economic situation or in the current season	30	31	22	15	6	9	-7	-2	-4
Other	36	37	37	36	13	23	-1	-2	2
Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare	137	137	142	129	1	129	-13	-1	-12
For poor condition of health	59	62	63	63	25	38	0	-1	1
Other	114	113	121	115	50	65	-6	-2	-4
Waiting to start a new job	96	87	97	102	51	50	5	4	0
Not wishing to work	3604	3670	3713	3756	1233	2523	43	15	28
(Regrouped)									
Wishing to work	529	530	529	489	129	360	-40	-10	-29
Of which, no prospect of finding a job	208	206	190	172	48	124	-18	-7	-11
Of which, immediately	84	88	73	67	22	44	-6	-2	-6
of which, sought jobs in the past 1 year	57	57	48	44	15	30	-4	0	-4

2 Persons wishing to work but having “No prospect of finding a job”

As for persons wishing to work but seeking no jobs because of “No prospect of finding a job”, those who were able to take up jobs “Immediately”, if work became available, were 670,000, declining of 60,000, of which, “Sought jobs in the past 1 year” were 440,000, declining of 40,000 compared to the previous year.

A breakdown of sex, males who could take up jobs “Immediately” were 220,000, declining of 20,000, of which 150,000 “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, the same number as the previous year. For female, those who could take up jobs “Immediately” were 440,000, declining of 60,000 compared to the previous year, of which 300,000 “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, declining of 40,000 compared to the previous year.

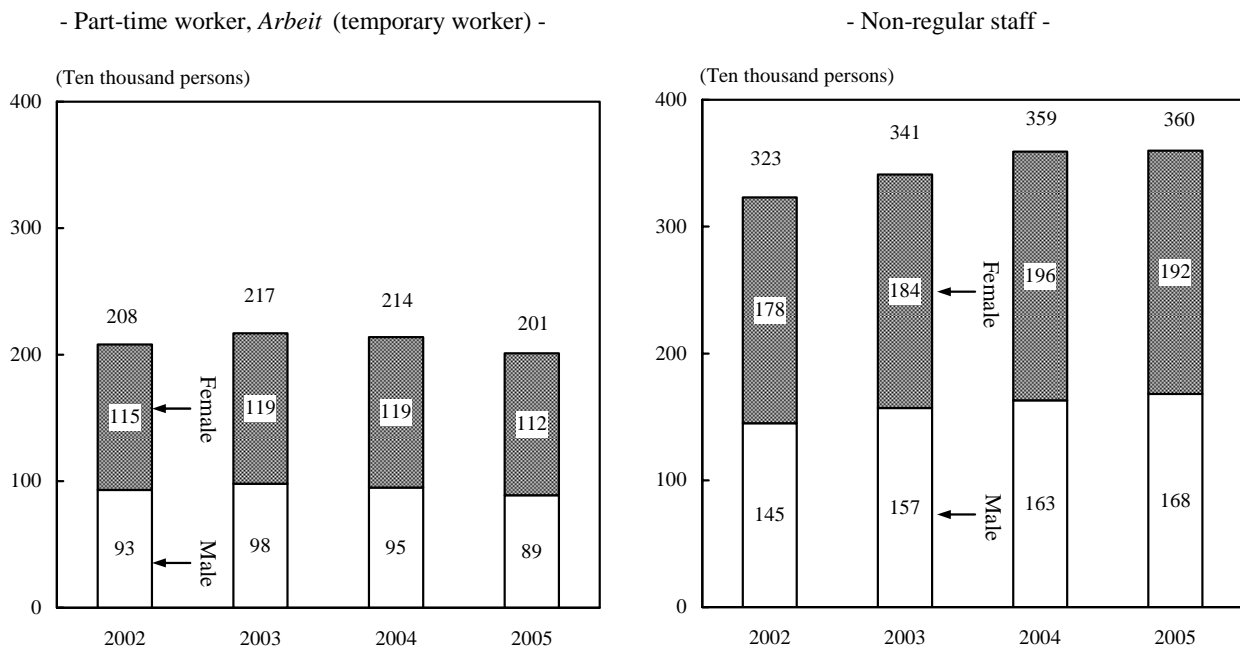
Section 4 Young persons by labour force status

1 Trends among young non-regular staff and persons wishing to work

A breakdown of “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” ⁽¹⁾, there were 2.08 million in 2002, 2.17 million in 2003, 2.14 million in 2004, and 2.01 million in 2005, decreased by 130,000 in 2005 marking the second consecutive year compared to the previous year. Of these, 1.79 million were employees in 2002, 1.85 million in 2003, 1.88 million in 2004, and 1.76 million in 2005, decreased by 120,000 in 2005 compared to the previous year.

As for “Young non-regular staff and job candidates” ⁽²⁾, which were “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency” were also included among “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”, there were 3.23 million in 2002, 3.41 million in 2003, 3.59 million in 2004, and 3.60 million in 2005, and increased by 10,000 in 2005 compared to the previous year. Of these, employees had increased annually, from 2.86 million in 2002 to 3.01 million in 2003, 3.26 million in 2004, and 3.29 million in 2005.

Fig.16: “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” and “Young non-regular staff and job candidates”



Note: Relevant portions of data table reflect totals rounded to units of 10,000.

⁽¹⁾ “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” refers to the following aggregates of aged 15 to 34 years old, male “Graduated from school”, female “Never married” and “Graduated from school”.

1. “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”

2. Unemployed persons seeking the type of work of “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”

3. “Other” among persons not in labour force wishing “Part-time work, *Arbeit* (temporary work)” not involved in “Housekeeping”, “Attending school”, and “Waiting to start a new job”

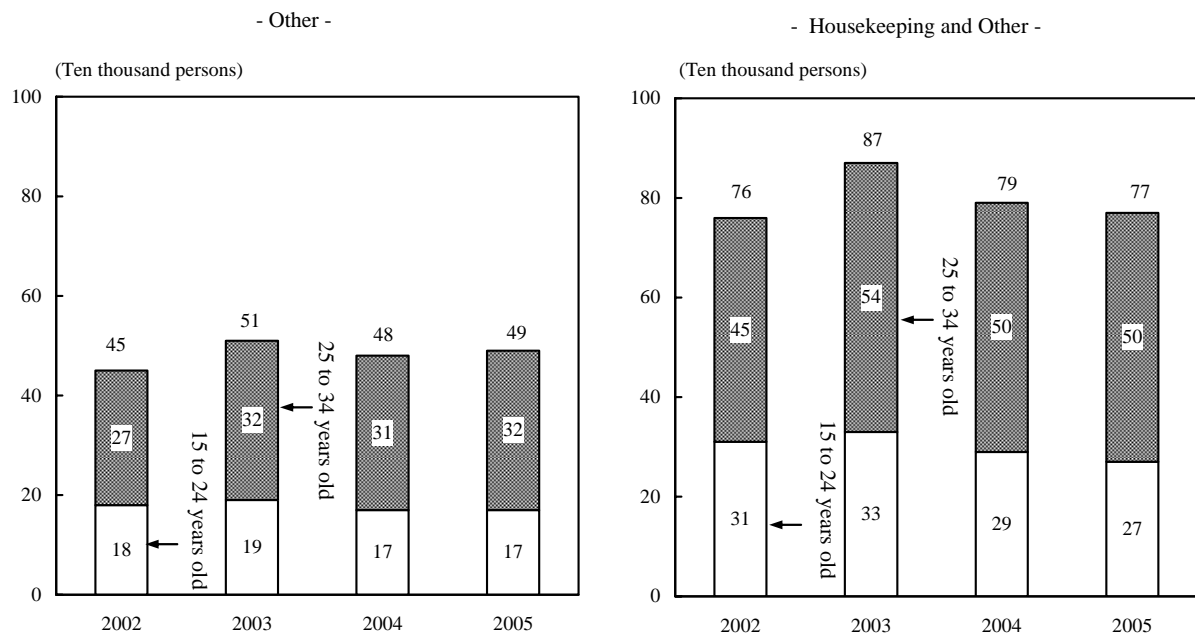
⁽²⁾ The tabulations for “Young non-regular staff and job candidates” substitute “Non-regular staff” for “Part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers)” in ⁽¹⁾ above.

2 Young not in labour force (Young persons who are not engaged in work) trends

Young not in labour force (aged 15 to 34 years old) was 11.14 million. Of these, “Never married”, “Graduated from school” and excluding “Waiting to start a new job”, those in the “Other” (category of not in labour force) numbered 450,000 in 2002, 510,000 in 2003, 480,000 in 2004, and 490,000 in 2005.

Moreover, when those involved in “Housekeeping” included, the totals were 760,000 in 2002, 870,000 in 2003, 790,000 in 2004, and 770,000 in 2005, indicating a decreasing trend after peaking in 2003.

Fig. 17: Trends among young not in labour force in “Other” and “Housekeeping” categories (“Never married”, “Graduated from school” and excluding “Waiting to start a new job”)



Section 5 Married Couple in Employment

1 Labour force status of married couple

Regarding the four types of typical households among ordinary households (Typical ordinary households ^(note)), the rate of households of which both husband and wife were employed (Dual-income households) was 33.8% for “Households of couple only”, and 47.7% for “Household of couple and their child”, both indicating lower rates than other typical ordinary households where parents were living together.

Fig.18: Rate of dual-income households to typical ordinary households (4 types) by age group of wives

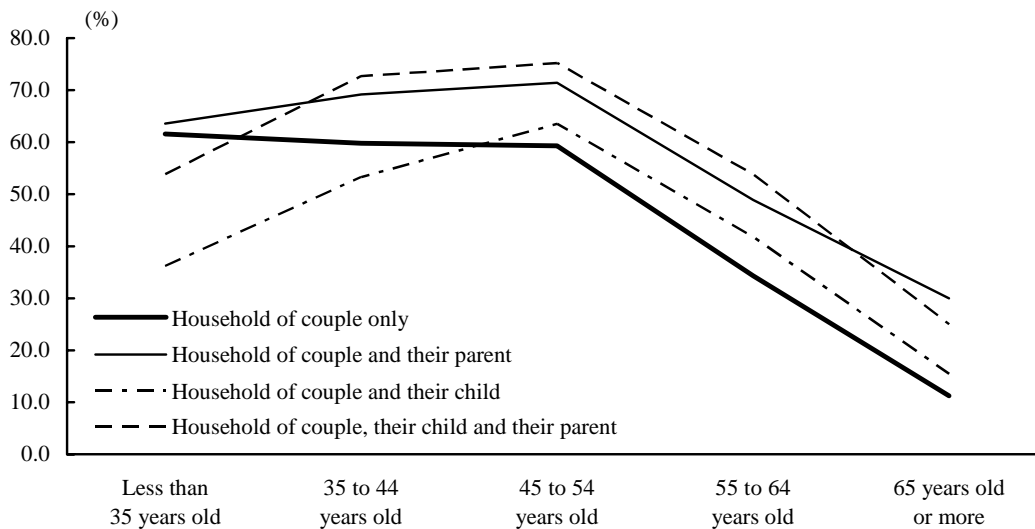


Table 7: Dual-income households to typical ordinary households (4 types) by age group of wives

(Unit: Ten thousand households, %)

Age groups of wives	Household of couple only		Household of couple and their parent		Household of couple and their child		Household of couple, their child and their parent	
	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate
Total	1054	33.8	114	57.9	1428	47.7	314	67.8
Less than 35 years old	138	61.6	11	63.6	287	36.2	39	53.8
35 to 44	82	59.8	13	69.2	422	53.3	110	72.7
45 to 54	113	59.3	35	71.4	364	63.5	121	75.2
55 to 64	321	34.3	45	48.9	251	41.8	39	53.8
64 years old or more	401	11.2	10	30.0	104	15.4	4	25.0

(Note) Typical ordinary household refers to the follows among ordinary household composed of the head of household and other family members only are classified as follows:

- Household of couple only
- Household of couple and their parent(s)
- Household of couple and their child(ren)
- Household of couple, their child(ren) and their parent(s)

2 Labour force status of wives by age group of the youngest child

Among ordinary households (Typical ordinary households), a breakdown of “Household of couple and their child” and “Household of couple, their child and their parent”, the rate of households of which wives in labour force by age group of the youngest child was higher in “Household of couple, their child and their parent”. Regarding the age group, that was highest in 13 to 14 years old in “Household of couple and their child”, and in 15 to 17 years old in “Household of couple, their child and their parent”.

The rate of households of which wives wishing to work was higher in “Household of couple and their child” than “Household of couple, their child and their parent”, and in both types of households, the lower the age of the youngest child was, the higher the rate was.

Fig.19: Rate of households of typical ordinary households (2 types) by age group of the youngest child and labour force status of wives

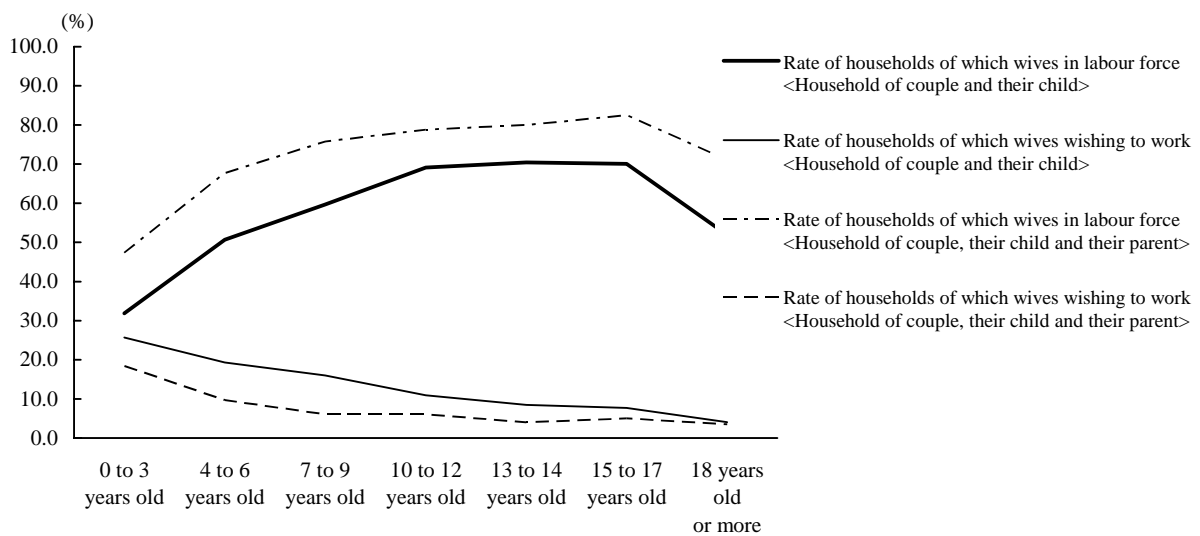


Table 8: Typical ordinary households (2 types) by age group of the youngest child and status of labour force of wives

(Unit: Ten thousand households)

	Household of couple and their child				Household of couple, their child and their parent			
	Labour force status of wives				Labour force status of wives			
	Labour force	Not in labour force		Labour force	Not in labour force		of which, those wishing to work	of which, those wishing to work
			of which, those wishing to work			of which, those wishing to work		
Total	1428	744	684	173	314	224	90	21
0 to 3 years old	292	93	200	75	38	18	20	7
4 to 6	150	76	74	29	31	21	9	3
7 to 9	119	71	48	19	33	25	9	2
10 to 12	110	76	34	12	33	26	7	2
13 to 14	71	50	20	6	25	20	5	1
15 to 17	117	82	35	9	40	33	7	2
18 years old or more	568	295	273	23	114	81	33	4