

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 50.88 million, increased by 810,000 compared to the previous year. Of this number, regular staff increased by 370,000 to 34.11 million compared to the previous year, marking the first increase among comparable years since 2003. The number of non-regular staff such as “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”, “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employee or entrusted employee”, and “Other” increased by 440,000 to 16.77 million compared to the previous year.

Looking at these statistics by sex, the number of male regular staff stood at 23.75 million and the number of male non-regular staff was 5.17 million. These figures represented increases of 180,000 and 100,000, respectively. Thus, the annual difference of growth for regular staff surpassed the annual difference of growth for non-regular staff. On the other hand, the number of female regular staff stood at 10.36 million and the number of female non-regular staff was 11.59 million, representing increases of 180,000 and 340,000, respectively. Although the number of regular staff had been seeing year-on-year declines for both male and female, the number for both sexes had upturns in 2006.

A breakdown of non-regular staff showed that “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” were the largest in number at 11.25 million (22.1% of “Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation”), followed by “Contract employee or entrusted employee” at 2.83 million (5.6%).

The rate of non-regular staff to all members of “Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation” was 33.0%, increased by 0.4 point compared to the previous year. Thus, the rate of increase slowed compared to the previous year (1.2 point increase). Looking at this rate by sex showed rates of 17.9% for male and 52.8% for female, which represented increases of 0.2 point and 0.3 point, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Table 1: Employed persons by type of employment

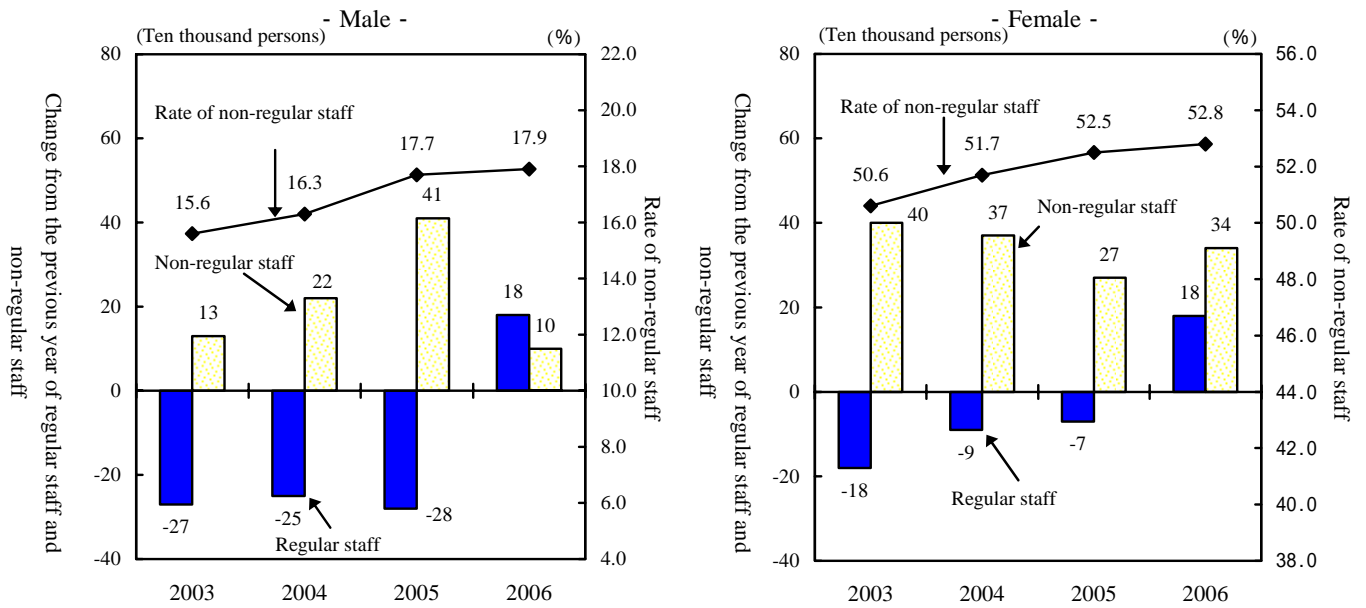
(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				
		Yearly average	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	6369	6270	6405	6413	6388
	Employee	5337	5343	5372	5407	5481	5393	5507	5504	5520
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	4940	4948	4975	5007	5088	5002	5101	5115	5132
	Regular staff	3489	3444	3410	3374	3411	3340	3454	3408	3443
	Non-regular staff	1451	1504	1564	1633	1677	1663	1647	1707	1691
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	1053	1089	1096	1120	1125	1121	1112	1151	1117
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	43	50	85	106	128	121	120	126	143
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	230	236	255	278	283	282	276	286	289
	Other	125	129	128	129	141	139	139	144	142
Male	Employed person	3725	3707	3701	3711	3718	3677	3737	3736	3721
	Employee	3165	3152	3152	3164	3191	3153	3202	3198	3210
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	2867	2853	2851	2864	2894	2857	2895	2905	2920
	Regular staff	2437	2410	2385	2357	2375	2329	2406	2367	2399
	Non-regular staff	431	444	466	507	517	527	489	538	520
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	229	235	236	247	247	254	231	254	251
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	10	13	28	42	49	49	44	54	50
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	122	125	136	149	150	153	143	158	148
	Other	70	71	66	69	71	71	71	72	71
Female	Employed person	2593	2597	2615	2633	2651	2593	2667	2677	2667
	Employee	2172	2191	2220	2243	2290	2240	2305	2306	2310
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	2073	2095	2124	2143	2194	2145	2206	2210	2213
	Regular staff	1052	1034	1025	1018	1036	1010	1048	1040	1043
	Non-regular staff	1021	1061	1098	1125	1159	1134	1158	1170	1169
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	825	855	860	872	878	867	880	898	865
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	33	37	57	63	78	72	76	72	92
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	108	111	119	130	133	128	134	128	141
	Other	55	58	62	60	70	67	68	72	71
Rate of non-regular staff										
Both sexes		29.4	30.4	31.4	32.6	33.0	33.2	32.3	33.4	32.9
Male		15.0	15.6	16.3	17.7	17.9	18.5	16.9	18.5	17.8
Female		49.3	50.6	51.7	52.5	52.8	52.9	52.5	52.9	52.8

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

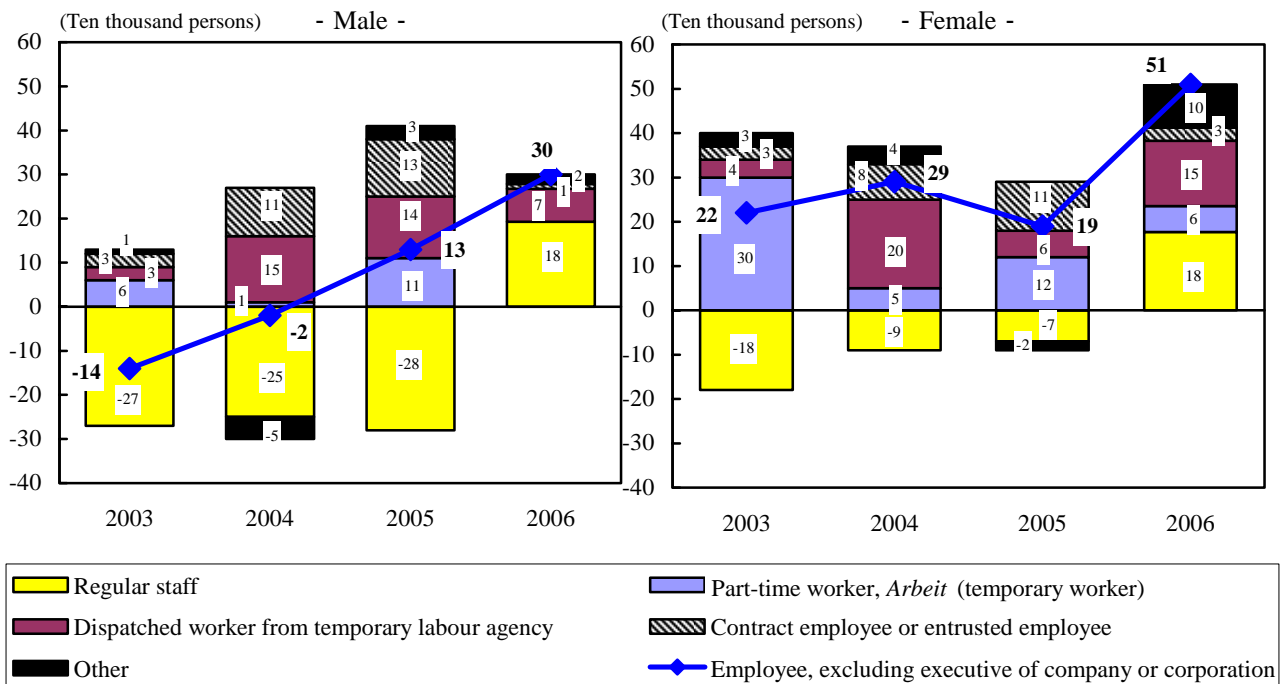
“Non-regular staff” refers to the total of “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”, “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employee or entrusted employee” and “Other”.

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



Looking at change from the previous year of non-regular staff by sex and type of employment, there was an increase of 100,000 in the overall number of male non-regular staff. Of this, the number of “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency” increased by 70,000. The number of female non-regular staff grew by 340,000. Of this, the number of “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency” increased by 150,000.

Fig. 2: Change from the previous year for male and female employed persons by type of employment, excluding executive of company or corporation



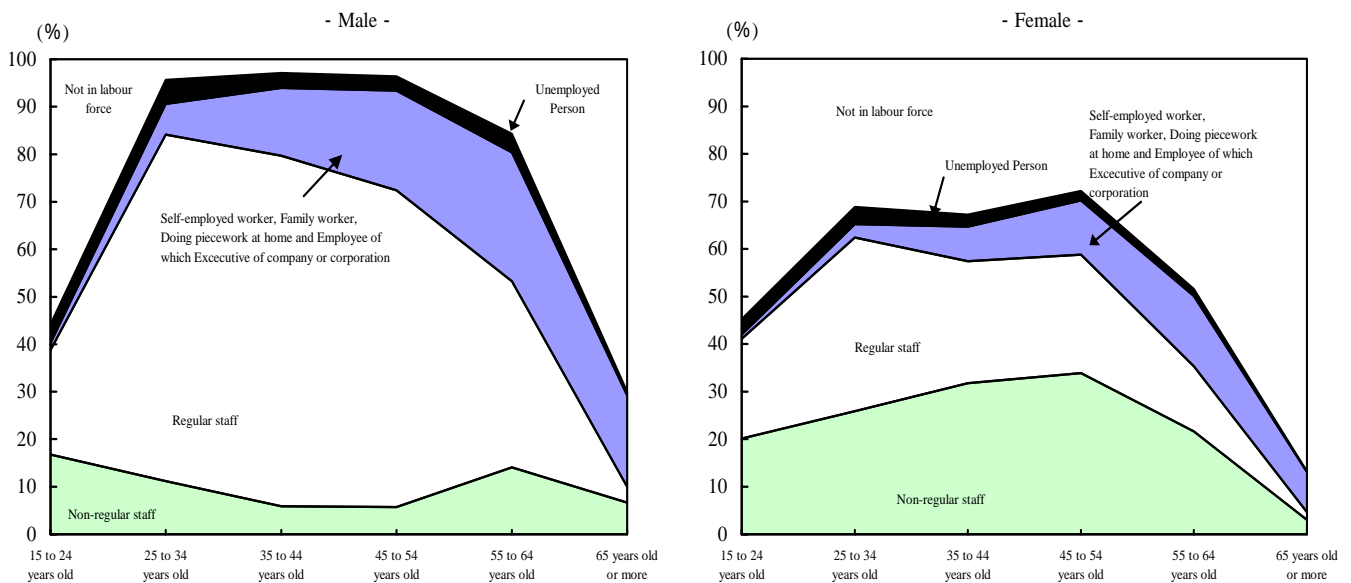
(Note) The total number of employee (excluding executive of company or corporation) and the total of the breakdown may not match because of rounding off of digits that are less than the given unit and because unidentified numbers are included in the total number.

(2) Employees by age group and type of employment

Looking at the male and female persons by age, the rates of male regular staff for groups aged 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, and 45 to 54 years old were 72.9%, 73.8%, and 66.7%, respectively, with each age group having a rate exceeding 60%. The rate for the group aged 55 to 64 years old was 39.2%, the group aged 15 to 24 years old was 22.0%, and the group aged 65 years old or more was 3.3%.

As for female regular staff, the rates for the groups aged 15 to 24 years old and 25 to 34 years old were 21.0% and 36.5%, respectively. However, the group aged 25 to 34 years old represented the peak, and the rates for the groups aged 35 to 44 years old, 45 to 54 years old, 55 to 64 years old, and 65 years old or more were 25.6%, 24.9%, 13.7%, and 1.6%, respectively. Thus, the rate became lower with progressively older age groups. On the other hand, the rates of non-regular staff for the groups aged 15 to 24 years old, 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, and 45 to 54 years old were 20.1%, 25.9%, 31.8%, and 33.9%, respectively, indicating that the rate became higher with progressively older age groups. However, the peak occurred with the group aged 45 to 54 years old, and the rates for the groups aged 55 to 64 years old and 65 years old or older were 21.6% and 3.0%, respectively.

Fig. 3: Rates of persons by sex, age group, and major labour force status (2006)

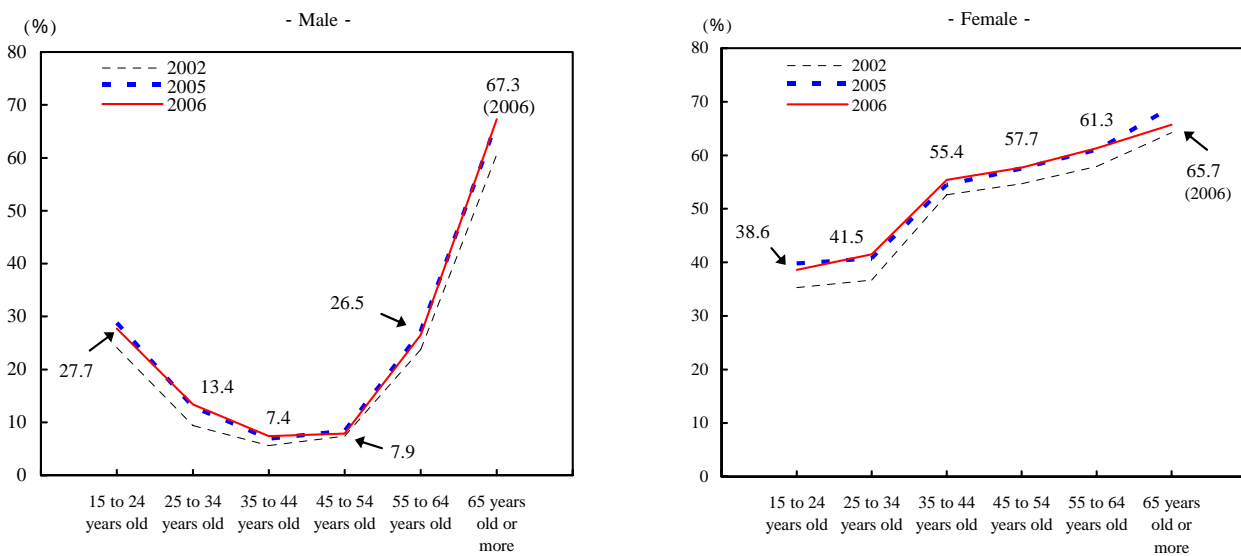


Looking at the rate of non-regular staff of “Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation” by age group, the rates for male groups aged 65 years old or more, 15 to 24 years old (excluding “Attending school”), 55 to 64 years old, and 25 to 34 years old were 67.3%, 27.7%, 26.5%, and 13.4%, respectively. However, the groups aged 35 to 44 years old and 45 to 54 years old stood at 7.4% and 7.9%, respectively, or less than 10%.

The rates for female groups aged 15 to 24 years old (excluding “Attending school”) and 25 to 34 years old were 38.6% and 41.5%, respectively, while those of the groups aged 35 to 44 years old, 45 to 54 years old, 55 to 64 years old, and 65 years old or more exceeded 50% at 55.4%, 57.7%, 61.3%, and 65.7%, respectively.

In comparison with the previous year, the rates for male groups aged 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, and 65 years old or more rose, while all female age groups saw increases with the exception of the groups aged 15 to 24 years old (excluding “Attending school”) and 65 years old or more.

Fig. 4: Rates of non-regular staff to “Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation” by sex and age group

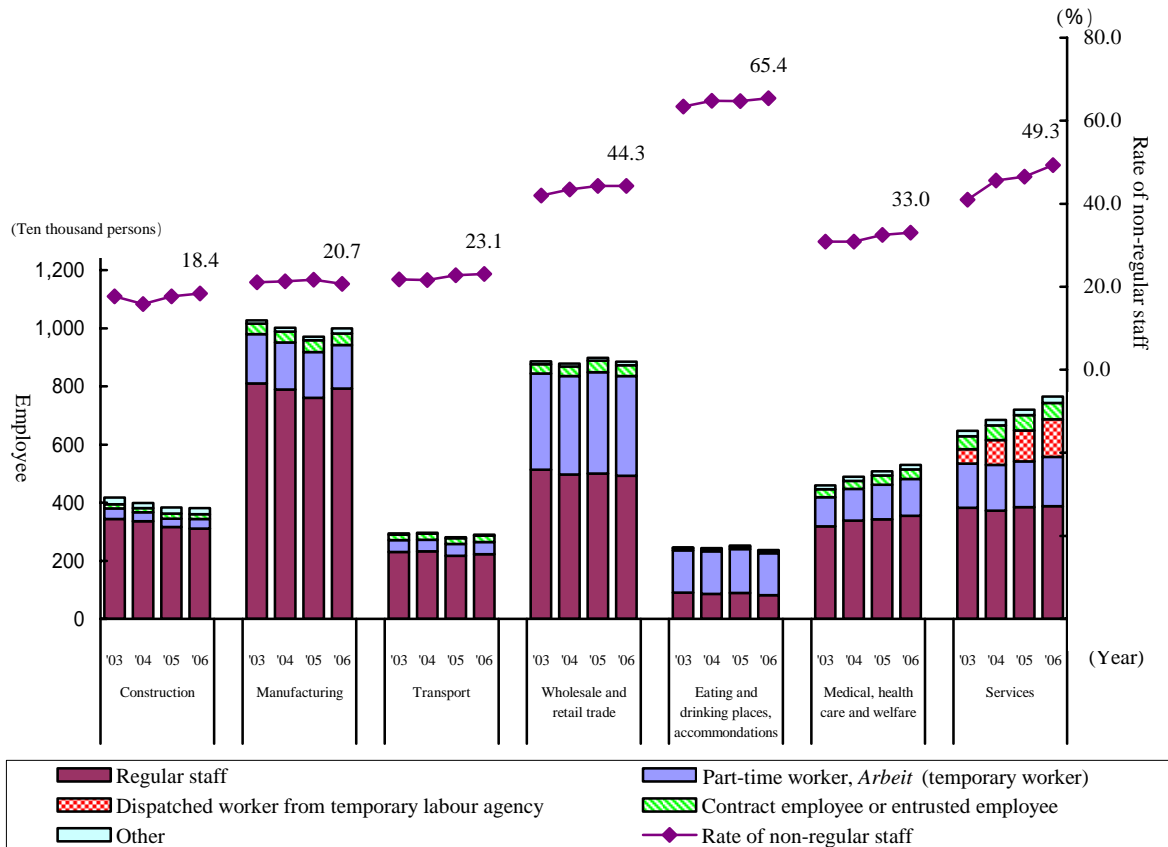


(Note) As for 15 to 24 years old, excluding "Attending school".

(3) Employees by industry and type of employment

The rate of non-regular staff in the major industries was the highest in “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” at 65.4%, followed by 49.3% in “Services”, and 44.3% in “Wholesale and retail trade”. On the other hand, “Construction” had the lowest ratio at 18.4%, followed by 20.7% in “Manufacturing” and 23.1% in “Transport”. While almost all industries had increases compared to the previous year, “Manufacturing” had a decrease of 1.0 points.

Fig. 5: Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) and rate of non-regular staff by major industry and type of employment

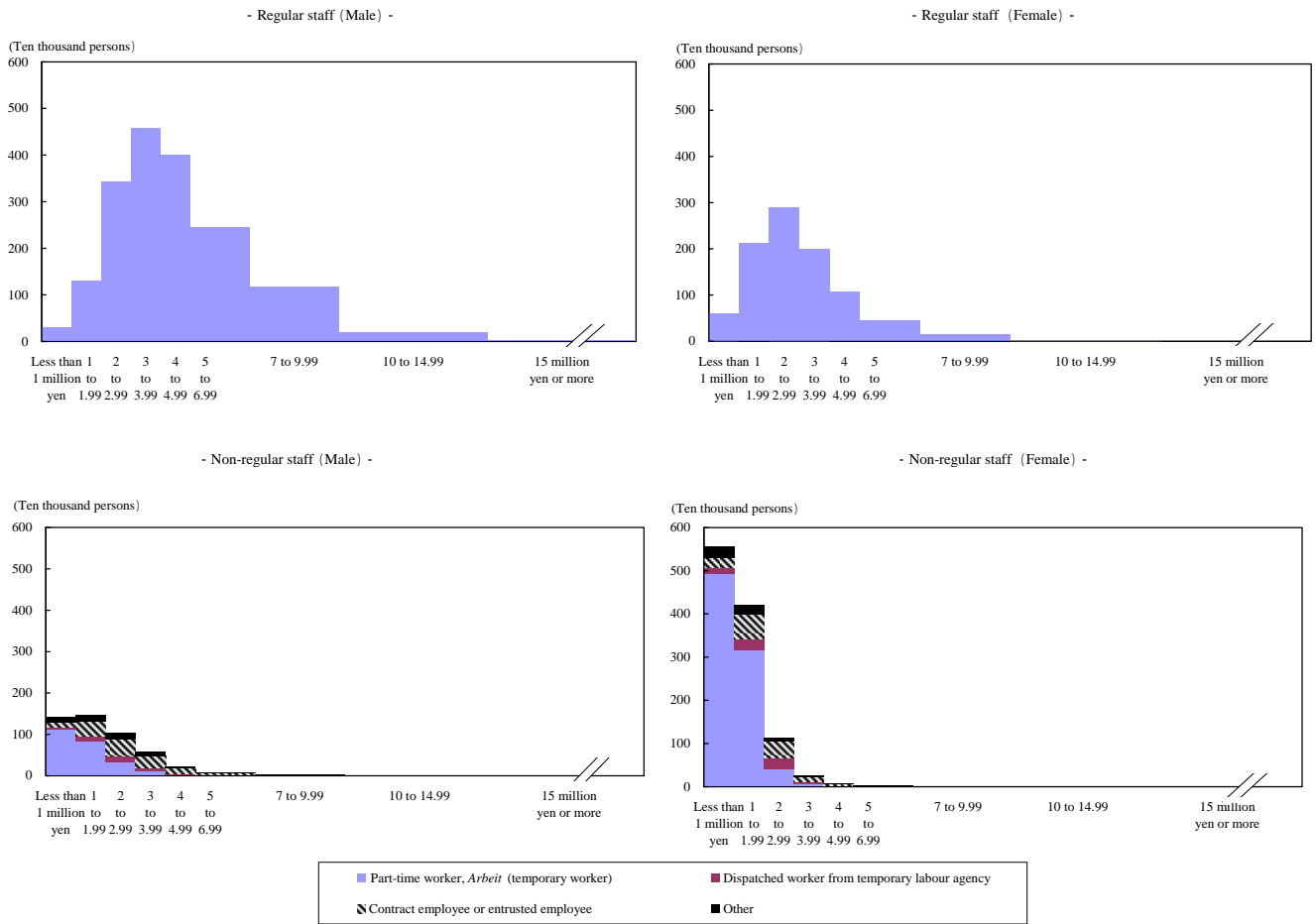


(4) Earned from job

A by-bracket breakdown for rate of employees’ (excluding executive of company or corporation) earned from job (annual) (standard gap between levels of 1 million yen) by sex and type of employment showed that male regular staff in the 3 to 3.99 million yen range made up the highest rate at 19.8%, followed by the 4 to 4.99 million yen range at 17.3% and the 2 to 2.99 million yen range at 14.8%. On the other hand, non-regular staff in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range made up the highest rate at 29.0%, followed by the 27.8% who earned less than 1 million yen.

The 28.8% of female regular staff who earned in the 2 to 2.99 million yen range made up the largest group, followed by the 21.1% in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range. On the other hand, the 49.2% in the less than 1 million yen range were the largest among non-regular staff, followed by the 37.3% in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range. These two brackets comprised approximately 90% of the whole.

Fig. 6: Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, earned from job (annual), and type of employment (2006)



(Standard gap between levels of 1 million yen)

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			2006 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	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation		Non-regular staff
		Regular staff			Regular staff			Regular staff			Regular staff			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	6.0	1.3	27.8
	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	9.8	5.6	29.0
	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	15.9	14.8	20.7
	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	18.3	19.8	11.5
	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	15.0	17.3	4.6
	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	18.1	21.2	3.6
	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	12.8	15.2	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	3.6	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	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	28.8	6.0	49.2
	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	29.6	21.1	37.3
	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	18.9	28.8	10.0
	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	10.6	19.9	2.4
	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	5.4	10.6	0.7
	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	4.3	8.8	0.4
	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	2.1	4.3	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	0.2	0.4	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	0.0	0.1	0.0

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

2. Persons who experienced quit job separation

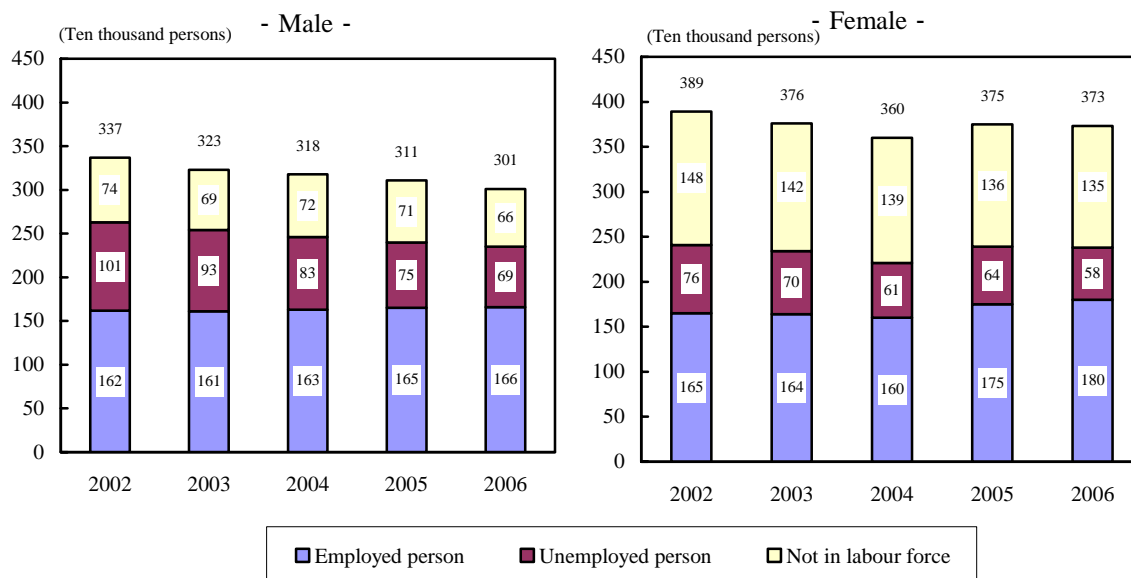
(1) Persons who experienced quit job separation by labour force status

The number of persons who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year was 3.01 million for male and 3.73 million for female, which represented a decrease of 100,000 for male and 20,000 for female.

A breakdown of persons who experienced quit job separation by sex and the three categories of current labour force status showed that, for male, there were 1.66 million in “Employed person” (the male rate for persons who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year was 55.1%), 690,000 in “Unemployed person” (22.9%), and 660,000 in “Not in labour force” (21.9%). “Employed person” increased by 10,000 compared to the previous year, “Unemployed person” decreased by 60,000, and “Not in labour force” decreased by 50,000.

For female, 1.80 million were in “Employed person” (the female rate for persons who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year was 48.3%), 580,000 in “Unemployed person” (15.5%), and 1.35 million in “Not in labour force” (36.2%). The number of “Employed person” increased by 50,000 compared to the previous year, “Unemployed person” decreased by 60,000, and “Not in labour force” decreased by 10,000.

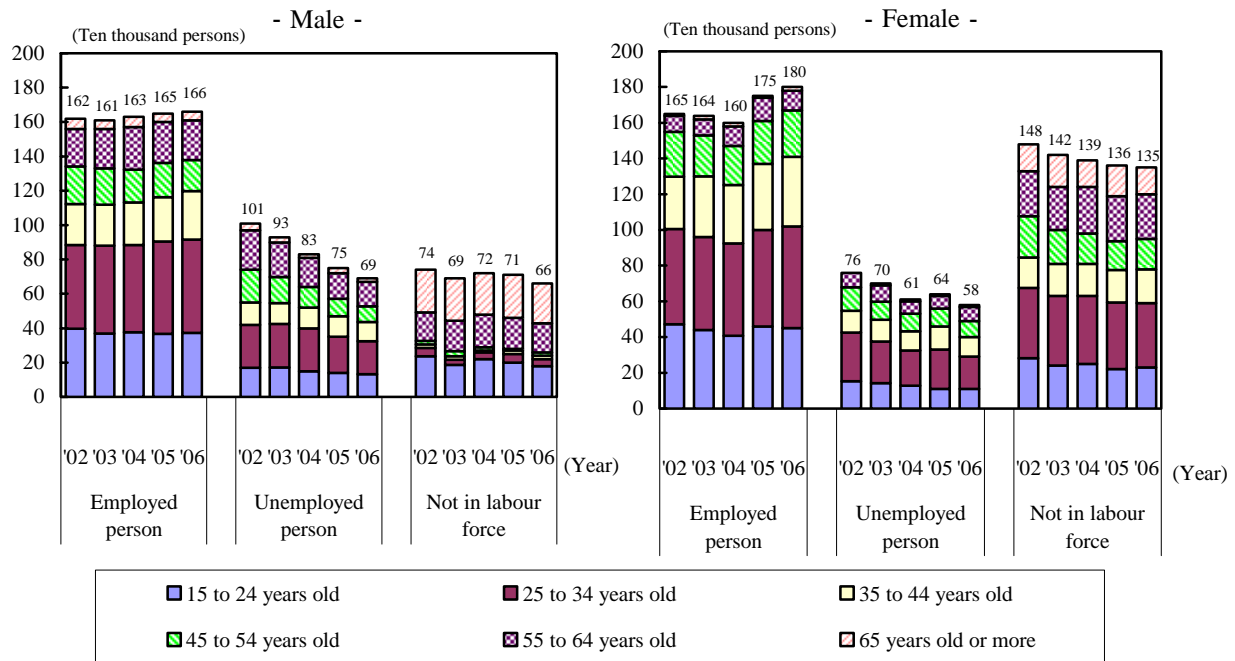
Fig. 7: Persons who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year by sex and labour force status



Looking at persons who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year by sex, age group, and labour force status, male “Unemployed person” decreased compared to the previous year for all age groups. In addition, “Not in labour force” was a decrease or the same compared to the previous year, with the exception of the group aged 45 to 54 years old.

Female “Unemployed person” was a decrease or the same compared to the previous year for all age groups except the group aged 55 to 64 years old. On the other hand, “Employed person” increased compared to the previous year in groups aged 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, 45 to 54 years old, and 65 years old or more.

Fig. 8: Persons who experienced quit job separation 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 (employed persons those who experienced quit job separation during the past 1 year) was 3.46 million, which was an increase of 60,000 compared to the previous year. By sex, the number was 1.66 million for male and 1.80 million for female, which represented an increase of 10,000 and a rise for the third consecutive year for male compared to the previous year, and an increase of 50,000 and rise for the second consecutive year for female. Looking at the number of persons who changed jobs by age group, the groups aged 25 to 34 years old showed the largest number at 1.11 million.

The rate of persons who changed jobs in employed persons (rate of persons who changed jobs during the past 1 year) was 5.4%, which was equal to that of the previous year. By age group, the rate was highest among male and female in the age groups of 15 to 24 years old. And the female rate of persons who changed jobs exceeded that male rate in all age groups of less than 55 years old.

Fig. 9: Changes in persons who changed jobs by sex

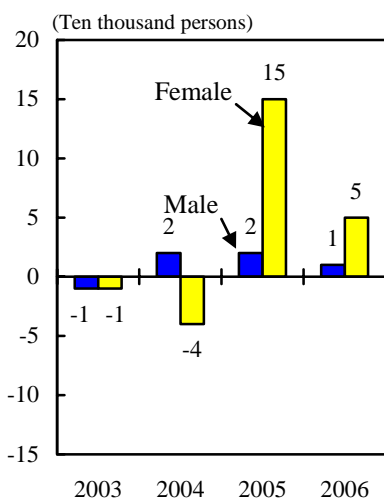
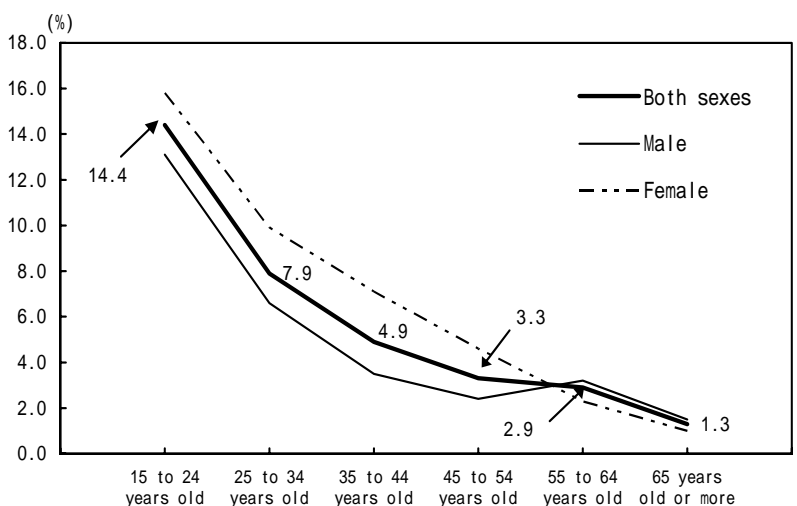
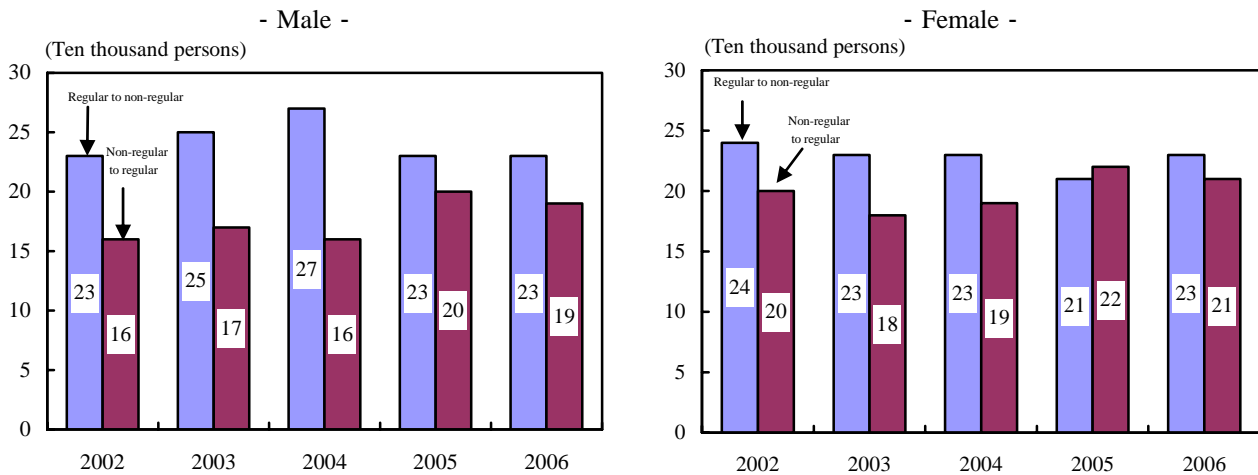


Fig. 10: Rates of persons who changed jobs by age group (2006)



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, 230,000 moved from “Regular to non-regular staff” (hereinafter called “Regular to non-regular”), which was the same number as the previous year, while 190,000 moved from “Non-regular to regular staff” (hereinafter called “Non-regular to regular”), which was a decrease of 10,000 compared to the previous year. For female, 230,000 moved from “Regular to non-regular”, which represented an increase of 20,000 compared to the previous year, while 210,000 moved from “Non-regular to regular”, which was a decrease of 10,000 compared to the previous year.

Fig. 11: 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 1.17 million people whose “Income increased from the previous job” by changing jobs, and 1.29 million people whose “Income decreased from the previous job”. This represented an increase of 20,000 for “Income increased from the previous job” and no change for “Income decreased from the previous job” compared to the previous year.

Looking at a breakdown by sex, 510,000 for male and 660,000 for female had “Income increased from the previous job”; this represent a decrease of 20,000 for male and an increases 40,000 for female, respectively, compared to the previous year. For “Income decreased from the previous job”, the figure for male was 640,000 while that for female was 650,000. Thus, there was a decrease of 10,000 for male and an increase of 10,000 for female compared to the previous year.

Looking at a by-change breakdown of income by 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. 12: Change from the previous year of persons who changed jobs by sex and change in income

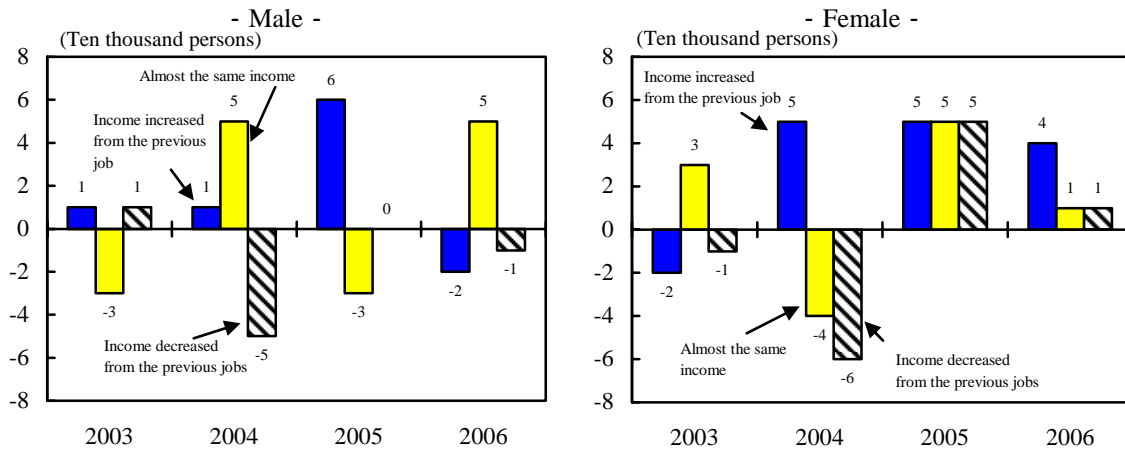
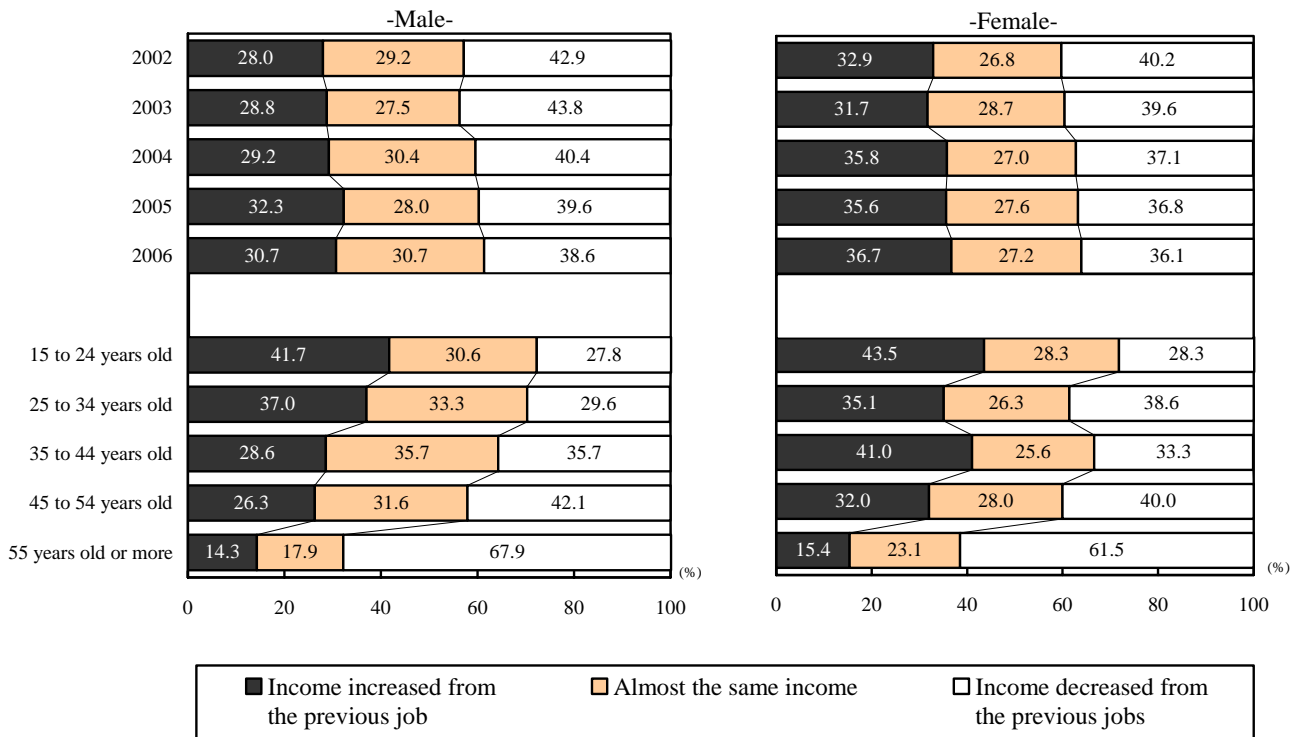


Fig. 13: Rate of persons who changed jobs by sex, age group, and change in income



Section 2 Unemployed Persons

1. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

There were 2.75 million unemployed persons, a decline of 190,000 compared to the previous year. By duration of unemployment, the 980,000 unemployed persons in “Less than 3 months” represented the largest number, followed by the 900,000 in “1 year or more”.

The number of unemployed in “1 year or more” decreased by 60,000, those for “Less than 3 months” and “6 months to less than 1 year” both decreased by 50,000, and that for “3 to less than 6 months” decreased by 20,000 compared to the previous year. Thus, there were decreases in all categories.

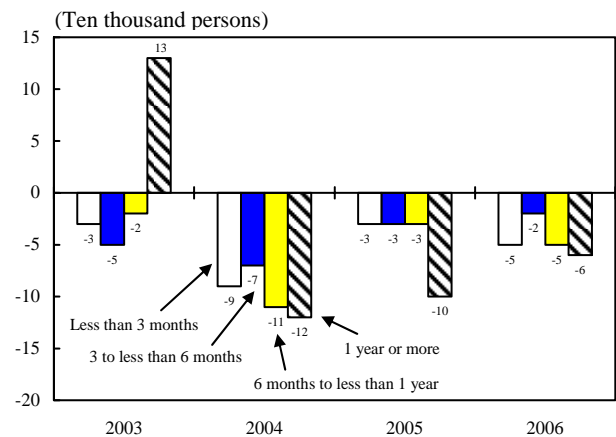
Table 3: Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %, points)

2006 yearly average	Actual number	Change from the previous year	Rate	Change from the previous year
Unemployed person	275	-19	-	-
Less than 3 months	98	-5	35.9	0.5
3 to less than 6 months	44	-2	16.1	0.3
6 months to less than 1 year	41	-5	15.0	-0.8
1 year or more	90	-6	33.0	0.0

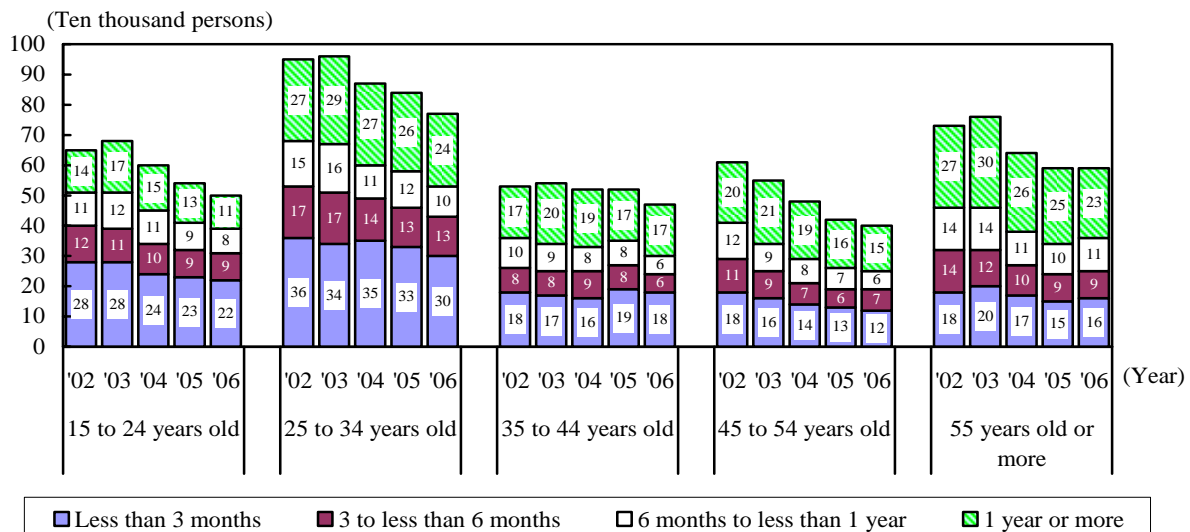
(Note) Rates are to the totals shown in breakdown.

Fig. 14: Change from the previous year of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment



Looking at 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 had the largest number of unemployed for “1 year or more”, while those unemployed for “Less than 3 months” were the largest number in all the age groups of less than 45 years old. There were increases in those aged 45 to 54 years old in unemployed “3 to less than 6 months” and in those aged 55 years old or more in “Less than 3 months” and “6 months to less than 1 year” compared to the previous year. However, for those in other categories, the rate was a decrease or the same compared to the previous year.

Fig 15: Unemployed persons by age group and duration of unemployment

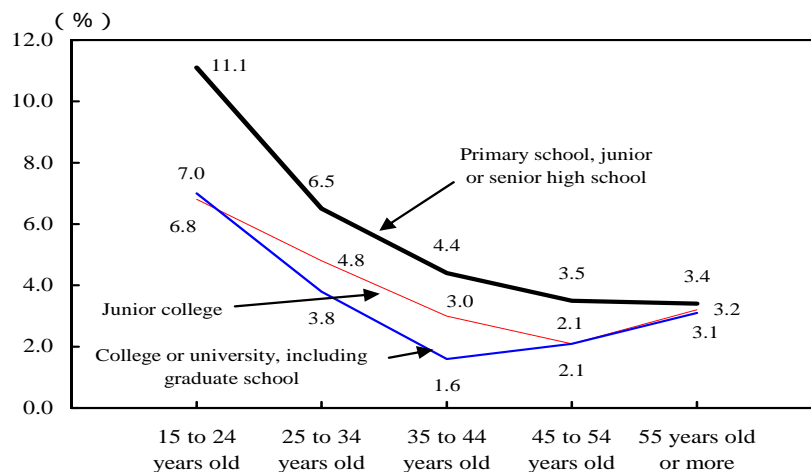


2. Unemployed persons by type of education

Of unemployed persons, 2.68 million had graduated from a school, and the unemployment rate was 4.2%. A breakdown of the unemployment rate by type of education showed that it was 4.8% for “Primary school, junior or senior high school”, 3.9% for “Junior college”, and 3.0% for “College or university, including graduate school”.

A breakdown by age group showed that the unemployment rate was highest in “Primary school, junior or senior high school” for all age groups. The level was a particularly high at 11.1% in “Primary school, junior or senior high school” for the group aged 15 to 24 years old.

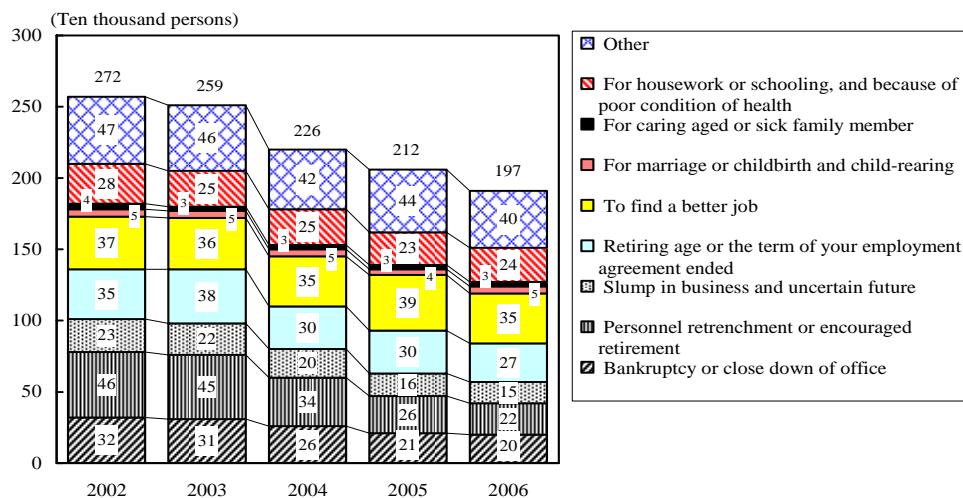
Fig. 16: Unemployment rate by age group and type of education (2006)



3. Unemployed persons by reason for leaving jobs

Of the unemployed persons, 1.97 million quit a job (reason for seeking a job was “Due to quitting previous job”). A breakdown by reason for leaving jobs showed that 350,000, or 18.3% of unemployed persons, were in “To find a better job”. Moreover, 220,000, or 11.5%, were in “Personnel retrenchment or encouraged retirement”, although this number was decreasing year by year.

Fig. 17: Unemployed persons who quit a job by reason of leaving jobs



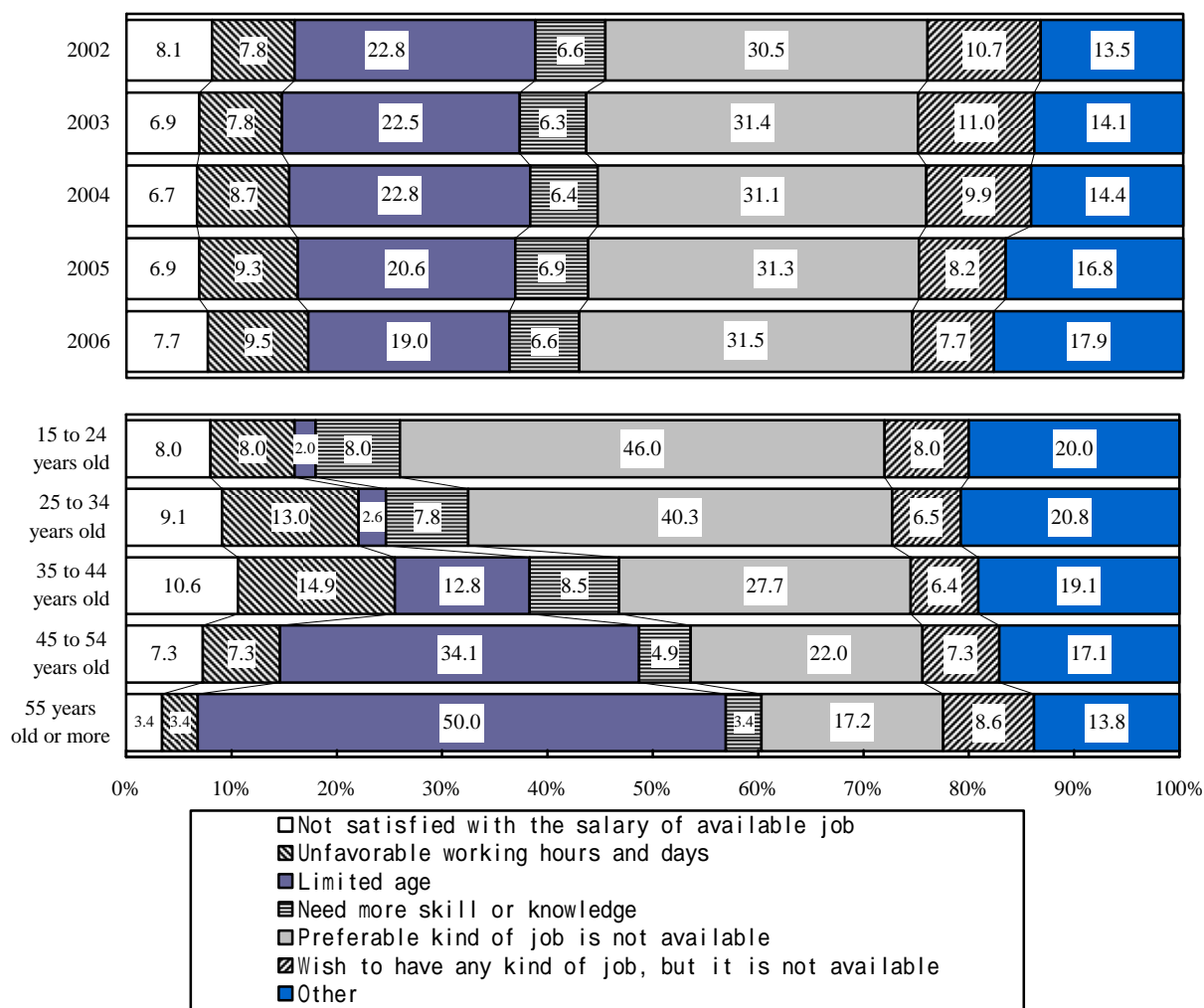
(Note) The total number of unemployed persons who quit a job and the total of the breakdown may not match because of rounding off of digits that are less than the given unit and because unidentified numbers are included in the total number.

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 that “Limited age” decreased by 1.6 points and that “Wish to have any kind of job, but it is not available” decreased by 0.5 point compared to the previous year.

By age group, in the age groups of 45 to 54 years old and 55 years old or more, “Limited age” showed the highest rate, with the rate being 50.0% in the group aged 55 years old or more, in particular. On the other hand, “Preferable kind of job is not available” showed the highest rate in all age groups of less than 45 years old.

Fig. 18: Rate of unemployed persons by age group and reason for being unable to take up jobs



5. Unemployed persons by industry of previous jobs

There were 1.10 million unemployed persons who quit a job during the past 1 year. Looking at the major industries of previous jobs, the 220,000 in “Services” (comprising 20.0% of unemployed persons who quit a job during the past 1 year) formed the largest group, followed by the 210,000 in “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” (19.1%). All industries showed declines or the same compared to the previous year.

Table 4: Unemployed persons who quit a job by major industries of previous jobs (those who quit a job the past 1 year)

(Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)

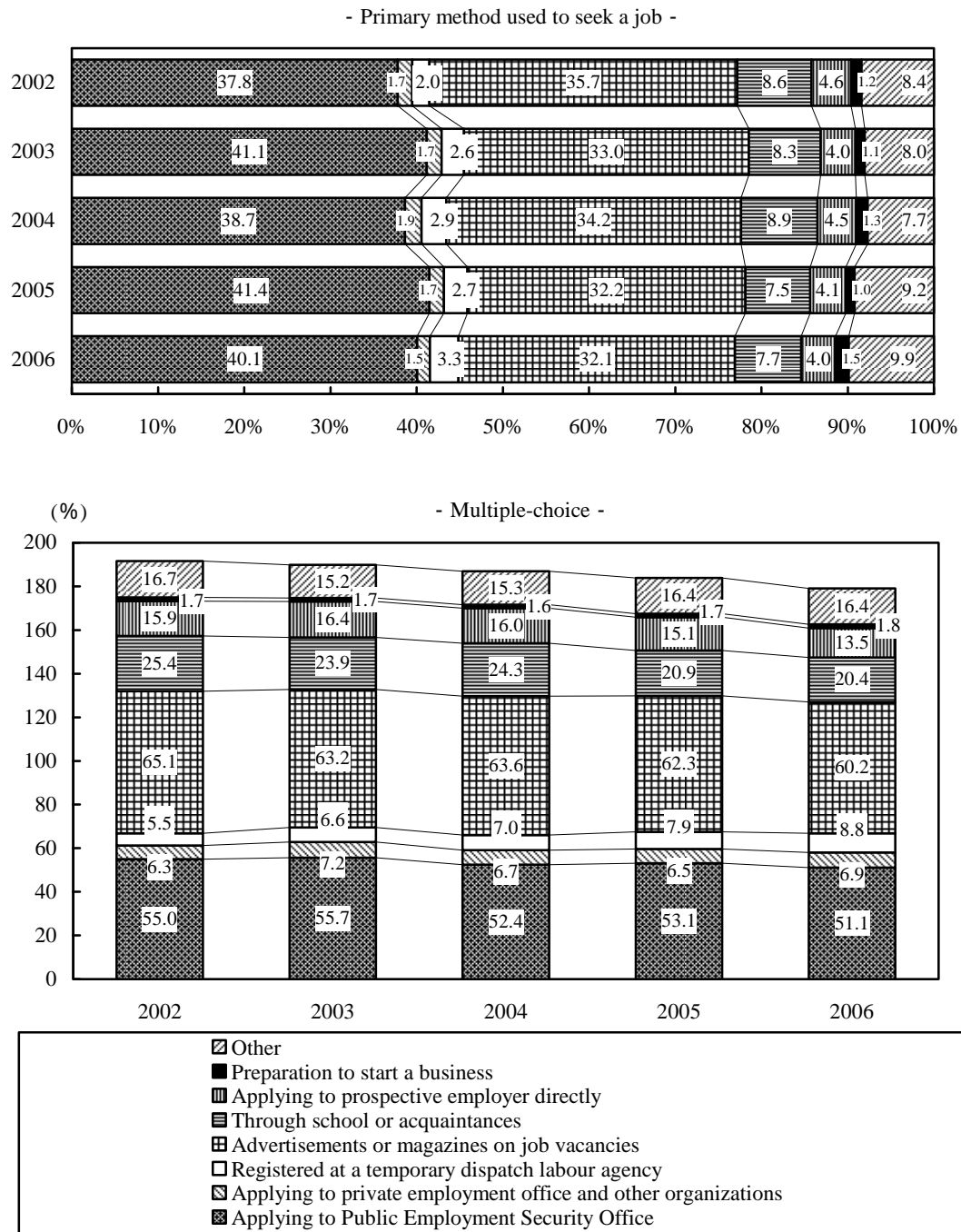
		Total	Of which, Construction	Of which, Manufacturing	Of which, Transport	Of which, Wholesale and retail trade	Of which, Eating and drinking places, accommodation	Of which, Medical, health care and welfare	Of which, Services
Actual number	2003 yearly av.	141	17	30	9	24	10	8	23
	2004 yearly av.	124	14	24	7	23	9	7	22
	2005 yearly av.	120	12	22	6	21	8	9	27
	2006 yearly av.	110	11	21	6	21	7	9	22
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
	2006 yearly av.	100.0	10.0	19.1	5.5	19.1	6.4	8.2	20.0

6. Unemployed persons by method used to seek a job

A breakdown of unemployed persons by primary method used to seek a job showed the highest rate in “Applying to Public Employment Security Office” at 40.1%, followed by “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies” at 32.1%.

A breakdown of the methods used by unemployed persons to seek a job that were given in response to multiple-choice (note) showed the highest rate was in “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies” at 60.2%, followed by “Applying to Public Employment Security Office” at 51.1%.

Fig. 19: Rate of unemployed persons by method used to seek a job



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

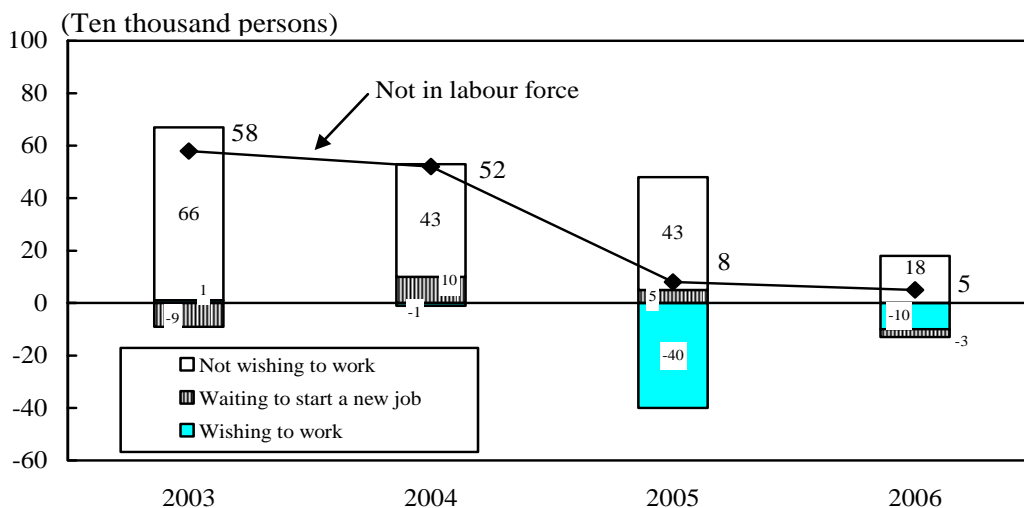
Section 3: Not in Labour Force

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

Persons not in labour force were 43.53 million, with male at 14.20 million and female at 29.33 million. Of these, there were 4.79 million persons wishing to work (persons who wish to work but were not seeking a job) and 37.74 million persons not wishing to work, a decline of 100,000 for the former and an increase of 180,000 for the latter compared to the previous year.

A breakdown by reasons for not seeking a job showed that 1.53 million were in “No prospect of finding a job” and 1.31 million were in “Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare”; these figures represented a decrease of 190,000 for the former and an increase of 20,000 for the latter compared to the previous year. Moreover, of those who indicated “No prospect of finding a job”, the number of those who cited “Not under the current economic situation or in the current season” stood at 80,000; however, this was a decline of 70,000 compared to the previous year and marked the third consecutive yearly decline.

Fig. 20: Change in persons not in labour force by whether wishing to work compared to the previous year



(Note) The total number of persons not in labour force and the total of the breakdown may not match because of rounding off of digits that are less than the commendation unit and because unidentified numbers are included in the total number.

Table 5: Persons not in labour force by whether wishing to work and reason not to seek a job (detailed categories)

(Unit: Ten thousand persons)

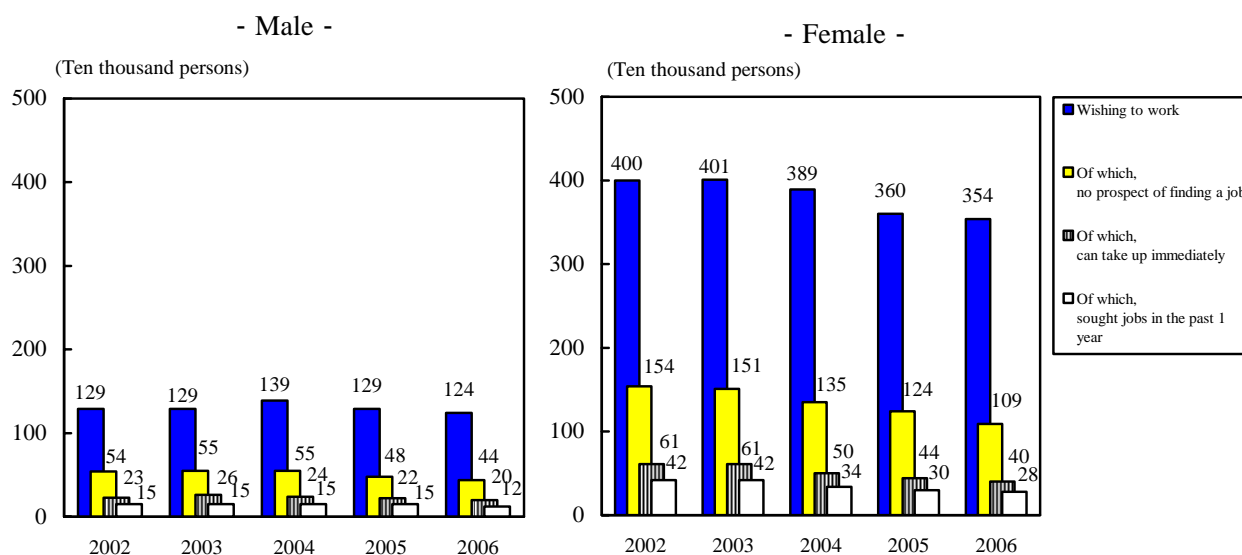
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006					
	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number			Change from the previous year		
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not in labour force	4230	4288	4340	4348	4353	1420	2933	5	6	-1
Wishing to work	529	530	529	489	479	124	354	-10	-5	-6
No prospect of finding a job (Total of 5 items hereunder)	(208)	(206)	(190)	(172)	(153)	(44)	(109)	(-19)	(-4)	(-15)
Not around the house	46	44	41	37	32	8	24	-5	0	-4
Not suitable for own knowledge or skill	28	28	25	23	23	9	14	0	0	1
Not with favorable working hours or the salary, etc.	69	66	66	62	57	11	46	-5	-1	-4
Not under the current economic situation or in the current season	30	31	22	15	8	4	5	-7	-2	-4
Other	36	37	37	36	33	12	20	-3	-1	-3
Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare	137	137	142	129	131	1	131	2	0	2
For poor condition of health	59	62	63	63	67	27	40	4	2	2
Other	114	113	121	115	115	48	67	0	-2	2
Waiting to start a new job	96	87	97	102	99	51	48	-3	0	-2
Not wishing to work	3604	3670	3713	3756	3774	1244	2530	18	11	7
Of which, 65 years old or more	1833	1914	1965	2023	2087	775	1312	64	27	38
(Regrouped)										
Wishing to work	529	530	529	489	479	124	354	-10	-5	-6
Of which, no prospect of finding a job	208	206	190	172	153	44	109	-19	-4	-15
Of which, can take up immediately	84	88	73	67	60	20	40	-7	-2	-4
of which, sought jobs in the past 1 year	57	57	48	44	40	12	28	-4	-3	-2

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”, the number of those who were able to take up jobs “Immediately”, if work became available, was 600,000, a decline of 70,000 compared to the previous year. Of these, those who “Sought jobs in the past 1 year” numbered 400,000, a decline of 40,000 compared to the previous year.

A breakdown of sex showed that, for male, those who could take up jobs “Immediately” numbered 200,000, a decline of 20,000 compared to the previous year. Of these, 120,000 were included in “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, which was a decline of 30,000 compared to the previous year. For female, those who could take up jobs “Immediately” numbered 400,000, a decline of 40,000 compared to the previous year. Of these, 280,000 were included in “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, declining of 20,000 compared to the previous year.

Fig. 21: Persons not in labour force who wish to work by sex



Section 4: Young Persons by Labour Force Status

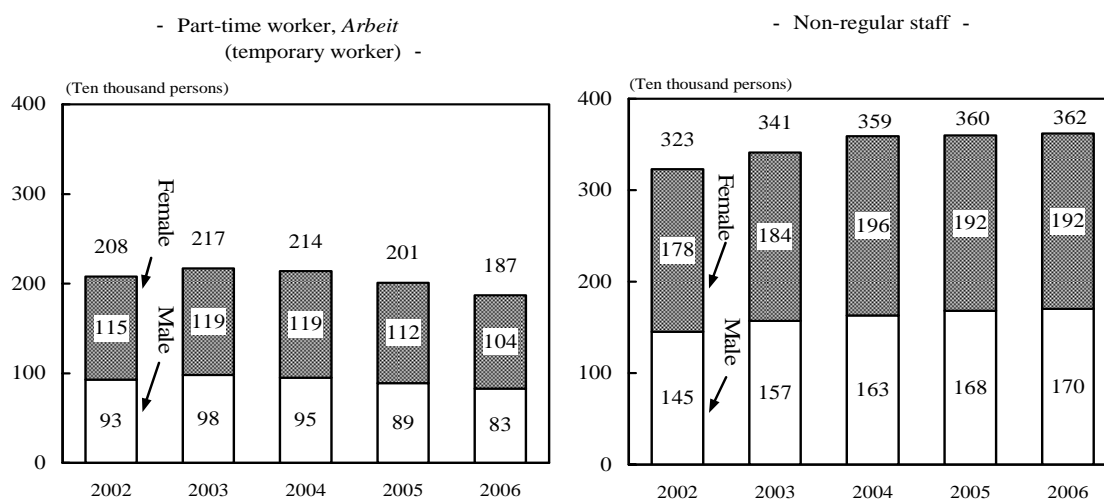
1. Trends among young non-regular staff and persons wishing to work

The number of “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” (note 1) was 1.87 million, representing a decrease of 140,000 compared to the previous year and the third consecutive yearly decrease. The number of “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” fell below 2 million for the first time among comparable years since 2002. Of these, the number of employees that are “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” stood at 1.67 million, representing a decrease of 90,000 compared to the previous year and the second consecutive yearly decrease.

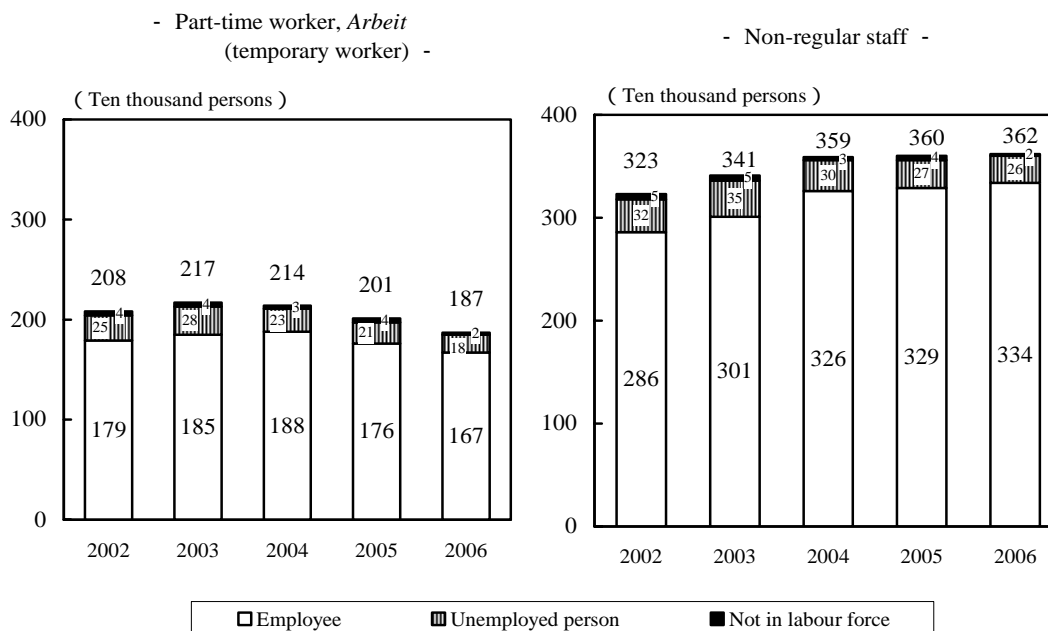
The number of “Young non-regular staff and job candidates” (note 2) that adds “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency” etc. to “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” was 3.62 million, an increase of 20,000 compared to the previous year. Of these, the number of employees that are non-regular staff stood at 3.34 million and was increasing annually.

Fig. 22: “Young part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates” and “Young non-regular staff and job candidates”

(By sex)



(By labour force status)



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

1. “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” among employees
2. Unemployed persons seeking the type of work of “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”
3. Persons not in labour force, and not involved in “Waiting to start a new job” of “Other” not involved in “Housekeeping” or “Attending school”, and who wish to obtain the type of work of “Part-time work, *Arbeit* (temporary work)”

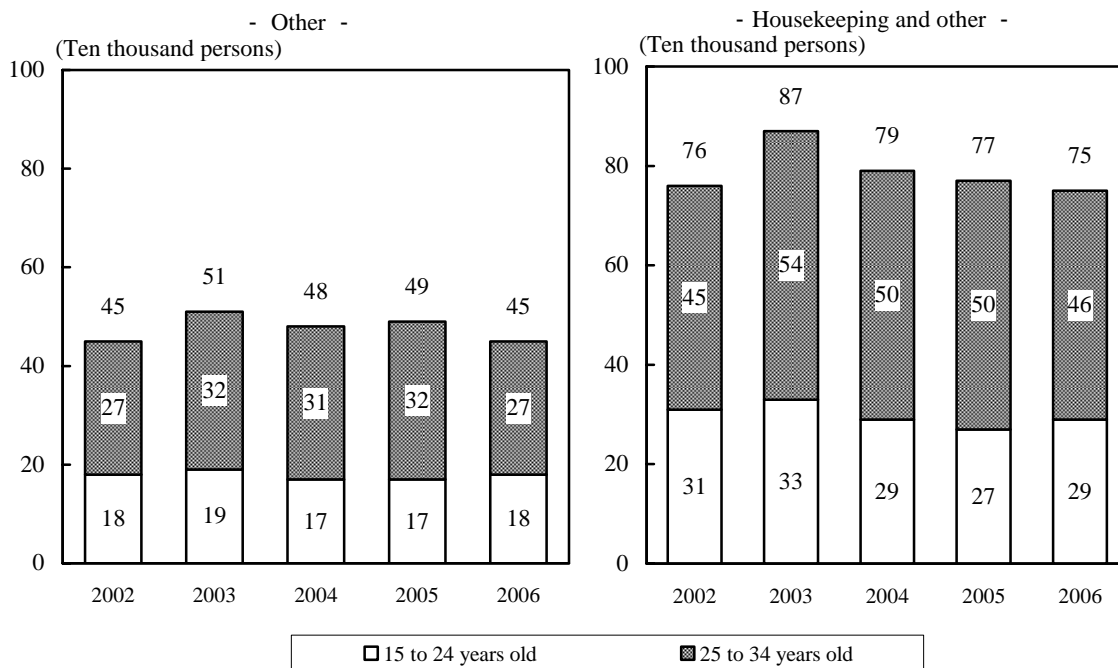
(Note 2) The tabulations for “Young non-regular staff and job candidates” are substituted for “Non-regular staff” for “Part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers)” in Note 1 above.

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

Young persons not in labour force (aged 15 to 34 years old) numbered 10.78 million. Looking at people in “Graduated from school” and “Never married” but excluding “Waiting to start a new job”, those in “Other” (category of not in labour force) numbered 450,000, which was a decrease of 40,000 compared to the previous year and represented the first decline in two years.

Moreover, when those involved in “Housekeeping” are included, the total became 750,000, which represented a decrease of 20,000 compared to the previous year and the third consecutive yearly decline.

Fig. 23: Trends among young persons not in labour force in “Other” and “Housekeeping” categories (“Graduated from school” and “Never married” but excluding “Waiting to start a new job”)



Section 5: Married Couples in Employment

1. Labour force status of married couples

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 32.8% for “Households of couple only”, and 47.5% for “Household of couple and their child”, both indicating lower rates than other typical ordinary households where parents were living together.

Fig. 24: Rate of dual-income households to typical ordinary households (4 types) by age group of wife (2006)

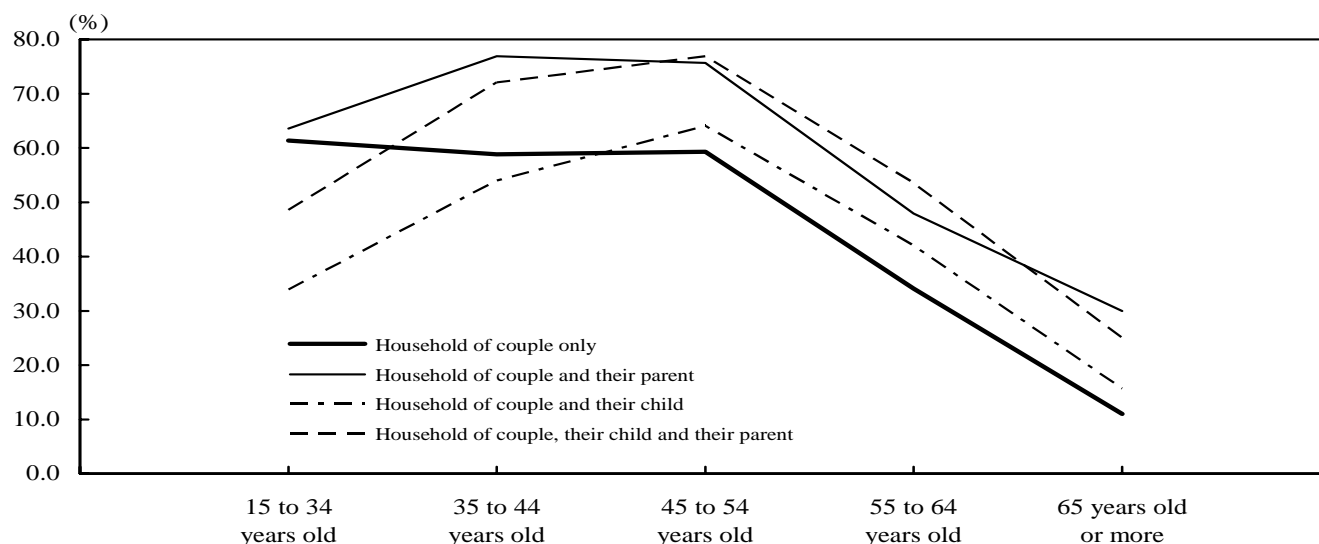


Table 6: Dual-income households to typical ordinary households (4 types) by age group of wife (2006)

(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	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate		
Total	1055	346	32.8	120	71	59.2	1412	671	47.5	303	207	68.3
15 to 34 years old	127	78	61.4	11	7	63.6	277	94	33.9	35	17	48.6
35 to 44	85	50	58.8	13	10	76.9	428	231	54.0	104	75	72.1
45 to 54	108	64	59.3	37	28	75.7	354	227	64.1	117	90	76.9
55 to 64	317	108	34.1	48	23	47.9	245	103	42.0	43	23	53.5
65 years old or more	418	46	11.0	10	3	30.0	108	17	15.7	4	1	25.0

(Note) Typical ordinary household refers to ordinary households composed only of the head of household and other family members and that 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” showed that the rate of households of which wife in labour force was highest in “Household of couple, their child and their parent” among all age groups of the youngest child. Looking at the rate of households of which “wife in labour force”, the 13 to 14 years old and 15 to 17 years old age groups had the highest rate in “Household of couple and their child” at 69.6%, while in “Household of couple, their child and their parent”, the 13 to 14 years old age group was highest at 82.6%.

Among all age groups, the rate of households of which wife 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 household, a trend was apparent whereby the rate generally rose as the age of the youngest child fell.

Fig. 25: Rate of households of typical ordinary households (2 types) by age group of the youngest child and labour force status of wife (2006)

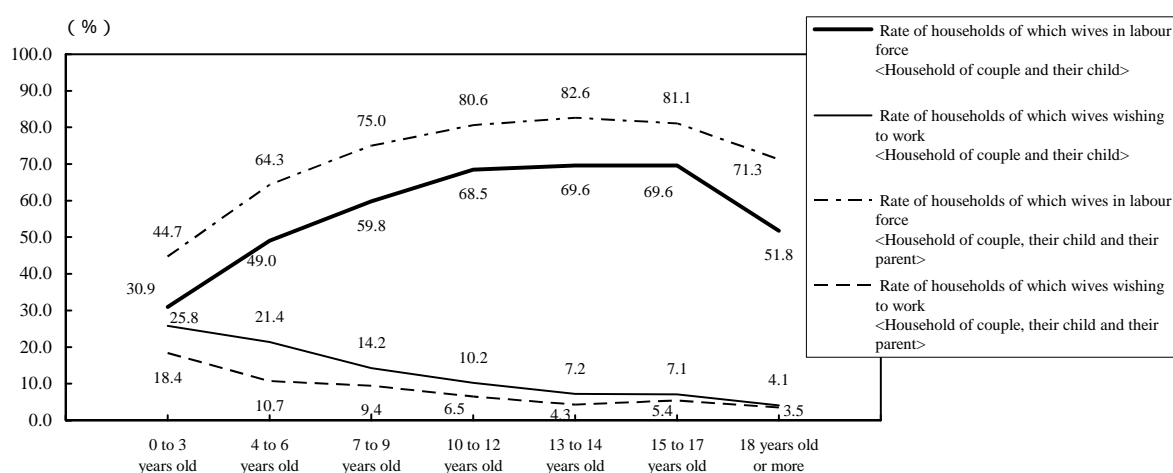


Table 7: Typical ordinary households (2 types) by age group of the youngest child and labour force status of wife (2006)

	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
Total	1412	729	683	171	303	216	87	21
0 to 3 years old	291	90	201	75	38	17	21	7
4 to 6	145	71	73	31	28	18	9	3
7 to 9	127	76	50	18	32	24	8	3
10 to 12	108	74	33	11	31	25	6	2
13 to 14	69	48	20	5	23	19	3	1
15 to 17	112	78	34	8	37	30	7	2
18 years old or more	562	291	270	23	115	82	33	4