

## Summary of the Results

The Basic Complete Tabulation on Industries of the 2010 Population Census of Japan includes statistics on labour force status of population and industry of employed persons for the whole country, prefectures and municipalities.

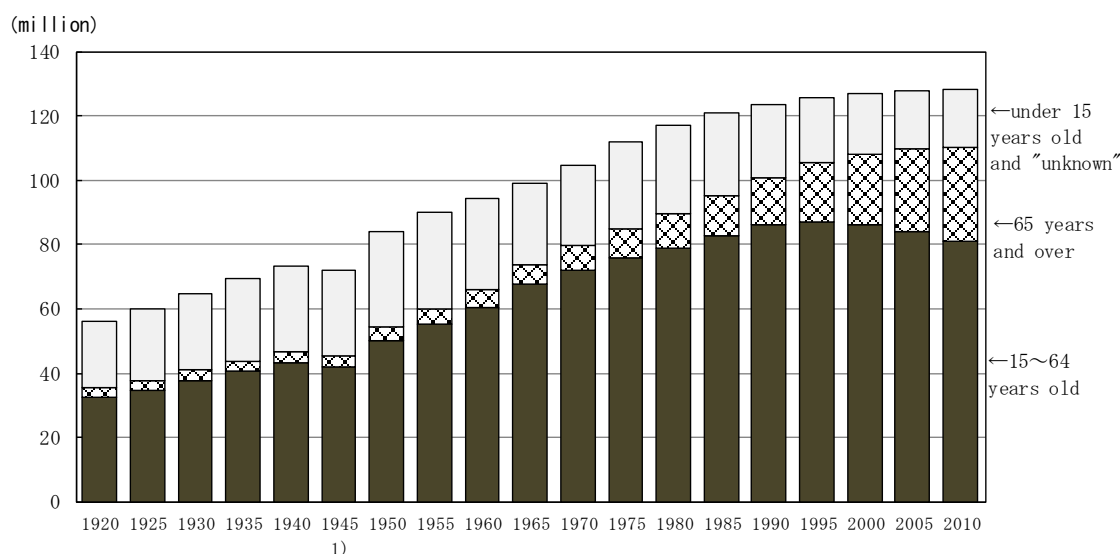
○ The population aged 15 to 64 continued to decrease one's peak in 1995(87,165 thousand),declined 3.6% from 2005

The population aged 15 to 64 totaled 81,032 thousand (63.8% of the total population), those under 15 years old was 16,803 thousand (13.2%) and those aged 65 years old and over numbered 29,246 thousand (23.0%) .

The population aged under 15 years old decreased by 718 thousand (4.1%) from 2005, and those aged 15 to 64 years old decreased by 3,061 thousand (3.6%).

The population aged 65 years old and over increased by 3,574 thousand (13.9%).

Change of population composition by age group-Japan: 1920 to 2010



(Note) The population in 1945 is based on the result of "Population Survey".  
1) Excluding population of Okinawa-ken.

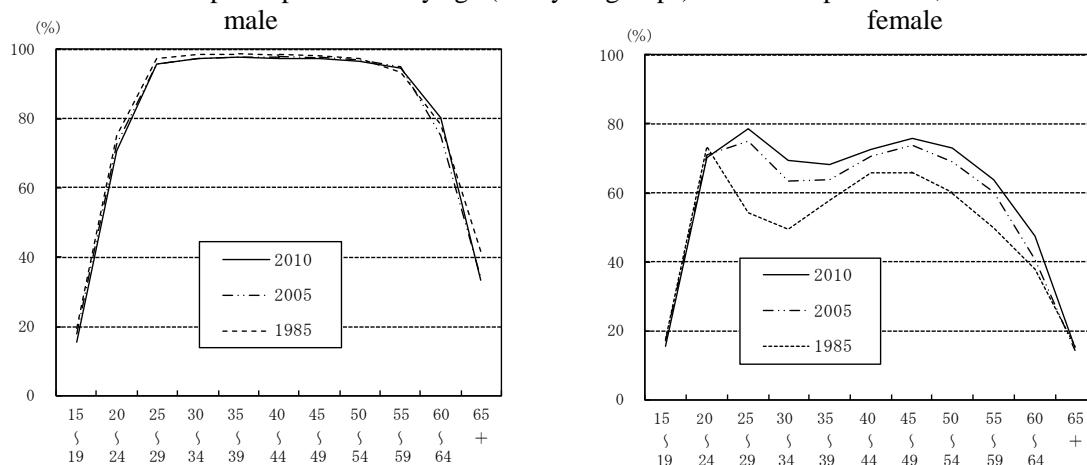
○ The labour force participation rate among males decreased consecutively, while the rate among females increased.

The labour force participation rate among 15 year-old and over (110,277 thousand) was 61.2%, down by 0.3 points from 2005.

The rate for males was 73.8%, down by 1.5 points from 2005 while the rate among females was 49.6%, up by 0.8 points.

The rate for females aged 30 to 34 was 69.4%, and the bottom of the M-shaped curve shifted from the 30 to 34 years old age group to the 35 to 39 years old one (68.0%).

Labour force participation rate by age (five-year groups) and sex -Japan: 1985, 2005 and 2010

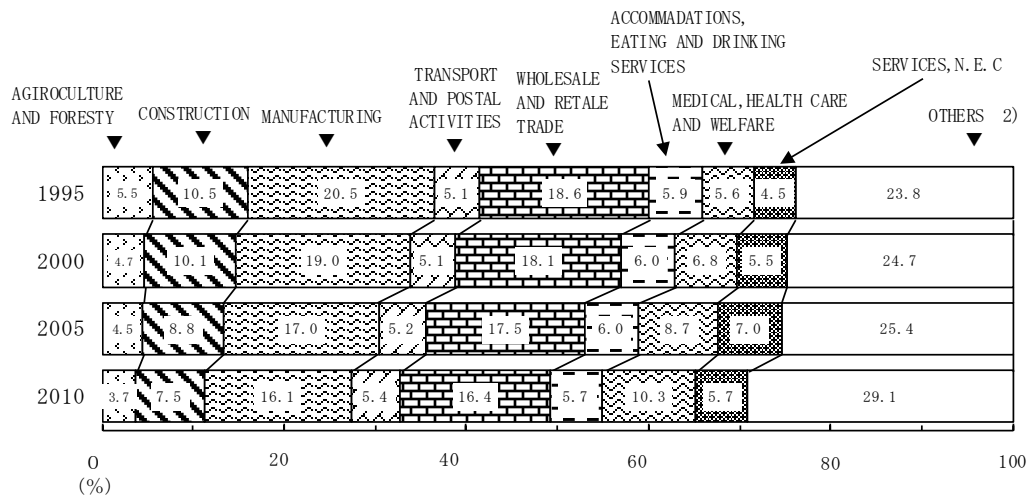


○ The percentage of "Medical, health care and welfare" exceeded 10%, a 1.9 points increase.

Regarding the percentage 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 are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services".

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 employed foreigners in "Manufacturing" is highest among Brazilian nationals, while that in "Education, Learning Support" is highest among United States nationals.

Regarding the percentage of employed foreigners aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), "Manufacturing" was the biggest at 33.6%, followed by "Accommodations, eating and drinking service" at 10.1% and "Wholesale and retail trade" at 9.7%.

By nationality, Brazilian nationals had the highest rate of "Manufacturing" (66.1%), which was about twice in all foreigners. In United States nationals, "Education, Learning Support" is the highest rate at 46.2%, about nine times in all foreigners.

Otherwise, Korean nationals were similar to Japanese in industrial composition.

The composition ratios of the employed foreigners aged 15 and over by nationality, industry (major groups) -Japan: 2010

