

## <Summary of the Results>

### I. Employment structure of the population of 15 years old and over and households

#### 1. Labour force status of the population of 15 years old and over

- a. Compared to five years ago, persons engaged in work decreased by 1,557 thousand to 64,421 thousand, while persons not engaged in work increased by 2,070 thousand to 46,394 thousand.

Viewing the population of 15 years old and over as of October 1, 2012 (110,815 thousand) in terms of their usual labour force status, persons engaged in work numbered 64,421 thousand, and persons not engaged in work numbered 46,394 thousand.

Compared to 2007, persons engaged in work decreased by 1,557 thousand (2.4%), and persons not engaged in work increased by 2,070 thousand (4.7%). (Table I-1, Fig. I-1)

- b. Of persons engaged in work, males decreased by 1,430 thousand and females by 127 thousand, while for persons not engaged in work, males increased by 1,561 thousand and females by 510 thousand.

Viewing persons engaged in work by sex, males numbered 36,745 thousand and females 27,676 thousand.

Compared to 2007, males decreased by 1,430 thousand (3.7%) and females by 127 thousand (0.5%), the decrease for males exceeding that for females.

Viewing persons not engaged in work by sex, males numbered 16,669 thousand and females 29,726 thousand.

Compared to 2007, males increased by 1,561 thousand (10.3%) and females by 510 thousand (1.7%), the increase for males exceeding that for males. (Table I-1, Fig. I-2)

Table I-1: Population of 15 years old and over by sex and labour force status / 2007, 2012  
(thousand persons, %, points)

sex		Labour force status		Population of 15 years old and over	Persons engaged in work		Ratio of persons engaged in work
					Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	
Number	Both sexes	2012		110,815.1	64,420.7	46,394.4	58.1
		2007		110,301.5	65,977.5	44,324.0	59.8
	Male	2012		53,413.2	36,744.5	16,668.7	68.8
		2007		53,282.5	38,174.8	15,107.8	71.6
	Female	2012		57,401.9	27,676.2	29,725.7	48.2
		2007		57,018.9	27,802.7	29,216.2	48.8
Change	Both sexes	Number		513.6	-1,556.8	2,070.4	-
		Increase-decrease rate		0.5	-2.4	4.7	-1.7
	Male	Number		130.7	-1,430.3	1,560.9	-
		Increase-decrease rate		0.2	-3.7	10.3	-2.8
	Female	Number		383.0	-126.5	509.5	-
		Increase-decrease rate		0.7	-0.5	1.7	-0.6

Note 1) Changes in the ratio of persons engaged in work are defined as the points difference between the ratios of persons engaged in work in 2012 and 2007.

Note 2) Excludes persons dwelling in camps or ships of the Self-Defense Forces, etc.

Fig. I-1: Trends in number of persons engaged in work and number of persons not engaged in work / 1982-2012

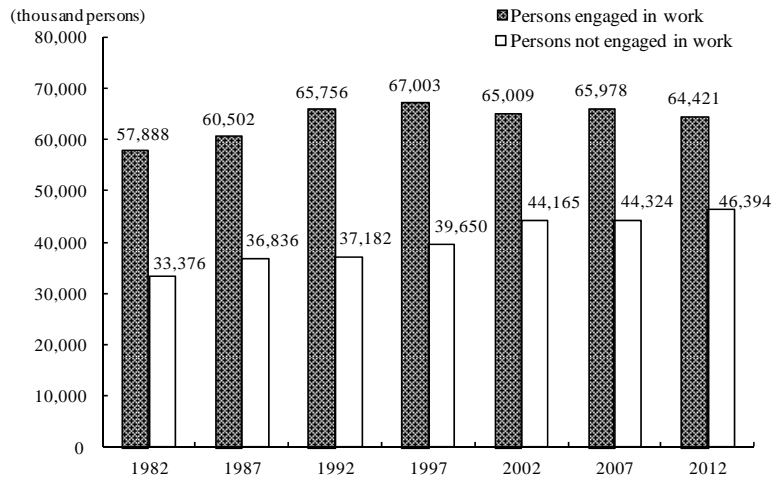
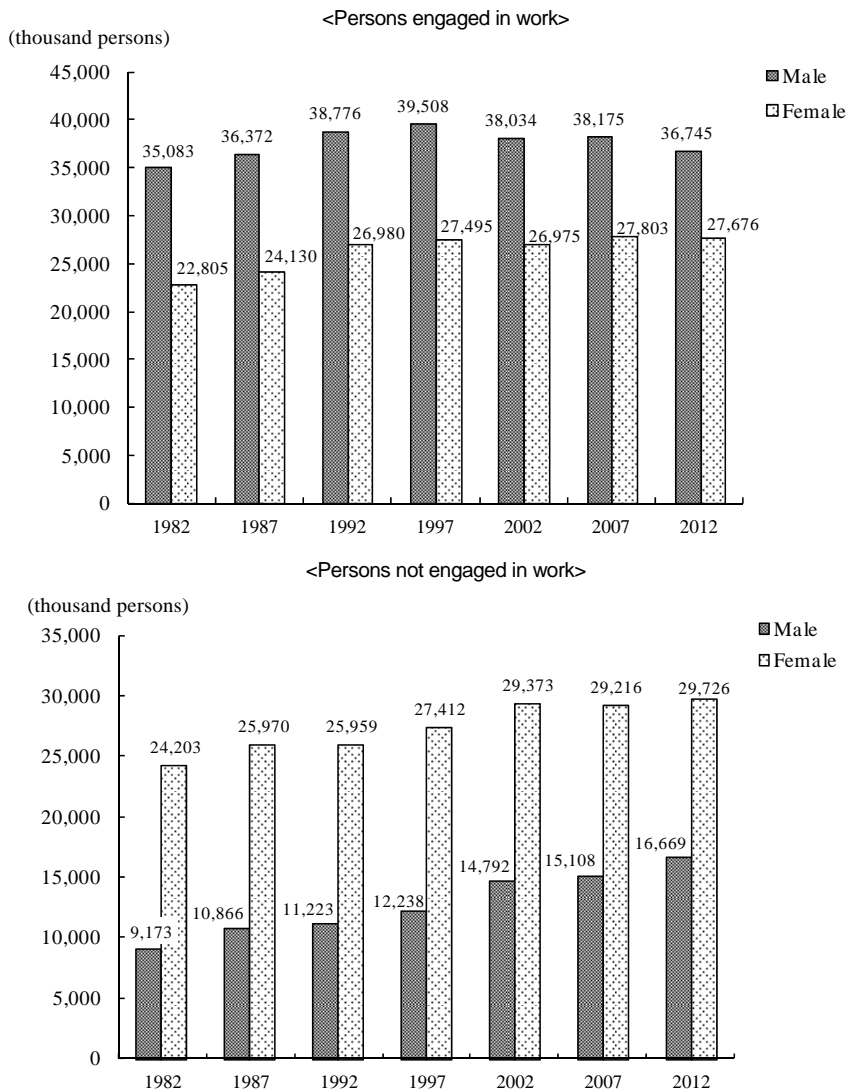


Fig. I-2: Trends in number of persons engaged in work and number of persons not engaged in work by sex / 1982-2012



## 2. Persons engaged in work

### (1) Ratio of persons engaged in work

- a. Compared to five years ago, the ratio of persons engaged in work decreased to 68.8% for males by 2.8%, and to 48.2% for females by 0.6%.

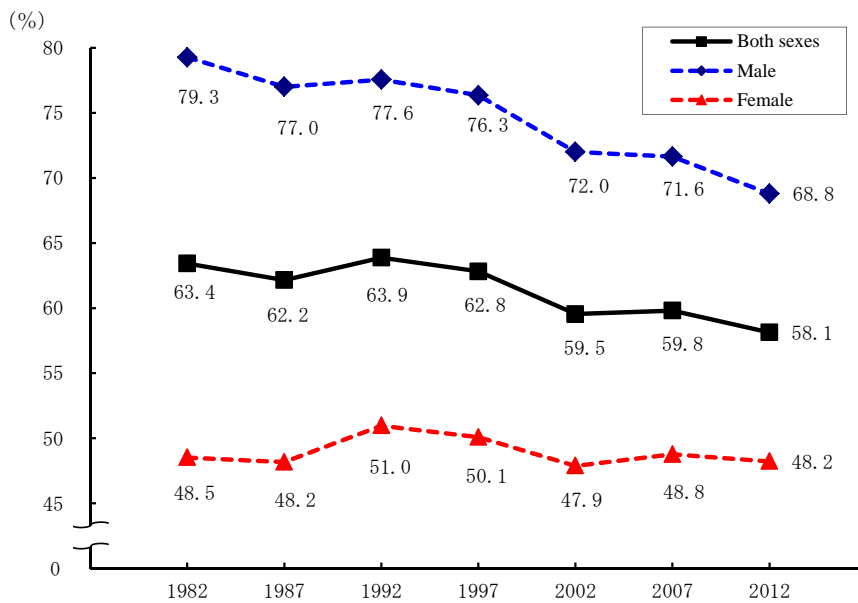
The ratio of the persons aged 15 and over who were engaged in work (hereinafter referred to as “ratio of persons engaged in work”) was 58.1%, a decrease by 1.7 points compared to 2007.

By sex, it was 68.8% for males and 48.2% for females. Compared to 2007, the ratio fell by 2.8 points for males and by 0.6 points for females.

As for trends in the ratio of persons engaged in work since 1982, the ratio is in a declining trend for males, marking a drop below 70% in 2012. The ratio for females had increased in 1992 and 2007, but turned to a decrease in 2012.

(Table I-1, Fig. I-3)

Fig. I-3: Trends in ratio of persons engaged in work by sex / 1982-2012



b. The ratio of persons engaged in work by age group decreased among males in all age groups, but increased among females in age groups between 25 and 39. The bottom of the M-shaped curve in females engaged in work shifted to “35 to 39” from “30 to 34”.

Looking at the ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and age group, males in age groups between 30 and 54 accounted for more than 90%, showing a trapezoid-shaped curve.

Compared to 2007, the ratio decreased in all age groups.

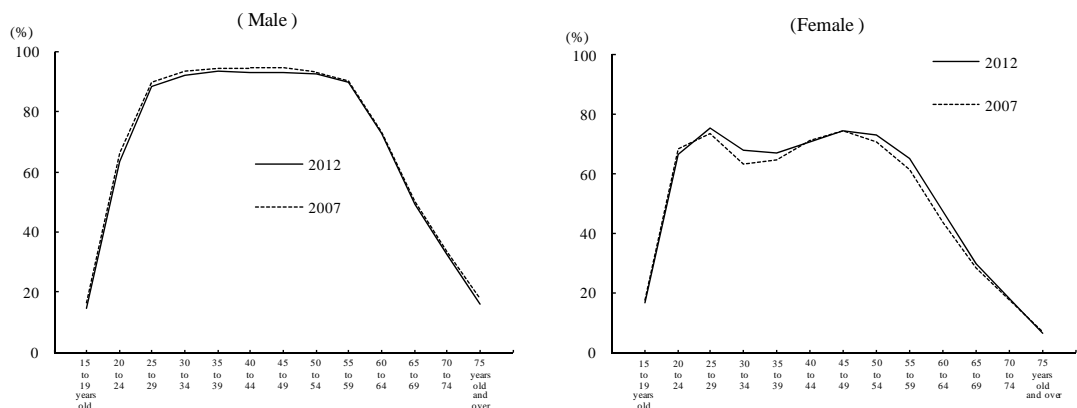
For females, the demographic curve was M-shaped, with those aged “30 to 34” (68.2%) and “35 to 39” (67.1%) at the bottom. Compared to 2007, the ratio increased in “30 to 34” by 4.7 points, and the bottom of the M-shaped curve in females engaged in work shifted to “35 to 39” from “30 to 34”.

(Table I-2, Fig. I-4)

Table I-2: Ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and age group / 2007, 2012

Age	Sex	Male			Female		
		2012	2007	change	2012	2007	change
Total		68.8	71.6	-2.8	48.2	48.8	-0.6
15 to 19 years old		14.6	16.5	-1.9	16.5	17.3	-0.8
20 to 24		63.7	66.4	-2.7	66.6	68.4	-1.8
25 to 29		88.5	89.8	-1.3	75.3	73.5	1.8
30 to 34		92.3	93.4	-1.1	68.2	63.5	4.7
35 to 39		93.5	94.4	-0.9	67.1	64.6	2.5
40 to 44		93.3	94.6	-1.3	70.7	71.1	-0.4
45 to 49		93.2	94.5	-1.3	74.6	74.6	0.0
50 to 54		92.8	93.2	-0.4	73.2	70.9	2.3
55 to 59		89.7	90.4	-0.7	65.0	61.5	3.5
60 to 64		72.7	73.0	-0.3	47.3	43.5	3.8
65 to 69		49.0	50.0	-1.0	29.8	28.1	1.7
70 to 74		32.4	33.4	-1.0	18.0	17.7	0.3
75 years old and over		16.1	18.0	-1.9	6.3	6.7	-0.4
(Reclassified) 15~64 years old		81.4	82.7	-1.3	63.1	61.7	1.4

Fig. I-4: Ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and age group / 2007, 2012



(2) Status in employment

- a. The ratio of “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” increased for both males and females, while “Self-employed workers”, “Family workers” and “Executive of company or corporation” decreased.

For persons engaged in work by status in employment, “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” numbered 53,538 thousand (83.1% of all persons engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 5,910 thousand (9.2%), “Executive of company or corporation” 3,471 thousand (5.4%) and “Family workers” 1,342 thousand (2.1%).

By sex, among males “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” numbered 29,292 thousand (79.7% of all males engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 4,450 thousand (12.1%), “Executive of company or corporation” 2,668 thousand (7.3%) and “Family workers” 235 thousand (0.6%).

Among females, “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” numbered 24,246 thousand (87.6% of all females engaged in work), “Self-employed workers” 1,459 thousand (5.3%), “Family workers” 1,107 thousand (4.0%) and “Executive of company or corporation” 804 thousand (2.9%).

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” rose for both males and females, while “Self-employed workers” and “Family workers” fell.(Table I-3)

Table I-3: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and status in employment / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Status in employment		Sex	Number			Ratio		
			Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2012	Total		64,420.7	36,744.5	27,676.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Self-employed workers		5,909.6	4,450.1	1,459.4	9.2	12.1	5.3
	With employees		1,689.2	1,435.8	253.4	2.6	3.9	0.9
	Without employees		4,039.4	2,998.3	1,041.2	6.3	8.2	3.8
	Doing pieceworker at home		181.0	16.1	164.9	0.3	0.0	0.6
	Family workers		1,341.5	234.6	1,106.9	2.1	0.6	4.0
	Employees		57,008.8	31,959.4	25,049.4	88.5	87.0	90.5
	Executive of company or corporation		3,471.4	2,667.7	803.7	5.4	7.3	2.9
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation		53,537.5	29,291.7	24,245.7	83.1	79.7	87.6
2007	Total		65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Self-employed workers		6,675.2	4,950.8	1,724.3	10.1	13.0	6.2
	With employees		1,990.6	1,698.7	291.9	3.0	4.4	1.0
	Without employees		4,440.6	3,230.8	1,209.8	6.7	8.5	4.4
	Doing pieceworker at home		243.9	21.3	222.7	0.4	0.1	0.8
	Family workers		1,875.6	310.5	1,565.1	2.8	0.8	5.6
	Employees		57,274.2	32,814.0	24,460.2	86.8	86.0	88.0
	Executive of company or corporation		4,011.7	3,079.1	932.7	6.1	8.1	3.4
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation		53,262.5	29,735.0	23,527.5	80.7	77.9	84.6
Change	Total		-1,556.8	-1,430.3	-126.5	-	-	-
	Self-employed workers		-765.6	-500.7	-264.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
	With employees		-301.4	-262.9	-38.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1
	Without employees		-401.2	-232.5	-168.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6
	Doing pieceworker at home		-62.9	-5.2	-57.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
	Family workers		-534.1	-75.9	-458.2	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6
	Employees		-265.4	-854.6	589.2	1.7	1.0	2.5
	Executive of company or corporation		-540.3	-411.4	-129.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation		275.0	-443.3	718.2	2.4	1.8	3.0

b. The ratio of "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation", increased in all age groups of 60 and over.

Looking at the status in employment of persons engaged in work by age group, "Self-employed workers" were most numerous in the age group of "60 to 64 years old" with 989 thousand, and "Family workers" in the age group of "60 to 64" with 203 thousand. Both of these accounted for more than 70% of all types of employment status in age groups of 50 years old and over.

Meanwhile, "Executive of company or corporation" were most numerous in the age group of "60 to 64" with 630 thousand, and "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation" in the age group of "35 to 39" with 6,876 thousand.

Compared to 2007, "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation" increased in all age groups of 60 years old and over, while "Family workers" decreased in all age groups.

(Table I-4)

Table I-4: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by age group and status in employment / 2007, 2012

Status in employment		Number						Ratio					
		Total	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Employees	Executive of company or corporation	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Total	Self-employed workers	Family workers	Employees	Executive of company or corporation	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation
		(thousand persons, %, points)											
Age													
2012	Total	64,420.7	5,909.6	1,341.5	57,008.8	3,471.4	53,537.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 to 19 years old	938.8	5.8	3.5	927.6	0.4	927.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.7
	20 to 24	4,061.9	32.1	15.7	4,002.1	5.3	3,996.8	6.3	0.5	1.2	7.0	0.2	7.5
	25 to 29	5,754.9	93.8	35.9	5,610.7	33.0	5,577.7	8.9	1.6	2.7	9.8	1.0	10.4
	30 to 34	6,280.6	223.7	57.1	5,981.5	95.8	5,885.8	9.7	3.8	4.3	10.5	2.8	11.0
	35 to 39	7,565.3	378.5	78.5	7,093.4	217.3	6,876.1	11.7	6.4	5.9	12.4	6.3	12.8
	40 to 44	7,758.9	472.2	88.4	7,187.9	319.5	6,868.4	12.0	8.0	6.6	12.6	9.2	12.8
	45 to 49	6,881.5	456.9	77.1	6,334.0	352.3	5,981.6	10.7	7.7	5.7	11.1	10.1	11.2
	50 to 54	6,363.4	508.3	88.6	5,753.4	402.2	5,351.2	9.9	8.6	6.6	10.1	11.6	10.0
	55 to 59	6,141.5	624.6	135.7	5,369.7	483.5	4,886.2	9.5	10.6	10.1	9.4	13.9	9.1
	60 to 64	6,120.2	989.3	202.9	4,912.4	629.6	4,282.7	9.5	16.7	15.1	8.6	18.1	8.0
	65 to 69	3,201.6	770.7	191.8	2,227.0	413.8	1,813.2	5.0	13.0	14.3	3.9	11.9	3.4
	70 to 74	1,825.6	633.4	168.7	1,013.9	260.6	753.4	2.8	10.7	12.6	1.8	7.5	1.4
75 years old and over	1,526.4	720.3	197.6	595.2	258.0	337.3	2.4	12.2	14.7	1.0	7.4	0.6	
2007	Total	65,977.5	6,675.2	1,875.6	57,274.2	4,011.7	53,262.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 to 19 years old	1,057.4	6.5	7.2	1,041.3	1.1	1,040.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	2.0
	20 to 24	4,852.3	45.2	26.7	4,765.7	14.7	4,751.0	7.4	0.7	1.4	8.3	0.4	8.9
	25 to 29	6,348.2	126.0	52.3	6,151.9	57.7	6,094.2	9.6	1.9	2.8	10.7	1.4	11.4
	30 to 34	7,344.9	299.8	102.1	6,925.6	161.5	6,764.1	11.1	4.5	5.4	12.1	4.0	12.7
	35 to 39	7,493.1	461.7	121.1	6,891.3	284.3	6,607.0	11.4	6.9	6.5	12.0	7.1	12.4
	40 to 44	6,807.2	477.7	114.2	6,204.6	348.0	5,856.6	10.3	7.2	6.1	10.8	8.7	11.0
	45 to 49	6,530.5	522.7	125.8	5,869.7	407.8	5,462.0	9.9	7.8	6.7	10.2	10.2	10.3
	50 to 54	6,599.8	658.7	165.9	5,763.4	472.4	5,291.0	10.0	9.9	8.8	10.1	11.8	9.9
	55 to 59	7,902.8	981.7	239.2	6,664.3	745.2	5,919.1	12.0	14.7	12.8	11.6	18.6	11.1
	60 to 64	4,901.1	894.8	236.8	3,760.4	615.4	3,144.9	7.4	13.4	12.6	6.6	15.3	5.9
	65 to 69	3,021.8	837.4	242.9	1,934.9	386.9	1,547.9	4.6	12.5	13.0	3.4	9.6	2.9
	70 to 74	1,727.2	677.7	221.5	821.6	266.8	554.8	2.6	10.2	11.8	1.4	6.7	1.0
75 years old and over	1,391.1	685.3	220.0	479.4	249.9	229.4	2.1	10.3	11.7	0.8	6.2	0.4	
Change	Total	-1,556.8	-765.6	-534.1	-265.4	-540.3	275.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 to 19 years old	-118.6	-0.7	-3.7	-113.7	-0.7	-112.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
	20 to 24	-790.4	-13.1	-11.0	-763.6	-9.4	-754.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	-0.2	-1.4
	25 to 29	-593.3	-32.2	-16.4	-541.2	-24.7	-516.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0
	30 to 34	-1,064.3	-76.1	-45.0	-944.1	-65.7	-878.3	-1.4	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7
	35 to 39	72.2	-83.2	-42.6	202.1	-67.0	269.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	-0.8	0.4
	40 to 44	951.7	-5.5	-25.8	983.3	-28.5	1,011.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.8
	45 to 49	351.0	-65.8	-48.7	464.3	-55.5	519.6	0.8	-0.1	-1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.9
	50 to 54	-236.4	-150.4	-77.3	-10.0	-70.2	60.2	-0.1	-1.3	-2.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1
	55 to 59	-1,761.3	-357.1	-103.5	-1,294.6	-261.7	-1,032.9	-2.5	-4.1	-2.7	-2.2	-4.7	-2.0
	60 to 64	1,219.1	94.5	-33.9	1,152.0	14.2	1,137.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.1
	65 to 69	179.8	-66.7	-51.1	292.1	26.9	265.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.3	0.5
	70 to 74	98.4	-44.3	-52.8	192.3	-6.2	198.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4
75 years old and over	135.3	35.0	-22.4	115.8	8.1	107.9	0.3	1.9	3.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	

### (3) Industry and occupation

#### a. Increase in “Medical, health care and welfare” and “Services, n.e.c.”, decrease in “Wholesale and retail trade” and “Manufacturing”

For persons engaged in work by industrial major groups, “Manufacturing” was most numerous with 10,829 thousand (16.8% of all persons engaged in work), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 10,023 thousand (15.6%), and “Medical, health care and welfare” with 7,119 thousand (11.1%).

Compared to 2007, there was an increase in “Medical, health care and welfare” (up by 1,162 thousand), “Services, n.e.c.” (up by 244 thousand) and others. On the other hand, there was a decrease in “Wholesale and retail trade” (down by 1,025 thousand), “Manufacturing” (down by 795 thousand) and others. (Fig. I-5, Table I-5)

#### b. Both males and females increased in “Medical, health care and welfare”, but decreased in “Wholesale and retail trade”.

Among persons engaged in work in industrial major groups by sex, males were most numerous in “Manufacturing” with 7,558 thousand (20.6% of all males engaged in work), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 4,922 thousand (13.4%) and “Construction” with 4,126 thousand (11.2%).

Meanwhile, females were most numerous in “Medical, healthcare and welfare” with 5,420 thousand (19.6% of all females engaged in work), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 5,100 thousand (18.4%), and “Manufacturing” with 3,271 thousand (11.8%).

Compared to 2007, both males and females increased in “Medical, health care and welfare” (by 308 thousand for males and 854 thousand for females), while decreased in “Wholesale and retail trade” (by 622 thousand for males and 403 thousand for females). (Fig. I-5, Table I-5)

Fig. I-5: Number of persons engaged in work by industrial major group / 2007, 2012

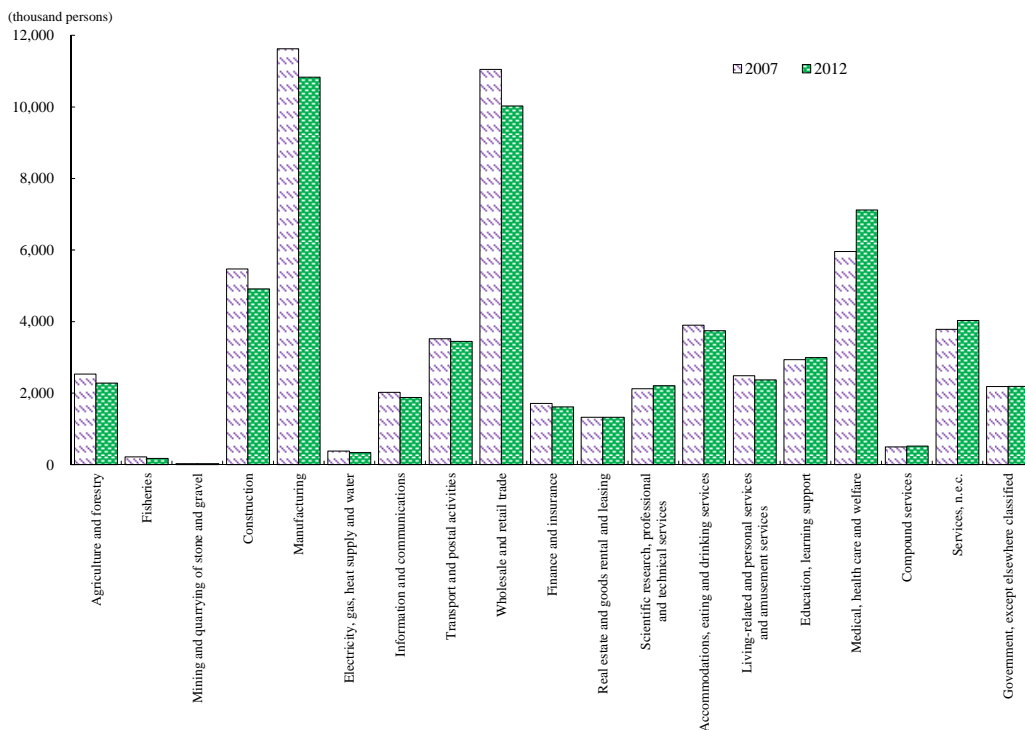


Table I-5: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and industrial major group / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Industry	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2012	Total 1)	64,420.7	36,744.5	27,676.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	2,278.8	1,376.0	902.9	3.5	3.7	3.3
	FISHERIES	177.8	132.6	45.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
	MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	26.6	22.5	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
	CONSTRUCTION	4,911.7	4,126.4	785.3	7.6	11.2	2.8
	MANUFACTURING	10,828.9	7,557.6	3,271.2	16.8	20.6	11.8
	ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	336.7	287.8	48.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1,879.7	1,391.9	487.8	2.9	3.8	1.8
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	3,448.2	2,791.1	657.1	5.4	7.6	2.4
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,022.6	4,922.4	5,100.2	15.6	13.4	18.4
	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	1,617.2	760.9	856.4	2.5	2.1	3.1
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	1,321.4	787.0	534.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2,206.3	1,495.2	711.1	3.4	4.1	2.6
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	3,744.2	1,432.0	2,312.2	5.8	3.9	8.4
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	2,370.1	959.2	1,410.9	3.7	2.6	5.1
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	2,992.2	1,323.4	1,668.8	4.6	3.6	6.0
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	7,119.4	1,699.1	5,420.3	11.1	4.6	19.6
	COMPOUND SERVICES	519.0	312.9	206.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	4,029.4	2,461.5	1,567.9	6.3	6.7	5.7
	GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	2,187.4	1,596.8	590.6	3.4	4.3	2.1
2007	Total 1)	65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	2,531.0	1,441.7	1,089.3	3.8	3.8	3.9
	FISHERIES	218.4	160.1	58.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
	MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	29.9	26.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
	CONSTRUCTION	5,470.5	4,629.8	840.8	8.3	12.1	3.0
	MANUFACTURING	11,623.4	7,920.9	3,702.5	17.6	20.7	13.3
	ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	377.7	334.6	43.1	0.6	0.9	0.2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2,022.9	1,446.4	576.5	3.1	3.8	2.1
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	3,521.1	2,866.0	655.1	5.3	7.5	2.4
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,048.0	5,544.7	5,503.4	16.7	14.5	19.8
	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	1,714.3	798.5	915.8	2.6	2.1	3.3
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	1,325.1	815.6	509.5	2.0	2.1	1.8
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2,124.7	1,442.7	682.1	3.2	3.8	2.5
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	3,899.8	1,523.7	2,376.1	5.9	4.0	8.5
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	2,485.2	991.5	1,493.7	3.8	2.6	5.4
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	2,931.0	1,314.0	1,617.0	4.4	3.4	5.8
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	5,957.6	1,390.7	4,566.8	9.0	3.6	16.4
	COMPOUND SERVICES	497.1	309.5	187.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	3,785.7	2,305.3	1,480.4	5.7	6.0	5.3
	GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	2,184.2	1,682.6	501.6	3.3	4.4	1.8
Change	Total 1)	-1,556.8	-1,430.3	-126.5	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	-252.2	-65.7	-186.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
	FISHERIES	-40.6	-27.5	-13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	-3.3	-3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CONSTRUCTION	-558.8	-503.4	-55.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2
	MANUFACTURING	-794.5	-363.3	-431.3	-0.8	-0.1	-1.5
	ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	-41.0	-46.8	5.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	-143.2	-54.5	-88.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	-72.9	-74.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	-1,025.4	-622.3	-403.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.4
	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	-97.1	-37.6	-59.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	-3.7	-28.6	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	81.6	52.5	29.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	-155.6	-91.7	-63.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	-115.1	-32.3	-82.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	61.2	9.4	51.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	1,161.8	308.4	853.5	2.1	1.0	3.2
	COMPOUND SERVICES	21.9	3.4	18.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	243.7	156.2	87.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
	GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	3.2	-85.8	89.0	0.1	-0.1	0.3

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".



c. “Professional and engineering workers” increased, while “Manufacturing process workers” decreased.

In terms of occupational major groups of persons engaged in work, “Clerical workers” were most numerous with 12,409 thousand (19.3% of all persons engaged in work), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” with 10,142 thousand (15.7%), “Manufacturing process workers” with 9,147 thousand (14.2%) and “Sales workers” with 8,559 thousand (13.3%).

By sex, males were most numerous in “Manufacturing process workers” with 6,541 thousand (17.8% of all males engaged in work), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” with 5,486 thousand (14.9%), and “Clerical workers” with 4,999 thousand (13.6%). Among females, “Clerical workers” were most numerous with 7,410 thousand (26.8% of all females engaged in work), followed by “Service workers” with 5,213 thousand (18.8%) and “Professional and engineering workers” with 4,656 thousand (16.8%).

Compared to 2007, there was an increase in “Professional and engineering workers” (up by 826 thousand) and others. Conversely, there was a decrease in “Manufacturing process workers” (down by 938 thousand), “Sales workers” (down by 664 thousand) and others. (Fig. I-6, Table I-6)

Fig. I-6: Number of persons engaged in work by occupational major group / 2007, 2012

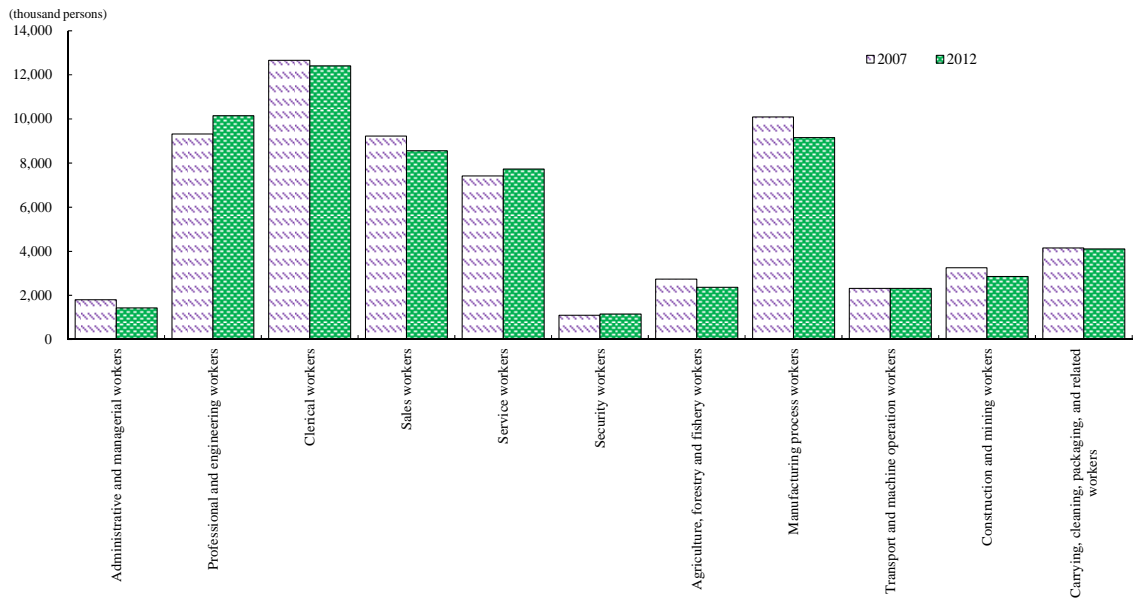


Table I-6: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and occupational major group / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Occupation		Sex	Number			Ratio		
			Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2012	Total 1)		64,420.7	36,744.5	27,676.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS		1,427.1	1,235.3	191.8	2.2	3.4	0.7
	PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS		10,141.6	5,486.0	4,655.6	15.7	14.9	16.8
	CLERICAL WORKERS		12,408.6	4,998.7	7,409.9	19.3	13.6	26.8
	SALES WORKERS		8,559.2	4,974.8	3,584.4	13.3	13.5	13.0
	SERVICE WORKERS		7,721.7	2,508.6	5,213.1	12.0	6.8	18.8
	SECURITY WORKERS		1,146.5	1,079.5	66.9	1.8	2.9	0.2
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS		2,368.3	1,499.2	869.1	3.7	4.1	3.1
	MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		9,147.4	6,540.8	2,606.6	14.2	17.8	9.4
	TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS		2,309.6	2,241.7	67.9	3.6	6.1	0.2
	CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS		2,855.2	2,794.5	60.7	4.4	7.6	0.2
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS		4,101.8	2,128.9	1,972.9	6.4	5.8	7.1	
2007	Total 1)		65,977.5	38,174.8	27,802.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS		1,797.2	1,596.6	200.6	2.7	4.2	0.7
	PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS		9,315.5	5,088.0	4,227.5	14.1	13.3	15.2
	CLERICAL WORKERS		12,653.7	5,058.9	7,594.8	19.2	13.3	27.3
	SALES WORKERS		9,223.0	5,417.6	3,805.4	14.0	14.2	13.7
	SERVICE WORKERS		7,408.1	2,483.0	4,925.0	11.2	6.5	17.7
	SECURITY WORKERS		1,093.2	1,027.7	65.6	1.7	2.7	0.2
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS		2,736.7	1,649.2	1,087.5	4.1	4.3	3.9
	MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		10,085.6	7,119.4	2,966.2	15.3	18.6	10.7
	TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS		2,311.6	2,250.8	60.8	3.5	5.9	0.2
	CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS		3,246.2	3,169.2	76.9	4.9	8.3	0.3
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS		4,144.7	2,166.7	1,978.1	6.3	5.7	7.1	
Change	Total 1)		-1,556.8	-1,430.3	-126.5	-	-	-
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS		-370.1	-361.3	-8.8	-0.5	-0.8	0.0
	PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS		826.1	398.0	428.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	CLERICAL WORKERS		-245.1	-60.2	-184.9	0.1	0.3	-0.5
	SALES WORKERS		-663.8	-442.8	-221.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
	SERVICE WORKERS		313.6	25.6	288.1	0.8	0.3	1.1
	SECURITY WORKERS		53.3	51.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS		-368.4	-150.0	-218.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8
	MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		-938.2	-578.6	-359.6	-1.1	-0.8	-1.3
	TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS		-2.0	-9.1	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
	CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS		-391.0	-374.7	-16.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS		-42.9	-37.8	-5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	

Note 1) Including "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

#### (4) Type of main income sources

##### a. Wages/salaries accounting for more than a half of major income sources

Looking at the population aged 15 and over by type of main income sources\*, “Wages/salaries” was most numerous with 55,976 thousand (50.5% of the total population aged 15 and over), followed by “Social security allowance” with 28,539 thousand (25.8%).

By labour force status, for persons engaged in work, “Wages/salaries” was most numerous with 54,952 thousand (85.3% of all persons engaged in work). For persons not engaged in work, “Social security allowance” was most numerous with 25,708 thousand (55.4% of all persons not engaged in work), followed by “No income” with 16,018 thousand (34.5%). (Table I-7)

\* Regular income earned over the last year

Table I-7: Population and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by labour force status and type of main income sources / 2012

Labour force status	Number			Ratio		
	Total	Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	Total	Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work
Type of main income sources						
Total (population aged 15 and over)	110,815.1	64,420.7	46,394.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages/salaries	55,975.7	54,952.1	1,023.5	50.5	85.3	2.2
Business income (including farming)	5,438.2	5,422.8	15.5	4.9	8.4	0.0
Piecework at home	155.0	151.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Social security allowance	28,539.3	2,831.2	25,708.1	25.8	4.4	55.4
Pension/annuity	27,386.1	2,723.2	24,662.9	24.7	4.2	53.2
Unemployment insurance	343.4	32.6	310.9	0.3	0.1	0.7
Other social security allowance	809.8	75.4	734.4	0.7	0.1	1.6
Remittance from relatives	1,227.8	235.4	992.4	1.1	0.4	2.1
Land/house rent	581.6	216.9	364.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Interest/dividend	132.0	7.9	124.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	1,170.7	273.9	896.8	1.1	0.4	1.9
No income	16,230.4	212.1	16,018.3	14.6	0.3	34.5

##### b. Persons not engaged in work but wishing to work accounted for 84.1% of all “Unemployment insurance” recipients, and 39.2% of all “Other social security allowance” recipients.

Looking at persons not engaged in work whose main income source was “Social security allowance,” based on whether they wished to work and whether they were seeking a job, “Unemployment insurance” recipients wishing to work numbered 262 thousand (84.1% of all “Unemployment insurance” recipients), 216 thousand (69.5%) of which were seeking a job.

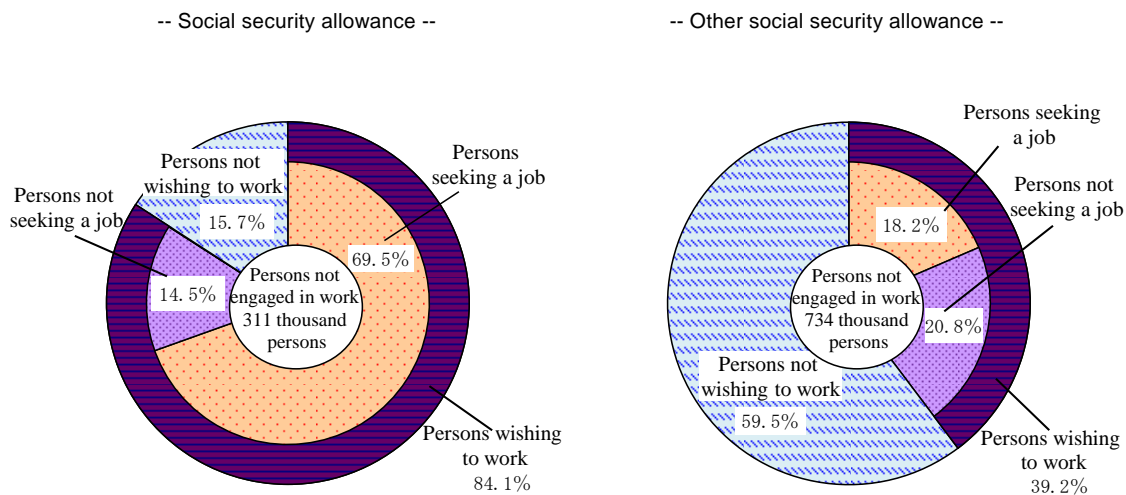
For “Other social security allowance” recipients, those wishing to work numbered 288 thousand (39.2% of all “Other social security allowance” recipients), 134 thousand (18.2%) of which were seeking a job. (Table I-8, Fig. I-7)

Table I-8: Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work by type of major income sources (social security allowance) based on whether wishing to work and whether seeking a job / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Type of major income sources		Social security allowance			
		Total	Pension/annuity	Unemployment insurance	Other social security allowance
Labour force status and working mainly or partly					
Whether wishing to work					
Whether seeking a job					
Number	Total (persons not engaged in work)	25,708.1	24,662.9	310.9	734.4
	Persons wishing to work	3,072.4	2,522.8	261.6	288.0
	Persons seeking a job	1,028.9	679.2	216.2	133.6
	Persons not seeking a job	2,017.7	1,819.6	45.2	152.8
	Persons not wishing to work	22,535.4	22,049.5	48.9	437.0
Ratio	Total (persons not engaged in work)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Persons wishing to work	12.0	10.2	84.1	39.2
	Persons seeking a job	4.0	2.8	69.5	18.2
	Persons not seeking a job	7.8	7.4	14.5	20.8
	Persons not wishing to work	87.7	89.4	15.7	59.5

Fig. I-7: Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work by type of major income sources (social security allowance) based on whether wishing to work and whether seeking a job / 2012



### 3. Employees

#### (1) Type of employment

- a. Compared to five years ago, “Regular staffs” and “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” decreased while “Part-time workers”, “Contract employees” and others increased.

Looking at employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by type of employment, there were 33,110 thousand “Regular staffs” (61.8% of all employees, excluding executive of company or corporation), 9,561 thousand “Part-time workers” (17.9%), 4,392 thousand “Arbeit (temporary workers)” (8.2%), and 2,909 thousand “Contract employees” (5.4%).

Compared to 2007, decreases were seen in the number of “Regular staffs” (down by 1,214 thousand) and “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” (down by 420 thousand), while increases were seen in the number of “Part-time workers” (up by 706 thousand), “Contract employees” (up by 655 thousand) and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” (up by 312 thousand).

By sex, the largest type of employment for males was “Regular staffs” with 22,809 thousand (77.9% of all male employees, excluding executive of company or corporation), followed by “Arbeit (temporary workers)” with 2,194 thousand (7.5%) and “Contract employees” with 1,552 thousand (5.3%). The largest type of employment for females was “Regular staffs” with 10,301 thousand (42.5% of all female employees, excluding executive of company or corporation), followed by “Part-time workers” with 8,547 thousand (35.2%) and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” with 2,198 thousand (9.1%), and “Contract employees” with 1,358 thousand (5.6%). (Table I-9)

Table I-9: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and type of employment / 2007, 2012

Type of employment 1)		Sex		Ratio			
		Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
2012	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	53,537.5	29,291.7	24,245.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular employees	33,110.4	22,809.0	10,301.3	61.8	77.9	42.5
	Part-time workers	9,560.8	1,014.3	8,546.5	17.9	3.5	35.2
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	4,391.9	2,193.8	2,198.1	8.2	7.5	9.1
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,187.3	447.3	740.1	2.2	1.5	3.1
	Contract employees	2,909.2	1,551.5	1,357.7	5.4	5.3	5.6
	Entrusted employees	1,192.6	758.3	434.3	2.2	2.6	1.8
	Others	1,185.4	517.6	667.8	2.2	1.8	2.8
2007	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	53,262.5	29,735.0	23,527.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular employees	34,324.2	23,798.7	10,525.5	64.4	80.0	44.7
	Part-time workers	8,855.0	915.0	7,940.0	16.6	3.1	33.7
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	4,080.0	2,058.6	2,021.3	7.7	6.9	8.6
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,607.5	609.3	998.2	3.0	2.0	4.2
	Contract employees	2,254.7	1,163.3	1,091.5	4.2	3.9	4.6
	Entrusted employees	1,058.5	658.2	400.4	2.0	2.2	1.7
	Others	1,042.9	506.3	536.6	2.0	1.7	2.3
Change	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	275.0	-443.3	718.2	-	-	-
	Regular employees	-1,213.8	-989.7	-224.2	-2.6	-2.1	-2.2
	Part-time workers	705.8	99.3	606.5	1.3	0.4	1.5
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	311.9	135.2	176.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	-420.2	-162.0	-258.1	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1
	Contract employees	654.5	388.2	266.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
	Entrusted employees	134.1	100.1	33.9	0.2	0.4	0.1
	Others	142.5	11.3	131.2	0.2	0.1	0.5

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

b. The ratio of “Part-time workers” exceeded “Regular staffs” among females aged 45 and over.

Looking at the ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment, about 80% of males in age groups from 25 to 59 were “Regular staffs”. This ratio decreased for those aged 60 and over, while other types of employment, including “Contract employees” and “Entrusted employees”, increased.

Among females, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased with advancing age after peaking in the age group of “25 to 29,” while that of “Part-time workers” increased. The ratio of “Part-time workers” exceeded that of “Regular staffs” in age groups from 45 to 74. (Table I-10/11, Fig. I-8)

Table I-10: Number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment / 2012

Type of employment 1)		(thousand persons)							
		Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others	
Sex	Age	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)							
Both sexes	Total	53,537.5	33,110.4	9,560.8	4,391.9	1,187.3	2,909.2	1,192.6	1,185.4
	15 to 19 years old	927.3	243.9	30.8	612.8	9.1	17.2	4.1	9.3
	20 to 24	3,996.8	2,212.9	214.0	1,189.6	92.1	212.9	19.1	56.2
	25 to 29	5,577.7	3,958.0	458.0	506.8	164.3	368.1	37.6	85.0
	30 to 34	5,885.8	4,192.2	683.4	324.0	202.2	341.5	49.2	93.3
	35 to 39	6,876.1	4,875.8	1,052.7	285.0	199.8	308.5	57.1	97.1
	40 to 44	6,868.4	4,726.4	1,291.1	250.9	155.3	274.5	65.2	104.9
	45 to 49	5,981.6	3,995.6	1,272.6	186.5	126.8	239.9	65.5	94.7
	50 to 54	5,351.2	3,574.0	1,155.2	160.6	72.2	227.3	68.3	93.7
	55 to 59	4,886.2	3,110.3	1,134.0	160.8	53.6	226.1	86.4	115.0
	60 to 64	4,282.7	1,465.3	1,291.6	299.7	54.3	483.3	502.4	186.2
	65 to 69	1,813.2	434.2	657.9	255.2	37.1	154.1	160.5	114.3
	70 to 74	753.4	191.3	247.0	124.1	15.7	45.2	51.6	78.4
	75 years old and over	337.3	130.6	72.4	35.8	4.9	10.5	25.7	57.2
Male	Total	29,291.7	22,809.0	1,014.3	2,193.8	447.3	1,551.5	758.3	517.6
	15 to 19 years old	445.5	153.5	12.0	260.3	3.7	10.0	0.7	5.3
	20 to 24	1,986.5	1,162.0	49.7	615.7	39.9	82.2	6.1	30.9
	25 to 29	3,036.7	2,416.9	74.3	252.8	66.6	168.3	13.4	44.4
	30 to 34	3,372.7	2,875.6	60.5	145.0	67.6	164.9	14.7	44.5
	35 to 39	3,962.9	3,529.6	55.6	111.9	65.5	140.7	14.0	45.5
	40 to 44	3,819.3	3,463.1	47.8	94.9	45.9	113.9	13.6	40.1
	45 to 49	3,203.2	2,911.4	39.6	69.8	39.5	99.9	11.8	31.2
	50 to 54	2,859.7	2,584.2	46.3	61.4	24.4	97.4	18.5	27.5
	55 to 59	2,668.7	2,287.9	74.2	80.0	22.6	124.2	42.4	37.4
	60 to 64	2,366.0	1,014.5	241.0	189.7	33.5	377.4	420.6	89.2
	65 to 69	994.7	254.1	204.2	190.7	23.5	127.8	137.7	56.6
	70 to 74	408.3	96.0	86.0	96.5	11.2	36.1	44.2	38.3
	75 years old and over	167.5	60.4	23.1	25.0	3.2	8.5	20.5	26.6
Female	Total	24,245.7	10,301.3	8,546.5	2,198.1	740.1	1,357.7	434.3	667.8
	15 to 19 years old	481.7	90.4	18.8	352.5	5.4	7.2	3.4	3.9
	20 to 24	2,010.3	1,050.9	164.3	573.9	52.1	130.7	13.0	25.3
	25 to 29	2,540.9	1,541.1	383.6	254.0	97.7	199.8	24.2	40.6
	30 to 34	2,513.1	1,316.6	622.9	179.0	134.6	176.5	34.5	48.9
	35 to 39	2,913.2	1,346.3	997.2	173.1	134.2	167.8	43.1	51.6
	40 to 44	3,049.1	1,263.4	1,243.3	156.0	109.4	160.7	51.6	64.9
	45 to 49	2,778.4	1,084.3	1,233.0	116.7	87.3	140.0	53.7	63.4
	50 to 54	2,491.5	989.8	1,108.9	99.2	47.8	129.8	49.8	66.2
	55 to 59	2,217.5	822.4	1,059.8	80.9	31.0	101.9	44.0	77.6
	60 to 64	1,916.7	450.8	1,050.6	110.0	20.8	105.9	81.8	96.9
	65 to 69	818.6	180.0	453.8	64.4	13.6	26.2	22.8	57.7
	70 to 74	345.1	95.3	161.0	27.6	4.5	9.2	7.4	40.1
	75 years old and over	169.7	70.0	49.4	10.9	1.7	2.0	5.1	30.6

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

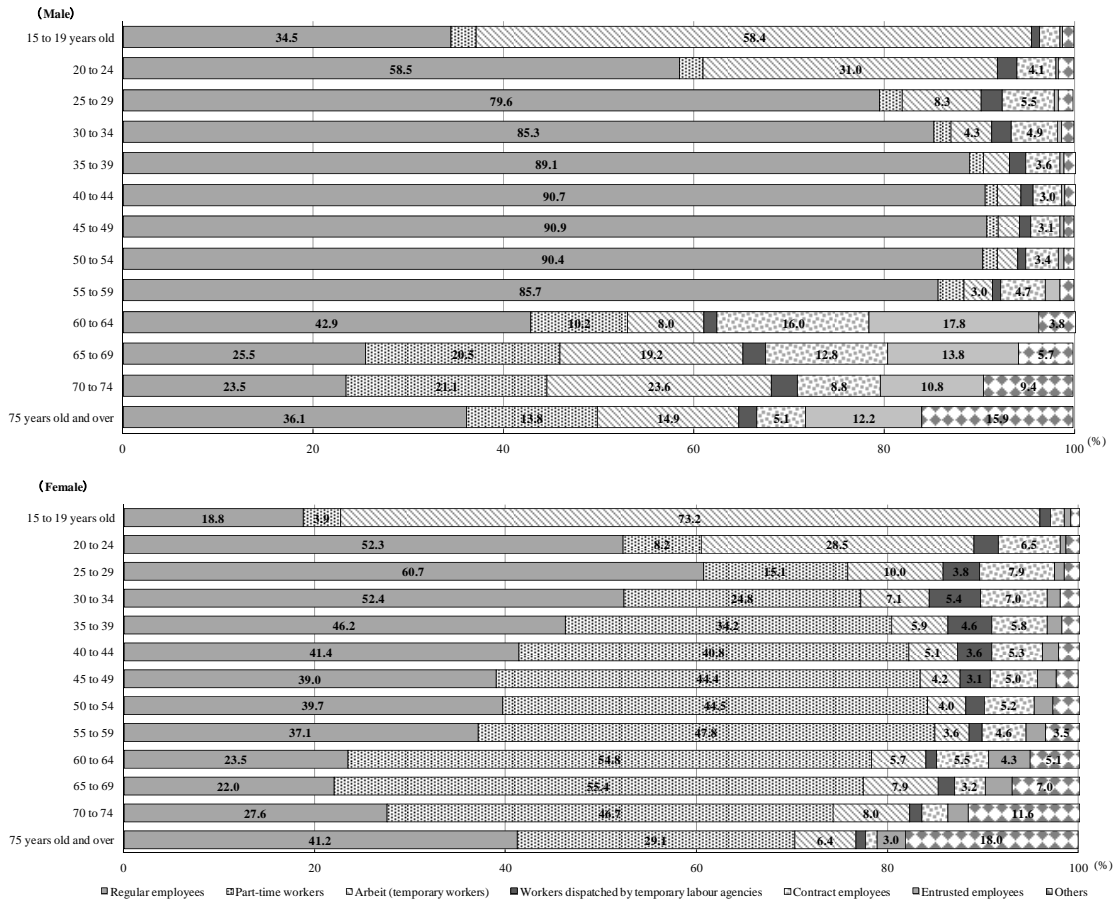
Table I-11: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment / 2012

(%)

Type of employment 1)		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)							
			Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others
Sex	Age								
Both sexes	Total	100.0	61.8	17.9	8.2	2.2	5.4	2.2	2.2
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	26.3	3.3	66.1	1.0	1.9	0.4	1.0
	20 to 24	100.0	55.4	5.4	29.8	2.3	5.3	0.5	1.4
	25 to 29	100.0	71.0	8.2	9.1	2.9	6.6	0.7	1.5
	30 to 34	100.0	71.2	11.6	5.5	3.4	5.8	0.8	1.6
	35 to 39	100.0	70.9	15.3	4.1	2.9	4.5	0.8	1.4
	40 to 44	100.0	68.8	18.8	3.7	2.3	4.0	0.9	1.5
	45 to 49	100.0	66.8	21.3	3.1	2.1	4.0	1.1	1.6
	50 to 54	100.0	66.8	21.6	3.0	1.3	4.2	1.3	1.8
	55 to 59	100.0	63.7	23.2	3.3	1.1	4.6	1.8	2.4
	60 to 64	100.0	34.2	30.2	7.0	1.3	11.3	11.7	4.3
	65 to 69	100.0	23.9	36.3	14.1	2.0	8.5	8.9	6.3
	70 to 74	100.0	25.4	32.8	16.5	2.1	6.0	6.8	10.4
	75 years old and over	100.0	38.7	21.5	10.6	1.5	3.1	7.6	17.0
Male	Total	100.0	77.9	3.5	7.5	1.5	5.3	2.6	1.8
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	34.5	2.7	58.4	0.8	2.2	0.2	1.2
	20 to 24	100.0	58.5	2.5	31.0	2.0	4.1	0.3	1.6
	25 to 29	100.0	79.6	2.4	8.3	2.2	5.5	0.4	1.5
	30 to 34	100.0	85.3	1.8	4.3	2.0	4.9	0.4	1.3
	35 to 39	100.0	89.1	1.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	0.4	1.1
	40 to 44	100.0	90.7	1.3	2.5	1.2	3.0	0.4	1.0
	45 to 49	100.0	90.9	1.2	2.2	1.2	3.1	0.4	1.0
	50 to 54	100.0	90.4	1.6	2.1	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.0
	55 to 59	100.0	85.7	2.8	3.0	0.8	4.7	1.6	1.4
	60 to 64	100.0	42.9	10.2	8.0	1.4	16.0	17.8	3.8
	65 to 69	100.0	25.5	20.5	19.2	2.4	12.8	13.8	5.7
	70 to 74	100.0	23.5	21.1	23.6	2.7	8.8	10.8	9.4
	75 years old and over	100.0	36.1	13.8	14.9	1.9	5.1	12.2	15.9
Female	Total	100.0	42.5	35.2	9.1	3.1	5.6	1.8	2.8
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	18.8	3.9	73.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8
	20 to 24	100.0	52.3	8.2	28.5	2.6	6.5	0.6	1.3
	25 to 29	100.0	60.7	15.1	10.0	3.8	7.9	1.0	1.6
	30 to 34	100.0	52.4	24.8	7.1	5.4	7.0	1.4	1.9
	35 to 39	100.0	46.2	34.2	5.9	4.6	5.8	1.5	1.8
	40 to 44	100.0	41.4	40.8	5.1	3.6	5.3	1.7	2.1
	45 to 49	100.0	39.0	44.4	4.2	3.1	5.0	1.9	2.3
	50 to 54	100.0	39.7	44.5	4.0	1.9	5.2	2.0	2.7
	55 to 59	100.0	37.1	47.8	3.6	1.4	4.6	2.0	3.5
	60 to 64	100.0	23.5	54.8	5.7	1.1	5.5	4.3	5.1
	65 to 69	100.0	22.0	55.4	7.9	1.7	3.2	2.8	7.0
	70 to 74	100.0	27.6	46.7	8.0	1.3	2.7	2.1	11.6
	75 years old and over	100.0	41.2	29.1	6.4	1.0	1.2	3.0	18.0

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Fig. I-8: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, age group and type of employment / 2012



Note) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeits (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.



c. The ratio of “Part-time workers” was high in “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” and “Wholesale and retail trade”.

For the ratio of employees, excluding executive of company or corporation by industrial major group and type of employment, industries in which there was a high ratio of “Regular staffs” included “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (87.9%), “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” (85.0%), “Government not elsewhere classified” (84.2%), and “Information and communications” (81.7%). On the other hand, the industry with the lowest ratio of “Regular staffs” was “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (26.7%).

Industries in which the ratio of “Part-time workers” was high included “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (35.1%), “Wholesale and retail trade” (28.1%) and “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (26.9%).

Industries in which the ratio of “Arbeit (temporary workers)” was high included “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (31.2%), “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (17.8%), and “Wholesale and retail trade” (14.1%).

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased in all industries, except “Manufacturing”, “Information and communications”, and “Finance and insurance”. In particular, it decreased by 13.1 points in “Fisheries”.

By sex, for males the ratio of “Regular staffs” was high in “Government not elsewhere classified” (92.6%) and “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (92.4%), while for females the ratio was high in “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” (89.5%), and “Finance and insurance” (65.2%).

In terms of “Part-time workers”, for males the ratio was high in “Agriculture and forestry” (7.7%) and “Medical, health care and welfare” (7.1%), while for females, it was high in “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (50.3%), and “Wholesale and retail trade” (47.7%).

In terms of “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, for males the ratio was high in “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (36.2%), and “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (21.0%), and for females in “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (28.5%), and “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (15.8%). (Table I-12/13)

Table I-12: Number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, industrial major group and main type of employment / 2012

Sex Main type of employment 1)	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Industry												
Total 2)	53,537.5	33,110.4	9,560.8	4,391.9	29,291.7	22,809.0	1,014.3	2,193.8	24,245.7	10,301.3	8,546.5	2,198.1
Agriculture and forestry	669.8	318.4	136.5	67.1	311.5	181.7	23.9	39.5	358.3	136.7	112.5	27.6
Fisheries	77.1	43.2	6.2	5.4	51.0	34.3	1.0	3.0	26.1	8.9	5.2	2.3
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	22.6	19.2	0.4	1.2	18.9	15.8	0.1	1.2	3.8	3.4	0.3	-
Construction	3,327.6	2,625.0	163.1	180.9	2,745.3	2,260.9	35.7	163.4	582.3	364.1	127.4	17.6
Manufacturing	9,728.9	7,167.0	1,271.8	237.3	6,794.5	5,790.9	185.8	142.5	2,934.4	1,376.1	1,085.9	94.8
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	334.3	294.0	7.2	3.8	285.5	263.8	1.2	2.5	48.8	30.2	6.0	1.3
Information and communications	1,691.6	1,382.3	51.0	42.4	1,234.9	1,097.2	4.2	21.4	456.7	285.1	46.8	21.0
Transport and postal activities	3,197.5	2,172.0	360.9	212.9	2,568.2	1,962.3	82.5	173.2	629.2	209.6	278.4	39.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8,345.2	4,171.4	2,344.2	1,180.2	3,819.6	2,838.7	187.8	518.6	4,525.6	1,332.7	2,156.5	661.6
Finance and insurance	1,528.7	1,178.7	145.6	13.4	692.1	633.2	5.5	3.4	836.7	545.5	140.1	10.1
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	821.2	499.1	128.5	70.4	488.4	335.0	33.5	45.0	332.8	164.1	95.0	25.4
Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,498.2	1,119.2	119.9	60.4	951.5	804.9	12.6	24.0	546.7	314.3	107.3	36.4
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,078.6	823.2	1,079.4	960.3	1,075.0	524.6	71.9	389.1	2,003.6	298.6	1,007.5	571.2
Living-related and personal services and amusement services	1,738.2	747.2	467.6	309.3	667.2	393.7	42.2	139.8	1,070.9	353.5	425.3	169.5
Education, learning support	2,700.4	1,710.6	265.6	226.4	1,233.8	920.9	26.5	99.9	1,466.6	789.7	239.1	126.5
Medical, health care and welfare	6,701.7	4,082.1	1,732.0	180.1	1,415.3	1,113.7	101.1	52.2	5,286.4	2,968.4	1,630.9	127.8
Compound services	509.1	350.5	67.5	17.5	305.2	253.6	9.0	7.7	203.8	96.9	58.5	9.8
Services, n.e.c.	3,385.2	1,674.2	753.4	294.9	2,011.1	1,288.1	138.5	198.7	1,374.1	386.1	614.9	96.2
Government, except elsewhere classified	2,187.4	1,842.2	68.4	39.4	1,596.8	1,478.6	7.0	6.8	590.6	363.6	61.4	32.6

1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

2) Industries unable to classify are included.

Table I-13: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, industrial major group and main type of employment / 2007, 2012

(%, points)

Sex Industry	2012				2007				Change			
	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Both sexes 2)	100.0	61.8	17.9	8.2	100.0	64.4	16.6	7.7	-	-2.6	1.3	0.5
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	100.0	47.5	20.4	10.0	100.0	50.9	20.7	8.6	-	-3.4	-0.3	1.4
FISHERIES	100.0	56.0	8.0	7.0	100.0	69.1	9.6	6.4	-	-13.1	-1.6	0.6
MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	100.0	85.0	1.8	5.3	100.0	87.8	3.1	2.7	-	-2.8	-1.3	2.6
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	78.9	4.9	5.4	100.0	79.9	4.3	5.7	-	-1.0	0.6	-0.3
MANUFACTURING	100.0	73.7	13.1	2.4	100.0	72.8	13.4	2.4	-	0.9	-0.3	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	100.0	87.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	91.0	1.1	0.8	-	-3.1	1.1	0.3
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	81.7	3.0	2.5	100.0	79.6	3.5	2.7	-	2.1	-0.5	-0.2
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	100.0	67.9	11.3	6.7	100.0	69.6	11.0	6.4	-	-1.7	0.3	0.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	50.0	28.1	14.1	100.0	53.8	26.1	12.7	-	-3.8	2.0	1.4
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	100.0	77.1	9.5	0.9	100.0	75.1	9.9	0.9	-	2.0	-0.4	0.0
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	100.0	60.8	15.6	8.6	100.0	63.7	13.1	8.9	-	-2.9	2.5	-0.3
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100.0	74.7	8.0	4.0	100.0	77.5	7.4	4.3	-	-2.8	0.6	-0.3
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	100.0	26.7	35.1	31.2	100.0	30.8	34.4	28.8	-	-4.1	0.7	2.4
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	100.0	43.0	26.9	17.8	100.0	47.6	25.3	16.0	-	-4.6	1.6	1.8
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	100.0	63.3	9.8	8.4	100.0	67.8	8.5	8.1	-	-4.5	1.3	0.3
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	100.0	60.9	25.8	2.7	100.0	64.1	23.3	2.8	-	-3.2	2.5	-0.1
COMPOUND SERVICES	100.0	68.8	13.3	3.4	100.0	76.5	12.4	3.2	-	-7.7	0.9	0.2
SERVICES, N.E.C.	100.0	49.5	22.3	8.7	100.0	54.5	21.5	7.6	-	-5.0	0.8	1.1
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	100.0	84.2	3.1	1.8	100.0	88.0	2.3	1.5	-	-3.8	0.8	0.3
Male 2)	100.0	77.9	3.5	7.5	100.0	80.0	3.1	6.9	-	-2.1	0.4	0.6
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	100.0	58.3	7.7	12.7	100.0	62.7	6.4	10.0	-	-4.4	1.3	2.7
FISHERIES	100.0	67.3	2.0	5.9	100.0	76.1	2.7	6.1	-	-8.8	-0.7	-0.2
MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	100.0	83.6	0.5	6.3	100.0	87.6	3.1	3.1	-	-4.0	-2.6	3.2
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	82.4	1.3	6.0	100.0	82.6	1.3	6.2	-	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	100.0	85.2	2.7	2.1	100.0	85.0	2.7	2.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	100.0	92.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	95.3	0.1	0.4	-	-2.9	0.3	0.5
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	88.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	89.5	0.4	1.6	-	-0.7	-0.1	0.1
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	100.0	76.4	3.2	6.7	100.0	78.3	3.3	6.3	-	-1.9	-0.1	0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	74.3	4.9	13.6	100.0	77.7	4.2	12.0	-	-3.4	0.7	1.6
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	100.0	91.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	91.9	0.8	0.5	-	-0.4	0.0	0.0
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	100.0	68.6	6.9	9.2	100.0	70.7	6.1	8.9	-	-2.1	0.8	0.3
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100.0	84.6	1.3	2.5	100.0	86.4	0.8	3.6	-	-1.8	0.5	-1.1
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	100.0	48.8	6.7	36.2	100.0	52.9	5.2	34.5	-	-4.1	1.5	1.7
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	100.0	59.0	6.3	21.0	100.0	64.4	5.7	19.1	-	-5.4	0.6	1.9
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	100.0	74.6	2.1	8.1	100.0	78.0	2.1	8.2	-	-3.4	0.0	-0.1
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	100.0	78.7	7.1	3.7	100.0	80.2	6.4	3.7	-	-1.5	0.7	0.0
COMPOUND SERVICES	100.0	83.1	2.9	2.5	100.0	90.1	1.8	2.4	-	-7.0	1.1	0.1
SERVICES, N.E.C.	100.0	64.0	6.9	9.9	100.0	68.6	6.8	8.5	-	-4.6	0.1	1.4
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	100.0	92.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	95.0	0.3	0.2	-	-2.4	0.1	0.2
Female 2)	100.0	42.5	35.2	9.1	100.0	44.7	33.7	8.6	-	-2.2	1.5	0.5
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	100.0	38.2	31.4	7.7	100.0	41.7	31.7	7.6	-	-3.5	-0.3	0.1
FISHERIES	100.0	34.1	19.9	8.8	100.0	53.4	24.8	7.1	-	-19.3	-4.9	1.7
MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	100.0	89.5	7.9	-	100.0	90.0	6.7	-	-	-0.5	1.2	-
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	62.5	21.9	3.0	100.0	65.6	20.0	3.1	-	-3.1	1.9	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	100.0	46.9	37.0	3.2	100.0	46.4	36.4	3.2	-	0.5	0.6	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	100.0	61.9	12.3	2.7	100.0	57.4	9.1	4.2	-	4.5	3.2	-1.5
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	62.4	10.2	4.6	100.0	56.0	10.9	5.5	-	6.4	-0.7	-0.9
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	100.0	33.3	44.2	6.3	100.0	33.2	43.5	7.0	-	0.1	0.7	-0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	29.4	47.7	14.6	100.0	32.9	45.3	13.3	-	-3.5	2.4	1.3
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	100.0	65.2	16.7	1.2	100.0	61.5	17.2	1.2	-	3.7	-0.5	0.0
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	100.0	49.3	28.5	7.6	100.0	52.6	24.3	8.9	-	-3.3	4.2	-1.3
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	100.0	57.5	19.6	6.7	100.0	62.4	18.7	5.7	-	-4.9	0.9	1.0
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	100.0	14.9	50.3	28.5	100.0	18.5	50.6	25.7	-	-3.6	-0.3	2.8
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	100.0	33.0	39.7	15.8	100.0	37.5	37.1	14.2	-	-4.5	2.6	1.6
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	100.0	53.8	16.3	8.6	100.0	58.8	14.2	7.9	-	-5.0	2.1	0.7
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	100.0	56.2	30.9	2.4	100.0	60.2	27.5	2.6	-	-4.0	3.4	-0.2
COMPOUND SERVICES	100.0	47.5	28.7	4.8	100.0	54.7	29.4	4.6	-	-7.2	-0.7	0.2
SERVICES, N.E.C.	100.0	28.1	44.7	7.0	100.0	34.0	42.9	6.2	-	-5.9	1.8	0.8
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	100.0	61.6	10.4	5.5	100.0	64.3	9.1	5.9	-	-2.7	1.3	-0.4

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Note 2) Including "Industries unable to classify".

d. The ratio of “Part-time workers” was high among “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers”.

Viewing employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by occupational major group and type of employment, occupations in which the ratio of “Regular staffs” was high included “Administrative and managerial workers” (93.2%), “Construction and mining workers” (80.9%) and “Professional and engineering workers” (77.6%). Among “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers”, conversely, the ratio of “Regular staffs” was lowest at 30.8%.

Occupations in which the ratio of “Part-time workers” was high included “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (40.3%), “Service workers” (33.8%) and “Sales workers” (19.3%).

Occupations in which the ratio of “Arbeit (temporary workers)” was high included “Service workers” (18.2%), “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (14.0%) and “Sales workers” (13.6%).

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased in all occupations, except “Construction and mining workers” in which it increased by 0.8 points. In particular, it decreased by 6.4 points in “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers”.

By sex, for males the ratio of “Regular staffs” was high among “Administrative and managerial workers” (93.1%), “Professional and engineering workers” (87.3%), and “Clerical workers” (84.6%). For females, the ratio was high among “Administrative and managerial workers” (94.7%), “Security workers” (70.2%), and “Professional and engineering workers” (67.4%).

In terms of “Part-time workers”, for males the ratio was high among “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (13.3%), “Service workers” (7.5%), and “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (7.1%). For females the ratio was high among “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (69.0%), “Manufacturing process workers” (50.0%), and “Service workers” (44.9%).

In terms of “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, for males the ratio was high among “Service workers” (25.7%), “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (17.6%), and “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (11.5%). For females, the ratio was high among “Sales workers” (18.9%), “Service workers” (15.1%), and “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (10.1%).

(Table I-14/15)

Table I-14: Number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, occupational major group and main type of employment / 2012

Occupation	Sex Main type of employment 1)	(thousand persons)											
		Both sexes			Male			Female					
		Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Total 2)		53,537.5	33,110.4	9,560.8	4,391.9	29,291.7	22,809.0	1,014.3	2,193.8	24,245.7	10,301.3	8,546.5	2,198.1
Administrative and managerial workers		229.9	214.3	0.4	0.2	218.6	203.6	0.3	0.2	11.3	10.7	0.1	0.0
Professional and engineering workers		8,733.4	6,778.8	758.8	261.4	4,474.7	3,908.0	45.9	114.5	4,258.6	2,870.9	712.8	146.9
Clerical workers		11,625.5	7,735.9	1,736.7	406.9	4,814.8	4,074.7	83.0	119.2	6,810.7	3,661.2	1,653.7	287.7
Sales workers		7,166.8	4,271.3	1,380.1	974.9	4,016.7	3,291.7	87.4	381.0	3,150.1	979.6	1,292.7	593.9
Service workers		6,531.3	2,449.3	2,209.7	1,190.8	1,937.6	1,079.4	145.0	498.2	4,593.7	1,369.9	2,064.6	692.6
Security workers		1,135.2	856.7	52.8	91.3	1,069.1	810.3	43.3	86.2	66.1	46.4	9.5	5.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers		682.8	337.1	111.2	66.4	362.5	210.8	25.6	41.6	320.3	126.3	85.7	24.8
Manufacturing process workers		7,832.3	5,293.5	1,317.0	330.8	5,557.1	4,577.5	180.3	194.7	2,275.2	716.0	1,136.8	136.1
Transport and machine operation workers		2,156.0	1,622.9	102.8	143.3	2,092.6	1,593.0	82.7	137.8	63.4	29.9	20.2	5.5
Construction and mining workers		1,898.1	1,536.2	28.1	125.6	1,854.5	1,508.5	22.8	122.0	43.6	27.7	5.4	3.7
Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers		3,719.9	1,144.1	1,498.2	519.1	1,919.7	953.2	256.0	337.9	1,800.1	190.9	1,242.2	181.2

1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

2) Workers not classifiable by occupation are included.

Table I-15: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, occupational major group and main type of employment / 2007, 2012

Main type of employment 1)	2012				2007				Change			
	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)
Sex												
Occupation												
Both sexes 2)	100.0	61.8	17.9	8.2	100.0	64.4	16.6	7.7	-	-2.6	1.3	0.5
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	100.0	93.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.3	0.1	0.0	-	-4.1	0.1	0.1
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	100.0	77.6	8.7	3.0	100.0	79.9	7.4	3.2	-	-2.3	1.3	-0.2
CLERICAL WORKERS	100.0	66.5	14.9	3.5	100.0	68.5	14.3	3.5	-	-2.0	0.6	0.0
SALES WORKERS	100.0	59.6	19.3	13.6	100.0	62.1	18.2	12.6	-	-2.5	1.1	1.0
SERVICE WORKERS	100.0	37.5	33.8	18.2	100.0	40.5	31.6	18.1	-	-3.0	2.2	0.1
SECURITY WORKERS	100.0	75.5	4.7	8.0	100.0	77.5	4.7	6.8	-	-2.0	0.0	1.2
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	100.0	49.4	16.3	9.7	100.0	55.8	15.8	8.2	-	-6.4	0.5	1.5
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	100.0	67.6	16.8	4.2	100.0	67.8	16.4	3.8	-	-0.2	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	100.0	75.3	4.8	6.6	100.0	78.7	3.9	5.4	-	-3.4	0.9	1.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	100.0	80.9	1.5	6.6	100.0	80.1	1.7	7.1	-	0.8	-0.2	-0.5
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	100.0	30.8	40.3	14.0	100.0	36.0	38.0	12.7	-	-5.2	2.3	1.3
Male 2)	100.0	77.9	3.5	7.5	100.0	80.0	3.1	6.9	-	-2.1	0.4	0.6
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	100.0	93.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4	0.0	-	-	-4.3	0.1	-
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	100.0	87.3	1.0	2.6	100.0	88.4	0.8	2.8	-	-1.1	0.2	-0.2
CLERICAL WORKERS	100.0	84.6	1.7	2.5	100.0	87.2	1.6	2.6	-	-2.6	0.1	-0.1
SALES WORKERS	100.0	82.0	2.2	9.5	100.0	83.9	1.9	8.9	-	-1.9	0.3	0.6
SERVICE WORKERS	100.0	55.7	7.5	25.7	100.0	57.8	6.6	25.8	-	-2.1	0.9	-0.1
SECURITY WORKERS	100.0	75.8	4.1	8.1	100.0	77.8	4.2	6.7	-	-2.0	-0.1	1.4
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	100.0	58.2	7.1	11.5	100.0	66.1	5.4	8.9	-	-7.9	1.7	2.6
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	100.0	82.4	3.2	3.5	100.0	82.4	3.1	3.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	100.0	76.1	4.0	6.6	100.0	79.3	3.6	5.3	-	-3.2	0.4	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	100.0	81.3	1.2	6.6	100.0	80.5	1.3	7.1	-	0.8	-0.1	-0.5
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	100.0	49.7	13.3	17.6	100.0	56.2	11.4	15.8	-	-6.5	1.9	1.8
Female 2)	100.0	42.5	35.2	9.1	100.0	44.7	33.7	8.6	-	-2.2	1.5	0.5
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	100.0	94.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	94.6	1.0	0.5	-	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	100.0	67.4	16.7	3.4	100.0	70.9	14.3	3.5	-	-3.5	2.4	-0.1
CLERICAL WORKERS	100.0	53.8	24.3	4.2	100.0	55.4	23.2	4.2	-	-1.6	1.1	0.0
SALES WORKERS	100.0	31.1	41.0	18.9	100.0	33.4	39.6	17.5	-	-2.3	1.4	1.4
SERVICE WORKERS	100.0	29.8	44.9	15.1	100.0	33.0	42.5	14.8	-	-3.2	2.4	0.3
SECURITY WORKERS	100.0	70.2	14.4	7.7	100.0	71.9	11.9	8.0	-	-1.7	2.5	-0.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	100.0	39.4	26.8	7.7	100.0	43.6	28.1	7.4	-	-4.2	-1.3	0.3
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	100.0	31.5	50.0	6.0	100.0	33.4	47.8	5.1	-	-1.9	2.2	0.9
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	100.0	47.2	31.9	8.7	100.0	57.2	13.7	11.6	-	-10.0	18.2	-2.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	100.0	63.5	12.4	8.5	100.0	62.6	18.4	7.1	-	0.9	-6.0	1.4
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	100.0	10.6	69.0	10.1	100.0	13.9	67.0	9.4	-	-3.3	2.0	0.7

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Note 2) Including "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

(2) Employment contract term

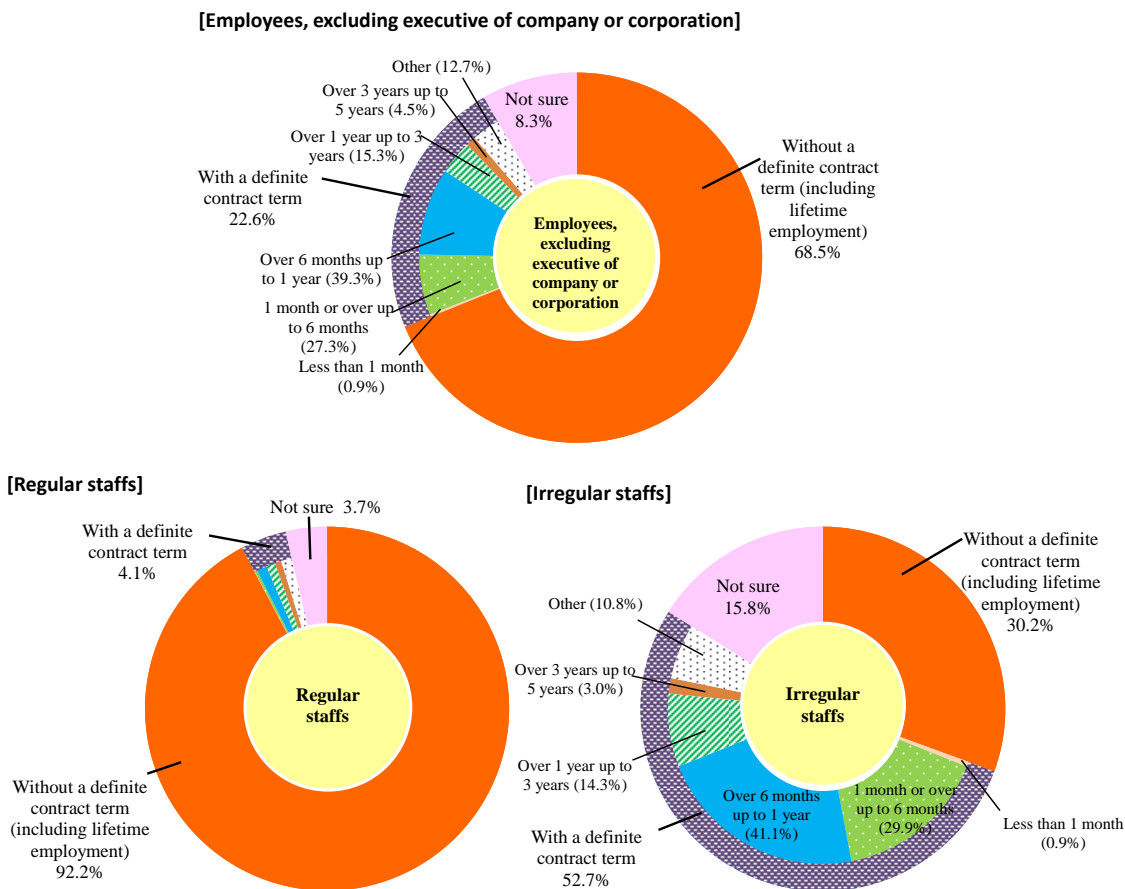
- a. "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation" employed "Without a definite term (including lifetime employment)" account for 68.5%, while those employed "With a definite contract term" account for 22.6%.

Looking at "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation" by whether with or without a definite contract term, those employed "Without a definite term (including lifetime employment)" numbered 36,699 thousand (68.5% of all "Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation"), while those employed "With a definite contract term" numbered 12,119 thousand (22.6%). For those employed "With a definite contract term" by length of contract term, "Over 6 months up to 1 year" was most numerous with 4,768 thousand (39.3% of all those employed with a definite contract term), followed by "1 month or over up to 6 months" with 3,311 thousand (27.3%) and "Over 1 year up to 3 years" with 1,849 thousand (15.3%).

Looking at "Irregular staffs" by whether with or without a definite contract term, those employed "Without a definite term (including lifetime employment)" numbered 6,159 thousand (30.2% of all "Irregular staffs"), while those employed "With a definite contract term" numbered 10,765 thousand (52.7%).

(Fig. I-9, Table I-16)

Fig. I-9: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by whether with or without a definite contract term, length of a contract term, and type of employment / 2012

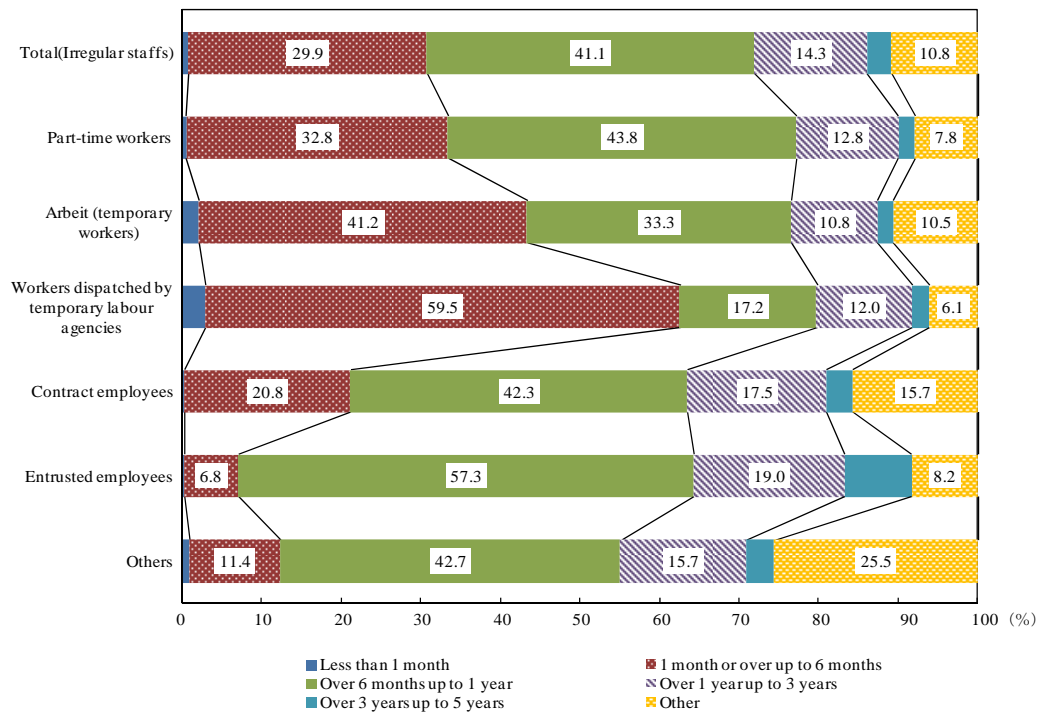


b. The ratio of lengths of contract term of “Irregular staffs” employed with a definite contract term is highest in “Over 6 months up to 1 year”.

Looking at “Irregular staffs” employed with a definite contract term (10,765 thousand persons) by length of contract term, “Over 6 months up to 1 year” was most numerous with 4,419 thousand, accounting for 41.1%.

In terms of the length of contract term by type of employment, the ratio of “Over 6 months up to 1 year” was highest among “Entrusted employees” (57.3%), “Part-time workers” (43.8%), “Other” (42.7%) and “Contract employees” (42.3%), while the ratio of “1 month or over up to 6 months” was highest among “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” (59.5%) and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” (41.2%). (Fig. I-10, Table I-16)

Fig. I-10: Ratio of irregular staffs by type of employment and length of a contract term / 2012



Note) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

Table I-16: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, whether with or without a definite contract term, length of a contract term, and type of employment / 2012

Type of employment 1)		(thousand persons, %)								
Employed with or without a Definite Contract Term	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Irregular staffs	Part-time workers	Arbeit (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others	
A Term per Contract										
Number	Both sexes	53,537.5	33,110.4	20,427.1	9,560.8	4,391.9	1,187.3	2,909.2	1,192.6	1,185.4
	Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	36,698.9	30,539.9	6,159.1	3,714.6	1,566.9	184.3	-	175.9	517.4
	With a definite term	12,119.3	1,354.4	10,764.9	4,384.3	1,485.5	839.1	2,695.3	946.7	414.0
	Less than 1 month	109.3	7.4	101.9	26.1	32.9	25.2	10.8	2.6	4.2
	1 month or over up to 6 months	3,310.9	88.5	3,222.5	1,440.2	611.6	499.0	560.4	64.1	47.2
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	4,767.7	348.6	4,419.1	1,920.8	494.0	144.5	1,141.2	542.0	176.6
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	1,849.2	311.7	1,537.6	559.9	160.5	101.1	471.5	179.5	65.1
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	547.1	222.3	324.8	93.6	30.8	17.7	87.1	80.5	15.1
	Other	1,535.1	376.0	1,159.1	343.7	155.8	51.6	424.2	78.1	105.7
	Not sure	4,447.0	1,212.5	3,234.5	1,348.0	1,276.0	156.0	193.7	63.3	197.3
	Male	29,291.7	22,809.0	6,482.7	1,014.3	2,193.8	447.3	1,551.5	758.3	517.6
	Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	22,602.6	21,099.2	1,503.4	316.4	774.0	94.4	-	111.8	206.9
	With a definite term	4,703.1	912.0	3,791.1	551.8	726.6	281.9	1,426.3	607.4	197.0
	Less than 1 month	46.9	4.0	42.9	4.8	18.4	8.7	6.0	1.7	3.3
	1 month or over up to 6 months	1,052.1	57.5	994.6	182.5	285.4	157.0	308.2	45.2	16.3
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	1,787.4	236.3	1,551.1	239.0	235.3	52.1	597.2	349.5	78.1
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	736.2	190.5	545.7	62.3	79.2	33.5	230.0	111.8	28.9
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	317.7	160.7	157.1	16.6	18.2	10.4	49.2	54.1	8.7
	Other	762.7	263.0	499.7	46.7	90.1	20.3	235.8	45.1	61.7
	Not sure	1,899.8	795.1	1,104.7	135.0	656.5	68.0	113.1	35.5	96.5
Female	24,245.7	10,301.3	13,944.4	8,546.5	2,198.1	740.1	1,357.7	434.3	667.8	
Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	14,096.3	9,440.6	4,655.7	3,398.2	792.9	89.9	-	64.1	310.6	
With a definite term	7,416.2	442.3	6,973.9	3,832.4	758.9	557.2	1,269.0	339.3	216.9	
Less than 1 month	62.4	3.4	59.0	21.3	14.6	16.5	4.8	0.9	0.9	
1 month or over up to 6 months	2,258.9	30.9	2,227.9	1,257.6	326.2	342.0	252.3	18.9	30.9	
Over 6 months up to 1 year	2,980.3	112.3	2,868.0	1,681.9	258.6	92.4	544.1	192.5	98.5	
Over 1 year up to 3 years	1,113.0	121.1	991.8	497.5	81.2	67.7	241.5	67.7	36.2	
Over 3 years up to 5 years	229.3	61.6	167.7	77.0	12.6	7.3	38.0	26.4	6.4	
Other	772.4	113.0	659.4	297.1	65.7	31.3	188.3	33.0	44.0	
Not sure	2,547.2	417.4	2,129.8	1,213.1	619.5	88.0	80.6	27.7	100.8	
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	68.5	92.2	30.2	38.9	35.7	15.5	-	14.7	43.6
	With a definite term	22.6	4.1	52.7	45.9	33.8	70.7	92.6	79.4	34.9
	Less than 1 month	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.0)
	1 month or over up to 6 months	(27.3)	(6.5)	(29.9)	(32.8)	(41.2)	(59.5)	(20.8)	(6.8)	(11.4)
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	(39.3)	(25.7)	(41.1)	(43.8)	(33.3)	(17.2)	(42.3)	(57.3)	(42.7)
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	(15.3)	(23.0)	(14.3)	(12.8)	(10.8)	(12.0)	(17.5)	(19.0)	(15.0)
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	(4.5)	(16.4)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(3.2)	(8.5)	(3.6)
	Other	(12.7)	(27.8)	(10.8)	(7.8)	(10.5)	(6.1)	(15.7)	(8.2)	(25.5)
	Not sure	8.3	3.7	15.8	14.1	29.1	13.1	6.7	5.3	16.6
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	77.2	92.5	23.2	31.2	35.3	21.1	-	14.7	40.0
	With a definite term	16.1	4.0	58.5	54.4	33.1	63.0	91.9	80.1	38.1
	Less than 1 month	(1.0)	(0.4)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(3.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.7)
	1 month or over up to 6 months	(22.4)	(6.3)	(26.2)	(33.1)	(39.3)	(55.7)	(21.6)	(7.4)	(8.3)
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	(38.0)	(25.9)	(40.9)	(43.3)	(32.4)	(18.5)	(41.9)	(57.5)	(39.6)
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	(15.7)	(20.9)	(14.4)	(11.3)	(10.9)	(11.9)	(16.1)	(18.4)	(14.7)
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	(6.8)	(17.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(8.9)	(4.4)
	Other	(16.2)	(28.8)	(13.2)	(8.5)	(12.4)	(7.2)	(16.5)	(7.4)	(31.3)
	Not sure	6.5	3.5	17.0	13.3	29.9	15.2	7.3	4.7	18.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Without a definite term (Including lifetime employment)	58.1	91.6	33.4	39.8	36.1	12.1	-	14.8	46.5	
With a definite term	30.6	4.3	50.0	44.8	34.5	75.3	93.5	78.1	32.5	
Less than 1 month	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	
1 month or over up to 6 months	(30.5)	(7.0)	(31.9)	(32.8)	(43.0)	(61.4)	(19.9)	(5.6)	(14.2)	
Over 6 months up to 1 year	(40.2)	(25.4)	(41.1)	(43.9)	(34.1)	(16.6)	(42.9)	(56.7)	(45.4)	
Over 1 year up to 3 years	(15.0)	(27.4)	(14.2)	(13.0)	(10.7)	(12.2)	(19.0)	(20.0)	(16.7)	
Over 3 years up to 5 years	(3.1)	(13.9)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(3.0)	(7.8)	(3.0)	
Other	(10.4)	(25.5)	(9.5)	(7.8)	(8.7)	(5.6)	(14.8)	(9.7)	(20.3)	
Not sure	10.5	4.1	15.3	14.2	28.2	11.9	5.9	6.4	15.1	

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.



c. Among “Irregular staffs” employed with a definite contract term, the ratio of those whose employment contracts were renewed “3 to 5 times” is highest.

Viewing “Irregular staffs” employed with a definite contract term by whether their employment contracts had been renewed, those whose employment contracts were “Renewed” numbered 7,951 thousand, and those whose employment contracts were “Not renewed” numbered 2,393 thousand. Viewing persons whose employment contracts were “Renewed” by the number of renewals, the ratio of “3 to 5 times” was highest with 27.5%, followed by “10 times or more” (21.7%).

In terms of the number of renewals by length of contract term, the ratio of “10 times or more” was highest in “Less than 1 month” (31.2%) and “1 month or over up to 6 months” (35.2%). On the other hand, “3 to 5 times” was highest among those with a contract term of over six months, followed by “1 time”. This indicates that the number of renewals tends to increase as the contract term becomes shorter. (Table I-17)

Table I-17: Number and ratio of irregular staffs employed with a definite contract term by length of a contract term and number of employment contract renewals / 2012

Number of employment contract renewals		With a definite contract term							Not renewed
		Total	Renewed					Total	
			Total	1 time	2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 9 times		
Length of a contract term									
Number	Total	10,764.9	7,951.2	1,464.7	1,150.6	2,189.0	1,247.7	1,722.3	2,393.0
	Less than 1 month	101.9	49.0	7.6	6.2	10.2	5.2	15.3	47.6
	1 month or over up to 6 months	3,222.5	2,734.8	349.0	286.3	614.4	444.0	962.6	453.4
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	4,419.1	3,594.7	687.8	574.6	1,089.1	601.4	581.7	791.2
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	1,537.6	1,076.4	286.5	193.1	322.8	142.3	112.5	444.7
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	324.8	156.5	46.1	31.6	59.6	9.3	5.9	158.6
	Other	1,159.1	339.8	87.6	58.9	93.0	45.5	44.3	497.5
Ratio	Total	100.0	73.9 (100.0)	(18.4)	(14.5)	(27.5)	(15.7)	(21.7)	22.2
	Less than 1 month	100.0	48.1 (100.0)	(15.5)	(12.7)	(20.8)	(10.6)	(31.2)	46.7
	1 month or over up to 6 months	100.0	84.9 (100.0)	(12.8)	(10.5)	(22.5)	(16.2)	(35.2)	14.1
	Over 6 months up to 1 year	100.0	81.3 (100.0)	(19.1)	(16.0)	(30.3)	(16.7)	(16.2)	17.9
	Over 1 year up to 3 years	100.0	70.0 (100.0)	(26.6)	(17.9)	(30.0)	(13.2)	(10.5)	28.9
	Over 3 years up to 5 years	100.0	48.2 (100.0)	(29.5)	(20.2)	(38.1)	(5.9)	(3.8)	48.8
	Other	100.0	29.3 (100.0)	(25.8)	(17.3)	(27.4)	(13.4)	(13.0)	42.9

d. Of “Part-time workers” employed with a definite contract term, those whose employment contract was “Renewed” account for 80% and over.

Looking at “Irregular staffs” employed with a definite contract term by type of employment and whether the contract is renewed, the ratio of those whose employment contract was “renewed” was highest in “Part-time workers” (80.3%), followed by “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” (76.1%) and “Entrusted employees” (74.5%).

In terms of the number of renewals by type of employment, “3 to 5 times” was highest in “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, “Contract employees”, “Entrusted employees” and “Other”. In contrast, “10 times or more” was highest in “Part-time workers”, and “10 times or more” and “3 to 5 times” were highest in “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency”. (Table I-18)

Table I-18: Number and ratio of irregular staffs employed with a definite contract term by type of employment and number of employment contract renewals / 2012

Number of Renewals of Employment Contract		(thousand persons, %)							
		Total	With a definite term						Not renewed
			Renewed						
Type of employment 1)		Total	1 time	2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 9 times	10 times or more		
Number	Total	10,764.9	7,951.2	1,464.7	1,150.6	2,189.0	1,247.7	1,722.3	2,393.0
	Part-time workers	4,384.3	3,519.8	544.7	437.6	902.6	602.4	949.4	804.5
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	1,485.5	960.6	220.6	167.9	256.6	128.1	165.6	497.7
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	839.1	638.8	102.9	87.1	166.2	96.7	166.4	189.3
	Contract employees	2,695.3	1,894.3	370.8	284.5	571.3	294.4	331.5	502.1
	Entrusted employees	946.7	705.0	168.4	137.7	230.6	90.0	72.8	232.5
	Others	414.0	232.6	57.3	35.8	61.8	36.1	36.6	166.9
Ratio	Total	100.0	73.9 (100.0)	(18.4)	(14.5)	(27.5)	(15.7)	(21.7)	22.2
	Part-time workers	100.0	80.3 (100.0)	(15.5)	(12.4)	(25.6)	(17.1)	(27.0)	18.3
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	100.0	64.7 (100.0)	(23.0)	(17.5)	(26.7)	(13.3)	(17.2)	33.5
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	100.0	76.1 (100.0)	(16.1)	(13.6)	(26.0)	(15.1)	(26.0)	22.6
	Contract employees	100.0	70.3 (100.0)	(19.6)	(15.0)	(30.2)	(15.5)	(17.5)	18.6
	Entrusted employees	100.0	74.5 (100.0)	(23.9)	(19.5)	(32.7)	(12.8)	(10.3)	24.6
	Others	100.0	56.2 (100.0)	(24.6)	(15.4)	(26.6)	(15.5)	(15.7)	40.3

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

(3) Days worked per year and working hours per week

a. About half of male employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) worked “250 days and over”.

Looking at “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by days worked per year, those working “less than 150 days” numbered 5,966 thousand (11.1% of all employees, excluding executive of company or corporation), “150 to 199 days” numbered 4,255 thousand (7.9%), “200 to 249 days” numbered 19,266 thousand (36.0%), and “250 days and over” numbered 23,380 thousand (43.7%).

Compared to 2007, “150 to 199 days” fell by 0.5 points and “250 days and over” by 0.4 points, while “less than 150 days” rose by 0.4 points and “200 to 249 days” by 0.2 points.

In the ratio by sex, 51.2% of persons engaged in work for “250 days and over” were males and 34.6% were females, while 7.2% of persons engaged in work for “less than 150 days” were males and 15.9% were females, revealing that about half of all male employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) were engaged in work for “250 days and over”.

In the ratio for each main type of employment by days worked per year, 56.1% of “Regular staffs” worked for “250 days and over”. Meanwhile, 43.4% of “Arbeit (temporary workers)” worked for “less than 150 days”. (Table I-19/20, Fig. I-11)

Table I-19: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and days worked per year / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Days worked per year		Total	Less than 200 days			200 days and over				
			Total	Less than 150 days	150 to 199 days	Total	200 to 249 days	250 days and over		
Sex	Number	Both sexes	53,537.5	10,221.3	5,966.4	4,254.9	42,645.4	19,265.6	23,379.8	
		2012	Male	29,291.7	3,581.2	2,115.7	1,465.5	25,358.8	10,375.8	14,983.0
		Female	24,245.7	6,640.1	3,850.7	2,789.4	17,286.6	8,889.8	8,396.8	
		2007	Both sexes	53,262.5	10,202.4	5,724.2	4,478.2	42,590.5	19,079.5	23,510.9
		Male	29,735.0	3,797.5	2,097.0	1,700.6	25,689.1	10,415.5	15,273.6	
		Female	23,527.5	6,404.9	3,627.4	2,777.5	16,901.4	8,664.1	8,237.3	
Ratio	Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	19.1	11.1	7.9	79.7	36.0	43.7	
		2012	Male	100.0	12.2	7.2	5.0	86.6	35.4	51.2
		Female	100.0	27.4	15.9	11.5	71.3	36.7	34.6	
		2007	Both sexes	100.0	19.2	10.7	8.4	80.0	35.8	44.1
		Male	100.0	12.8	7.1	5.7	86.4	35.0	51.4	
		Female	100.0	27.2	15.4	11.8	71.8	36.8	35.0	
Change	Change	Both sexes	275.0	18.9	242.2	-223.3	54.9	186.1	-131.1	
		Number	Male	-443.3	-216.3	18.7	-235.1	-330.3	-39.7	-290.6
		Female	718.2	235.2	223.3	11.9	385.2	225.7	159.5	
		Ratio	Both sexes	-	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.4
		Male	-	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.2	
		Female	-	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	



b. Working hours per week increased in the working hour groups of 42 hours and less, but decreased in those of 43 hours and over.

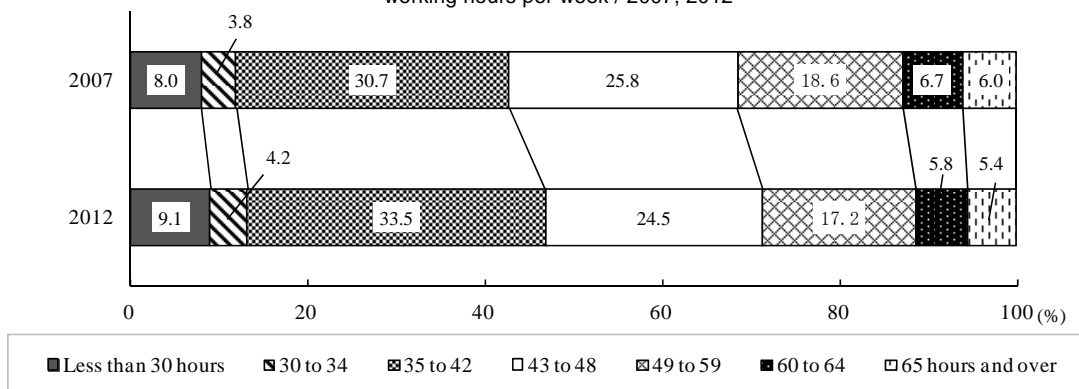
Looking at employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) who worked 200 days and over per year by working hours per week, “35 to 42 hours” was highest with 33.5%, followed by “43 to 48 hours” (24.5%) and “49 to 59 hours” (17.2%).

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “35 to 42 hours” rose by 2.8 points, “Less than 30 hours” by 1.1 points, and “30 to 34 hours” by 0.4 points. Meanwhile, the ratio of “49 to 59 hours” fell by 1.4 points, “43 to 48 hours” by 1.3 points, and “60 to 64 hours” by 0.9 points. (Table I-21, Fig. I-12)

Table I-21: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over per year) by sex and working hours per week / 2007, 2012

Sex Working hours per week	Number		Ratio		Change	
	2012	2007	2012	2007	Number	Ratio
Both sexes	42,645.4	42,590.5	100.0	100.0	54.9	-
Less than 30 hours	3,872.9	3,409.0	9.1	8.0	463.9	1.1
30 to 34	1,774.7	1,638.8	4.2	3.8	135.9	0.4
35 to 42	14,271.0	13,084.4	33.5	30.7	1,186.6	2.8
43 to 48	10,457.1	10,970.9	24.5	25.8	-513.8	-1.3
49 to 59	7,353.5	7,933.2	17.2	18.6	-579.7	-1.4
60 to 64	2,481.1	2,852.3	5.8	6.7	-371.2	-0.9
65 hours and over	2,302.9	2,576.4	5.4	6.0	-273.5	-0.6
Male	25,358.8	25,689.1	100.0	100.0	-330.3	-
Less than 30 hours	826.3	656.7	3.3	2.6	169.6	0.7
30 to 34	496.2	417.8	2.0	1.6	78.4	0.4
35 to 42	7,488.0	6,777.5	29.5	26.4	710.5	3.1
43 to 48	7,025.3	7,253.3	27.7	28.2	-228.0	-0.5
49 to 59	5,538.4	6,027.7	21.8	23.5	-489.3	-1.7
60 to 64	1,977.1	2,317.4	7.8	9.0	-340.3	-1.2
65 hours and over	1,924.3	2,165.9	7.6	8.4	-241.6	-0.8
Female	17,286.6	16,901.4	100.0	100.0	385.2	-
Less than 30 hours	3,046.7	2,752.2	17.6	16.3	294.5	1.3
30 to 34	1,278.6	1,221.0	7.4	7.2	57.6	0.2
35 to 42	6,783.0	6,306.9	39.2	37.3	476.1	1.9
43 to 48	3,431.8	3,717.6	19.9	22.0	-285.8	-2.1
49 to 59	1,815.1	1,905.4	10.5	11.3	-90.3	-0.8
60 to 64	504.0	534.9	2.9	3.2	-30.9	-0.3
65 hours and over	378.6	410.5	2.2	2.4	-31.9	-0.2

Fig. I-12: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over per year) by working hours per week / 2007, 2012



c. The ratio of male “Regular staffs” working 60 hours and over per week decreased in all age groups (excluding “65 years old and over”).

Looking at the ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) who worked 200 days and over per year by main type of employment and working hours per week, the highest among “Regular staffs” was “35 to 42 hours” with 32.7%. On the other hand, the highest among “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” was “Less than 30 hours” with 45.5% and 31.3%, respectively.

In the ratio of “Regular staffs” working 60 hours and over per week by sex, for males “60 to 64 hours” and “65 hours and over” accounted for 8.5% and 8.3%, respectively. Meanwhile, for females “60 to 64 hours” and “65 hours and over” accounted for 4.4% and 3.2%, respectively.

In the ratio of male “Regular staffs” working 60 hours and over per week by age group, “30 to 34 years old” was highest with 20.6%, followed by “25 to 29” (19.6%) and “35 to 39” (19.4%). This indicates that about 20% of “Regular staff” aged from 25 to 39 worked 60 hours and over per week.

Compared to 2007, the ratio of male “Regular staffs” working 60 hours and over per week decreased in all age groups (excluding “65 years old and over”). (Table I-22, Fig. I-13/14)

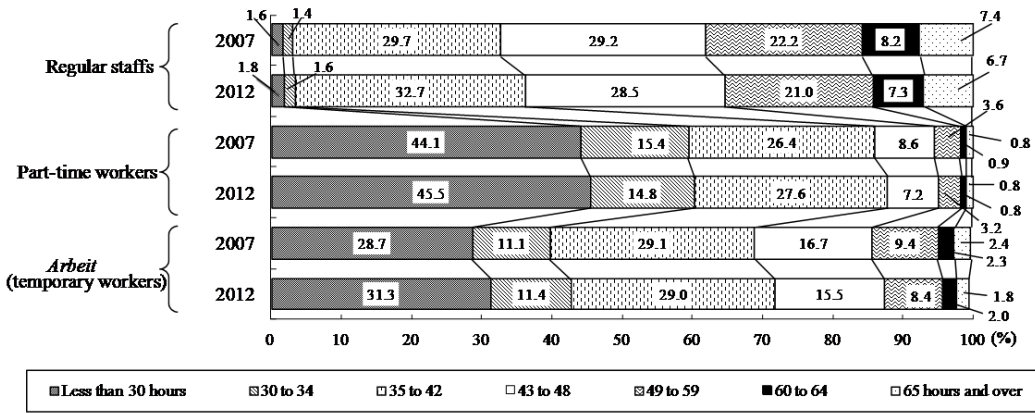
Table I-22: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over per year) by sex, main type of employment and working hours per week / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Sex	Working hours per week									
	Total	Less than 30 hours	30 to 34	35 to 42	43 to 48	49 to 59	60 to 64	65 hours and over		
Main type of employment 1)										
Number	2012	Both sexes	42,645.4	3,872.9	1,774.7	14,271.0	10,457.1	7,353.5	2,481.1	2,302.9
		Regular staffs	31,010.6	572.7	483.4	10,148.3	8,846.5	6,520.5	2,252.9	2,090.7
		Part-time workers	5,364.0	2,438.7	791.4	1,479.5	388.8	171.3	41.2	41.2
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	1,563.8	489.3	178.8	453.7	242.4	131.5	30.7	27.4
		Male	25,358.8	826.3	496.2	7,488.0	7,025.3	5,538.4	1,977.1	1,924.3
		Regular staffs	21,490.6	302.9	192.2	6,058.9	6,183.1	5,062.3	1,835.2	1,790.1
		Part-time workers	625.8	177.5	81.3	208.0	92.2	39.3	13.3	12.5
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	844.3	202.5	85.6	236.6	168.8	97.0	23.5	22.9
		Female	17,286.6	3,046.7	1,278.6	6,783.0	3,431.8	1,815.1	504.0	378.6
		Regular staffs	9,519.9	270.0	291.2	4,089.4	2,663.4	1,458.2	417.7	300.7
		Part-time workers	4,738.2	2,261.1	710.1	1,271.6	296.7	132.0	27.9	28.6
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	719.5	286.7	93.2	217.1	73.6	34.5	7.2	4.6
	2007	Both sexes	42,590.5	3,409.0	1,638.8	13,084.4	10,970.9	7,933.2	2,852.3	2,576.4
		Regular staffs	31,919.8	519.2	456.6	9,466.3	9,323.5	7,086.4	2,618.9	2,352.2
		Part-time workers	4,957.5	2,185.7	762.9	1,309.6	424.7	180.0	42.9	39.7
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	1,409.6	404.0	156.0	410.6	235.5	132.4	32.8	33.5
		Male	25,689.1	656.7	417.8	6,777.5	7,253.3	6,027.7	2,317.4	2,165.9
		Regular staffs	22,301.5	250.6	190.3	5,620.5	6,440.1	5,541.0	2,171.0	2,028.1
		Part-time workers	517.7	138.6	58.8	165.8	87.5	42.0	11.5	11.0
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	750.3	157.6	73.7	215.4	157.3	94.2	25.5	22.8
		Female	16,901.4	2,752.2	1,221.0	6,306.9	3,717.6	1,905.4	534.9	410.5
		Regular staffs	9,618.3	268.6	266.3	3,845.9	2,883.4	1,545.3	447.9	324.1
		Part-time workers	4,439.7	2,047.0	704.1	1,143.8	337.2	137.9	31.4	28.7
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	659.3	246.3	82.3	195.2	78.2	38.1	7.3	10.7
Change	Both sexes	54.9	463.9	135.9	1,186.6	-513.8	-579.7	-371.2	-273.5	
	Regular staffs	-909.2	53.5	26.8	682.0	-477.0	-565.9	-366.0	-261.5	
	Part-time workers	406.5	253.0	28.5	169.9	-35.9	-8.7	-1.7	1.5	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	154.2	85.3	22.8	43.1	6.9	-0.9	-2.1	-6.1	
	Male	-330.3	169.6	78.4	710.5	-228.0	-489.3	-340.3	-241.6	
	Regular staffs	-810.9	52.3	1.9	438.4	-257.0	-478.7	-335.8	-238.0	
	Part-time workers	108.1	38.9	22.5	42.2	4.7	-2.7	1.8	1.5	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	94.0	44.9	11.9	21.2	11.5	2.8	-2.0	0.1	
	Female	385.2	294.5	57.6	476.1	-285.8	-90.3	-30.9	-31.9	
	Regular staffs	-98.4	1.4	24.9	243.5	-220.0	-87.1	-30.2	-23.4	
	Part-time workers	298.5	214.1	6.0	127.8	-40.5	-5.9	-3.5	-0.1	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	60.2	40.4	10.9	21.9	-4.6	-3.6	-0.1	-6.1	
Ratio	2012	Both sexes	100.0	9.1	4.2	33.5	24.5	17.2	5.8	5.4
		Regular staffs	100.0	1.8	1.6	32.7	28.5	21.0	7.3	6.7
		Part-time workers	100.0	45.5	14.8	27.6	7.2	3.2	0.8	0.8
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	31.3	11.4	29.0	15.5	8.4	2.0	1.8
		Male	100.0	3.3	2.0	29.5	27.7	21.8	7.8	7.6
		Regular staffs	100.0	1.4	0.9	28.2	28.8	23.6	8.5	8.3
		Part-time workers	100.0	28.4	13.0	33.2	14.7	6.3	2.1	2.0
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	24.0	10.1	28.0	20.0	11.5	2.8	2.7
		Female	100.0	17.6	7.4	39.2	19.9	10.5	2.9	2.2
		Regular staffs	100.0	2.8	3.1	43.0	28.0	15.3	4.4	3.2
		Part-time workers	100.0	47.7	15.0	26.8	6.3	2.8	0.6	0.6
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	39.8	13.0	30.2	10.2	4.8	1.0	0.6
	2007	Both sexes	100.0	8.0	3.8	30.7	25.8	18.6	6.7	6.0
		Regular staffs	100.0	1.6	1.4	29.7	29.2	22.2	8.2	7.4
		Part-time workers	100.0	44.1	15.4	26.4	8.6	3.6	0.9	0.8
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	28.7	11.1	29.1	16.7	9.4	2.3	2.4
		Male	100.0	2.6	1.6	26.4	28.2	23.5	9.0	8.4
		Regular staffs	100.0	1.1	0.9	25.2	28.9	24.8	9.7	9.1
		Part-time workers	100.0	26.8	11.4	32.0	16.9	8.1	2.2	2.1
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	21.0	9.8	28.7	21.0	12.6	3.4	3.0
		Female	100.0	16.3	7.2	37.3	22.0	11.3	3.2	2.4
		Regular staffs	100.0	2.8	2.8	40.0	30.0	16.1	4.7	3.4
		Part-time workers	100.0	46.1	15.9	25.8	7.6	3.1	0.7	0.6
		Arbeits (temporary workers)	100.0	37.4	12.5	29.6	11.9	5.8	1.1	1.6
Change	Both sexes	-	1.1	0.4	2.8	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	
	Regular staffs	-	0.2	0.2	3.0	-0.7	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	
	Part-time workers	-	1.4	-0.6	1.2	-1.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	-	2.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	
	Male	-	0.7	0.4	3.1	-0.5	-1.7	-1.2	-0.8	
	Regular staffs	-	0.3	0.0	3.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8	
	Part-time workers	-	1.6	1.6	1.2	-2.2	-1.8	-0.1	-0.1	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	-	3.0	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	
	Female	-	1.3	0.2	1.9	-2.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	
	Regular staffs	-	0.0	0.3	3.0	-2.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	
	Part-time workers	-	1.6	-0.9	1.0	-1.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	
	Arbeits (temporary workers)	-	2.4	0.5	0.6	-1.7	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0	

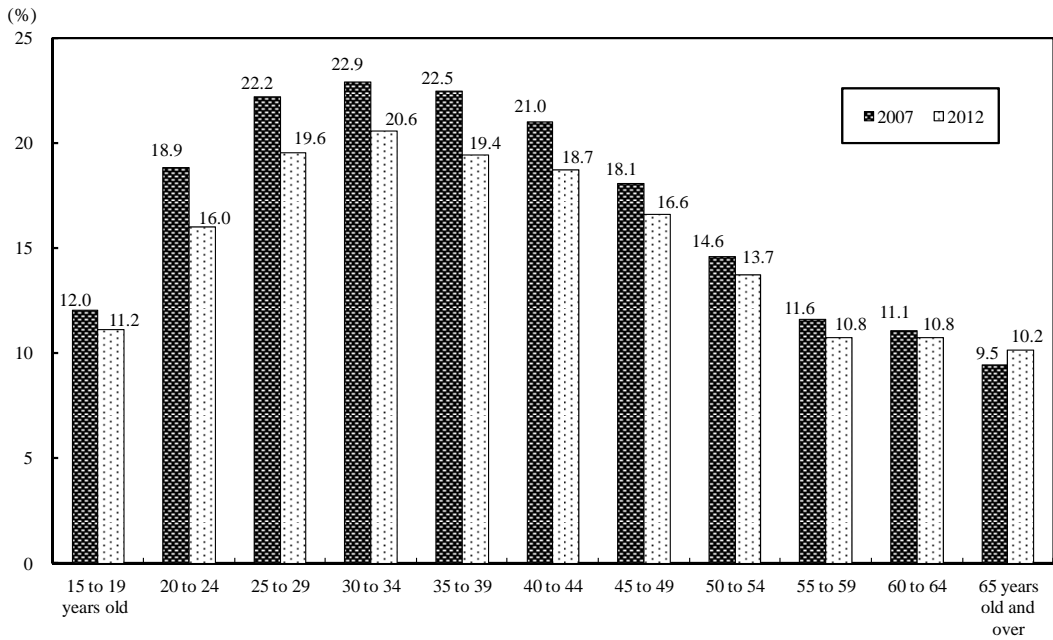
Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeits (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Fig. I-13: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) (working 200 days and over per year) by main type of employment and working hours per week / 2007, 2012



Note) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Fig. I-14: Ratio of male regular staffs working 60 hours and over per week (working 200 days and over per year) by age group / 2007, 2012





(4) Income (annual earnings from main job)

- a. The ratio of income of “Less than 4 million yen” increased, while that of “4 million yen and over” decreased.

Looking at employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by income (annual earnings from the main job), the ratio of “2 to 2.99 million yen” was highest with 19.4%, followed by “1 to 1.99 million yen” (18.9%) and “Less than 1 million yen” (16.5%).

Compared to 2007, “Less than 1 million yen” increased by 0.8 points and “1 to 1.99 million yen” by 0.6 points, while “7 to 9.99 million yen” decreased by 1.2 points and “5 to 6.99 million yen” by 0.4 points.

By sex, for males the ratio of “2 to 2.99 million yen” was highest with 18.9%, followed by “5 to 6.99 million yen” (17.2%) and “3 to 3.99 million yen” (17.1%). For females, the ratio of “1 to 1.99 million yen” was highest with 28.8%, followed by “Less than 1 million yen” (28.6%) and “2 to 2.99 million yen” (19.9%).

(Table I-23)

Table I-23: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex and income / 2007, 2012

Income		Sex		(thousand persons, %, points)						
				Number			Ratio			
				Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
2012	Total	53,537.5	29,291.7	24,245.7	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	Less than 1 million yen	8,810.5	1,872.8	6,937.7	16.5	6.4	28.6			
	1 to 1.99 million yen	10,136.6	3,154.7	6,981.8	18.9	10.8	28.8			
	2 to 2.99 million yen	10,372.2	5,538.2	4,834.0	19.4	18.9	19.9			
	3 to 3.99 million yen	7,367.2	5,007.2	2,360.0	13.8	17.1	9.7			
	4 to 4.99 million yen	5,323.2	4,044.6	1,278.6	9.9	13.8	5.3			
	5 to 6.99 million yen	6,178.9	5,039.6	1,139.3	11.5	17.2	4.7			
	7 to 9.99 million yen	3,592.5	3,196.2	396.4	6.7	10.9	1.6			
	10 to 14.99 million yen	980.6	928.7	52.0	1.8	3.2	0.2			
	15 million yen and over	153.4	145.5	7.9	0.3	0.5	0.0			
2007	Total	53,262.5	29,735.0	23,527.5	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	Less than 1 million yen	8,370.5	1,705.6	6,664.9	15.7	5.7	28.3			
	1 to 1.99 million yen	9,722.4	2,955.1	6,767.3	18.3	9.9	28.8			
	2 to 2.99 million yen	10,164.7	5,413.9	4,750.8	19.1	18.2	20.2			
	3 to 3.99 million yen	7,314.3	5,003.3	2,311.0	13.7	16.8	9.8			
	4 to 4.99 million yen	5,350.4	4,142.1	1,208.3	10.0	13.9	5.1			
	5 to 6.99 million yen	6,312.0	5,239.3	1,072.7	11.9	17.6	4.6			
	7 to 9.99 million yen	4,218.7	3,748.3	470.4	7.9	12.6	2.0			
	10 to 14.99 million yen	1,095.7	1,041.4	54.3	2.1	3.5	0.2			
	15 million yen and over	157.5	146.9	10.6	0.3	0.5	0.0			
Change	Total	275.0	-443.3	718.2	-	-	-			
	Less than 1 million yen	440.0	167.2	272.8	0.8	0.7	0.3			
	1 to 1.99 million yen	414.2	199.6	214.5	0.6	0.9	0.0			
	2 to 2.99 million yen	207.5	124.3	83.2	0.3	0.7	-0.3			
	3 to 3.99 million yen	52.9	3.9	49.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1			
	4 to 4.99 million yen	-27.2	-97.5	70.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2			
	5 to 6.99 million yen	-133.1	-199.7	66.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.1			
	7 to 9.99 million yen	-626.2	-552.1	-74.0	-1.2	-1.7	-0.4			
	10 to 14.99 million yen	-115.1	-112.7	-2.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0			
	15 million yen and over	-4.1	-1.4	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0			

b. About 90% of female “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” earn less than 2 million yen.

In the ratio for each main type of employment by income (annual earnings from the main job), among “Regular staffs”, for males the highest ratio was “5 to 6.99 million yen” with 21.5%. Less than 5 million yen accounted for 58.9% of the whole, and less than 7 million yen accounted for 80.4%. Among females, “2 to 2.99 million yen” had the highest ratio with 31.7%. Less than 3 million yen accounted for 51.8% of the whole, and less than 5 million yen accounted for 84.0%.

Among “Part-time workers”, for males the highest ratio was “1 to 1.99 million yen” with 50.9%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 79.2% of the whole. For females, the highest ratio was “less than 1 million yen” with 51.5%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 93.0% of the whole.

In the category of “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, for males the highest ratio was “Less than 1 million yen” with 49.8%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 82.7% of the whole. For females, similarly, the highest was “Less than 1 million yen” with 67.3%, less than 2 million yen accounting for 93.2% of the whole.

(Table I-24, Fig. I-15)

Table I-24: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, main type of employment and income / 2012

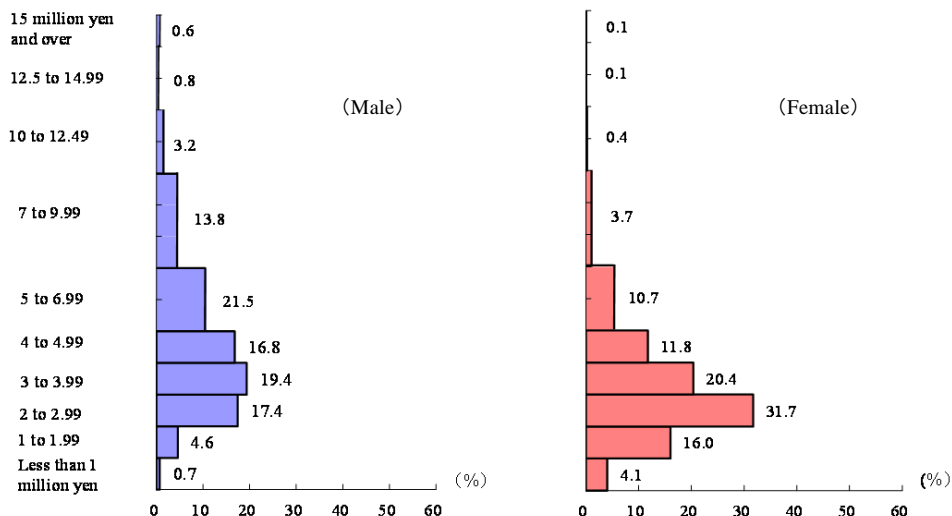
Main type of employment 1) Income		Sex					
		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Regular staffs	Total	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
	Less than 1 million yen	1.8	(1.8)	0.7	(0.7)	4.1	(4.1)
	1 to 1.99 million yen	8.1	(9.9)	4.6	(5.3)	16.0	(20.1)
	2 to 2.99 million yen	21.9	(31.8)	17.4	(22.7)	31.7	(51.8)
	3 to 3.99 million yen	19.7	(51.5)	19.4	(42.1)	20.4	(72.2)
	4 to 4.99 million yen	15.2	(66.7)	16.8	(58.9)	11.8	(84.0)
	5 to 6.99 million yen	18.2	(84.9)	21.5	(80.4)	10.7	(94.7)
	7 to 9.99 million yen	10.7	(95.6)	13.8	(94.2)	3.7	(98.4)
	10 to 12.49 million yen	2.4	(98.0)	3.2	(97.4)	0.4	(98.8)
	12.5 to 14.99 million yen	0.6	(98.6)	0.8	(98.2)	0.1	(98.9)
15 million yen and over	0.5	(99.1)	0.6	(98.8)	0.1	(99.0)	
Part-time workers	Total	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
	Less than 1 million yen	49.0	(49.0)	28.3	(28.3)	51.5	(51.5)
	1 to 1.99 million yen	42.5	(91.5)	50.9	(79.2)	41.5	(93.0)
	2 to 2.99 million yen	6.6	(98.1)	16.0	(95.2)	5.4	(98.4)
	3 to 3.99 million yen	0.7	(98.8)	2.4	(97.6)	0.5	(98.9)
	4 to 4.99 million yen	0.2	(99.0)	0.5	(98.1)	0.1	(99.0)
5 million yen and over	0.2	(99.2)	0.6	(98.7)	0.1	(99.1)	
Arbeit (temporary workers)	Total	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
	Less than 1 million yen	58.5	(58.5)	49.8	(49.8)	67.3	(67.3)
	1 to 1.99 million yen	29.4	(87.9)	32.9	(82.7)	25.9	(93.2)
	2 to 2.99 million yen	8.8	(96.7)	12.6	(95.3)	4.9	(98.1)
	3 to 3.99 million yen	1.2	(97.9)	1.9	(97.2)	0.5	(98.6)
	4 to 4.99 million yen	0.2	(98.1)	0.4	(97.6)	0.1	(98.7)
5 million yen and over	0.2	(98.3)	0.3	(97.9)	0.1	(98.8)	

Note) In parentheses: Cumulative ratios

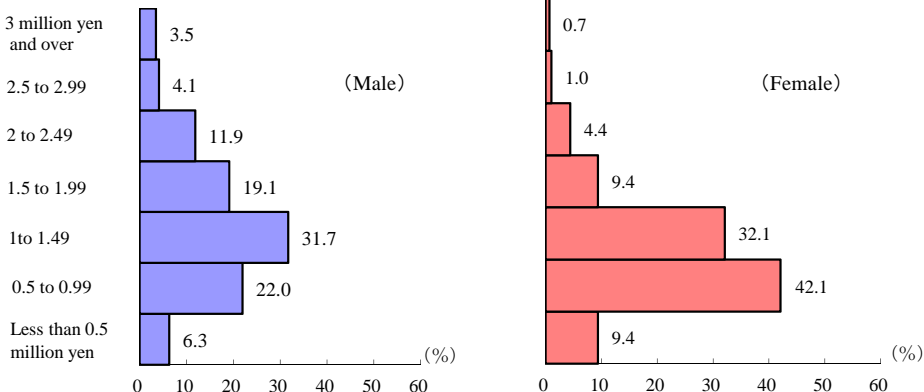
Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

Fig. I-15: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, main type of employment and income / 2012

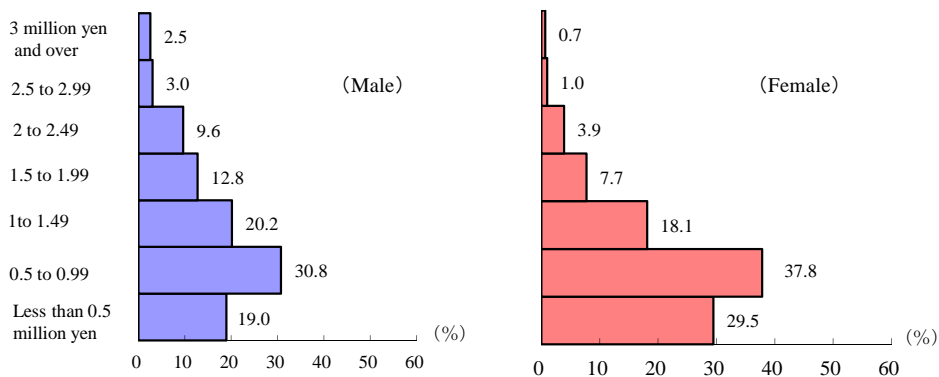
< Regular staffs >



< Part-time workers >



< Arbeit (temporary workers) >



Note 1) Where intervals between brackets have been widened, the height of the column has been adjusted accordingly.

Note 2) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

## 4. Change of labour force status

(1) Persons engaged and not engaged in work, who had left their previous job during the past five years

a. Persons engaged in work who had a previous job decrease in number.

The population aged 15 and over who had left their previous job during the past five years numbered 21,709 thousand in 2012, a decrease by 622 thousand (2.8%) from 2007. Among them, persons who took up a new job after leaving their previous jobs (hereinafter referred to as “persons engaged in work who had a previous job”) numbered 11,905 thousand, a decrease by 746 thousand (5.9%) from 2007, while persons not engaged in work after leaving their previous job (hereinafter referred to as “persons not engaged in work who had a previous job”) numbered 9,804 thousand, an increase by 124 thousand (1.3%) from 2007.

In trends by sex, among males the number of persons engaged in work who had a previous job decreased in both 2007 and 2012, while persons not engaged in work who had a previous job decreased in 2007 but increased in 2012. Among females, persons engaged in work who had a previous job increased in 2007 but decreased in 2012, while persons not engaged in work who had a previous job decreased in both cases. (Table I-25/26/27)

Table I-25: Trends in number and ratio of the population aged 15 and over who left their previous job during the past five years by sex / 2002-2012

(thousand persons, %)

		Number			Change		Increase-decrease rate	
		2012	2007	2002	2012	2007	2012	2007
Persons who left their previous jobs during the past five years (①+②)	Both sexes	21,709.1	22,331.5	24,029.5	-622.4	-1,698.0	-2.8	-7.1
	Male	10,091.7	10,185.2	11,085.4	-93.5	-900.2	-0.9	-8.1
	Female	11,617.5	12,146.2	12,944.1	-528.7	-797.9	-4.4	-6.2

Table I-26: Trends in number and ratio of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by sex / 2002-2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

			Number			Change		Increase-decrease rate	
			2012	2007	2002	2012	2007	2012	2007
Persons engaged in work in work	Number	Both sexes	64,420.7	65,977.5	65,009.3	-1,556.8	968.2	-2.4	1.5
		Male	36,744.5	38,174.8	38,034.1	-1,430.3	140.7	-3.7	0.4
		Female	27,676.2	27,802.7	26,975.3	-126.5	827.4	-0.5	3.1
①Persons engaged in work who had a previous job	Number	Both sexes	11,905.2	12,651.1	12,564.4	-745.9	86.7	-5.9	0.7
		Male	5,934.1	6,440.4	6,452.1	-506.3	-11.7	-7.9	-0.2
		Female	5,971.2	6,210.6	6,112.4	-239.4	98.2	-3.9	1.6
Ratio to all persons engaged in work	Ratio to all persons engaged in work	Both sexes	18.5	19.2	19.3	-0.7	-0.1		
		Male	16.1	16.9	17.0	-0.8	-0.1		
		Female	21.6	22.3	22.7	-0.7	-0.4		

Table I-27: Trends in number and ratio of persons not engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by sex / 2002-2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

			Number			Change		Increase-decrease rate	
			2012	2007	2002	2012	2007	2012	2007
Persons not engaged in work	Number	Both sexes	46,394.4	44,324.0	44,165.2	2,070.4	158.8	4.7	0.4
		Male	16,668.7	15,107.8	14,792.3	1,560.9	315.5	10.3	2.1
		Female	29,725.7	29,216.2	29,372.9	509.5	-156.7	1.7	-0.5
② Persons not engaged in work who had a previous job	Number	Both sexes	9,803.9	9,680.4	11,465.1	123.5	-1,784.7	1.3	-15.6
		Male	4,157.6	3,744.8	4,633.3	412.8	-888.5	11.0	-19.2
		Female	5,646.3	5,935.6	6,831.7	-289.3	-896.1	-4.9	-13.1
	Ratio to all persons not engaged in work	Both sexes	21.1	21.8	26.0	-0.7	-4.2		
		Male	24.9	24.8	31.3	0.1	-6.5		
		Female	19.0	20.3	23.3	-1.3	-3.0		

b. Persons engaged in work who had a previous job in their 20s and 30s account for about 50% among both males and females.

Looking at persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by sex and age group, among males the most numerous age group was “30 to 34 years old” with 867 thousand (accounting for 14.6% of all males engaged in work who had a previous job), followed by “25 to 29” with 861 thousand (14.5%) and “35 to 39” with 752 thousand (12.7%). Among females, the most numerous age group was “25 to 29” with 930 thousand (accounting for 15.6% of all females engaged in work who had a previous job), followed by “30 to 34” with 885 thousand (14.8%) and “35 to 39” with 801 thousand (13.4%). Those in their 20s and 30s accounted for about 50% of persons engaged in work who had a previous job for both males and females.

Among males, a little over 20% of all persons engaged in work who had a previous job were those aged 60 and over. (Fig. I-16, Table I-28)

Fig. I-16: Number of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by sex and age group / 2012

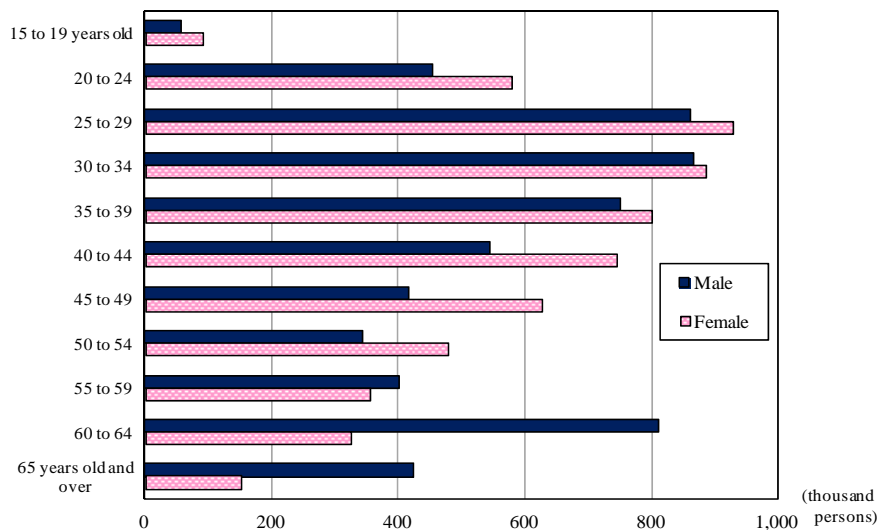


Table I-28: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by sex and age group / 2012

Age	Sex	Number		Ratio	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total		5,934.1	5,971.2	100.0	100.0
15 to 19 years old		57.5	91.2	1.0	1.5
20 to 24		454.1	580.4	7.7	9.7
25 to 29		861.1	929.6	14.5	15.6
30 to 34		867.0	885.4	14.6	14.8
35 to 39		751.8	800.9	12.7	13.4
40 to 44		545.0	745.3	9.2	12.5
45 to 49		416.9	626.0	7.0	10.5
50 to 54		344.7	478.8	5.8	8.0
55 to 59		400.5	356.7	6.7	6.0
60 to 64		810.6	325.4	13.7	5.4
65 years old and over		424.9	151.3	7.2	2.5

c. As a result of transfer between industries, worker inflows exceed worker outflows in “Medical, health care and welfare”, while outflows exceeds inflows in “Manufacturing”.

Looking at persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years in terms of the difference between worker inflows and outflows by main industry, there was an increase (worker inflows exceeding outflows) in “Medical, health care and welfare” (up by 442 thousand), “Services not elsewhere classified” (up by 319 thousand), and “Agriculture and forestry” (up by 177 thousand). On the other hand, there was a decrease (worker outflows exceeding inflows) in “Manufacturing” (down by 324 thousand), “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (down by 212 thousand), and “Wholesale and retail trade” (down by 208 thousand). (Fig. I-17, Table I-29)

Fig. I-17: Difference between worker inflows and outflows among persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry / 2012

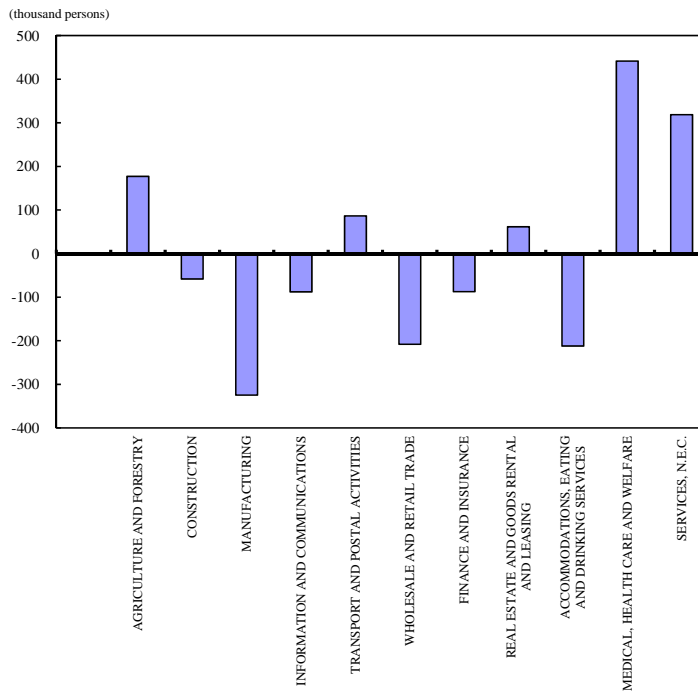


Table I-29: Difference between worker inflows and outflows among persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry / 2012

Industry	Job changers		Difference (Present job – Previous job)
	Present job	Previous job	
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	279.4	102.0	177.4
CONSTRUCTION	662.7	721.1	-58.4
MANUFACTURING	1,581.9	1,906.3	-324.4
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	337.0	424.6	-87.6
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	743.7	657.2	86.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1,911.8	2,119.8	-208.0
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	241.1	328.5	-87.4
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	259.1	197.6	61.5
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	907.5	1,119.4	-211.9
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	1,731.1	1,289.4	441.7
SERVICES, N.E.C.	1,055.0	736.2	318.8

## d. High ratio of transfers within the same industry

“Medical, health care and welfare” (present job) and “Services not elsewhere classified” (present job) were the industries in which incoming workers outnumbered outgoing ones. Looking at the industry of the previous job in those industries (ratio to the industry of the present job), “Medical, health care and welfare” and “Services not elsewhere classified” accounted for 48.2% and 18.8%, respectively, which means the ratio of transfers within the same industry was highest. As for other industries, the ratio of transfers within the same industry was also highest in all industries, except “Agriculture and forestry” and “Real estate and goods rental and leasing”.

Conversely, “Manufacturing” (previous job) was the industry in which outgoing workers were outnumbered by incoming ones most remarkably. Looking at the industry of the present job (ratio to the industry of the previous job), “Manufacturing” was highest with 38.4%, followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (12.9%). (Table I-30)

Table I-30: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry of the previous job and main industry of the present job / 2012

<Number>		(thousand persons)											
Industry of the previous job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Industry of the present job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Total 1)	11,905.2	102.0	721.1	1,906.3	424.6	657.2	2,119.8	328.5	197.6	1,119.4	1,289.4	736.2	
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	279.4	30.3	31.3	59.5	4.2	15.5	35.8	4.0	2.1	13.4	14.4	13.9	
CONSTRUCTION	662.7	8.1	297.6	80.0	14.4	36.2	62.0	9.6	13.1	26.6	14.1	31.6	
MANUFACTURING	1,581.9	13.5	75.0	732.6	38.0	65.7	210.9	24.1	16.1	96.1	47.4	76.2	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	337.0	0.0	6.9	27.0	147.2	5.8	39.4	10.6	5.9	10.2	6.6	25.6	
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	743.7	5.4	44.6	113.5	12.3	255.4	98.4	9.3	10.3	39.2	19.5	45.7	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1,911.8	12.5	63.0	246.8	43.9	72.8	772.9	44.9	29.0	190.7	91.8	90.7	
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	241.1	0.8	4.8	17.4	9.4	5.1	38.7	80.6	5.5	16.4	11.7	14.4	
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	259.1	1.7	19.1	26.7	7.7	13.4	46.0	11.8	38.8	14.7	12.2	18.2	
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	907.5	4.7	19.8	84.5	11.8	26.1	167.6	14.4	10.0	370.5	47.7	36.5	
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	1,731.1	6.4	27.2	136.6	19.0	37.4	205.3	32.9	14.5	124.0	834.6	63.9	
SERVICES, N.E.C.	1,055.0	7.2	53.2	168.8	47.6	58.6	158.6	29.9	24.3	69.2	52.3	197.9	

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

<Ratio based on current job as 100>		(%)											
Industry of the previous job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Industry of the present job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Total 1)	100.0	0.9	6.1	16.0	3.6	5.5	17.8	2.8	1.7	9.4	10.8	6.2	
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	100.0	10.8	11.2	21.3	1.5	5.5	12.8	1.4	0.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	1.2	44.9	12.1	2.2	5.5	9.4	1.4	2.0	4.0	2.1	4.8	
MANUFACTURING	100.0	0.9	4.7	46.3	2.4	4.2	13.3	1.5	1.0	6.1	3.0	4.8	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	43.7	1.7	11.7	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.0	7.6	
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	100.0	0.7	6.0	15.3	1.7	34.3	13.2	1.3	1.4	5.3	2.6	6.1	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	0.7	3.3	12.9	2.3	3.8	40.4	2.3	1.5	10.0	4.8	4.7	
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	100.0	0.3	2.0	7.2	3.9	2.1	16.1	33.4	2.3	6.8	4.9	6.0	
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	100.0	0.7	7.4	10.3	3.0	5.2	17.8	4.6	15.0	5.7	4.7	7.0	
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	100.0	0.5	2.2	9.3	1.3	2.9	18.5	1.6	1.1	40.8	5.3	4.0	
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	100.0	0.4	1.6	7.9	1.1	2.2	11.9	1.9	0.8	7.2	48.2	3.7	
SERVICES, N.E.C.	100.0	0.7	5.0	16.0	4.5	5.6	15.0	2.8	2.3	6.6	5.0	18.8	

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

<Ratio based on previous job as 100>		(%)											
Industry of the previous job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Industry of the present job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.	
Total 1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	2.3	29.7	4.3	3.1	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	
CONSTRUCTION	5.6	7.9	41.3	4.2	3.4	5.5	2.9	2.9	6.6	2.4	1.1	4.3	
MANUFACTURING	13.3	13.2	10.4	38.4	8.9	10.0	9.9	7.3	8.1	8.6	3.7	10.4	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	34.7	0.9	1.9	3.2	3.0	0.9	0.5	3.5	
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	6.2	5.3	6.2	6.0	2.9	38.9	4.6	2.8	5.2	3.5	1.5	6.2	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	16.1	12.3	8.7	12.9	10.3	11.1	36.5	13.7	14.7	17.0	7.1	12.3	
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.8	24.5	2.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.6	19.6	1.3	0.9	2.5	
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	7.6	4.6	2.7	4.4	2.8	4.0	7.9	4.4	5.1	33.1	3.7	5.0	
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	14.5	6.3	3.8	7.2	4.5	5.7	9.7	10.0	7.3	11.1	64.7	8.7	
SERVICES, N.E.C.	8.9	7.1	7.4	8.9	11.2	8.9	7.5	9.1	12.3	6.2	4.1	26.9	

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".



## (2) Change of place of usual residence during the past five years

- a. "For child(ren)'s rearing/education" and "For an aged/sick family member's care" as reason for changing address increase from 10 years ago.

Looking at the population aged 15 and over who changed to the address at the time of survey during the past five years (hereinafter referred to as "persons who changed their place of usual residence") compared to 2002, the population aged 15 and over increased by 1.5%, while the number of persons who changed their place of usual residence decreased by 12.0%.

As for the increase-decrease rate by reason for changing address, "For the convenience of family member's job", "Marriage" and "Attending school" decreased by 37.1%, 18.0% and 16.1%, respectively, while "For child(ren)'s rearing/education" and "For an aged/sick family member's care" increased by 41.8% and 11.1%, respectively. (Table I-31)

Table I-31: Number and ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex and reason for changing address / 2002, 2012

(thousand persons, %)

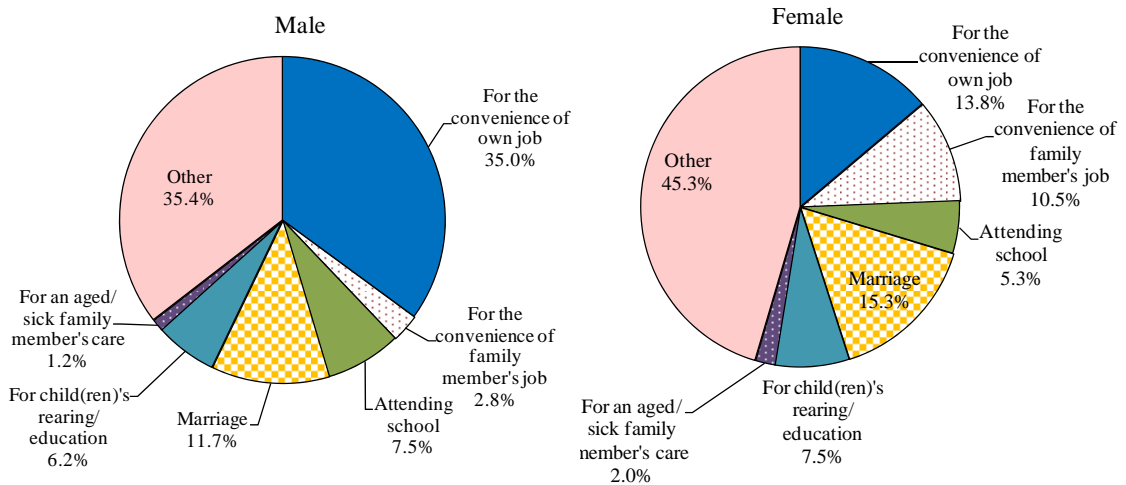
Sex Reason for changing address	Number		Ratio		Change	
	2012	2002	2012	2002	Number	Ratio
Both sexes (population aged 15 and over)	110,815.1	109,174.5	-	-	1,640.6	1.5
Persons changed their place of usual residence	23,632.6	26,846.3	100.0	100.0	-3,213.7	-12.0
For the convenience of own job	5,776.1	6,245.9	24.4	23.3	-469.8	-7.5
For the convenience of family member's job	1,566.3	2,489.1	6.6	9.3	-922.8	-37.1
Attending school	1,510.1	1,799.0	6.4	6.7	-288.9	-16.1
Marriage	3,196.8	3,897.1	13.5	14.5	-700.3	-18.0
For child(ren)'s rearing/education	1,610.5	1,135.9	6.8	4.2	474.6	41.8
For an aged/sick family member's care	370.1	333.0	1.6	1.2	37.1	11.1
Other	9,529.1	10,883.7	40.3	40.5	-1,354.6	-12.4
Male	53,413.2	52,826.3	-	-	586.9	1.1
Persons changed their place of usual residence	11,894.9	13,570.2	100.0	100.0	-1,675.3	-12.3
For the convenience of own job	4,160.3	4,689.6	35.0	34.6	-529.3	-11.3
For the convenience of family member's job	332.0	560.5	2.8	4.1	-228.5	-40.8
Attending school	887.0	1,068.6	7.5	7.9	-181.6	-17.0
Marriage	1,396.7	1,631.1	11.7	12.0	-234.4	-14.4
For child(ren)'s rearing/education	733.0	508.5	6.2	3.7	224.5	44.1
For an aged/sick family member's care	139.0	137.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.4
Other	4,211.8	4,940.5	35.4	36.4	-728.7	-14.7
Female	57,401.9	56,348.2	-	-	1,053.7	1.9
Persons changed their place of usual residence	11,737.7	13,276.0	100.0	100.0	-1,538.3	-11.6
For the convenience of own job	1,615.8	1,556.5	13.8	11.7	59.3	3.8
For the convenience of family member's job	1,234.3	1,928.4	10.5	14.5	-694.1	-36.0
Attending school	623.1	730.4	5.3	5.5	-107.3	-14.7
Marriage	1,800.1	2,266.0	15.3	17.1	-465.9	-20.6
For child(ren)'s rearing/education	877.5	627.4	7.5	4.7	250.1	39.9
For an aged/sick family member's care	231.1	196.0	2.0	1.5	35.1	17.9
Other	5,317.4	5,943.0	45.3	44.8	-625.6	-10.5

b. Females have a higher ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence according to life stages than males.

Looking at the reason for changing address by sex, for males “For the convenience of own job” was highest with 35.0%, followed by “Attending school” (7.5%).

Meanwhile, for females “Marriage” was highest with 15.3%, followed by “For the convenience of family member’s job” (10.5%), “For child(ren)’s rearing/education” (7.5%) and “For an aged/sick family member’s care” (2.0%). Compared to males, females had a higher ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence according to life stages. (Table I-31, Fig. I-18)

Fig. I-18: Ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex and reason for changing address / 2012



c. Compared to 10 years ago, for both males and females, the ratio of persons who changed their address due to “Marriage” decrease in “20 to 29 years old”, while increase in “30 to 39” and “40 to 49.”

Looking at persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex, age group and reason for changing address compared to 2002, for both males and females in the age group of “20 to 29”, “For the convenience of own job” and “Attending school” increased, while “Marriage” and “For the convenience of family member’s job” decreased.

In the age groups of “30 to 39” and “40 to 49”, “For the convenience of own job” decreased among males but increased among females. For both males and females, “Marriage” and “For child(ren)’s rearing/education” increased, while “For the convenience of family member’s job” decreased.

(Fig. I-19, Table I-32/33)

Fig. I-19: Ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex, age group and reason for changing address / 2002, 2012

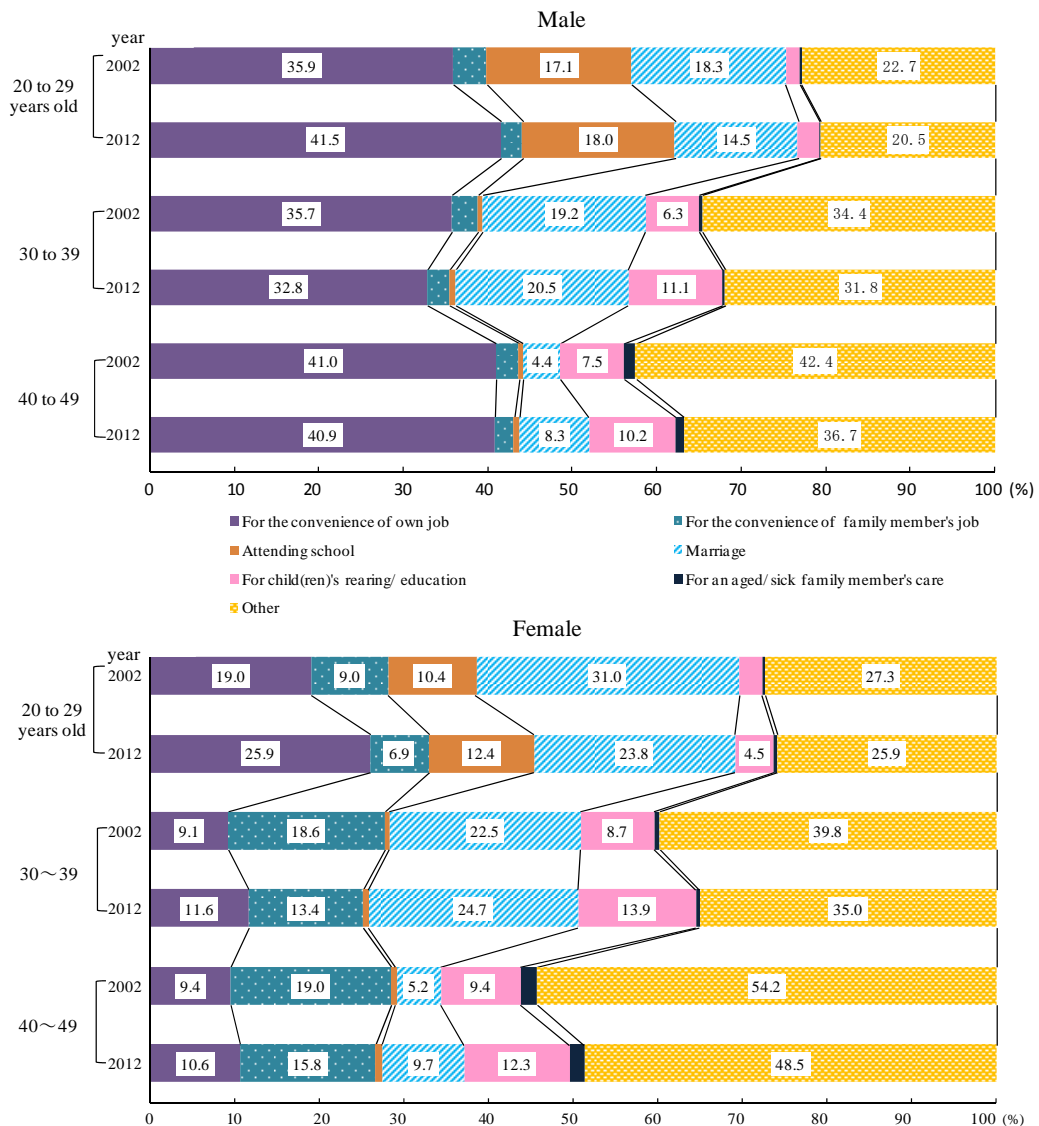


Table I-32: Number and ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex, age group and reason for changing address / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

		Total	For the convenience of own job	For the convenience of family member's job	Attending school	Marriage	For child(ren)'s rearing/ education	For an aged/ sick family member's care	Other
Number	Both sexes	23,632.6	5,776.1	1,566.3	1,510.1	3,196.8	1,610.5	370.1	9,529.1
	15 to 19 years old	1,241.6	64.6	119.3	531.6	6.9	1.3	3.3	511.1
	20 to 29	5,798.9	1,964.2	268.9	885.6	1,106.0	202.0	15.4	1,339.6
	30 to 39	7,418.2	1,653.9	593.5	54.9	1,672.6	923.9	27.5	2,475.9
	40 to 49	3,810.0	1,033.5	317.3	30.2	340.2	423.8	52.4	1,602.4
	50 to 59	1,843.8	582.0	136.1	6.0	52.3	49.1	74.4	937.6
	60 to 69	1,484.7	356.9	74.4	1.2	14.0	8.8	74.9	947.2
	70 years old and over	2,035.5	121.1	56.8	0.6	4.9	1.7	122.0	1,715.3
	Male	11,894.9	4,160.3	332.0	887.0	1,396.7	733.0	139.0	4,211.8
	15 to 19 years old	664.4	42.0	59.5	309.2	0.9	0.2	1.7	249.9
	20 to 29	2,953.5	1,226.4	73.7	531.7	429.7	72.7	5.5	604.0
	30 to 39	3,730.2	1,224.4	97.6	27.6	763.0	412.7	10.5	1,186.0
	40 to 49	2,080.6	850.3	44.0	14.1	172.4	211.7	20.8	763.1
	50 to 59	1,039.7	482.2	25.0	3.4	23.7	29.2	30.4	442.9
	60 to 69	793.2	257.8	18.1	0.5	5.4	6.1	37.1	465.0
	70 years old and over	633.3	77.3	14.1	0.5	1.5	0.4	33.2	500.8
	Female	11,737.7	1,615.8	1,234.3	623.1	1,800.1	877.5	231.1	5,317.4
	15 to 19 years old	577.2	22.6	59.9	222.4	6.0	1.1	1.6	261.2
	20 to 29	2,845.4	737.8	195.2	353.9	676.3	129.3	10.0	735.6
	30 to 39	3,688.0	429.5	495.8	27.3	909.6	511.2	17.1	1,290.0
	40 to 49	1,729.3	183.2	273.3	16.2	167.8	212.2	31.6	839.2
50 to 59	804.1	99.9	111.0	2.5	28.6	19.9	44.0	494.8	
60 to 69	691.5	99.0	56.3	0.7	8.7	2.6	37.8	482.1	
70 years old and over	1,402.1	43.8	42.7	0.1	3.2	1.3	88.8	1,214.5	
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	24.4	6.6	6.4	13.5	6.8	1.6	40.3
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	5.2	9.6	42.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	41.2
	20 to 29	100.0	33.9	4.6	15.3	19.1	3.5	0.3	23.1
	30 to 39	100.0	22.3	8.0	0.7	22.5	12.5	0.4	33.4
	40 to 49	100.0	27.1	8.3	0.8	8.9	11.1	1.4	42.1
	50 to 59	100.0	31.6	7.4	0.3	2.8	2.7	4.0	50.9
	60 to 69	100.0	24.0	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	5.0	63.8
	70 years old and over	100.0	5.9	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.0	84.3
	Male	100.0	35.0	2.8	7.5	11.7	6.2	1.2	35.4
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	6.3	9.0	46.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	37.6
	20 to 29	100.0	41.5	2.5	18.0	14.5	2.5	0.2	20.5
	30 to 39	100.0	32.8	2.6	0.7	20.5	11.1	0.3	31.8
	40 to 49	100.0	40.9	2.1	0.7	8.3	10.2	1.0	36.7
	50 to 59	100.0	46.4	2.4	0.3	2.3	2.8	2.9	42.6
	60 to 69	100.0	32.5	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	4.7	58.6
	70 years old and over	100.0	12.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.2	79.1
	Female	100.0	13.8	10.5	5.3	15.3	7.5	2.0	45.3
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	3.9	10.4	38.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	45.3
	20 to 29	100.0	25.9	6.9	12.4	23.8	4.5	0.4	25.9
	30 to 39	100.0	11.6	13.4	0.7	24.7	13.9	0.5	35.0
	40 to 49	100.0	10.6	15.8	0.9	9.7	12.3	1.8	48.5
50 to 59	100.0	12.4	13.8	0.3	3.6	2.5	5.5	61.5	
60 to 69	100.0	14.3	8.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	5.5	69.7	
70 years old and over	100.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.3	86.6	

Table I-33: Number and ratio of persons who changed their place of usual residence during the past five years by sex, age group and reason for changing address / 2002

(thousand persons, %)

		Total	For the convenience of own job	For the convenience of family member's job	Attending school	Marriage	For child(ren)'s rearing/ education	For an aged/ sick family member's care	Other
Number	Both sexes	26,846.3	6,245.9	2,489.1	1,799.0	3,897.1	1,135.9	333.0	10,883.7
	15 to 19 years old	1,701.2	89.2	226.5	630.3	17.5	1.9	5.9	727.3
	20 to 29	7,981.4	2,190.5	514.6	1,096.8	1,969.1	176.4	21.5	1,997.7
	30 to 39	8,094.4	1,833.2	861.7	48.4	1,682.7	606.3	44.7	2,999.6
	40 to 49	3,532.0	953.9	349.1	19.2	168.2	294.6	58.4	1,681.5
	50 to 59	2,542.4	776.2	279.6	3.6	45.6	48.4	72.8	1,309.9
	60 to 69	1,378.8	316.2	161.2	0.3	10.5	5.8	50.7	827.0
	70 years old and over	1,616.0	86.7	96.6	0.5	3.6	2.7	79.2	1,340.3
	Male	13,570.2	4,689.6	560.5	1,068.6	1,631.1	508.5	137.1	4,940.5
	15 to 19 years old	894.0	57.4	112.6	350.6	4.3	0.7	3.8	363.9
	20 to 29	3,974.5	1,428.8	154.5	679.3	727.4	63.4	10.4	903.3
	30 to 39	4,122.9	1,471.4	124.2	26.4	790.5	261.3	18.2	1,419.0
	40 to 49	1,969.6	806.7	51.7	10.3	87.2	147.9	26.9	835.0
	50 to 59	1,386.8	626.8	53.0	1.7	17.4	30.9	29.9	624.2
	60 to 69	691.5	236.6	39.4	0.3	3.1	3.5	23.6	380.0
	70 years old and over	530.8	61.9	25.1	0.0	1.3	0.7	24.6	415.1
	Female	13,276.0	1,556.5	1,928.4	730.4	2,266.0	627.4	196.0	5,943.0
	15 to 19 years old	807.2	32.0	113.9	279.7	13.2	1.2	2.3	363.5
	20 to 29	4,006.8	761.5	360.2	417.3	1,241.7	112.8	11.4	1,094.7
30 to 39	3,971.8	361.8	737.4	22.1	892.2	344.8	26.5	1,580.4	
40 to 49	1,562.2	147.2	297.3	8.8	81.0	146.6	31.4	846.6	
50 to 59	1,155.3	149.5	226.8	1.9	28.1	17.7	43.0	685.6	
60 to 69	687.4	79.6	121.6	0.0	7.4	2.3	27.0	447.0	
70 years old and over	1,085.2	24.6	71.3	0.5	2.4	2.1	54.5	925.4	
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	23.3	9.3	6.7	14.5	4.2	1.2	40.5
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	5.2	13.3	37.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	42.8
	20 to 29	100.0	27.4	6.4	13.7	24.7	2.2	0.3	25.0
	30 to 39	100.0	22.6	10.6	0.6	20.8	7.5	0.6	37.1
	40 to 49	100.0	27.0	9.9	0.5	4.8	8.3	1.7	47.6
	50 to 59	100.0	30.5	11.0	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.9	51.5
	60 to 69	100.0	22.9	11.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.7	60.0
	70 years old and over	100.0	5.4	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.9	82.9
	Male	100.0	34.6	4.1	7.9	12.0	3.7	1.0	36.4
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	6.4	12.6	39.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	40.7
	20 to 29	100.0	35.9	3.9	17.1	18.3	1.6	0.3	22.7
	30 to 39	100.0	35.7	3.0	0.6	19.2	6.3	0.4	34.4
	40 to 49	100.0	41.0	2.6	0.5	4.4	7.5	1.4	42.4
	50 to 59	100.0	45.2	3.8	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.2	45.0
	60 to 69	100.0	34.2	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.4	55.0
	70 years old and over	100.0	11.7	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.6	78.2
	Female	100.0	11.7	14.5	5.5	17.1	4.7	1.5	44.8
	15 to 19 years old	100.0	4.0	14.1	34.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	45.0
	20 to 29	100.0	19.0	9.0	10.4	31.0	2.8	0.3	27.3
30 to 39	100.0	9.1	18.6	0.6	22.5	8.7	0.7	39.8	
40 to 49	100.0	9.4	19.0	0.6	5.2	9.4	2.0	54.2	
50 to 59	100.0	12.9	19.6	0.2	2.4	1.5	3.7	59.3	
60 to 69	100.0	11.6	17.7	0.0	1.1	0.3	3.9	65.0	
70 years old and over	100.0	2.3	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	85.3	

## 5. Labour force status of households

### (1) Labour force status and age group of head of household

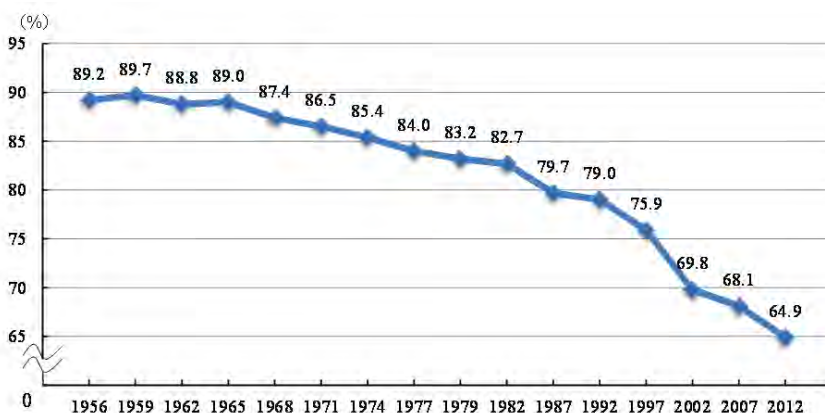
- a. The ratio of households whose heads are engaged in work falls to its lowest since the start of survey.

Looking at the nation's 53,998 thousand households in terms of the labour force status of head of household, there were 35,070 thousand households in which the head of household was engaged in work, and 18,841 thousand households in which the head of household was not engaged in work.

Compared to 2007, households whose heads were engaged in work decreased by 532 thousand, while households whose heads were not engaged in work increased by 2,288 thousand.

The ratio of households whose heads were engaged in work to all households, which had been decreasing since 1965, fell to its lowest at 64.9% in 2012 (decrease by 3.2 points from 2007). On the other hand, households whose heads were not engaged in work accounted for 34.9% of all households (increase by 3.2 points from 2007). (Fig. I-20, Table I-34)

Fig. I-20: Trends in ratio of households whose heads are engaged in work / 1956-2012



- b. Households whose heads are not engaged in work account for 80% and over of all households whose heads are aged 60 and over.

Looking at households by labour force status and age group of head of household, households whose heads were not engaged in work had a high ratio of householders aged 60 and over. Households whose heads were aged 60 and over accounted for 80% and over of all households whose heads were not engaged in work.

Compared to 2007, households whose heads were not engaged in work and aged 75 and over increased by 1,832 thousand.

Looking at households whose heads were engaged in work by age group compared to 2007, there was a decrease in almost all age groups, down by 2.1 points in the age group of "15 to 19 years old" (32.4%) and by 1.8 points in "20 to 24" (66.8%). However, "60 to 64" increased by 0.8 points, accounting for 70.3%. (Table I-34/35)

Table I-34: Number of households by labour force status and age group of head of household / 2007, 2012

		(thousand households)							
Labour force status of the head of household	2012			2007			Change		
	Total	Labour force status of the head of household		Total	Labour force status of the head of household		Total	Labour force status of the head of household	
		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work
Age									
Total	53,998.0	35,069.7	18,840.6	52,252.8	35,602.0	16,553.0	1,745.2	-532.3	2,287.6
15 to 19 years old	522.4	169.5	352.9	609.8	210.6	399.3	-87.4	-41.1	-46.4
20 to 24	1,811.6	1,210.6	601.0	2,097.8	1,438.2	659.6	-286.2	-227.6	-58.6
25 to 29	2,500.5	2,308.2	192.3	2,647.2	2,453.5	193.7	-146.7	-145.3	-1.4
30 to 34	3,209.8	3,032.9	176.9	3,779.9	3,583.4	196.4	-570.1	-550.5	-19.5
35 to 39	4,216.8	3,990.4	226.4	4,202.7	3,984.9	217.8	14.1	5.5	8.6
40 to 44	4,564.3	4,260.8	303.5	3,920.8	3,707.6	213.2	643.5	553.2	90.3
45 to 49	4,169.3	3,878.4	290.9	3,868.7	3,617.3	251.4	300.6	261.1	39.5
50 to 54	4,044.7	3,710.8	333.9	4,238.1	3,885.4	352.7	-193.4	-174.6	-18.8
55 to 59	4,358.1	3,818.4	539.8	5,756.8	5,054.3	702.5	-1,398.7	-1,235.9	-162.7
60 to 64	5,817.7	4,087.1	1,730.6	4,851.4	3,372.0	1,479.4	966.3	715.1	251.2
65 to 69	4,824.2	2,230.2	2,594.0	4,606.0	2,135.5	2,470.5	218.2	94.7	123.5
70 to 74	4,477.0	1,293.6	3,183.4	4,139.2	1,206.3	2,932.9	337.8	87.3	250.5
75 years old and over	9,393.8	1,078.7	8,315.1	7,436.5	953.1	6,483.5	1,957.3	125.6	1,831.6

Table I-35: Ratio of households by labour force status and age group of head of household / 2007, 2012

		(% , points)					
Labour force status of the head of household	2012			2007			Points difference between ratios of households with the head of household engaged in work (2012-2007)
	Total	Labour force status of the head of household		Total	Labour force status of the head of household		
		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work	
Age							
Total	100.0	64.9	34.9	100.0	68.1	31.7	-3.2
15 to 19 years old	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	34.5	65.5	-2.1
20 to 24	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	68.6	31.4	-1.8
25 to 29	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	92.7	7.3	-0.4
30 to 34	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	94.8	5.2	-0.3
35 to 39	100.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	94.8	5.2	-0.2
40 to 44	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	94.6	5.4	-1.2
45 to 49	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	93.5	6.5	-0.5
50 to 54	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0
55 to 59	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	87.8	12.2	-0.2
60 to 64	100.0	70.3	29.7	100.0	69.5	30.5	0.8
65 to 69	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	46.4	53.6	-0.2
70 to 74	100.0	28.9	71.1	100.0	29.1	70.9	-0.2
75 years old and over	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	12.8	87.2	-1.3

## (2) Annual income of household

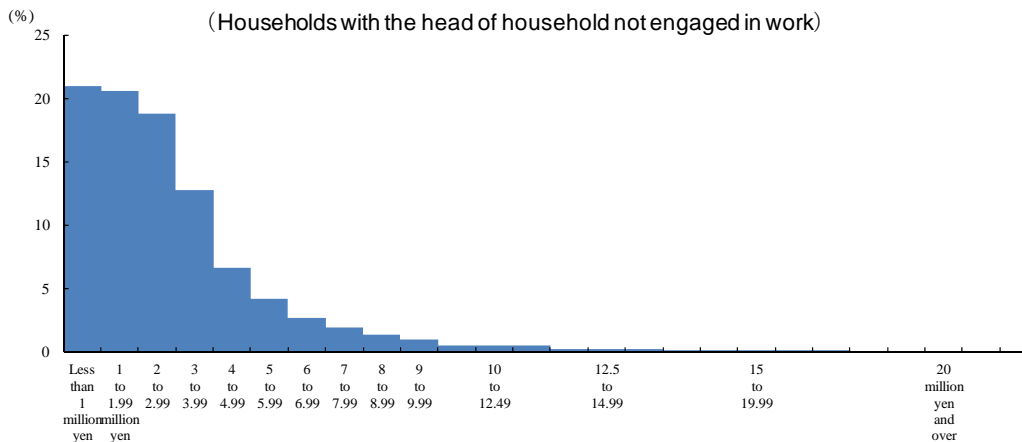
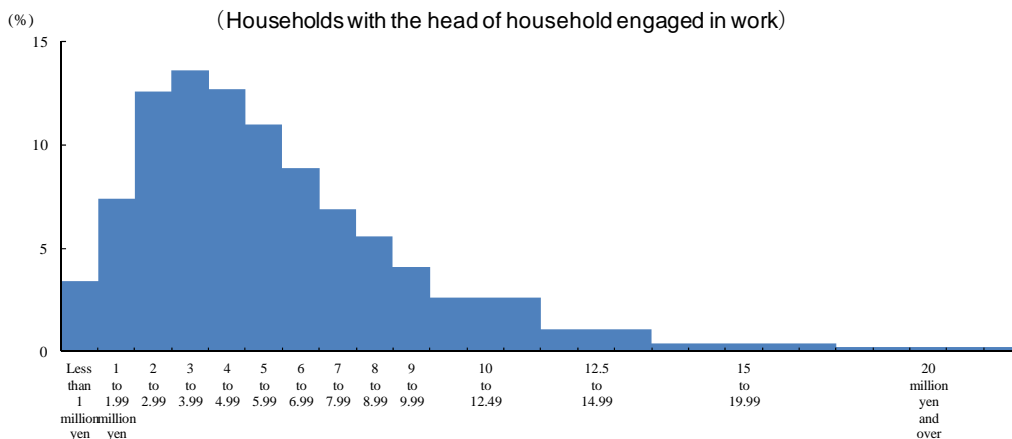
Households having a household income of less than 3 million yen account for about 60% of all households whose heads are not engaged in work.

In the ratio of household income by labour force status of head of household, the highest ratio in households whose heads were engaged in work was “3 to 3.99 million yen” with 13.6%, followed by “4 to 4.99 million yen” (12.7%) and “2 to 2.99 million yen” (12.6%).

Conversely, in households whose heads were not engaged in work, the highest ratio was “Less than 1 million yen” with 21.0%, followed by “1 to 1.99 million yen” (20.6%), and “2 to 2.99 million yen” (18.8%), households having a household income of less than 3 million yen thus accounting for around 60% of the total.

(Fig. I-21, Table I-36)

Fig. I-21: Ratio of households by labour force status of head of household and income of household / 2012



Note) Where intervals between brackets have been widened, the height of the column has been adjusted accordingly.

Table I-36: Number and ratio of households by labour force status of head of household and income of household /2012

Labour force status of the head of household	Number of households			Ratio		
	Total	Labour force status of the head of household		Total	Labour force status of the head of household	
		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work		Persons engaged in work	Persons not engaged in work
Income of Household						
Total	53,998.0	35,069.7	18,840.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 million yen	5,169.5	1,208.1	3,960.3	9.6	3.4	21.0
1 to 1.99 million	6,493.3	2,606.5	3,884.2	12.0	7.4	20.6
2 to 2.99	7,941.1	4,402.4	3,536.8	14.7	12.6	18.8
3 to 3.99	7,175.1	4,760.9	2,411.6	13.3	13.6	12.8
4 to 4.99	5,699.7	4,451.0	1,247.7	10.6	12.7	6.6
5 to 5.99	4,671.8	3,871.5	799.2	8.7	11.0	4.2
6 to 6.99	3,620.6	3,113.8	506.1	6.7	8.9	2.7
7 to 7.99	2,791.3	2,433.8	356.9	5.2	6.9	1.9
8 to 8.99	2,245.4	1,979.5	265.8	4.2	5.6	1.4
9 to 9.99	1,631.6	1,443.4	187.8	3.0	4.1	1.0
10 to 12.49	2,487.7	2,242.7	244.6	4.6	6.4	1.3
12.5 to 14.99	1,031.5	938.1	93.3	1.9	2.7	0.5
15 to 19.99	732.8	680.0	52.7	1.4	1.9	0.3
20 million yen and over	414.7	385.7	29.1	0.8	1.1	0.2



### (3) Family type of household

- a. Dual earner households account for a little under 50% of all households, a decrease from 5 years ago.

In terms of family types of households, the total of “Households of a couple only” (11,201 thousand), “Households of a couple and parent(s)” (960 thousand), “Households of a couple and child(ren)” (14,273 thousand) and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)” (2,114 thousand) came to 28,548 thousand households.

Of these households, those in which both husband and wife were engaged in work (hereinafter referred to as “dual earner households”) numbered 12,970 thousand and accounted for 45.4% of the total of four family types of household. Meanwhile, there were 8,267 thousand households (29.0%) in which the husband was engaged in work but the wife was not, 1,284 thousand households (4.5%) in which the wife was engaged in work but the husband was not, and 5,861 thousand households (20.5%) in which neither the husband nor the wife was engaged in work.

Compared to 2007, the number of dual earner households decreased by 248 thousand, and the ratio to the total of four family types of household decreased by 1.0 point. (Table I-37)

Table I-37: Number and ratio of households by main family type of household and labour force status of a married couple / 2007, 2012

Labour force status of a married couple		Labour force status of husband	(thousand households, %, points)								
			2012			2007			Change		
			Labour force status of wife			Labour force status of wife			Labour force status of wife		
Main family type of household			Total	Engaged in work	Not engaged in work	Total	Engaged in work	Not engaged in work	Total	Engaged in work	Not engaged in work
Total of the four family types of household	Number of households	Total	28,547.9	14,299.5	14,169.2	28,495.7	14,336.9	14,098.4	52.2	-37.4	70.8
		Engaged in work	21,287.9	12,970.2	8,266.8	22,240.2	13,218.5	8,980.3	-952.3	-248.3	-713.5
		Not engaged in work	7,168.1	1,284.4	5,860.8	6,202.4	1,092.8	5,096.0	965.7	191.6	764.8
Total of the four family types of household	Ratio	Total	100.0	50.1	49.6	100.0	50.3	49.5	-	-0.2	0.1
		Engaged in work	74.6	45.4	29.0	78.0	46.4	31.5	-3.4	-1.0	-2.5
		Not engaged in work	25.1	4.5	20.5	21.8	3.8	17.9	3.3	0.7	2.6
Households of a couple only	Number of households	Total	11,200.7	4,344.0	6,795.6	10,715.2	4,274.4	6,402.8	485.5	69.6	392.8
		Engaged in work	6,229.5	3,626.3	2,562.7	6,393.6	3,684.8	2,682.0	-164.1	-58.5	-119.3
		Not engaged in work	4,908.5	684.7	4,203.1	4,292.0	574.6	3,706.1	616.5	110.1	497.0
Households of a couple and parent(s)	Number of households	Total	960.2	597.3	360.0	1,023.3	651.9	368.5	-63.1	-54.6	-8.5
		Engaged in work	775.6	536.2	238.6	859.4	600.7	257.2	-83.8	-64.5	-18.6
		Not engaged in work	181.5	59.8	121.0	161.6	50.5	111.0	19.9	9.3	10.0
Households of a couple and child(ren)	Number of households	Total	14,272.7	7,837.7	6,421.6	14,162.7	7,524.6	6,620.9	110.0	313.1	-199.3
		Engaged in work	12,298.3	7,347.1	4,942.5	12,514.4	7,102.5	5,399.9	-216.1	244.6	-457.4
		Not engaged in work	1,951.8	481.3	1,469.0	1,630.3	413.1	1,215.0	321.5	68.2	254.0
Households of a couple and child(ren) and parent(s)	Number of households	Total	2,114.2	1,520.5	592.1	2,594.5	1,886.0	706.2	-480.3	-365.5	-114.1
		Engaged in work	1,984.4	1,460.6	523.0	2,472.8	1,830.5	641.2	-488.4	-369.9	-118.2
		Not engaged in work	126.4	58.6	67.6	118.5	54.7	63.9	7.9	3.9	3.7

b. Households with husbands earning “2.5 to 2.99 million yen” have the highest ratio of wives engaged in work.

In terms of the ratio of wives engaged in work to households with husbands engaged in work by income of husband (annual income from main job), it was highest with 65.8% in households whose husband’s income group was “2.5 to 2.99 million yen”.

The ratio of households in which both husband and wife were engaged in work and the wife’s employment type was a “Part-time worker” exceeded 25% in all husband’s income groups from 2 to 9.99 million yen, and was highest in “2.5 to 2.99 million yen” accounting for 28.3%.

(Fig. I-22, Table I-38)

Fig. I-22: Ratio of wives engaged in work by husband's income group / 2012

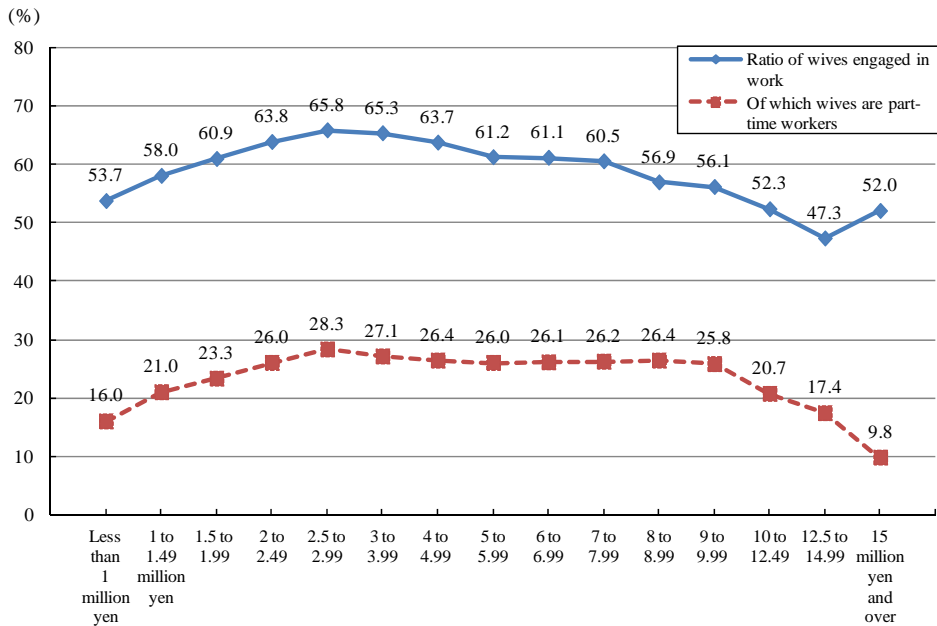


Table I-38: Number and ratio of households by husband's income group and labour force status of wife in households with husband engaged in work / 2012

(thousand households, %)

Labour force status of a married couple	Number of households			Ratio		
	Husband engaged in work			Husband engaged in work		
		Wife engaged in work			Wife engaged in work	
			Wife is part-time worker			Wife is part-time worker
Husband's income						
Total	21,287.9	12,970.2	5,262.4	100.0	60.9	24.7
Less than 1 million yen	1,382.4	742.6	221.5	100.0	53.7	16.0
1 to 1.49 million yen	995.0	576.9	209.2	100.0	58.0	21.0
1.5 to 1.99	972.0	591.8	226.4	100.0	60.9	23.3
2 to 2.49	1,548.4	987.9	403.3	100.0	63.8	26.0
2.5 to 2.99	1,383.1	909.5	391.1	100.0	65.8	28.3
3 to 3.99	3,133.9	2,045.0	850.6	100.0	65.3	27.1
4 to 4.99	2,969.5	1,891.4	783.2	100.0	63.7	26.4
5 to 5.99	2,443.7	1,496.5	634.5	100.0	61.2	26.0
6 to 6.99	1,841.0	1,124.7	481.3	100.0	61.1	26.1
7 to 7.99	1,360.8	823.1	356.0	100.0	60.5	26.2
8 to 8.99	964.6	548.9	254.5	100.0	56.9	26.4
9 to 9.99	578.4	324.3	149.2	100.0	56.1	25.8
10 to 12.49	805.9	421.4	167.0	100.0	52.3	20.7
12.5 to 14.99	225.7	106.7	39.3	100.0	47.3	17.4
15 million yen and over	340.2	176.8	33.2	100.0	52.0	9.8

## II. Changes in employment status in terms of recent socio-economic conditions

### II-1. How the Great East Japan Earthquake affected jobs

#### 1. How the earthquake affected jobs

a. 210 thousand persons lose their jobs due to the earthquake, more than 40% of whom are residents in three devastated prefectures.

The Great East Japan Earthquake directly affected the jobs of 5,701 thousand persons (including those who were forced to quit their jobs or temporarily retire from work). There were 1,139 thousand affected persons in three devastated prefectures (i.e. Iwate-ken, Miyagi-ken and Fukushima-ken; the same shall apply hereafter), and 4,562 thousand in other prefectures.

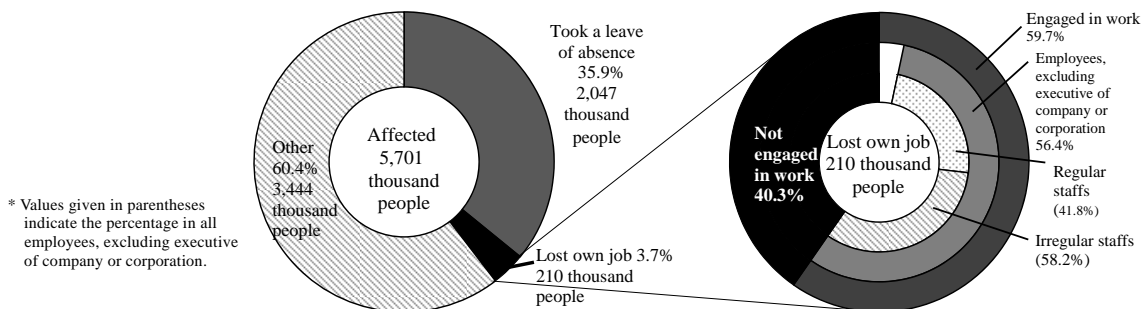
Among them, persons who lost their jobs numbered 210 thousand, consisting of 86 thousand in three devastated prefectures and 125 thousand in other prefectures. This means 40% or more of persons who lost their jobs were residents in three devastated prefectures.

Persons who took a leave of absence numbered 2,047 thousand, consisting of 658 thousand in three devastated prefectures and 1,389 thousand in other prefectures. This means 30% or more of persons who temporarily retired from work were residents in three devastated prefectures. (Table II-1-1, Fig.II-1-1)

Table II-1-1: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by whether job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage / 2012

Whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage		Total	Affected			Not affected	Had no occupation at the time	
			Total	Lost own job	Took a leave of absence			Other
Number	Japan	110,815.1	5,700.7	210.0	2,046.6	3,444.1	55,622.5	47,309.1
	Total of three devastated prefectures	4,868.2	1,139.2	85.5	658.0	395.8	1,517.0	2,137.2
	Iwate-ken	1,140.1	217.7	15.0	120.7	82.1	410.1	499.1
	Miyagi-ken	2,020.7	479.4	41.1	267.0	171.3	617.1	888.3
	Fukushima-ken	1,707.4	442.1	29.4	270.3	142.4	489.8	749.8
	Other prefectures	105,946.9	4,561.5	124.6	1,388.6	3,048.2	54,105.5	45,172.0
Ratio	Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total of three devastated prefectures	4.4	20.0	40.7	32.2	11.5	2.7	4.5
	Iwate-ken	1.0	3.8	7.1	5.9	2.4	0.7	1.1
	Miyagi-ken	1.8	8.4	19.6	13.0	5.0	1.1	1.9
	Fukushima-ken	1.5	7.8	14.0	13.2	4.1	0.9	1.6
	Other prefectures	95.6	80.0	59.3	67.8	88.5	97.3	95.5

Fig.II-1-1: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by labour force status, status in employment, type of employment, and whether job was affected by the earthquake by primary damage / 2012



b. “Irregular staffs” account for about 60% of those who lost their jobs due to the earthquake, and are currently “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation”, while about 40% of those who lost their jobs are still not engaged in work, about 70% of whom wish to work.

Looking at persons who lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake (210 thousand) by labour force status, persons currently engaged in work numbered 125 thousand (59.7% of all persons who lost their jobs), while persons not engaged in work numbered 85 thousand (40.3%).

Looking at persons currently engaged in work (125 thousand) by status in employment and type of employment, “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” numbered 118 thousand, consisting of 50 thousand “Regular staffs” and 69 thousand “Irregular staffs”. Thus, the ratio of “Irregular staffs” to all “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” was 58.2%, much higher than those whose jobs were not affected by the earthquake (35.4%).

Looking at persons currently not engaged in work (85 thousand) by whether wishing to work and seeking a job, those “wishing to work” numbered 63 thousand (74.1% of all persons currently not engaged in work), 41 thousand of whom were those “seeking a job” (48.9%). (Fig. II-1-1, Table II-1-2)

Table II-1-2: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by labour force status, status in employment and type of employment, whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, and whether job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage / 2012

Whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage  Labour force status Status in employment and type of employment Whether wishing to work Whether seeking a job	Number				Ratio			
	Total	Affected	Not affected		Total	Affected	Not affected	
			Lost own job				Lost own job	
Japan	110,815.1	5,700.7	210.0	55,622.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in work	64,420.7	5,296.3	125.4	52,278.7	58.1	92.9	59.7	94.0
Of which employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	53,537.5	4,397.8	118.4	42,934.1	48.3	77.1	56.4	77.2
Regular staffs	33,110.4	2,960.1	49.5	27,738.9	1) (61.8)	1) (67.3)	1) (41.8)	1) (64.6)
Irregular staffs	20,427.1	1,437.7	68.9	15,195.2	1) (38.2)	1) (32.7)	1) (58.2)	1) (35.4)
Not engaged in work	46,394.4	404.4	84.7	3,343.9	41.9	7.1	40.3	6.0
Wishing to work	10,933.3	295.6	62.8	2,085.4	2) (23.6)	2) (73.1)	2) (74.1)	2) (62.4)
Of which seeking a job	4,691.0	199.0	41.4	1,365.0	2) (10.1)	2) (49.2)	2) (48.9)	2) (40.8)
Three devastated prefectures	4,868.2	1,139.2	85.5	1,517.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in work	2,770.5	1,038.8	50.5	1,442.7	56.9	91.2	59.1	95.1
Of which employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	2,284.3	854.1	48.4	1,170.7	46.9	75.0	56.6	77.2
Regular staffs	1,430.8	523.2	20.2	809.0	1) (62.6)	1) (61.3)	1) (41.7)	1) (69.1)
Irregular staffs	853.4	330.8	28.3	361.8	1) (37.4)	1) (38.7)	1) (58.5)	1) (30.9)
Not engaged in work	2,097.7	100.4	34.8	74.3	43.1	8.8	40.7	4.9
Of which wishing to work	448.9	68.0	23.8	42.6	2) (21.4)	2) (67.7)	2) (68.4)	2) (57.3)
Of which seeking a job	192.8	45.0	15.3	28.1	2) (9.2)	2) (44.8)	2) (44.0)	2) (37.8)
Other prefectures	105,946.9	4,561.5	124.6	54,105.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in work	61,650.2	4,257.5	74.8	50,836.0	58.2	93.3	60.0	94.0
Of which employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	51,253.3	3,543.8	70.0	41,763.4	48.4	77.7	56.2	77.2
Regular staffs	31,679.6	2,436.9	29.4	26,930.0	1) (61.8)	1) (68.8)	1) (42.0)	1) (64.5)
Irregular staffs	19,573.7	1,106.9	40.6	14,833.4	1) (38.2)	1) (31.2)	1) (58.0)	1) (35.5)
Not engaged in work	44,296.7	304.0	49.9	3,269.5	41.8	6.7	40.0	6.0
Of which wishing to work	10,484.4	227.6	39.1	2,042.9	2) (23.7)	2) (74.9)	2) (78.4)	2) (62.5)
Of which seeking a job	4,498.2	154.0	26.2	1,336.9	2) (10.2)	2) (50.7)	2) (52.5)	2) (40.9)

1) Percentage in all “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation”

2) Percentage in all persons “Not engaged in work”

c. Among persons who lost their jobs due to the earthquake and had a previous job as “Regular staff”, those currently employed as “Regular staff” account for about 40%.

For persons who lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake (210 thousand), when comparing the status in employment and type of employment <sup>Note)</sup> between their previous and present jobs, persons currently engaged in work accounted for 62.4% of those who had a previous job as “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation”, and 27.2% of those who had a previous job as “Self-employed workers”.

Looking at the breakdown of those who had a previous job as “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation”, the ratio of persons currently engaged in work was higher among those who had been employed as “Regular staffs” (66.8%) than among those who had been employed as “Irregular staffs” (59.3%).

The ratio of persons currently employed as “Regular staffs” was also higher among those who had been employed as “Regular staffs” (41.9%) than among those who had been employed as “Irregular staffs” (13.0%).

(Table II-1-3)

Note) The “status in employment and type of employment in the previous job” of those who lost their own jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake does not always correspond exactly to the “status in employment and type of employment just before the earthquake” (because those who had taken up a job and then quit the job several times up to the time of survey after the earthquake are included).

Table II-1-3: Number and ratio of those who left their jobs (those who lost their own jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake) by status in employment and type of employment in the previous job, labour force status, and status in employment and type of employment in the present job / 2012

Labour force status Status in employment and type of employment in the present job		Total	Engaged in work								Not engaged in work	
			Total	Self- employed workers	Family workers	Employees						
						Total	Executives of company or corporation	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation				
								Total	Regular staffs	Irregular staffs		
Status in employment and type of employment in the previous job		(thousand persons, %)										
Number	Total	210.0	125.4	3.4	0.5	121.2	2.8	118.4	49.5	68.9	84.7	
	Self-employed workers	14.7	4.0	0.9	-	3.1	-	3.1	1.1	2.0	10.7	
	Family workers	5.3	1.9	-	0.2	1.6	-	1.6	0.5	1.2	3.5	
	Employees	183.0	114.1	2.4	0.2	111.5	2.8	108.7	45.5	63.2	69.0	
	Executives of company or corporation	3.8	2.2	0.1	-	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.6	
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	179.2	111.9	2.3	0.2	109.4	2.4	106.9	44.9	62.0	67.4	
	Regular staffs	75.0	50.1	1.9	-	48.2	2.2	46.0	31.4	14.6	24.9	
	Irregular staffs	104.2	61.8	0.5	0.2	61.1	0.2	60.9	13.5	47.4	42.5	
Ratio	Total	100.0	59.7	1.6	0.2	57.7	1.3	56.4	23.6	32.8	40.3	
	Self-employed workers	100.0	27.2	6.1	-	21.1	-	21.1	7.5	13.6	72.8	
	Family workers	100.0	35.8	-	3.8	30.2	-	30.2	9.4	22.6	66.0	
	Employees	100.0	62.3	1.3	0.1	60.9	1.5	59.4	24.9	34.5	37.7	
	Executives of company or corporation	100.0	57.9	2.6	-	55.3	10.5	47.4	15.8	31.6	42.1	
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	100.0	62.4	1.3	0.1	61.0	1.3	59.7	25.1	34.6	37.6	
	Regular staffs	100.0	66.8	2.5	-	64.3	2.9	61.3	41.9	19.5	33.2	
	Irregular staffs	100.0	59.3	0.5	0.2	58.6	0.2	58.4	13.0	45.5	40.8	

d. The ratio of those whose job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage in the three devastated prefectures is high in “Fisheries”, “Living-related and personal services and amusement services”, “Manufacturing”, “Accommodations, eating and drinking services”, and others.

Looking at persons currently engaged in work by industrial major group and whether their job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage, the ratio of persons currently engaged in work whose job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage was highest in “Manufacturing” with 13.2%, followed by “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (12.9%), “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (11.0%), and “Fisheries” (10.7%).

In the case of three devastated prefectures, the ratio of such persons was highest in “Fisheries” with 76.7%, followed by “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (51.9%), “Manufacturing” (51.4%), and “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (50.2%). Among them, the ratio of those who took a leave of absence was highest in “Fisheries” with 63.1%, followed by “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (38.6%), “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (36.9%), and “Manufacturing” (36.8%). (Table II-1-4)

Table II-1-4: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by industrial major group of the present job, and whether their job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage / 2012

Whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage		Japan					Three devastated prefectures				
		Total	Affected				Total	Affected			
			Total	Lost own job	Took a leave of absence	Other		Total	Lost own job	Took a leave of absence	Other
Industry of the present job		(thousand persons, %)									
Number	Total 1)	64,420.7	5,296.3	125.4	1,916.2	3,254.8	2,770.5	1,038.8	50.5	612.5	375.7
	Agriculture and forestry	2,278.8	122.8	1.9	30.0	90.9	172.3	40.4	1.1	15.4	23.8
	Fisheries	177.8	19.0	0.4	11.5	7.1	10.3	7.9	0.2	6.5	1.1
	Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	26.6	1.1	-	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	-	0.3	-
	Construction	4,911.7	443.3	10.6	166.2	266.5	284.2	96.2	6.7	63.6	26.0
	Manufacturing	10,828.9	1,433.1	18.8	632.2	782.1	442.8	227.7	6.6	162.9	58.1
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	336.7	43.5	0.1	0.7	42.6	19.7	6.8	-	0.3	6.5
	Information and communications	1,879.7	175.0	2.1	40.8	132.1	43.8	16.3	0.7	7.8	7.7
	Transport and postal activities	3,448.2	350.1	8.2	107.6	234.2	141.9	64.1	3.2	37.5	23.5
	Wholesale and retail trade	10,022.6	788.1	18.5	256.3	513.3	445.6	179.9	7.5	106.5	66.0
	Finance and insurance	1,617.2	87.7	1.5	16.3	70.0	53.7	13.5	0.2	6.1	7.0
	Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,321.4	65.5	3.5	12.4	49.5	42.2	13.5	1.6	5.6	6.3
	Scientific research, professional and technical services	2,206.3	196.6	5.3	51.4	139.9	69.9	22.2	0.9	9.3	12.0
	Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,744.2	344.7	9.7	174.8	160.2	150.2	75.4	4.5	55.4	15.5
	Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,370.1	261.2	5.7	131.3	124.1	95.4	49.5	2.0	36.8	10.7
	Education, learning support	2,992.2	133.2	4.2	45.4	83.6	126.4	35.2	1.4	13.7	20.2
	Medical, health care and welfare	7,119.4	262.8	13.1	76.7	173.0	297.0	84.0	5.8	35.7	42.3
	Compound services	519.0	29.2	0.2	3.6	25.4	29.3	8.9	0.2	1.9	6.8
	Services, n.e.c.	4,029.4	278.3	14.1	93.6	170.6	164.2	55.3	5.4	30.8	19.0
Government, except elsewhere classified	2,187.4	94.2	1.2	5.6	87.4	109.1	20.3	1.1	2.7	16.4	
Ratio	Total 1)	100.0	8.2	0.2	3.0	5.1	100.0	37.5	1.8	22.1	13.6
	Agriculture and forestry	100.0	5.4	0.1	1.3	4.0	100.0	23.4	0.6	8.9	13.8
	Fisheries	100.0	10.7	0.2	6.5	4.0	100.0	76.7	1.9	63.1	10.7
	Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	100.0	4.1	-	1.5	2.6	100.0	23.1	-	23.1	-
	Construction	100.0	9.0	0.2	3.4	5.4	100.0	33.8	2.4	22.4	9.1
	Manufacturing	100.0	13.2	0.2	5.8	7.2	100.0	51.4	1.5	36.8	13.1
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	100.0	12.9	0.0	0.2	12.7	100.0	34.5	-	1.5	33.0
	Information and communications	100.0	9.3	0.1	2.2	7.0	100.0	37.2	1.6	17.8	17.6
	Transport and postal activities	100.0	10.2	0.2	3.1	6.8	100.0	45.2	2.3	26.4	16.6
	Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	7.9	0.2	2.6	5.1	100.0	40.4	1.7	23.9	14.8
	Finance and insurance	100.0	5.4	0.1	1.0	4.3	100.0	25.1	0.4	11.4	13.0
	Real estate and goods rental and leasing	100.0	5.0	0.3	0.9	3.7	100.0	32.0	3.8	13.3	14.9
	Scientific research, professional and technical services	100.0	8.9	0.2	2.3	6.3	100.0	31.8	1.3	13.3	17.2
	Accommodations, eating and drinking services	100.0	9.2	0.3	4.7	4.3	100.0	50.2	3.0	36.9	10.3
	Living-related and personal services and amusement services	100.0	11.0	0.2	5.5	5.2	100.0	51.9	2.1	38.6	11.2
	Education, learning support	100.0	4.5	0.1	1.5	2.8	100.0	27.8	1.1	10.8	16.0
	Medical, health care and welfare	100.0	3.7	0.2	1.1	2.4	100.0	28.3	2.0	12.0	14.2
	Compound services	100.0	5.6	0.0	0.7	4.9	100.0	30.4	0.7	6.5	23.2
	Services, n.e.c.	100.0	6.9	0.3	2.3	4.2	100.0	33.7	3.3	18.8	11.6
Government, except elsewhere classified	100.0	4.3	0.1	0.3	4.0	100.0	18.6	1.0	2.5	15.0	

1) Industries unable to classify are included.

## 2. Evacuation and Employment

- a. 70% and more of evacuees currently live in the three devastated prefectures, where 90% and more of evacuees moved within the same prefecture.

Persons evacuated from the earthquake at the time of survey (October 1, 2012) (a total of the population aged 15 and over who were “Currently on evacuation” and “Moved after the earthquake”<sup>Note)</sup> numbered 347 thousand.

Among them, those living in the three devastated prefectures numbered 243 thousand (44 thousand in Iwate-ken, 104 thousand in Miyagi-ken, and 95 thousand in Fukushima-ken), while those living in other prefectures numbered 104 thousand, which means 70% and over of evacuees lived in the three devastated prefectures.

Looking at evacuees by address at the time of the earthquake (before evacuation), evacuees who moved within the same prefecture accounted for 90% and over of all evacuees in three devastated prefectures, and the ratio was highest in Fukushima-ken at 97.9%.

In terms of evacuees who moved within the same prefecture, for Iwate-ken and Miyagi-ken the ratio of those who moved within the “same municipality” (76.5% in Iwate-ken and 65.5% in Miyagi-ken) was higher than that of those who moved from “other municipality”. On the other hand, for Fukushima-ken, the ratio of those who moved from “other municipality” (59.6%) was higher than that of those who moved within the “same municipality”.

Looking at evacuees by labour force status, the number of persons engaged in work (185 thousand) exceeded that of persons not engaged in work (162 thousand), while in Fukushima-ken, the number of persons not engaged in work (48 thousand) exceeded that of persons engaged in work (47 thousand).

(Table II-1-5, Fig.II-1-2)

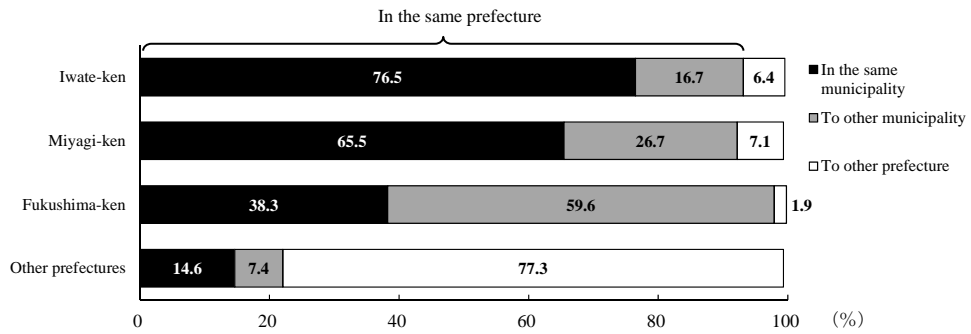
Note) Persons who “Evacuated from the earthquake” include “Currently on evacuation”, “Moved after the earthquake”, and “Returned to the evacuated residence”.

Table II-1-5: Number and ratio of evacuees by present address, labour force status, and address at the time of the earthquake (including those currently on evacuation and those who moved after the earthquake) / 2012

Address at the time of the earthquake	Number					Ratio				
	Total	In the same prefecture as now			Other prefectures	Total	In the same prefecture as now			Other prefectures
		Total	In the same municipality	Other municipality			Total	In the same municipality	Other municipality	
Japan	346.6	252.7	153.1	99.7	92.2	100.0	72.9	44.2	28.8	26.6
Engaged in work	184.5	133.5	83.3	50.3	49.7	100.0	72.4	45.1	27.3	26.9
Not engaged in work	162.2	119.2	69.7	49.4	42.4	100.0	73.5	43.0	30.5	26.1
Three devastated prefectures	242.9	229.8	137.9	91.9	12.0	100.0	94.6	56.8	37.8	4.9
Engaged in work	127.1	118.9	74.2	44.8	7.2	100.0	93.5	58.4	35.2	5.7
Not engaged in work	116.0	111.0	63.7	47.3	4.8	100.0	95.7	54.9	40.8	4.1
Iwate-ken	43.8	40.8	33.5	7.3	2.8	100.0	93.2	76.5	16.7	6.4
Engaged in work	22.8	21.1	17.7	3.4	1.6	100.0	92.5	77.6	14.9	7.0
Not engaged in work	21.0	19.8	15.8	4.0	1.2	100.0	94.3	75.2	19.0	5.7
Miyagi-ken	103.7	95.6	67.9	27.7	7.4	100.0	92.2	65.5	26.7	7.1
Engaged in work	57.3	52.3	37.4	14.9	4.4	100.0	91.3	65.3	26.0	7.7
Not engaged in work	46.6	43.3	30.5	12.8	3.1	100.0	92.9	65.5	27.5	6.7
Fukushima-ken	95.4	93.4	36.5	56.9	1.8	100.0	97.9	38.3	59.6	1.9
Engaged in work	47.0	45.5	19.1	26.5	1.2	100.0	96.8	40.6	56.4	2.6
Not engaged in work	48.4	47.9	17.4	30.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	36.0	63.0	1.0
Other prefectures	103.8	22.8	15.2	7.7	80.2	100.0	22.0	14.6	7.4	77.3
Engaged in work	57.4	14.7	9.2	5.5	42.5	100.0	25.6	16.0	9.6	74.0
Not engaged in work	46.3	8.2	6.0	2.2	37.6	100.0	17.7	13.0	4.8	81.2



Fig. II-1-2: Ratio of evacuees by address at present and at the time of the earthquake / 2012



b. Of 347 thousand earthquake evacuees, 40 thousand persons lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake, and 50% and more of them are not currently engaged in work.

Looking at persons who evacuated from the earthquake (347 thousand) by whether their job was affected from the earthquake by primary damage, those affected numbered 143 thousand, 40 thousand of whom lost their jobs. In terms of the present labour force status among persons who lost their jobs, those engaged in work numbered 18 thousand (45.1% of all evacuees who lost their jobs), while those not engaged in work numbered 22 thousand (54.9%).

Among persons who didn't evacuate, those whose job was affected from the earthquake numbered 5,364 thousand, 156 thousand of whom lost their job. In terms of the present labour force status among persons who lost their jobs, those engaged in work numbered 98 thousand (63.1% of all persons who lost their jobs), while those not engaged in work numbered 57 thousand (36.9%). This means that evacuees had a lower ratio of those currently engaged in work than those who didn't evacuate.

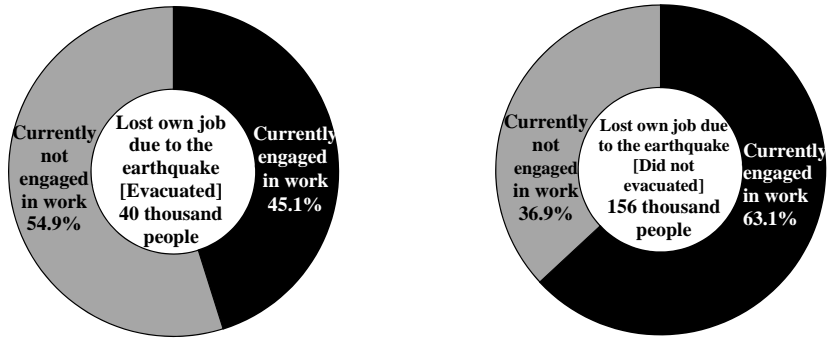
(Table II-1-6, Fig.II-1-3)

Table II-1-6: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by labour force status, whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, whether evacuated from the earthquake, and whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage / 2012

Whether evacuated from the earthquake Whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage		Evacuated (those currently on evacuation + those who moved after the earthquake)					Didn't evacuate				
		Total	Affected	Of which lost own job	Not affected	Had no occupation at the time	Total	Affected	Of which lost own job	Not affected	Had no occupation at the time
Labour force status Whether wishing to work Whether seeking a job		(thousand persons, %)									
Number	Japan	346.6	143.0	40.1	48.5	150.1	108,515.1	5,364.2	155.5	55,377.7	46,769.3
	Engaged in work	184.5	105.3	18.1	44.4	31.2	63,265.5	5,013.5	98.1	52,051.3	5,618.5
	Not engaged in work	162.2	37.7	22.0	4.1	119.0	45,249.6	350.7	57.4	3,326.4	41,150.8
	Wishing to work	56.4	24.0	13.3	2.8	28.9	10,677.7	260.8	46.2	2,076.8	8,163.4
	Of which seeking a job	24.6	12.4	7.7	2.0	10.3	4,599.0	179.8	31.9	1,359.2	2,968.0
	Three devastated prefectures	242.9	102.2	26.0	34.2	102.7	4,180.2	885.4	47.2	1,415.1	1,833.6
	Engaged in work	127.1	76.3	11.7	31.6	16.4	2,397.4	824.2	31.2	1,346.6	191.9
	Not engaged in work	116.0	26.0	14.4	2.7	86.3	1,782.9	61.1	15.9	68.7	1,641.8
	Wishing to work	35.3	16.2	8.9	1.6	17.2	360.6	42.6	11.7	39.1	274.1
	Of which seeking a job	14.7	7.9	5.0	0.8	6.3	158.2	31.3	8.6	26.0	98.3
	Other prefectures	103.8	40.7	14.1	14.4	47.5	104,334.9	4,478.9	108.4	53,962.6	44,935.8
	Engaged in work	57.4	28.9	6.5	12.8	14.8	60,868.2	4,189.3	66.9	50,704.8	5,426.7
Not engaged in work	46.3	11.7	7.6	1.6	32.6	43,466.7	289.6	41.5	3,257.8	39,509.0	
Wishing to work	21.0	7.8	4.4	1.4	11.7	10,317.2	218.1	34.5	2,037.6	7,889.3	
Of which seeking a job	9.7	4.5	2.6	1.2	4.1	4,440.8	148.4	23.3	1,333.1	2,869.7	
Ratio	Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work	53.2	73.6	45.1	91.5	20.8	58.3	93.5	63.1	94.0	12.0
	Not engaged in work	46.8	26.4	54.9	8.5	79.3	41.7	6.5	36.9	6.0	88.0
	Wishing to work	1) (34.8)	1) (63.7)	1) (60.5)	1) (68.3)	1) (24.3)	1) (23.6)	1) (74.4)	1) (80.5)	1) (62.4)	1) (19.8)
	Of which seeking a job	1) (15.2)	1) (32.9)	1) (35.0)	1) (48.8)	1) (8.7)	1) (10.2)	1) (51.3)	1) (55.6)	1) (40.9)	1) (7.2)
	Three devastated prefectures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work	52.3	74.7	45.0	92.4	16.0	57.4	93.1	66.1	95.2	10.5
	Not engaged in work	47.8	25.4	55.4	7.9	84.0	42.7	6.9	33.7	4.9	89.5
	Wishing to work	1) (30.4)	1) (62.3)	1) (61.8)	1) (59.3)	1) (19.9)	1) (20.2)	1) (69.7)	1) (73.6)	1) (56.9)	1) (16.7)
	Of which seeking a job	1) (12.7)	1) (30.4)	1) (34.7)	1) (29.6)	1) (7.3)	1) (8.9)	1) (51.2)	1) (54.1)	1) (37.8)	1) (6.0)
	Other prefectures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work	55.3	71.0	46.1	88.9	31.2	58.3	93.5	61.7	94.0	12.1
Not engaged in work	44.6	28.7	53.9	11.1	68.6	41.7	6.5	38.3	6.0	87.9	
Wishing to work	1) (45.4)	1) (66.7)	1) (57.9)	1) (87.5)	1) (35.9)	1) (23.7)	1) (75.3)	1) (83.1)	1) (62.5)	1) (20.0)	
Of which seeking a job	1) (21.0)	1) (38.5)	1) (34.2)	1) (75.0)	1) (12.6)	1) (10.2)	1) (51.2)	1) (56.1)	1) (40.9)	1) (7.3)	

1) Percentage in all persons "Not engaged in work"

Fig.II-1-3: Number and ratio of persons who lost their jobs due to the earthquake by whether evacuated from the earthquake and labour force status / 2012



### 3. Wish for work of persons who lost their jobs due to the earthquake

The largest ratio of persons who lost their jobs due to the earthquake and are not engaged in work wish to work as “Regular staffs”.

Looking at persons wishing to work who had lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake and were currently not engaged in work (63 thousand) by kind of job wished to take, “Not particular about the type of job” was highest with 35.0%, followed by “Services job” (15.9%), “Professional/technical job” (12.3%), and “Clerical job” (11.5%). Among them, for persons seeking a job (41 thousand), “Not particular about the type of job” was highest with 32.9%, followed by “Services job” (15.5%), “Clerical job” (12.8%), and “Professional/technical job” (12.6%). Compared to the kinds of job that all persons not engaged in work wished to take, persons wishing to work, especially those seeking a job, had a high ratio of those who wished to do “Manufacturing/ production processing work”.

In terms of the status of job wished to take, “Regular staffs” was highest with 40.3%, followed by “Part-time workers and Arbeit (temporary workers) (40.1%). Among them, for persons seeking a job, “Regular staffs” was highest with 49.5%, followed by “Part-time workers and Arbeit (temporary workers) (38.4%). This means persons seeking a job had a higher ratio of those wishing to work as “Regular staffs” compared to all persons not engaged in work. (Table II-1-7/8)

Table II-1-7: Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work (those who lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake) by whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, and kind of job wished to take / 2012

Whether wishing to work Whether seeking a job		Kind of job wished to take													(thousand persons, %)	
		Total	Manufacturing/ production processing work	Construction/ mining work	Transport/ machine operation work	Business/ sales job	Services job	Professional/ technical job	Management job	Clerical job	Agriculture, forestry and fishery work	Others (protected service job, etc.)	Not particular about the type of job			
Not engaged in work (Of which wishing to work)	Number	Total	10,933.3	554.6	146.5	163.3	433.4	1,764.8	1,466.6	140.9	1,402.4	121.8	314.8	4,250.3		
		Of which seeking a job	4,691.0	303.6	78.8	98.9	228.9	833.6	650.8	62.6	656.7	39.4	117.1	1,594.7		
	Ratio	Total	100.0	5.1	1.3	1.5	4.0	16.1	13.4	1.3	12.8	1.1	2.9	38.9		
		Of which seeking a job	100.0	6.5	1.7	2.1	4.9	17.8	13.9	1.3	14.0	0.8	2.5	34.0		
Of which lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake	Number	Total	62.8	7.1	0.8	0.9	3.5	10.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	1.0	0.7	22.0		
		Of which seeking a job	41.4	4.8	0.5	0.7	3.2	6.4	5.2	0.7	5.3	0.5	0.5	13.6		
	Ratio	Total	100.0	11.3	1.3	1.4	5.6	15.9	12.3	2.9	11.5	1.6	1.1	35.0		
		Of which seeking a job	100.0	11.6	1.2	1.7	7.7	15.5	12.6	1.7	12.8	1.2	1.2	32.9		

Table II-1-8: Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work (those who lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake) by whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, and status of job wished to take / 2012

Whether wishing to work Whether seeking a job		Type of employment wished to have									(thousand persons, %)	
		Total	Regular staffs	Part-time workers, Arbeit (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Self-employed worker	Wish to take over the family business	Doing piecework at home	Other		
Not engaged in work (Of which wishing to work)	Number	Total	10,933.3	2,874.5	5,808.5	119.2	197.4	376.7	30.1	353.1	970.7	
		Of which seeking a job	4,691.0	1,792.1	2,236.1	58.5	92.2	196.8	8.1	68.4	206.5	
	Ratio	Total	100.0	26.3	53.1	1.1	1.8	3.4	0.3	3.2	8.9	
		Of which seeking a job	100.0	38.2	47.7	1.2	2.0	4.2	0.2	1.5	4.4	
Of which lost their jobs due to direct damage from the earthquake	Number	Total	62.8	25.3	25.2	2.2	1.0	4.6	0.3	0.6	3.4	
		Of which seeking a job	41.4	20.5	15.9	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	
	Ratio	Total	100.0	40.3	40.1	3.5	1.6	7.3	0.5	1.0	5.4	
		Of which seeking a job	100.0	49.5	38.4	1.4	1.9	6.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	

## II-2. Circumstances surrounding employment

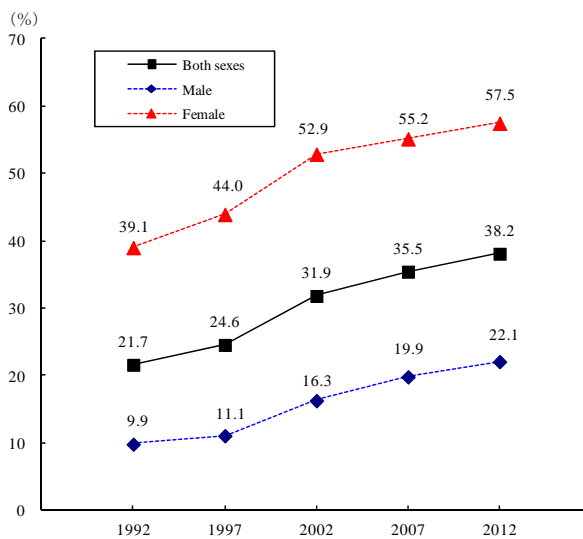
### 1. Irregular staffs

#### (1) Trends in ratios of irregular staffs

- a. The ratio of “Irregular staffs” to all employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) increased to 38.2%, continuing to rise for both sexes, 22.1% for males and 57.5% for females.

As trends in the ratio of “Irregular staffs”, including “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, among “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by sex, the ratio for males increased from 9.9% in 1992 to 22.1% in 2012, thus exceeding 20%. For females, similarly, the ratio increased from 39.1% to 57.5%, “Irregular staffs” again accounting for more than 50% after passing that mark in 2007. (Fig. II-2-1)

Fig. II-2-1: Trends in ratios of irregular staffs among all employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex / 1992-2012



- b. The ratio of “Irregular staffs” aged “55 years and over” increased by 6.4 points for males and by 6.1 points for females compared to 5 years ago.

As for trends in the ratio of “Irregular staffs” by sex and age group, this has continued to rise for both males and females during the past 20 years.

The ratio of the age group “Less than 35 years old” for males was 25.3%, an increase of 2.2 points compared to 2007, and for females, the ratio was 47.0%, an increase of 0.5 points.

The ratio of “35 to 54 years old” for males was 9.8%, an increase of 1.3 points from 2007. For females, the ratio was 58.3%, an increase of 0.3 points.

The ratio of “55 years old and over” for males was 43.8%, an increase of 6.4 points from 2007. For females, the ratio was 70.4%, an increase of 6.1 points. (Table II-2-1, Fig. II-2-2)

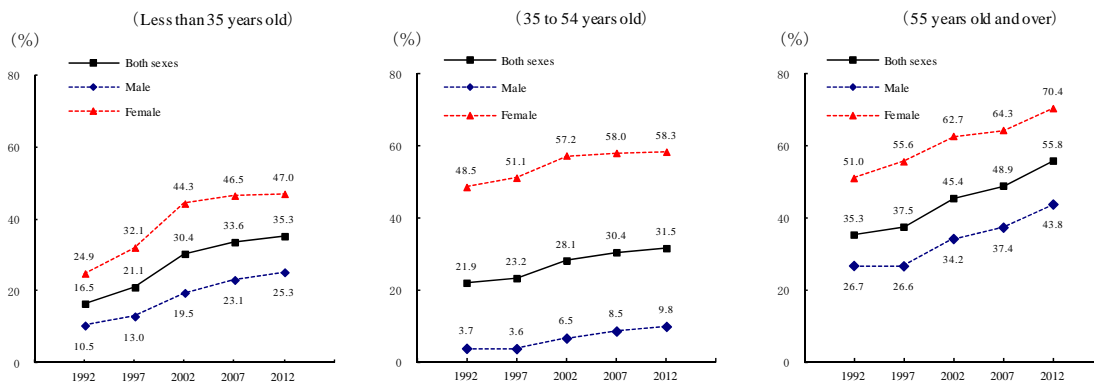
Table II-2-1: Trends in number of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation), and number and ratio of irregular staffs by sex and age group / 1992-2012

(thousand persons, %)

Sex Age		1992		1997		2002		2007		2012		
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Irregular staffs	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Irregular staffs	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Irregular staffs	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Irregular staffs	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Irregular staffs	
		Number										
Both sexes	Total	48,605.0	10,532.0	51,147.0	12,590.0	50,837.5	16,206.2	53,262.5	18,898.6	53,537.5	20,427.1	
	Less than 35 years old	19,323.0	3,192.0	20,263.0	4,268.0	19,733.9	5,993.7	18,649.5	6,268.8	16,387.6	5,780.5	
	35 to 54 years old	22,376.0	4,902.0	22,801.0	5,289.0	22,604.3	6,351.5	23,216.6	7,057.2	25,077.3	7,905.4	
	55 years old and over	6,906.0	2,438.0	8,084.0	3,030.0	8,499.2	3,860.9	11,396.1	5,572.6	12,072.8	6,741.2	
	Male	Total	28,971.0	2,862.0	30,157.0	3,358.0	29,244.7	4,780.3	29,735.0	5,910.7	29,291.7	6,482.7
		Less than 35 years old	11,218.0	1,174.0	11,692.0	1,517.0	11,100.9	2,168.5	10,280.8	2,376.7	8,841.4	2,233.5
		35 to 54 years old	13,290.0	495.0	13,397.0	488.0	12,995.0	851.0	12,938.8	1,100.3	13,845.1	1,357.0
		55 years old and over	4,465.0	1,193.0	5,069.0	1,350.0	5,148.9	1,761.1	6,515.2	2,433.8	6,605.2	2,892.1
	Female	Total	19,634.0	7,670.0	20,990.0	9,231.0	21,592.8	11,425.7	23,527.5	12,988.0	24,245.7	13,944.4
		Less than 35 years old	8,106.0	2,018.0	8,571.0	2,750.0	8,633.1	3,825.4	8,368.7	3,892.2	7,546.0	3,546.9
		35 to 54 years old	9,087.0	4,407.0	9,405.0	4,804.0	9,609.4	5,500.7	10,277.8	5,956.7	11,232.2	6,548.4
		55 years old and over	2,441.0	1,245.0	3,015.0	1,677.0	3,350.3	2,099.7	4,880.9	3,139.2	5,467.6	3,849.1
Ratio	Both sexes	Total	100.0	21.7	100.0	24.6	100.0	31.9	100.0	35.5	100.0	38.2
		Less than 35 years old	100.0	16.5	100.0	21.1	100.0	30.4	100.0	33.6	100.0	35.3
		35 to 54 years old	100.0	21.9	100.0	23.2	100.0	28.1	100.0	30.4	100.0	31.5
		55 years old and over	100.0	35.3	100.0	37.5	100.0	45.4	100.0	48.9	100.0	55.8
	Male	Total	100.0	9.9	100.0	11.1	100.0	16.3	100.0	19.9	100.0	22.1
		Less than 35 years old	100.0	10.5	100.0	13.0	100.0	19.5	100.0	23.1	100.0	25.3
		35 to 54 years old	100.0	3.7	100.0	3.6	100.0	6.5	100.0	8.5	100.0	9.8
		55 years old and over	100.0	26.7	100.0	26.6	100.0	34.2	100.0	37.4	100.0	43.8
	Female	Total	100.0	39.1	100.0	44.0	100.0	52.9	100.0	55.2	100.0	57.5
		Less than 35 years old	100.0	24.9	100.0	32.1	100.0	44.3	100.0	46.5	100.0	47.0
		35 to 54 years old	100.0	48.5	100.0	51.1	100.0	57.2	100.0	58.0	100.0	58.3
		55 years old and over	100.0	51.0	100.0	55.6	100.0	62.7	100.0	64.3	100.0	70.4

Note) Results for 1992-1997 are calculated in units of thousands.

Fig. II-2-2: Trends in ratio of irregular staffs by sex and age group / 1992-2012



## (2) Transfers between regular and irregular employment

The ratio of transfers from regular to irregular employment rose among persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past five years.

Among persons engaged in work who had a previous job, looking at those who changed their jobs within the category of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) during the past five years (10,535 thousand) in terms of the status of transfers between types of employment, of those whose previous job was "Regular staffs" (5,027 thousand), 3,000 thousand (59.7% of those whose previous job was classified under "Regular staffs") changed to another job classified under "Regular staffs", while 2,027 thousand (40.3%) changed to "Irregular staffs".

Of those whose previous job was classified under "Irregular staffs" (5,508 thousand), 1,334 thousand (24.2% of those whose previous job was classified under "Irregular staffs") changed to "Regular staffs", while 4,174 thousand (75.8%) changed to "Irregular staffs".

The ratio of those who changed from "Regular staffs" to "Irregular staffs" (40.3% of those whose previous job was classified under "Regular staffs") increased by 3.7 points compared to 2007 (36.6%). On the other hand, the ratio of those who changed from "Irregular staffs" to "Regular staffs" (24.2% of those whose previous job was classified under "Irregular staffs") decreased by 2.3 points compared to 2007 (26.5%).

Looking at those who changed from "Regular staffs" to "Irregular staffs" by sex, the ratio for males was 33.2% of those whose previous job was classified under "Regular staffs", an increase of 4.8 points compared to 2007 (28.4%). For males, the ratio was 53.6%, an increase of 0.8 points from 2007 (52.8%).

(Table II-2-2, Fig. II-2-3)

Table II-2-2: Number of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past 5 years (employees, excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, type of employment of the present job, and type of employment of the previous job / 2012

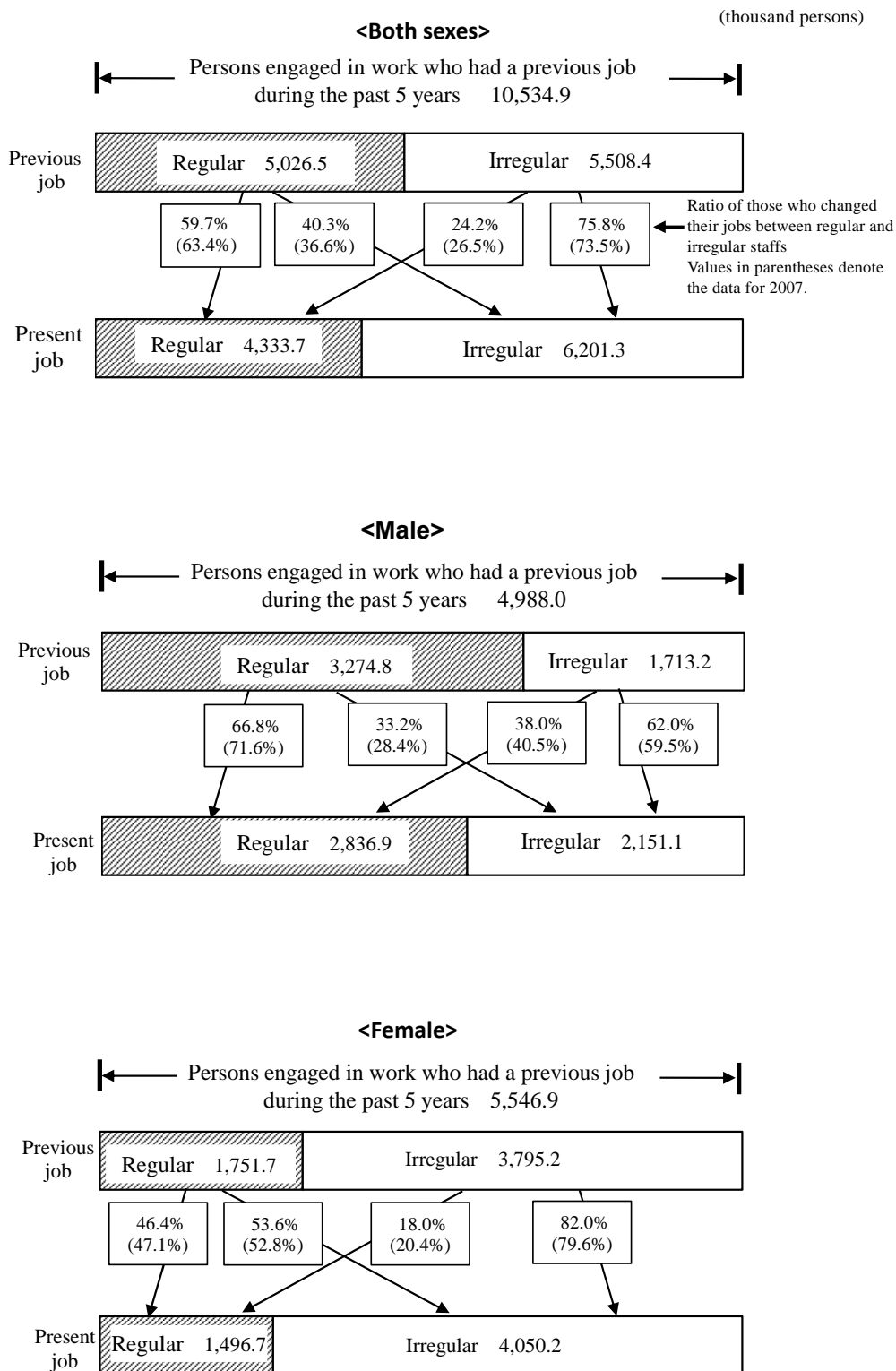
(thousand persons)

Sex Type of employment of the present job 1)	Type of employment of the previous job 1)										
	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Regular staffs	Irregular staffs	Part-time workers	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	Contract employees	Entrusted employees	Others		
Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	10,534.9	5,026.5	5,508.4	2,084.9	1,526.2	724.1	793.3	170.1	209.8	
	Regular staffs	4,333.7	2,999.5	1,334.2	303.8	428.7	200.0	281.6	51.5	68.6	
	Irregular staffs	6,201.3	2,027.0	4,174.2	1,781.2	1,097.5	524.1	511.7	118.6	141.2	
	Part-time workers	2,572.2	647.2	1,924.9	1,422.1	195.2	120.9	115.5	32.4	38.8	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	1,396.3	411.0	985.3	123.8	695.7	64.3	67.4	14.5	19.6	
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	614.1	185.4	428.7	64.5	69.4	217.1	62.5	5.6	9.6	
	Contract employees	1,031.2	471.6	559.6	103.6	98.0	102.7	220.8	14.3	20.1	
	Entrusted employees	348.3	216.0	132.4	34.4	15.0	7.9	22.2	44.1	8.8	
	Others	239.2	95.8	143.4	32.8	24.1	11.1	23.3	7.6	44.4	
	Male	Male	4,988.0	3,274.8	1,713.2	176.7	688.9	270.7	392.2	80.4	104.1
		Regular staffs	2,836.9	2,186.6	650.4	50.0	254.1	110.3	168.8	23.7	43.5
		Irregular staffs	2,151.1	1,088.2	1,062.9	126.8	434.8	160.4	223.4	56.7	60.7
		Part-time workers	358.7	195.4	163.3	77.6	27.1	16.7	25.4	8.9	7.7
<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)		685.7	265.1	420.6	23.6	314.4	26.1	35.2	9.7	11.5	
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency		225.2	85.8	139.4	6.9	27.3	72.6	25.3	2.5	4.8	
Contract employees		546.9	311.8	235.1	11.6	50.0	37.8	115.3	7.5	12.9	
Entrusted employees		219.9	170.8	49.1	3.8	4.9	3.3	9.6	23.8	3.7	
Others		114.8	59.4	55.4	3.2	11.2	3.9	12.7	4.4	20.1	
Female		Female	5,546.9	1,751.7	3,795.2	1,908.2	837.3	453.3	401.1	89.6	105.7
	Regular staffs	1,496.7	812.9	683.8	253.8	174.6	89.7	112.8	27.8	25.1	
	Irregular staffs	4,050.2	938.8	3,111.4	1,654.4	662.7	363.7	288.3	61.9	80.5	
	Part-time workers	2,213.5	451.9	1,761.6	1,344.6	168.1	104.2	90.2	23.5	31.1	
	<i>Arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	710.6	145.9	564.7	100.1	381.3	38.2	32.2	4.8	8.1	
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	388.9	99.5	289.3	57.5	42.2	144.5	37.2	3.2	4.7	
	Contract employees	484.3	159.8	324.5	92.0	48.0	64.9	105.5	6.9	7.2	
	Entrusted employees	128.5	45.2	83.3	30.6	10.1	4.6	12.6	20.4	5.1	
	Others	124.4	36.4	88.0	29.6	13.0	7.2	10.6	3.2	24.3	

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.



Fig. II-2-3: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past 5 years (employees, excluding executive of company or corporation) by sex, type of employment of the present job, and type of employment of the previous job / 2007, 2012



## 2. Young persons not engaged in work

### (1) Trends in number of young persons not engaged in work

- a. Young persons not engaged in work\* numbered 617 thousand, a decrease of 15 thousand from 5 years ago.

Young persons not engaged in work numbered 617 thousand (consisting of 286 thousand persons wishing to work but not seeking a job, and 332 thousand persons not wishing to work), a decrease of 15 thousand compared to 2007.

By sex, males numbered 373 thousand, a decrease of 22 thousand compared to 2007, while females numbered 245 thousand, an increase of 7 thousand from 2007. (Table II-2-3)

- b. The ratio of young persons not engaged in work to the population of young persons (aged 15 to 34) is 2.3%, an increase of 0.2 points from 5 years ago.

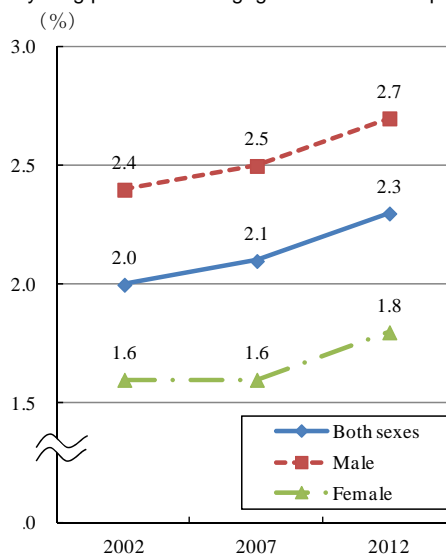
Young persons not engaged in work accounted for 2.3% of the population aged 15 to 34, an increase of 0.2 points compared to 2007. The ratio has continued to rise since 2002.

(Table II-2-3, Fig.II-2-4)

Table II-2-3: Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work by sex and whether wishing to work / 2007, 2012

Whether Wishing to Work Whether Seeking a Job		Sex	(thousand persons, %, points)								
			2012			2007			Change		
			Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number	Population aged 15 to 34	27,114.2	13,793.7	13,320.5	30,566.5	15,547.8	15,018.7	-3,452.3	-1,754.1	-1,698.2	
	Young persons not engaged in work ①+②	617.3	372.6	244.7	632.7	394.6	238.2	-15.4	-22.0	6.5	
	Of those with wishing to work, those not seeking a job ①	285.7	177.3	108.4	301.7	193.8	107.9	-16.0	-16.5	0.5	
	Of those not wishing to work ②	331.6	195.3	136.3	331.0	200.8	130.3	0.6	-5.5	6.0	
Ratio	Population aged 15 to 34	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	
	Young persons not engaged in work	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	

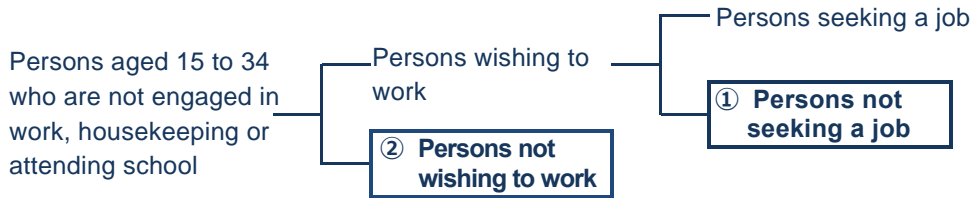
Fig. II-2-4: Trends in the ratio of young persons not engaged in work to the population aged 15 to 34 / 2002-2012



\* Young persons not engaged in work (those who are Not in Education, Employment or Training, so-called “NEET”) are:

Persons aged 15 to 34 who are not engaged in work, housekeeping or attending school, and fall under the following items ① and ②:

- ① Those who wish to work but are not engaged in job-seeking activity (persons not seeking a job)
- ② Those who do not wish to work (persons not wishing to work)



(2) Persons wishing to work but not seeking a job

a. Main reason for wishing to work is “Other”, “To make a start in working life”, or “Need to earn income”.

Of young persons not engaged in work, as the ratio of “Persons wishing to work but not seeking a job” in terms of their reason for wishing to work, “Other” accounted for the largest ratio with 24.9%, followed by “To make a start in working life” (22.2%) and “Need to earn income” (18.4%).

By sex, the highest ratio among males was “To make a start in working life” with 23.0%, followed by “Other” (22.2%) and “Being unemployed” (18.5%). For females, “Other” had the highest ratio with 29.4%, followed by “To make a start in working life” (21.0%) and “Need to earn income” (19.1%).

(Fig. II-2-5, Table II-2-4)

Fig. II-2-5: Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons wishing to work but not seeking a job) by reason for wishing to work / 2012

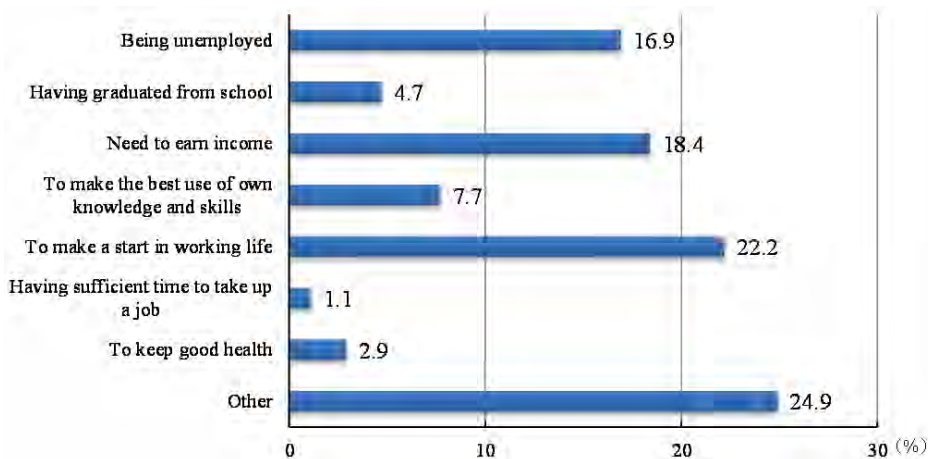


Table II-2-4: Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons wishing to work but not seeking a job) by sex and reason for wishing to work / 2012 (thousand persons, %)

Reason for Wishing to Work	Sex		Ratio			
	Number			Ratio		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	285.7	177.3	108.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Being unemployed	48.4	32.8	15.7	16.9	18.5	14.5
Having graduated from school	13.4	8.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.5
Need to earn income	52.5	31.8	20.7	18.4	17.9	19.1
To make the best use of own knowledge and skills	22.1	14.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.4
To make a start in working life	63.4	40.7	22.7	22.2	23.0	20.9
Having sufficient time to take up a job	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
To keep good health	8.3	5.9	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.2
Other	71.2	39.4	31.8	24.9	22.2	29.3

**b. The main reason for not seeking a job is “Illness or Injury”.**

Of young persons not engaged in work, as the ratio of “Persons wishing to work but not seeking a job” in terms of the reason for not seeking a job (not engaging in job-seeking activity), “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 26.5%, followed by “Other” (24.0%) and “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” (12.3%).

By sex, among males “Other” had the highest ratio with 25.5%, followed by “Illness or Injury” (23.6%) and “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” (13.8%). Among females, “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 31.1%, followed by “Other” (21.6%) and “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” (9.9%). (Fig. II-2-6, Table II-2-5)

Fig. II-2-6: Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons wishing to work but not seeking a job) by reason for not seeking a job / 2012

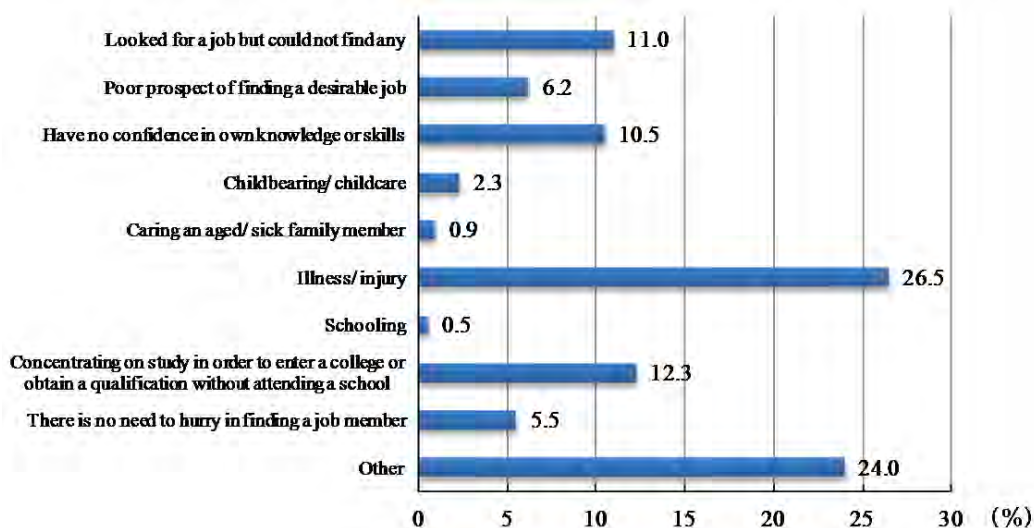


Table II-2-5: Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons wishing to work but not seeking a job) by sex and reason for not seeking a job / 2012

Reason for Not Seeking a Job	Sex		(thousand persons, %)			
			Number		Ratio	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	285.7	177.3	108.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Looked for a job but could not find any	31.5	21.5	10.0	11.0	12.1	9.2
Poor prospect of finding a desirable job	17.7	11.7	6.0	6.2	6.6	5.5
Have no confidence in own knowledge or skills	30.0	21.7	8.3	10.5	12.2	7.7
Childbearing/ childcare	6.7	-	6.7	2.3	-	6.2
Caring an aged/ sick family member	2.7	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.9
Illness/ injury	75.6	41.9	33.7	26.5	23.6	31.1
Schooling	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school	35.0	24.4	10.7	12.3	13.8	9.9
There is no need to hurry in finding a job member	15.6	9.2	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.9
Other	68.5	45.2	23.4	24.0	25.5	21.6

### (3) Persons not wishing to work

The main reason for not wishing to work is “Illness or Injury”.

Of young persons not engaged in work, as for the ratio of “Persons not wishing to work” in terms of the reason for not wishing to work, “Illness or injury” had the highest ratio with 29.7%, followed by “Other” (27.8%) and “No special reason” (15.8%).

By sex, among males “Other” had the highest ratio with 29.0%, followed by “Illness or Injury” (26.0%) and “No special reason” (16.9%). Among females, “Illness or Injury” had the highest ratio with 34.9%, followed by “Other” (25.9%) and “No special reason” (14.1%). Thus, there was not so much difference between males and females. (Fig. II-2-7, Table II-2-6)

Fig. II-2-7: Ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not wishing to work) by reason for not wishing to work / 2012

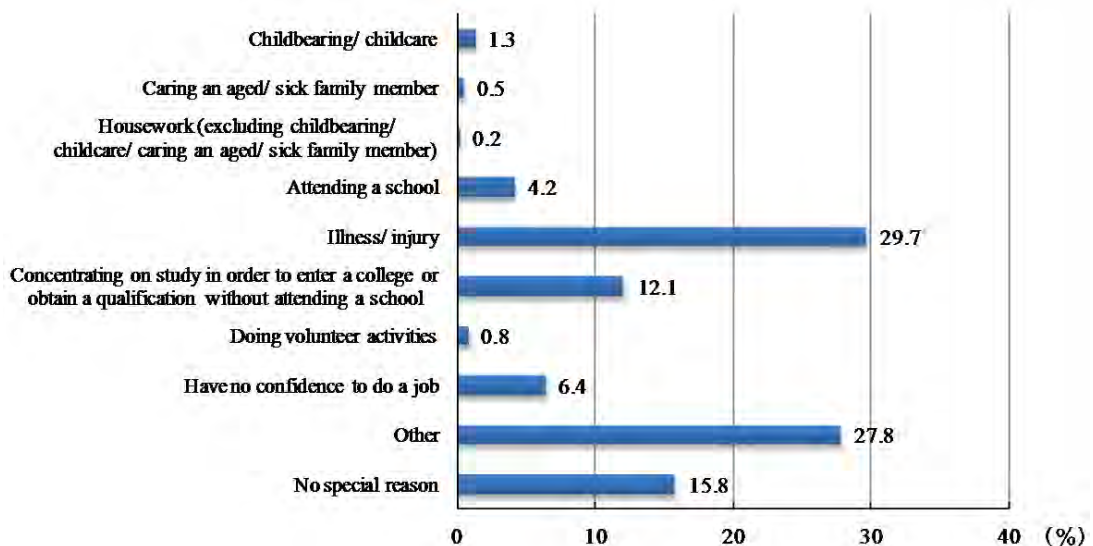


Table II-2-6: Number and ratio of young persons not engaged in work (persons not wishing to work) by sex and reason for not wishing to work / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Reason for Not Wishing to Work	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total		331.6	195.3	136.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childbearing/ childcare		4.4	0.1	4.2	1.3	0.1	3.1
Caring an aged/ sick family member		1.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.9
Housework (excluding childbearing/ childcare/ caring an aged/ sick family member)		0.8	-	0.8	0.2	-	0.6
Attending a school		14.0	8.6	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.0
Illness/ injury		98.4	50.8	47.6	29.7	26.0	34.9
Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school		40.2	27.0	13.2	12.1	13.8	9.7
Doing volunteer activities		2.5	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
Have no confidence to do a job		21.3	16.0	5.3	6.4	8.2	3.9
Other		92.1	56.7	35.3	27.8	29.0	25.9
No special reason		52.4	33.1	19.2	15.8	16.9	14.1

### 3. Child/family care and employment

#### (1) Child care and employment

- a. The ratio of females engaged in work while providing child care rises with age group.

Looking at the population aged 15 and over by whether providing child care, persons providing child care numbered 9,995 thousand, consisting of 4,061 thousand males and 5,935 thousand females. In terms of labour force status, persons engaged in work numbered 7,106 thousand, and persons not engaged in work numbered 2,889 thousand. Among those not engaged in work, females numbered 2,829 thousand.

Looking at persons providing child care by sex, the ratio of persons engaged in work was 98.5% for males and 52.3% for males. By age group, the ratio for males was high in all age groups, while for females the ratio rose as age groups went up, such as 37.5% in “15 to 24 years old”, 47.7% in “25 to 29” and 51.2% in “30 to 34”.

(Table II-2-7)

Table II-2-7: Number and ratio of the population aged 15 and over who provide child care by sex, labour force status, status in employment, and age group / 2012

Sex Labour force status Status in employment		Age	Total	Providing child care						
				Total	15 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 years old and over
Number	Both sexes		110,815.1	9,995.2	252.6	1,283.7	2,772.3	3,221.1	1,819.1	646.4
	Engaged in work		64,420.7	7,105.9	136.5	839.2	1,925.8	2,303.1	1,369.9	531.4
	Of which employees		57,008.8	6,653.6	131.8	807.0	1,822.9	2,153.6	1,260.7	477.7
	Not engaged in work		46,394.4	2,889.3	116.1	444.5	846.5	918.0	449.2	115.0
	Male		53,413.2	4,060.5	70.7	450.7	1,068.4	1,283.8	804.7	382.2
	Engaged in work		36,744.5	3,999.6	68.3	441.5	1,054.0	1,272.0	794.9	368.9
	Of which employees		31,959.4	3,743.7	66.7	426.0	997.7	1,188.8	731.7	332.7
	Not engaged in work		16,668.7	609	2.4	9.2	14.3	11.8	9.8	13.3
	Female		57,401.9	5,934.7	181.9	833.0	1,704.0	1,937.3	1,014.4	264.2
	Engaged in work		27,676.2	3,106.3	68.2	397.7	871.8	1,031.0	575.0	162.5
	Of which employees		25,049.4	2,910.0	65.1	380.9	825.2	964.7	529.0	145.0
	Not engaged in work		29,725.7	2,828.5	113.7	435.3	832.2	906.2	439.4	101.6
Ratio	Both sexes		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work		58.1	71.1	54.0	65.4	69.5	71.5	75.3	82.2
	Of which employees		51.4	66.6	52.2	62.9	65.8	66.9	69.3	73.9
	Not engaged in work		41.9	28.9	46.0	34.6	30.5	28.5	24.7	17.8
	Male		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work		68.8	98.5	96.6	98.0	98.7	99.1	98.8	96.5
	Of which employees		59.8	92.2	94.3	94.5	93.4	92.6	90.9	87.0
	Not engaged in work		31.2	1.5	3.4	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	3.5
	Female		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work		48.2	52.3	37.5	47.7	51.2	53.2	56.7	61.5
	Of which employees		43.6	49.0	35.8	45.7	48.4	49.8	52.1	54.9
	Not engaged in work		51.8	47.7	62.5	52.3	48.8	46.8	43.3	38.5

- b. Persons providing child care have a higher ratio of “Wishing to continue the present job” than persons not providing child care.

Looking at persons engaged in work by sex, age group, wish for work, and whether providing child care, for both males and females in age groups of 25 to 44 years old, persons providing child care had a higher ratio of “Wishing to continue the present job” than persons not providing child care. On the other hand, persons providing child care had a lower ratio of “Wishing to stop working” than persons not providing child care.

Looking at persons not engaged in work by sex, age group, whether wishing to work, and whether seeking a job, for males in age groups of 25 to 44 years old, persons providing child care had a higher ratio of “Wishing to work” and “Seeking a job” than persons not providing child care. Conversely, for females, persons providing child care in the age groups of “25 to 29”, “30 to 34” and “35 to 39” had a lower ratio of “Wishing to work” than persons not providing child care.

For females “Seeking a job” in the age groups of “25 to 44”, the ratio of persons providing child care was lower than that of persons not providing child care. (Table II-2-8)

Table II-2-8: Number and ratio of the population aged 15 and over by sex, labour force status, wish for work, whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, whether providing child care, and age group / 2012

		(thousand persons, %)									
		Providing child care					Not providing child care				
Sex	Age	Providing child care					Not providing child care				
		Total	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	Total	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old
Labour force status	Whether providing child care										
Wish for work	Whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job										
Number	Male	4,060.5	450.7	1,068.4	1,283.8	804.7	48,515.7	3,070.5	2,839.6	3,418.3	3,908.3
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	3,999.6	441.5	1,054.0	1,272.0	794.9	32,301.8	2,676.8	2,555.6	3,129.0	3,605.3
	Wishing to continue the present job	3,274.5	328.2	840.5	1,063.2	678.9	25,982.5	1,911.2	1,906.8	2,485.1	2,965.9
	Wishing to have an additional job	241.9	34.2	68.5	73.6	41.5	1,745.6	211.3	202.5	205.8	204.7
	Wishing to switch to another job	434.8	74.4	130.9	124.0	65.5	3,202.7	498.9	399.7	389.3	373.8
	Wishing to stop working	37.8	3.9	11.7	8.7	6.9	1,214.5	41.5	33.5	39.0	43.7
	Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	60.9	9.2	14.3	11.8	9.8	16,213.9	393.6	284.0	289.3	303.0
	Wishing to work	51.3	8.2	12.7	10.4	9.0	3,968.4	276.0	212.7	211.2	218.6
	Seeking a job	40.1	6.4	9.1	9.3	7.7	1,983.3	185.0	149.0	137.4	138.6
	Not seeking a job	11.0	1.7	3.6	1.1	1.3	1,966.7	89.5	62.8	73.2	79.5
	Not wishing to work	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	12,201.7	116.2	70.8	77.1	81.9
	Female	5,934.7	833.0	1,704.0	1,937.3	1,014.4	50,542.4	2,590.0	2,108.1	2,652.0	3,615.3
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	3,106.3	397.7	871.8	1,031.0	575.0	24,270.6	2,183.5	1,728.3	2,049.3	2,701.9
	Wishing to continue the present job	2,396.7	294.7	674.2	807.3	447.0	18,724.6	1,520.9	1,239.3	1,553.4	2,047.6
Wishing to have an additional job	230.2	31.7	61.4	67.6	47.8	1,420.1	173.0	131.5	141.7	197.2	
Wishing to switch to another job	410.0	63.6	116.5	133.9	68.1	2,792.4	423.3	304.1	301.4	389.0	
Wishing to stop working	64.0	7.6	18.5	21.1	10.6	1,214.5	58.0	45.4	45.2	57.2	
Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	2,828.5	435.3	832.2	906.2	439.4	26,271.8	406.6	379.7	602.7	913.4	
Wishing to work	1,703.9	264.3	480.1	550.5	271.9	4,971.7	277.7	248.9	372.3	550.1	
Seeking a job	445.1	66.2	117.3	136.7	80.3	2,136.4	169.6	135.6	199.0	265.3	
Not seeking a job	1,257.6	197.9	362.2	413.4	191.6	2,814.7	107.6	113.3	172.8	282.9	
Not wishing to work	1,123.9	171.0	352.0	355.3	167.5	21,228.7	128.5	129.2	228.9	361.6	
Ratio	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	98.5	98.0	98.7	99.1	98.8	66.6	87.2	90.0	91.5	92.2
	Wishing to continue the present job 1)	(81.9)	(74.3)	(79.7)	(83.6)	(85.4)	(80.4)	(71.4)	(74.6)	(79.4)	(82.3)
	Wishing to have an additional job 1)	(6.0)	(7.7)	(6.5)	(5.8)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(6.6)	(5.7)
	Wishing to switch to another job 1)	(10.9)	(16.9)	(12.4)	(9.7)	(8.2)	(9.9)	(18.6)	(15.6)	(12.4)	(10.4)
	Wishing to stop working 1)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(3.8)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)
	Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	1.5	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	33.4	12.8	10.0	8.5	7.8
	Wishing to work 2)	(84.2)	(89.1)	(88.8)	(88.1)	(91.8)	(24.5)	(70.1)	(74.9)	(73.0)	(72.1)
	Seeking a job 2)	(65.8)	(69.6)	(63.6)	(78.8)	(78.6)	(12.2)	(47.0)	(52.5)	(47.5)	(45.7)
	Not seeking a job 2)	(18.1)	(18.5)	(25.2)	(9.3)	(13.3)	(12.1)	(22.7)	(22.1)	(25.3)	(26.2)
	Not wishing to work 2)	(15.3)	(12.0)	(11.2)	(11.9)	(8.2)	(75.3)	(29.5)	(24.9)	(26.7)	(27.0)
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	52.3	47.7	51.2	53.2	56.7	48.0	84.3	82.0	77.3	74.7
	Wishing to continue the present job 1)	(77.2)	(74.1)	(77.3)	(78.3)	(77.7)	(77.1)	(69.7)	(71.7)	(75.8)	(75.8)
Wishing to have an additional job 1)	(7.4)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(6.6)	(8.3)	(5.9)	(7.9)	(7.6)	(6.9)	(7.3)	
Wishing to switch to another job 1)	(13.2)	(16.0)	(13.4)	(13.0)	(11.8)	(11.5)	(19.4)	(17.6)	(14.7)	(14.4)	
Wishing to stop working 1)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(5.0)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.1)	
Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	47.7	52.3	48.8	46.8	43.3	52.0	15.7	18.0	22.7	25.3	
Wishing to work 2)	(60.2)	(60.7)	(57.7)	(60.7)	(61.9)	(18.9)	(68.3)	(65.6)	(61.8)	(60.2)	
Seeking a job 2)	(15.7)	(15.2)	(14.1)	(15.1)	(18.3)	(8.1)	(41.7)	(35.7)	(33.0)	(29.0)	
Not seeking a job 2)	(44.5)	(45.5)	(43.5)	(45.6)	(43.6)	(10.7)	(26.5)	(29.8)	(28.7)	(31.0)	
Not wishing to work 2)	(39.7)	(39.3)	(42.3)	(39.2)	(38.1)	(80.8)	(31.6)	(34.0)	(38.0)	(39.6)	

1) Percentage in all persons "Engaged in work"

2) Percentage in all persons "Not engaged in work"



c. There are 6,654 thousand employees who provide child care, 1,413 thousand of whom are those who “Used childcare leave or other support system”.

Looking at employees providing child care (6,654 thousand) by whether they used childcare leave or other support system and kind of childcare leave system, etc., those who “Used childcare leave or other support system” numbered 1,413 thousand. Among them, “Used childcare leave” numbered 843 thousand, “Used short hours” 285 thousand, and “Used sick/injured childcare leave” 285 thousand.

In terms of type of employment, “Used system of childcare leave or other support system” accounted for 23.7% of “Regular staffs” and 16.1% of “Irregular staffs”. (Table II-2-9)

Table II-2-9: Number and ratio of employees providing child care by type of employment, whether they used childcare leave or other support system, and kind of childcare leave system, etc. / 2012

Whether used childcare leave or other support system Kind of childcare leave system etc.		Providing child care						
		Total	Unused system	Used system				
				Total	Kind of system Note)			
					Childcare leave	Short hours	Sick/injured childcare leave	Other
Type of employment 1)								
Number	Total (employees, including executive of company or corporation)	6,653.6	5,159.6	1,412.5	842.7	284.5	284.8	200.3
	Regular staffs	4,641.8	3,495.0	1,098.1	657.3	220.9	247.3	149.7
	Irregular staffs	1,790.6	1,473.2	288.2	168.3	59.7	35.5	46.0
	Part-time workers	1,189.1	992.0	179.6	103.6	40.6	21.6	27.1
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	205.0	172.2	27.6	14.8	6.2	2.1	5.9
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	80.0	64.2	14.0	9.9	1.4	1.7	1.6
	Contract employees	187.7	140.3	44.5	27.7	6.6	7.4	7.4
	Entrusted employees	46.1	33.8	11.8	7.2	2.4	1.6	0.9
	Other	82.8	70.8	10.7	5.0	2.6	1.3	3.1
Ratio	Total (employees, including executive of company or corporation)	100.0	77.5	21.2	12.7	4.3	4.3	3.0
	Regular staffs	100.0	75.3	23.7	14.2	4.8	5.3	3.2
	Irregular staffs	100.0	82.3	16.1	9.4	3.3	2.0	2.6
	Part-time workers	100.0	83.4	15.1	8.7	3.4	1.8	2.3
	Arbeit (temporary workers)	100.0	84.0	13.5	7.2	3.0	1.0	2.9
	Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	100.0	80.3	17.5	12.4	1.8	2.1	2.0
	Contract employees	100.0	74.7	23.7	14.8	3.5	3.9	3.9
	Entrusted employees	100.0	73.3	25.6	15.6	5.2	3.5	2.0
	Other	100.0	85.5	12.9	6.0	3.1	1.6	3.7

1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

Note) Multiple answers are allowed in the item "Kind of system". As a result, the total of each kind of system does not always correspond exactly to that of "Used system".

d. There are 1,256 thousand persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare during the past five years.

Looking at persons who left the previous job due to “Marriage” and “Childbearing/childcare”<sup>Note)</sup> by present labour force status and when they left the previous job, persons who left the previous job due to marriage during the past five years (from October 2007 to September 2012) numbered 618 thousand. Among them, persons currently engaged in work numbered 243 thousand, while persons not currently engaged in work numbered 375 thousand. Persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare numbered 1,256 thousand, consisting of 291 thousand for persons currently engaged in work and 965 thousand for persons not currently engaged in work.

Looking at trends in each five years (from October 1997 to September 2002, from October 2002 to September 2007, and October 2007 to September 2012), persons who left the previous job due to marriage have been decreasing in number, while persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare have been increasing.

Persons who left the previous job due to marriage in the past year (from October 2011 to September 2012) numbered 124 thousand, and persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare numbered 260 thousand. (Table II-2-10, Fig.II-2-8/9)

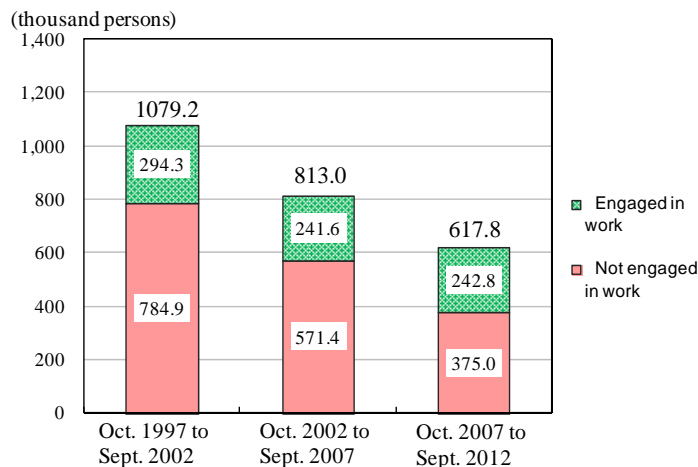
Note) "Childcare" as a reason for leaving the previous job given in surveys before 2007 has been changed to "Childbearing/childcare" in the survey of 2012.

Table II-2-10: Population aged 15 and over who left the previous job due to marriage or childbearing/childcare by sex, present labour force status, and when left the previous job / 2002-2012

When left the previous job		Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012					Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2007	Oct. 1997 to Sept. 2002	
		Total	Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012	Oct. 2010 to Sept. 2011	Oct. 2009 to Sept. 2010	Oct. 2008 to Sept. 2009			Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008
Sex Present labour force status	Both sexes	617.8	123.7	105.1	118.3	119.1	126.4	813.0	1,079.2
	Engaged in work	242.8	38.2	46.5	52.6	45.5	48.5	241.6	294.3
	Not engaged in work	375.0	85.5	58.5	65.7	73.7	77.9	571.4	784.9
	Male	37.9	8.6	6.8	8.4	5.2	7.6	26.7	32.6
	Engaged in work	34.9	7.3	6.7	8.1	5.0	6.5	25.6	30.5
	Not engaged in work	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	2.0
	Female	579.9	115.1	98.3	109.9	113.9	118.9	786.3	1,046.6
	Engaged in work	207.9	30.9	39.8	44.5	40.5	42.0	215.9	263.8
	Not engaged in work	371.9	84.1	58.5	65.4	73.4	76.9	570.3	782.8
Persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare	Both sexes	1,255.7	259.9	244.9	241.0	229.0	232.6	1,183.5	1,181.3
	Engaged in work	290.5	22.8	42.3	59.1	68.9	89.2	242.2	211.3
	Not engaged in work	965.2	237.1	202.7	181.9	160.1	143.4	941.3	970.1
	Male	10.2	1.8	1.1	3.2	1.6	1.8	7.6	5.1
	Engaged in work	7.1	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.8	5.7	3.7
	Not engaged in work	3.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.9	1.3
	Female	1,245.5	258.1	243.9	237.8	227.4	230.8	1,175.9	1,176.3
	Engaged in work	283.4	21.6	41.6	56.9	68.0	87.4	236.6	207.5
	Not engaged in work	962.1	236.5	202.3	180.9	159.4	143.3	939.3	968.8

Fig.II-2-8: Trends in the population aged 15 and over who left the previous job by reason for leaving the previous job / 2002-2012

(Persons who left the previous job due to marriage)



(Persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare)

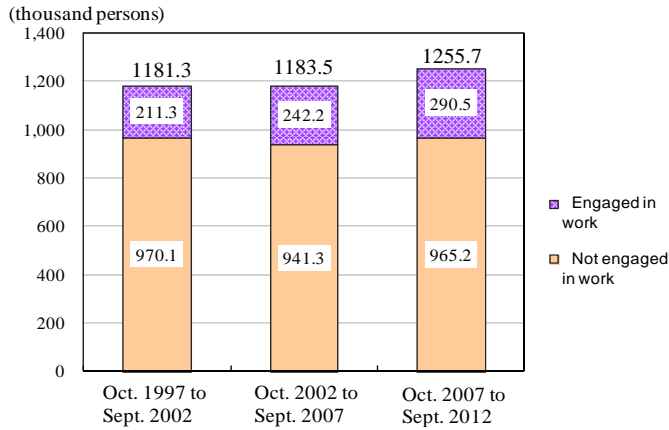
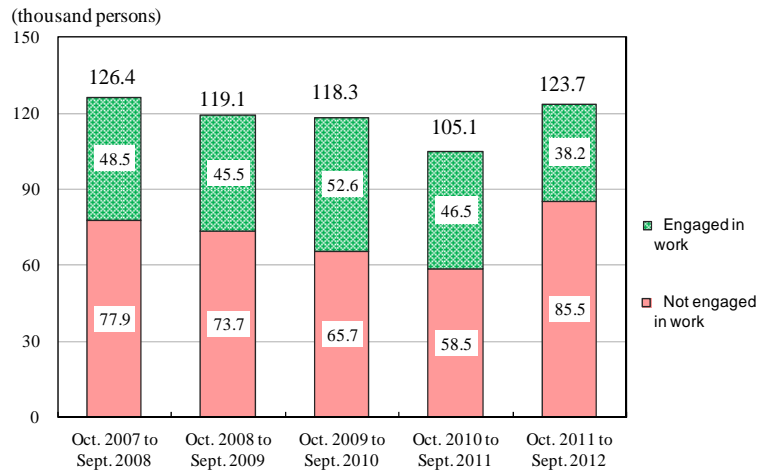
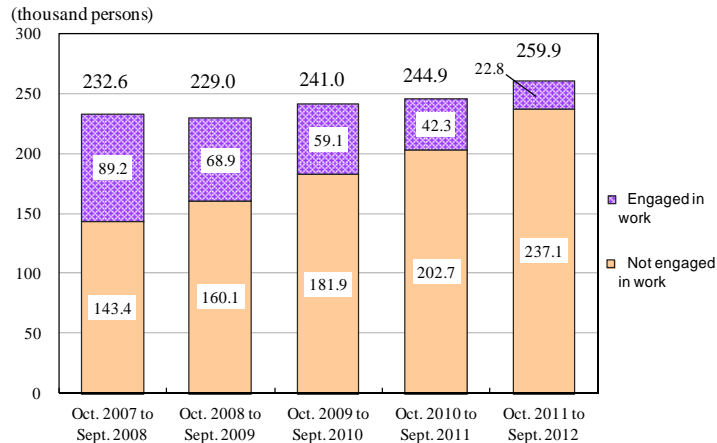


Fig.II-2-9: Population aged 15 and over who left the previous job during the past five years (each year) by reason for leaving the previous job / 2012

(Persons who left the previous job due to marriage)



(Persons who left the previous job due to childbearing/childcare)



## (2) Family care and employment

### a. About half of persons providing family care are 60 years old and over.

Looking at the population aged 15 and over by sex and whether providing family care, persons providing family care numbered 5,574 thousand, consisting of 2,006 thousand males and 3,568 thousand females. By age group, “60 to 64 years old” was most numerous with 1,082 thousand, and those aged 60 and over accounted for about 50% of persons providing family care.

In terms of labour force status, persons engaged in work numbered 1,309 thousand for males and 1,601 thousand for females, while persons not engaged in work numbered 697 thousand for males and 1,967 thousand for females.

(Table II-2-11)

Table II-2-11: Number and ratio of the population aged 15 and over who provide family care by sex, labour force status, status in employment and age group / 2012

Sex Labour force status Status in employment		Age	Total	Providing family care							
				Total	Less than 40 years old	40 to 49 years old	50 to 54 years old	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64 years old	65 to 69 years old	70 years old and over
Number	Both sexes		110,815.1	5,573.8	505.5	775.8	720.7	929.6	1,081.9	607.3	953.0
	Engaged in work		64,420.7	2,910.2	319.8	534.2	515.6	619.7	546.7	213.3	160.9
	Of which employees		57,008.8	2,399.3	296.9	481.5	460.3	528.0	417.4	138.3	76.8
	Not engaged in work		46,394.4	2,663.5	185.7	241.5	205.0	309.9	535.2	394.1	792.1
	Male		53,413.2	2,006.3	199.8	247.3	218.1	318.1	414.9	238.4	369.7
	Engaged in work		36,744.5	1,309.2	143.3	216.6	197.2	276.0	277.5	113.4	85.1
	Of which employees		31,959.4	1,026.9	129.4	191.1	171.9	225.8	203.2	66.9	38.7
	Not engaged in work		16,668.7	697.1	56.4	30.7	20.9	42.1	137.4	125.0	284.6
	Female		57,401.9	3,567.5	305.8	528.5	502.6	611.4	667.0	368.9	583.3
	Engaged in work		27,676.2	1,601.0	176.5	317.7	318.4	343.7	269.2	99.8	75.8
	Of which employees		25,049.4	1,372.3	167.4	290.4	288.4	302.2	214.2	71.5	38.2
	Not engaged in work		29,725.7	1,966.5	129.3	210.8	184.2	267.8	397.8	269.1	507.5
Ratio	Both sexes		-	100.0	9.1	13.9	12.9	16.7	19.4	10.9	17.1
	Engaged in work		-	100.0	11.0	18.4	17.7	21.3	18.8	7.3	5.5
	Of which employees		-	100.0	12.4	20.1	19.2	22.0	17.4	5.8	3.2
	Not engaged in work		-	100.0	7.0	9.1	7.7	11.6	20.1	14.8	29.7
	Male		-	100.0	10.0	12.3	10.9	15.9	20.7	11.9	18.4
	Engaged in work		-	100.0	10.9	16.5	15.1	21.1	21.2	8.7	6.5
	Of which employees		-	100.0	12.6	18.6	16.7	22.0	19.8	6.5	3.8
	Not engaged in work		-	100.0	8.1	4.4	3.0	6.0	19.7	17.9	40.8
	Female		-	100.0	8.6	14.8	14.1	17.1	18.7	10.3	16.4
	Engaged in work		-	100.0	11.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	16.8	6.2	4.7
	Of which employees		-	100.0	12.2	21.2	21.0	22.0	15.6	5.2	2.8
	Not engaged in work		-	100.0	6.6	10.7	9.4	13.6	20.2	13.7	25.8

### b. For both males and females, persons providing family care have a lower ratio of those engaged in work than persons not providing family care.

Looking at the ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and whether providing family care, among those providing family care the ratio was 65.3% for males and 44.9% for females, lower than those not providing family care (69.2% for males and 48.7% for females).

Looking at persons engaged in work by wish for work, for both males and females aged less than 65, persons providing family care had a lower ratio of “Wishing to continue the present job” compared to persons not providing family care, while they had a higher ratio of “Wishing to have an additional job” and “Wishing to stop working”.

Among persons not engaged in work, in terms of age group, sex, whether wishing to work and whether seeking a job, for both males females aged less than 50, persons providing family care had a higher ratio of “Wishing to work” and “Seeking a job” compared to those not providing family care. (Table II-2-12)

Table II-2-12: Number and ratio of the population aged 15 and over by sex, labour force status, wish for work, whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, whether providing family care, and age group / 2012

		Whether providing family care					Not providing family care				
Sex	Age	Providing family care					Not providing family care				
		Total	Less than 50 years old	50 to 59 years old	60 to 64 years old	65 to 69 years old	Total	Less than 50 years old	50 to 59 years old	60 to 64 years old	65 to 69 years old
(thousand persons, %)											
Labour force status											
Wish for work											
Whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job											
Number	Male	2,006.3	447.1	536.2	414.9	238.4	50,465.9	26,638.5	7,131.1	4,512.1	3,600.7
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	1,309.2	359.9	473.2	277.5	113.4	34,930.2	21,380.9	6,538.4	3,316.5	1,776.5
	Wishing to continue the present job	1,054.7	274.4	396.1	226.0	93.0	28,154.1	16,741.4	5,668.6	2,772.5	1,455.4
	Wishing to have an additional job	74.3	29.2	26.5	13.0	3.4	1,909.6	1,443.8	271.1	112.3	54.4
	Wishing to switch to another job	103.4	46.1	37.1	15.2	3.6	3,528.8	2,817.1	446.2	176.1	64.2
	Wishing to stop working	70.6	8.4	12.1	21.9	12.5	1,180.4	291.4	125.8	240.0	193.1
	Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	697.1	87.1	63.0	137.4	125.0	15,535.6	5,257.6	592.7	1,195.6	1,824.2
	Wishing to work	210.4	60.1	38.2	48.3	30.4	3,797.0	1,939.5	360.1	446.7	445.3
	Seeking a job	89.0	33.8	19.9	20.0	8.5	1,927.8	1,199.1	226.0	220.8	158.3
	Not seeking a job	120.3	26.4	18.0	28.1	21.4	1,852.8	731.9	133.5	224.7	285.2
	Not wishing to work	486.3	26.9	24.6	89.1	94.5	11,696.9	3,306.6	229.9	744.7	1,374.3
	Female	3,567.5	834.3	1,114.0	667.0	368.9	52,785.4	25,560.8	6,612.1	4,459.6	3,790.3
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	1,601.0	494.2	662.1	269.2	99.8	25,720.8	16,528.4	4,678.8	2,166.0	1,153.0
	Wishing to continue the present job	1,258.7	362.8	542.9	217.4	79.4	19,825.1	12,194.6	3,955.8	1,825.0	937.4
	Wishing to have an additional job	90.0	43.7	36.2	6.7	2.7	1,554.7	1,287.0	190.7	47.5	20.6
	Wishing to switch to another job	136.7	71.4	49.5	11.9	1.9	3,060.4	2,601.6	341.4	75.8	27.2
Wishing to stop working	109.4	15.2	31.3	32.3	15.1	1,166.9	383.5	177.1	206.6	157.8	
Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	1,966.5	340.1	452.0	397.8	269.1	27,064.6	9,032.4	1,933.2	2,293.7	2,637.3	
Wishing to work	512.7	200.7	160.2	77.1	37.4	6,146.0	4,216.0	691.9	455.8	350.1	
Seeking a job	172.3	86.6	54.7	18.8	6.6	2,403.2	1,766.5	305.1	167.5	98.1	
Not seeking a job	339.4	114.0	105.5	58.0	30.6	3,722.5	2,442.6	385.3	286.6	249.6	
Not wishing to work	1,451.9	139.0	291.5	320.1	231.3	20,851.3	4,807.4	1,238.2	1,833.1	2,283.4	
Ratio	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	65.3	80.5	88.3	66.9	47.6	69.2	80.3	91.7	73.5	49.3
	Wishing to continue the present job 1)	(80.6)	(76.2)	(83.7)	(81.4)	(82.0)	(80.6)	(78.3)	(86.7)	(83.6)	(81.9)
	Wishing to have an additional job 1)	(5.7)	(8.1)	(5.6)	(4.7)	(3.0)	(5.5)	(6.8)	(4.1)	(3.4)	(3.1)
	Wishing to switch to another job 1)	(7.9)	(12.8)	(7.8)	(5.5)	(3.2)	(10.1)	(13.2)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(3.6)
	Wishing to stop working 1)	(5.4)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(7.9)	(11.0)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(7.2)	(10.9)
	Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	34.7	19.5	11.7	33.1	52.4	30.8	19.7	8.3	26.5	50.7
	Wishing to work 2)	(30.2)	(69.0)	(60.6)	(35.2)	(24.3)	(24.4)	(36.9)	(60.8)	(37.4)	(24.4)
	Seeking a job 2)	(12.8)	(38.8)	(31.6)	(14.6)	(6.8)	(12.4)	(22.8)	(38.1)	(18.5)	(8.7)
	Not seeking a job 2)	(17.3)	(30.3)	(28.6)	(20.5)	(17.1)	(11.9)	(13.9)	(22.5)	(18.8)	(15.6)
	Not wishing to work 2)	(69.8)	(30.9)	(39.0)	(64.8)	(75.6)	(75.3)	(62.9)	(38.8)	(62.3)	(75.3)
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engaged in work (Wish for work)	44.9	59.2	59.4	40.4	27.1	48.7	64.7	70.8	48.6	30.4
	Wishing to continue the present job 1)	(78.6)	(73.4)	(82.0)	(80.8)	(79.6)	(77.1)	(73.8)	(84.5)	(84.3)	(81.3)
	Wishing to have an additional job 1)	(5.6)	(8.8)	(5.5)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(6.0)	(7.8)	(4.1)	(2.2)	(1.8)
	Wishing to switch to another job 1)	(8.5)	(14.4)	(7.5)	(4.4)	(1.9)	(11.9)	(15.7)	(7.3)	(3.5)	(2.4)
Wishing to stop working 1)	(6.8)	(3.1)	(4.7)	(12.0)	(15.1)	(4.5)	(2.3)	(3.8)	(9.5)	(13.7)	
Not engaged in work (whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job)	55.1	40.8	40.6	59.6	72.9	51.3	35.3	29.2	51.4	69.6	
Wishing to work 2)	(26.1)	(59.0)	(35.4)	(19.4)	(13.9)	(22.7)	(46.7)	(35.8)	(19.9)	(13.3)	
Seeking a job 2)	(8.8)	(25.5)	(12.1)	(4.7)	(2.5)	(8.9)	(19.6)	(15.8)	(7.3)	(3.7)	
Not seeking a job 2)	(17.3)	(33.5)	(23.3)	(14.6)	(11.4)	(13.8)	(27.0)	(19.9)	(12.5)	(9.5)	
Not wishing to work 2)	(73.8)	(40.9)	(64.5)	(80.5)	(86.0)	(77.0)	(53.2)	(64.0)	(79.9)	(86.6)	

1) Percentage in all persons "Engaged in work"

2) Percentage in all persons "Not engaged in work"

c. There are 2,399 thousand employees providing family care, 378 thousand of whom are those who “Used family care leave or other support system”.

Looking at employees providing family care (2,399 thousand) by whether they used family care leave or other support system and kind of system, “Used family care leave or other support system” numbered 378 thousand. Among them, “Used family care leave” numbered 76 thousand, “Used short hours” 56 thousand, and “Used nursing leave” 55 thousand.

In terms of type of employment, persons who “Used system of family care leave or other support system” accounted for 16.8% of “Regular staffs” and 14.6% of “Irregular staffs”. (Table II-2-13)

Table II-2-13: Number and ratio of employees providing family care by type of employment, whether used family care leave or other support system, and kind of family care leave system, etc. / 2012

Whether used family care leave or other support system Kind of family care leave system etc.		Providing family care						(thousand persons, %)
		Total	Unused system	Used system				
				Total	Kind of system <sup>Note)</sup>			
					Family care leave	Short hours	Nursing leave	Other
Type of employment								
Number	Total (employees, including executive of company or corporation)	2,399.3	1,998.0	377.6	75.7	56.2	55.4	196.5
	Regular staffs	1,119.1	921.1	187.7	43.8	17.4	38.1	92.0
	Irregular staffs	1,065.7	898.4	155.5	23.2	33.2	15.3	86.2
Ratio	Total (employees, including executive of company or corporation)	100.0	83.3	15.7	3.2	2.3	2.3	8.2
	Regular staffs	100.0	82.3	16.8	3.9	1.6	3.4	8.2
	Irregular staffs	100.0	84.3	14.6	2.2	3.1	1.4	8.1

Note) Multiple answers are allowed in the item “Kind of system”. As a result, the total of each kind of system does not always correspond exactly to that of “Used system”.

d. There are 487 thousand persons who left the previous job due to family care during the past five years, 389 thousand of whom are female, accounting for about 80%.

Looking at persons who left the previous job “For an aged/sick family member’s care” by present labour force status and when they left the previous job, persons who left the previous job during the past five years numbered 487 thousand. Among them, persons currently engaged in work numbered 123 thousand, while persons not currently engaged in work numbered 364 thousand. By sex, males numbered 98 thousand, while females numbered 389 thousand, accounting for about 80%.

Looking at trends every five years, persons who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member’s care increased to 524 thousand “from October 1997 to September 2002” and 568 thousand “from October 2002 to September 2007”, while they decreased to 487 thousand “from October 2007 to September 2012”.

Persons who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member’s care in the past year (from October 2011 to September 2012) numbered 101 thousand. (Table II-2-14, Fig.II-2-10/11)

Table II-2-14: Population aged 15 and over who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member's care by sex, present labour force status, and when left the previous job / 2002-2012

When left the previous job		Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012					Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2007	Oct. 1997 to Sept. 2002	
		Total	Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012	Oct. 2010 to Sept. 2011	Oct. 2009 to Sept. 2010	Oct. 2008 to Sept. 2009			Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008
			Sex	Present labour force status					
Persons who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member's care	Both sexes	486.9	101.1	84.2	98.6	81.9	88.5	567.7	524.4
	Engaged in work	123.2	17.8	21.5	23.9	24.8	27.1	163.5	143.5
	Not engaged in work	363.7	83.3	62.7	74.6	57.1	61.4	404.2	381.0
	Male	97.9	19.9	18.4	20.9	16.1	17.1	100.9	77.8
	Engaged in work	27.6	3.4	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.5	36.5	27.1
	Not engaged in work	70.3	16.5	13.3	15.8	9.7	10.6	64.4	50.7
	Female	389.0	81.2	65.9	77.7	65.7	71.5	466.8	446.7
	Engaged in work	95.6	14.4	16.4	18.8	18.3	20.6	127.0	116.4
	Not engaged in work	293.4	66.8	49.5	58.8	47.4	50.9	339.8	330.3

Fig.II-2-10: Trends in the population aged 15 and over who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member's care / 2002-2012

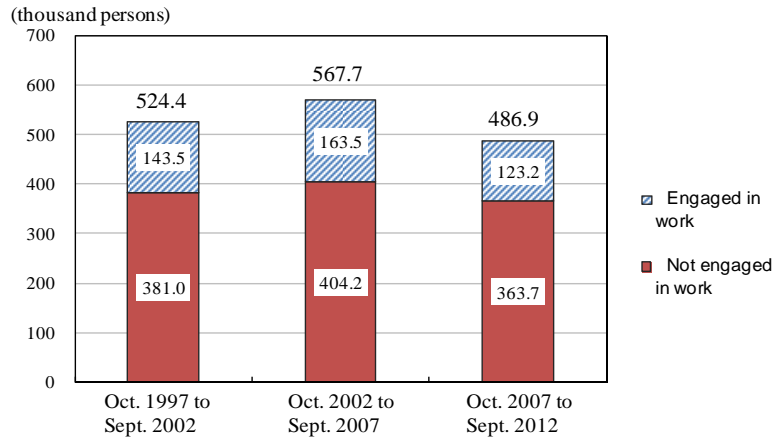
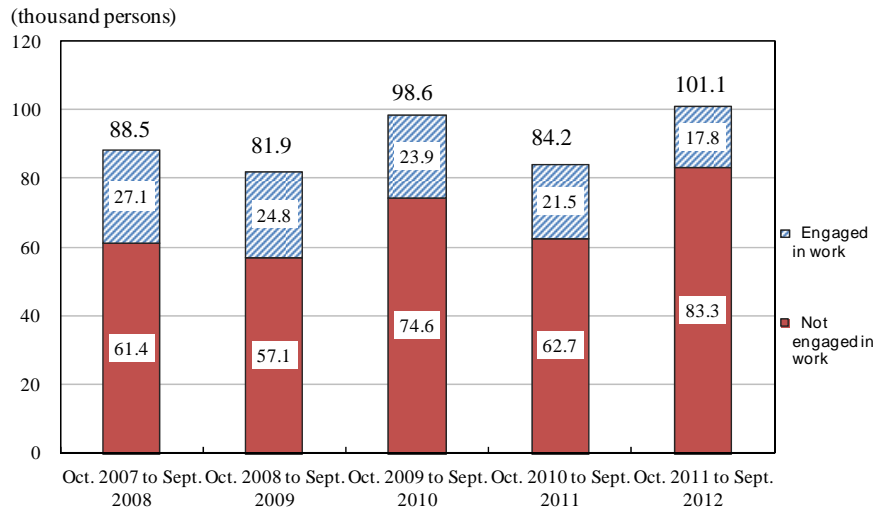


Fig.II-2-11: Population aged 15 and over who left the previous job for an aged/sick family member's care during the past five years (each year) / 2012



## 4. Employment of older persons

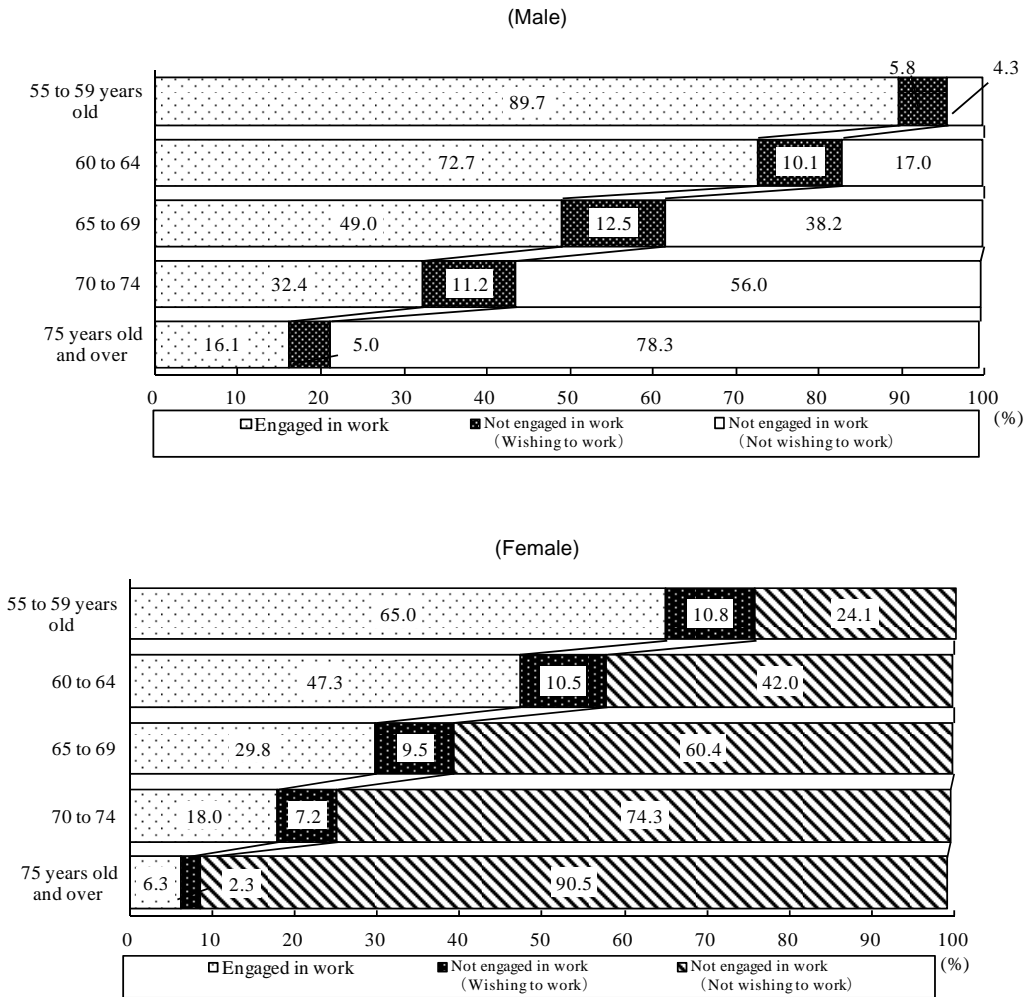
### (1) Labour force status

Persons engaged in work and persons wishing to work in the age group of “60 to 64” account for about 80% among males and about 60% among females.

Looking at persons aged 55 and over by sex, age group, labour force status, and whether wishing to work, males engaged in work accounted for 89.7% in “55 to 59 years old”, 72.7% in “60 to 64”, and 49.0% in “65 to 69”. Males not engaged in work but wishing to work accounted for about 10% in the age group of 60 to 74 years old.

Among females, persons engaged in work accounted for 65.0% in “55 to 59 years old”, 47.3% in “60 to 64”, and 29.8% in “65 to 69”, while persons not engaged in work but wishing to work accounted for about 10% in the age group of 55 to 69 years old. (Fig. II-2-12)

Fig. II-2-12: Ratio of the population aged 55 and over by sex, age group, labour force status, and whether wishing to work / 2012





(2) Status in employment and type of employment

- a. The ratio of “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” increases for both males and females.

Looking at persons engaged in work by sex, age group and status in employment, the ratio of “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” decreased with advancing age among both males and females, while the ratios of “Self-employed workers” and “Family workers” increased. In the age group of “60 to 64 years old”, “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” accounted for 64.8% among males and 77.6% among females.

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” increased among both males and females, while the ratios of “Self-employed workers” and “Family workers” decreased. (Table II-2-15)

Table II-2-15: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who are aged 55 and over by sex, status in employment, and age group / 2007, 2012

Sex Status in Employment		Age	Number			Ratio		
			55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over
Male	2012	Total	3,538.5	3,651.2	3,977.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Self-employed workers	482.0	771.6	1,621.6	13.6	21.1	40.8
		Family workers	9.1	14.1	70.1	0.3	0.4	1.8
		Employees	3,040.6	2,855.1	2,266.4	85.9	78.2	57.0
		Executive of company or corporation	371.9	489.1	696.1	10.5	13.4	17.5
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,668.7	2,366.0	1,570.5	75.4	64.8	39.5
	2007	Total	4,661.8	3,013.1	3,793.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Self-employed workers	739.3	673.3	1,681.3	15.9	22.3	44.3
		Family workers	12.3	11.0	87.1	0.3	0.4	2.3
		Employees	3,898.4	2,323.4	2,014.6	83.6	77.1	53.1
		Executive of company or corporation	563.6	481.0	676.5	12.1	16.0	17.8
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	3,334.8	1,842.4	1,338.0	71.5	61.1	35.3
Female	2012	Total	2,603.0	2,469.0	2,576.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Self-employed workers	142.6	217.7	502.7	5.5	8.8	19.5
		Family workers	126.6	188.9	488.0	4.9	7.7	18.9
		Employees	2,329.1	2,057.3	1,569.6	89.5	83.3	60.9
		Executive of company or corporation	111.6	140.5	236.2	4.3	5.7	9.2
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,217.5	1,916.7	1,333.4	85.2	77.6	51.8
	2007	Total	3,241.0	1,887.9	2,346.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Self-employed workers	242.5	221.6	519.1	7.5	11.7	22.1
		Family workers	226.8	225.7	597.3	7.0	12.0	25.5
		Employees	2,765.9	1,436.9	1,221.2	85.3	76.1	52.1
		Executive of company or corporation	181.7	134.4	227.1	5.6	7.1	9.7
		Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,584.3	1,302.5	994.1	79.7	69.0	42.4

b. The ratio of “Regular staffs” decreases for both males and females.

Looking at “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by sex, age group and type of employment, among males, “Regular staffs” accounted for 85.7% in the age group of “55 to 59”, 42.9% in “60 to 64” and 26.1% in “65 and over”. This means that the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreases with advancing age. Among females, it was 37.1% in the age group of “55 to 59”, 23.5% in “60 to 64” and 25.9% in “65 and over”.

Compared to 2007, for males the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased in the age groups of “60 to 64” and “65 and over”, while the ratio of “Contract employees” increased in all age groups. Among females, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreased in all age groups, while the ratios of “Part-time workers” and “Contract employees” increased. (Table II-2-16)

Table II-2-16: Number and ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) aged 55 and over by sex, type of employment, and age group / 2007, 2012

Sex		Type of Employment 1)	Age	Number			Ratio		
				55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over
Male	2012	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,668.7	2,366.0	1,570.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Regular staffs	2,287.9	1,014.5	410.5	85.7	42.9	26.1	
		Part-time workers	74.2	241.0	313.3	2.8	10.2	19.9	
		Arbeit (temporary workers)	80.0	189.7	312.2	3.0	8.0	19.9	
		Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	22.6	33.5	37.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	
		Contract employees	124.2	377.4	172.4	4.7	16.0	11.0	
		Entrusted employees	42.4	420.6	202.4	1.6	17.8	12.9	
		Other	37.4	89.2	121.5	1.4	3.8	7.7	
	2007	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	3,334.8	1,842.4	1,338.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Regular staffs	2,858.4	820.0	387.8	85.7	44.5	29.0	
		Part-time workers	89.2	227.4	291.2	2.7	12.3	21.8	
		Arbeit (temporary workers)	91.3	167.3	220.8	2.7	9.1	16.5	
		Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	33.5	34.0	32.7	1.0	1.8	2.4	
		Contract employees	130.2	200.3	117.2	3.9	10.9	8.8	
Entrusted employees		71.4	319.1	174.7	2.1	17.3	13.1		
Other		57.9	67.3	108.3	1.7	3.7	8.1		
Female	2012	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,217.5	1,916.7	1,333.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Regular staffs	822.4	450.8	345.3	37.1	23.5	25.9	
		Part-time workers	1,059.8	1,050.6	664.2	47.8	54.8	49.8	
		Arbeit (temporary workers)	80.9	110.0	102.9	3.6	5.7	7.7	
		Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	31.0	20.8	19.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	
		Contract employees	101.9	105.9	37.4	4.6	5.5	2.8	
		Entrusted employees	44.0	81.8	35.3	2.0	4.3	2.6	
		Other	77.6	96.9	128.4	3.5	5.1	9.6	
	2007	Employees (excluding executive of company or corporation)	2,584.3	1,302.5	994.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Regular staffs	1,034.2	367.8	333.1	40.0	28.2	33.5	
		Part-time workers	1,229.1	667.5	458.1	47.6	51.2	46.1	
		Arbeit (temporary workers)	88.7	80.3	64.0	3.4	6.2	6.4	
		Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	36.1	20.2	15.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	
		Contract employees	85.0	54.2	19.8	3.3	4.2	2.0	
Entrusted employees		50.9	54.7	27.3	2.0	4.2	2.7		
Other		58.1	55.4	74.7	2.2	4.3	7.5		

Note 1) Names used for types of employment such as “Part-time workers” and “Arbeit (temporary workers)” differ from workplace to workplace.

(3) Industry and occupation

- a. In the age group of “65 years old and over”, the ratio of “Agriculture and forestry” is high among males, while “Wholesale and retail trade” is high among females.

Viewing persons engaged in work by sex, age group and industrial major group, among males aged “55 to 59”, the ratio of “Manufacturing” was highest with 19.9%, followed by “Construction” (13.1%) and “Wholesale and retail trade” (11.9%). Also in the age group of “60 to 64”, “Manufacturing” was highest with 16.1%, followed by “Construction” (14.5%) and “Wholesale and retail trade” (11.8%). In “65 years old and over”, “Agriculture and forestry” was highest with 16.4%, followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (13.5%), and “Manufacturing” (12.2%).

Among females aged “55 to 59”, the ratio of “Medical, health care and welfare” was highest with 19.9%, followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (18.8%) and “Manufacturing” (12.9%). In the age group of “60 to 64”, “Wholesale and retail trade” was highest with 18.5%, followed by “Medical, health care and welfare” (15.7%) and “Manufacturing” (12.2%). In “65 years old and over”, “Wholesale and retail trade” was highest with 17.3%, followed by “Agriculture and forestry” (16.0%) and “Manufacturing” (10.6%).

(Table II-2-17)

Table II-2-17: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who are aged 55 and over by sex, industrial major group, and age group / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Sex	Industry	Age			Ratio		
		55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over
Male	Total 1)	3,538.5	3,651.2	3,977.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	110.5	221.3	651.2	3.1	6.1	16.4
	FISHERIES	15.3	20.0	36.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
	MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	1.6	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
	CONSTRUCTION	464.5	529.4	431.2	13.1	14.5	10.8
	MANUFACTURING	705.7	586.5	484.8	19.9	16.1	12.2
	ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	38.2	18.6	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.1
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	79.8	48.2	27.5	2.3	1.3	0.7
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	309.1	333.3	222.7	8.7	9.1	5.6
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	420.9	431.8	537.5	11.9	11.8	13.5
	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	90.2	60.8	26.7	2.5	1.7	0.7
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	66.2	115.9	203.9	1.9	3.2	5.1
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	151.5	177.2	176.6	4.3	4.9	4.4
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	101.4	128.7	131.2	2.9	3.5	3.3
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	63.0	88.4	156.1	1.8	2.4	3.9
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	173.0	129.2	106.5	4.9	3.5	2.7
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	140.6	151.5	159.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
	COMPOUND SERVICES	35.6	21.9	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.2
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	249.3	362.5	405.4	7.0	9.9	10.2
	GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	212.8	96.0	37.6	6.0	2.6	0.9
Female	Total 1)	2,603.0	2,469.0	2,575.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	100.0	150.0	412.3	3.8	6.1	16.0
	FISHERIES	6.8	7.2	13.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
	MINING AND QUARRYING OF STONE AND GRAVEL	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CONSTRUCTION	82.8	94.1	94.7	3.2	3.8	3.7
	MANUFACTURING	335.5	302.3	272.3	12.9	12.2	10.6
	ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEAT SUPPLY AND WATER	3.0	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	15.8	8.2	6.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	64.2	54.5	22.0	2.5	2.2	0.9
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	488.8	457.7	445.0	18.8	18.5	17.3
	FINANCE AND INSURANCE	58.8	39.5	25.5	2.3	1.6	1.0
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	50.4	63.5	140.5	1.9	2.6	5.5
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	57.3	42.8	39.9	2.2	1.7	1.5
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	217.6	261.5	241.9	8.4	10.6	9.4
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	115.7	158.4	191.1	4.4	6.4	7.4
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	171.0	97.2	70.0	6.6	3.9	2.7
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	517.7	388.1	222.6	19.9	15.7	8.6
	COMPOUND SERVICES	21.3	10.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.1
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	163.2	207.1	231.4	6.3	8.4	9.0
	GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	56.8	27.5	11.8	2.2	1.1	0.5

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

b. In the age group of “65 years old and over”, the ratio of “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” is high among males, while “Service workers” is high among females.

Viewing persons engaged in work by sex, age group and occupational major group, among males aged “55 to 59” the ratio of “Clerical workers” was highest with 17.3%, followed by “Manufacturing process workers” (16.0%) and “Professional and engineering workers” (13.6%). In the age group of “60 to 64”, “Manufacturing process workers” was highest with 14.7%, followed by “Clerical workers” (13.1%) and “Professional and engineering workers” (10.9%). In “65 years old and over”, “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” was highest with 17.2%, followed by “Manufacturing process workers” (12.5%) and “Sales workers” (11.0%).

Among females aged “55 to 59”, the ratio of “Clerical workers” was highest with 23.6%, followed by “Service workers” (20.4%) and “Professional and engineering workers” (14.9%). In the age group of “60 to 64”, “Service workers” was highest with 23.5%, followed by “Clerical workers” (19.1%) and “Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers” (13.1%). In “65 years old and over”, “Service workers” was highest with 19.8%, followed by “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (16.0%) and “Clerical workers” (14.7%).

(Table II-2-18)

Table II-2-18: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who are aged 55 and over by sex, occupational major group, and age group / 2012

Sex Occupation		(thousand persons, %)					
		Age			Ratio		
		55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over
Male	Total 1)	3,538.5	3,651.2	3,977.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	206.1	236.6	345.2	5.8	6.5	8.7
	PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS	480.5	397.0	367.6	13.6	10.9	9.2
	CLERICAL WORKERS	611.3	479.6	248.1	17.3	13.1	6.2
	SALES WORKERS	404.6	367.9	436.9	11.4	10.1	11.0
	SERVICE WORKERS	158.8	227.1	307.8	4.5	6.2	7.7
	SECURITY WORKERS	128.0	113.3	103.7	3.6	3.1	2.6
	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS	122.9	242.3	684.9	3.5	6.6	17.2
	MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS	565.6	535.9	497.1	16.0	14.7	12.5
	TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS	272.7	323.7	236.2	7.7	8.9	5.9
	CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS	311.2	346.7	272.6	8.8	9.5	6.9
	CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS	173.2	262.0	311.9	4.9	7.2	7.8
	Female	Total 1)	2,603.0	2,469.0	2,575.9	100.0	100.0
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS		24.4	36.2	75.2	0.9	1.5	2.9
PROFESSIONAL AND ENGINEERING WORKERS		388.8	227.4	141.4	14.9	9.2	5.5
CLERICAL WORKERS		614.0	471.3	379.9	23.6	19.1	14.7
SALES WORKERS		289.5	280.1	342.7	11.1	11.3	13.3
SERVICE WORKERS		531.3	580.5	510.9	20.4	23.5	19.8
SECURITY WORKERS		5.4	4.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS		95.0	143.9	412.4	3.6	5.8	16.0
MANUFACTURING PROCESS WORKERS		305.1	300.3	236.4	11.7	12.2	9.2
TRANSPORT AND MACHINE OPERATION WORKERS		6.1	5.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING WORKERS		8.5	8.7	7.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
CARRYING, CLEANING, PACKAGING, AND RELATED WORKERS		267.2	323.2	338.9	10.3	13.1	13.2

Note 1) Including “Workers not classifiable by occupation”.

(4) Wish for work

The ratio of “Wishing to continue the present job” decreases in all age groups among both males and females.

Viewing persons engaged in work by sex, age group, and wish for work, “Wishing to continue the present job” accounted for more than 80% in the age groups of “55 to 59” and “60 to 64” among both males and females. On the other hand, the ratio of “Wishing to switch to another job” was 6.6% in “55 to 59”, 5.3% in “60 to 64”, and 2.5% in “65 and over” among males, while the ratio for females was 5.7% in “55 to 59”, 3.6% in “60 to 64” and 1.9% in “65 and over”.

Compared to 2007, the ratio of “Wishing to continue the present job” decreased in all age groups among both males and females. (Table II-2-19)

Table II-2-19: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work who are aged 55 and over by sex, wish for work, and age group / 2007, 2012

Sex Wish for Work			Age	Number			Ratio		
				55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over	55 to 59 years old	60 to 64	65 years old and over
Male	2012	Total	3,538.5	3,651.2	3,977.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Wishing to continue the present job	3,041.9	3,035.2	3,177.2	86.0	83.1	79.9	
		Wishing to have an additional job	142.5	127.9	90.9	4.0	3.5	2.3	
		Wishing to switch to another job	234.8	195.0	98.8	6.6	5.3	2.5	
		Wishing to stop working	94.2	265.0	559.5	2.7	7.3	14.1	
	2007	Total	4,661.8	3,013.1	3,793.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Wishing to continue the present job	4,043.8	2,553.9	3,155.4	86.7	84.8	83.2	
		Wishing to have an additional job	144.0	80.9	51.4	3.1	2.7	1.4	
		Wishing to switch to another job	318.1	161.2	79.9	6.8	5.3	2.1	
		Wishing to stop working	121.9	189.2	463.9	2.6	6.3	12.2	
Female	2012	Total	2,603.0	2,469.0	2,576.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Wishing to continue the present job	2,220.3	2,062.6	2,011.5	85.3	83.5	78.1	
		Wishing to have an additional job	92.6	55.0	33.5	3.6	2.2	1.3	
		Wishing to switch to another job	148.7	89.1	48.0	5.7	3.6	1.9	
		Wishing to stop working	127.1	242.1	434.5	4.9	9.8	16.9	
	2007	Total	3,241.0	1,887.9	2,346.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Wishing to continue the present job	2,768.8	1,583.4	1,891.7	85.4	83.9	80.6	
		Wishing to have an additional job	85.8	37.6	19.9	2.6	2.0	0.8	
		Wishing to switch to another job	184.2	71.6	33.6	5.7	3.8	1.4	
		Wishing to stop working	176.7	177.4	364.6	5.5	9.4	15.5	

(5) Change of labour force status in the age group of “60 to 64 years old” <sup>Note)</sup>

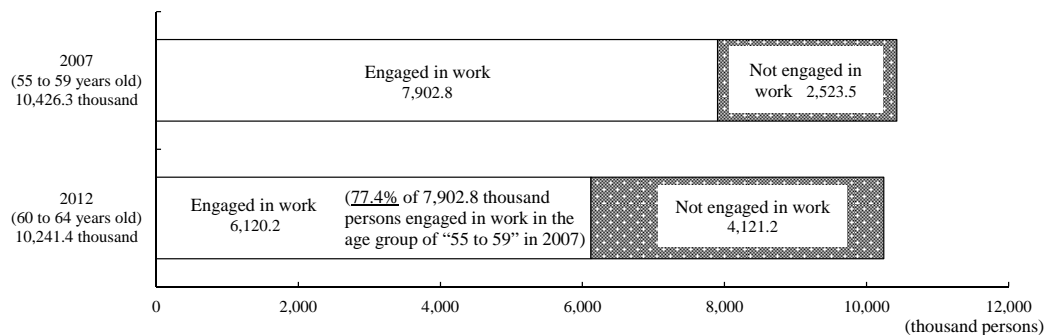
The ratio of persons continuing the present job after reaching the age of 60 increases.

Looking at the population aged “60 to 64” as of 2012 by labour force status, persons engaged in work numbered 6,120 thousand, accounting for 77.4% of persons engaged in work in the age group of “55 to 59” in 2007 (7,903 thousand).

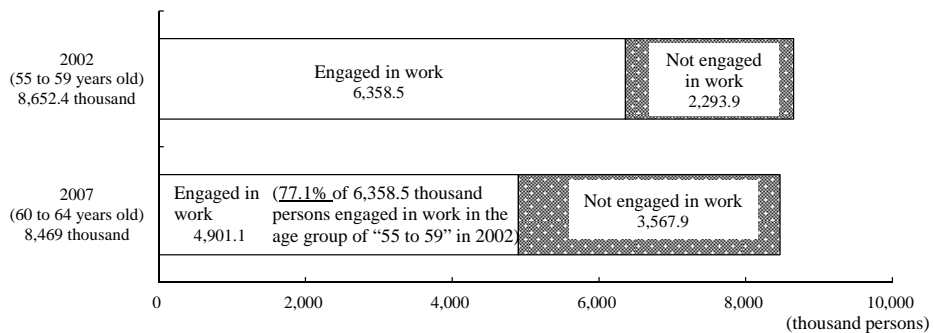
The above ratio increased by 0.3 points compared to 77.1% as the ratio of persons engaged in work in the age group of “60 to 64” in 2007 (4,901 thousand) to persons engaged in work in the age group of “55 to 59” as of 2002 (6,359 thousand). (Fig. II-2-13)

Note) The age group of “60 to 64 years old” is compared between 2007 and 2012 based on a cohort analysis by examining how their labour force status changed before and after the age of 60.

Fig. II-2-13: Population by labour force status / 2007 and 2012, 2002 and 2007  
 <55 to 59 years old in 2007 → 60 to 64 years old in 2012>



<55 to 59 years old in 2002 → 60 to 64 years old in 2007>



## 5. Business starters (persons who started their present business by themselves)

### (1) Sex and age

a. Males account for 82.1% of all business starters, while females 17.9%.

Of persons engaged in work, looking at persons who started their present business by themselves (referred to below as “business starters”) in terms of “Self-employed workers” and “Executive of company or corporation”, there were 5,138 thousand business starters, consisting of 3,682 thousand “Self-employed workers” and 1,456 thousand “Executives of company or corporation”.

By sex, males numbered 4,221 thousand and females numbered 918 thousand, males thus accounting for more than 80% of the total.

Compared to 2007, the number of business starters decreased for both sexes (down by 626 thousand for males and 146 thousand for females). (Table II-2-20)

Table II-2-20: Number and ratio of business starters by sex / 2007, 2012

Sex		(thousand persons, %, points)					
		Number			Ratio		
		All business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executives of company or corporation as business starters	All business starters	Self-employed workers as business starters	Executives of company or corporation as business starters
2012	Both sexes	5,138.2	3,682.4	1,455.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	4,220.7	2,941.7	1,279.0	82.1	79.9	87.9
	Female	917.5	740.7	176.8	17.9	20.1	12.1
2007	Both sexes	5,909.7	4,246.3	1,663.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Male	4,846.7	3,377.0	1,469.7	82.0	79.5	88.4
	Female	1,063.1	869.4	193.7	18.0	20.5	11.6
Change	Both sexes	-771.5	-563.9	-207.6	-	-	-
	Male	-626.0	-435.3	-190.7	0.1	0.4	-0.5
	Female	-145.6	-128.7	-16.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.5

b. The ratio of business starters is highest in “60 to 64 years old” for both sexes.

Looking at business starters by sex and age, the ratio of males in the age group of “60 to 64 years old” was highest with 752 thousand (17.8% of all male business starters), followed by “65 to 69” with 562 thousand (13.3%) and “55 to 59” with 496 thousand (11.8%).

For females, the ratio of “60 to 64 years old” was highest with 152 thousand (16.5% of all female business starters), followed by “65 to 69” with 112 thousand (12.2%) and “55 to 59” with 102 thousand (11.1%). (Table II-2-21, Fig. II-2-14)

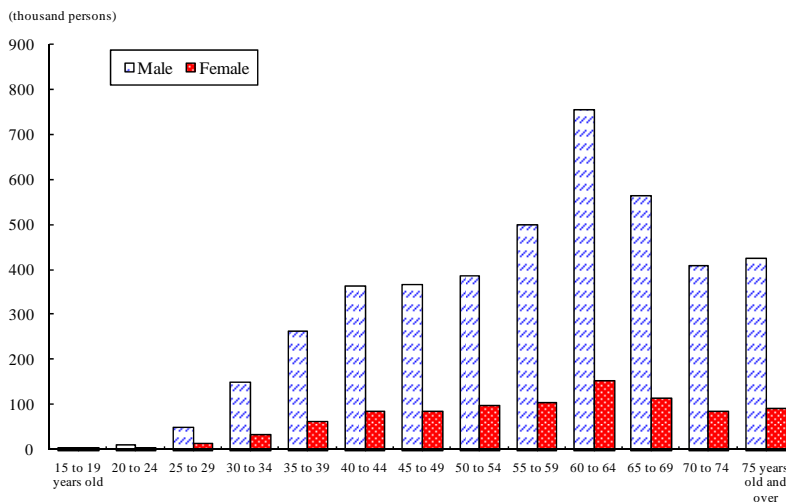


Table II-2-21: Number and ratio of business starters by sex and age group / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Age	Sex Labour force status Whether started a business for oneself	Number						Ratio						
		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		
		Engaged in work	Of which started a business	Engaged in work	Of which started a business	Engaged in work	Of which started a business	Engaged in work	Of which started a business	Engaged in work	Of which started a business	Engaged in work	Of which started a business	
2012	Total	64,420.7	5,138.2	36,744.5	4,220.7	27,676.2	917.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15 to 19 years old	938.8	0.8	451.4	0.5	487.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	
	20 to 24	4,061.9	12.0	2,026.2	8.4	2,035.7	3.7	6.3	0.2	5.5	0.2	7.4	0.4	
	25 to 29	5,754.9	62.9	3,154.1	49.1	2,600.9	13.8	8.9	1.2	8.6	1.2	9.4	1.5	
	30 to 34	6,280.6	180.5	3,649.5	148.6	2,631.1	31.9	9.7	3.5	9.9	3.5	9.5	3.5	
	35 to 39	7,565.3	325.4	4,451.5	262.9	3,113.9	62.6	11.7	6.3	12.1	6.2	11.3	6.8	
	40 to 44	7,758.9	445.5	4,450.6	360.9	3,308.3	84.6	12.0	8.7	12.1	8.6	12.0	9.2	
	45 to 49	6,881.5	449.0	3,837.6	365.0	3,043.9	83.9	10.7	8.7	10.4	8.6	11.0	9.1	
	50 to 54	6,363.4	482.6	3,556.3	385.9	2,807.1	96.7	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.1	10.1	10.5	
	55 to 59	6,141.5	597.8	3,538.5	496.0	2,603.0	101.8	9.5	11.6	9.6	11.8	9.4	11.1	
60 to 64	6,120.2	903.4	3,651.2	751.5	2,469.0	151.8	9.5	17.6	9.9	17.8	8.9	16.5		
65 to 69	3,201.6	674.0	1,927.7	562.4	1,273.8	111.7	5.0	13.1	5.2	13.3	4.6	12.2		
70 to 74	1,825.6	489.6	1,113.3	405.4	712.3	84.3	2.8	9.5	3.0	9.6	2.6	9.2		
75 years old and over	1,526.4	514.8	936.6	424.2	589.9	90.5	2.4	10.0	2.5	10.1	2.1	9.9		
2007	Total	65,977.5	5,909.7	38,174.8	4,846.7	27,802.7	1,063.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	15 to 19 years old	1,057.4	0.9	527.3	0.9	530.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	
	20 to 24	4,852.3	16.8	2,444.1	12.2	2,408.2	4.6	7.4	0.3	6.4	0.3	8.7	0.4	
	25 to 29	6,348.2	87.7	3,534.8	70.1	2,813.4	17.6	9.6	1.5	9.3	1.4	10.1	1.7	
	30 to 34	7,344.9	238.9	4,415.9	195.5	2,929.0	43.4	11.1	4.0	11.6	4.0	10.5	4.1	
	35 to 39	7,493.1	392.9	4,481.4	321.1	3,011.6	71.9	11.4	6.6	11.7	6.6	10.8	6.8	
	40 to 44	6,807.2	442.0	3,907.0	360.1	2,900.2	81.8	10.3	7.5	10.2	7.4	10.4	7.7	
	45 to 49	6,530.5	516.6	3,655.9	413.6	2,874.5	103.1	9.9	8.7	9.6	8.5	10.3	9.7	
	50 to 54	6,599.8	631.3	3,739.4	518.7	2,860.4	112.5	10.0	10.7	9.8	10.7	10.3	10.6	
	55 to 59	7,902.8	990.9	4,661.8	813.6	3,241.0	177.3	12.0	16.8	12.2	16.8	11.7	16.7	
60 to 64	4,901.1	858.7	3,013.1	709.4	1,887.9	149.3	7.4	14.5	7.9	14.6	6.8	14.0		
65 to 69	3,021.8	708.4	1,870.9	588.1	1,150.9	120.2	4.6	12.0	4.9	12.1	4.1	11.3		
70 to 74	1,727.2	507.9	1,066.8	425.3	660.4	82.6	2.6	8.6	2.8	8.8	2.4	7.8		
75 years old and over	1,391.1	516.7	856.2	418.0	534.8	98.6	2.1	8.7	2.2	8.6	1.9	9.3		
Change	Total	-1,556.8	-771.5	-1,430.3	-626.0	-126.5	-145.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15 to 19 years old	-118.6	-0.1	-75.9	-0.4	-42.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
	20 to 24	-790.4	-4.8	-417.9	-3.8	-372.5	-0.9	-1.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	
	25 to 29	-593.3	-24.8	-380.7	-21.0	-212.5	-3.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	
	30 to 34	-1,064.3	-58.4	-766.4	-46.9	-297.9	-11.5	-1.4	-0.5	-1.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	
	35 to 39	72.2	-67.5	-29.9	-58.2	102.3	-9.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.0	
	40 to 44	951.7	3.5	543.6	0.8	408.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	
	45 to 49	351.0	-67.6	181.7	-48.6	169.4	-19.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.6	
	50 to 54	-236.4	-148.7	-183.1	-132.8	-53.3	-15.8	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1	
	55 to 59	-1,761.3	-393.1	-1,123.3	-317.6	-638.0	-75.5	-2.5	-5.2	-2.6	-5.0	-2.3	-5.6	
60 to 64	1,219.1	44.7	638.1	42.1	581.1	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.5		
65 to 69	179.8	-34.4	56.8	-25.7	122.9	-8.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9		
70 to 74	98.4	-18.3	46.5	-19.9	51.9	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4		
75 years old and over	135.3	-1.9	80.4	6.2	55.1	-8.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.6		

Fig. II-2-14: Number of business starters by sex and age group / 2012



c. Business starters account for 62.3% of all “Self-employed workers” and 41.9% of all “Executives of company or corporation”.

Looking at business starters by status in employment, “Self-employed workers” numbered 3,682 thousand (62.3% of all “Self-employed workers”), and “Executives of company or corporation” numbered 1,456 thousand (41.9% of all “Executives of company or corporation”).

By sex, for males, business starters accounted for 66.1% of “Self-employed workers” and 47.9% of “Executives of company or corporation”, while for females, business starters accounted for 50.8% of “Self-employed workers” and 22.0% of “Executive of company or corporation”.

Compared to 2007, the ratio of business starters to all “Self-employed workers” decreased by 2.1 points among males, while it increased by 0.4 points among females. The ratio of business starters to all “Executives of company or corporation” increased by 0.2 points among males and 1.2 points among females. (Table II-2-22)

Table II-2-22: Number and ratio of business starters by sex and status in employment / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Sex		Self-employed workers	Of which started a business		Executives of company or corporation	Of which started a business	
			Number	Ratio		Number	Ratio
2012	Both sexes	5,909.6	3,682.4	62.3	3,471.4	1,455.8	41.9
	Male	4,450.1	2,941.7	66.1	2,667.7	1,279.0	47.9
	Female	1,459.4	740.7	50.8	803.7	176.8	22.0
2007	Both sexes	6,675.2	4,246.3	63.6	4,011.7	1,663.4	41.5
	Male	4,950.8	3,377.0	68.2	3,079.1	1,469.7	47.7
	Female	1,724.3	869.4	50.4	932.7	193.7	20.8
Change	Both sexes	-765.6	-563.9	-1.3	-540.3	-207.6	0.4
	Male	-500.7	-435.3	-2.1	-411.4	-190.7	0.2
	Female	-264.9	-128.7	0.4	-129.0	-16.9	1.2

(2) Business starters who had a previous job during the past five years

- a. Both male and female business starters who had a previous job during the past five years are most numerous in “Scientific research, professional and technical services”.

There were 483 thousand persons who had a previous job and started a business during the past five years (referred to below as “business starters who had a previous job”). Classifying them in terms of the main industry of their business startups, “Scientific research, professional and technical services” had the highest number with 84 thousand (17.4% of all business starters who had a previous job), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 68 thousand (14.2%), and “Construction” with 53 thousand (11.0%).

By sex, males were most numerous in “Scientific research, professional and technical services” with 66 thousand (17.0% of all male business starters who had a previous job), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” with 56 thousand (14.5%). Females were also most numerous in “Scientific research, professional and technical services” with 18 thousand (18.9% of all female business starters who had a previous job), followed by “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” with 15 thousand (15.6%).

Compared to 2007, males decreased by 64 thousand, while females increased by 6 thousand.

(Table II-2-23)

Table II-2-23: Number and ratio of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years by sex and main industry of business startup / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Industry of starting a business for oneself	Sex	Number			Ratio		
		Both sexes	Male		Both sexes	Male	
			Female	Female		Female	Female
2012	Total 1)	483.3	386.1	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	32.1	30.8	1.3	6.6	8.0	1.3
	CONSTRUCTION	53.3	52.5	0.8	11.0	13.6	0.8
	MANUFACTURING	13.8	11.3	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.6
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	25.9	24.2	1.7	5.4	6.3	1.7
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	17.8	17.2	0.6	3.7	4.5	0.6
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68.4	55.9	12.5	14.2	14.5	12.9
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	21.8	17.7	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.2
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	83.9	65.5	18.4	17.4	17.0	18.9
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	44.4	32.1	12.3	9.2	8.3	12.7
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	29.5	14.3	15.2	6.1	3.7	15.6
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	17.8	6.8	11.0	3.7	1.8	11.3
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	31.7	22.0	9.7	6.6	5.7	10.0
			26.3	23.3	3.0	5.4	6.0
2007	Total 1)	541.0	449.8	91.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	31.8	30.1	1.7	5.9	6.7	1.9
	CONSTRUCTION	69.0	67.9	1.1	12.8	15.1	1.2
	MANUFACTURING	20.0	17.1	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	35.8	32.4	3.4	6.6	7.2	3.7
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	22.5	21.1	1.4	4.2	4.7	1.5
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	84.1	68.5	15.6	15.5	15.2	17.1
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	24.2	22.8	1.4	4.5	5.1	1.5
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	79.0	65.8	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.5
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	44.8	28.3	16.5	8.3	6.3	18.1
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	23.2	13.7	9.5	4.3	3.0	10.4
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	18.6	9.1	9.5	3.4	2.0	10.4
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	31.6	23.8	7.8	5.8	5.3	8.6
			39.7	34.8	4.9	7.3	7.7
Change	Total 1)	-57.7	-63.7	6.0	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	0.3	0.7	-0.4	0.7	1.3	-0.6
	CONSTRUCTION	-15.7	-15.4	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-0.4
	MANUFACTURING	-6.2	-5.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	-9.9	-8.2	-1.7	-1.2	-0.9	-2.0
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	-4.7	-3.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	-15.7	-12.6	-3.1	-1.3	-0.7	-4.2
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	-2.4	-5.1	2.7	0.0	-0.5	2.7
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	4.9	-0.3	5.2	2.8	2.4	4.4
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	-0.4	3.8	-4.2	0.9	2.0	-5.4
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	6.3	0.6	5.7	1.8	0.7	5.2
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	-0.8	-2.3	1.5	0.3	-0.2	0.9
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	0.1	-1.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.4
			-13.4	-11.5	-1.9	-1.9	-1.7

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

## b. High ratio of business startups within the same industry

For “Scientific research, professional and technical services” (present job), in which business starters who had a previous job during the past five years was most numerous, the ratio of “Scientific research, professional and technical services” as the industry of the previous job was highest with 32.8%, followed by “Manufacturing” (13.7%), and “Information and communications” (11.3%).

For industries other than “Scientific research professional and technical services”, in terms of the ratio of the industry of the previous job to the industry of the business startup (present job), the ratio of business startups in the same industry as the previous job was highest in all industries except “Agriculture and forestry”, and “Real estate and goods rental and leasing”. (Table II-2-24/25)

Table II-2-24: Number of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry of previous job and main industry of business startup (present job) / 2012

Industry of starting a business for oneself (present job)		(thousand persons)												
Industry of the previous job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.
Total 1)	483.3	32.1	53.3	13.8	25.9	17.8	68.4	21.8	83.9	44.4	29.5	17.8	31.7	26.3
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	6.3	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	68.1	5.1	40.5	2.2	0.2	1.0	3.6	1.8	6.7	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.1
MANUFACTURING	56.7	6.0	2.1	7.6	0.9	1.4	9.4	2.2	11.5	4.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	4.3
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	32.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	17.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	9.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	24.6	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	10.1	2.7	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	74.5	3.2	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.8	33.0	4.3	6.8	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	4.9
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	8.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	37.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	27.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.7
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	36.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	23.1	2.2	0.3	1.4	0.7
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	20.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	11.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	16.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.7	6.0	1.9	0.4
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	32.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	3.2	2.0	20.3	0.5
	23.5	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.5	4.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	8.2

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

Table II-2-25: Ratio of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry of previous job and main industry of business startup (present job) / 2012

Industry of starting a business for oneself (present job)		(%)												
Industry of the previous job	Total 1)	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	SERVICES, N.E.C.
Total 1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	1.3	11.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	14.1	15.9	76.0	15.9	0.8	5.6	5.3	8.3	8.0	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.2	8.0
MANUFACTURING	11.7	18.7	3.9	55.1	3.5	7.9	13.7	10.1	13.7	9.7	7.8	5.6	3.2	16.3
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	66.0	1.7	1.5	2.3	11.3	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	3.8
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	5.1	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.4	56.7	3.9	1.4	1.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	0.9	6.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	15.4	10.0	4.5	10.9	12.7	10.1	48.2	19.7	8.1	8.1	9.5	18.0	6.3	18.6
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.6	2.0	15.1	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	7.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	6.2	0.0	2.5	4.6	32.8	1.8	1.4	7.9	1.3	2.7
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	7.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	0.0	3.4	2.5	5.5	2.0	52.0	7.5	1.7	4.4	2.7
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	4.3	2.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	3.9	2.3	0.5	2.9	40.0	5.1	2.5	2.7
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	3.5	0.0	1.9	6.9	2.3	0.9	2.4	33.7	6.0	1.5
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	6.8	2.5	0.4	3.6	0.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	0.4	3.6	10.8	11.2	64.0	1.9
	4.9	4.4	2.1	2.2	1.2	5.6	3.4	2.3	5.8	1.8	3.7	3.9	1.3	31.2

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

c. The business startup ratio is high in “Scientific research, professional and technical services”. and “Real estate and goods rental and leasing”.

The specialization coefficient (i.e., the ratio calculated by dividing the ratio of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years in a given industry by the ratio of all persons engaged in work in that industry) was highest in “Scientific research, professional and technical services” (5.1), followed by “Real estate and goods rental and leasing” (2.1), “Agriculture and forestry” (1.9), and “Information and communications” (1.9), revealing a high rate of business startups in these industries. Also in such industries as “Living-related and personal services and amusement services”, “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” and “Construction”, the specialization coefficient was more than 1.

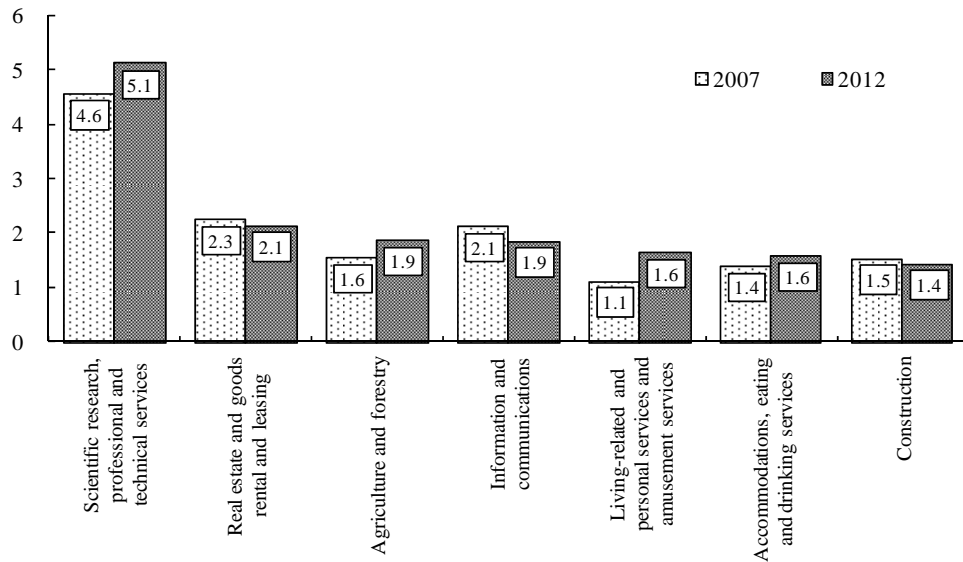
Compared to 2007, the specialization coefficient in 2012 was more than 1 in all industries in which it had also been more than 1 in 2007, except “Services, n.e.c.” (0.9) in which it was less than 1 in 2012. (Table II-2-26, Fig. II-2-15)

Table II-2-26: Ratio of all persons engaged in work and business starters who had a previous job during the past five years, and specialization coefficient, by sex and main industry / 2007, 2012

		(% , points)								
Industry of starting a business for oneself	Sex	Ratio of all persons engaged in work			Ratio of job-changing business starters over the last 5 years			Specialization coefficient		
		①			②			② / ①		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2012	Total 1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	3.5	3.7	3.3	6.6	8.0	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.4
	CONSTRUCTION	7.6	11.2	2.8	11.0	13.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.3
	MANUFACTURING	16.8	20.6	11.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	3.8	1.8	5.4	6.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.9
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	5.4	7.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	15.6	13.4	18.4	14.2	14.5	12.9	0.9	1.1	0.7
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	2.1	2.1	1.9	4.5	4.6	4.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	3.4	4.1	2.6	17.4	17.0	18.9	5.1	4.1	7.3
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	5.8	3.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	12.7	1.6	2.1	1.5
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	3.7	2.6	5.1	6.1	3.7	15.6	1.6	1.4	3.1
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	4.6	3.6	6.0	3.7	1.8	11.3	0.8	0.5	1.9
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	11.1	4.6	19.6	6.6	5.7	10.0	0.6	1.2	0.5
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
2007	Total 1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.9	6.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.5
	CONSTRUCTION	8.3	12.1	3.0	12.8	15.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.4
	MANUFACTURING	17.6	20.7	13.3	3.7	3.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	3.8	2.1	6.6	7.2	3.7	2.1	1.9	1.8
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	5.3	7.5	2.4	4.2	4.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	16.7	14.5	19.8	15.5	15.2	17.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	2.0	2.1	1.8	4.5	5.1	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.8
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	3.2	3.8	2.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	4.6	3.8	5.8
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	5.9	4.0	8.5	8.3	6.3	18.1	1.4	1.6	2.1
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	3.8	2.6	5.4	4.3	3.0	10.4	1.1	1.2	1.9
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	4.4	3.4	5.8	3.4	2.0	10.4	0.8	0.6	1.8
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	9.0	3.6	16.4	5.8	5.3	8.6	0.6	1.5	0.5
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	5.7	6.0	5.3	7.3	7.7	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
Change	Total 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	1.3	-0.6	0.3	0.4	-0.1
	CONSTRUCTION	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
	MANUFACTURING	-0.8	-0.1	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-2.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9
	TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	-1.1	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-4.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
	REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	2.7	-0.2	-0.2	1.4
	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	2.4	4.4	0.5	0.3	1.5
	ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	2.0	-5.4	0.2	0.5	-0.6
	LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	1.8	0.7	5.2	0.5	0.2	1.2
	EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.1
	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	2.1	1.0	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
	SERVICES, N.E.C.	0.6	0.7	0.4	-1.9	-1.7	-2.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

Fig. II-2-15: Specialization coefficient of all persons engaged in work and business starters who had a previous job during the past five years by main industry (specialization coefficient of 1 or more) / 2007, 2012



**Specialization coefficient:**

Ratio calculated by dividing the ratio of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years in a given industry by the ratio of all persons engaged in work in that industry.

When this ratio is more than 1, it means that the ratio of business starters who had a previous job during the past five years in a given industry is higher than the ratio of all persons engaged in work in that industry, and the proportion of business startups is therefore higher (greater specialization).

(Example) Scientific research, professional and technical services

$$\frac{\text{Ratio of "Scientific research, professional and technical services" to all business starters who had a previous job during the past five years}}{\text{Ratio of "Scientific research, professional and technical services" to all persons engaged in work}} = 17.4\% / 3.4\% = 5.1176 > 1$$

## 6. Type of employment of the first job and persons continuing in their first job

### (1) Type of employment of the “First Job”

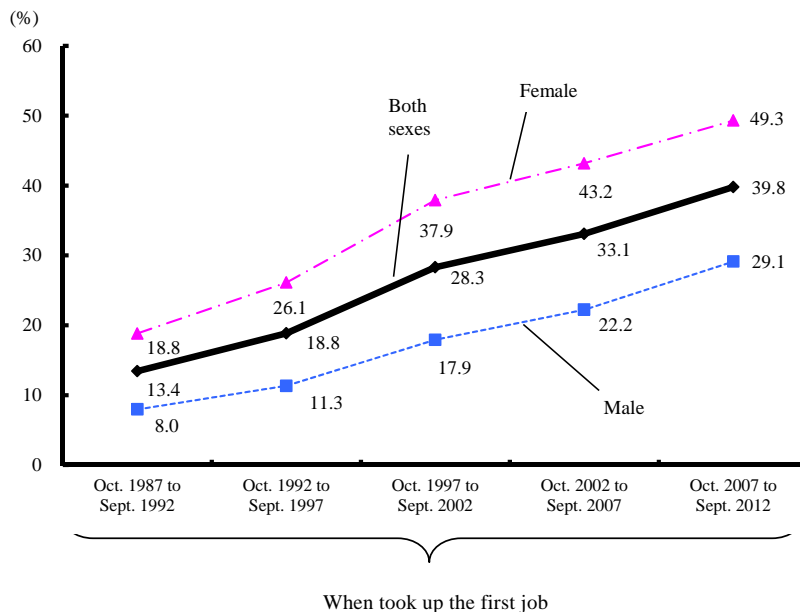
About 40% of those who took up their first job in “Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012” were employed as “Irregular staffs”.

Looking at persons who took up their “First Job” after October 1987 by type of employment of the first job, the ratio of those who took up their first job as “Irregular staffs”, which has risen year by year, was 39.8% in “Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012”, reaching almost 40%.

Looking at persons who took up their first job in “Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012” by sex, “Irregular staffs” accounted for 29.1% among males and 49.3% among females. The ratio of those who took up their first job as “Irregular staffs” was highest for both males and females since 1987.

(Fig. II-2-16, Table II-2-27)

Fig. II-2-16: Ratio of “Persons who took up their first job as irregular staffs” by sex and when took up the first job / 2012



\* Ratio of “Irregular staffs at the time of taking up the first job to all employees, excluding executive of company or corporation”



Table II-2-27: Number and ratio of "Persons who took up their first job as irregular staffs" by sex and when took up the first job / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

When took up the "First Job"		Oct. 1987 to Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992 to Sept. 1997	Oct. 1997 to Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002 to Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2012
Sex	Type of employment of the "First Job"					
Both sexes	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	8,248.8	7,559.0	7,401.1	7,511.7	7,968.3
	Of which irregular staffs (Number)	1,108.6	1,424.0	2,094.7	2,485.1	3,169.9
	(Ratio)	13.4	18.8	28.3	33.1	39.8
Male	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	4,092.7	3,722.2	3,559.2	3,620.8	3,761.1
	Of which irregular staffs (Number)	326.1	422.0	638.1	804.7	1,095.5
	(Ratio)	8.0	11.3	17.9	22.2	29.1
Female	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	4,156.1	3,836.8	3,841.9	3,891.0	4,207.0
	Of which irregular staffs (Number)	782.5	1,002.0	1,456.6	1,680.4	2,074.3
	(Ratio)	18.8	26.1	37.9	43.2	49.3

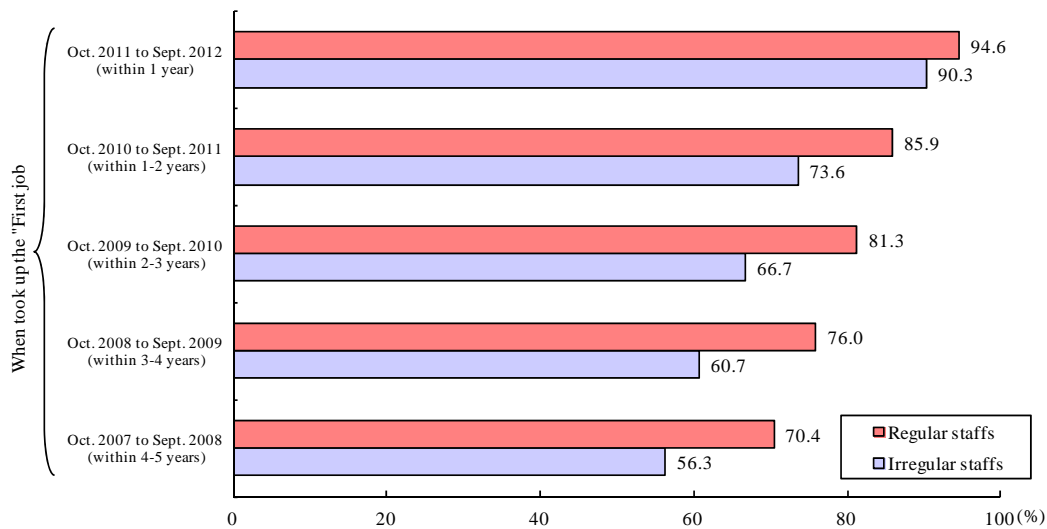
(2) Persons continuing in the first job

Of those who took up their first job in “Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008”, “Persons continuing in the first job” account for about 60% among “Irregular staffs”.

For those who took up their first job after October 2007, looking at when took up the “First Job” and type of employment of the first job, “Persons continuing in the first job” accounted for 70.4% of all persons who had taken up their first job as “Regular staffs” in “Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008”, and for 56.3% of all persons who had taken up their first job as “Irregular staffs”. In other words, the ratio of “Persons continuing in the first job” was 14.1 points lower among those whose first job was irregular employment.

Looking at persons whose first job was irregular employment by sex, “Persons continuing in the first job” accounted for 48.2% among males and 60.3% among females, revealing that the ratio was higher among females. (Fig. II-2-17, Table II-2-28)

Fig. II-2-17: Ratio of “Persons continuing in the first job” by when took up the “First Job” and type of employment of the first job / 2012



In brackets: Continuous term of "First job"

\* Ratio of persons continuing in the first job at the time of taking up the first job to all employees, excluding executive of company or corporation

Table II-2-28: Number and ratio of "Persons continuing in the first job" by sex, when took up the "First Job", and type of employment of the first job / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

When Took up the "First Job"		Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012	Oct. 2010 to Sept. 2011	Oct. 2009 to Sept. 2010	Oct. 2008 to Sept. 2009	Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008
Sex						
Type of employment of the "First job"						
Both sexes	Regular staffs	1,005.4	881.0	866.8	965.9	1,079.3
	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	951.2	756.7	704.8	733.7	760.1
	(Ratio)	94.6	85.9	81.3	76.0	70.4
	Irregular staffs	809.1	653.4	580.3	540.2	586.9
Male	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	731.0	480.8	387.2	327.9	330.6
	(Ratio)	90.3	73.6	66.7	60.7	56.3
	Regular staffs	560.1	498.2	474.9	535.0	597.5
	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	531.8	432.2	400.6	429.7	456.5
Female	(Ratio)	94.9	86.8	84.4	80.3	76.4
	Irregular staffs	303.1	233.0	189.7	176.8	192.9
	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	271.2	163.3	118.2	101.5	93.0
	(Ratio)	89.5	70.1	62.3	57.4	48.2
Female	Regular staffs	445.2	382.8	391.9	430.9	481.8
	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	419.4	324.5	304.2	303.9	303.6
	(Ratio)	94.2	84.8	77.6	70.5	63.0
	Irregular staffs	506.0	420.3	390.6	363.4	394.0
Female	The present job is the "First Job" (Number)	459.8	317.5	268.9	226.4	237.6
	(Ratio)	90.9	75.5	68.8	62.3	60.3

(3) Period from graduation to taking up the “First Job”, and type of employment

- a. The longer the period from graduation to taking up the “First Job”, the lower the “Regular staffs” ratio.

Looking at “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by period from graduation to taking up the “First Job” and main type of employment, “Regular staffs” accounted for 83.5% of those whose period was “Less than 1 year”, whereas “Irregular staffs” accounted for 14.3%. For “1 year to less than 3 years”, “Regular staffs” accounted for 66.5%, whereas “Irregular staffs” accounted for 28.5%. For “3 to less than 5 years”, “Regular staffs” accounted for 58.9%, whereas “Irregular staffs” accounted for 33.7%. In other words, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreases as the period from graduation to taking up the “First Job” becomes longer.

For “10 years and over”, “Regular staffs” accounted for 36.5%, whereas “Irregular staffs” accounted for 52.6%, which means the ratio of “Irregular staffs” was higher than that of “Regular staffs”.

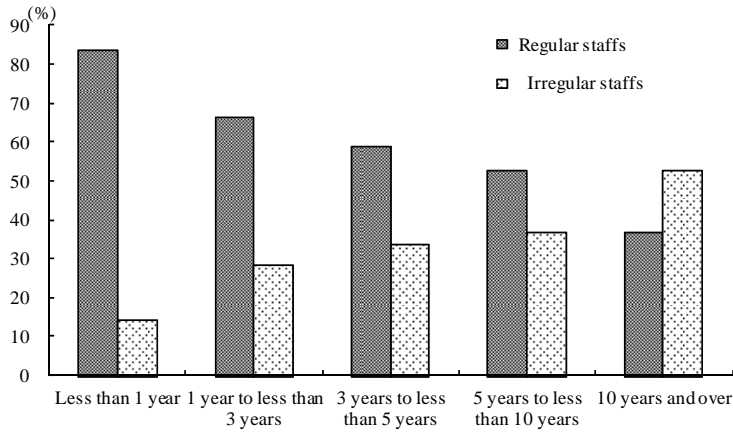
By sex, for both sexes, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreases as the period from graduation to taking up the “First Job” becomes longer. Among females whose period was “5 to less than 10 years” and “10 years or over”, “Regular staffs” accounted for 37.4% and 21.8%, respectively, whereas “Irregular staffs” accounted for 55.5% and 71.4%, respectively. In those periods, the ratio of Irregular staffs” was higher than “Regular staffs”. (Table II-2-29, Fig. II-2-18)

Table II-2-29: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over (those who graduated from school and took up their first job after 1983) by sex, status in employment and type of employment, and period from graduation to taking up the “First Job” / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Period from graduation to taking up the "First Job"							
Sex Status in employment and type of employment of the "First job"	Total	Less than 1	1 year to less	3 to less than	5 to less than	10 years or	
		year	than 3 years	5 years	10 years	over	
Number	Both sexes	42,079.4	30,959.4	4,305.8	1,572.3	1,768.4	2,205.6
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	40,527.7	30,281.0	4,090.6	1,455.2	1,577.6	1,966.1
	Regular staffs	32,213.4	25,842.8	2,862.5	925.6	927.2	805.8
	Irregular staffs	8,314.2	4,438.1	1,228.1	529.6	650.4	1,160.3
	Male	21,467.3	15,571.8	2,486.0	965.4	1,002.5	806.1
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	20,344.7	15,073.1	2,317.5	873.7	866.3	661.9
	Regular staffs	17,429.8	13,421.7	1,778.5	626.6	640.6	500.7
	Irregular staffs	2,914.9	1,651.4	539.0	247.1	225.6	161.2
	Female	20,612.1	15,387.7	1,819.8	606.9	765.9	1,399.5
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	20,183.0	15,207.9	1,773.1	581.5	711.3	1,304.2
	Regular staffs	14,783.6	12,421.1	1,084.0	299.0	286.5	305.1
	Irregular staffs	5,399.3	2,786.7	689.1	282.5	424.8	999.1
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	96.3	97.8	95.0	92.6	89.2	89.1
	Regular staffs	76.6	83.5	66.5	58.9	52.4	36.5
	Irregular staffs	19.8	14.3	28.5	33.7	36.8	52.6
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	94.8	96.8	93.2	90.5	86.4	82.1
	Regular staffs	81.2	86.2	71.5	64.9	63.9	62.1
	Irregular staffs	13.6	10.6	21.7	25.6	22.5	20.0
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	97.9	98.8	97.4	95.8	92.9	93.2
	Regular staffs	71.7	80.7	59.6	49.3	37.4	21.8
	Irregular staffs	26.2	18.1	37.9	46.5	55.5	71.4

Fig. II-2-18: Ratio of persons aged 15 and over (those who graduated from school and took up their first job after 1983) by period from graduation to taking up the “First Job”, and type of employment of “First Job” / 2012



b. For persons who completed “Senior high school” or a higher level of education, the longer the period from graduation to taking up the “First Job”, the lower the “Regular staffs” ratio.

Looking at “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by period from graduation to taking up the “First Job”, education, and main type of employment, those whose education was completed up to “Primary school or junior high school” had a higher ratio of “Irregular staffs” than “Regular staffs” in all period groups from graduation to taking up the “First Job”.

Among those whose education was completed up to “Senior high school”, “Professional training college”, “Junior college”, “College or university”, or “Graduate school”, the ratio of “Regular staffs” decreases as the period from graduation to taking up the “First Job” becomes longer. For those whose period was “10 years or over” and whose education was completed up to “Primary school or junior high school”, “Senior high school”, “Professional training college”, and “Junior college”, the ratio of “Irregular staffs” was higher than that of “Regular staffs”. (Fig. II-2-19, Table II-2-30)

Fig. II-2-19: Ratio of regular staffs (those who graduated from school and took up their first job after 1983) by period from graduation to taking up the "First Job" and education / 2012

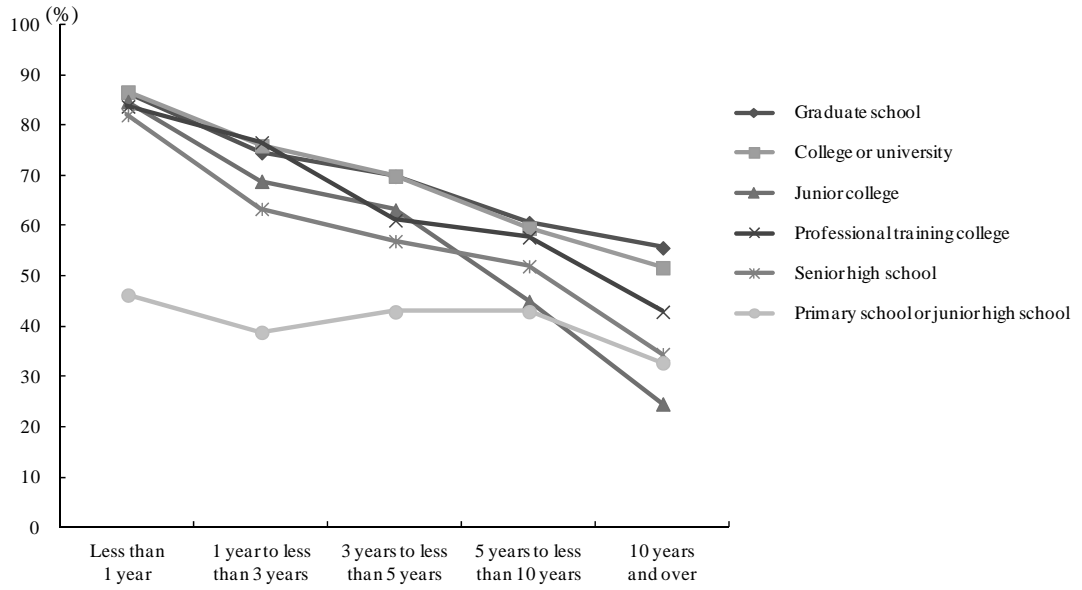


Table II-2-30: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over (those who graduated from school and took up their first job after 1983) by education, status in employment and type of employment of the "First Job", and period from graduation to taking up the "First Job" / 2012

Period from graduation to taking up the "First Job"		(thousand persons, %)					
		Total	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years or over
Education	Total	42,079.4	30,959.4	4,305.8	1,572.3	1,768.4	2,205.6
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	40,527.7	30,281.0	4,090.6	1,455.2	1,577.6	1,966.1
Status in employment and type of employment of the "First Job"	Regular staffs	32,213.4	25,842.8	2,862.5	925.6	927.2	805.8
	Irregular staffs	8,314.2	4,438.1	1,228.1	529.6	650.4	1,160.3
Number	Primary school or junior high school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	1,831.3	661.6	422.1	231.2	195.4	213.4
	Regular staffs	1,680.4	617.4	395.8	215.2	175.3	181.6
Number	Irregular staffs	770.0	306.2	164.1	99.3	84.0	70.1
	Senior high school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	910.4	311.2	231.7	115.9	91.3	111.4
Number	Regular staffs	16,931.5	11,790.5	1,806.4	716.1	903.6	1,147.1
	Irregular staffs	16,227.3	11,495.4	1,708.7	668.4	811.6	1,030.2
Number	Professional training college Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	12,465.1	9,676.1	1,145.5	408.2	470.0	396.4
	Regular staffs	3,762.2	1,819.3	563.2	260.3	341.6	633.8
Number	Irregular staffs	4,275.3	3,278.9	365.1	120.7	159.1	216.1
	Regular staffs	4,135.2	3,209.3	351.7	108.9	143.8	195.3
Number	Irregular staffs	3,382.3	2,747.3	279.8	73.8	91.9	92.8
	Junior college Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	752.9	462.1	71.9	35.1	51.9	102.5
Number	Regular staffs	4,985.6	3,933.7	357.1	111.4	154.2	292.6
	Irregular staffs	4,874.5	3,878.9	343.4	106.3	143.9	271.3
Number	College or university Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	3,886.9	3,334.4	246.0	70.4	69.4	72.1
	Regular staffs	987.6	544.5	97.4	35.9	74.5	199.2
Number	Irregular staffs	12,460.5	10,013.7	1,237.2	348.5	314.4	309.3
	Regular staffs	12,064.3	9,822.1	1,178.7	315.8	266.9	264.8
Number	Irregular staffs	10,397.7	8,676.7	939.8	243.7	187.3	160.0
	Graduate school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	1,666.6	1,145.4	238.9	72.2	79.7	104.7
Number	Regular staffs	1,456.3	1,229.5	103.5	38.5	37.9	21.2
	Irregular staffs	1,414.1	1,207.5	97.7	34.9	32.6	17.6
Ratio	Regular staffs	1,221.9	1,062.3	77.2	26.9	23.0	11.8
	Irregular staffs	192.2	145.1	20.5	8.0	9.6	5.8
Ratio	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	96.3	97.8	95.0	92.6	89.2	89.1
Ratio	Regular staffs	76.6	83.5	66.5	58.9	52.4	36.5
	Irregular staffs	19.8	14.3	28.5	33.7	36.8	52.6
Ratio	Primary school or junior high school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular staffs	91.8	93.3	93.8	93.1	89.7	85.1
Ratio	Irregular staffs	42.0	46.3	38.9	42.9	43.0	32.8
	Senior high school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	49.7	47.0	54.9	50.1	46.7	52.2
Ratio	Regular staffs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Irregular staffs	95.8	97.5	94.6	93.3	89.8	89.8
Ratio	Professional training college Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	73.6	82.1	63.4	57.0	52.0	34.6
	Regular staffs	22.2	15.4	31.2	36.3	37.8	55.3
Ratio	Irregular staffs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular staffs	96.7	97.9	96.3	90.2	90.4	90.4
Ratio	Irregular staffs	79.1	83.8	76.6	61.1	57.8	42.9
	Junior college Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	17.6	14.1	19.7	29.1	32.6	47.4
Ratio	Regular staffs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Irregular staffs	97.8	98.6	96.2	95.4	93.3	92.7
Ratio	College or university Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	78.0	84.8	68.9	63.2	45.0	24.6
	Regular staffs	19.8	13.8	27.3	32.2	48.3	68.1
Ratio	Irregular staffs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regular staffs	96.8	98.1	95.3	90.6	84.9	85.6
Ratio	Irregular staffs	83.4	86.6	76.0	69.9	59.6	51.7
	Graduate school Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation	13.4	11.4	19.3	20.7	25.3	33.9
Ratio	Regular staffs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Irregular staffs	97.1	98.2	94.4	90.6	86.0	83.0
Ratio	Regular staffs	83.9	86.4	74.6	69.9	60.7	55.7
	Irregular staffs	13.2	11.8	19.8	20.8	25.3	27.4

## 7. Training or self-development

### (1) Sex, labour force status and age

- a. About one in four people aged 15 and over did training or self-development over the past year.

As for the state of training or self-development by the population of 15 years old and over, 28,697 thousand persons did training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012), accounting for 25.9% of the population aged 15 and over, an increase of 1,035 thousand from 2007. (Table II-2-31)

- b. Males have a higher ratio of persons who did training or self-development than females, both among persons engaged in work and persons not engaged in work.

In terms of the labour force status of those who did training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012), persons engaged in work numbered 24,479 thousand, accounting for 38.0% of all persons engaged in work. By sex, the ratio was 39.9% for males and 35.5% for females, indicating a higher level of participation by males.

On the other hand, 4,218 thousand persons not engaged in work did training or self-development, accounting for 9.1% of all persons not engaged in work. By sex, the ratio for males was higher at 11.6% compared to 7.7% for females.

Compared to 2007, the number of those who did training or self-development increased by 320 thousand among persons engaged in work, and increased by 716 thousand among persons not engaged in work.

Looking at the ratio of those who did training or self-development by age group, the highest ratio among persons engaged in work was in the age group of “25 to 34 years old” (46.0%), followed by “15 to 24” (45.3%) and “45 to 54” (40.3%). Among persons not engaged in work, the highest ratio was found in the age group of “15 to 24 years old” (21.5%), followed by “25 to 34” (20.9%) and “35 to 44” (13.9%). (Table II-2-31/32)



Table II-2-31: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by sex, labour force status, whether did training or self-development, and type of training or self-development / 2007, 2012

(thousand persons, %, points)

Whether did Training or Self-Development Type of Training or Self-Development		Total	Did training or self-development			Not did training or self- development	
			Total	Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself		
Sex	Labour Force Status						
Number	2012	Both sexes	110,815.1	28,696.8	19,035.0	17,320.3	79,891.3
		Engaged in work	64,420.7	24,478.9	17,983.7	13,711.1	38,989.4
		Not engaged in work	46,394.4	4,217.9	1,051.4	3,609.2	40,901.9
		Male	53,413.2	16,575.5	11,363.4	9,648.2	35,820.8
		Engaged in work	36,744.5	14,644.4	10,838.5	8,009.7	21,562.8
		Not engaged in work	16,668.7	1,931.1	524.9	1,638.4	14,258.0
		Female	57,401.9	12,121.3	7,671.6	7,672.1	44,070.5
		Engaged in work	27,676.2	9,834.5	7,145.1	5,701.4	17,426.5
		Not engaged in work	29,725.7	2,286.9	526.5	1,970.8	26,643.9
	2007	Both sexes	110,301.5	27,661.5	19,245.2	15,269.9	80,813.8
		Engaged in work	65,977.5	24,159.4	18,285.6	12,390.7	40,928.9
		Not engaged in work	44,324.0	3,502.1	959.6	2,879.2	39,884.9
		Male	53,282.5	16,432.6	11,880.3	8,592.6	35,972.2
		Engaged in work	38,174.8	14,903.6	11,437.2	7,348.4	22,755.1
		Not engaged in work	15,107.8	1,529.0	443.1	1,244.2	13,217.1
		Female	57,018.9	11,228.9	7,365.0	6,677.3	44,841.6
		Engaged in work	27,802.7	9,255.8	6,848.4	5,042.3	18,173.8
		Not engaged in work	29,216.2	1,973.1	516.5	1,635.0	26,667.7
	Change	Both sexes	513.6	1,035.3	-210.2	2,050.4	-922.5
		Engaged in work	-1,556.8	319.5	-301.9	1,320.4	-1,939.5
		Not engaged in work	2,070.4	715.8	91.8	730.0	1,017.0
Male		130.7	142.9	-516.9	1,055.6	-151.4	
Engaged in work		-1,430.3	-259.2	-598.7	661.3	-1,192.3	
Not engaged in work		1,560.9	402.1	81.8	394.2	1,040.9	
Female		383.0	892.4	306.6	994.8	-771.1	
Engaged in work		-126.5	578.7	296.7	659.1	-747.3	
Not engaged in work		509.5	313.8	10.0	335.8	-23.8	
Ratio	2012	Both sexes	100.0	25.9	17.2	15.6	72.1
		Engaged in work	100.0	38.0	27.9	21.3	60.5
		Not engaged in work	100.0	9.1	2.3	7.8	88.2
		Male	100.0	31.0	21.3	18.1	67.1
		Engaged in work	100.0	39.9	29.5	21.8	58.7
		Not engaged in work	100.0	11.6	3.1	9.8	85.5
		Female	100.0	21.1	13.4	13.4	76.8
		Engaged in work	100.0	35.5	25.8	20.6	63.0
		Not engaged in work	100.0	7.7	1.8	6.6	89.6
	2007	Both sexes	100.0	25.1	17.4	13.8	73.3
		Engaged in work	100.0	36.6	27.7	18.8	62.0
		Not engaged in work	100.0	7.9	2.2	6.5	90.0
		Male	100.0	30.8	22.3	16.1	67.5
		Engaged in work	100.0	39.0	30.0	19.2	59.6
		Not engaged in work	100.0	10.1	2.9	8.2	87.5
		Female	100.0	19.7	12.9	11.7	78.6
		Engaged in work	100.0	33.3	24.6	18.1	65.4
		Not engaged in work	100.0	6.8	1.8	5.6	91.3
	Change	Both sexes	-	0.8	-0.2	1.8	-1.2
		Engaged in work	-	1.4	0.2	2.5	-1.5
		Not engaged in work	-	1.2	0.1	1.3	-1.8
Male		-	0.2	-1.0	2.0	-0.4	
Engaged in work		-	0.9	-0.5	2.6	-0.9	
Not engaged in work		-	1.5	0.2	1.6	-2.0	
Female		-	1.4	0.5	1.7	-1.8	
Engaged in work		-	2.2	1.2	2.5	-2.4	
Not engaged in work		-	0.9	0.0	1.0	-1.7	

Table II-2-32: Number and ratio of persons aged 15 and over by labour force status, age group, whether did training or self-development, and type of training or self-development / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Whether did Training or Self-Development Type of Training or Self-Development Labour Force Status Age	Total	Did training or self-development			Not did training or self- development
		Total	Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself	
<b>Number</b>					
Total	110,815.1	28,696.8	19,035.0	17,320.3	79,891.3
Engaged in work	64,420.7	24,478.9	17,983.7	13,711.1	38,989.4
15 to 24 years old	5,000.7	2,265.8	1,703.0	1,253.8	2,678.7
25 to 34	12,035.5	5,532.7	4,157.8	3,229.2	6,334.1
35 to 44	15,324.2	6,147.5	4,559.8	3,430.1	8,951.8
45 to 54	13,244.9	5,332.5	4,046.8	2,882.8	7,727.4
55 to 64	12,261.7	3,789.1	2,715.8	2,024.6	8,295.2
65 years old and over	6,553.6	1,411.3	800.5	890.7	5,002.1
Not engaged in work	46,394.4	4,217.9	1,051.4	3,609.2	40,901.9
15 to 24 years old	7,281.2	1,562.0	468.8	1,303.0	5,663.6
25 to 34	2,796.8	585.5	139.9	517.5	2,148.9
35 to 44	3,533.1	490.3	79.6	442.4	2,964.4
45 to 54	2,619.9	351.4	67.8	309.8	2,188.9
55 to 64	5,928.9	474.4	114.2	403.8	5,290.3
65 years old and over	24,234.7	754.3	181.0	632.7	22,645.8
<b>Ratio</b>					
Total	100.0	25.9	17.2	15.6	72.1
Engaged in work	100.0	38.0	27.9	21.3	60.5
15 to 24 years old	100.0	45.3	34.1	25.1	53.6
25 to 34	100.0	46.0	34.5	26.8	52.6
35 to 44	100.0	40.1	29.8	22.4	58.4
45 to 54	100.0	40.3	30.6	21.8	58.3
55 to 64	100.0	30.9	22.1	16.5	67.7
65 years old and over	100.0	21.5	12.2	13.6	76.3
Not engaged in work	100.0	9.1	2.3	7.8	88.2
15 to 24 years old	100.0	21.5	6.4	17.9	77.8
25 to 34	100.0	20.9	5.0	18.5	76.8
35 to 44	100.0	13.9	2.3	12.5	83.9
45 to 54	100.0	13.4	2.6	11.8	83.5
55 to 64	100.0	8.0	1.9	6.8	89.2
65 years old and over	100.0	3.1	0.7	2.6	93.4

c. Persons who did training “Conducted by employer” have the highest ratio of “On-job training” for both sexes.

Looking at persons who did training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) by type of training or self-development (conducted by employer), “On-job training” was most numerous with 13,399 thousand, followed by “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (5,293 thousand), and “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (4,069 thousand).

Compared to 2007, “Lectures at a university/graduate school” increased by 6 thousand, while “Observation of training sessions/seminars” decreased by 360 thousand.

By sex, for males, the ratio of “On-job training” was highest with 7,997 thousand, followed by “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (2,925 thousand) and “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (2,643 thousand). For females, “On-job training” was highest with 5,403 thousand, followed by “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (2,368 thousand) and “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (1,426 thousand). (Table II-2-33)

Table II-2-33: Number of persons engaged in work by sex and type of training or self-development (conducted by employer)  
/ 2007, 2012

(thousand persons)

Type of Training or Self-Development		Conducted by employer								
		Total	On-job training	Lectures at a university/graduate school	Courses of a special training school/miscellaneous school	Courses of an occupational skills development institution	Observation of training sessions/seminars	Participation in study sessions/workshops	Correspondence courses	Other
2012	Both sexes	17,983.7	13,399.4	261.7	137.4	323.5	4,068.7	5,292.5	827.6	612.7
	Male	10,838.5	7,996.6	152.9	75.3	271.2	2,642.8	2,924.6	567.9	409.7
	Female	7,145.1	5,402.8	108.9	62.1	52.3	1,425.8	2,367.9	259.6	202.9
2007	Both sexes	18,285.6	13,415.2	255.3	281.9	571.5	4,428.5	5,346.5	1,000.6	848.4
	Male	11,437.2	8,311.3	156.8	150.3	443.4	2,900.8	3,036.6	675.1	565.0
	Female	6,848.4	5,103.9	98.5	131.6	128.1	1,527.7	2,309.9	325.5	283.4
Change	Both sexes	-301.9	-15.8	6.4	-144.5	-248.0	-359.8	-54.0	-173.0	-235.7
	Male	-598.7	-314.7	-3.9	-75.0	-172.2	-258.0	-112.0	-107.2	-155.3
	Female	296.7	298.9	10.4	-69.5	-75.8	-101.9	58.0	-65.9	-80.5

d. Persons who did training “Initiated by oneself” have the highest ratio of “Self-educational/self-learning” for both sexes.

Looking at persons who did training or self-development over the past year (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) by type of training or self-development (initiated by themselves), “Self-educational/self-learning” was most numerous with 8,153 thousand, followed by “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (3,715 thousand) and “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (3,501 thousand).

Compared to 2007, “Self-educational/self-learning” increased by 896 thousand, while “Courses of a specialized training college/miscellaneous school” decreased by 228 thousand.

By sex, for males, the ratio of “Self-educational/self-learning” was highest with 5,026 thousand, followed by “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (1,981 thousand) and “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (1,952 thousand). For females, similarly, the ratio of “Self-educational/self-learning” was highest with 3,127 thousand, followed by “Participation in study sessions/workshops” (1,763 thousand) and “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (1,520 thousand).

Of persons who did training “Initiated by oneself”, those who “Received public financial support” numbered 1,245 thousand. In terms of the type of training or self-development, the ratio of “Participation in study sessions/workshops” was highest with 454 thousand, followed by “Observation of training sessions/seminars” (375 thousand) and “Courses of an occupational skills development institution” (212 thousand).

(Table II-2-34)

Table II-2-34: Number of persons engaged in work by sex and type of training or self-development (initiated by oneself)  
/ 2007, 2012

Type of Training or Self-Development		Initiated by oneself										Of which Received public financial support							
		Total	Lectures at a university/graduate school	Courses of a special training school/miscellaneous school	Courses of an occupational skills development institution	Observation of training sessions/seminars	Participation in study sessions/workshops	Correspondence courses	Self-educational/self-learning	Other	Total	Lectures at a university/graduate school	Courses of a special training school/miscellaneous school	Courses of an occupational skills development institution	Observation of training sessions/seminars	Participation in study sessions/workshops	Correspondence courses	Other	
2012	Both sexes	13,711.1	606.0	568.7	456.4	3,500.8	3,715.3	1,235.0	8,152.7	1,169.6	1,245.4	48.0	73.7	211.8	374.5	454.3	121.5	143.8	
	Male	8,009.7	312.3	262.2	248.5	1,981.1	1,952.1	630.3	5,026.2	710.4	637.8	24.7	30.7	102.8	204.5	217.0	66.5	88.5	
	Female	5,701.4	293.7	306.5	207.9	1,519.7	1,763.2	604.7	3,126.5	459.2	607.6	23.3	43.0	109.0	170.0	237.3	55.0	55.3	
2007	Both sexes	12,900.7	546.7	796.2	517.2	3,097.6	3,153.2	1,234.5	7,256.5	1,098.4	1,153.3	41.9	98.8	154.6	379.3	401.0	156.5	138.9	
	Male	7,348.4	283.8	370.0	282.2	1,765.5	1,692.1	655.0	4,553.4	661.9	602.4	22.7	50.5	70.3	202.8	195.0	90.8	85.0	
	Female	5,042.3	262.9	426.2	235.1	1,332.0	1,461.1	579.4	2,703.1	436.6	550.9	19.1	48.3	84.3	176.5	206.0	65.8	53.9	
Change	Both sexes	1,320.4	59.3	-227.5	-60.8	403.2	562.1	0.5	896.2	71.2	92.1	6.1	-25.1	57.2	-4.8	53.3	-35.0	4.9	
	Male	661.3	28.5	-107.8	-33.7	215.6	260.0	-24.7	472.8	48.5	35.4	2.0	-19.8	32.5	1.7	22.0	-24.3	3.5	
	Female	659.1	30.8	-119.7	-27.2	187.7	302.1	25.3	423.4	22.6	56.7	4.2	-5.3	24.7	-6.5	31.3	-10.8	1.4	

(2) Training or self-development by persons engaged in work

- a. For “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” and “Self-employed workers”, the ratio of persons who did training or self-development is higher among males than among females.

As the status of training or self-development by persons engaged in work, classified by status in employment and type of employment, the ratio of those who did training or self-development was highest among “Regular staff” with 47.7%, followed by “Contract employees” (37.3%) and “Executives of company or corporation” (35.9%).

By sex, the ratio for males was highest among “Regular staffs” with 46.6%, followed by “Executives of company or corporation” (38.4%) and “Contract employees” (32.9%). For females, the ratio was highest among “Regular staffs” with 50.1%, followed by “Contract employees” (42.2%) and “Self-employed workers” (32.3%). (Fig. II-2-20, Table II-2-35)

Fig. II-2-20: Ratio of persons who did training or self-development by sex, status in employment, and type of employment / 2012

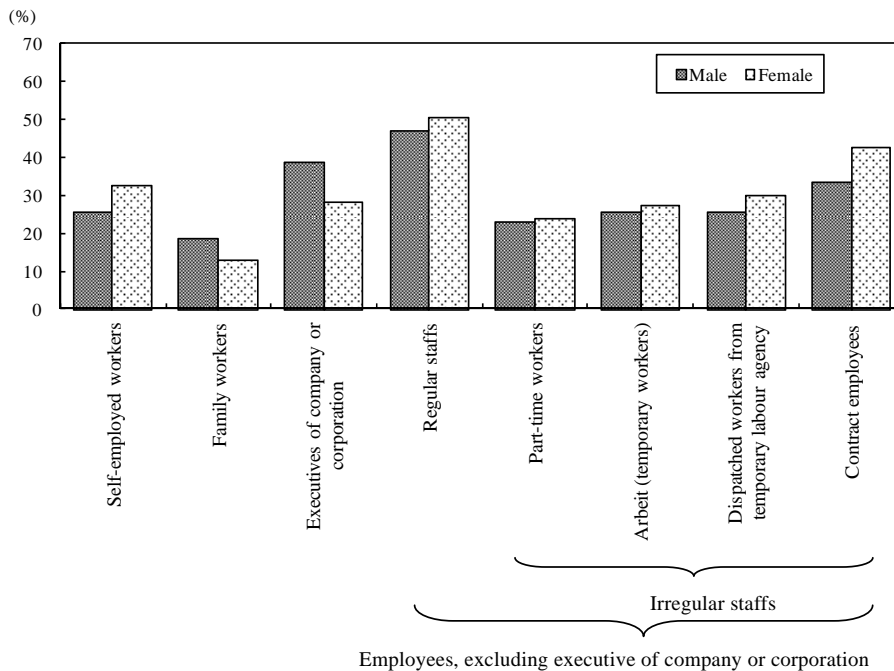


Table II-2-35: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by sex, status in employment and type of employment, whether did training or self-development, and type of training or self-development / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Whether did training or self-development Type of training or self-development	Number				Ratio			
	Total	Of which did training or self-development			Total	Of which did training or self-development		
		Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself			Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself	
Sex								
Status in employment								
Type of employment 1)								
Both sexes	64,420.7	24,478.9	17,983.7	13,711.1	100.0	38.0	27.9	21.3
Self-employed workers	5,909.6	1,600.4	506.5	1,317.6	100.0	27.1	8.6	22.3
Family workers	1,341.5	181.5	59.7	145.8	100.0	13.5	4.5	10.9
Executives of company or corporation	3,471.4	1,246.1	695.0	877.1	100.0	35.9	20.0	25.3
Regular staffs	33,110.4	15,784.4	13,015.4	8,154.4	100.0	47.7	39.3	24.6
Part-time workers	9,560.8	2,229.3	1,560.7	1,103.9	100.0	23.3	16.3	11.5
Arbeit (temporary workers)	4,391.9	1,143.2	611.5	770.0	100.0	26.0	13.9	17.5
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	1,187.3	332.1	172.0	221.5	100.0	28.0	14.5	18.7
Contract employees	2,909.2	1,084.2	773.6	584.5	100.0	37.3	26.6	20.1
Male	36,744.5	14,644.4	10,838.5	8,009.7	100.0	39.9	29.5	21.8
Self-employed workers	4,450.1	1,129.7	342.0	937.7	100.0	25.4	7.7	21.1
Family workers	234.6	43.5	16.3	33.2	100.0	18.5	6.9	14.2
Executives of company or corporation	2,667.7	1,023.4	582.2	714.2	100.0	38.4	21.8	26.8
Regular staffs	22,809.0	10,620.9	8,756.0	5,228.1	100.0	46.6	38.4	22.9
Part-time workers	1,014.3	230.7	146.3	125.2	100.0	22.7	14.4	12.3
Arbeit (temporary workers)	2,193.8	552.4	290.9	375.2	100.0	25.2	13.3	17.1
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	447.3	112.6	58.4	73.7	100.0	25.2	13.1	16.5
Contract employees	1,551.5	511.2	360.8	271.0	100.0	32.9	23.3	17.5
Female	27,676.2	9,834.5	7,145.1	5,701.4	100.0	35.5	25.8	20.6
Self-employed workers	1,459.4	470.8	164.5	379.9	100.0	32.3	11.3	26.0
Family workers	1,106.9	138.0	43.4	112.6	100.0	12.5	3.9	10.2
Executives of company or corporation	803.7	222.7	112.8	162.8	100.0	27.7	14.0	20.3
Regular staffs	10,301.3	5,163.6	4,259.4	2,926.3	100.0	50.1	41.3	28.4
Part-time workers	8,546.5	1,998.6	1,414.5	978.7	100.0	23.4	16.6	11.5
Arbeit (temporary workers)	2,198.1	590.8	320.6	394.9	100.0	26.9	14.6	18.0
Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency	740.1	219.5	113.6	147.8	100.0	29.7	15.3	20.0
Contract employees	1,357.7	573.1	412.8	313.5	100.0	42.2	30.4	23.1

1) Names used for types of employment such as "Part-time workers" and "Arbeit (temporary workers)" differ from workplace to workplace.

b. The ratio of persons engaged in work who initiated their own training or self-development is highest in “Education, learning support”.

As for the status of training or self-development by persons engaged in work, classified by main industry, the ratio of persons who did training or self-development was highest in “Education, learning support” with 64.9%, followed by “Finance and insurance” (61.0%), and “Government, except elsewhere classified” (57.6%).

By type of training or self-development (i.e., either conducted by employer or initiated by oneself), in “Conducted by employer”, “Finance and insurance” had the highest ratio with 52.8%, followed by “Government, except elsewhere classified” (47.7%) and “Education, learning support” (47.7%). In “Initiated by oneself”, meanwhile, “Education, learning support” had the highest ratio with 46.1%, followed by “Information and communications” (36.1%), and “Scientific research, professional and technical services” (35.9%). (Fig. II-2-21, Table II-2-36)

Fig. II-2-21: Ratio of persons who did training or self-development by main industry and type of training or self-development / 2012

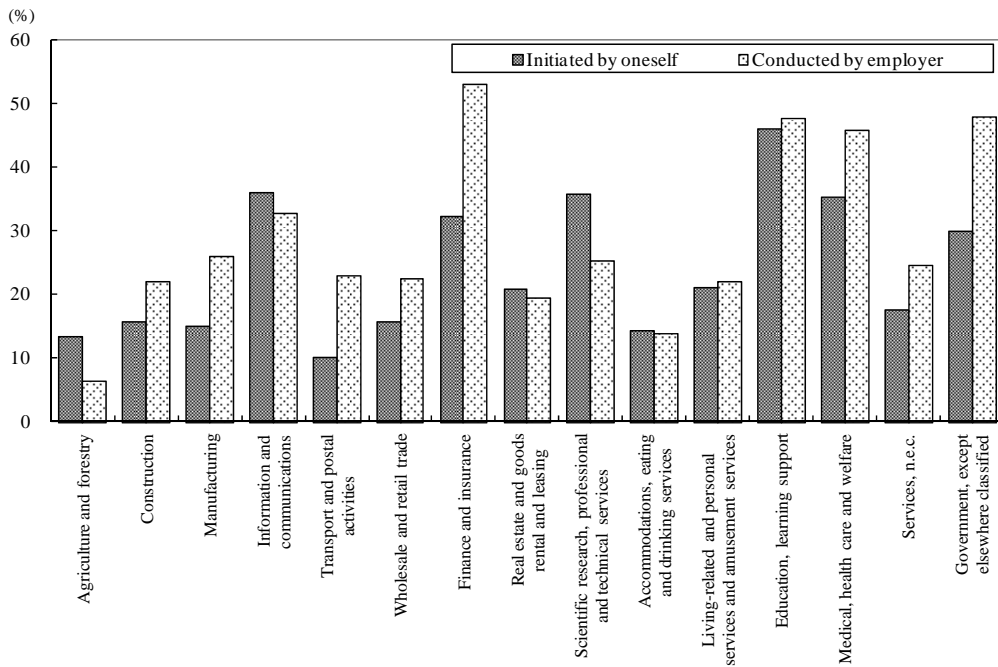


Table II-2-36: Number and ratio of persons engaged in work by main industry, whether did training or self-development, and type of training or self-development / 2012

(thousand persons, %)

Whether did Training or Self-Development Type of Training or Self-Development	Number				Ratio			
	Total	Of which Did training or self-development		Total	Of which Did training or self-development		Initiated by oneself	
		Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself		Conducted by employer	Initiated by oneself		
Industry								
Total 1)	64,420.7	24,478.9	17,983.7	13,711.1	100.0	38.0	27.9	21.3
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	2,278.8	401.8	149.1	307.2	100.0	17.6	6.5	13.5
CONSTRUCTION	4,911.7	1,538.5	1,079.3	774.1	100.0	31.3	22.0	15.8
MANUFACTURING	10,828.9	3,573.2	2,825.2	1,642.7	100.0	33.0	26.1	15.2
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1,879.7	963.3	614.6	677.7	100.0	51.2	32.7	36.1
TRANSPORT AND POSTAL ACTIVITIES	3,448.2	970.9	796.0	351.0	100.0	28.2	23.1	10.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,022.6	3,136.8	2,266.4	1,577.8	100.0	31.3	22.6	15.7
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	1,617.2	986.2	854.2	520.9	100.0	61.0	52.8	32.2
REAL ESTATE AND GOODS RENTAL AND LEASING	1,321.4	430.6	259.0	274.9	100.0	32.6	19.6	20.8
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2,206.3	1,044.8	559.6	791.0	100.0	47.4	25.4	35.9
ACCOMMODATIONS, EATING AND DRINKING SERVICES	3,744.2	888.3	521.4	534.6	100.0	23.7	13.9	14.3
LIVING-RELATED AND PERSONAL SERVICES AND AMUSEMENT SERVICES	2,370.1	811.6	520.8	500.5	100.0	34.2	22.0	21.1
EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	2,992.2	1,943.0	1,426.4	1,378.2	100.0	64.9	47.7	46.1
MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES, N.E.C.	7,119.4	4,095.1	3,257.6	2,503.5	100.0	57.5	45.8	35.2
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	4,029.4	1,374.7	990.8	714.4	100.0	34.1	24.6	17.7
	2,187.4	1,258.9	1,044.4	654.2	100.0	57.6	47.7	29.9

Note 1) Including "Industries unable to classify".

(3) Training or self-development by persons not engaged in work (initiated by oneself)

The ratio of persons wishing to work who initiated training or self-development by themselves is about 30% among persons seeking a job, and about 10% among persons not seeking a job.

As for the status of training or self-development of persons not engaged in work, 3,609 thousand persons (7.8% of all persons not engaged in work) initiated training or self-development by themselves.

By sex, males numbered 1,638 thousand (9.8% of all males not engaged in work), and females 1,971 thousand (6.6% of all females not engaged in work).

Among persons not engaged in work but wishing to work who initiated training or self-development by themselves, classified by whether seeking a job, persons seeking a job numbered 1,235 thousand (26.3% of all persons seeking a job), and persons not seeking a job numbered 760 thousand (12.3% of all persons not seeking a job). (Table II-2-37)

Table II-2-37: Number and ratio of persons not engaged in work who did training or self-development initiated by oneself by sex, age group, whether wishing to work, and whether seeking a job / 2012

		(thousand persons, %)									
Sex Age	Whether Wishing to Work Whether Seeking a Job Whether did Training or Self-Development	Total	Wishing to work						Not wishing to work		
			Of which Did training or self-development	Of which Did training or self-development	Of which Did training or self-development	Of which Did training or self-development	Of which Did training or self-development	Of which Did training or self-development			
Number	Both sexes	46,394.4	3,609.2	10,933.3	1,998.8	4,691.0	1,235.1	6,180.8	759.9	35,189.6	1,608.6
	15 to 24 years old	7,281.2	1,303.0	1,739.2	487.7	913.2	306.4	818.4	180.4	5,521.8	815.0
	25 to 34	2,796.8	517.5	1,804.5	424.6	847.7	270.8	952.1	151.7	980.7	92.8
	35 to 44	3,533.1	442.4	2,229.5	375.3	991.1	243.7	1,233.2	131.4	1,290.4	67.1
	Male	16,668.7	1,638.4	4,123.8	901.4	2,062.8	603.5	2,034.1	295.7	12,437.1	736.1
	15 to 24 years old	3,798.9	698.5	878.8	269.7	488.2	176.2	386.4	93.1	2,907.7	428.4
	25 to 34	713.6	213.0	515.3	176.8	352.2	128.1	160.0	47.3	191.5	36.0
	35 to 44	630.5	124.6	462.0	112.6	299.8	88.8	160.4	23.8	164.1	12.0
	Female	29,725.7	1,970.8	6,809.5	1,097.4	2,628.2	631.6	4,146.6	464.2	22,752.5	872.5
	15 to 24 years old	3,482.3	604.5	860.4	218.0	425.0	130.2	432.0	87.3	2,614.1	386.6
	25 to 34	2,083.2	304.5	1,289.2	247.8	495.5	142.7	792.1	104.4	789.2	56.8
	35 to 44	2,902.6	317.8	1,767.6	262.6	691.3	154.9	1,072.7	107.6	1,126.4	55.1
Ratio	Both sexes	100.0	7.8	100.0	18.3	100.0	26.3	100.0	12.3	100.0	4.6
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	17.9	100.0	28.0	100.0	33.6	100.0	22.0	100.0	14.8
	25 to 34	100.0	18.5	100.0	23.5	100.0	31.9	100.0	15.9	100.0	9.5
	35 to 44	100.0	12.5	100.0	16.8	100.0	24.6	100.0	10.7	100.0	5.2
	Male	100.0	9.8	100.0	21.9	100.0	29.3	100.0	14.5	100.0	5.9
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	18.4	100.0	30.7	100.0	36.1	100.0	24.1	100.0	14.7
	25 to 34	100.0	29.8	100.0	34.3	100.0	36.4	100.0	29.6	100.0	18.8
	35 to 44	100.0	19.8	100.0	24.4	100.0	29.6	100.0	14.8	100.0	7.3
	Female	100.0	6.6	100.0	16.1	100.0	24.0	100.0	11.2	100.0	3.8
	15 to 24 years old	100.0	17.4	100.0	25.3	100.0	30.6	100.0	20.2	100.0	14.8
	25 to 34	100.0	14.6	100.0	19.2	100.0	28.8	100.0	13.2	100.0	7.2
	35 to 44	100.0	10.9	100.0	14.9	100.0	22.4	100.0	10.0	100.0	4.9



### III. Employment structure by prefecture

#### 1. Labour force status

##### (1) Ratio of persons engaged in work

###### a. The ratio of persons engaged in work decreases in all prefectures.

In terms of the ratio of persons engaged in work (58.1% in Japan) by prefecture, Tokyo-to had the highest ratio with 62.5%, followed by Aichi-ken and Fukui-ken (61.4% for each), Shizuoka-ken (60.3%), and Nagano-ken and Shiga-ken (60.2% for each), with 7 prefectures registering more than 60%.

Compared to 2007, the ratio of persons engaged in work decreased in all prefectures, particularly in Fukushima-ken and Shizuoka-ken (down by 3.3 points), and Nagano-ken (down by 3.0 points).

(Table III-1, Fig. III-1)

###### b. The ratio of persons engaged in work is highest in Tokyo-to among males, and in Fukui-ken among females.

By sex, the ratio for males (68.8% in Japan) was highest in Tokyo-to with 73.2%, followed by Aichi-ken (72.3%) and Shiga-ken (71.3%).

For females (48.2% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Fukui-ken with 53.0%, followed by Tokyo-to and Ishikawa-ken (52.2% for each).

Compared to 2007, the ratio for males decreased in all prefectures, particularly in Nagano-ken (down by 4.3 points) and Shizuoka-ken (down by 4.1 points). For females, the ratio decreased in many prefectures, but increased in ten prefectures, including Osaka-fu (up by 1.3 points) and Miyazaki-ken (up by 0.7 points).

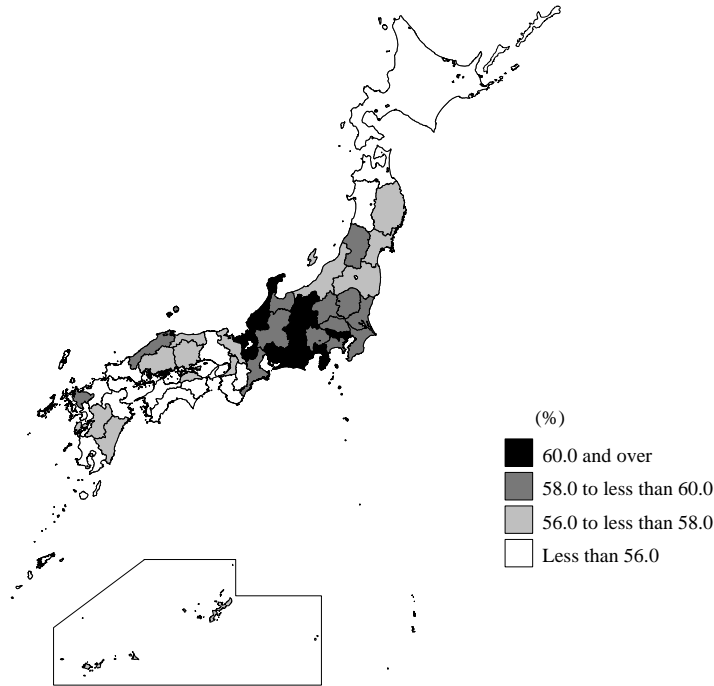
(Table III-1, Fig. III-1)

Table III-1: Ratio of persons engaged in work by sex and prefecture / 2007, 2012

Prefecture	Sex			Prefecture	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
Japan	58.1 (59.8)	68.8 (71.6)	48.2 (48.8)	Mie-ken	59.0 (60.7)	69.5 (72.8)	49.3 (49.4)
Hokkaido	54.7 (55.5)	66.2 (67.4)	44.7 (45.1)	Shiga-ken	60.2 (61.8)	71.3 (73.7)	49.5 (50.4)
Aomori-ken	55.7 (57.2)	66.0 (68.1)	46.9 (47.9)	Kyoto-fu	56.5 (58.4)	67.0 (69.9)	47.0 (48.0)
Iwate-ken	57.4 (59.4)	67.6 (70.0)	48.3 (49.9)	Osaka-fu	56.0 (57.0)	66.8 (70.2)	46.1 (44.8)
Miyagi-ken	57.3 (58.4)	68.5 (70.0)	46.9 (47.8)	Hyogo-ken	54.5 (56.7)	66.4 (69.6)	43.8 (45.1)
Akita-ken	54.2 (56.7)	65.1 (68.1)	44.8 (46.9)	Nara-ken	53.2 (55.0)	65.3 (68.7)	42.5 (42.9)
Yamagata-ken	58.1 (59.3)	67.3 (69.8)	49.8 (49.9)	Wakayama-ken	54.5 (55.7)	65.7 (68.0)	44.8 (45.2)
Fukushima-ken	56.1 (59.4)	66.9 (70.1)	46.0 (49.4)	Tottori-ken	57.5 (60.2)	66.9 (69.7)	49.2 (51.7)
Ibaraki-ken	58.3 (60.8)	69.3 (72.7)	47.5 (49.1)	Shimane-ken	58.0 (58.5)	68.3 (69.8)	48.9 (48.5)
Tochigi-ken	59.3 (62.0)	70.1 (73.6)	48.7 (50.7)	Okayama-ken	56.7 (58.5)	66.4 (70.0)	47.9 (48.0)
Gumma-ken	59.7 (60.4)	69.6 (71.7)	50.2 (49.6)	Hiroshima-ken	57.0 (58.8)	68.0 (70.8)	46.9 (48.0)
Saitama-ken	59.2 (61.0)	70.5 (73.0)	48.1 (49.0)	Yamaguchi-ken	54.8 (56.7)	65.9 (68.7)	45.2 (46.3)
Chiba-ken	58.9 (60.3)	70.0 (72.6)	47.9 (48.1)	Tokushima-ken	54.3 (55.6)	63.4 (65.4)	46.3 (47.0)
Tokyo-to	62.5 (63.5)	73.2 (75.4)	52.2 (51.8)	Kagawa-ken	57.1 (58.4)	66.9 (69.6)	48.1 (48.4)
Kanagawa-ken	59.4 (61.6)	70.5 (74.5)	48.4 (48.5)	Ehime-ken	55.0 (56.6)	65.1 (68.6)	46.4 (46.1)
Niigata-ken	57.9 (60.0)	67.8 (70.6)	48.7 (50.3)	Kochi-ken	55.7 (56.4)	64.1 (65.5)	48.5 (48.5)
Toyama-ken	59.8 (62.4)	69.4 (73.3)	51.1 (52.5)	Fukuoka-ken	55.7 (57.5)	65.7 (68.8)	47.0 (47.6)
Ishikawa-ken	60.1 (62.2)	68.7 (71.9)	52.2 (53.3)	Saga-ken	58.9 (59.3)	68.9 (69.6)	50.2 (50.5)
Fukui-ken	61.4 (62.6)	70.5 (72.7)	53.0 (53.4)	Nagasaki-ken	54.6 (55.3)	64.6 (66.4)	46.2 (46.0)
Yamanashi-ken	59.5 (61.5)	69.2 (72.3)	50.4 (51.4)	Kumamoto-ken	56.5 (57.6)	65.5 (67.3)	48.7 (49.3)
Nagano-ken	60.2 (63.2)	69.9 (74.2)	51.1 (53.0)	Oita-ken	55.5 (57.4)	66.4 (69.1)	46.0 (47.4)
Gifu-ken	59.7 (61.4)	69.4 (72.9)	50.9 (50.8)	Miyazaki-ken	57.2 (57.8)	66.3 (68.4)	49.3 (48.6)
Shizuoka-ken	60.3 (63.6)	70.3 (74.4)	50.8 (53.3)	Kagoshima-ken	55.5 (56.5)	65.0 (67.7)	47.4 (47.1)
Aichi-ken	61.4 (64.2)	72.3 (76.1)	50.7 (52.2)	Okinawa-ken	56.2 (56.6)	64.5 (66.0)	48.4 (47.8)

(Note) In brackets: 2007 results

Fig. III-1: Ratio of persons engaged in work by prefecture / 2012



c. Fukui-ken has the highest ratio of persons engaged in work to working-age population.

As the ratio of persons engaged in work to those aged 15 to 64 (working-age population) (72.3% in Japan), Fukui-ken was highest with 77.4%, followed by Toyama-ken (76.7%), Shimane-ken, Yamagata-ken and Ishikawa-ken (75.8% for each), and Nagano-ken (75.2%).

Compared to 2007 by sex, the ratio for males decreased in most prefectures, particularly in Nagano-ken (down by 3.1 points) and Kanagawa-ken (down by 2.6 points). On the other hand, the ratio increased in five prefectures, particularly in Saga-ken (up by 0.6 points).

For females, the ratio increased in most prefectures, particularly in Osaka-fu (up by 4.0 points) and Ehime-ken (up by 3.5 points). On the other hand, it decreased in six prefectures, particularly in Fukushima-ken (down by 2.6 points)

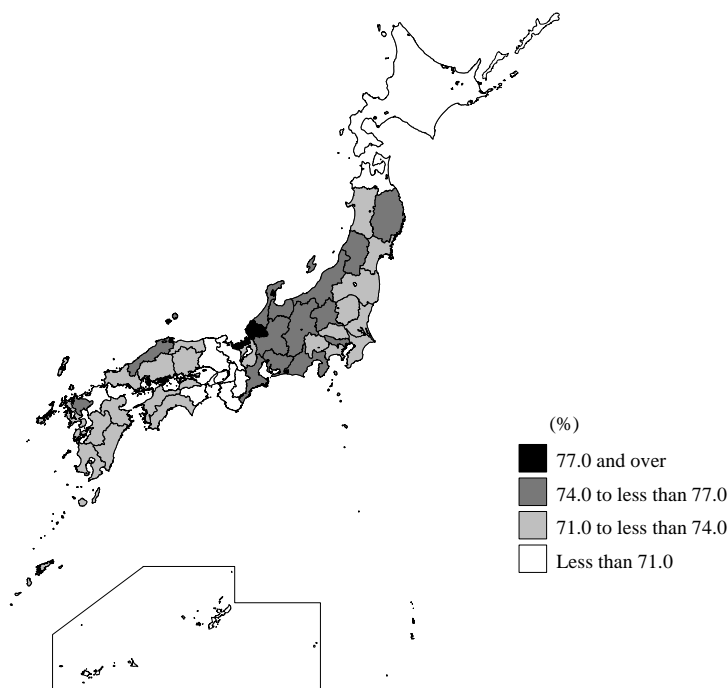
(Table III-2, Fig. III-2)

Table III-2: Ratio of persons engaged in work in those aged 15 to 64 years old (working-age population) by sex and prefecture / 2007, 2012

Prefecture	Sex		Sex				Sex		Sex				
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	
Japan	72.3	(72.2)	81.4	(82.7)	63.1	(61.7)	Mie-ken	74.1	(74.1)	83.0	(84.5)	65.0	(63.6)
Hokkaido	70.4	(69.3)	81.0	(80.5)	60.3	(58.7)	Shiga-ken	73.2	(73.2)	82.9	(83.5)	63.1	(62.7)
Aomori-ken	70.8	(71.1)	78.9	(79.9)	63.1	(62.8)	Kyoto-fu	70.3	(70.0)	79.1	(79.6)	61.7	(60.6)
Iwate-ken	74.3	(73.8)	81.6	(81.3)	67.0	(66.4)	Osaka-fu	69.5	(68.4)	79.5	(81.3)	59.8	(55.8)
Miyagi-ken	71.2	(71.6)	80.5	(81.1)	61.8	(62.1)	Hyogo-ken	68.6	(69.4)	80.1	(81.8)	57.7	(57.6)
Akita-ken	73.4	(74.0)	80.6	(82.1)	66.3	(66.1)	Nara-ken	67.7	(67.0)	79.5	(80.2)	56.8	(54.7)
Yamagata-ken	75.8	(75.7)	81.4	(82.7)	70.1	(68.6)	Wakayama-ken	70.1	(69.9)	79.8	(80.7)	61.0	(59.7)
Fukushima-ken	71.6	(73.9)	79.9	(82.1)	62.9	(65.5)	Tottori-ken	73.6	(74.7)	79.8	(81.1)	67.5	(68.3)
Ibaraki-ken	72.6	(72.8)	82.2	(83.4)	62.3	(61.8)	Shimane-ken	75.8	(75.5)	81.8	(83.2)	69.8	(67.7)
Tochigi-ken	72.9	(73.7)	82.2	(83.8)	63.1	(63.0)	Okayama-ken	72.1	(72.1)	79.8	(82.0)	64.5	(62.3)
Gumma-ken	74.6	(73.0)	82.7	(82.4)	66.3	(63.2)	Hiroshima-ken	71.7	(71.9)	81.4	(82.6)	61.9	(61.4)
Saitama-ken	71.9	(71.2)	82.5	(82.5)	60.8	(59.3)	Yamaguchi-ken	71.6	(71.5)	80.7	(81.4)	62.8	(62.0)
Chiba-ken	72.3	(71.1)	82.6	(83.0)	61.5	(58.7)	Tokushima-ken	69.9	(69.7)	76.9	(77.6)	63.1	(62.0)
Tokyo-to	74.4	(74.1)	83.4	(84.5)	65.0	(63.1)	Kagawa-ken	72.8	(72.1)	80.6	(81.2)	65.0	(63.1)
Kanagawa-ken	72.1	(72.4)	82.3	(84.9)	61.2	(59.0)	Ehime-ken	71.8	(70.6)	79.9	(81.1)	64.1	(60.6)
Niigata-ken	74.6	(75.8)	81.4	(83.1)	67.6	(68.2)	Kochi-ken	73.2	(72.2)	78.8	(78.3)	67.8	(66.3)
Toyama-ken	76.7	(77.7)	83.4	(85.5)	70.0	(69.8)	Fukuoka-ken	69.7	(70.1)	77.9	(79.9)	61.9	(60.7)
Ishikawa-ken	75.8	(75.6)	81.3	(82.4)	70.2	(68.9)	Saga-ken	74.2	(73.2)	81.6	(81.0)	67.1	(65.8)
Fukui-ken	77.4	(76.9)	83.6	(84.0)	71.2	(69.8)	Nagasaki-ken	71.1	(70.6)	78.8	(79.7)	63.9	(62.1)
Yamanashi-ken	73.3	(73.9)	80.7	(82.2)	65.7	(65.4)	Kumamoto-ken	72.2	(72.5)	78.6	(79.9)	66.2	(65.4)
Nagano-ken	75.2	(77.2)	82.3	(85.4)	68.0	(68.7)	Oita-ken	71.9	(72.3)	80.3	(82.3)	63.6	(62.7)
Gifu-ken	74.8	(74.7)	82.8	(84.8)	66.8	(64.7)	Miyazaki-ken	73.6	(72.5)	80.7	(81.1)	67.0	(64.4)
Shizuoka-ken	74.9	(76.5)	83.2	(85.6)	66.2	(67.1)	Kagoshima-ken	71.7	(71.2)	78.7	(80.0)	65.1	(63.0)
Aichi-ken	74.4	(75.0)	84.4	(86.0)	63.8	(63.3)	Okinawa-ken	67.5	(66.8)	74.4	(74.9)	60.7	(58.8)

Note) In brackets: 2007 results

Fig. III-2: Ratio of persons engaged in work in those aged 15 to 64 years old (working-age population) by prefecture / 2012



## (2) Ratio of persons engaged in work by industry

In all prefectures, the secondary industry ratio falls while the tertiary industry ratio rises.

As for the ratio of persons engaged in work by industry, the ratio for primary industries (4.0% in Japan) was highest in Aomori-ken with 13.2%, followed by Kochi-ken (12.0%), Kumamoto-ken (11.0%), Miyazaki-ken (10.8%), and Iwate-ken (10.4%).

As for secondary industries (25.4% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Aichi-ken with 35.0%, followed by Shiga-ken (34.2%), Toyama-ken (33.5%), Tochigi-ken (33.1%), and Shizuoka-ken (32.9%).

For tertiary industries (70.6% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Tokyo-to with 81.5%, followed by Okinawa-ken (78.6%), Hokkaido (75.7%), and Fukuoka-ken and Chiba-ken (75.4% for each).

Compared to 2007, the ratio of tertiary industries increased in all prefectures, while primary industries decreased in most prefectures and secondary industries increased in all prefectures. (Table III-3)

Table III-3: Ratio of persons engaged in work by industry and prefecture / 2007, 2012

Prefecture	Primary industries		Secondary industries		Tertiary industries		Prefecture	Primary industries		Secondary industries		Tertiary industries	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Japan	4.0	(4.3)	25.4	(26.9)	70.6	(68.8)	Mie-ken	4.5	(4.5)	32.3	(34.7)	63.2	(60.9)
Hokkaido	6.0	(5.7)	18.3	(19.1)	75.7	(75.2)	Shiga-ken	3.1	(2.9)	34.2	(36.5)	62.8	(60.5)
Aomori-ken	13.2	(13.1)	20.9	(22.2)	65.9	(64.7)	Kyoto-fu	2.2	(2.4)	23.7	(25.3)	74.1	(72.3)
Iwate-ken	10.4	(12.3)	25.4	(27.1)	64.2	(60.5)	Osaka-fu	0.4	(0.5)	25.2	(26.9)	74.4	(72.5)
Miyagi-ken	4.5	(5.3)	24.5	(24.9)	71.0	(69.8)	Hyogo-ken	1.6	(2.2)	27.2	(28.3)	71.2	(69.6)
Akita-ken	9.2	(8.9)	24.6	(28.3)	66.2	(62.9)	Nara-ken	2.7	(2.6)	24.0	(25.9)	73.4	(71.6)
Yamagata-ken	9.9	(10.0)	29.0	(30.9)	61.1	(59.1)	Wakayama-ken	10.0	(9.6)	22.5	(23.9)	67.5	(66.5)
Fukushima-ken	7.0	(7.9)	31.0	(31.9)	62.0	(60.2)	Tottori-ken	9.7	(10.2)	23.0	(25.6)	67.3	(64.3)
Ibaraki-ken	6.1	(6.7)	30.5	(32.2)	63.3	(61.1)	Shimane-ken	8.7	(8.4)	23.7	(26.3)	67.7	(65.4)
Tochigi-ken	5.2	(6.7)	33.1	(34.3)	61.6	(59.0)	Okayama-ken	4.8	(5.6)	27.6	(31.4)	67.5	(62.9)
Gunma-ken	5.1	(5.8)	32.7	(34.4)	62.2	(59.8)	Hiroshima-ken	3.5	(3.8)	28.2	(28.7)	68.3	(67.5)
Saitama-ken	1.8	(2.0)	25.9	(27.6)	72.3	(70.4)	Yamaguchi-ken	5.1	(6.0)	25.7	(27.2)	69.3	(66.8)
Chiba-ken	3.4	(3.9)	21.2	(21.9)	75.4	(74.2)	Tokushima-ken	9.7	(9.3)	24.5	(25.1)	65.8	(65.6)
Tokyo-to	0.4	(0.5)	18.1	(18.8)	81.5	(80.7)	Kagawa-ken	6.0	(6.1)	25.5	(26.7)	68.6	(67.2)
Kanagawa-ken	0.8	(1.0)	24.2	(25.4)	75.0	(73.6)	Ehime-ken	7.6	(8.6)	24.0	(26.4)	68.4	(65.1)
Niigata-ken	6.2	(7.0)	29.2	(31.7)	64.6	(61.3)	Kochi-ken	12.0	(11.5)	18.6	(19.0)	69.5	(69.5)
Toyama-ken	3.6	(3.7)	33.5	(36.5)	63.0	(59.7)	Fukuoka-ken	3.4	(3.9)	21.2	(21.6)	75.4	(74.5)
Ishikawa-ken	3.2	(3.7)	28.2	(30.2)	68.6	(66.1)	Saga-ken	10.0	(10.5)	24.5	(24.7)	65.5	(64.8)
Fukui-ken	3.7	(4.4)	32.1	(34.2)	64.2	(61.4)	Nagasaki-ken	8.9	(9.0)	21.3	(21.9)	69.8	(69.1)
Yamanashi-ken	7.6	(7.5)	29.0	(32.8)	63.4	(59.7)	Kumamoto-ken	11.0	(11.5)	21.7	(22.8)	67.3	(65.7)
Nagano-ken	9.7	(9.5)	30.0	(31.1)	60.3	(59.4)	Oita-ken	7.0	(8.3)	24.9	(25.5)	68.1	(66.1)
Gifu-ken	3.3	(3.4)	32.4	(35.1)	64.4	(61.5)	Miyazaki-ken	10.8	(11.6)	21.1	(23.7)	68.1	(64.7)
Shizuoka-ken	4.7	(4.6)	32.9	(36.0)	62.4	(59.5)	Kagoshima-ken	10.2	(11.2)	20.1	(21.8)	69.6	(67.0)
Aichi-ken	2.3	(2.5)	35.0	(35.1)	62.7	(62.4)	Okinawa-ken	5.4	(4.8)	16.0	(16.7)	78.6	(78.5)

Note 1) Industries unable to classify" have been excluded from the calculation of ratios.

Note 2) Values given in parentheses indicate the results for 2007.

Primary industries: "Agriculture and forestry" and "Fisheries"

Secondary industries: "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Construction" and "Manufacturing"

Tertiary industries: "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Transport and postal activities", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Accommodations, eating and drinking services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Medical, health care and welfare", "Compound services", "Services not elsewhere classified" and "Government not elsewhere classified"

### (3) Ratio of type of employment

The ratio of “Irregular staffs” increases in all prefectures.

Looking at “Employees, excluding executive of company or corporation” by type of employment, the ratio of “Regular staffs” (61.8% in Japan) was highest in Fukui-ken with 67.3%, followed by Toyama-ken (67.1%), Tokushima-ken (66.3%), Niigata-ken (65.9%) and Fukushima-ken (65.2%). Compared to 2007, the ratio decreased in all prefectures.

As the ratio of young persons (64.7% in Japan), Toyama-ken had the highest ratio with 72.9%, followed by Fukui-ken (72.6%) and Mie-ken (70.5%).

As for “Irregular staffs” (38.2% in Japan), Okinawa-ken had the highest ratio with 44.5%, followed by Hokkaido (42.8%), Kyoto-fu (41.8%), Osaka-fu (41.3%), and Fukuoka-ken and Kagoshima-ken (40.0% for each). Compared to 2007, the ratio increased in all prefectures.

In terms of young persons (35.3% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Okinawa-ken with 50.4%, followed by Kyoto-fu (41.9%) and Hokkaido (40.6%). (Fig. III-3, Table III-4)

Fig. III-3: Ratio of “Irregular staffs” to all employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by prefecture / 2012

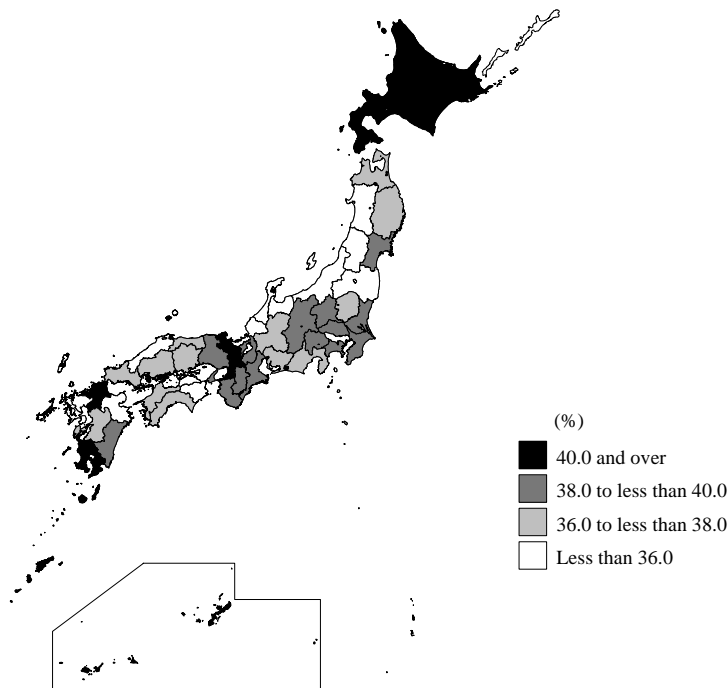


Table III-4: Ratio of employees (excluding executive of company or corporation) by main type of employment and prefecture / 2007, 2012

												(%)	
Type of employment	Type of employment			Type of employment			Type of employment	Type of employment			Type of employment		
	Regular staffs	Of which young persons	Irregular staffs	Of which young persons	Regular staffs	Of which young persons		Irregular staffs	Of which young persons				
Prefecture					Prefecture					Prefecture			
Japan	61.8	(64.4)	64.7	38.2	(35.5)	35.3	Mie-ken	61.4	(63.7)	70.5	38.6	(36.2)	29.5
Hokkaido	57.2	(61.8)	59.4	42.8	(38.2)	40.6	Shiga-ken	61.6	(62.3)	66.2	38.4	(37.7)	33.8
Aomori-ken	62.1	(65.8)	63.0	37.9	(34.1)	37.1	Kyoto-fu	58.2	(59.9)	58.1	41.8	(40.0)	41.9
Iwate-ken	62.4	(66.4)	63.3	37.6	(33.5)	36.7	Osaka-fu	58.7	(61.3)	62.4	41.3	(38.6)	37.6
Miyagi-ken	60.7	(63.9)	61.4	39.3	(35.9)	38.6	Hyogo-ken	61.0	(63.1)	65.1	39.0	(36.8)	34.9
Akita-ken	64.7	(66.0)	70.1	35.3	(33.9)	29.9	Nara-ken	60.3	(63.0)	60.9	39.7	(36.9)	39.2
Yamagata-ken	64.2	(67.8)	69.2	35.8	(32.0)	30.8	Wakayama-ken	61.5	(64.5)	66.1	38.5	(35.3)	33.9
Fukushima-ken	65.2	(66.0)	68.9	34.7	(34.0)	31.1	Tottori-ken	63.8	(67.6)	67.3	36.1	(32.4)	32.9
Ibaraki-ken	61.4	(64.7)	64.9	38.6	(35.2)	35.2	Shimane-ken	64.9	(67.3)	69.1	35.1	(32.6)	30.9
Tochigi-ken	63.3	(65.0)	67.1	36.7	(35.0)	32.9	Okayama-ken	63.3	(69.2)	66.2	36.7	(30.7)	33.7
Gumma-ken	61.7	(64.5)	65.6	38.3	(35.4)	34.4	Hiroshima-ken	63.2	(64.8)	67.3	36.8	(35.0)	32.7
Saitama-ken	60.4	(63.5)	62.6	39.6	(36.4)	37.4	Yamaguchi-ken	63.9	(67.0)	70.4	36.1	(32.9)	29.6
Chiba-ken	60.6	(62.0)	61.6	39.4	(37.9)	38.4	Tokushima-ken	66.3	(70.1)	66.9	33.7	(29.8)	33.1
Tokyo-to	64.3	(65.2)	64.7	35.7	(34.7)	35.3	Kagawa-ken	64.7	(69.4)	68.6	35.3	(30.5)	31.4
Kanagawa-ken	61.8	(64.9)	64.6	38.2	(35.0)	35.4	Ehime-ken	63.3	(67.1)	69.3	36.7	(32.9)	30.7
Niigata-ken	65.9	(69.0)	69.6	34.1	(30.9)	30.4	Kochi-ken	63.2	(66.5)	64.2	36.8	(33.3)	35.8
Toyama-ken	67.1	(70.7)	72.9	32.9	(29.2)	27.1	Fukuoka-ken	60.0	(63.4)	60.3	40.0	(36.5)	39.7
Ishikawa-ken	64.4	(68.2)	66.9	35.6	(31.8)	33.2	Saga-ken	65.0	(67.5)	67.8	35.0	(32.4)	32.1
Fukui-ken	67.3	(69.9)	72.6	32.7	(29.9)	27.4	Nagasaki-ken	64.3	(66.3)	67.4	35.7	(33.6)	32.7
Yamanashi-ken	60.5	(63.6)	63.2	39.5	(36.4)	36.7	Kumamoto-ken	63.2	(65.3)	63.9	36.8	(34.6)	36.1
Nagano-ken	61.2	(64.7)	69.4	38.8	(35.2)	30.7	Oita-ken	64.4	(66.8)	70.4	35.6	(33.1)	29.7
Gifu-ken	62.3	(63.6)	69.9	37.7	(36.3)	30.1	Miyazaki-ken	61.0	(66.9)	66.2	39.0	(33.1)	33.8
Shizuoka-ken	62.4	(64.2)	68.9	37.6	(35.7)	31.2	Kagoshima-ken	60.0	(65.1)	65.1	40.0	(34.8)	34.9
Aichi-ken	62.7	(64.8)	67.5	37.3	(35.2)	32.5	Okinawa-ken	55.5	(59.2)	49.7	44.5	(40.7)	50.4

Note 1) Values given in parentheses indicate the results for 2007.

Note 2) "Young persons" are those aged 15 to 34.

## 2. Persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past year

The ratio of persons who changed their job during the past year is high particularly in Okinawa-ken, Miyagi-ken and Shiga-ken.

As for the ratio of persons engaged in work who had a previous job during the past year (ratio of those who changed their job: 5.0% in Japan), the highest was in Okinawa-ken with 6.2%, followed by Miyagi-ken (5.9%), Shiga-ken (5.5%), Fukuoka-ken and Hokkaido (5.4% for each).

By sex, the ratio for males was highest in Miyagi-ken with 5.3%, followed by Okinawa-ken (5.2%), and Kagoshima-ken and Miyazaki-ken (5.1% for each). For females, the ratio was highest in Okinawa-ken with 7.4%, followed by Miyagi-ken, Tokyo-to and Shiga-ken (6.6% for each).

In terms of young persons (8.6% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Okinawa-ken with 11.5%, followed by Kagoshima-ken, Miyazaki-ken and Miyagi-ken (10.4% for each). (Table III-5, Fig. III-4/5)

Table III-5: Ratio of persons who changed their job by sex and prefecture / 2007, 2012

Sex							Sex								
	Both sexes			Male		Female		Both sexes			Male		Female		
		young persons		young persons		young persons			young persons		young persons		young persons		
Prefecture							Prefecture								
Japan	5.0	(5.6)	8.6	4.3	7.6	5.9	9.8	Mie-ken	4.6	(5.0)	7.5	3.7	6.2	5.7	9.3
Hokkaido	5.4	(5.9)	9.9	4.5	8.3	6.5	11.6	Shiga-ken	5.5	(6.3)	8.9	4.7	7.6	6.6	10.6
Aomori-ken	4.2	(4.1)	7.7	4.2	8.9	4.2	6.4	Kyoto-fu	4.8	(5.4)	8.7	4.1	7.0	5.6	10.5
Iwate-ken	5.3	(5.0)	9.4	4.6	8.0	6.1	10.9	Osaka-fu	5.0	(5.6)	8.7	4.5	8.3	5.8	9.2
Miyagi-ken	5.9	(5.6)	10.4	5.3	9.6	6.6	11.2	Hyogo-ken	5.2	(5.5)	8.8	4.4	7.2	6.4	10.6
Akita-ken	4.3	(4.3)	8.3	3.9	7.2	4.9	9.4	Nara-ken	4.5	(5.0)	7.9	3.7	6.5	5.5	9.5
Yamagata-ken	4.4	(5.2)	8.0	3.8	6.9	5.2	9.3	Wakayama-ken	3.9	(4.5)	7.7	3.3	6.3	4.7	9.4
Fukushima-ken	4.6	(4.8)	7.9	4.4	7.9	4.9	7.8	Tottori-ken	4.8	(5.0)	8.7	4.7	8.4	4.9	9.0
Ibaraki-ken	5.0	(6.1)	8.9	4.3	7.8	5.9	10.3	Shimane-ken	4.4	(5.2)	7.7	4.0	6.8	5.0	8.7
Tochigi-ken	4.4	(5.5)	7.8	3.7	6.7	5.3	9.3	Okayama-ken	4.5	(5.1)	7.6	3.6	6.3	5.8	9.1
Gumma-ken	4.7	(5.7)	8.6	3.8	7.1	5.8	10.4	Hiroshima-ken	4.6	(4.8)	7.0	4.3	6.1	5.1	8.1
Saitama-ken	5.3	(5.7)	9.2	4.6	8.2	6.2	10.6	Yamaguchi-ken	3.9	(4.5)	6.1	3.6	5.8	4.3	6.5
Chiba-ken	5.3	(6.2)	9.2	4.5	8.3	6.5	10.4	Tokushima-ken	4.1	(4.4)	7.1	3.6	6.3	4.6	7.9
Tokyo-to	5.2	(6.4)	8.7	4.1	7.5	6.6	10.0	Kagawa-ken	4.4	(5.1)	7.6	3.7	6.8	5.2	8.6
Kanagawa-ken	5.2	(5.7)	8.7	4.6	8.2	6.1	9.3	Ehime-ken	4.6	(4.9)	7.1	4.1	6.4	5.2	7.9
Niigata-ken	4.4	(5.3)	7.8	4.0	6.5	5.0	9.2	Kochi-ken	4.3	(4.5)	8.2	3.4	6.2	5.3	10.5
Toyama-ken	4.4	(4.7)	7.8	4.1	6.7	4.8	8.9	Fukuoka-ken	5.4	(6.2)	9.6	4.9	8.8	6.1	10.5
Ishikawa-ken	4.7	(5.6)	7.2	4.0	6.2	5.5	8.5	Saga-ken	4.7	(5.3)	9.1	3.7	6.6	5.9	11.8
Fukui-ken	4.3	(5.0)	7.1	4.1	7.1	4.7	7.0	Nagasaki-ken	4.8	(4.5)	8.6	4.4	8.1	5.4	9.2
Yamanashi-ken	4.7	(4.4)	9.1	4.1	7.4	5.5	11.0	Kumamoto-ken	5.1	(5.0)	9.8	4.4	9.1	5.8	10.5
Nagano-ken	4.3	(5.4)	7.1	3.4	5.1	5.4	9.6	Oita-ken	4.6	(5.5)	7.3	4.3	6.4	4.9	8.4
Gifu-ken	4.7	(5.8)	8.1	4.2	7.6	5.3	8.7	Miyazaki-ken	5.3	(5.1)	10.4	5.1	10.5	5.6	10.1
Shizuoka-ken	4.9	(5.7)	8.7	4.2	7.4	5.7	10.4	Kagoshima-ken	5.2	(4.6)	10.4	5.1	11.3	5.3	9.5
Aichi-ken	4.7	(5.5)	7.6	4.0	6.3	5.8	9.5	Okinawa-ken	6.2	(7.5)	11.5	5.2	10.0	7.4	13.0

Note1) In brackets:2007 results

Note2) "Young persons" are persons aged 15 to 34.

Fig. III-4: Ratio of persons who changed their job by prefecture / 2012

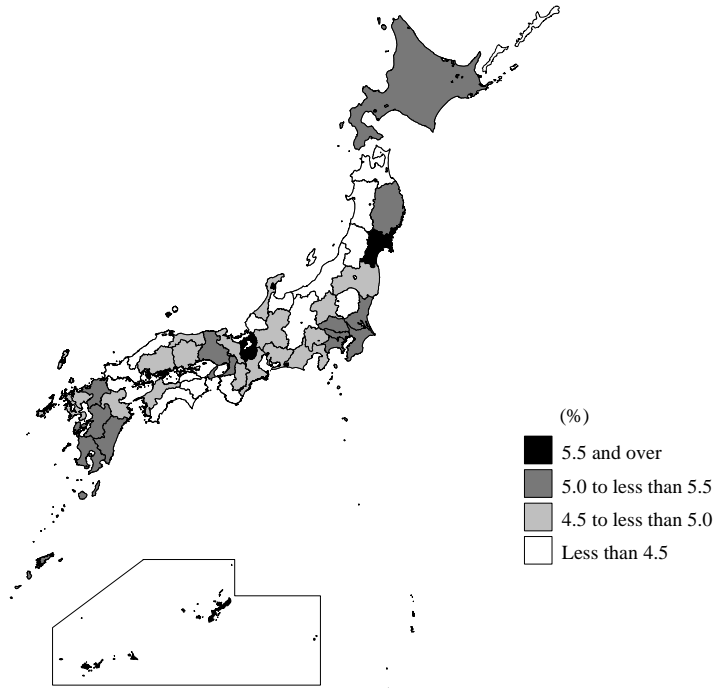
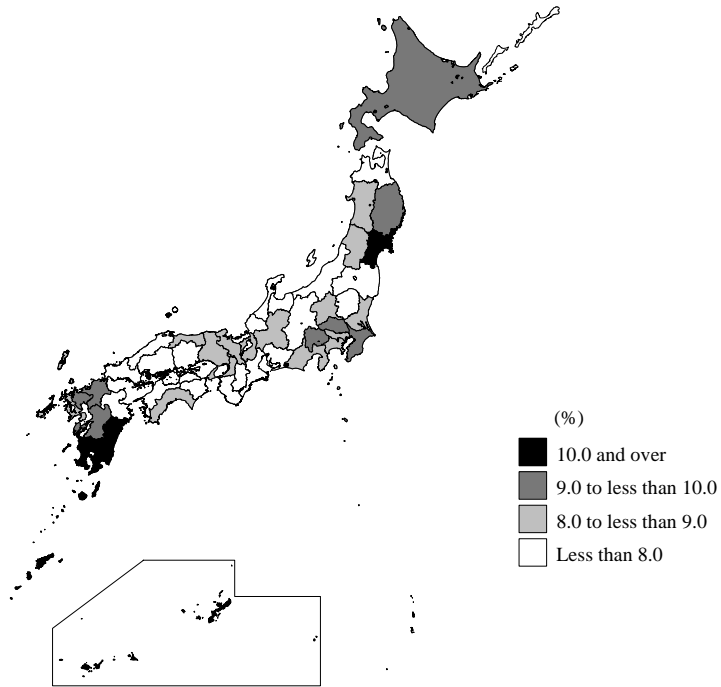


Fig. III-5: Ratio of persons who changed their job (young persons) by prefecture / 2012





### 3. Status of training or self-development

The ratio of young persons who did training or self-development is high particularly in Tokyo-to, Kyoto-fu and Kanagawa-ken.

As for the status of training or self-development among the population aged 15 and over, the ratio of those who initiated training or self-development by themselves (15.6% in Japan) was highest in Tokyo-to with 21.8%, followed by Kanagawa-ken (18.7%), Kyoto-fu (17.6%), Shiga-ken (17.2%) and Chiba-ken (16.2%).

Among young persons (23.2% in Japan), the ratio was highest in Tokyo-to with 30.6%, followed by Kyoto-fu (27.1%) and Kanagawa-ken (26.1%). (Table III-6, Fig. III-6)

Table III-6: Ratio of persons who did training or self-development (initiated by oneself) by prefecture / 2007, 2012

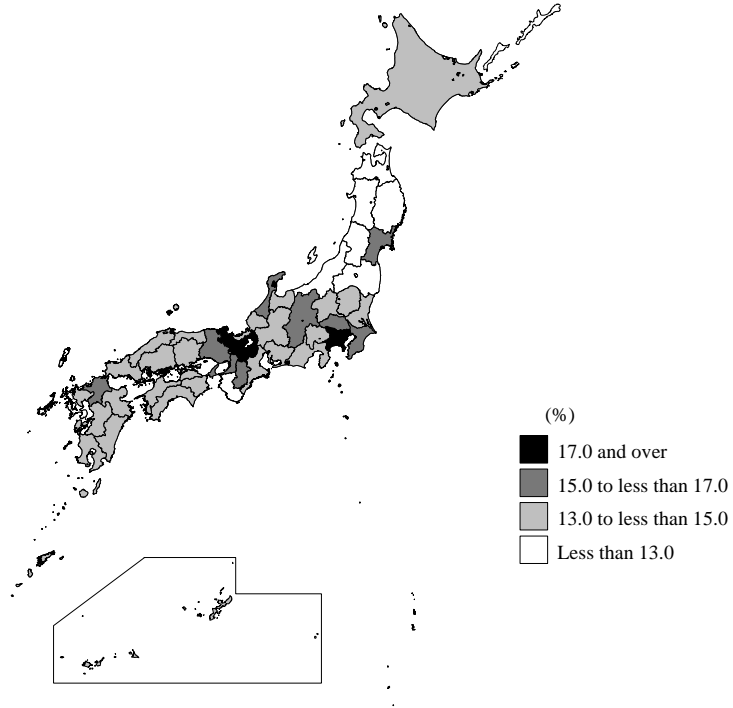
(%)

Prefecture	Total			Prefecture	Total		
		young persons				young persons	
Japan	15.6	(13.8)	23.2	Mie-ken	13.9	(12.2)	21.6
Hokkaido	13.5	(11.9)	22.2	Shiga-ken	17.2	(14.8)	23.6
Aomori-ken	11.8	(10.5)	20.2	Kyoto-fu	17.6	(16.5)	27.1
Iwate-ken	12.3	(11.3)	18.4	Osaka-fu	15.6	(14.1)	23.9
Miyagi-ken	15.3	(13.9)	23.7	Hyogo-ken	15.6	(14.3)	22.4
Akita-ken	11.7	(9.9)	19.7	Nara-ken	16.1	(15.5)	23.2
Yamagata-ken	12.1	(11.2)	18.1	Wakayama-ken	12.9	(11.5)	20.6
Fukushima-ken	11.8	(10.6)	18.6	Tottori-ken	14.7	(12.9)	22.1
Ibaraki-ken	13.4	(11.8)	20.6	Shimane-ken	14.6	(13.0)	21.8
Tochigi-ken	13.7	(11.2)	19.9	Okayama-ken	14.9	(12.8)	23.0
Gumma-ken	14.3	(11.8)	21.0	Hiroshima-ken	14.3	(13.7)	20.6
Saitama-ken	15.8	(14.3)	22.9	Yamaguchi-ken	13.5	(11.4)	20.4
Chiba-ken	16.2	(14.9)	24.3	Tokushima-ken	13.0	(12.2)	19.5
Tokyo-to	21.8	(18.8)	30.6	Kagawa-ken	13.7	(14.5)	19.8
Kanagawa-ken	18.7	(16.7)	26.1	Ehime-ken	13.6	(11.4)	21.9
Niigata-ken	12.8	(11.9)	19.2	Kochi-ken	13.4	(11.0)	21.3
Toyama-ken	13.7	(12.7)	19.6	Fukuoka-ken	15.4	(13.8)	22.0
Ishikawa-ken	15.5	(13.8)	23.4	Saga-ken	13.6	(12.4)	19.0
Fukui-ken	14.6	(13.4)	21.2	Nagasaki-ken	12.4	(10.8)	19.2
Yamanashi-ken	14.7	(11.9)	21.8	Kumamoto-ken	13.7	(12.3)	21.5
Nagano-ken	15.7	(13.8)	21.7	Oita-ken	13.4	(11.3)	20.7
Gifu-ken	13.7	(12.5)	20.9	Miyazaki-ken	13.1	(11.5)	19.7
Shizuoka-ken	13.9	(11.8)	19.4	Kagoshima-ken	13.2	(11.5)	20.6
Aichi-ken	14.9	(12.7)	21.3	Okinawa-ken	14.0	(12.5)	21.0

Note1) In brackets:2007 results

Note2) "Yong persons" are persons aged 15 to 34.

Fig. III-6: Ratio of persons who did training or self-development (initiated by oneself) by prefecture / 2012



## 4. Labour force status of household

The ratio of dual-income-couple households is high in Fukui-ken, Yamagata-ken, Ishikawa-ken, etc.

Among “Households of a couple only”, “Households of a couple and parent(s)”, “Households of a couple and child(ren)” and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)” (total 28,548 thousand households in Japan), the ratio of households in which both husband and wife are engaged in work (i.e. dual-income-couple households) (1,297 thousand households, accounting for 45.4% in Japan) was highest in Fukui-ken with 58.8%, followed by Yamagata-ken (57.4%), Ishikawa-ken (55.0%), Shimane-ken (54.7%), and Toyama-ken and Nagano-ken (53.9% for each).

On the other hand, the ratio was lowest in Nara-ken with 39.1%, followed by Hyogo-ken (39.3%), Osaka-fu (39.8%), Hokkaido (40.6%), and Kanagawa-ken (41.4%). (Table III-7, Fig. III-7)

Table III-7: Number and ratio of dual-income-couple households by prefecture / 2007, 2012

(thousand households, %)									
Labour force status of a couple	Number		Ratio		Labour force status of a couple	Number		Ratio	
	Total 1)	Dual-income-couple household 2)	Dual-income-couple household			Total 1)	Dual-income-couple household 2)	Dual-income-couple household	
Prefecture					Prefecture				
Japan	28,547.9	12,970.2	45.4	(46.4)	Mie-ken	429.5	210.3	49.0	(49.4)
Hokkaido	1,289.1	523.0	40.6	(40.0)	Shiga-ken	322.5	153.6	47.6	(49.3)
Aomori-ken	278.5	135.3	48.6	(49.7)	Kyoto-fu	595.6	261.4	43.9	(44.6)
Iwate-ken	263.8	134.1	50.8	(53.7)	Osaka-fu	1,979.0	788.5	39.8	(38.9)
Miyagi-ken	482.5	222.8	46.2	(46.6)	Hyogo-ken	1,311.4	515.2	39.3	(42.1)
Akita-ken	226.2	112.1	49.6	(51.4)	Nara-ken	330.5	129.3	39.1	(38.3)
Yamagata-ken	226.0	129.8	57.4	(58.6)	Wakayama-ken	232.2	103.0	44.4	(45.0)
Fukushima-ken	410.2	196.2	47.8	(53.0)	Tottori-ken	118.9	62.7	52.7	(54.8)
Ibaraki-ken	638.8	298.5	46.7	(48.9)	Shimane-ken	148.9	81.5	54.7	(55.1)
Tochigi-ken	436.0	215.5	49.4	(51.9)	Okayama-ken	430.9	204.5	47.5	(48.0)
Gumma-ken	452.3	230.6	51.0	(51.0)	Hiroshima-ken	664.7	305.2	45.9	(46.4)
Saitama-ken	1,702.0	743.4	43.7	(44.7)	Yamaguchi-ken	333.2	145.4	43.6	(45.9)
Chiba-ken	1,467.9	622.1	42.4	(43.0)	Tokushima-ken	172.6	81.6	47.3	(49.2)
Tokyo-to	2,750.3	1,211.5	44.0	(44.4)	Kagawa-ken	231.9	112.3	48.4	(49.2)
Kanagawa-ken	2,108.5	872.7	41.4	(41.8)	Ehime-ken	327.1	149.6	45.7	(45.2)
Niigata-ken	484.0	259.3	53.6	(55.5)	Kochi-ken	170.5	84.5	49.6	(49.3)
Toyama-ken	237.1	127.9	53.9	(57.5)	Fukuoka-ken	1,096.7	470.8	42.9	(43.8)
Ishikawa-ken	261.4	143.9	55.0	(57.8)	Saga-ken	176.9	94.0	53.1	(52.9)
Fukui-ken	166.1	97.7	58.8	(59.9)	Nagasaki-ken	310.4	146.1	47.1	(45.5)
Yamanashi-ken	195.1	102.5	52.5	(54.1)	Kumamoto-ken	391.4	197.7	50.5	(50.2)
Nagano-ken	480.5	258.8	53.9	(55.9)	Oita-ken	270.5	122.0	45.1	(47.2)
Gifu-ken	464.0	236.3	50.9	(52.6)	Miyazaki-ken	263.4	133.9	50.8	(49.4)
Shizuoka-ken	847.2	424.7	50.1	(53.5)	Kagoshima-ken	396.9	191.6	48.3	(48.2)
Aichi-ken	1,699.5	803.4	47.3	(49.5)	Okinawa-ken	275.2	123.6	44.9	(43.1)

1) Total of “Households of a couple only”, “Households of a couple and parent(s)”, “Households of a couple and child(ren)” and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)”

2) Number of households in which both husband and wife are engaged in work out of the total of “Households of a couple only”.

“Households of a couple and parent(s)”, “Households of a couple and child(ren)” and “Households of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)”

Note) Values given in parentheses indicate the results for 2007.

Fig. III-7: Ratio of dual-income-couple households by prefecture / 2012

