

CHAPTER VI: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

1. Employment Status of Employed Persons

Proportion of employees keeps rising and reaches 86.2% in 2010.

According to the employment status of employed persons aged 15 and over (59.6 million), the proportion of employees is 86.2%, that of self-employed persons is 9.7% and that of family workers is 4.0%.

Observing the trends in employment status shows that the proportion of employees was 39.3% in 1950, but then the proportion kept rising and exceeded three-fourth of all employed persons aged 15 and over in 1985 (75.4%). Afterward, it kept rising.

Meanwhile, the proportion of self-employed persons was 26.2% in 1950, and then the proportion in 1990 (13.5%) was about half that of 1950, and continued to decline. The proportion of family workers was over one-third of employed persons aged 15 and over in 1950 (34.4%), but continued to decline similar to self-employed persons. (Table 6.1)

Table 6.1 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status: 1950 to 2010

Year	Employed persons (thousands)				Proportion (%)			
	Total ¹⁾	Employees ²⁾	Self- ³⁾ employed	Family workers	Total	Employees ²⁾	Self- ³⁾ employed	Family workers
1950 ⁴⁾	36,025	14,159	9,446	12,395	100.0	39.3	26.2	34.4
1955 ⁵⁾	39,590	18,083	9,517	11,990	100.0	45.7	24.0	30.3
1960	44,042	23,730	9,748	10,560	100.0	53.9	22.1	24.0
1965	47,960	29,101	9,437	9,351	100.0	60.8	19.7	19.5
1970	52,593	33,764	10,248	8,577	100.0	64.2	19.5	16.3
1975	53,141	36,718	9,414	6,945	100.0	69.2	17.7	13.1
1980	55,811	39,764	9,543	6,495	100.0	71.3	17.1	11.6
1985	58,357	43,990	8,970	5,393	100.0	75.4	15.4	9.2
1990	61,682	48,607	8,305	4,764	100.0	78.8	13.5	7.7
1995	64,142	52,076	7,815	4,243	100.0	81.2	12.2	6.6
2000	62,978	52,281	7,186	3,507	100.0	83.0	11.4	5.6
2005	61,506	51,673	6,745	3,080	100.0	84.0	11.0	5.0
2010	59,611	49,467	5,578	2,322	100.0	86.2	9.7	4.0

1) Includes "Not reported".

2) Includes "Board member of company, etc.".

3) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft" (excludes 1950 and 1955).

4) Employed persons aged 14 and over excluding Japanese who have legal residence in mainland Japan and foreigners in Okinawa-ken.

5) The figures for Okinawa-ken are employed persons aged 14 and over, and are based on the results of sample tabulation.

Over 80% of employees among men are “Regular employees”, while about 50% of employees among women are “Part-time employees and others”.

Regarding the breakdown of employment status among employees aged 15 and over, the proportion of “Regular employees” is 65.8%, that of “Part-time employees and others” is 30.9% and that of “Dispatched workers” is 3.3%.

Observing these figures by sex, the proportion of “Regular employees” is the highest among men (82.3%), while that of “Part-time employees and others” is the highest among women (50.3%). (Figure 6.1, Table 6.2)

Figure 6.1 Proportion of Employees by Employment Status and Sex: 2010

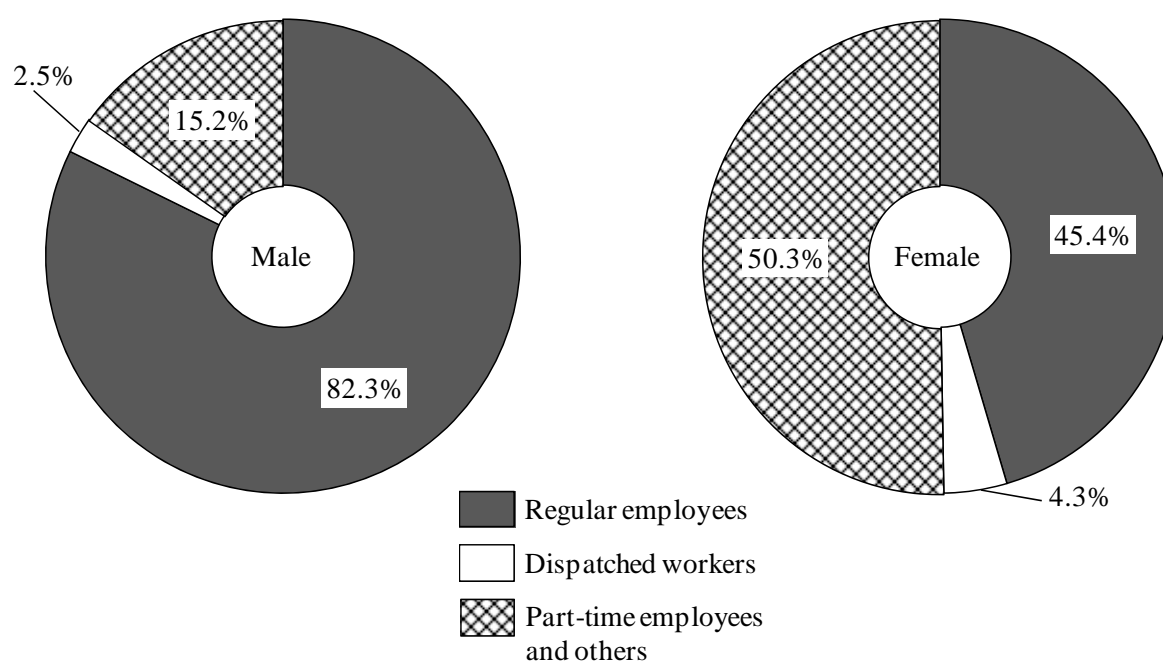


Table 6.2 Number of Employees by Employment Status and Sex: 2010

Employment status of employees	Number (thousands)			Proportion (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Employees	46,287	25,525	20,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular employees	30,436	21,002	9,434	65.8	82.3	45.4
Dispatched workers	1,531	639	891	3.3	2.5	4.3
Part-time employees and others	14,320	3,883	10,436	30.9	15.2	50.3

Proportion of “Part-time employees and others” is higher than that of “Regular employees” among women aged 40 and over.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by employment status, sex and age group, it shows that the proportion of “Regular employees” among men exceeds 50% in each group between 20 to 59. However, among women it is lower than 50% in each group aged 35 and over, while it is higher than 50% among women in each group aged 20 to 34.

The proportion of “Dispatched workers” among men is the highest in the 25 to 29 years old age group (3.5%), which is still lower than 5%. Meanwhile, the proportion among women is the highest in the 30 to 34 years old age group (6.7%), followed by the 25 to 29 years old age group (6.2%) and the 35 to 39 years old age group (5.5%), all of which exceed 5%.

The proportion of “Part-time employees and others” among men is lower than 10% in each group aged 30 to 59. However, among women it is mostly higher than 30% and it is higher than that of “Regular employees” in the 15 to 19 years old age group and in all groups aged 40 and over. (Figure 6.2, Table 6.3)

Figure 6.2 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010

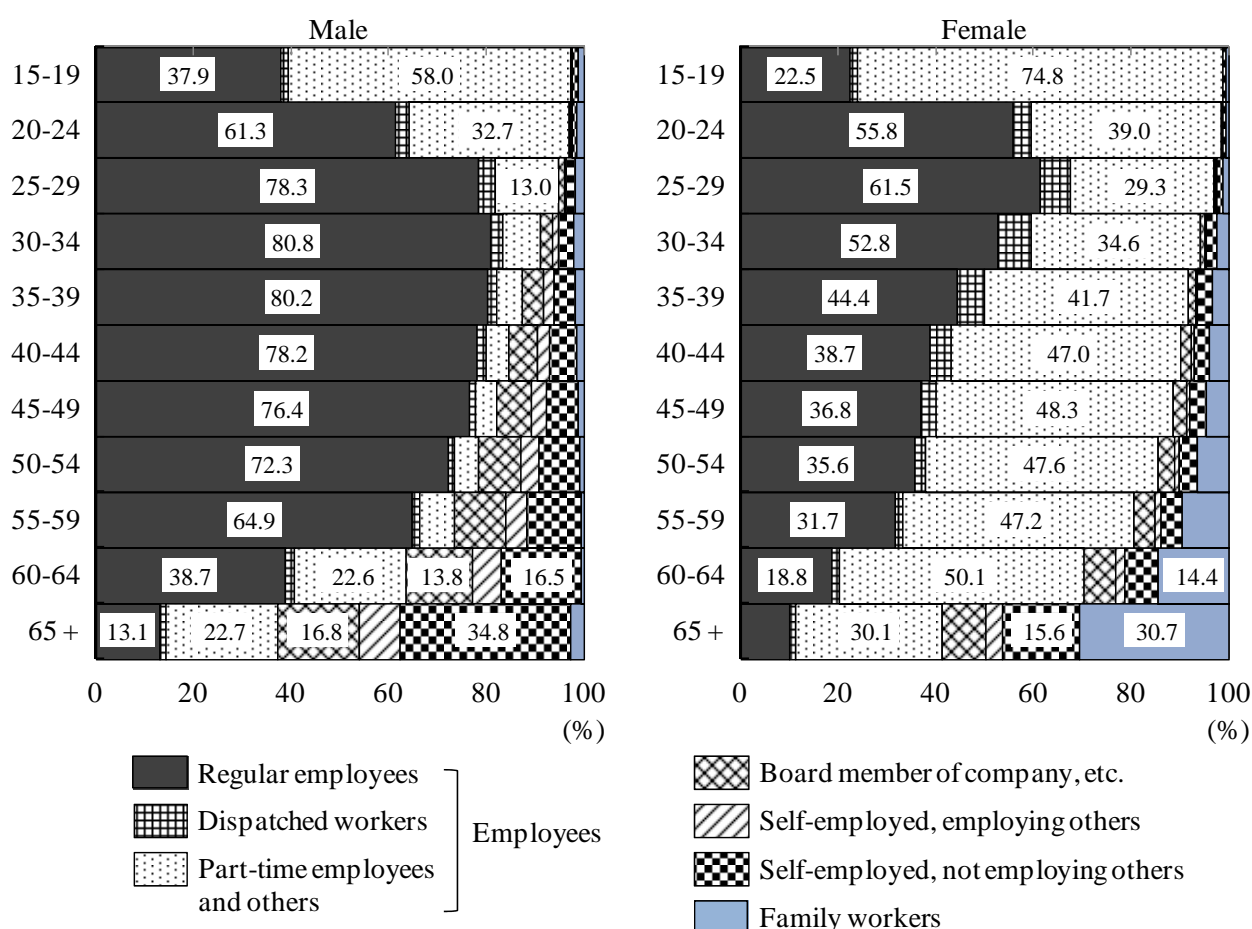


Table 6.3 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010

Sex and age	Total ¹⁾	Employees	Regular employees	Dispatched workers	Part-time employees and others	Board member of company, etc.	Self-employed, employing others	Self- ²⁾ employed, not employing others	Family workers
Number (thousands)									
Male	34,090	25,525	21,002	639	3,883	2,434	1,097	3,194	489
15-19 years old	401	370	144	5	220	1	0	4	5
20-24	1,908	1,746	1,104	53	589	6	2	18	27
25-29	2,896	2,573	2,126	96	352	29	13	46	53
30-34	3,508	3,021	2,682	90	250	84	44	104	69
35-39	4,205	3,512	3,220	81	211	172	82	176	73
40-44	3,751	3,035	2,812	62	161	211	95	201	54
45-49	3,475	2,755	2,565	48	142	243	102	221	38
50-54	3,300	2,522	2,323	40	159	277	119	269	27
55-59	3,600	2,583	2,283	45	255	367	156	391	22
60-64	3,406	2,108	1,287	70	752	458	191	547	22
65 and over	3,640	1,300	456	50	793	586	294	1,216	99
Female	25,522	20,761	9,434	891	10,436	747	240	1,047	1,833
15-19 years old	392	367	83	5	278	0	0	3	2
20-24	1,905	1,792	1,016	66	711	3	1	13	11
25-29	2,418	2,230	1,414	142	673	8	3	30	29
30-34	2,499	2,246	1,259	160	827	20	7	55	59
35-39	2,919	2,574	1,247	156	1,172	42	13	83	98
40-44	2,825	2,466	1,060	119	1,288	58	18	85	111
45-49	2,776	2,398	998	91	1,309	76	22	86	129
50-54	2,611	2,187	912	57	1,218	91	26	90	168
55-59	2,614	2,062	812	41	1,209	113	33	112	243
60-64	2,250	1,541	411	33	1,096	137	44	150	315
65 and over	2,312	899	222	21	655	199	73	340	668
Proportion (%)									
Male	100.0	78.0	64.2	2.0	11.9	7.4	3.4	9.8	1.5
15-19 years old	100.0	97.3	37.9	1.4	58.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.4
20-24	100.0	97.0	61.3	3.0	32.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5
25-29	100.0	94.8	78.3	3.5	13.0	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.0
30-34	100.0	91.0	80.8	2.7	7.5	2.5	1.3	3.1	2.1
35-39	100.0	87.5	80.2	2.0	5.3	4.3	2.0	4.4	1.8
40-44	100.0	84.4	78.2	1.7	4.5	5.9	2.6	5.6	1.5
45-49	100.0	82.0	76.4	1.4	4.2	7.2	3.0	6.6	1.1
50-54	100.0	78.5	72.3	1.2	4.9	8.6	3.7	8.4	0.8
55-59	100.0	73.4	64.9	1.3	7.2	10.4	4.4	11.1	0.6
60-64	100.0	63.4	38.7	2.1	22.6	13.8	5.7	16.5	0.6
65 and over	100.0	37.2	13.1	1.4	22.7	16.8	8.4	34.8	2.8
Female	100.0	84.3	38.3	3.6	42.4	3.0	1.0	4.3	7.4
15-19 years old	100.0	98.7	22.5	1.4	74.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5
20-24	100.0	98.5	55.8	3.6	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
25-29	100.0	97.0	61.5	6.2	29.3	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3
30-34	100.0	94.1	52.8	6.7	34.6	0.8	0.3	2.3	2.5
35-39	100.0	91.6	44.4	5.5	41.7	1.5	0.5	2.9	3.5
40-44	100.0	90.1	38.7	4.3	47.0	2.1	0.7	3.1	4.0
45-49	100.0	88.4	36.8	3.4	48.3	2.8	0.8	3.2	4.8
50-54	100.0	85.4	35.6	2.2	47.6	3.5	1.0	3.5	6.5
55-59	100.0	80.5	31.7	1.6	47.2	4.4	1.3	4.4	9.5
60-64	100.0	70.5	18.8	1.5	50.1	6.3	2.0	6.9	14.4
65 and over	100.0	41.2	10.2	1.0	30.1	9.1	3.4	15.6	30.7

1) Includes "Not reported".

2) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft".

2. Industrial Composition of Employed Persons

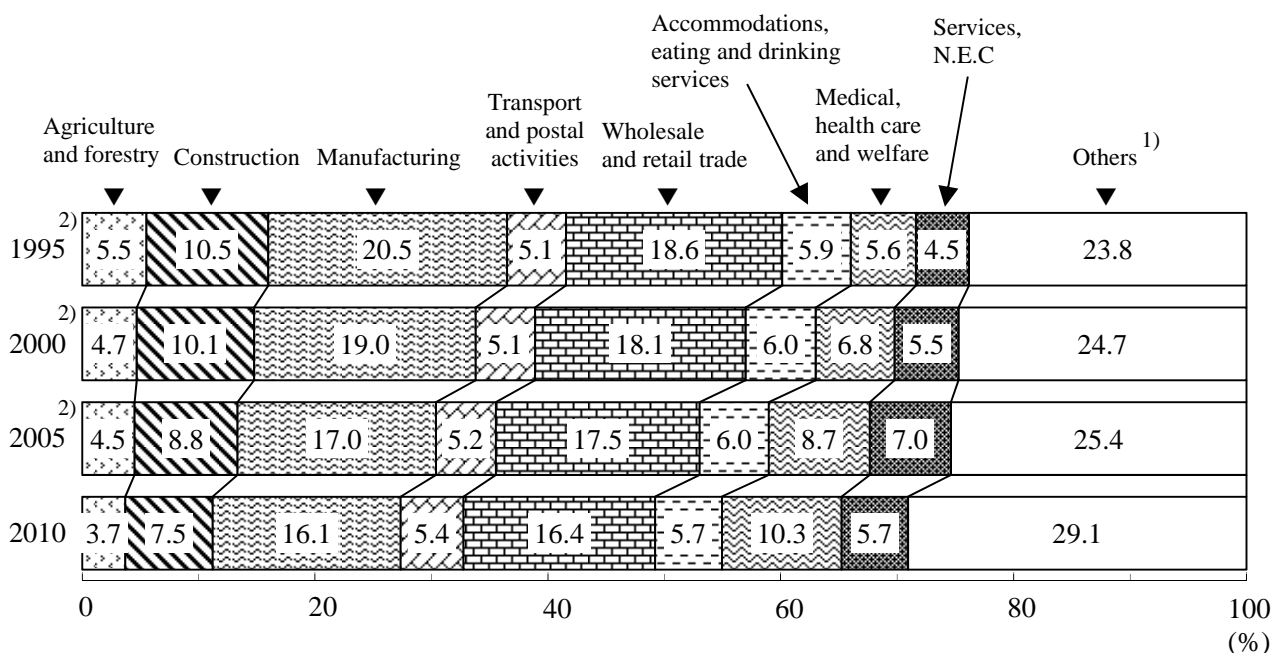
The proportion of employed persons in “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest.

Separating employed persons aged 15 and over by industry (major groups), it shows that “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest (16.4%), followed by “Manufacturing” (16.1%), “Medical, health care and welfare” (10.3%), “Construction” (7.5%), etc. (Figure 6.3, Table 6.4)

The proportion of employed persons in “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points and exceeded 10%.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by industry (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, that of “Medical, health care and welfare” increased 1.6 percentage points (pp), from 8.7% to 10.3%. Meanwhile, “Construction” decreased 1.3 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Services, N.E.C” (-1.3 pp), “Wholesale and retail trade” (-1.0 pp), “Manufacturing” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 6.3, Table 6.4)

Figure 6.3 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010



1) Includes "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Government, except elsewhere classified" and "Industries unable to classify".

2) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

Table 6.4 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Industry (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Differences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Agriculture and forestry	3,543	2,955	2,767	2,205	5.5	4.7	4.5	3.7	-0.8
B Fisheries	305	253	214	177	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	59	46	31	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0
D Construction	6,711	6,346	5,441	4,475	10.5	10.1	8.8	7.5	-1.3
E Manufacturing	13,166	11,999	10,486	9,626	20.5	19.0	17.0	16.1	-0.9
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	354	338	295	284	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.0
G Information and communications	1,307	1,555	1,613	1,627	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.1
H Transport and postal activities	3,250	3,218	3,171	3,219	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	0.2
I Wholesale and retail trade	11,918	11,394	10,760	9,804	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.4	-1.0
J Finance and insurance	1,974	1,751	1,514	1,513	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.1
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,043	1,065	1,118	1,114	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.1
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,963	1,974	1,910	1,902	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.1
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,778	3,803	3,664	3,423	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	-0.2
N Living-related and personal ser- vices and amusement services	2,424	2,404	2,330	2,199	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	-0.1
O Education, learning support	2,630	2,606	2,675	2,635	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.1
P Medical, health care and welfare	3,591	4,274	5,332	6,128	5.6	6.8	8.7	10.3	1.6
Q Compound services	698	695	668	377	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
R Services, N.E.C ¹⁾	2,919	3,452	4,289	3,405	4.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	-1.3
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,152	2,142	2,085	2,016	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.0
T Industries unable to classify (Recount) ²⁾	395	761	1,168	3,460	0.6	1.2	1.9	5.8	3.9
Primary industry	3,848	3,208	2,981	2,381	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Secondary industry	19,936	18,392	15,957	14,123	31.3	29.5	26.4	25.2	-1.3
Tertiary industry	40,004	40,671	41,425	39,646	62.7	65.3	68.6	70.6	2.0

1) "Dispatched workers" in 2010 are included in respective industries to which they are dispatched, but during 1995 to 2005, included in the industrial classification of "Worker dispatching services" in "Services, N.E.C" of major groups.

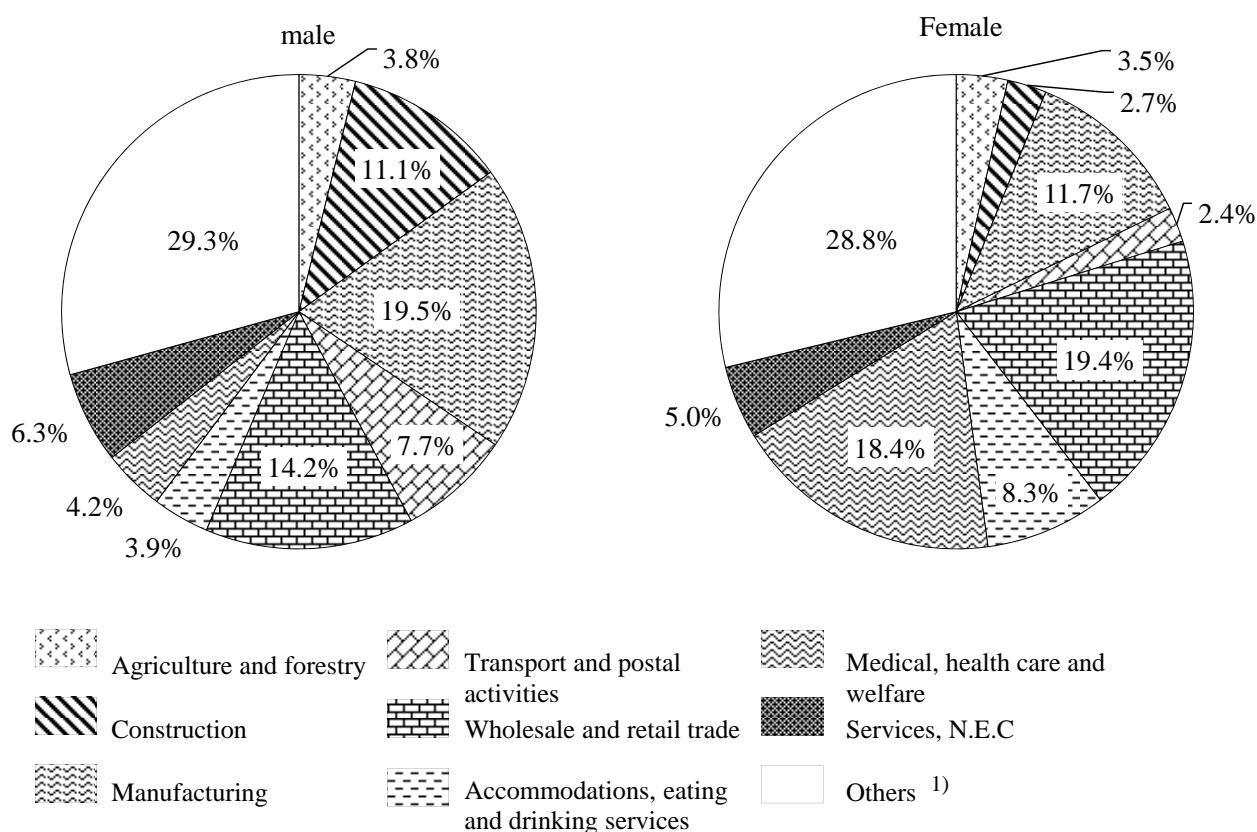
2) "Primary industry" Includes A to B of major groups, "Secondary industry" includes C to E of major groups and "Tertiary industry" includes F to S of major groups. These proportions are excluded "Industries unable to classify".

The proportion of “Manufacturing” is the highest among men (19.5%) and that of “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest among women (19.4%).

Separating the industrial composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, it shows that among men, the proportion of “Manufacturing” is the highest (19.5%), followed by “Wholesale and retail trade” (14.2%), “Construction” (11.1%), etc. Meanwhile, among women, “Wholesale and retail trade” is the highest (19.4%), followed by “Medical, health care and welfare” (18.4%), “Manufacturing” (11.7%), etc.

Examining the sex composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by industry, it shows that the proportion of men exceeds 80% in 4 groups, “Electricity, gas, heat supply and water” (86.0%), “Construction” (84.9%), “Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel” (84.4%) and “Transport and postal activities” (81.3%). Meanwhile, the proportion of women exceeds that of men in six groups, “Medical, health care and welfare” (76.5%), “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (61.5%), “Living-related and personal services and amusement services” (59.5%), etc. (Figure 6.4, Table 6.5)

Figure 6.4 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Industry (Major Groups): 2010



1) Includes "Fisheries", "Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel", "Electricity, gas, heat supply and water", "Information and communications", "Finance and insurance", "Real estate and goods rental and leasing", "Scientific research, professional and technical services", "Living-related and personal services and amusement services", "Education, learning support", "Compound services", "Government, except elsewhere classified" and "Industries unable to classify".

Table 6.5 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Industry (Major Groups): 2010

Industry	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)			Industrial composition by sex (%)			Sex composition by industry (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,611	34,090	25,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.2	42.8
A Agriculture and forestry	2,205	1,311	894	3.7	3.8	3.5	100.0	59.5	40.5
B Fisheries	177	134	43	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	75.8	24.2
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	22	19	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.4	15.6
D Construction	4,475	3,798	677	7.5	11.1	2.7	100.0	84.9	15.1
E Manufacturing	9,626	6,646	2,980	16.1	19.5	11.7	100.0	69.0	31.0
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	284	245	40	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	86.0	14.0
G Information and communications	1,627	1,179	447	2.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	72.5	27.5
H Transport and postal activities	3,219	2,618	601	5.4	7.7	2.4	100.0	81.3	18.7
I Wholesale and retail trade	9,804	4,847	4,957	16.4	14.2	19.4	100.0	49.4	50.6
J Finance and insurance	1,513	688	825	2.5	2.0	3.2	100.0	45.5	54.5
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,114	683	431	1.9	2.0	1.7	100.0	61.3	38.7
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,902	1,284	619	3.2	3.8	2.4	100.0	67.5	32.5
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,423	1,316	2,107	5.7	3.9	8.3	100.0	38.5	61.5
N Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,199	890	1,309	3.7	2.6	5.1	100.0	40.5	59.5
O Education, learning support	2,635	1,162	1,473	4.4	3.4	5.8	100.0	44.1	55.9
P Medical, health care and welfare	6,128	1,437	4,690	10.3	4.2	18.4	100.0	23.5	76.5
Q Compound services	377	216	161	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	57.2	42.8
R Services, N.E.C	3,405	2,133	1,272	5.7	6.3	5.0	100.0	62.6	37.4
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,016	1,494	522	3.4	4.4	2.0	100.0	74.1	25.9
T Industries unable to classify	3,460	1,990	1,471	5.8	5.8	5.8	100.0	57.5	42.5

3. International Comparison of Employment Status and Industrial Composition

The proportion of “Tertiary industry” of Japan is similar to that of Germany.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by the three industrial groups (primary, secondary and tertiary industry) with other industrialized countries, it shows that the proportion of “Primary industry” is big in Russia (8.6%), while the proportion is low in United Kingdom (U.K) (1.5%) and the United States of America (U.S.A) (1.5%). The proportion of Japan (4.2%) is similar to that of Italy (3.8%).

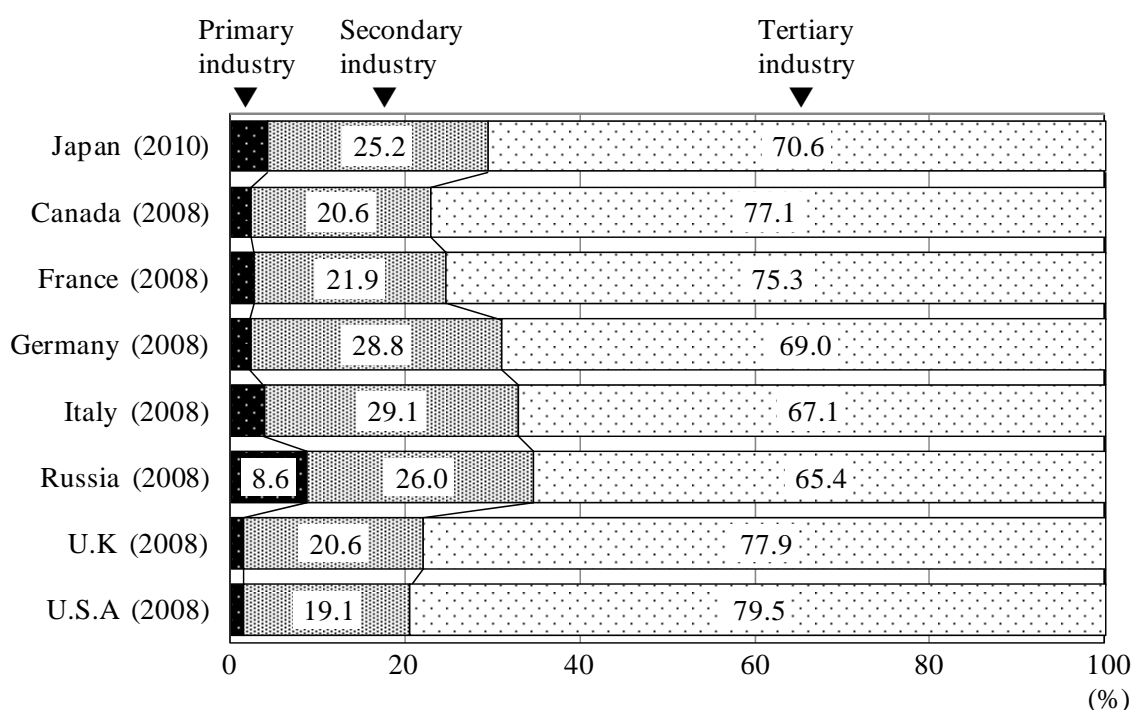
The proportion of “Secondary industry” is big in Italy (29.1%), Germany (28.8%) and Russia (26.0%). These figures exceed the proportion of Japan (25.2%).

The proportion of “Tertiary industry” is big in U.S.A (79.5%), U.K (77.9%), Canada (77.1%), etc. The proportion of Japan (70.6%) is similar to that of Germany (69.0%). (Figure 6.5, Table 6.6)

The proportion of employees of Japan is similar to that of U.K.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by employment status with other countries, the proportion of employees of Japan (86.2%) is similar to that of U.K (86.7%) and the proportion of self-employed persons of Japan (9.7%) is similar to that of France (9.9%). However, the proportion of family workers of Japan (4.0%) is higher than other countries. (Table 6.7)

Figure 6.5 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)



Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet*. For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

Table 6.6 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Industry (Three Groups)

(%)

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
Japan	(2010) ¹⁾	100.0	4.2	25.2	70.6
Canada	(2008) ^{2) 3)}	100.0	2.3	20.6	77.1
France	(2008)	100.0	2.7	21.9	75.3
Germany	(2008)	100.0	2.3	28.8	69.0
Italy	(2008)	100.0	3.8	29.1	67.1
Russia	(2008) ⁴⁾	100.0	8.6	26.0	65.4
U.K	(2008) ⁵⁾	100.0	1.5	20.6	77.9
U.S.A	(2008) ^{2) 5)}	⁶⁾ 100.0	1.5	19.1	⁶⁾ 79.5

1) Excludes "Industries unable to classify".

2) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

3) Excludes residents of the TerritoriesI and indigenous persons living on reserves.

4) 15 to 72 years old.

5) Aged 16 and over.

6) Includes "Establishments not adequately described".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet* . For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

Table 6.7 International Comparison of the Proportion of Employed Persons by Employment Status

(%)

Country (Year)		Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed	Family workers
Japan	(2010)	100.0	⁵⁾ 86.2	⁶⁾ 9.7	4.0
Canada	(2008) ^{1) 2)}	100.0	84.6	15.2	0.1
France	(2008)	100.0	89.5	9.9	0.6
Germany	(2008)	100.0	88.4	10.7	0.9
Italy	(2008)	100.0	76.1	22.2	1.8
Russia	(2008) ³⁾	100.0	92.7	7.2	0.1
U.K	(2008) ⁴⁾	100.0	86.7	12.9	0.4
U.S.A	(2008) ^{1) 3)}	100.0	93.0	6.9	0.1

1) Excludes military personnel (of full-time members in Canada).

2) Excludes residents of the TerritoriesI and indigenous persons living on reserves.

3) 15 to 72 years old.

4) Aged 16 and over.

5) Includes "Board member of company, etc.".

6) Includes "Persons doing home handicraft".

Source: International Labour Organization, *LABORSTA Internet* . For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

4. Occupational Composition of Employed Persons

The proportion of employed persons in “Clerical workers” is the highest.

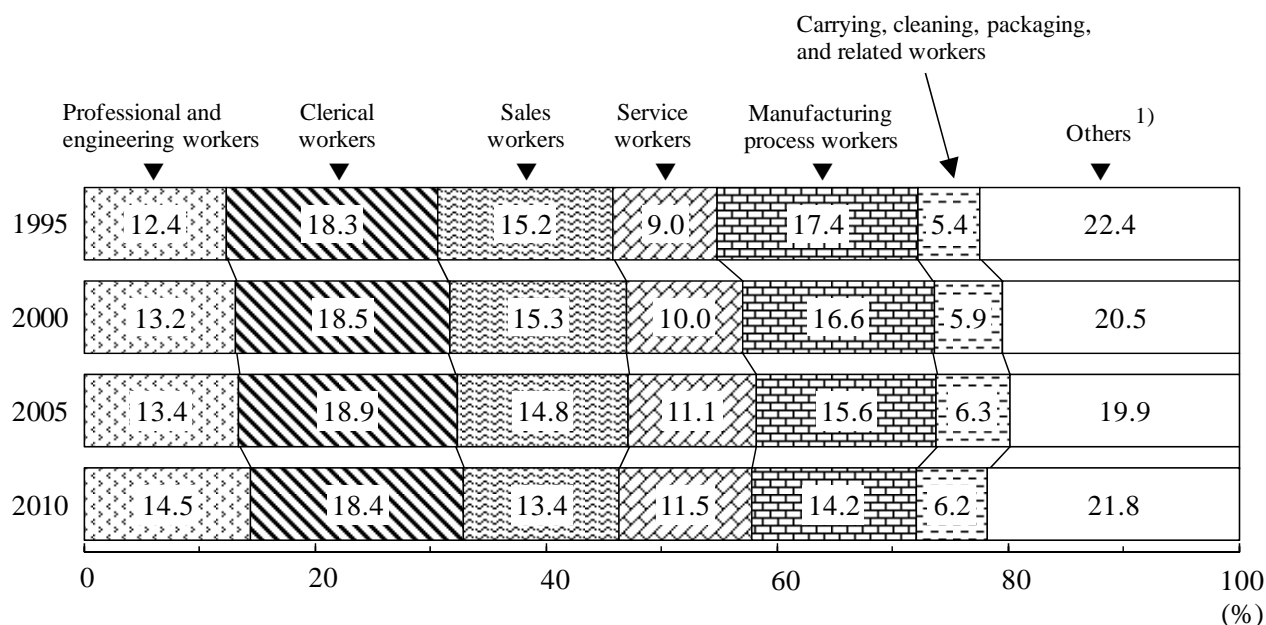
Looking at the proportion of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation (major groups), that of “Clerical workers” is the highest (18.4%), followed by “Professional and engineering workers” (14.5%), “Manufacturing process workers” (14.2%), etc. (Figure 6.6, Table 6.8)

The proportion of employed persons in “Professional and engineering workers” increased 1.0 percentage points.

Comparing the proportion of employed persons by occupation (major groups) in 2005 and 2010, it shows that “Professional and engineering workers” increased the most of all major groups (1.0 percentage points (pp)), followed by that of “Service workers” (0.4 pp). The proportions of these two groups have been increasing since 1995.

Meanwhile, the proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” decreased 1.4 pp, which was the largest decrease, followed by “Sales workers” (-1.4 pp), “Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers” (-0.9 pp), etc. (Figure 6.6, Table 6.8)

Figure 6.6 Trends in the Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010



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

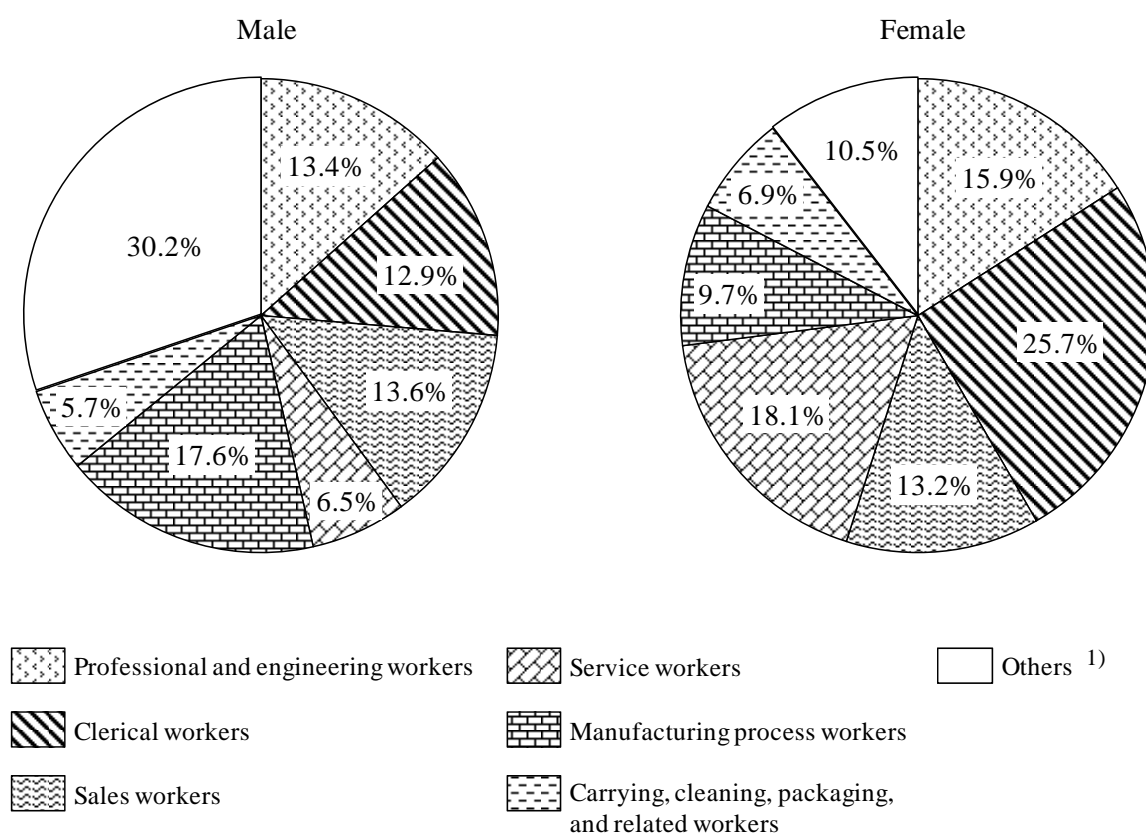
Table 6.8 Trends in the Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Occupation (Major Groups): 1995 to 2010

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)				Proportion (%)				Defferences (percentage point)
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010	2005-2010
Total	64,182	63,032	61,530	59,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
A Administrative and managerial workers	2,717	1,857	1,497	1,420	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.1
B Professional and engineering workers	7,932	8,299	8,272	8,634	12.4	13.2	13.4	14.5	1.0
C Clerical workers	11,733	11,654	11,614	10,981	18.3	18.5	18.9	18.4	-0.5
D Sales workers	9,768	9,662	9,118	8,004	15.2	15.3	14.8	13.4	-1.4
E Service workers	5,786	6,306	6,810	6,845	9.0	10.0	11.1	11.5	0.4
F Security workers	956	1,014	1,064	1,065	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.1
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	3,835	3,199	2,963	2,328	6.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	-0.9
H Manufacturing process workers	11,143	10,462	9,609	8,471	17.4	16.6	15.6	14.2	-1.4
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,725	2,576	2,334	2,088	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	-0.3
J Construction and mining workers	3,769	3,543	3,223	2,676	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.5	-0.7
K Carrying, cleaning, packag- ing, and related workers	3,435	3,719	3,893	3,706	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	-0.1
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	384	742	1,133	3,392	0.6	1.2	1.8	5.7	3.8

The proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” is the highest among men (17.6%) and that of “Clerical workers” is the highest among women (25.7%).

Looking at the occupational composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, it shows that among men, the proportion of “Manufacturing process workers” is the highest (17.6%), followed by “Sales workers” (13.6%), “Professional and engineering workers” (13.4%), etc. Meanwhile, among women, the proportion of “Clerical workers” is the highest (25.7%), followed by “Service workers” (18.1%), “Professional and engineering workers” (15.9%), etc. (Figure 6.7, Table 6.9)

Figure 6.7 Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Occupation (Major Groups): 2010



1) Includes "Administrative and managerial workers", "Security workers", "Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers", "Transport and machine operation workers" and "Workers not classifiable by occupation".

The proportion of women exceeds that of men in “Service workers” and “Clerical workers”.

Looking at the sex composition of employed persons aged 15 and over by occupation, it shows that the proportion of men exceeds 90% in “Construction and mining workers” (97.9%), “Transport and machine operation workers” (97.1%) and “Security workers” (94.4%). Meanwhile, the proportion of women exceeds that of men in “Service workers” (67.5%) and Clerical workers (59.8%). (Table 6.9)

Table 6.9 Number of Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Occupation (Major Groups): 2010

Occupation	Employed persons aged 15 and over (thousands)			Occupational composition by sex (%)			Sex composition by occupation (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,611	34,090	25,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.2	42.8
A Administrative and managerial workers	1,420	1,222	198	2.4	3.6	0.8	100.0	86.0	14.0
B Professional and engineering workers	8,634	4,567	4,066	14.5	13.4	15.9	100.0	52.9	47.1
C Clerical workers	10,981	4,412	6,570	18.4	12.9	25.7	100.0	40.2	59.8
D Sales workers	8,004	4,633	3,370	13.4	13.6	13.2	100.0	57.9	42.1
E Service workers	6,845	2,227	4,618	11.5	6.5	18.1	100.0	32.5	67.5
F Security workers	1,065	1,005	60	1.8	2.9	0.2	100.0	94.4	5.6
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	2,328	1,451	877	3.9	4.3	3.4	100.0	62.3	37.7
H Manufacturing process workers	8,471	6,002	2,469	14.2	17.6	9.7	100.0	70.9	29.1
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,088	2,028	61	3.5	5.9	0.2	100.0	97.1	2.9
J Construction and mining workers	2,676	2,621	55	4.5	7.7	0.2	100.0	97.9	2.1
K Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers	3,706	1,955	1,752	6.2	5.7	6.9	100.0	52.7	47.3
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	3,392	1,967	1,424	5.7	5.8	5.6	100.0	58.0	42.0