

Summary of the Results

Labour Force

○ The labour force participation rate declined in men and rose in women, continuing from 2010.

- The labour force participation rate of those aged 15 years old and over (109,754,177) was 60.0%. The rate declined 1.2 percentage points from 2010, and has thus been on a downward trend since 2000.
- The labour force participation rate by sex is 70.9% for men and 50.0% for women. This is 2.9 percentage points lower for men, as opposed to 0.4 percentage points higher in women, from 2010.

Change in Population of Those Aged 15 years old and over by Sex and Labour Force Status

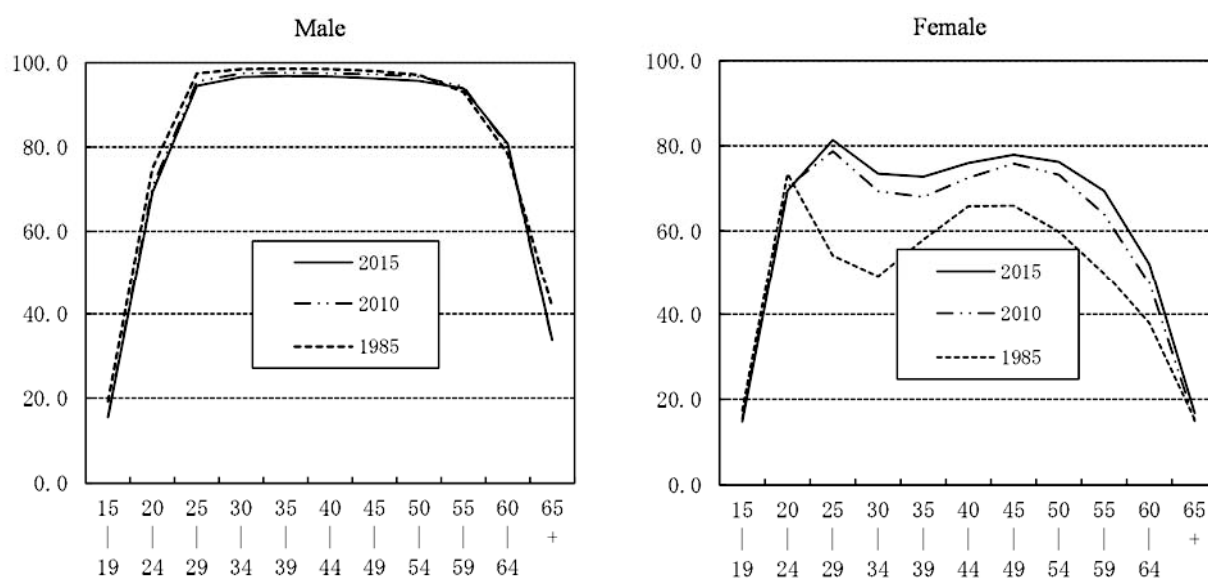
— Japan (1985 to 2015)

Sex and Year	Population (thousands)				Labour force participation rate (%)	Differences between 5 years (percentage point)
	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Labour force status not reported		
Both sexes						
1985	94,974	60,391	34,407	177	63.7	-
1990	100,799	63,595	36,786	417	63.4	-0.4
1995	105,426	67,018	37,881	526	63.9	0.5
2000	108,225	66,098	40,386	1,741	62.1	-1.8
2005	109,764	65,400	41,008	3,357	61.5	-0.6
2010	110,277	63,699	40,372	6,206	61.2	-0.3
2015	109,754	61,523	41,022	7,208	60.0	-1.2
Male						
1985	46,131	37,072	8,964	96	80.5	-
1990	48,956	38,523	10,183	250	79.1	-1.4
1995	51,239	40,397	10,490	352	79.4	0.3
2000	52,503	39,250	12,080	1,174	76.5	-2.9
2005	53,086	38,290	12,568	2,228	75.3	-1.2
2010	53,155	36,825	13,086	3,244	73.8	-1.5
2015	52,880	34,772	14,284	3,824	70.9	-2.9
Female						
1985	48,843	23,319	25,443	81	47.8	-
1990	51,842	25,073	26,603	167	48.5	0.7
1995	54,186	26,621	27,391	174	49.3	0.8
2000	55,721	26,848	28,307	567	48.7	-0.6
2005	56,679	27,110	28,440	1,129	48.8	0.1
2010	57,123	26,874	27,287	2,962	49.6	0.8
2015	56,874	26,751	26,739	3,384	50.0	0.4

- The labour force participation rate of women topped 80% for the first time since 1950, with which comparison is possible for the 25 to 29 age group.

- Looking at the labour force participation rate by sex and age (five-year groups), we find that more than 90% of men in the 25 to 59 age groups participate in the labour force. On the other hand, for women, the Labour force participation rate aged 25 to 29 reached 81.4%, surpassing 80% for the first time since 1950, with which comparison is possible. With the M-shaped curve bottoming out in 2010, the labour force participation rate of women aged 35 to 39 went up from 68.0% to 72.7%, thereby pulling the M-shaped curve upward.
- Taking a closer look at changes in the Labour force participation rate of women from 1985, in the period just before the enforcement of what is called the Equal Employment Act, by age (five-year groups), we see an upward trend from 1990 for women aged 25 to 64.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups) — Japan(1985, 2010, 2015)



Change in Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age (Five-Year Groups) — Japan (1985 to 2015)

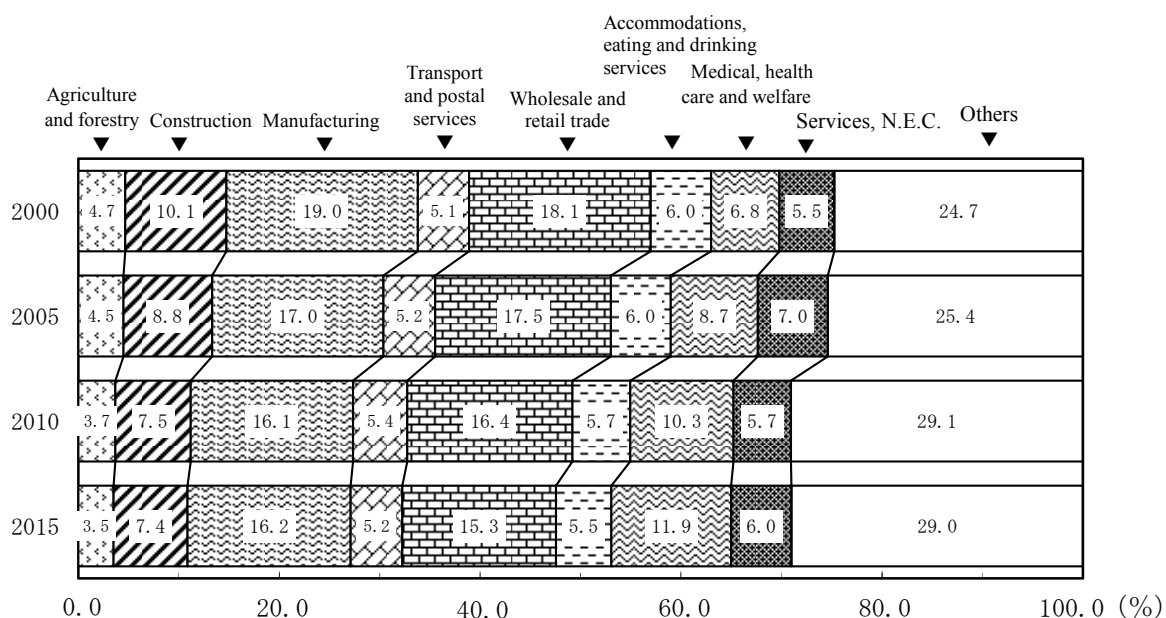
Sex and Year	Total	Age Group										
		15-19 years old	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
Male												
1985	80.5	19.3	75.0	97.5	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.1	97.1	93.2	78.4	41.7
1990	79.1	20.0	76.1	97.5	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.2	97.4	94.3	76.5	39.7
1995	79.4	18.8	76.4	96.9	98.3	98.5	98.4	98.2	97.7	95.5	79.5	42.1
2000	76.5	17.5	72.9	95.4	97.1	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.5	94.1	73.1	36.2
2005	75.3	17.9	72.7	95.6	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.6	96.7	94.8	75.1	34.0
2010	73.8	15.5	70.6	95.6	97.5	97.7	97.5	97.3	96.7	94.4	80.1	33.5
2015	70.9	15.5	69.3	94.5	96.6	96.9	96.8	96.3	95.7	94.0	80.8	33.8
Female												
1985	47.8	17.4	73.4	54.2	49.3	58.0	65.8	65.9	59.8	49.9	37.9	15.3
1990	48.5	17.4	75.9	61.5	50.8	59.5	66.8	68.4	63.1	51.6	37.5	15.0
1995	49.3	15.7	74.6	66.7	53.4	59.4	67.5	69.3	65.2	56.0	38.9	15.8
2000	48.7	15.5	72.0	70.7	57.6	60.5	68.6	70.6	66.6	57.4	38.9	14.6
2005	48.8	17.1	71.2	74.9	63.4	63.7	70.7	73.7	69.1	60.4	40.8	14.2
2010	49.6	15.4	70.4	78.7	69.4	68.0	72.5	75.8	73.2	63.9	47.5	14.9
2015	50.0	14.7	69.5	81.4	73.5	72.7	76.0	77.9	76.2	69.4	52.1	16.7

Industry

○ Those engaged in “medical, health care and welfare” rose in percentage, continuing from 2010.

- A close look at employed persons aged 15 years old and over by Industry (Major Groups) indicates that “manufacturing” accounted for the highest percentages at 16.2%, followed by “wholesale and retail trade” accounting for 15.3% and “medical, health care and welfare” accounting for 11.9%.
- “Medical, health care and welfare” rose by 1.6 percentage points from 2010, thus accounting for the largest increase in percentage as classified by Industry (Major Groups).

Change in Employed persons Aged 15 years old and over by Industry (Major Groups) — Japan (2000-2015)



(Notice) “Other” 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.”

Change in Employed persons Aged 15 years old and over by Industry (Major Groups)

— Japan (2000 to 2015)

Industry	Number (thousands)				Proportion(%)				Differences (percentage points) 2010- 2015
	2000 1)	2005 1)	2010	2015	2000 1)	2005 1)	2010	2015	
Total	63,032	61,530	59,611	58,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
A Agriculture and forestry	2,955	2,767	2,205	2,068	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.5	-0.2
B Fisheries	253	214	177	154	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0
C Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	46	31	22	22	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
D Construction	6,346	5,441	4,475	4,341	10.1	8.8	7.5	7.4	-0.1
E Manufacturing	11,999	10,486	9,626	9,557	19.0	17.0	16.1	16.2	0.1
F Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	338	295	284	283	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
G Information and communications	1,555	1,613	1,627	1,680	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	0.1
H Transport and postal services	3,218	3,171	3,219	3,045	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	-0.2
I Wholesale and retail trade	11,394	10,760	9,804	9,001	18.1	17.5	16.4	15.3	-1.2
J Finance and insurance	1,751	1,514	1,513	1,429	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1
K Real estate and goods rental and leasing	1,065	1,118	1,114	1,198	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.2
L Scientific research, professional and technical services	1,974	1,910	1,902	1,919	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.1
M Accommodations, eating and drinking services	3,803	3,664	3,423	3,249	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	-0.2
N Living-related and personal services and amusement services	2,404	2,330	2,199	2,072	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.2
O Education, learning support	2,606	2,675	2,635	2,662	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.1
P Medical, health care and welfare	4,274	5,332	6,128	7,024	6.8	8.7	10.3	11.9	1.6
Q Compound services	695	668	377	483	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
R Services, N.E.C. 2)	3,452	4,289	3,405	3,544	5.5	7.0	5.7	6.0	0.3
S Government, except elsewhere classified	2,142	2,085	2,016	2,026	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.1
T Industries unable to classify	761	1,168	3,460	3,162	1.2	1.9	5.8	5.4	-0.4
(Recount) 3)									
Primary industry	3,208	2,981	2,381	2,222	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.0	-0.3
Secondary industry	18,392	15,957	14,123	13,921	29.5	26.4	25.2	25.0	-0.2
Tertiary industry	40,671	41,425	39,646	39,615	65.3	68.6	70.6	71.0	0.4

1) Industrial classification is revised each census year. The industrial classifications of the previous census years are tabulated as restructured into the latest revised industrial classification.

Estimates and tables are based on the tabulation of extracted details by extracting some questionnaires. They therefore do not correspond to the fundamental statistics (statistics incorporating all the questionnaires).

2) "Temporary personnel from temporary staffing services" (1,531,000 in 2010, and 1,544,000 in 2015) were classified as the Industry (Major Groups) "temporary staffing services," which was part of the major industrial category "services (those uncategorized elsewhere)" in 2000 and 2005. For 2010 and 2015, however, they were classified as recipient industries. Care should therefore be taken in chronological comparison.

3) Each industry comprises the following:

Primary industry: "agriculture and forestry" and "fisheries"

Secondary industry: "mining and quarrying of stone and gravel," "construction," and "manufacturing"

Tertiary industry: "electricity, gas, heat supply and water," "information and communications," "transport and postal services," "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, N.E.C.," and "Government, except elsewhere classified"

"Industries unable to classify" are not classified as any industry. In percentage calculations, therefore, these industries are subtracted from the denominator.

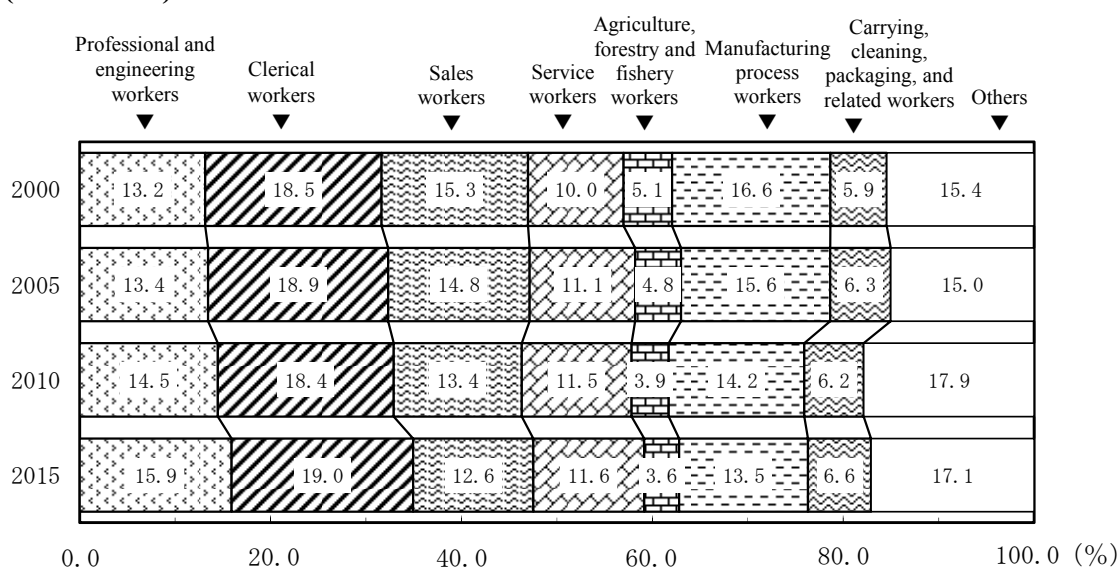
Occupation

- “Professional and engineering workers” rose in percentage from 2000.
- “Sales workers” declined in percentage from 2000.

- Looking at employed persons aged 15 years old and over as classified by occupation (Major Groups), we find that “clerical workers” accounted for the highest percentage at 19%, followed by “professional and engineering workers” accounting for 15.9% and “manufacturing process workers” accounting for 13.5%.
- “Professional and engineering workers” rose by 1.4 percentage points from 2010, increasing since 2000. “Sales workers”, on the other hand, declined by 0.8 percentage points from 2010, decreasing since 2000.

Changes in Percentage of Employed persons Aged 15 years old and over by occupation (Major Groups)

— Japan (2000 to 2015)



(Notice) “Others” includes “administrative and managerial workers,” “security workers,” “transport and machine operation workers,” “construction and mining workers,” “workers not classifiable by occupation.”

Change in Employed persons Aged 15 years old and over by occupation (major groups)

— Japan (2000 to 2015)

Occupation	Number (thousands)				Proportion(%)				Differences (percentage points) 2010-2015
	2000 1)	2005 1)	2010	2015	2000 1)	2005 1)	2010	2015	
Total	63,032	61,530	59,611	58,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
A Administrative and managerial workers	1,857	1,497	1,420	1,395	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.0
B Professional and engineering workers	8,299	8,272	8,634	9,380	13.2	13.4	14.5	15.9	1.4
C Clerical workers	11,654	11,614	10,981	11,206	18.5	18.9	18.4	19.0	0.6
D Sales workers	9,662	9,118	8,004	7,411	15.3	14.8	13.4	12.6	-0.8
E Service workers	6,306	6,810	6,845	6,857	10.0	11.1	11.5	11.6	0.2
F Security workers	1,014	1,064	1,065	1,086	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1
G Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	3,199	2,963	2,328	2,145	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.6	-0.3
H Manufacturing process workers	10,462	9,609	8,471	7,960	16.6	15.6	14.2	13.5	-0.7
I Transport and machine operation workers	2,576	2,334	2,088	2,009	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	-0.1
J Construction and mining workers	3,543	3,223	2,676	2,591	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.4	-0.1
K Carrying, cleaning, packaging, and related workers	3,719	3,893	3,706	3,897	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.6	0.4
L Workers not classifiable by occupation	742	1,133	3,392	2,981	1.2	1.8	5.7	5.1	-0.6

1) Occupational classification is revised each census year. The occupational classifications of the previous census years are tabulated as restructured into the latest revised occupational classification.

Estimates and tables are based on the tabulation of details extracted from some questionnaires. They therefore do not correspond to the fundamental statistics (statistics incorporating all the questionnaires).

