

I Summary of the Results

Section 1 Employed Persons

1. Composition by type of employment (Regular or Non-regular)

(1) Employees by type of employment

There were 51.74 million employee (excluding executive of company or corporation), up 860,000 from the level the year before. Of these, 34.41 million were regular staff, an increase of 300,000 compared to the previous year. This was the second consecutive year that this number increased. Furthermore, the number of non-regular staff such as “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”, “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employee or entrusted employee”, and “Other” increased by 550,000 to 17.32 million compared to the previous year.

By sex, there were 24.02 million male regular staff and 5.38 million male non-regular staff, representing year-on-year increases of 270,000 and 210,000, respectively. As in the previous year, the increase in regular staff exceeded that of non-regular staff. There were 10.39 million female regular staff and 11.94 million female non-regular staff, up 30,000 and 350,000, respectively, from the previous year’s levels. The numbers for both male and female regular staff increased for the second year in a row.

A breakdown of non-regular staff showed that “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” were the largest in number at 11.64 million (22.5% of “Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation”), followed by “Contract employee or entrusted employee” at 2.98 million (5.8%).

Non-regular staff accounted for 33.5% of employee (excluding executive of company or corporation), a 0.5-point increase from that the year before. By sex, male made up 18.3% and female 53.5%, up 0.4 point and 0.7 point, respectively, from the previous year’s levels.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the “percentage of non-regular staff” refers to the rate of non-regular staff to employee (excluding executive of company or corporation).

Table 1: Trends in the breakdown of employee by type of employment and the rate of non-regular staff

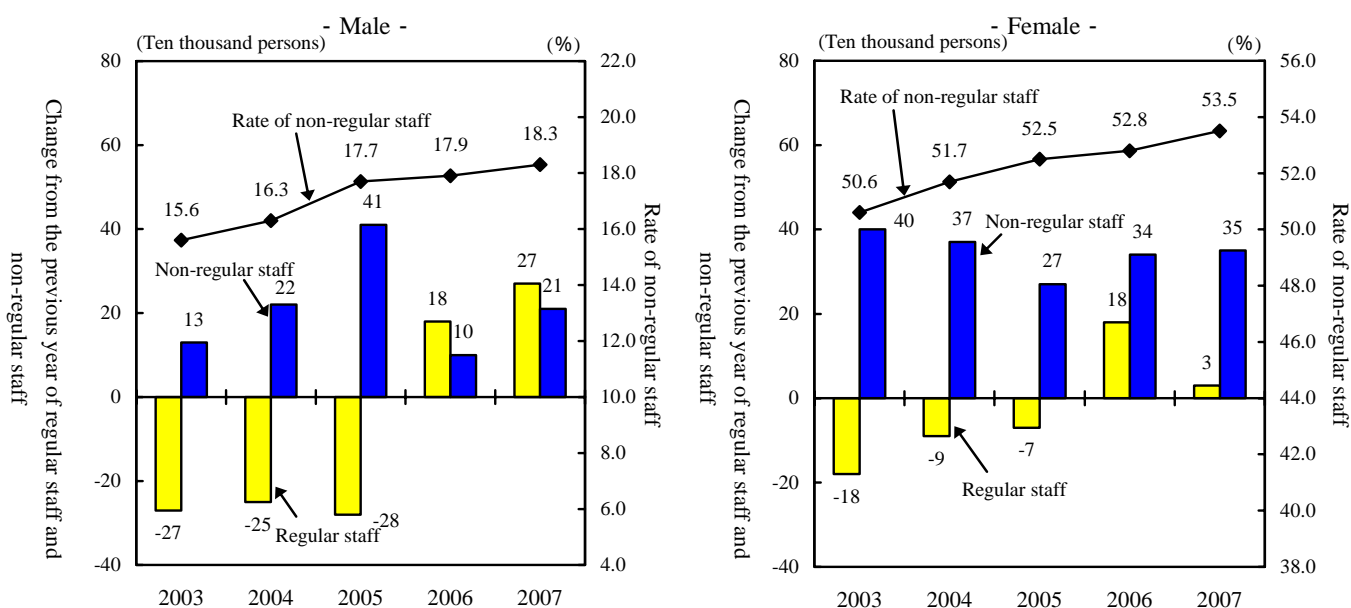
(Ten thousand persons,%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					
		Yearly average	Yearly average	Yearly average	Yearly average	Yearly average	1st qtr. (Jan.-Mar.)	2nd qtr. (Apr.-Jun.)	3rd qtr. (Jul.-Sept.)	4th qtr. (Oct.-Dec.)	
Both sexes	Employed person	6304	6316	6343	6369	6403	6301	6468	6432	6408	
	Employee	5343	5372	5407	5481	5561	5521	5600	5577	5545	
	Employee(excluding executive of company or corporation)	4948	4975	5007	5088	5174	5120	5215	5207	5156	
	Regular staff	3444	3410	3374	3411	3441	3393	3483	3471	3418	
	Non-regular staff	1504	1564	1633	1677	1732	1726	1731	1736	1738	
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	1089	1096	1120	1125	1164	1165	1165	1169	1157	
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	50	85	106	128	133	121	132	136	145	
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	236	255	278	283	298	292	295	300	306	
	Other	129	128	129	141	137	148	139	131	130	
	Male	Employed person	3707	3701	3711	3718	3744	3707	3771	3760	3737
		Employee	3152	3152	3164	3191	3232	3227	3247	3239	3217
		Employee(excluding executive of company or corporation)	2853	2851	2864	2894	2941	2925	2953	2957	2927
		Regular staff	2410	2385	2357	2375	2402	2387	2422	2423	2376
		Non-regular staff	444	466	507	517	538	538	530	534	550
Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)		235	236	247	247	255	260	246	251	262	
Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency		13	28	42	49	53	48	50	52	63	
Contract employee or entrusted employee		125	136	149	150	161	159	165	163	158	
Other		71	66	69	71	69	71	69	68	67	
Female		Employed person	2597	2615	2633	2651	2659	2595	2697	2673	2671
		Employee	2191	2220	2243	2290	2328	2294	2352	2338	2328
		Employee(excluding executive of company or corporation)	2095	2124	2143	2194	2234	2194	2262	2250	2228
		Regular staff	1034	1025	1018	1036	1039	1006	1061	1049	1042
		Non-regular staff	1061	1098	1125	1159	1194	1188	1201	1202	1186
	Part-time worker, <i>Arbeit</i> (temporary worker)	855	860	872	878	909	905	919	918	894	
	Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency	37	57	63	78	80	73	82	84	83	
	Contract employee or entrusted employee	111	119	130	133	137	133	130	137	147	
	Other	58	62	60	70	68	77	70	63	62	
	Rate of non-regular staff										
	Both sexes		30.4	31.4	32.6	33.0	33.5	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.7
	Male		15.6	16.3	17.7	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.0	18.1	18.8
	Female		50.6	51.7	52.5	52.8	53.5	54.1	53.1	53.4	53.2

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

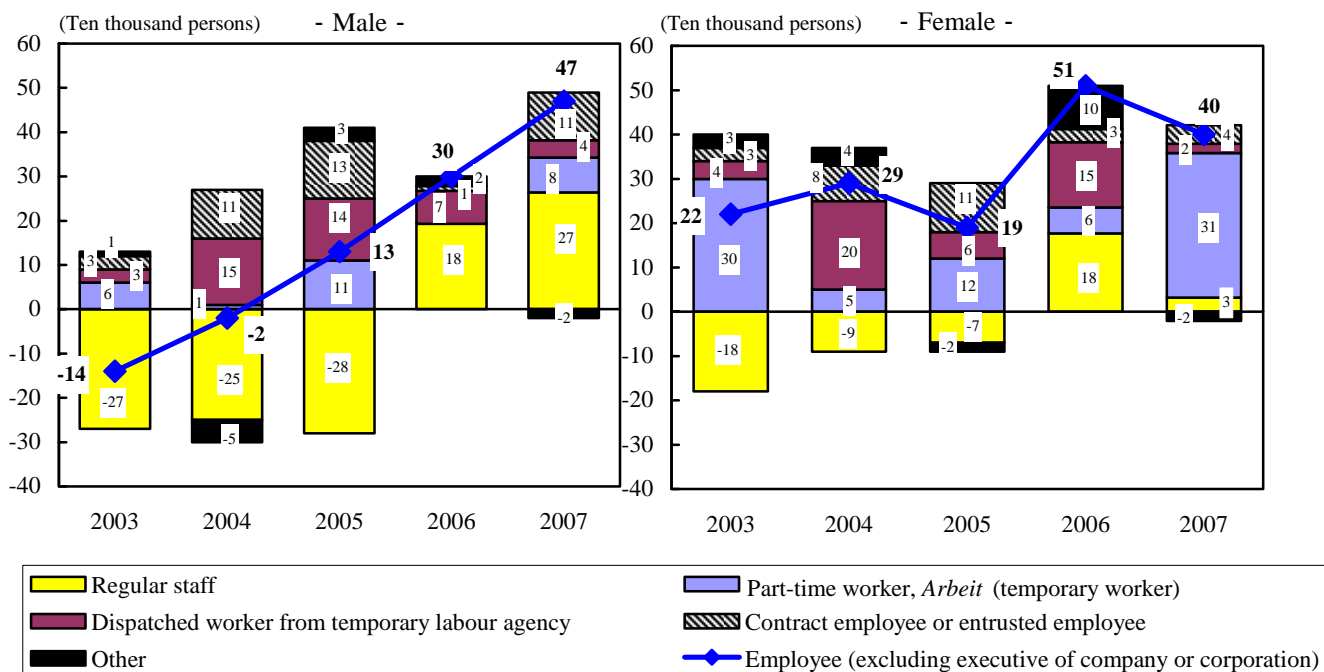
“Non-regular staff” refers to the total of “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)”, “Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employee or entrusted employee” and “Other”.

Figure 1: Trends in changing of regular and non-regular staff and the rate of non-regular staff



Looking at the year-on-year increase/decrease in the number of non-regular staff by sex and type of employment, the number of male grew 210,000, with “Contract employee or entrusted employee” accounting for the most growth at 110,000 followed by “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” at 80,000. The number of female increased 350,000, with “Part-time worker, *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” representing the most growth at 310,000 followed by “Contract employee or entrusted employee” at 40,000.

Figure 2: Trends in changing the number of employee (excluding executive of company or corporation) by type of employment



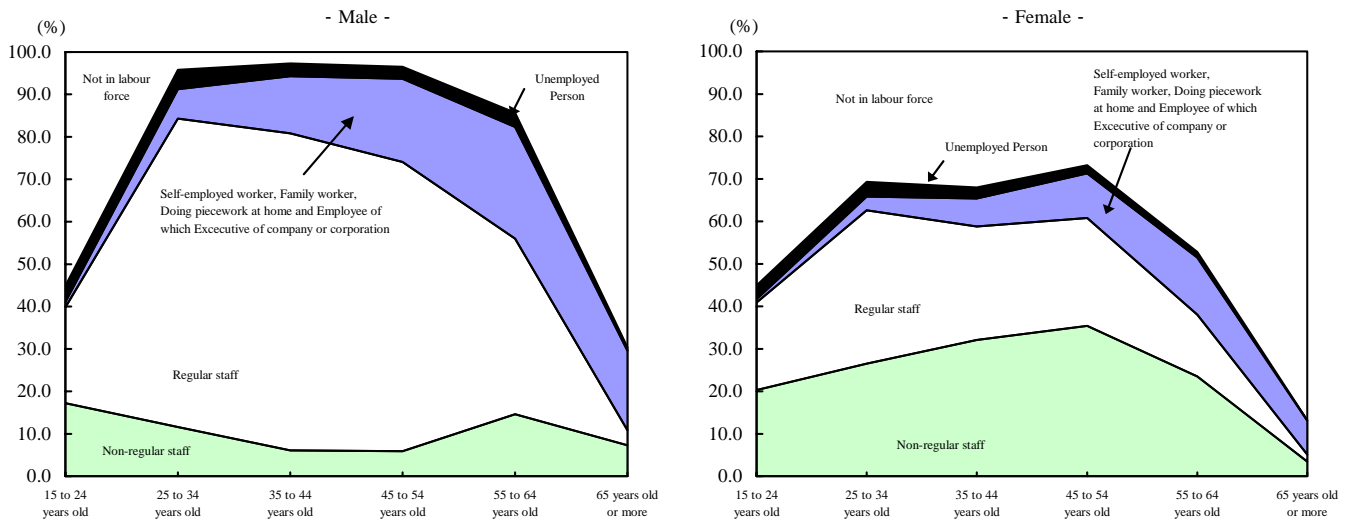
(Note) The total number of employee (excluding executive of company or corporation) and the total of the breakdown may not match because of rounding off of digits that are less than the given unit and because unidentified numbers are included in the total number.

(2) Employee by age group, labour force status, and type of employment

Looking at a breakdown of the population by sex, age group, and labour force status, the rate of male regular staff was approximately 70% in each of the age groups from 25 to 54, 41.4% in the 55 to 64 age group, 22.6% in the 15 to 24 age group, and 3.5% in the group aged 65 years old or more. The rate of male non-regular staff exceeded 10% in the 15 to 24, 55 to 64, and 25 to 34 age groups.

The rate of female regular staff was the highest at 36.1% in the 25 to 34 age group but began to decline in subsequent, older age groups. On the other hand, the rate of female non-regular staff rose the higher the age groups progressed, from 20.3% in the 15 to 24 age group to 35.4% in the 45 to 54 age group.

Figure 3: Rates of persons by age group and labour force status (2007)

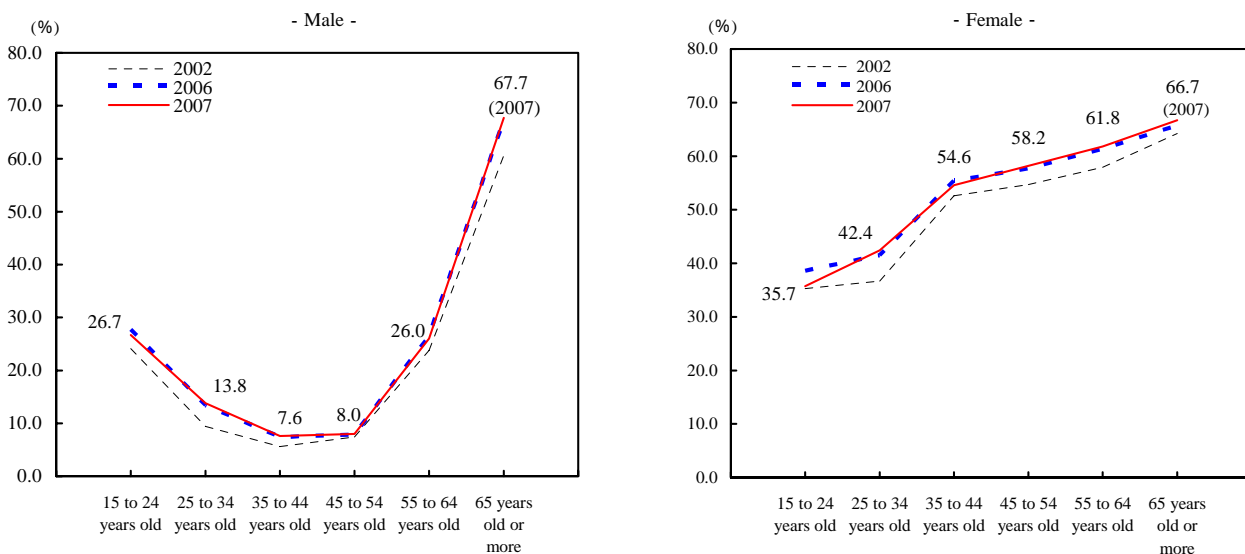


When the rates of non-regular staff are broken down by sex and age group, male aged 65 or older accounted for 67.7%, those 15 to 24 (excluding those attending school) for 26.7%, those 55 to 64 for 26.0%, and those 25 to 34 for 13.8%. It was 7.6% for male aged 35 to 44 and 8.0% for those aged 45 to 54, both under 10%.

Among female, it was 35.7% for those aged 15 to 24 (excluding those attending school), 42.4% for those 25 to 34, 54.6% for those 35 to 44, 58.2% for those 45 to 54, 61.8% for those 55 to 64, and 66.7% for those 65 or older, exceeding 50% in the latter four age groups.

Compared to that in the previous year, the proportion rose among all male age groups except those aged 15 to 24 (excluding those attending school) and 55 to 64. The proportion rose among all female age groups other than those aged 15 to 24 (excluding those attending school) and 35 to 44.

Figure 4: Trends in rates of non-regular staff by age group



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

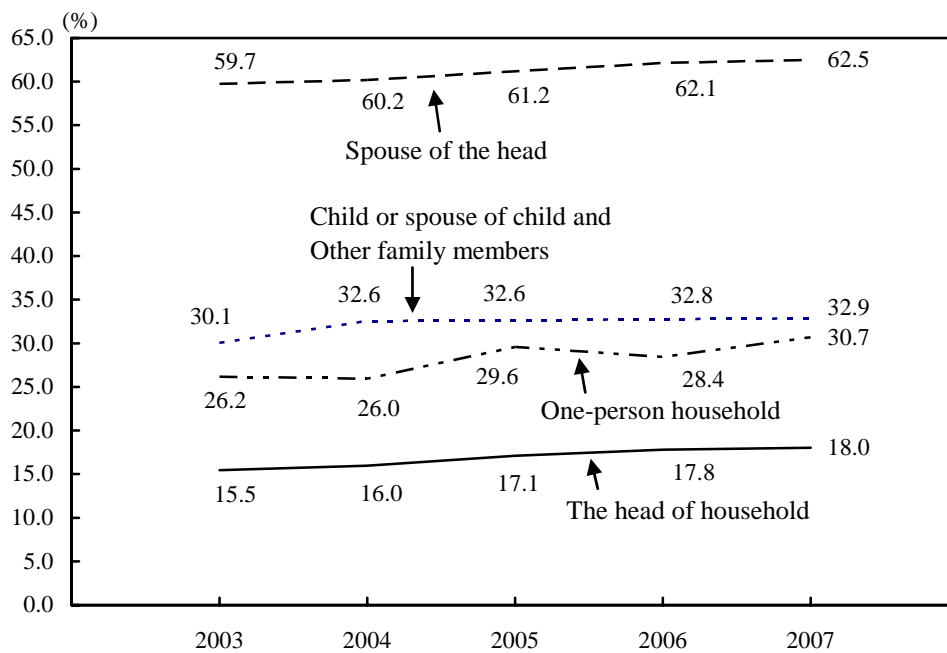
(3) Employee by relationship to head of household and type of employment

Regarding the rate of non-regular staff among employee in non-agricultural industries by relationship to the head of household, the head of household accounted for 18.0%, 0.2 point increase compared to the previous year; the spouse of the head 62.5%, 0.4 point rise; child or spouse of child and other family members 32.9%, 0.1 point increase; and one-person household 30.7%, rising 2.3 point. There were increases in all forms of relationships.

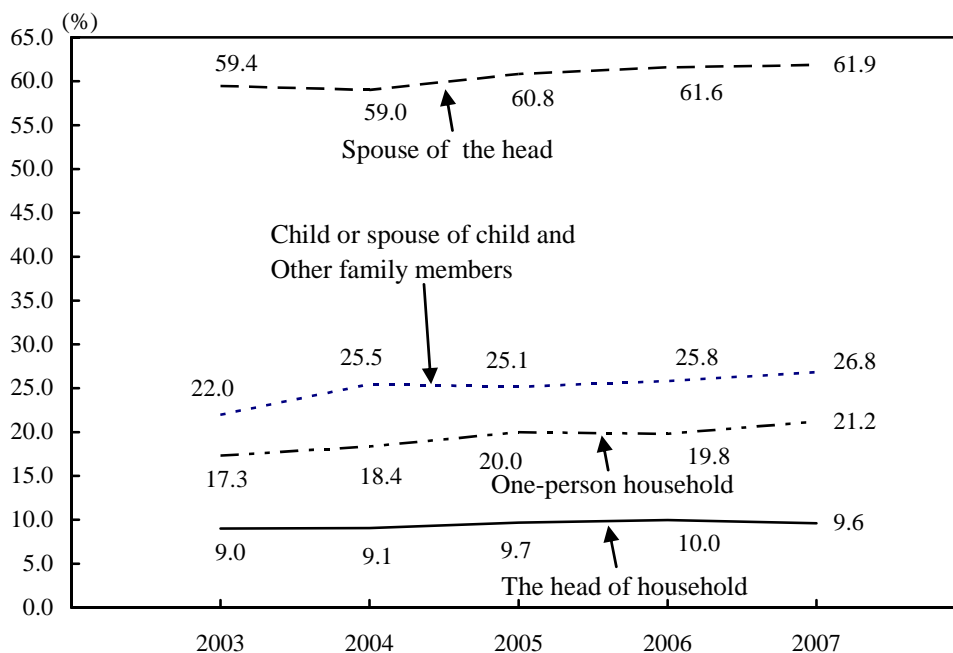
When limited to the 25 to 54 age group, it was 9.6% for the head of household, 0.4 point decrease compared to the previous year and the first decline since 2003 for years in which comparisons are possible. On the other hand, it was 61.9% for the spouse of the head, an increase of 0.3 point from the previous year and the third consecutive annual increase since 2005. Also, it was 26.8% for child or spouse of child and other family members, rising 1.0 point year-on-year, and 21.2% for one-person household, an increase of 1.4 point from the previous year.

Figure 5: Trends in rate of non-regular staff by relationship to head of household

- Employee in non-agricultural industries -



- Employee in non-agricultural industries (25 to 54 years old) -

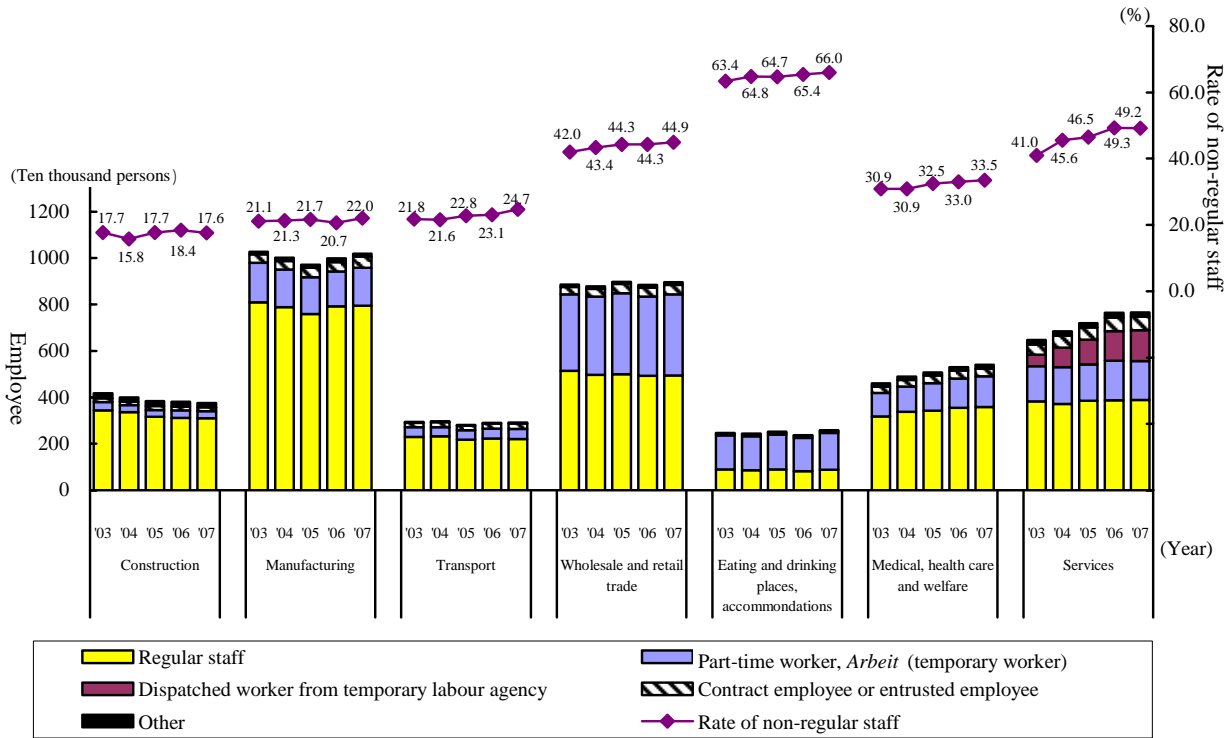


(4) Employee by industry, occupation, and type of employment

Seen by major industry, non-regular staff had the highest share at 66.0% in “Eating and drinking places, accommodations”, followed by 49.2% in “Services” and 44.9% in “Wholesale and retail trade”. On the other hand, their share was the lowest in the “Construction” at 17.6%, followed by 22.0% in “Manufacturing” and 24.7% in “Transport”.

The “Construction” had 0.8point decline compared to the previous year, and “Services” fell 0.1 point. On the other hand, “Transport” was up 1.6 points, “Manufacturing” 1.3 points, and both “Wholesale and retail trade” and “Eating and drinking places, accommodations”, 0.6 point.

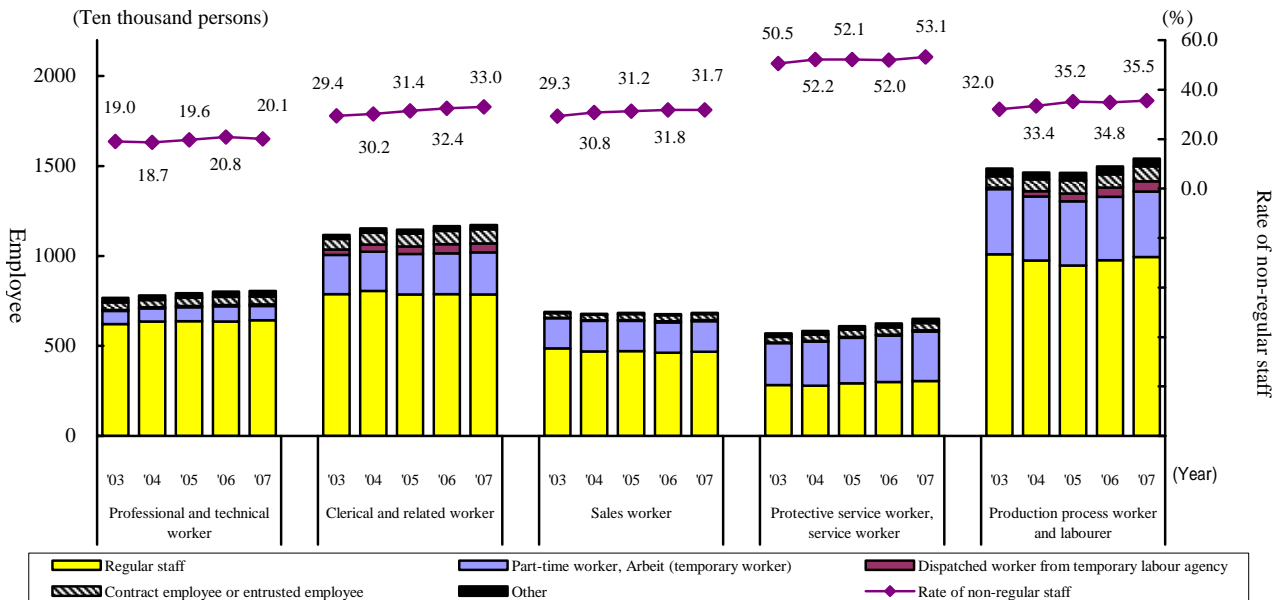
Figure 6: Trends in employee and rate of non-regular staff by major industry and type of employment



Seen by major Occupation, non-regular staff had the highest share at 53.1% in “Protective service worker, service worker” followed by 35.5% for “Production process worker and labourer”, 33.0% for “Clerical and related worker”, and 31.7% for “Sales worker”, all exceeding 30%. On the other hand, “Professional and technical worker” had the lowest percentage at 20.1%.

The rate for “Professional and technical worker” declined 0.7 point compared to the previous year and fell 0.1 point among “Sales worker”. On the other hand, it rose 1.1 points among “Protective service worker, service worker”, 0.7 point among “Production process worker and labourer”, and 0.6 point among “Clerical and related worker”.

Figure 7: Trends in employee and rate of non-regular staff by major occupation and type of employment

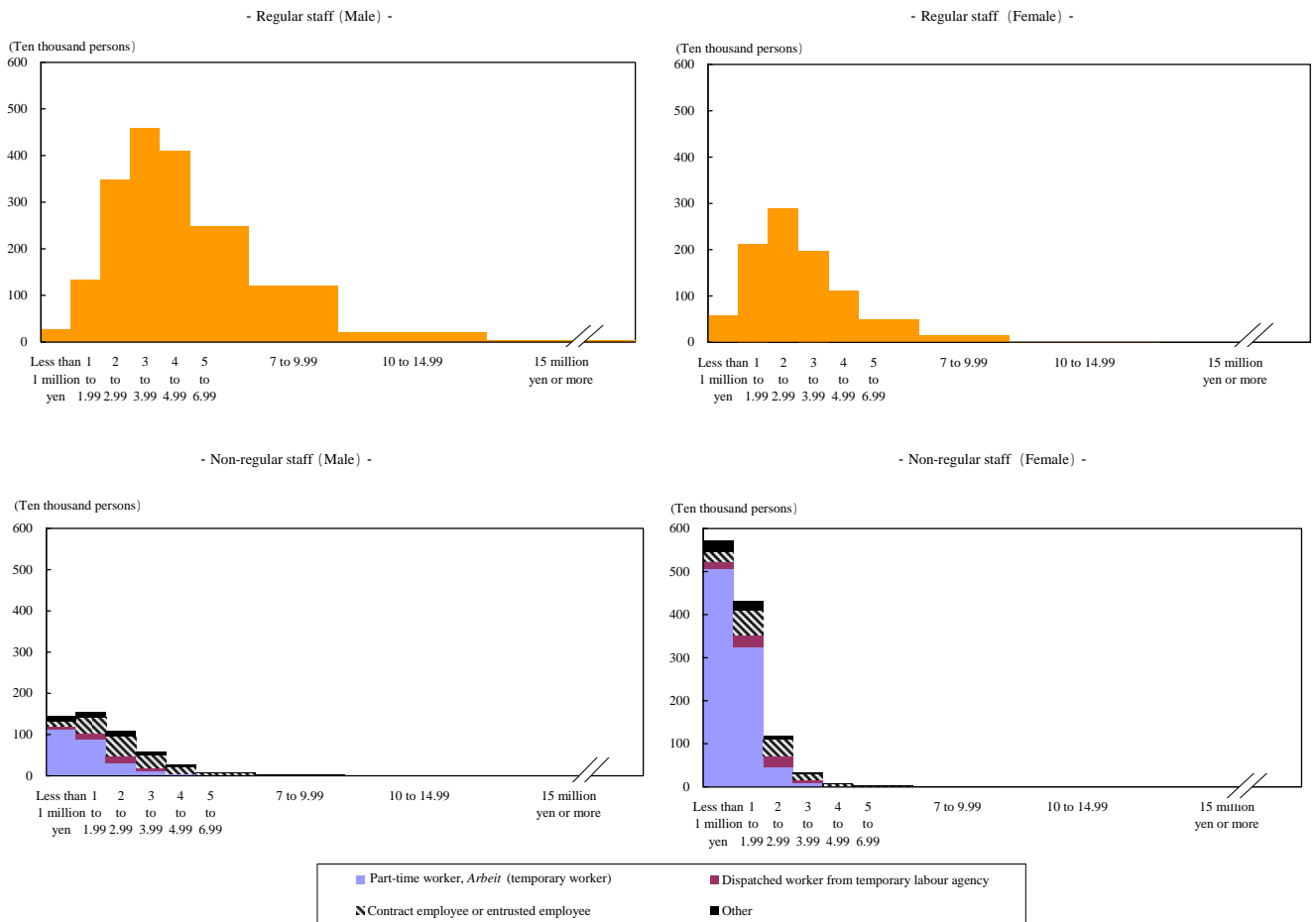


(5) Earned from job

Looking at the rate of employees' earned from job (annual) (standard gap between levels of 1 million yen) by sex and type of employment, male regular staff in the 3 to 3.99 million yen bracket had the highest share at 19.6%, followed by 17.4% in the 4 to 4.99 million yen group, and 14.8% in the 2 to 2.99 million yen range. On the other hand, non-regular staff in the 1 to 1.99 million yen bracket had the highest share at 29.6%, followed by 27.5% in the under 1 million yen segment.

Female regular staff in the 2 to 2.99 million yen group had the highest share at 28.6%, followed by 21.0% in the 1 to 1.99 million yen range. On the other hand, non-regular staff in the under 1 million yen bracket had the highest share at 49.0%, followed by 36.9% for the 1 to 1.99 million yen group.

Figure 8: Employee by earned from job (annual), and type of employment (2007)



(Standard gap between levels of 1 million yen)

Table 2: Trends in rate of employees' earned from job (annual) by type of employment

	2003 Yearly average			2004 Yearly average			2005 Yearly average			2006 Yearly average			2007 Yearly average		
	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staff	Non-regular staff	Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation	Regular staff	Non-regular staff
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 million yen	6.1	1.5	31.2	5.7	1.2	28.4	6.0	1.3	28.3	6.0	1.3	27.8	5.9	1.2	27.5
1 to 1.99 million yen	9.6	6.1	28.6	9.5	5.7	28.8	9.6	5.5	28.5	9.8	5.6	29.0	10.1	5.7	29.6
2 to 2.99 million yen	15.4	14.9	17.8	15.0	14.2	19.1	15.2	14.2	20.0	15.9	14.8	20.7	15.9	14.8	20.8
3 to 3.99 million yen	18.1	19.6	9.9	18.3	19.7	11.0	18.1	19.5	11.4	18.3	19.8	11.5	18.0	19.6	11.1
4 to 4.99 million yen	15.3	17.2	4.8	15.2	17.1	5.3	15.3	17.5	5.5	15.0	17.3	4.6	15.2	17.4	5.0
5 to 6.99 million yen	18.2	20.9	3.9	18.9	21.7	4.2	18.5	21.7	3.5	18.1	21.2	3.6	17.8	21.1	3.4
7 to 9.99 million yen	13.2	15.1	2.8	13.2	15.4	2.4	13.1	15.4	2.2	12.8	15.2	2.2	13.0	15.5	2.1
10 to 14.99 million yen	3.6	4.1	0.7	3.8	4.3	0.7	3.7	4.3	0.6	3.6	4.3	0.6	3.5	4.1	0.4
15 million yen or more	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 million yen	30.5	6.1	54.5	29.7	5.6	52.3	29.4	5.4	51.1	28.8	6.0	49.2	28.9	5.6	49.0
1 to 1.99 million yen	28.1	22.2	34.0	28.5	21.8	34.9	29.4	21.4	36.7	29.6	21.1	37.3	29.5	21.0	36.9
2 to 2.99 million yen	18.4	28.7	8.3	18.4	28.1	9.3	17.9	27.8	9.0	18.9	28.8	10.0	18.6	28.6	10.0
3 to 3.99 million yen	10.9	19.9	2.1	10.7	19.6	2.3	10.9	20.4	2.3	10.6	19.9	2.4	10.6	19.5	2.8
4 to 4.99 million yen	5.1	9.7	0.5	5.5	10.7	0.7	5.4	10.7	0.5	5.4	10.6	0.7	5.5	11.0	0.7
5 to 6.99 million yen	4.4	8.6	0.4	4.7	9.3	0.4	4.6	9.5	0.3	4.3	8.8	0.4	4.6	9.6	0.4
7 to 9.99 million yen	2.3	4.3	0.2	2.2	4.5	0.1	2.1	4.2	0.1	2.1	4.3	0.1	2.0	4.2	0.1
10 to 14.99 million yen	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
15 million yen or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

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

2. Persons who experienced quit a job separation

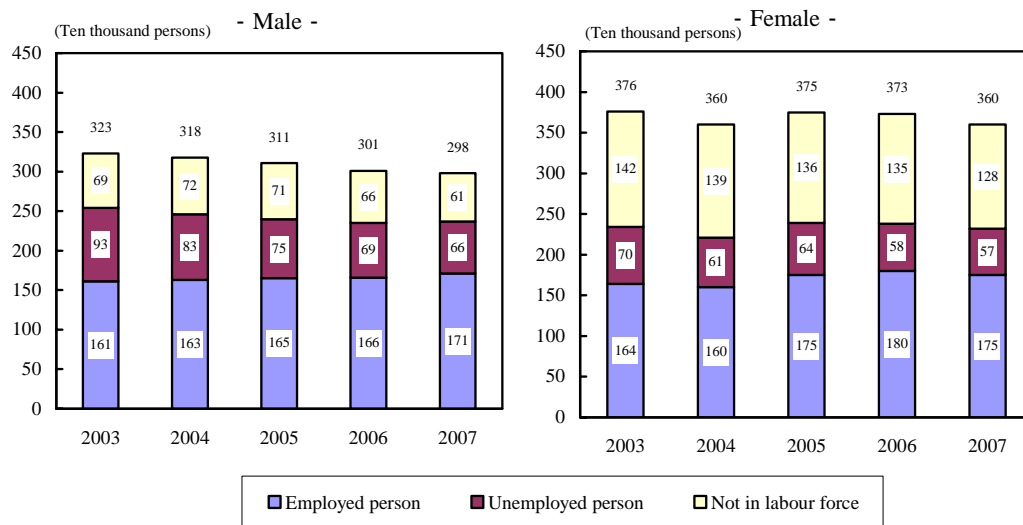
(1) Current labour force status of persons who experienced quit a job separation

During the past one-year period, 2.98 million male experienced quit a job separation, a decline of 30,000 compared to the previous year. It was 3.60 million among female, or 130,000 fewer.

Looking at the current labour force status of persons who experienced quit a job separation during the previous one-year period by sex, 1.71 million male were “Employed person” (accounting for 57.4% of male who had experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year), an increase of 50,000 year-on-year, 660,000 were “Unemployed person” (22.1%), a decline of 30,000, and 610,000 were “Not in labour force” (20.5%), falling 50,000.

Among female, 1.75 million were “Employed person” (accounting for 48.6% of female who had experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year), 50,000 fewer than in the year before, 570,000 were “Unemployed person” (15.8%), or 10,000 fewer, and 1.28 million were “Not in labour force” (35.6%), falling 70,000.

Figure 9: Trends in current labour force status among persons who experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year

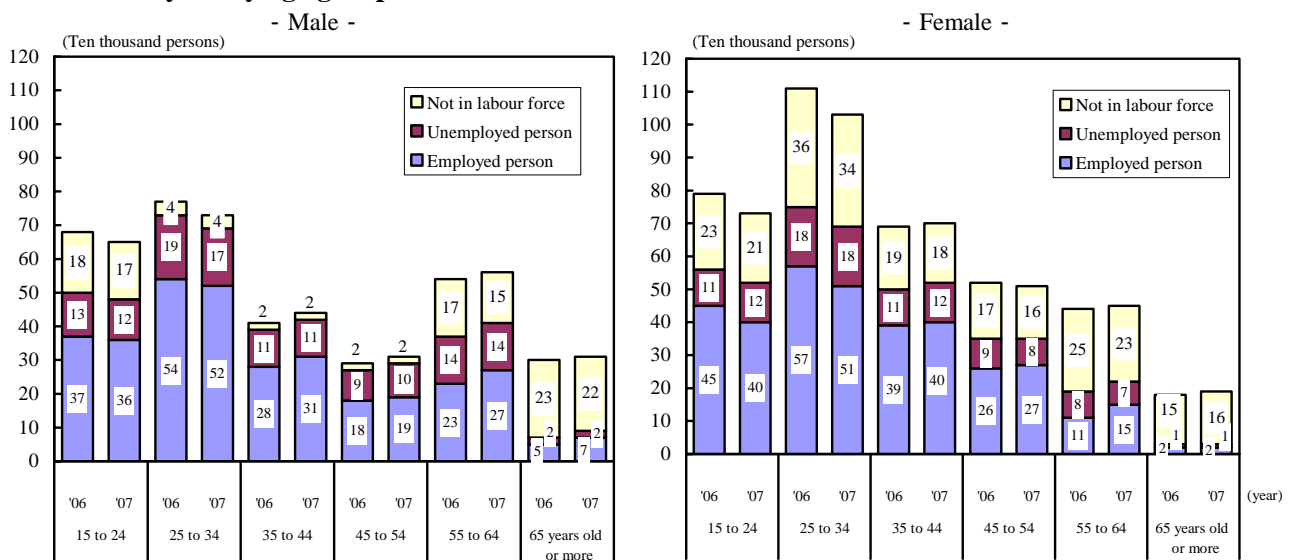


Seen by sex and age group, there were declines in male who experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year among those aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 as well as among female aged 15 to 24, 25 to 34, and 45 to 54 but increases in all other age groups.

Regarding the current labour force status in the 25 to 34 age group that experienced quit a job separation from employment, 520,000 male were employed, or 20,000 fewer than in the year before, and 170,000 were unemployed, 20,000 fewer than in the year before. Among female, 510,000 were employed, 60,000 fewer than in the year before, and 340,000 were not in labour force, 20,000 fewer than in the year before.

As to the current labour force status in the 55 to 64 age group that experienced quit a job separation, 270,000 male were employed, 40,000 more than in the year before, in contrast to 150,000 male who were not in labour force, a decline of 20,000. In contrast to the 150,000 employed female, 40,000 more than in the year before, 230,000 were not in labour force, or 20,000 fewer.

Figure 10: Current labour force status of persons who experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year by age group



(2) Persons who changed jobs and rate of persons who changed jobs

The 3.46 million persons who changed jobs (employed persons those who experienced quit a job separation during the past one-year) were the same number as the previous year's. By sex, the 1.71 million male were 50,000 more than in the year before, the fourth consecutive year of increases, and among female the 1.75 million were 50,000 fewer, the first decline in three years. Seen by age group, the 1.02 million in the 25 to 34 years segment represented the highest number of persons who changed jobs.

The rate of persons who changed jobs (rate of persons who changed jobs during the past one-year) was 5.4% for the third year in a row. By sex and age group, it was the highest among both male and female aged 15 to 24. Compared to that the year before, it declined among male aged 25 to 34 years or younger and among female 35 to 44 or younger.

Furthermore, it was higher among female than among male aged 45 to 54 or below.

Figure 11: Trends in persons who changed jobs

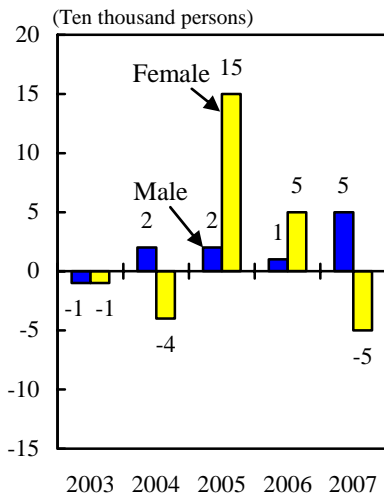
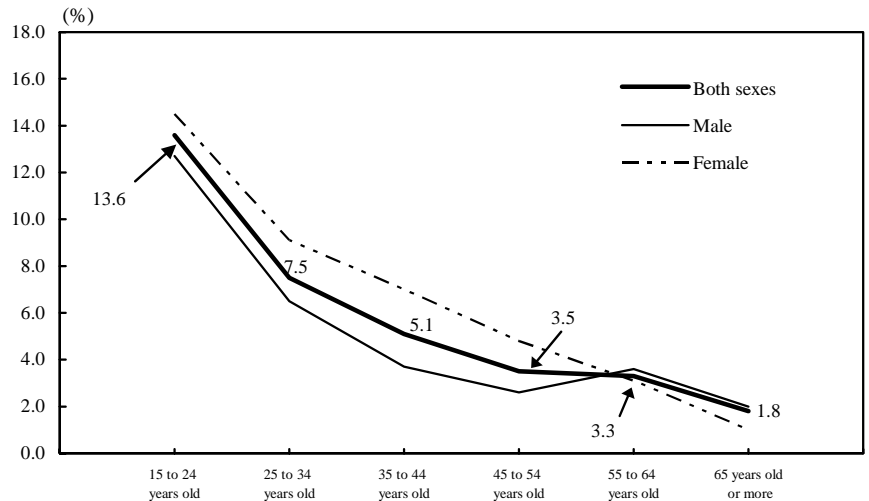
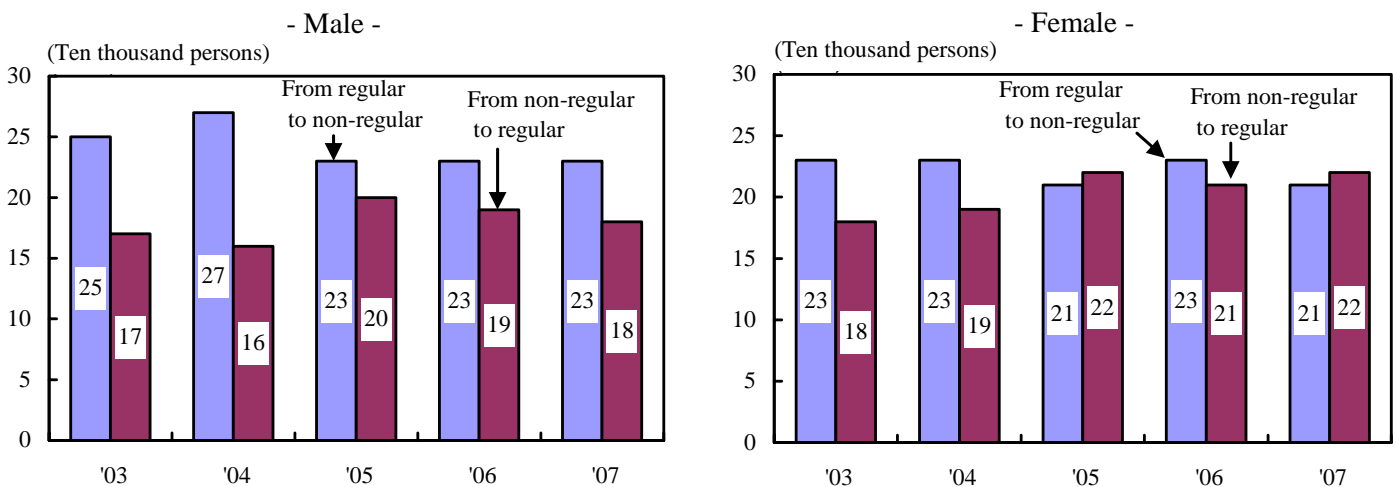


Figure 12: Rates of persons who changed jobs by age group(2007)



Furthermore, regarding current and previous type of employment among persons who changed jobs, as seen by shifts between regular-staff and non-regular-staff, 230,000 male switched from regular-staff to non-regular-staff (hereinafter called "Regular to non-regular"), the same number as in the previous year, and 180,000 male from non-regular-staff to regular-staff (hereinafter "Non-regular to regular"), or 10,000 fewer than in the previous year. Among female, 210,000 shifted from "Regular to non-regular", 20,000 fewer than in the year before, and 220,000 from "Non-regular to regular", 10,000 more than the previous year's level.

Figure 13: Trends among persons who changed jobs and mobility between regular and non-regular employment



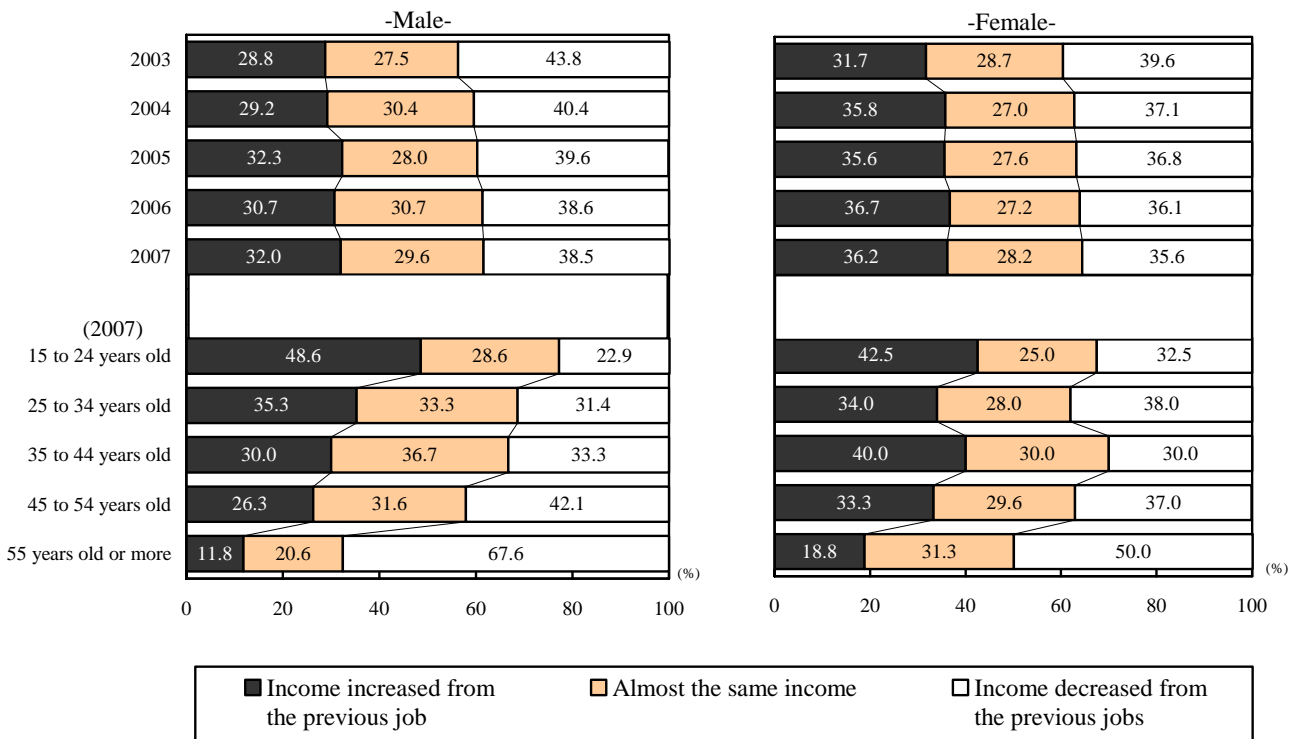
(3) Income of persons who changed jobs

Looking at the rates of persons who changed jobs whose income increased or decreased from the previous job by sex, 32.0% of male “Income increased from the previous job”, 1.3 points higher than that the year before and the first rise in two years, as did 36.2% of female, 0.5 point lower than that the year before and the first decline in two years. For the fourth straight year of decline, “Income decreased from the previous job” for 38.5% of male, 0.1 point lower than that the year before, and 35.6% of female earned less, a decline of 0.5 point and the fifth year of consecutive declines since 2003 in which comparisons are possible.

By age group, the rate of male who earned less income was correspondingly higher the older the age group and was 67.6% among those 55 years old or more. The proportion of those who received increases in pay exceeded those whose earnings declined in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups.

On the other hand, the rates of female who received less income were comparatively higher at 38.0% among those aged 25 to 34 when compared to 32.5% among the 15 to 24 age group, 30.0% among those aged 35 to 44, and 37.0% in the group aged 45 to 54. Furthermore, the rate of decreased earnings rose in tandem with age in all age groups, from 35 to 44 and older. The proportion of those who received increases in pay exceeded those whose earnings declined in the 15 to 24 and 35 to 44 age groups.

Figure 14: Trends in rates of persons who changed jobs by age group, and change in income

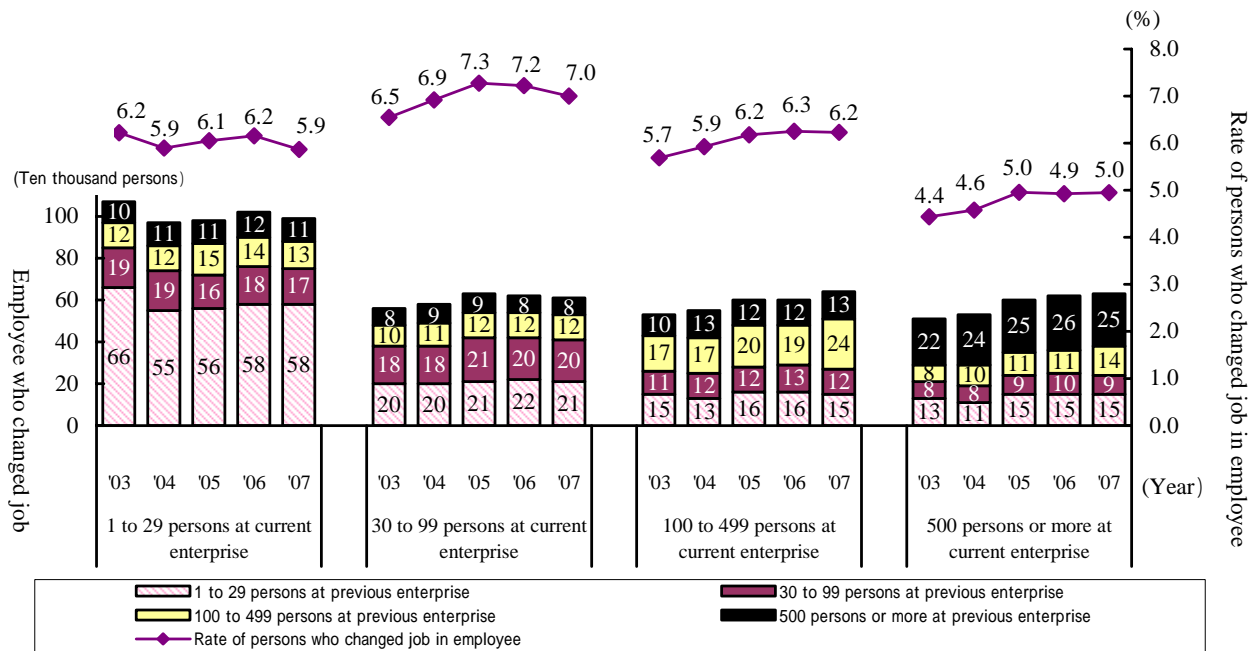


(4) Persons who changed jobs by number of persons engaged in enterprise

Looking at employee who changed job by the number of persons engaged in their previous and current enterprise (excluding “Government employee” in both cases), current enterprise of most persons who changed jobs had the same number of persons as at their previous enterprise no matter how many persons engaged in their previous enterprise.

Seen by the number of persons at the current enterprise fewer persons shifted to enterprise employing 1 to 29 persons and 30 to 99 persons than in the previous year, and more persons shifted to enterprise employing 100 to 499 persons and 500 persons or more. Seen by the rate of persons who changed job in employee by the number of persons engaged in current enterprise, it was the highest at 7.0% at enterprise with 30 to 99 persons, followed by 6.2% at those with 100 to 499 persons, 5.9% among those with 1 to 29 persons, and 5.0% among those with 500 persons or more, an increase of 0.1 point at enterprise with 500 persons or more compared to that the year before.

Figure 15: Trends among persons (employee) who changed job by number of persons engaged in enterprise before and after changing job



Section 2 Unemployed Persons

1. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

There were 2.57 million unemployed persons, 180,000 fewer than in the year before. Seen by duration of unemployment, the most, 940,000, were out of work for “Less than 3 months”, followed by 830,000 for “1 year or more”.

There were declines in all categories, with “Less than 3 months” falling 40,000 compared to that the year before, “3 to less than 6 months” declining 60,000, “6 months to less than 1 year” decreasing 20,000, and “1 year or more” falling 70,000.

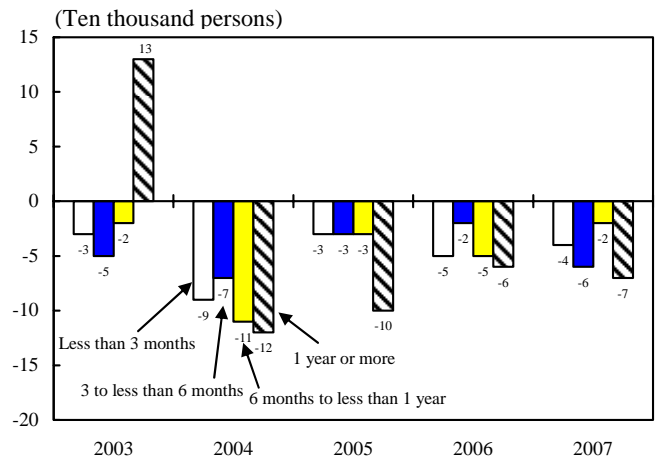
Table3: Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Ten thousand persons, %, points)

2007 yearly average	Actual number	Change from the previous year	Rate	Change from the previous year
Unemployed person	257	-18	-	-
Less than 3 months	94	-4	37.0	1.1
3 to less than 6 months	38	-6	15.0	-1.1
6 months to less than 1 year	39	-2	15.4	0.4
1 year or more	83	-7	32.7	-0.3

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

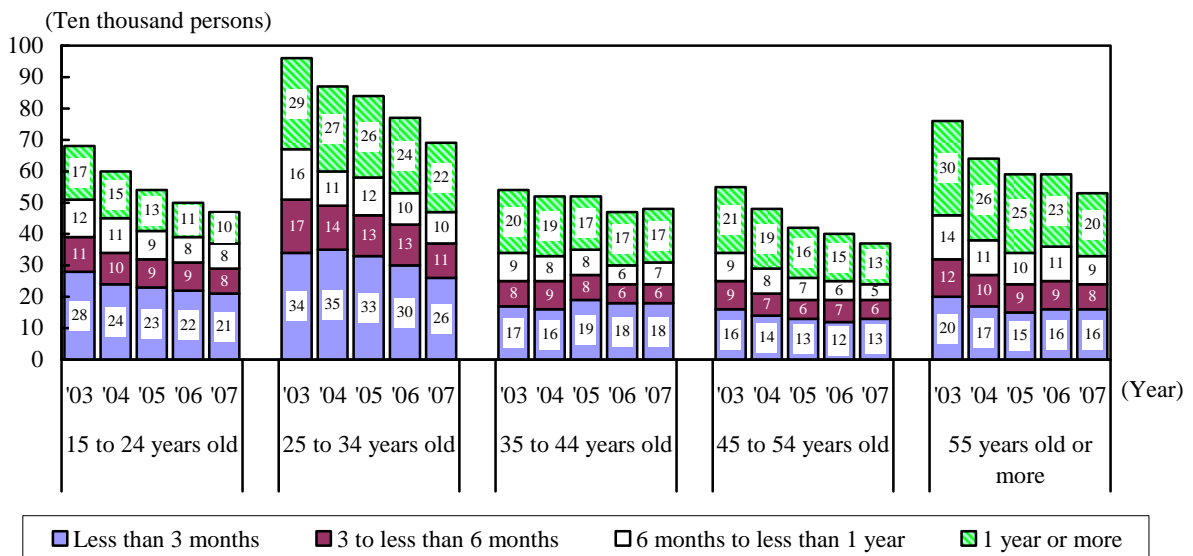
Fig.16: Trends in changing of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment



Looking at the duration of unemployment by age group, “1 year or more” was most common among those in the aged 55 years old or more while “Less than 3 months” was most common for those in the aged 35 to 44 or younger.

Looking at the 830,000 unemployed for “1 year or more” by age group, the highest number, 220,000, was among aged 25 to 34, and this situation, in which aged 25 to 34 had a higher number than those of other age groups, has continued since 2004. Unemployment for “1 year or more” has declined in all age groups except the 35 to 44 age group since 2004.

Figure 17: Trends in the number of unemployed persons by age group and duration of unemployment

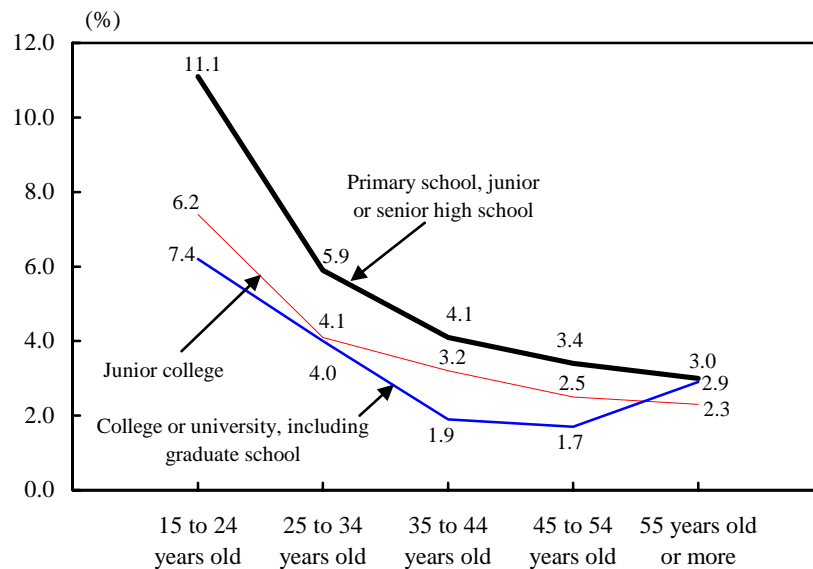


2. Unemployed persons by type of education

There were 2.50 million school graduates among the unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 3.9%. Looking at school graduates' unemployment rates by type of education, the rate was 4.4% for "Primary school, junior or senior high school", 3.7% for "Junior college", and 2.9% for "College or university, including graduate school".

Seen by age group, unemployment was highest among all age groups for "Primary school, junior or senior high school". The level was a particularly high 11.1% for the second consecutive year for "Primary school, junior or senior high school" graduates aged 15 to 24 and has exceeded 10% in years in which comparisons were possible since 2002.

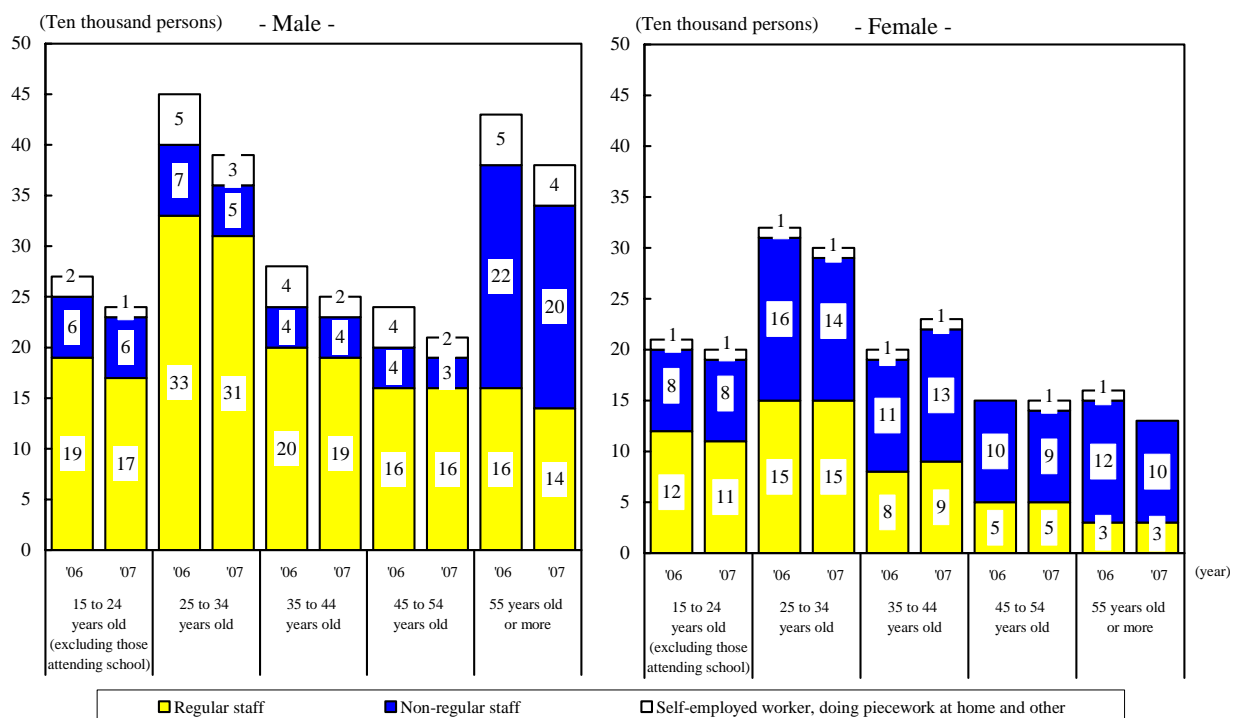
Figure 18: Unemployment rates by age group and type of education (school graduates) (2007)



3. Unemployed persons by kind of job sought

Seen by sex, age group, and kind of job sought, there were more unemployed persons, both male and female, in the 25 to 34 age group than in other age groups seeking work as regular staff—310,000 male and 150,000 female. Among unemployed persons seeking work as non-regular staff, there were 200,000 male aged 55 or more and 60,000 among those aged 15 to 24 (excluding those attending school) as well as 140,000 female aged 25 to 34 and 130,000 aged 35 to 44.

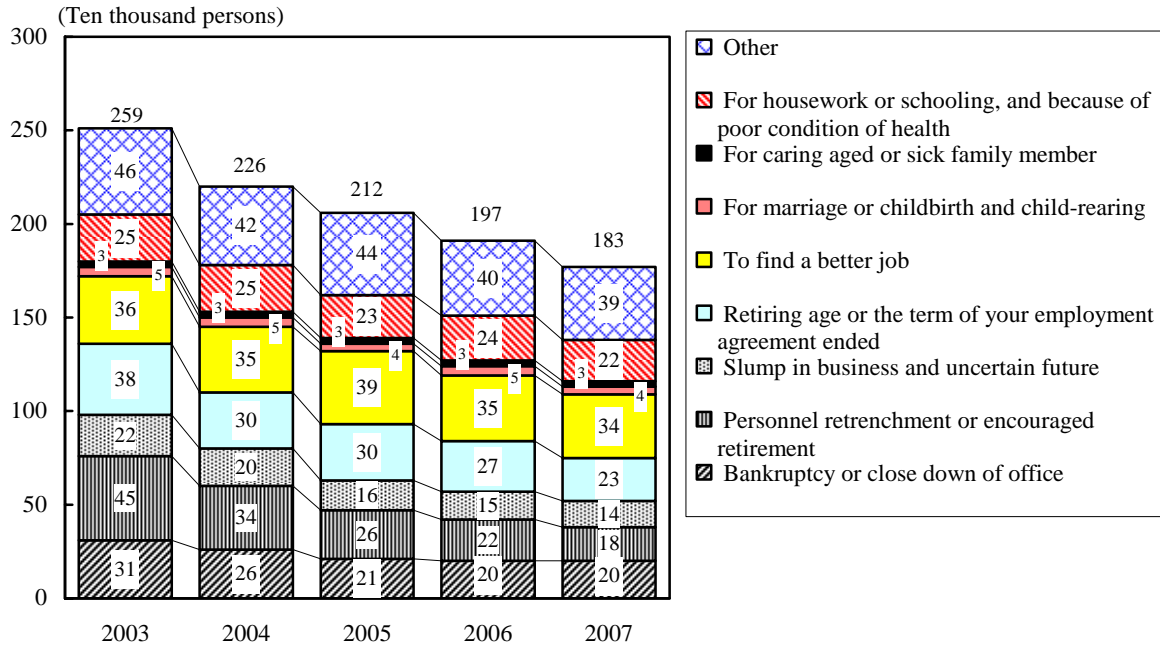
Figure 19: Unemployed persons by age group and kind of job sought



4. Unemployed persons by reason for leaving the job

There were 1.83 million unemployed who had left jobs (reason for seeking a job was “Due to quitting previous job”). Seen by the reasons for having left a previous job, 340,000, or 19.2% of unemployed persons who had left work, wanted “To find a better job”. These were followed by the 230,000, or 13.0%, who had reached “Retiring age or the term of your employment agreement ended”. Those who left work due to “Personnel retrenchment or encouraged retirement” exceeded 400,000 in 2002 (460,000) and 2003 (450,000), but the numbers have been declining year by year, falling to 180,000 in 2007, or 10.2% of those who were unemployed because they had left work.

Figure 20: Trends among unemployed persons who quit a job by reason for leaving previous job



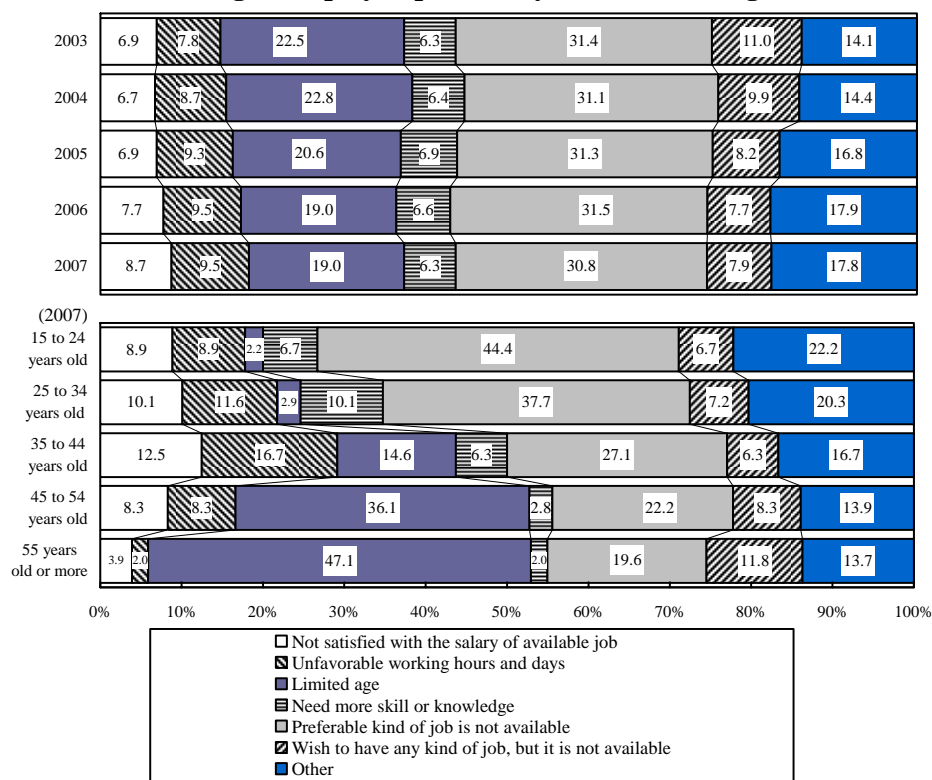
Note: The numbers in the breakdown may not add up to the total number of unemployed persons who left work due to the rounding off of digits that are less than the unit given and the inclusion of unidentified numbers in the total.

5. Unemployed persons by reason for being unable to take up jobs

Seen by the reasons unemployed persons gave for their inability to take up jobs, the percentage of those who said “Preferable kind of job is not available” declined 0.7 point compared to that the year before and fell 0.3 point among those who said that they “Need more skill or knowledge”.

By age group, higher percentages of those in the 45 to 54 or 55 years old or more age groups cited “Limited age”, and for those 55 years old or more in particular, it was 47.1%. On the other hand, the percentage of those who said “Preferable kind of job is not available” was highest among those aged 35 to 44 or in younger age groups and for those aged 15 to 24 especially was 44.4%.

Figure 21: Trends among unemployed persons by reason for being unable to take up jobs



6. Unemployed persons by industry of previous jobs

There were 1.05 million unemployed persons who quit a job during the past 1 year (reason for seeking a job was “Due to quitting previous job”). Seen by the main industries in which they had previously worked, the highest number was the 220,000 who had been in “Services” (21.0% share of unemployed persons who quit a job during the past 1 year), followed by the 190,000 (18.1%) in “Wholesale and retail trade”, and 170,000 (16.2%) in “Manufacturing”. The numbers declined or were the same in all industries except “Eating and drinking places, accommodations” compared to the numbers the year before.

Table 4: Trends among the unemployed persons who quit a job (during the past 1 year) by major industries of previous jobs

(Ten thousand persons, %)

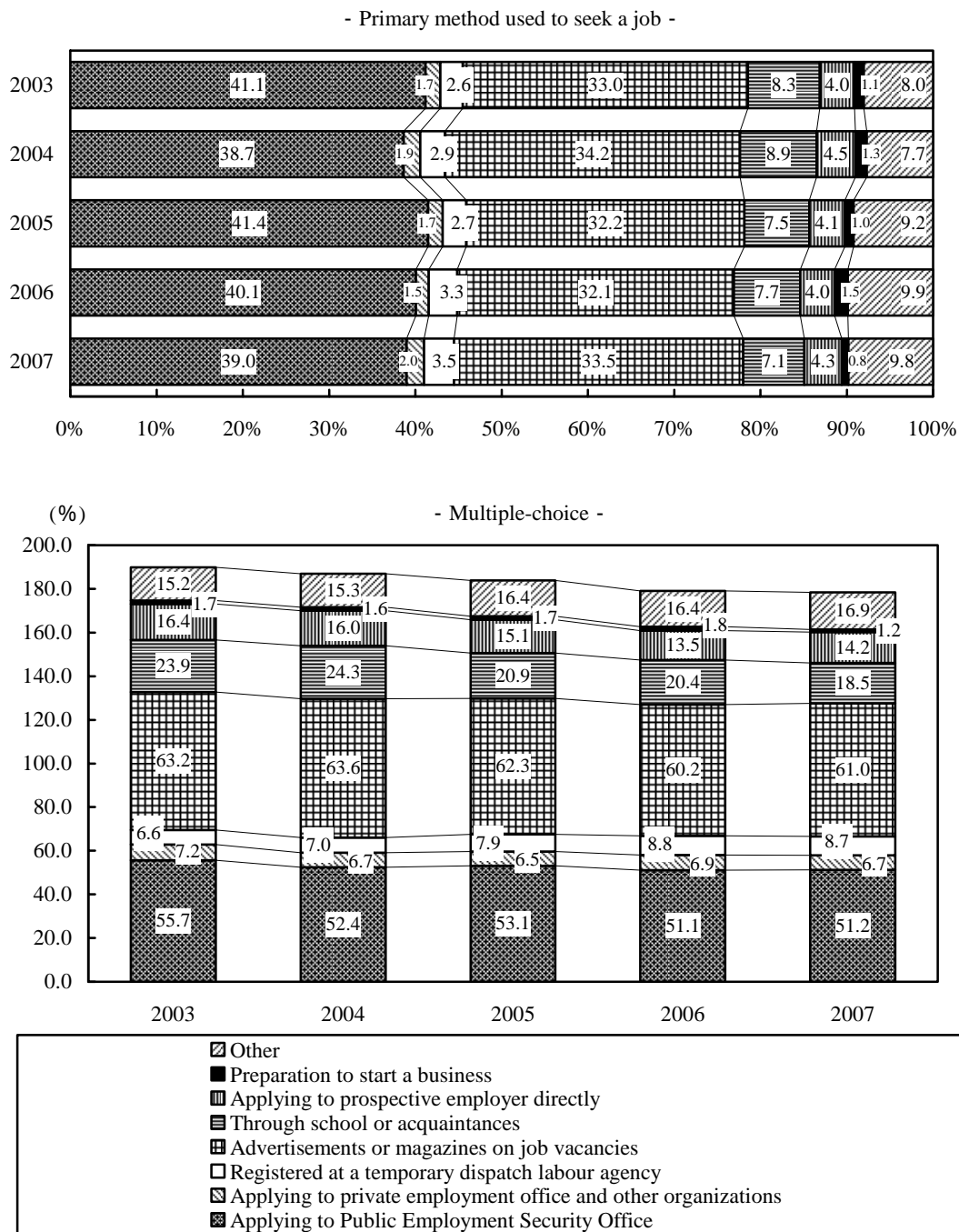
		Total	Of which, Construction	Of which, Manufacturing	Of which, Transport	Of which, Wholesale and retail trade	Of which, Eating and drinking places, accommodation	Of which, Medical, health care and welfare	Of which, Services
Actual number	2003 yearly av.	141	17	30	9	24	10	8	23
	2004 yearly av.	124	14	24	7	23	9	7	22
	2005 yearly av.	120	12	22	6	21	8	9	27
	2006 yearly av.	110	11	21	6	21	7	9	22
	2007 yearly av.	105	10	17	6	19	8	8	22
Rate	2003 yearly av.	100.0	12.1	21.3	6.4	17.0	7.1	5.7	16.3
	2004 yearly av.	100.0	11.3	19.4	5.6	18.5	7.3	5.6	17.7
	2005 yearly av.	100.0	10.0	18.3	5.0	17.5	6.7	7.5	22.5
	2006 yearly av.	100.0	10.0	19.1	5.5	19.1	6.4	8.2	20.0
	2007 yearly av.	100.0	9.5	16.2	5.7	18.1	7.6	7.6	21.0

7. Unemployed persons by method used to seek a job

Seen by the primary methods used to seek a job, the largest proportion of unemployed, 39.0%, “Applying to Public Employment Security Office”, followed by the 33.5% who sought work through “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies”.

A breakdown of the methods used by unemployed persons to seek a job that were given in response to multiple-choice ^(note) showed the highest rate was in “Advertisements or magazines on job vacancies” at 61.0%, followed by “Applying to Public Employment Security Office” at 51.2%.

Figure 22: Trends in rate of among unemployed persons by method used to seek a Job



¹ Multiple-choice: Aggregates of all replies corresponding to job seeking methods, totals exceed 100%.

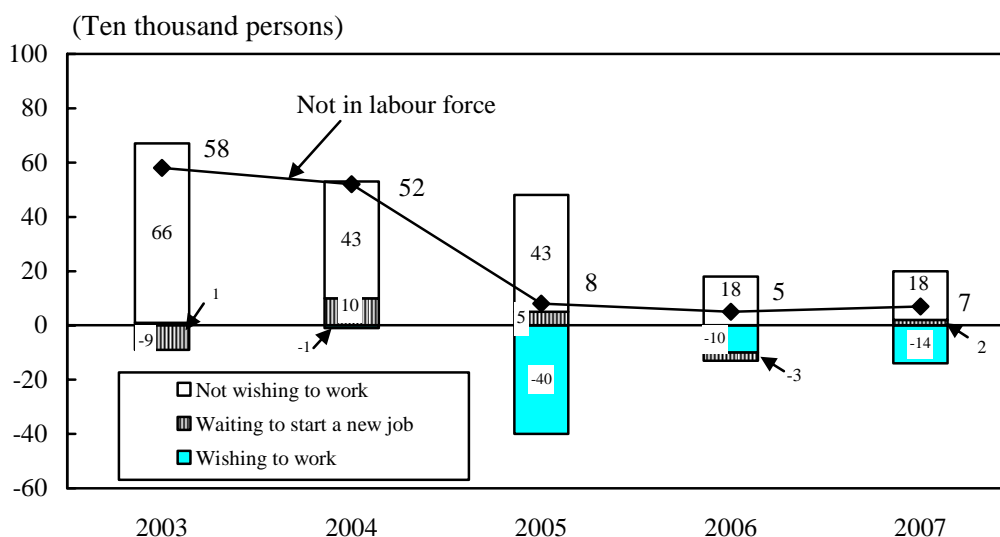
Section 3 Not in Labour Force

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

Persons not in labour force were 43.60 million, of which 14.25 million were male and 29.34 million female. Of these, there were 4.65 million persons wishing to work (that is, they were willing to work but were not seeking a job), a decline of 140,000 compared to that the year before, while the 37.92 million not wishing to work increased 180,000.

Seen by reasons for not seeking a job, 1.54 million persons wishing to work, or 10,000 more than in the year before, indicated “No prospect of finding a job”, and 1.21 million, or 100,000 fewer, said that the “Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare”. Furthermore, 590,000 of those who had indicated “No prospect of finding a job” said that there did “Not with favorable working hours or the salary, etc.”, an increase of 20,000 over that the year before, while the 90,000 who indicated that “Not under the current economic situation or in the current season” rose 10,000.

Figure 23: Trends of changing in not in labour force by whether wishing to work



Note: The numbers in the breakdown may not add up to the total non-labour force population due to the rounding off of digits that are less than the unit given and the inclusion of unidentified numbers in the total.

Table 5: Not in labour force trends by willingness to work or not and reasons not to seek a job

(Ten thousand persons)

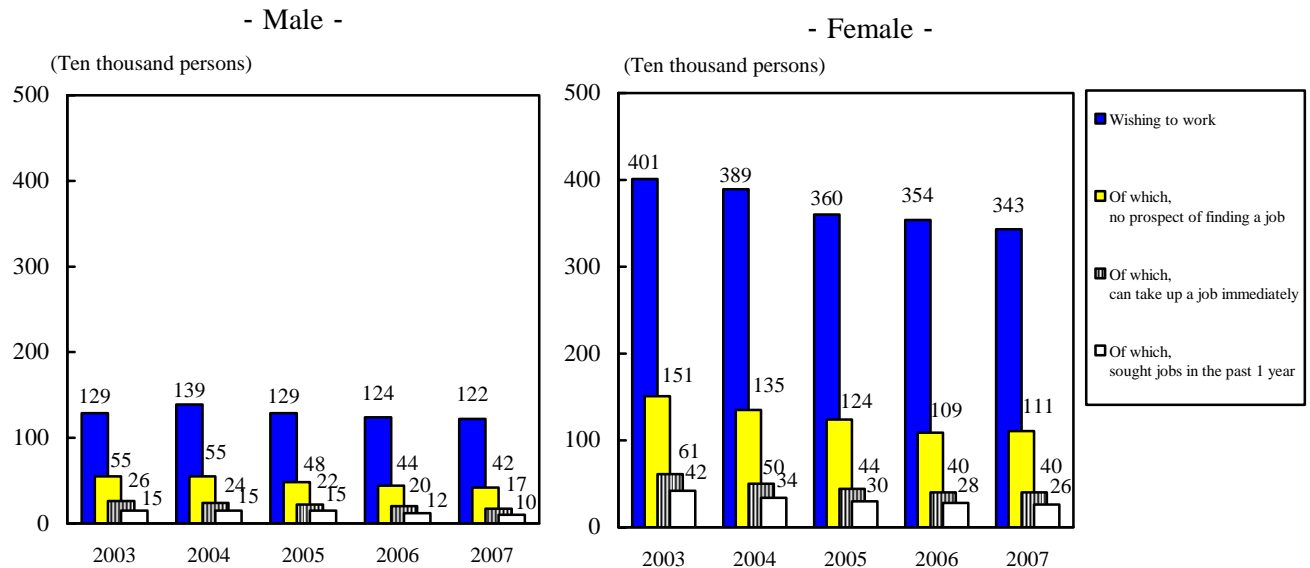
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					
	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number	Actual number		Change from the previous year			
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not in labour force	4288	4340	4348	4353	4360	1425	2934	7	5	1
Wishing to work	530	529	489	479	465	122	343	-14	-2	-11
No prospect of finding a job (Total of 5 items hereunder)	(206)	(190)	(172)	(153)	(154)	(42)	(111)	(1)	(-2)	(2)
Not around the house	44	41	37	32	31	8	23	-1	0	-1
Not suitable for own knowledge or skill	28	25	23	23	21	9	13	-2	0	-1
Not with favorable working hours or the salary, etc.	66	66	62	57	59	10	50	2	-1	4
Not under the current economic situation or in the current season	31	22	15	8	9	3	5	1	-1	0
Other	37	37	36	33	33	12	21	0	0	1
Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping or childcare	137	142	129	131	121	1	121	-10	0	-10
For poor condition of health	62	63	63	67	65	26	39	-2	-1	-1
Other	113	121	115	115	109	46	63	-6	-2	-4
Waiting to start a new job	87	97	102	99	101	50	51	2	-1	3
Not wishing to work	3670	3713	3756	3774	3792	1252	2540	18	8	10
Of which, 65 years old or more	1914	1965	2023	2087	2165	806	1359	78	31	47
(Regrouped)										
Wishing to work	530	529	489	479	465	122	343	-14	-2	-11
Of which, no prospect of finding a job	206	190	172	153	154	42	111	1	-2	2
Of which, can take up a job immediately	88	73	67	60	57	17	40	-3	-3	0
of which, sought jobs in the past 1 year	57	48	44	40	36	10	26	-4	-2	-2

2. Persons wishing to work citing “No prospect of finding a job”

Among those who wish to work who cited “No prospect of finding a job” as their reason for not seeking employment, 570,000 said they “Can take up a job immediately” if one became available and 360,000 indicated they had “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, declines of 30,000 and 40,000, respectively, compared to those the year before.

By sex, 170,000 male indicated they “Can take up a job immediately”, or 30,000 fewer than in the previous year, among which 100,000 had “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, or 20,000 fewer than in the year before. Among female, 400,000, the same number as in the year before, said they “Can take up a job immediately”, and 260,000 had “Sought jobs in the past 1 year”, 20,000 fewer than in the year before.

Figure 24: Trends among persons wishing to work in the not in labour force



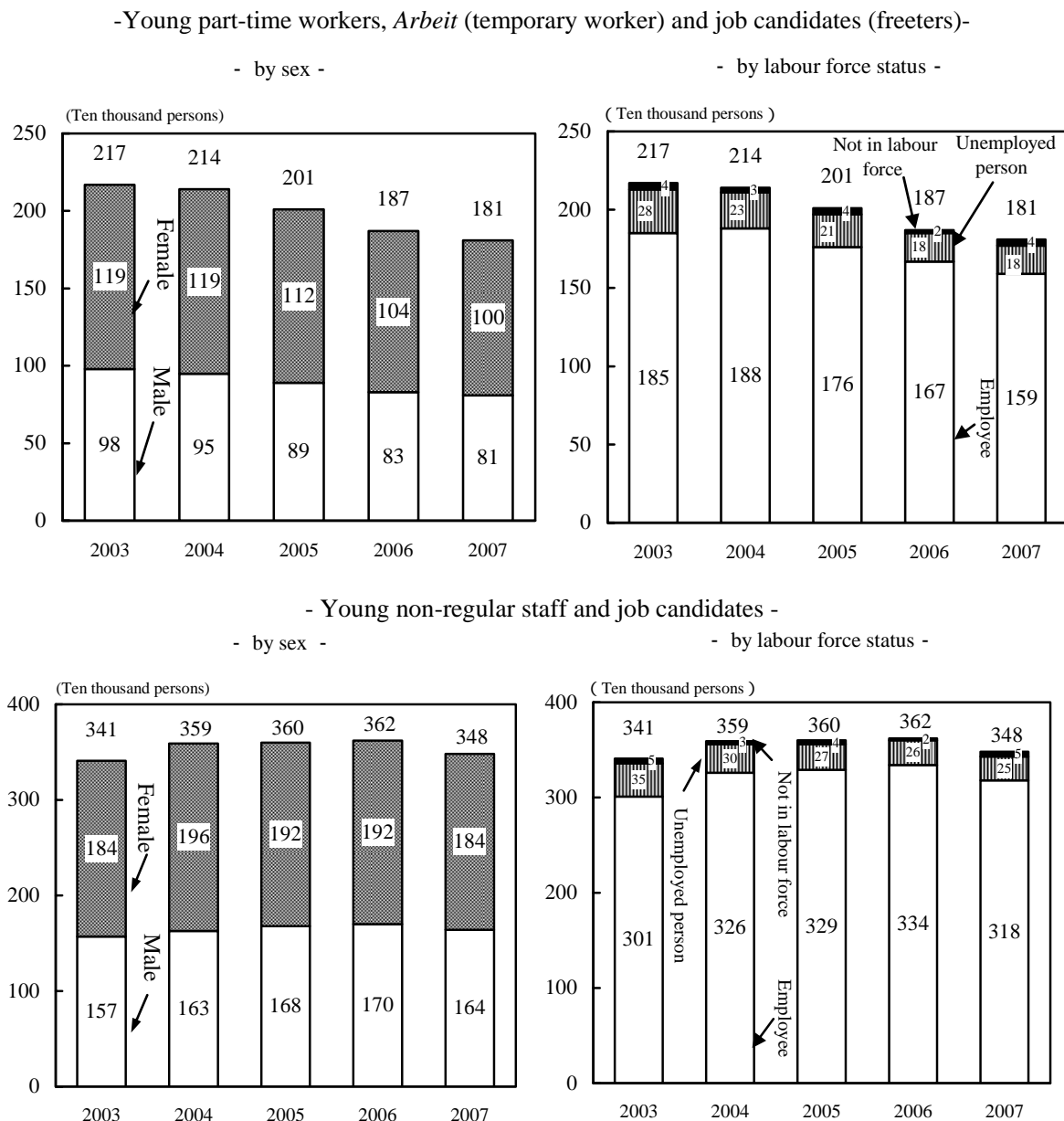
Section 4 Non-regular Staff and Job Candidates (Freeters)

1. Trends by sex and labour force status

The 1.81 million “Young part-time workers and *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates (freeters)”¹ fell 60,000 compared to that the year before, the fourth consecutive year of declines. By sex, the numbers fell among male and female alike, down 20,000 compared to that the previous year, to 810,000 for male and 1.00 million for female, 40,000 fewer than in the year before. Seen by labor force status, the 1.59 million “Part-time workers and *Arbeit* (temporary workers)” were 80,000 fewer than in the previous year, the third consecutive year of declines.

Furthermore, the total number of “Young non-regular staff and job candidates”² that adds “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency” etc. to “Part-time workers and *Arbeit* (temporary worker)” was 3.48 million, 140,000 fewer than in the year before and the first decline since 2003 for years in which comparisons are possible. By sex, there were 1.64 million male, or 60,000 fewer than in the year before, and 1.84 million female, or 80,000 fewer, for declines among both male and female. By labor force status, there were 3.18 million non-regular staff, 160,000 fewer than in the year before.

Figure 25: Trends among “Young part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers) and job candidates” and “Young non-regular staff and job candidates”



Notes; 1. “Young part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers) and job candidates” are male “Graduated from school” female “Graduated from school and never married” in the 15 to 34 age group, as defined below:

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

It should be noted that there is no strict definition for the commonly used term "freeter", which, for the sake of expedience, is defined here as "young part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers) and job candidates."

2. The phrase "young non-regular staff and job candidates" was substituted for "young part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates" in Note 1 above for the purposes of calculation.

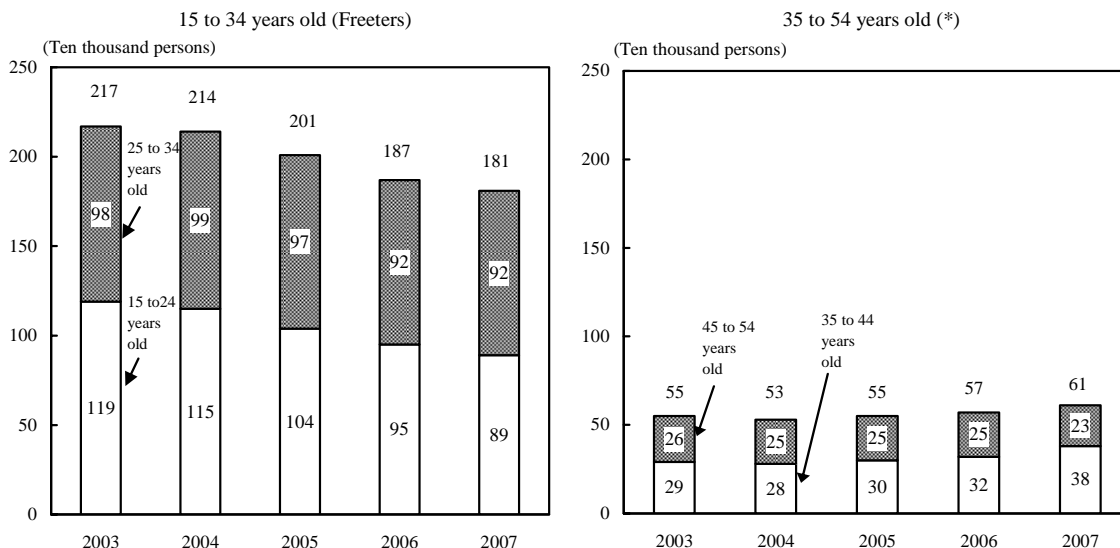
2. Trends by age group

Looking at "Young part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary worker) and job candidates (freeters)" by age group, there were 890,000 in the 15 to 24 age group, 60,000 fewer than in the year before, but the number remained the same in the 25 to 34 age group, 920,000. This is the first time since 2002 in years in which comparisons are possible that the number in the 25 to 34 age group is higher than that in the 15 to 24 age group.

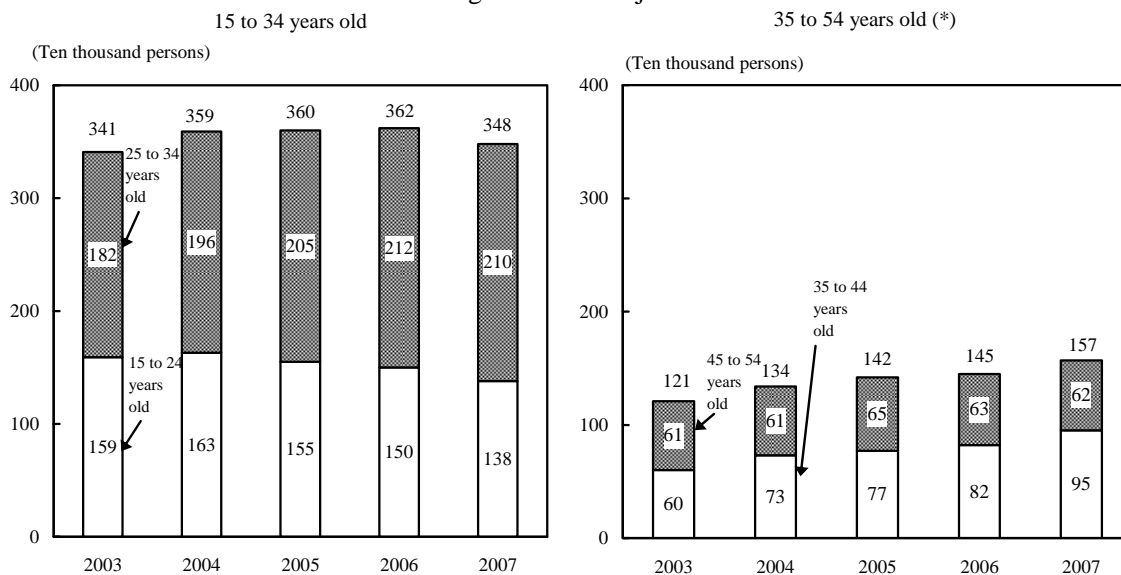
Looking at young non-regular staff and job candidates by age group, the 1.38 million in the 15 to 24 age group were 120,000 fewer than in the year before, and the 2.10 million in the 25 to 34 age group were 20,000 fewer.

Figure 26: Trends among "Part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers) and job candidates" and "Non-regular staff and job candidates" by age group

- Part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers) and job candidates -



- Non-regular staff and job candidates-



Note: For the 35 to 54 age group, the phrase 35 to 54 was substituted for 15 to 34 in notes 1 and 2 above for aggregation purposes.

Section 5 Married Couples in Employment

1. Dual-Income Households

Looking at the proportions of households in which both husband and wife were employed (dual-income households) among the four types of typical ordinary households^(Note), the rate was 33.5% for “Households of couple only” and 48.8% for “Households of couple and their child”, both rates are lower than that of other typical ordinary households, where households were shared with parents.

Figure 27: Rates of dual-income households to typical ordinary households (4 types) by wife’s age(2007)

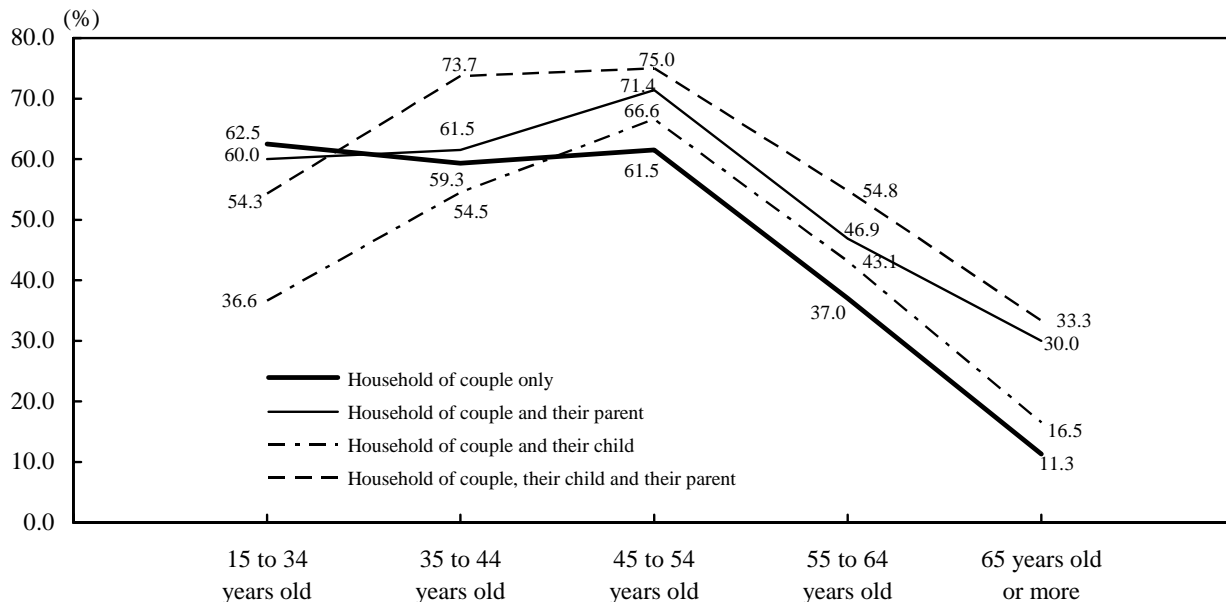


Table 6: Number of dual-income households and its rate by wife’s age(2007)

(Ten thousand households, %)

Age groups of wives	Household of couple only		Household of couple and their parent		Household of couple and their child		Household of couple, their child and their parent					
	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate	Of which, number of dual-income households	Rate				
Total	1084	363	33.5	116	66	56.9	1434	700	48.8	292	201	68.8
15 to 34 years old	120	75	62.5	10	6	60.0	273	100	36.6	35	19	54.3
35 to 44	86	51	59.3	13	8	61.5	437	238	54.5	99	73	73.7
45 to 54	109	67	61.5	35	25	71.4	347	231	66.6	112	84	75.0
55 to 64	319	118	37.0	49	23	46.9	255	110	43.1	42	23	54.8
65 years old or more	450	51	11.3	10	3	30.0	121	20	16.5	3	1	33.3

Note: The term “Ordinary household” refers to a household of two or more people, excluding one-person households, comprising only the head of household and related family members. “Typical ordinary households” are categorized as follows:

- Households of couple only
- Households of couple and their parent(s)
- Households of couple and their child(ren)
- Households of couple, their child(ren) and their parent(s)

2. Labour force status of wives by age group of the youngest child

Looking at the wife's labour force status by the youngest child's age in respective age groups among typical ordinary households comprising "Household of couple and their child" and "Household of couple, their child and their parent", the proportion of wives in the labour force was high in all age groups in "Households of couple, their child and their parent". Furthermore, rate was highest among "Households of couple and their child" or "Households of couple, their child and their parent" when the youngest child was aged 13 to 14, at 73.5% and 81.0%, respectively.

The rate of households of which wife wishing to work was high in all age groups in "Household of couple and their child". Also, the rate tended to be higher the lower the age of the youngest child, whatever the type of household.

Figure 28: Rate of wives' labour force status in typical ordinary households (2 Types) by youngest child's age group(2007)

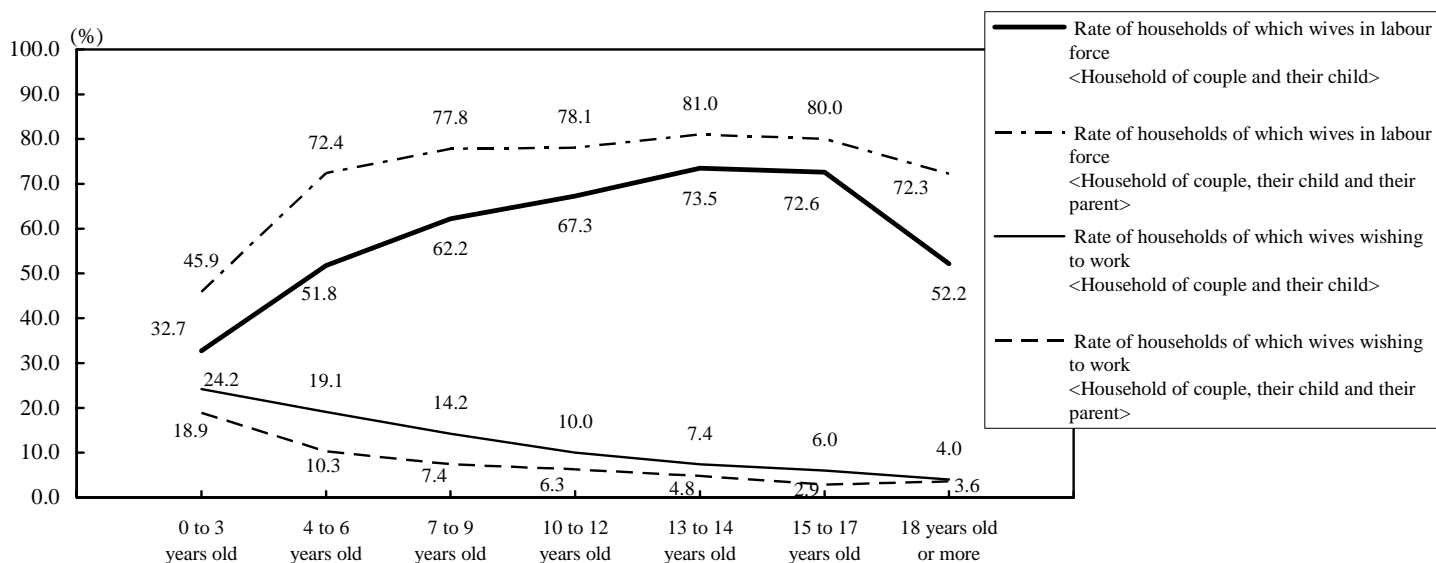


Table 7: Typical ordinary households (2 types) and their rates by wives' labour force status and youngest child's age group(2007)

(Ten thousand households,%)

		Household of couple and their child				Household of couple, their child and their parent			
		Labour force status of wives				Labour force status of wives			
		Labour force	Not in labour force	of which, those wishing to work		Labour force	Not in labour force	of which, those wishing to work	
Actual number	Total	1434	756	678	163	292	211	82	18
	0 to 3 years old	297	97	200	72	37	17	19	7
	4 to 6	141	73	69	27	29	21	9	3
	7 to 9	127	79	49	18	27	21	6	2
	10 to 12	110	74	36	11	32	25	6	2
	13 to 14	68	50	18	5	21	17	4	1
	15 to 17	117	85	33	7	35	28	7	1
	18 years old or more	573	299	274	23	112	81	31	4
Rate	Total	100.0	52.7	47.3	11.4	100.0	72.3	28.1	6.2
	0 to 3 years old	100.0	32.7	67.3	24.2	100.0	45.9	51.4	18.9
	4 to 6	100.0	51.8	48.9	19.1	100.0	72.4	31.0	10.3
	7 to 9	100.0	62.2	38.6	14.2	100.0	77.8	22.2	7.4
	10 to 12	100.0	67.3	32.7	10.0	100.0	78.1	18.8	6.3
	13 to 14	100.0	73.5	26.5	7.4	100.0	81.0	19.0	4.8
	15 to 17	100.0	72.6	28.2	6.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	2.9
	18 years old or more	100.0	52.2	47.8	4.0	100.0	72.3	27.7	3.6

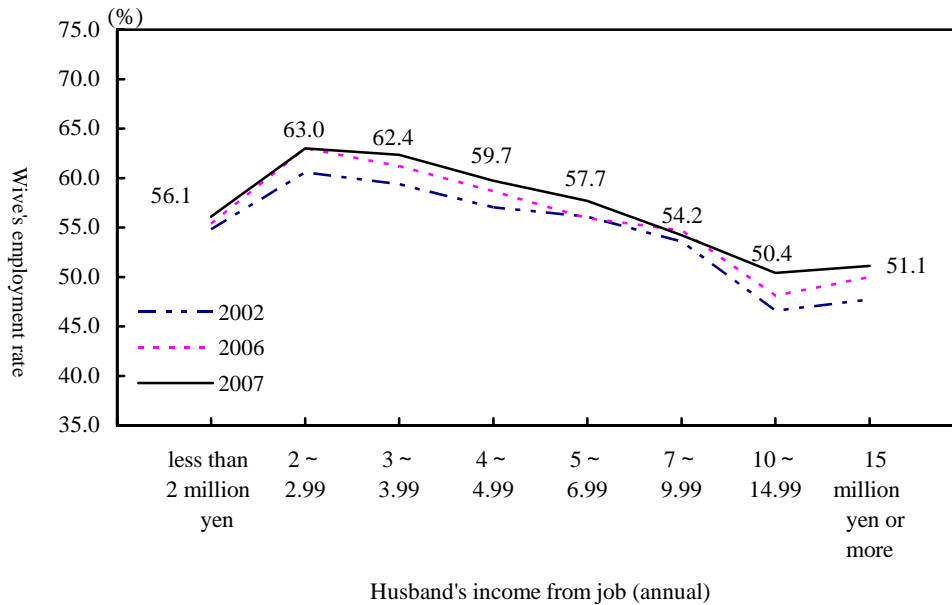
3. Husband's employment income and labour force status of wife

Looking at the wife's employment rate by the husband's income from job (annual) bracket in typical ordinary households, the wife was proportionally less likely to be employed the higher the husband's income in the brackets from 2 million to 2.99 million yen up to 10 million to 14.99 million yen.

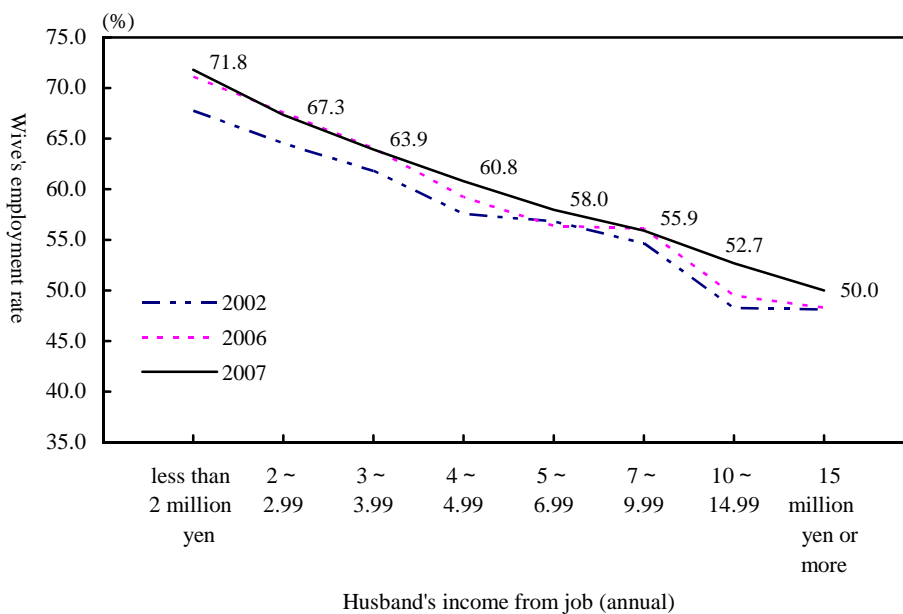
In these categories, the wife was less likely to be employed the more the husband earned when seen only by the wives in the 25 to 54 age group.

Figure 29: Trends in wives' employment rates, by husbands' income from job

- Typical ordinary household -



- Wives aged 25 to 54 in typical ordinary households -



Section 6 Regional Situation

The rate of non-regular staff by ten regions showed that the highest rate was 36.6% in Hokkaido, followed by 35.4% in Kinki, 34.2% in Southern Kanto, etc..

On the other hand, their lowest rate 29.3% in Shikoku, followed by 29.7% in Hokuriku, etc..

Figure 30: Trends in the rate of non-regular staff by ten regions

