

Summary of Results (QuestionnaireA)

Time Use

1. Distribution of daily time use

Looking at the daily time use by kind of activity, derived from average daily hours a week (hereinafter referred to as “weekly average”), people living in Japan aged 10 years old and over spent 7 hours 40 minutes on sleep, 3 hours 33 minutes on work, and 2 hours 15 minutes on watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines. (Table 1.)

Compared to daily time use in 2011, average time spent on rest and relaxation increased the most, by 6 minutes. Average time spent on watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines decreased the most, by 12 minutes. Average time spent on personal care, commuting to and from school or work, schoolwork, and hobbies and amusements, increased by 3 minutes for each, while average time spent on housework decreased by 4 minutes. (Table 1.)

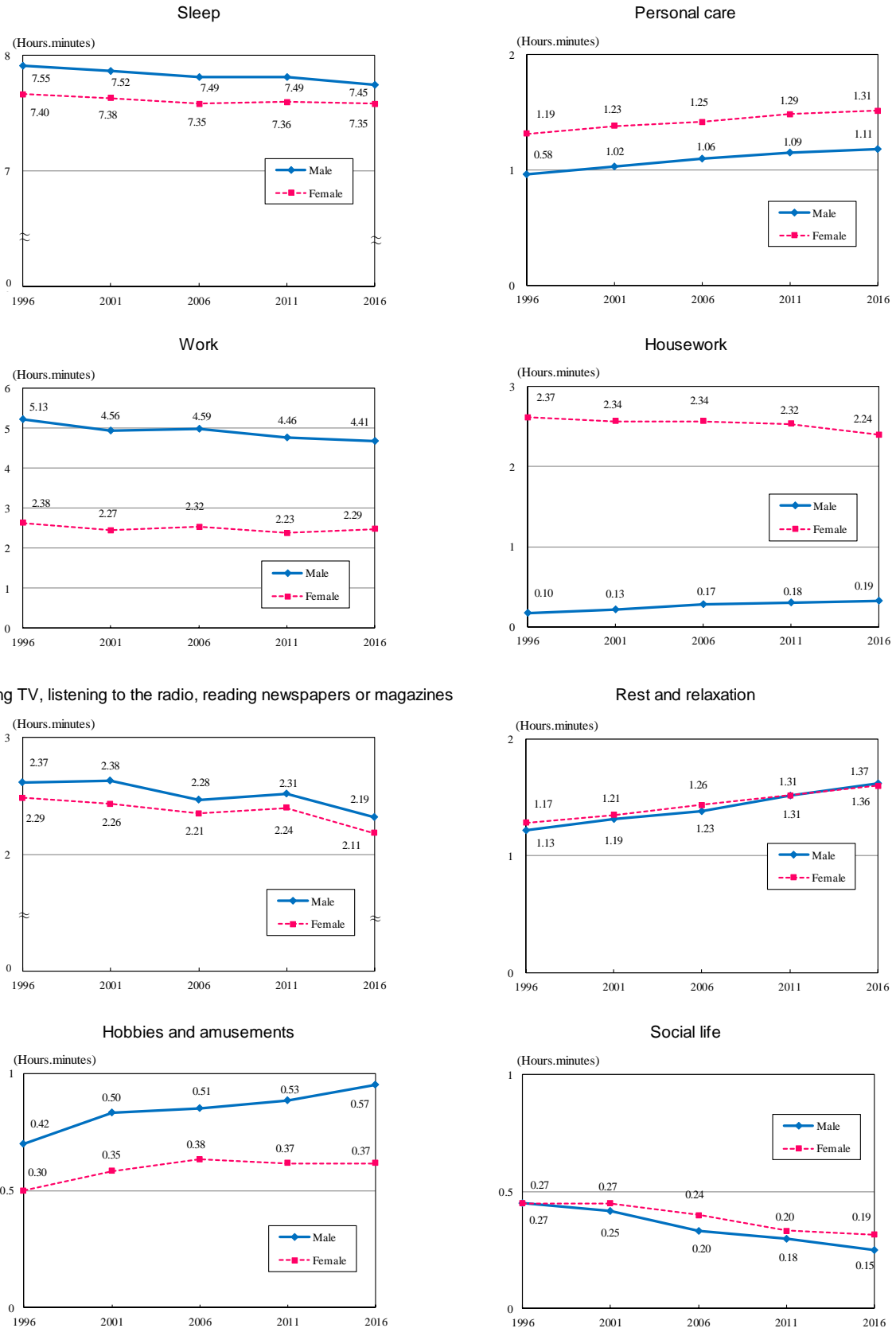
Breaking down daily time use by sex and comparing to 2011, males’ average time spent on rest and relaxation increased by 6 minutes; hobbies and amusements increased by 4 minutes; watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines decreased by 12 minutes; and work decreased by 5 minutes. Females’ average time spent on work increased by 6 minutes; rest and relaxation increased by 5 minutes; watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines decreased by 13 minutes; and housework decreased by 8 minutes. (Table 1.)

Looking at the change in daily time use on each major kind of activity over the past 20 years, time spent on personal care, rest and relaxation, and hobbies and amusements has been on an increasing trend. Meanwhile, time spent on sleep; watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines; and social life have been on a decreasing trend. (Table 1.)

Table 1: Time use for each kind of activity by sex (2011, 2016) - weekly average

	(Hours.minutes)								
	Total			Male			Female		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Primary activities	10.40	10.41	0.01	10.33	10.34	0.01	10.46	10.49	0.03
Sleep	7.42	7.40	-0.02	7.49	7.45	-0.04	7.36	7.35	-0.01
Personal care	1.19	1.22	0.03	1.09	1.11	0.02	1.29	1.31	0.02
Meals	1.39	1.40	0.01	1.36	1.38	0.02	1.42	1.43	0.01
Secondary activities	6.53	6.57	0.04	6.49	6.50	0.01	6.57	7.03	0.06
Work and work-related activity	4.43	4.49	0.06	6.08	6.08	0.00	3.23	3.35	0.12
Commuting to and from school or work	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.40	0.43	0.03	0.23	0.25	0.02
Work	3.33	3.33	0.00	4.46	4.41	-0.05	2.23	2.29	0.06
Schoolwork	0.39	0.42	0.03	0.42	0.44	0.02	0.37	0.41	0.04
Housework and related works	2.10	2.08	-0.02	0.42	0.44	0.02	3.35	3.28	-0.07
Housework	1.27	1.23	-0.04	0.18	0.19	0.01	2.32	2.24	-0.08
Caring or nursing	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.01
Child care	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01
Shopping	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.35	0.34	-0.01
Tertiary activities	6.27	6.22	-0.05	6.38	6.36	-0.02	6.16	6.09	-0.07
Moving (excluding commuting)	0.30	0.29	-0.01	0.29	0.28	-0.01	0.30	0.30	0.00
Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines	2.27	2.15	-0.12	2.31	2.19	-0.12	2.24	2.11	-0.13
Rest and relaxation	1.31	1.37	0.06	1.31	1.37	0.06	1.31	1.36	0.05
Learning, self-education and training (excluding schoolwork)	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
Hobbies and amusements	0.44	0.47	0.03	0.53	0.57	0.04	0.37	0.37	0.00
Sports	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.11	0.10	-0.01
Volunteer and social activities	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
Social life	0.19	0.17	-0.02	0.18	0.15	-0.03	0.20	0.19	-0.01
Medical examination or treatment	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.09	-0.01
Other activities	0.17	0.19	0.02	0.15	0.17	0.02	0.18	0.20	0.02

Figure 1: Time use for each major kind of activity by sex (1996-2016) – weekly average



2. Housework and related works

- (1) Time spent on housework and related works by males showed an increasing trend. The difference between males and females was on the decrease, but the gap was still considerable.

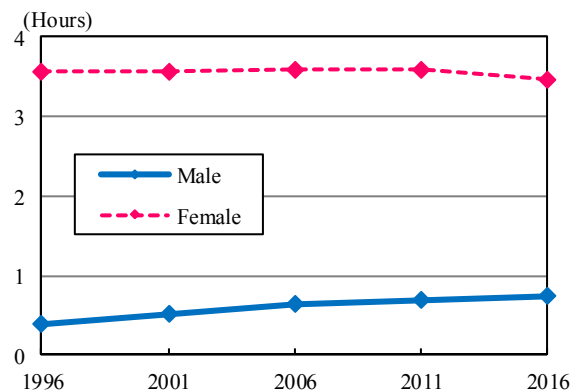
Breaking down time spent on housework and related works¹⁾ by sex and comparing this to 2011, time spent by males increased by 2 minutes to a total of 44 minutes, and time spent by females decreased by 7 minutes to a total of 3 hours 28 minutes. (Table 2-1.)

Looking at the change in time spent on housework and related works over the past 20 years, the time spent by males increased by 20 minutes compared to 1996, while the time spent by females decreased by 6 minutes compared to 1996. The difference between males and females changed from 3 hours 10 minutes in 1996 to 2 hours 44 minutes in 2016, a decrease of 26 minutes but still a considerable gap. (Table 2-1, Figure 2-1.)

Table 2-1: Change in time spent on housework and related works by sex (1996-2016) - weekly average

	(Hours.minutes)		
	Male	Female	Difference
1996	0.24	3.34	-3.10
2001	0.31	3.34	-3.03
2006	0.38	3.35	-2.57
2011	0.42	3.35	-2.53
2016	0.44	3.28	-2.44

Figure 2-1: Change in time spent on housework and related works by sex (1996-2016) - weekly average



- (2) Time spent on housework and related works by females decreased in the age groups of 10 to 29 years old, 35 to 64 years old, and others.

Breaking down time spent on housework and related works by sex and age group, and comparing this to 2011, time spent by males increased in the age groups of 25 to 44 years old, 50 to 64 years old, and so on. Meanwhile, time spent by females decreased in the age groups of 10 to 29 years old, 35 to 64 years old, and so on. (Figure 2-2.)

Looking at the time spent on housework and related works by marital status, married males spent 49 minutes on housework and related works, 20 minutes more than never-married males. Married females spent 4 hours 55 minutes on housework and related works, approximately 4 hours more than never-married females. (Figure 2-3.)

1) Housework, caring or nursing, child care, and shopping.

Figure 2-2: Time spent on housework and related works by sex and age group (2011, 2016) - weekly average

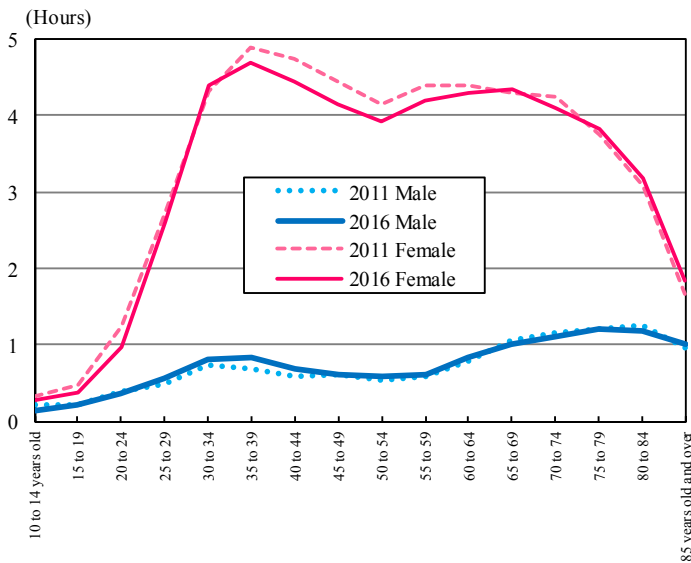
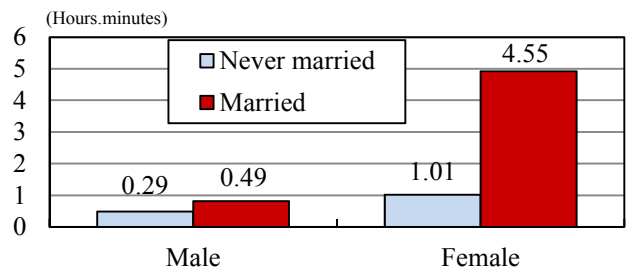


Figure 2-3: Time spent on housework and related works by sex and marital status (2016) - weekly average, persons aged 15 and over



(3) Time spent on housework by females decreased.

Looking at a breakdown of housework and related works by sex and comparing to 2011, the amount of time spent by males on housework and child care increased by 1 minute for each. Meanwhile, the amount of time spent by females on housework decreased significantly, by 8 minutes. (Table 2-2.)

Table 2-2: Time spent on housework and related works by sex (2011, 2016) – weekly average

	(Hours.minutes)					
	Male			Female		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Housework and related works	0.42	0.44	0.02	3.35	3.28	-0.07
Housework	0.18	0.19	0.01	2.32	2.24	-0.08
Caring or nursing	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.01
Child care	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01
Shopping	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.35	0.34	-0.01

(4) Time spent on housework by females aged 35 to 49 decreased by approximately 20 minutes.

Looking at housework and related works by sex and age group compared to 2011, particularly focusing on housework, time spent on housework by females aged 35 to 49 decreased by approximately 20 minutes. (Figure 2-4.)

Looking at the change in time spent on housework in the past 20 years by sex, time spent by males showed an increasing trend, while time spent by females showed a decreasing trend, with the difference between males and females on the decrease. (Figure 2-5.)

Figure 2-4: Time spent on housework by sex and age group (2011, 2016) - weekly average

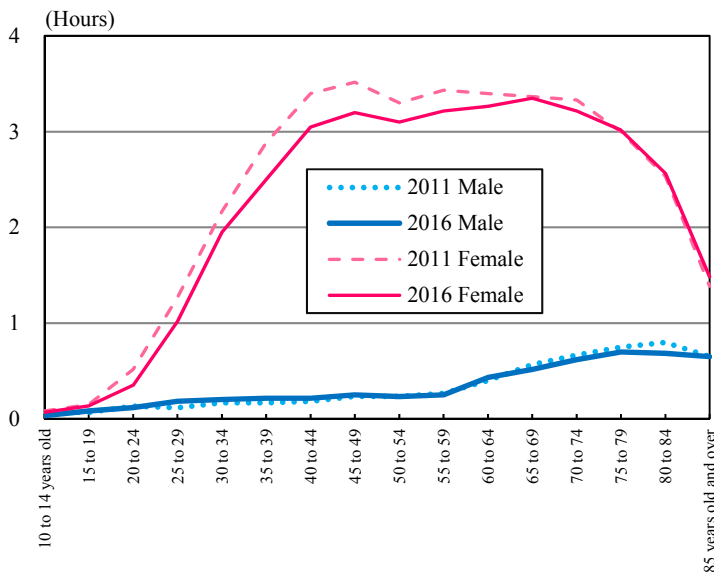
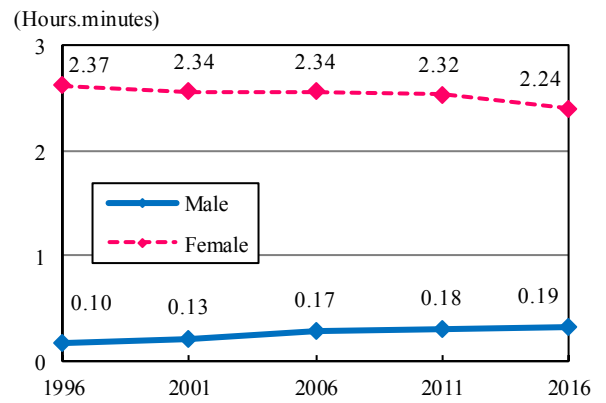


Figure 2-5: Change in time spent on housework by sex (1996-2016) - weekly average



(5) Time spent on child care by females aged 30 to 34 increased by approximately 20 minutes.

Looking at housework and related works by sex and age group compared to 2011, particularly focusing on child care, time spent on child care by females aged 30 to 34 increased by approximately 20 minutes. Meanwhile, time spent by males aged 30 to 39 increased by 5 minutes. (Figure 2-6.)

Looking at the change in time spent on child care in the past 20 years by sex, time spent by both males and females showed an increasing trend. (Figure 2-7.)

Figure 2-6: Time spent on child care by sex and age group (2011, 2016) - weekly average

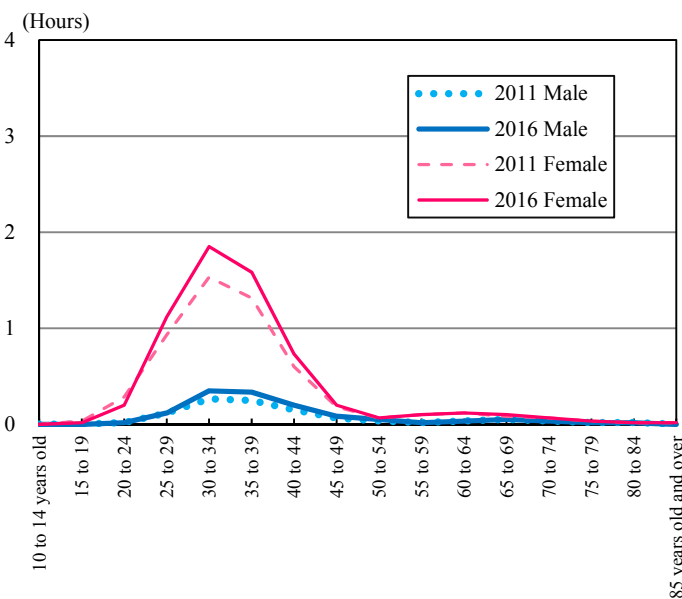
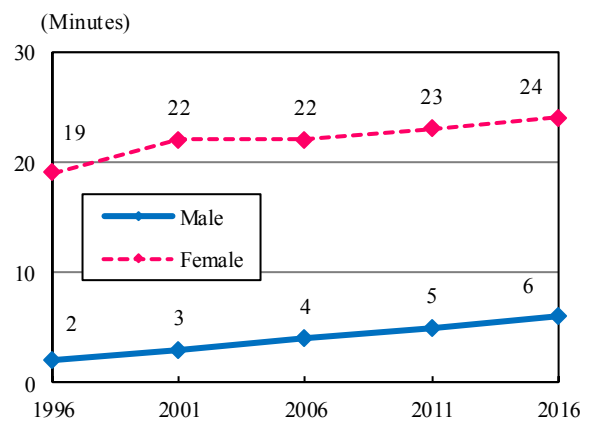


Figure 2-7: Change in time spent on child care by sex (1996-2016) - weekly average



(6) Time spent on caring or nursing increased for females aged 30 to 39 and 55 to 69.

Looking at housework and related works by sex and age group compared to 2011, particularly focusing on caring or nursing, time spent on caring or nursing increased for females aged 30 to 39 and 55 to 69. (Figure 2-8, Figure 2-9.)

Figure 2-8: Time spent on caring or nursing by sex and age group (2011, 2016) - weekly average

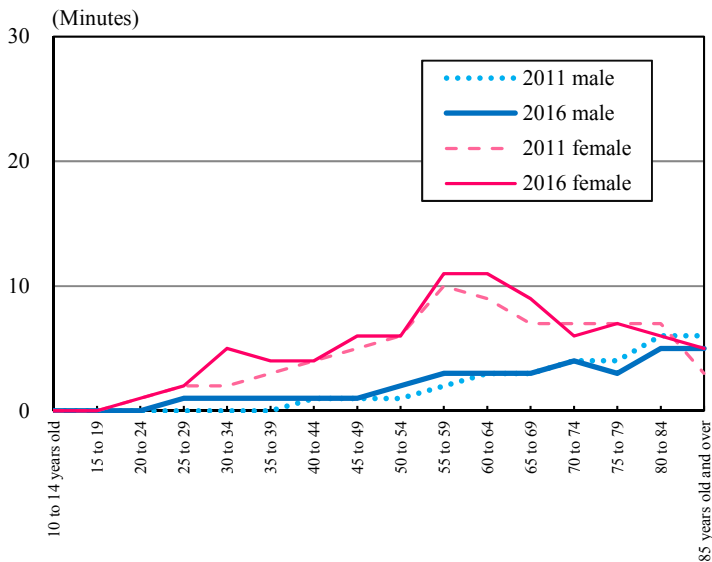
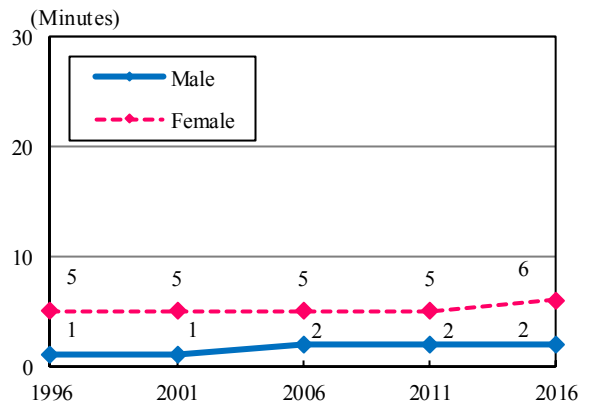


Figure 2-9: Change in time spent on caring or nursing by sex (1996-2016) - weekly average



(7) Time spent on caring or nursing by caregivers was 2 hours 32 minutes for males and 2 hours 28 minutes for females, marking the first time that males spent more time on caring or nursing than females.

The number of persons aged 15 years old and over who usually cared for their family¹⁾ (hereinafter referred to as “caregivers”) was 6,987,000, an increase of 158,000 compared to 2011. Broken down by sex, there were 2,776,000 male caregivers and 4,211,000 female caregivers, with females accounting for approximately 60% of the total number of caregivers. By age group, the number of caregivers aged 60 years old and over increased by 410,000, and caregivers aged 60 years old and over accounted for approximately 50% of all caregivers. (Table 2-3, Figure 2-10.)

Looking at the average time spent by caregivers who actually engaged in caring or nursing on the day the survey was conducted (average time spent in activities for participants), average time spent by male caregivers remained generally unchanged over time since surveying of time spent on caring or nursing first began being surveyed in 1991, while average time spent by female caregivers showed a generally declining trend over time. For 2016, the average time spent by male caregivers who actually engaged in caring or nursing on the day the survey was conducted was 2 hours 32 minutes, while the average time spent by female caregivers was 2 hours 28 minutes, making this the first time that males surpassed females in this category. (Table 2-3, Figure 2-11.)

1) In cases where it was difficult to decide whether the activity was “usual” or not, caring or nursing for 30 days and over in a year was assumed to be usual activity.

Table 2-3: Number of caregivers, average time spent in caring or nursing for caregivers by sex and age group (2011, 2016) - weekly average, persons aged 15 and over

	Number of caregivers									Average time spent in activities for participants			
	2011			2016			Difference				2011	2016	Difference
	Population (thousand persons)	Percentage of population (%)	Percentage distribution (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Percentage of population (%)	Percentage distribution (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Percentage of population (percentage points)	Percentage distribution (percentage points)				
Total	6829	6.3	100.0	6987	6.5	100.0	158	0.2	0.0	Total	2.19	2.29	0.10
40 to 49	925	5.4	13.5	978	5.2	14.0	53	-0.2	0.5	40 to 49	2.00	2.35	0.35
50 to 59	1989	12.6	29.1	1909	12.5	27.3	-80	-0.1	-1.8	50 to 59	2.07	2.20	0.13
60 to 69	1821	10.0	26.7	2071	11.4	29.6	250	1.4	2.9	60 to 69	2.14	2.29	0.15
70 years old and over	1208	6.1	17.7	1368	6.2	19.6	160	0.1	1.9	70 years old and over	3.01	2.45	-0.16
Male	2675	5.1	39.2	2776	5.3	39.7	101	0.2	0.5	Male	2.17	2.32	0.15
40 to 49	355	4.1	5.2	363	3.8	5.2	8	-0.3	0.0	40 to 49	1.33	2.49	1.16
50 to 59	709	9.1	10.4	716	9.4	10.2	7	0.3	-0.2	50 to 59	1.59	2.23	0.24
60 to 69	778	8.9	11.4	838	9.5	12.0	60	0.6	0.6	60 to 69	2.09	2.24	0.15
70 years old and over	517	6.2	7.6	593	6.4	8.5	76	0.2	0.9	70 years old and over	3.01	2.56	-0.05
Female	4154	7.5	60.8	4211	7.6	60.3	57	0.1	-0.5	Female	2.20	2.28	0.08
40 to 49	570	6.7	8.3	615	6.6	8.8	45	-0.1	0.5	40 to 49	2.05	2.34	0.29
50 to 59	1279	16.1	18.7	1193	15.6	17.1	-86	-0.5	-1.6	50 to 59	2.08	2.20	0.12
60 to 69	1043	11.1	15.3	1233	13.3	17.6	190	2.2	2.3	60 to 69	2.17	2.31	0.14
70 years old and over	691	6.0	10.1	775	6.2	11.1	84	0.2	1.0	70 years old and over	3.02	2.41	-0.21

Figure 2-10: Change in the number of caregivers by sex (1991-2016) - persons aged 15 and over

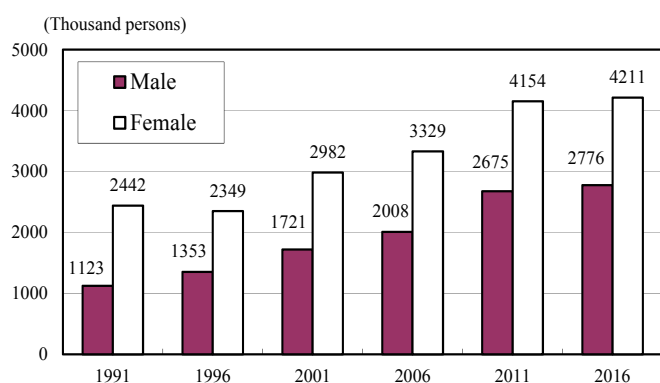
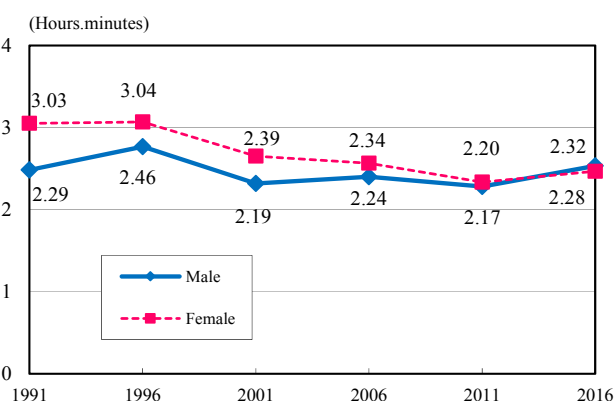


Figure 2-11: Change in the average time spent in caring or nursing for caregivers (1991-2016) – weekly average, persons aged 15 and over



3. Time spent on working

(1) Time spent on working decreased for both males and females.

The number of working persons (aged 15 and over; hereinafter idem) was 67,291,000, and the working rate¹⁾ was 62.6%. Compared to 2011, the number of working persons increased by 627,000 and the working rate increased by 0.9 percentage points. Additionally, the working rate of females increased in all age groups. (Table 3-1, Figure 3-1.)

The average time spent on working by working persons in a day was 6 hours 49 minutes for males and 4 hours 47 minutes for females, meaning that males worked approximately 2 hours longer than females. Compared to 2011, males' time spent on working decreased by 7 minutes and females' time spent on working decreased by 3 minutes. Looking at change in time spent on working over the past 30 years for working persons by sex, for both sexes the time spent on working has decreased compared to 1986, with males' time spent on working decreasing 35 minutes and females' time spent on working decreasing 52 minutes. (Table 3-1, Table 3-2.)

Table 3-1: Number of working persons, working rate, and time spent on working by sex and employment status (2011, 2016) – persons aged 15 and over

	2011			2016			Difference			
	Working persons (thousand persons)	Working rate (%)	Time spent working (hours.minutes)	Working persons (thousand persons)	Working rate (%)	Time spent working (hours.minutes)	Working persons (thousand persons)	Working rate (percentage points)	Time spent working (hours.minutes)	
Total	Working	66664	61.7	6.02	67291	62.6	5.55	627	0.9	-0.07
	Employees	53455	-	6.07	55826	-	5.59	2371	-	-0.08
	Director of company or organization, etc.	2917	-	6.16	2876	-	6.24	-41	-	0.08
	Self-employed with employees	1881	-	7.22	1723	-	7.04	-158	-	-0.18
	Self-employed without employees	4878	-	5.38	4042	-	5.26	-836	-	-0.12
	Family workers	3085	-	4.23	2393	-	4.13	-692	-	-0.10
	Pieceworkers at home	309	-	3.23	233	-	3.39	-76	-	0.16
Male	Working	37975	72.6	6.56	37590	72.1	6.49	-385	-0.5	-0.07
	Employees	29549	-	7.02	30248	-	6.53	699	-	-0.09
	Director of company or organization, etc.	2250	-	6.54	2182	-	6.59	-68	-	0.05
	Self-employed with employees	1578	-	7.39	1412	-	7.27	-166	-	-0.12
	Self-employed without employees	3738	-	6.09	2966	-	5.59	-772	-	-0.10
	Family workers	744	-	5.55	620	-	5.36	-124	-	-0.19
	Pieceworkers at home	30	-	3.52	35	-	4.01	5	-	0.09
Female	Working	28688	51.6	4.50	29701	53.7	4.47	1013	2.1	-0.03
	Employees	23906	-	4.59	25578	-	4.54	1672	-	-0.05
	Director of company or organization, etc.	667	-	4.11	695	-	4.34	28	-	0.23
	Self-employed with employees	303	-	5.48	310	-	5.15	7	-	-0.33
	Self-employed without employees	1140	-	3.53	1076	-	3.57	-64	-	0.04
	Family workers	2342	-	3.55	1773	-	3.43	-569	-	-0.12
	Pieceworkers at home	279	-	3.18	198	-	3.37	-81	-	0.19

1) Working persons as a percentage of the population (Calculated excluding cases where the usual economic activity was unknown.)

Figure 3-1: Working rate by sex and age group (2011, 2016) – persons aged 15 and over

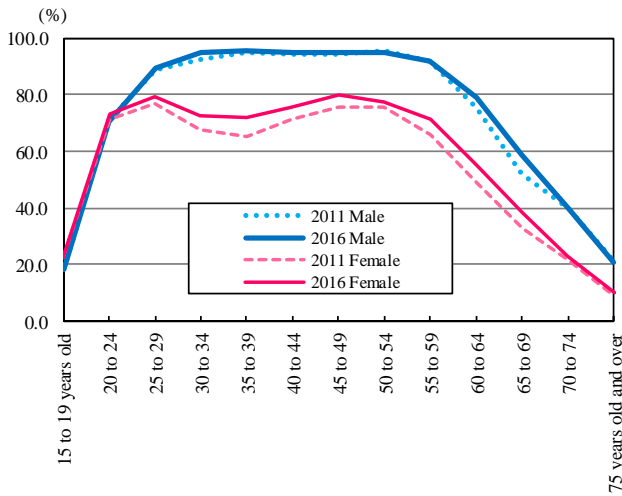


Table 3-2: Change in time spent on working by sex (1986-2016) – weekly average, working persons aged 15 and over

	(Hours.minutes)		
	Total	Male	Female
1986	6.41	7.24	5.39
1991	6.26	7.10	5.24
1996	6.15	7.00	5.11
2001	5.59	6.48	4.51
2006	6.09	7.00	5.00
2011	6.02	6.56	4.50
2016	5.55	6.49	4.47

(2) Time spent on working decreased for both “Regular staff” and “Except regular staff”.

Looking at time spent on working for employees by form of employment, regular staff spent 7 hours 9 minutes and workers except regular staff spent 4 hours 19 minutes. Compared to 2011, time spent on working decreased by 4 minutes for regular staff, and it decreased by 10 minutes for workers except regular staff. The proportion of workers except regular staff as a percentage of all employees was 41.2%, an increase of 1 percentage points compared to 2011. (Figures 3-2, 3-3, Table 3-3.)

Breaking down time spent on working by sex and form of employment compared to 2011, time spent on working decreased for both males and females regardless of form of employment. Time spent on working decreased for regular staff of both sexes by 2 minutes, and for workers except regular staff, time spent on working decreased by 17 minutes for males and decreased by 8 minutes for females. (Figure 3-2, Table 3-3.)

Figure 3-2: Time spent on working by form of employment (2011, 2016) - weekly average, employees aged 15 and over

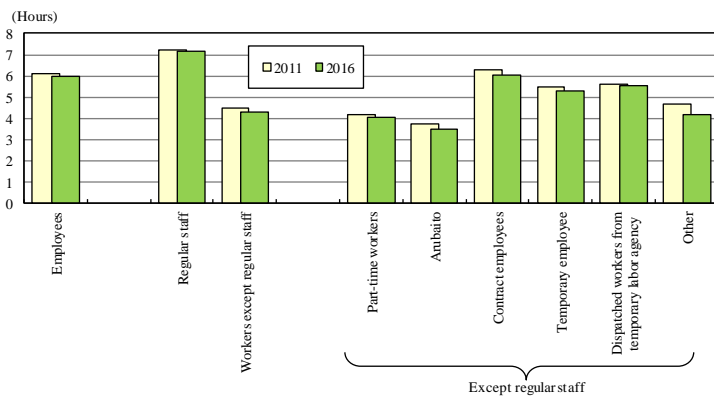


Figure 3-3: Composition by form of employment (2011, 2016) – persons aged 15 and over



Table 3-3: Time spent on working by sex and form of employment (2011, 2016) - weekly average, employees aged 15 and over

		2011		2016		Difference	
		Population (thousand persons)	Time spent on working (hours.minutes)	Population (thousand persons)	Time spent on working (hours.minutes)	Population (thousand persons)	Time spent on working (hours.minutes)
Total	Employees	53455	6.07	55826	5.59	2371	-0.08
	Regular staff	31992	7.13	32850	7.09	858	-0.04
	Workers except regular staff	21463	4.29	22977	4.19	1514	-0.10
	Part-time workers	9848	4.09	10904	4.01	1056	-0.08
	"Arubaito"	5434	3.44	5411	3.31	-23	-0.13
	Contract employees	2661	6.18	3040	6.04	379	-0.14
	Temporary employees	1208	5.29	1225	5.16	17	-0.13
	Dispatched workers from temporary labor agency	1104	5.36	1208	5.32	104	-0.04
	Other	1209	4.39	1189	4.12	-20	-0.27
Male	Employees	29549	7.02	30248	6.53	699	-0.09
	Regular staff	22718	7.35	22662	7.33	-56	-0.02
	Workers except regular staff	6831	5.14	7587	4.57	756	-0.17
	Part-time workers	977	5.01	1259	4.37	282	-0.24
	"Arubaito"	2694	4.11	2768	3.54	74	-0.17
	Contract employees	1388	6.46	1637	6.21	249	-0.25
	Temporary employees	778	5.45	742	5.34	-36	-0.11
	Dispatched workers from temporary labor agency	450	6.02	567	6.01	117	-0.01
	Other	544	5.22	613	4.46	69	-0.36
Female	Employees	23906	4.59	25578	4.54	1672	-0.05
	Regular staff	9274	6.18	10188	6.16	914	-0.02
	Workers except regular staff	14633	4.09	15390	4.01	757	-0.08
	Part-time workers	8871	4.03	9646	3.56	775	-0.07
	"Arubaito"	2739	3.18	2643	3.07	-96	-0.11
	Contract employees	1274	5.47	1403	5.43	129	-0.04
	Temporary employees	430	4.59	482	4.48	52	-0.11
	Dispatched workers from temporary labor agency	654	5.18	641	5.06	-13	-0.12
	Other	664	4.03	575	3.35	-89	-0.28

4. Time use for husbands and wives

(1) Time spent on “Housework and related works” by wives changed greatly depending on child(ren)’s age.

Looking at time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives in households with child(ren), time spent by wives on housework increased and time spent on child care decreased significantly depending on child(ren)’s age. Meanwhile, in households with the youngest child aged under 6, more time was spent by husbands on child care, but this decreased for households with the youngest child aged 6 years old and over, and time spent on “Housework and related works” also decreased. (Table 4-1.)

Also looking over the past 20 years at the change in time use on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives broken down by the age group of the youngest child, and comparing to 1996, husbands with the youngest child aged under 6 showed an increased in time spent on “Housework and related works” of 45 minutes to a total of 1 hour 23 minutes, and this was the largest increase. Meanwhile, time spent on “Housework and related works” by wives with the youngest child aged under 6 decreased by 4 minutes to a total of 7 hours 34 minutes. (Table 4-2, Figure 4-1.)

Table 4-1: Time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives by age group of the youngest child (2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)

(Hours.minutes)

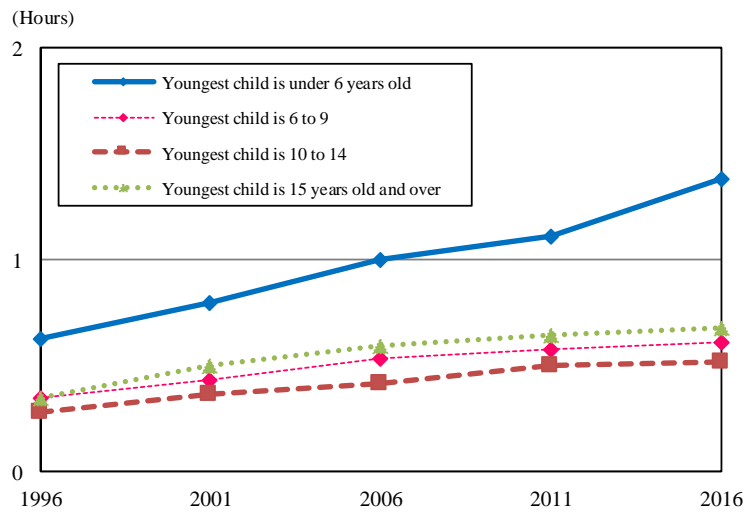
Age group of the youngest child	Husbands					Wives				
	Housework and related works	Housework	Caring or nursing	Child care	Shopping	Housework and related works	Housework	Caring or nursing	Child care	Shopping
Under 6 years old	1.23	0.17	0.01	0.49	0.16	7.34	3.07	0.06	3.45	0.36
6 to 9	0.37	0.12	0.01	0.09	0.15	5.39	3.58	0.06	0.54	0.41
10 to 14	0.31	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.15	5.19	4.20	0.04	0.11	0.44
15 years old and over	0.41	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.18	4.45	3.50	0.08	0.03	0.44

Table 4-2: Change in time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives by age group of the youngest child (1996-2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)

(Hours.minutes)

Age group of the youngest child	Husbands					Wives				
	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Under 6 years old	0.38	0.48	1.00	1.07	1.23	7.38	7.41	7.27	7.41	7.34
6 to 9	0.21	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.37	5.50	5.38	5.38	5.45	5.39
10 to 14	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.31	5.24	5.25	5.25	5.17	5.19
15 years old and over	0.21	0.30	0.36	0.39	0.41	4.56	4.51	4.58	4.57	4.45

Figure 4-1: Change in time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands by age group of the youngest child (1996-2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)



(2) Over the past 20 years, time spent on housework by wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6 has decreased by 1 hour 1 minute, but time spent on child care has increased by 1 hour 2 minutes.

Looking at a breakdown of the change over the past 20 years in time use on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6, and comparing to 1996, time spent on housework by husbands increased by 12 minutes to a total of 17 minutes, and time spent on child care by husbands increased by 31 minutes to a total of 49 minutes. Meanwhile, time spent on housework by wives decreased by 1 hour 1 minute to a total of 3 hours 7 minutes, and time spent on child care by wives increased by 1 hour 2 minutes to a total of 3 hours 45 minutes. (Table 4-3, Figure 4-2, 4-3.)

Table 4-3: Change in time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6 (1996-2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)

	Husbands					Wives				
	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Housework and related works	0.38	0.48	1.00	1.07	1.23	7.38	7.41	7.27	7.41	7.34
Housework	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.17	4.08	3.53	3.35	3.35	3.07
Nursing or caring	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
Child care	0.18	0.25	0.33	0.39	0.49	2.43	3.03	3.09	3.22	3.45
Shopping	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.36

Figure 4-2: Change in time spent on “Housework and related works” by husbands and wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6 (1996-2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)

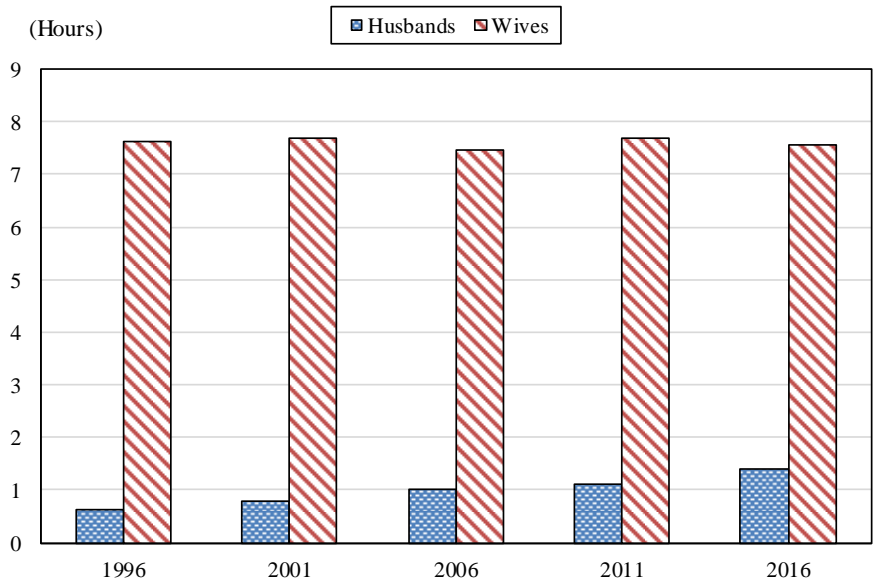
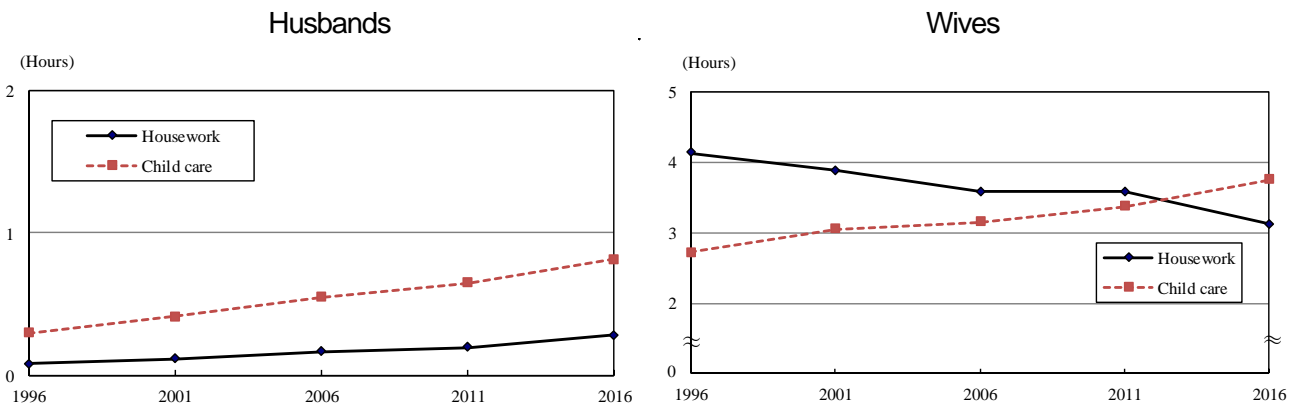


Figure 4-3: Change in time spent on housework and child care by husbands and wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6 (1996-2016) - weekly average, household of a couple with child(ren)



(3) Over the past 20 years, time use of wives in households where both husband and wife are working showed no change in time spent on work and work-related activity, a decrease in time spent on housework, and an increase of time spent on child care by 37 minutes.

Looking at the change in time use of husbands and wives in households with child(ren), focusing on “Households where both husband and wife are working” and “Households where husband is working and wife is not working”, and comparing to 1996, time spent by husbands on housework increased by 8 minutes in “Households where both husband and wife are working”, and increased by 5 minutes in “Households where husband is working and wife is not working”. Meanwhile, time spent by wives on housework in “Households where both husband and wife are working” decreased by 19 minutes, and decreased by 27 minutes in “Households where husband is working and wife is not working”. Regardless of the usual economic activities of the married couple, time spent on housework was on the increase among husbands and decrease among wives. (Table 4-4, Figure 4-5.)

Compared to 1996, time spent on child care by husbands increased by 13 minutes for both “Households where both husband and wife are working” and “Households where husband is working and wife is not working”. Meanwhile, time spent on child care by wives increased by 37 minutes in “Households where both husband and wife are working”, and by 54 minutes in “Households where husband is working and wife is not working”. Regardless of the usual economic activities of the married couple, time spent on child care was on the increase among both husbands and wives. (Table 4-4, Figure 4-5.)

Compared to 1996, time use by wives in “Households where both husband and wife are working” did not change for time spent on work and work-related activity¹⁾, and time spent on housework decreased; however, time spent on child care increased by 37 minutes. (Table 4-4, Figure 4-4.)

Table 4-4: Change in time use for each kind of activity by the usual economic activities of a married couple (1996-2011) - weekly average, husbands and wives in a household of a couple with child(ren)

		Households where both husband and wife are working					Households where husband is working and wife is not working				
		1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Husbands	Work and work-related activity	8.14	8.02	8.22	8.30	8.31	8.12	8.11	8.19	8.22	8.16
	Housework and related works	0.20	0.26	0.33	0.39	0.46	0.27	0.35	0.42	0.46	0.50
	Housework	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
	Child care	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.21
Wives	Work and work-related activity	4.55	4.38	4.43	4.34	4.44	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
	Housework and related works	4.33	4.37	4.45	4.53	4.54	7.30	7.34	7.34	7.43	7.56
	Housework	3.35	3.31	3.28	3.27	3.16	5.02	4.49	4.42	4.43	4.35
	Child care	0.19	0.25	0.36	0.45	0.56	1.30	1.48	1.57	2.01	2.24

1) “Commuting to and from school or work” and “Work” and “Schoolwork” are included.

Figure 4-4: Change in time use for each kind of activity (1996-2016) - weekly average, wives of “Households where both husband and wife are working”

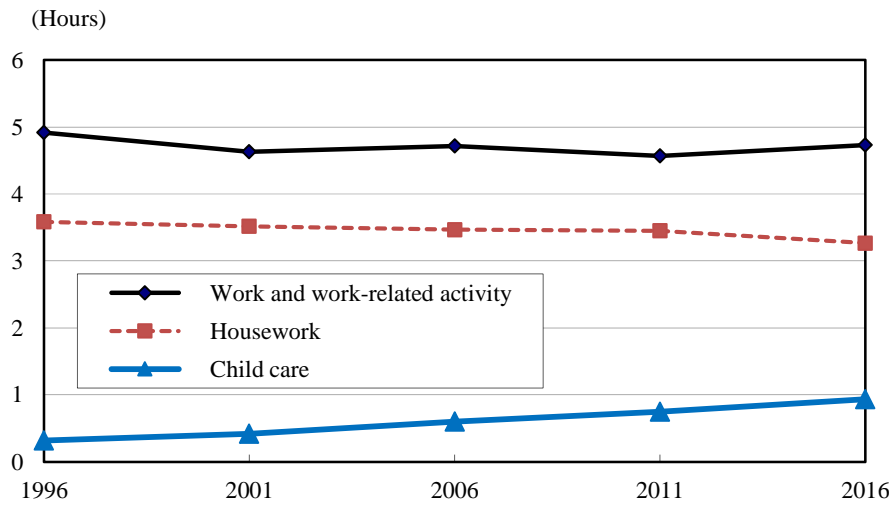
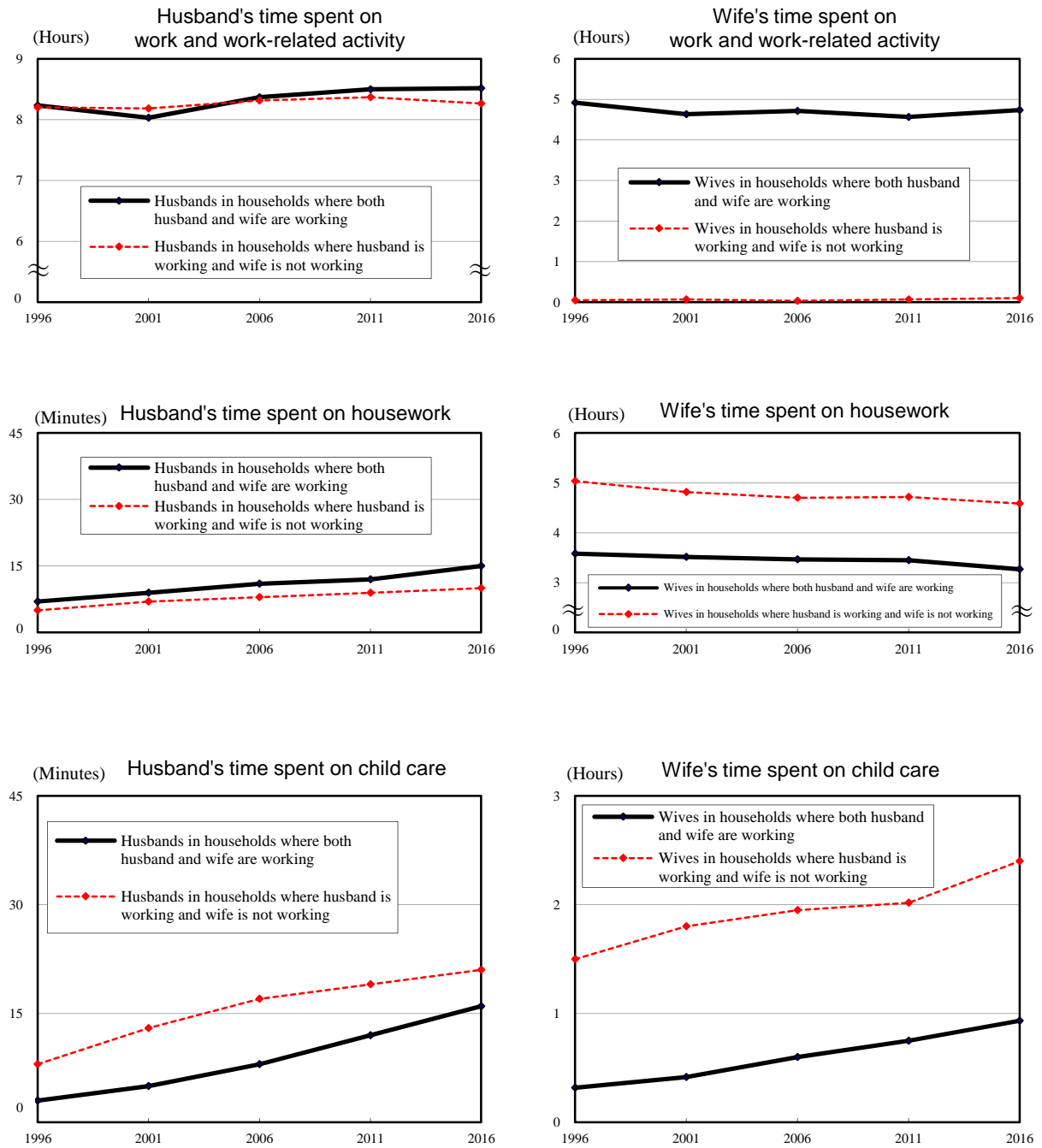


Figure 4-5: Change in time use for each kind of activity by the usual economic activities of a married couple (1996-2011) - weekly average, husbands and wives in a household of a couple with child(ren)



5. Time use by elderly persons

- (1) Time spent by elderly persons on work and work-related activity increased for both males and females, but time spent by elderly persons on housework decreased for both.

Looking at the time use of elderly persons aged 65 years old and over by sex, and comparing to 2011, males' time spent on work and work-related activity¹⁾ increased by 12 minutes to a total of 2 hours 7 minutes, while females' time spent on work and work-related activity increased by 7 minutes to a total of 55 minutes. Meanwhile, time spent on housework decreased by 4 minutes for males to a total of 36 minutes, and by 1 minute for females to a total of 2 hours 52 minutes. (Table 5-1.)

Table 5-1: Time use for each kind of main activity by sex (2011, 2016) - weekly average, persons aged 65 and over

	Total			Male			Female		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Work and work-related activity	1.16	1.28	0.12	1.55	2.07	0.12	0.48	0.55	0.07
Housework and related works	2.31	2.31	0.00	1.08	1.05	-0.03	3.37	3.39	0.02
Housework	1.55	1.52	-0.03	0.40	0.36	-0.04	2.53	2.52	-0.01
Caring or nursing	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.01
Child care	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Shopping	0.29	0.31	0.02	0.22	0.23	0.01	0.35	0.37	0.02

- (2) Number of working elderly persons increased and their working rate increased.

The number of working elderly persons aged 65 years old and over was 9,071,000, which was an increase of 1,986,000 compared to 2011. The working rate²⁾ increased by 2.8 percentage points. Broken down by sex and compared to 2011, working elderly males increased by 1,108,000 to a total of 5,350,000, and females increased by 878,000 to a total of 3,721,000. Looking at the change in time spent on working over the past 30 years, for both sexes, the time spent on working was on the decrease. (Table 5-2, Figure 5-1.)

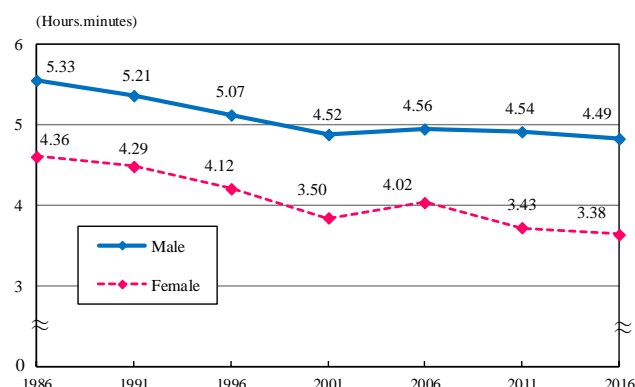
Table 5-2: Number of working persons and working rate by sex (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 65 and over

		2011	2016	Difference
Working persons (thousand persons)	Total	7085	9071	1986
	Male	4242	5350	1108
	Female	2843	3721	878
Working rate (%, points for difference)	Total	25.8	28.7	2.8
	Male	35.6	38.3	2.7
	Female	18.3	21.0	2.7

1) "Commuting to and from school or work" and "Work" and "Schoolwork" are included.

2) The rate of working persons to the population (excluding those whose usual economic activity was unknown).

Figure 5-1: Change in time spent on working by sex (1986-2016) – weekly average, working persons aged 65 and over



(3) The number of elderly caregivers increased, but the time spent by caregivers caring or nursing decreased.

The number of elderly caregivers aged 65 and over was 2,383,000, an increase of 574,000 compared to 2011, or a 0.9 percentage point increase as a proportion of the population. Meanwhile, the average time spent by caregivers who actually engaged in caring or nursing on the day the survey was conducted (average time spent in activities for participants) was 2 hours 40 minutes, a decrease of 8 minutes compared to 2011. (Table 5-3.)

Table 5-3: Number of caregivers and average time spent in activities for caregivers by sex (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 65 and over

	Number of caregivers (thousand persons)			Percentage of population (% , percentage points for difference)			Average time spent in activities for caregivers (hours:minutes)		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Total	1809	2383	574	6.6	7.5	0.9	2.48	2.40	-0.08
Male	770	1026	256	6.4	7.2	0.8	2.45	2.44	-0.01
Female	1039	1358	319	6.7	7.6	0.9	2.51	2.38	-0.13

(4) Elderly persons of one-person households were alone for 11 hours 18 minutes, or half the day.

Looking at the time use of elderly persons aged 65 and older (except sleep time; hereinafter idem) by persons being together¹⁾, time spent with family member(s)²⁾ was the longest at 6 hours 27 minutes, followed by time spent alone at 6 hours 15 minutes. Of elderly persons, those in one-person households (persons living on their own) spent most of the day alone, at 11 hours 18 minutes. (Table 5-4, 5-5, Figure 5-2.)

Broken down by sex, time spent alone by males was 1 hour 10 minutes shorter than females, while time spent with classmate(s) or colleague(s) by males was 35 minutes longer than females. Looking at time use of elderly persons in one-person households, time spent alone by males was 24 minutes shorter than females, and time spent with classmate(s) or colleague(s) by males was 25 minutes longer than females. (Table 5-4, 5-5.)

Compared to 2011, regardless of sex or whether in a one-person household, time spent alone and time spent with family member(s) decreased, while time spent with classmate(s) or colleague(s) increased. (Table 5-4, 5-5.)

1) Multiple answers were allowed.

2) Including family members outside the household.

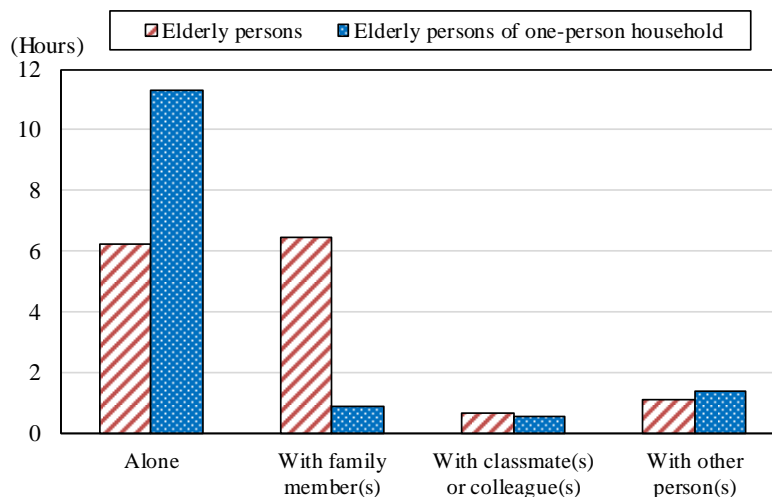
Table 5-4: Time use (except sleep time) by sex and persons being together (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 65 and over

	Total			Male			Female		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Time use (except sleep time)	15.40	15.52	0.12	15.32	15.44	0.12	15.47	15.59	0.12
Alone	6.38	6.15	-0.23	5.50	5.36	-0.14	7.14	6.46	-0.28
With family member(s)	6.46	6.27	-0.19	7.14	6.45	-0.29	6.24	6.12	-0.12
With classmate(s) or colleague(s)	0.32	0.40	0.08	0.50	0.59	0.09	0.19	0.24	0.05
With other person(s)	1.13	1.08	-0.05	1.07	1.02	-0.05	1.18	1.13	-0.05

Table 5-5: Time use (except sleep time) by sex and persons being together (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 65 and over in one-person households

	Total			Male			Female		
	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference	2011	2016	Difference
Time use (except sleep time)	15.41	15.56	0.15	15.31	15.56	0.25	15.45	15.56	0.11
Alone	12.00	11.18	-0.42	11.38	11.01	-0.37	12.08	11.25	-0.43
With family member(s)	1.00	0.54	-0.06	1.01	0.44	-0.17	1.00	0.59	-0.01
With classmate(s) or colleague(s)	0.27	0.34	0.07	0.40	0.51	0.11	0.21	0.26	0.05
With other person(s)	1.31	1.23	-0.08	1.10	1.04	-0.06	1.39	1.30	-0.09

Figure 5-2: Time use (except sleep time) by persons being together (2016) – weekly average, persons aged 65 and over



6. Use of smartphones/PCs

(1) The proportion of persons who used smartphones/PCs was highest in the age group of 20 to 24.

The proportion¹⁾ of persons who used smartphones/PCs (hereinafter “usage rate”) was 61.9% among males and 58.4% among females. Broken down by sex and age group, the usage rate was highest for both males and females in the age group of 20 to 24 years old. In the age group of 15 to 59 years old, the usage rate was higher for females than for males, but among those aged 60 years old and over, males had the higher usage rate. (Figure 6-1, Table 6-1.)

Viewed by day of the week, usage rate was lower for both males and females on Sundays than on Saturdays or weekdays. (Figure 6-2, Table 6-2.)

Figure 6-1: Usage rate of smartphones/PCs by sex and age group (2016)–weekly average

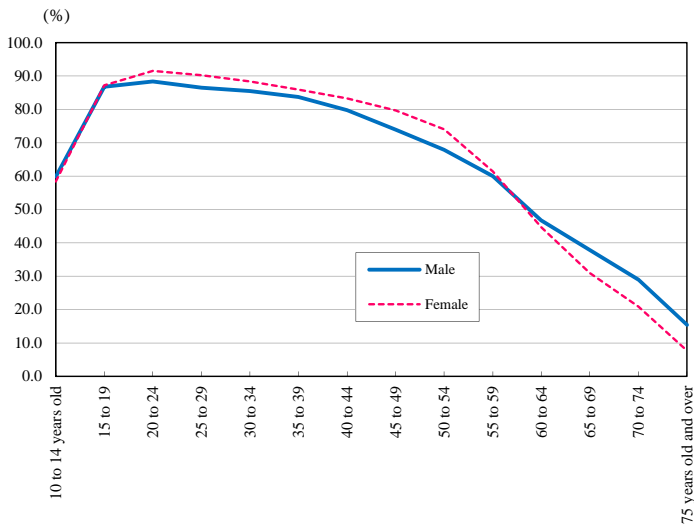
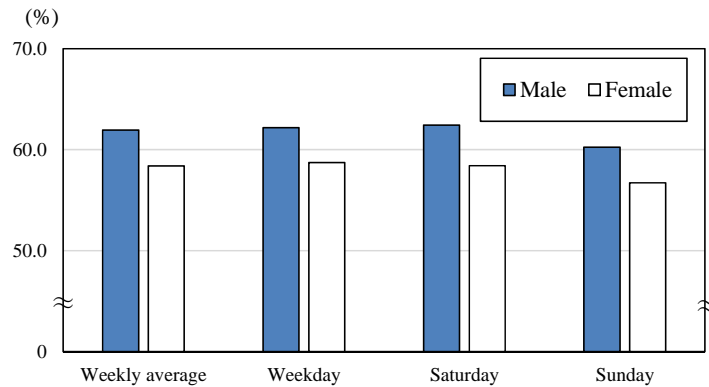


Table 6-1: Number of users and usage rate of smartphones/PCs by sex and age group (2016) -weekly average

	Male			Female		
	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)
Total	55207	34193	61.9	58093	33924	58.4
10 to 14 years old	2812	1682	59.8	2682	1566	58.4
15 to 19	3082	2676	86.8	2926	2552	87.2
20 to 24	3121	2759	88.4	2976	2724	91.5
25 to 29	3233	2796	86.5	3112	2809	90.3
30 to 34	3650	3122	85.5	3553	3140	88.4
35 to 39	4079	3413	83.7	3979	3419	85.9
40 to 44	4868	3881	79.7	4765	3967	83.3
45 to 49	4635	3427	73.9	4570	3641	79.7
50 to 54	3914	2656	67.9	3903	2889	74.0
55 to 59	3706	2222	60.0	3753	2304	61.4
60 to 64	3930	1836	46.7	4084	1824	44.7
65 to 69	4853	1836	37.8	5221	1617	31.0
70 to 74	3321	962	29.0	3833	802	20.9
75 years old and over	6003	926	15.4	8735	672	7.7

Figure 6-2: Usage rate of smartphones/PCs by sex and day of the week (2016) – weekly average



Note: The expression “smartphones/PCs” includes non-smartphone mobile phones, tablet devices, etc.

Note: “Use of smartphones/PCs” in this section refers to use for purposes other than working and schoolwork.

1) The usage rate of smartphone/PCs is the proportion of smartphone/PC users as a percentage of the total population.

Table 6-2: Number of users and usage rate of smartphones/PCs by sex and day of the week (2016) – weekly average

	Weekly average			Weekday			Saturday			Sunday		
	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)	Usage rate (%)
Total	113300	68117	60.1	113300	68444	60.4	113300	68396	60.4	113300	66205	58.4
Male	55207	34193	61.9	55207	34328	62.2	55207	34457	62.4	55207	33255	60.2
Female	58093	33924	58.4	58093	34116	58.7	58093	33939	58.4	58093	32950	56.7

(2) Use time of smartphones/PCs was longest among the age group of 20 to 24.

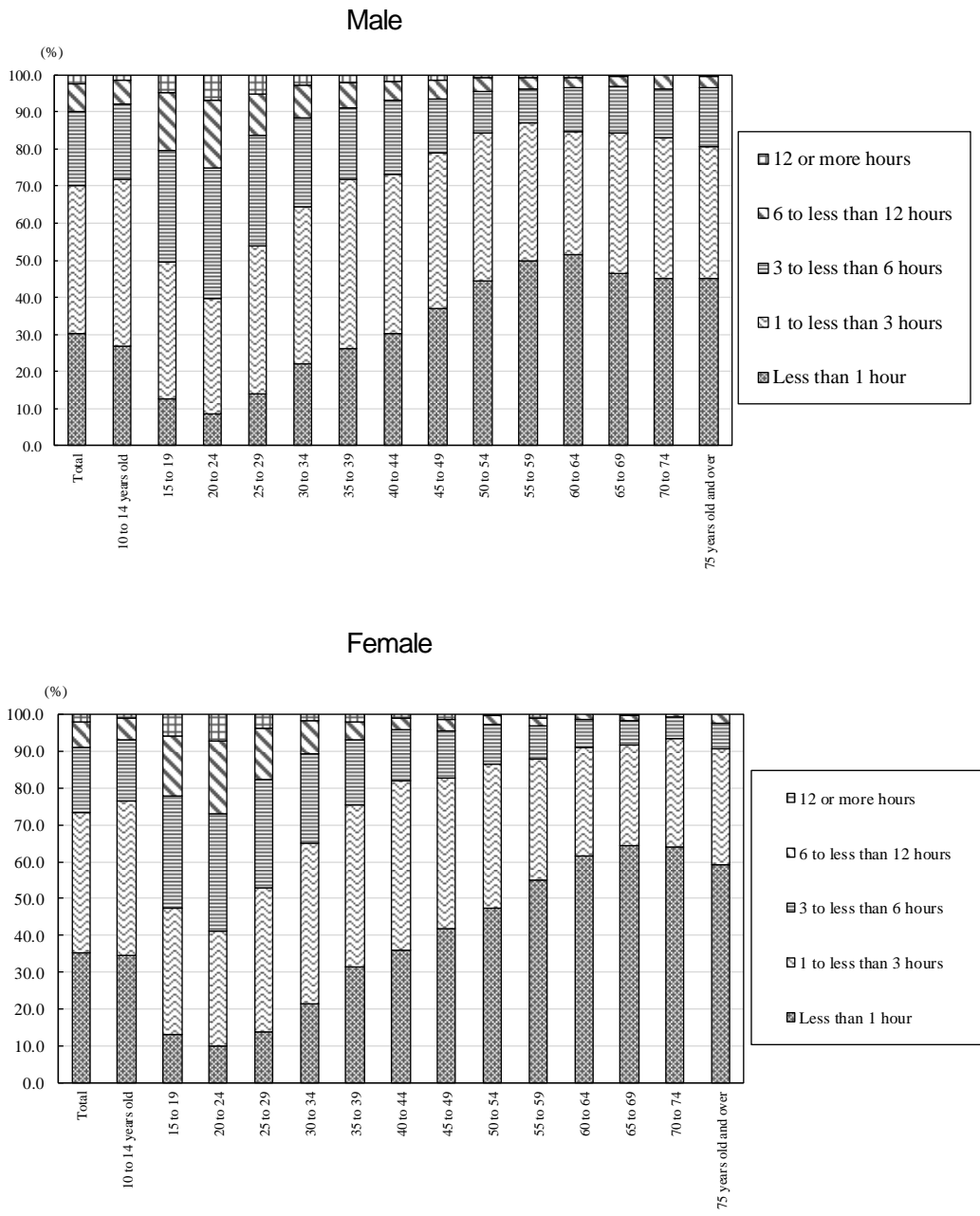
The usage rate of smartphones/PCs is approximately 60%. Broken down by use time, 39.0% of users had a use time of 1 to less than 3 hours, making this the most common use time. Looking at the use time of smartphones/PCs by sex and age group, the age group of 20 to 24 showed a tendency toward longer use times, with approximately 25% of both males and females having a use time of 6 or more hours. (Table 6-3, 6-4, Figure 6-3.)

Table 6-3: Number of users and percentage distribution by use and disuse of smartphones/PCs, use time, and sex (2016) - weekly average

(Thousand persons)									
	Total	Disuse	Use	Less than 1 hour	1 to less than 3 hours	3 to less than 6 hours	6 to less than 12 hours	12 or more hours	
Total	113,300	45182	68117	21848	26077	12603	4775	1532	
Male	55,207	21014	34193	10144	13333	6732	2509	801	
Female	58,093	24169	33924	11704	12743	5871	2266	731	
(%)									
	Total	Disuse	Use	Less than 1 hour	1 to less than 3 hours	3 to less than 6 hours	6 to less than 12 hours	12 or more hours	
Total	100.0	39.9	60.1	32.7	39.0	18.9	7.1	2.3	
Male	100.0	38.1	61.9	30.3	39.8	20.1	7.5	2.4	
Female	100.0	41.6	58.4	35.1	38.3	17.6	6.8	2.2	

Note: "Percentage distribution of use time" refers to percentages among users (excluding those whose use time was unknown).

Figure 6-3: Percentage distribution of use time of smartphones/PCs by sex and age group (2016)
 – weekly average, number of smartphone/PC users



Note: "Percentage distribution of use time" refers to percentages among users (excluding those whose use time was unknown).

Table 6-4: Percentage distribution of use time of smartphones/PCs by sex and age group (2016)
 – weekly average, number of smartphone/PC users

Male						Female					
	(%)						(%)				
	Less than 1 hour	1 to less than 3 hours	3 to less than 6 hours	6 to less than 12 hours	12 or more hours		Less than 1 hour	1 to less than 3 hours	3 to less than 6 hours	6 to less than 12 hours	12 or more hours
Total	30.3	39.8	20.1	7.5	2.4	Total	35.1	38.3	17.6	6.8	2.2
10 to 14 years old	27.0	45.0	20.2	6.4	1.5	10 to 14 years old	34.5	41.9	16.7	5.8	1.0
15 to 19	12.7	36.7	30.1	15.9	4.6	15 to 19	13.0	34.5	30.4	16.3	5.8
20 to 24	8.5	31.2	35.4	18.1	6.8	20 to 24	10.1	30.9	32.1	19.5	7.4
25 to 29	13.8	40.1	29.7	11.5	5.0	25 to 29	14.0	38.8	29.5	13.8	3.9
30 to 34	22.0	42.5	24.0	8.8	2.7	30 to 34	21.5	43.7	24.2	8.8	1.8
35 to 39	26.2	45.7	19.3	6.7	2.1	35 to 39	31.5	43.9	17.6	4.8	2.2
40 to 44	30.1	43.2	19.9	4.9	1.8	40 to 44	36.0	46.0	13.9	3.0	1.1
45 to 49	36.9	42.0	14.8	5.0	1.3	45 to 49	41.9	41.0	12.5	3.4	1.3
50 to 54	44.6	39.8	11.3	3.7	0.7	50 to 54	47.5	39.0	10.7	2.3	0.4
55 to 59	49.9	37.1	9.4	3.0	0.6	55 to 59	55.0	32.7	9.0	2.3	0.9
60 to 64	51.5	33.3	11.6	2.7	0.8	60 to 64	61.7	29.5	7.5	1.3	...
65 to 69	46.5	37.7	12.5	2.8	0.5	65 to 69	64.4	27.2	6.6	1.5	0.3
70 to 74	45.3	37.9	12.9	3.9	...	70 to 74	63.9	29.3	6.0	0.8	...
75 years old and over	45.2	35.6	15.7	3.1	0.5	75 years old and over	59.2	31.4	7.0	2.5	...

(3) Among smartphone/PC users, use time was 12 hours and over for 1,532,000 users.

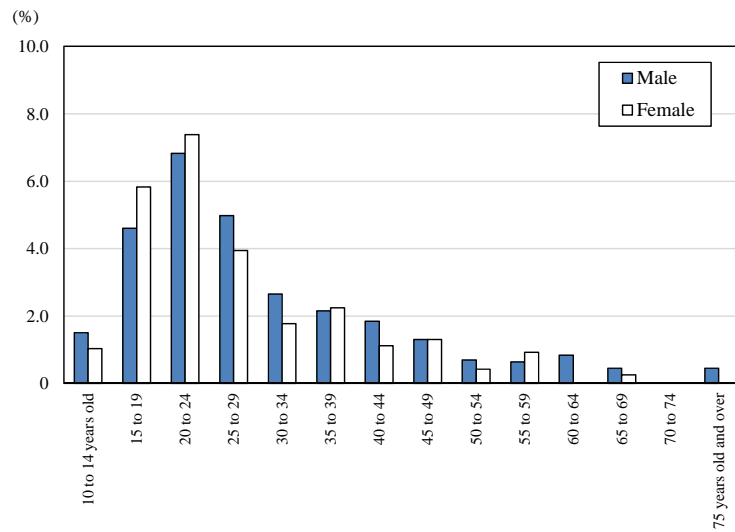
Among smartphone/PC users, 1,532,000 users had a use time of 12 hours and over, accounting for 2.3% of all users. The proportion of users with a use time of 12 hours and over was highest in the age group of 20 to 24 years old at 7.1%. (Table 6-5, Figure 6-4.)

Table 6-5: Number and proportion of smartphones/PC users whose use time was 12 hours and over (2016)
 – by sex and age group, weekly average

	(Thousand persons)			(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1532	801	731	2.3	2.4	2.2
10 to 14 years old	41	25	16	1.3	1.5	1.0
15 to 19	270	122	147	5.2	4.6	5.8
20 to 24	384	185	198	7.1	6.8	7.4
25 to 29	246	137	109	4.5	5.0	3.9
30 to 34	137	82	55	2.2	2.7	1.8
35 to 39	149	72	76	2.2	2.1	2.2
40 to 44	114	70	44	1.5	1.8	1.1
45 to 49	90	45	45	1.3	1.3	1.3
50 to 54	29	18	12	0.5	0.7	0.4
55 to 59	35	14	21	0.8	0.6	0.9
60 to 64	18	15	...	0.5	0.8	...
65 to 69	12	8	4	0.4	0.5	0.3
70 to 74	3	0.2
75 years old and over	5	4	...	0.3	0.5	...

Note: "Percentage distribution of use time" refers to percentages among users (excluding those whose use time was unknown).

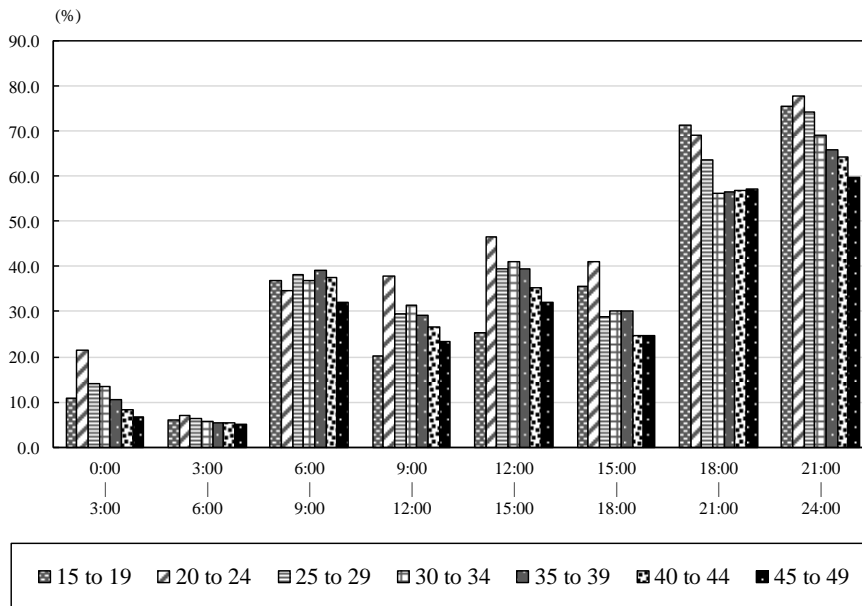
Figure 6-4: Proportion of smartphone/PC users whose use time was 12 hours and over (2016) – by sex and age group, weekly average



(4) Participation rate in smartphone/PC use was highest between 21:00 and 24:00.

In the age group of 15 to 49 years old, which had a usage rate of over 70% among both males and females, the participation rate¹⁾ by age group and time of day was highest between 21:00 and 24:00, and exceeded 70% in the age group of 15 to 29. (Figure 6-5.)

Figure 6-5: Participation rate in smartphone/PC use by age group and time of day (2016) – weekdays, 15 to 49 years old



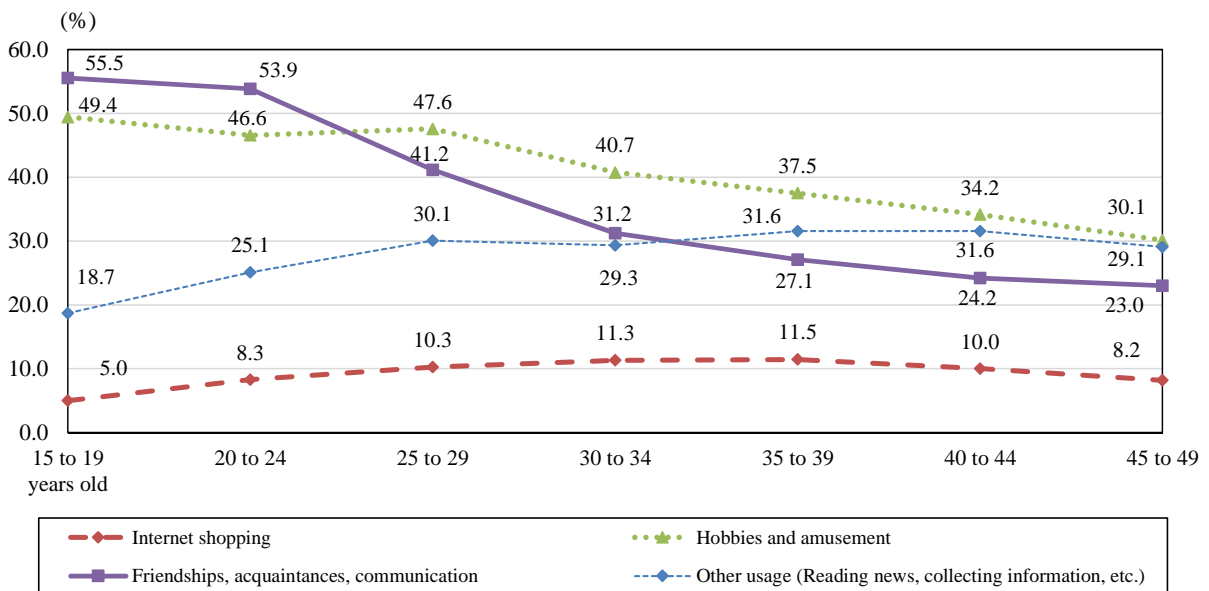
1) Number of smartphone/PC users as a percentage of the population.

(5) Among those aged 15 to 24, the participation rate was highest for the use purpose of “Friendships, acquaintances, communication”.

Looking at smartphone/PC use between 21:00 and 24:00, when participation rate was highest, by age group and use purpose²⁾, the most common use purpose for the age group of 15 to 24 was “Friendships, acquaintances, communication”, and for the age group of 25 to 29 was “Hobbies and amusement”. For each use purpose, participation rate dropped as age increased.

Participation rate for the use purpose “Internet shopping” peaked with the age group of 35 to 39, dropping off as age increased. (Figure 6-6.)

Figure 6-6: Participation rate in smartphone/PC use by age group and use purpose (2016) – weekdays, 21:00 - 24:00, 15 to 49 years old



2) Multiple answers were allowed.

(6) Use time of smartphones/PCs linked to the distribution of daily time use.

Looking at the link between use time of smartphones/PCs and daily time use by sex and age group, those in the age group of 15 to 19 who had a long smartphone/PC use time also tended to spend less time on schoolwork and more time on free-time activities¹⁾. In the age group of 25 to 29, those who had a long smartphone/PC use time also tended to spend less time on working and more time on free-time activities, with such women tending to spend less time on housework. (Figure 6-7, 6-8.)

Figure 6-7: Daily time use by sex and use time of smartphones/PCs (2016) – weekly average, 15 to 19 years old

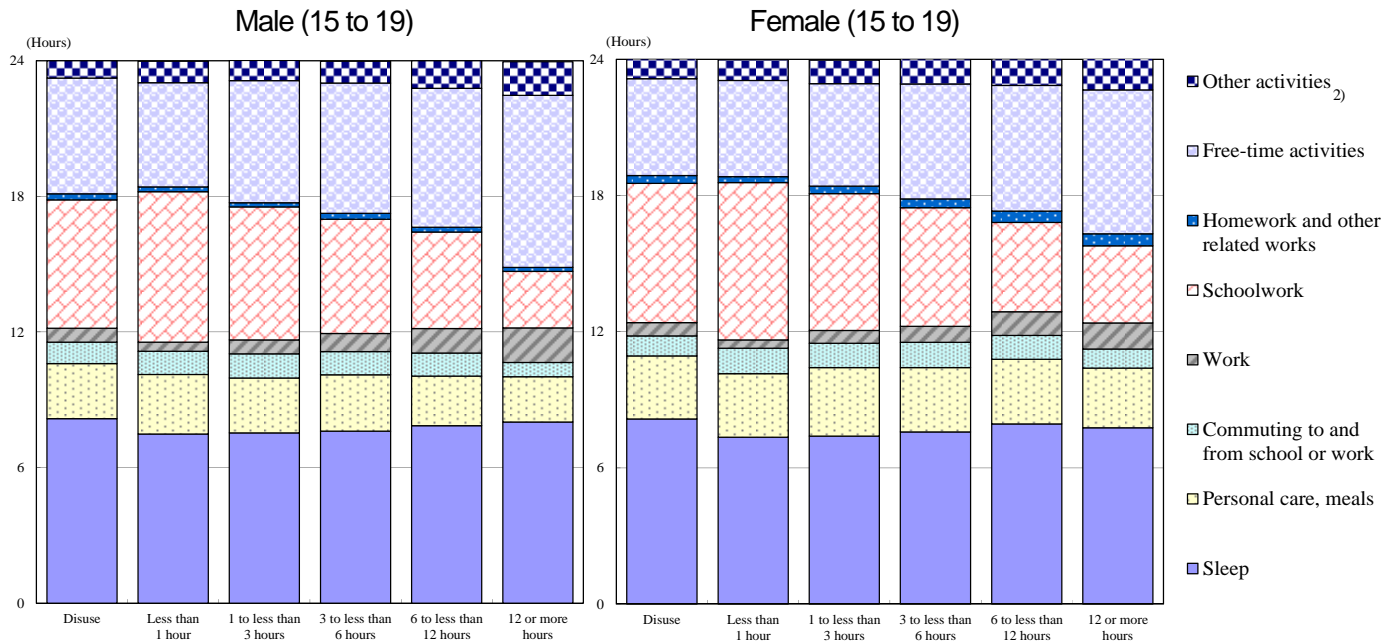
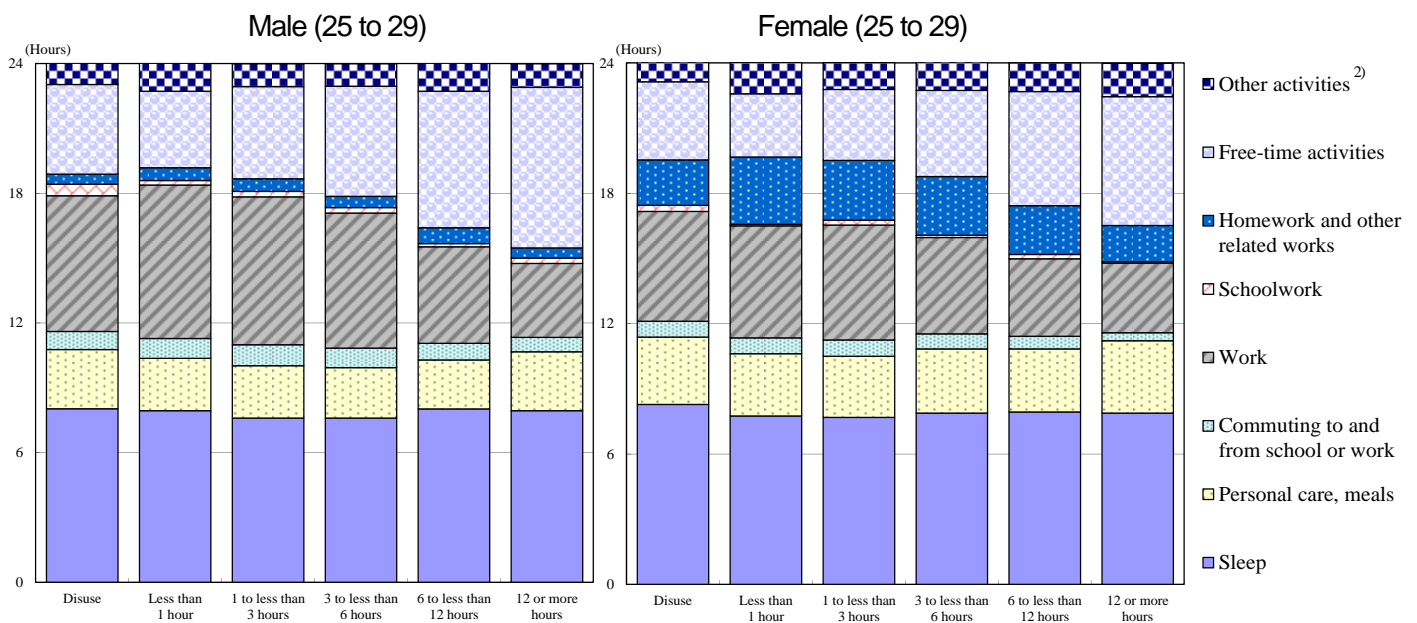


Figure 6-8: Daily time use by sex and use time of smartphones/PCs (2016) – weekly average, 25 to 29 years old



1) "Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines", "Rest and relaxation", "Learning, self-education, and training (excluding schoolwork)", "Hobbies and amusements", "Sports", and "Volunteer and social activities".
 2) "Moving (excluding commuting)", "Social life", "Medical examination or treatment", and "Other activities".

7. Time use and average time by area

(1) Of working persons, those in Kumamoto Prefecture spent the longest time working.

Looking at the time spent on working by prefecture, workers in Kumamoto Prefecture spent the longest time (6 hours 26 minutes), followed by those in Fukushima Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture. In contrast, workers in Tokyo spent the least amount of time on working (5 hours 39 minutes), followed by Kyoto Prefecture and Yamaguchi Prefecture. (Table 7-1.)

Table 7-1: Time spent on working by prefecture (2016) – weekly average, working persons

Rank	Prefecture	Time spent on working (hours.minutes)
	Japan	5.55
1	Kumamoto	6.26
2	Fukushima	6.22
3	Iwate	6.20
4	Aomori	6.18
5	Saga	6.14
6	Okinawa	6.13
7	Niigata	6.11
8	Gumma	6.09
9	Yamagata	6.08
9	Fukui	6.08
9	Nagano	6.08
43	Shimane	5.45
44	Saitama	5.43
45	Kyoto	5.42
45	Yamaguchi	5.42
47	Tokyo	5.39

(2) Time spent on “commuting to and from school or work” was long for the Kanto district.

Looking at the time spent on “commuting to and from school or work” (average time spent in activities for participants) by prefecture, those living in the Kanagawa Prefecture spent the longest time (1 hour 45 minutes), followed by Chiba Prefecture, and Saitama Prefecture, showing that commuting times were long in the Kanto district. In contrast, Oita Prefecture had the lowest time (57 minutes) spent on “commuting to and from school or work”, followed by Aomori Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, and Kagoshima Prefecture. (Table 7-2.)

Table 7-2: Average time spent on “commuting to and from school or work” for participants by prefecture (2016)
- weekdays

Rank	Prefecture	Time spent on “commuting to and from school or work” (hours.minutes)
	Japan	1.19
1	Kanagawa	1.45
2	Chiba	1.42
3	Saitama	1.36
4	Tokyo	1.34
5	Nara	1.33
6	Osaka	1.25
7	Hyogo	1.21
8	Kyoto	1.20
9	Ibaraki	1.19
9	Aichi	1.19
43	Aomori	0.58
43	Akita	0.58
43	Shimane	0.58
43	Kagoshima	0.58
47	Oita	0.57

(3) Persons living in Hokkaido spent the longest time on “Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines”.

Looking at the average time spent on “Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines” by prefecture, the longest was found in Hokkaido (2 hours 38 minutes), followed by Yamaguchi Prefecture and Tottori Prefecture. In contrast, Tokyo had the lowest time spent on “Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines” (1 hour 55 minutes), followed by Fukui Prefecture, and Shiga Prefecture. (Table 7-3.)

Table 7-3: Time spent on “Watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines” by prefecture (2016) - weekly average

Rank	Prefecture	Time spent on “watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines” (hours.minutes)
	Japan	2.15
1	Hokkaido	2.38
2	Yamaguchi	2.37
3	Tottori	2.34
4	Kochi	2.32
4	Miyazaki	2.32
6	Aomori	2.31
7	Nagasaki	2.30
8	Kagawa	2.29
8	Oita	2.29
10	Tokushima	2.28
42	Chiba	2.08
42	Kyoto	2.08
44	Kanagawa	2.03
45	Fukui	2.02
45	Shiga	2.02
47	Tokyo	1.55

(4) Usage rate of smartphones/PCs was highest in the Kanto and Kinki districts.

Looking at usage rates of smartphone/PCs by prefecture, the highest rate was found in Tokyo (70.7%), followed by Kanagawa Prefecture and Chiba Prefecture, with usage rates higher in the Kanto and Kinki districts. (Table 7-4.)

Table 7-4: Number of users and usage rates for smartphones/PCs by prefecture (2016) – weekly average

Rank	Prefecture	Usage rate (%)	Population (thousand persons)	Users (thousand persons)
	Japan	60.1	113300	68117
1	Tokyo	70.7	12346	8734
2	Kanagawa	69.3	8216	5697
3	Chiba	65.0	5614	3648
4	Saitama	64.4	6555	4224
5	Kyoto	63.6	2338	1487
6	Shiga	63.4	1253	794
7	Osaka	62.6	7923	4958
8	Aichi	61.3	6687	4101
8	Hyogo	61.3	4935	3023
10	Mie	60.0	1614	969

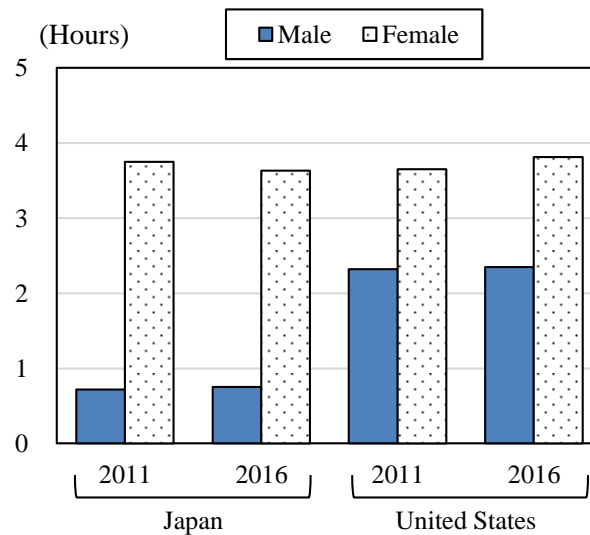
(Reference) Comparison of time spent on housework and related works in Japan and the United States

Time spent on housework and related works (Japan, United States) (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 15 and over

(Hours.minutes)

	2011				2016			
	Japan		United States		Japan		United States	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Housework and related works	0.43	3.45	2.19	3.39	0.45	3.38	2.21	3.49
Child care	0.05	0.24	0.14	0.32	0.06	0.26	0.16	0.32
Survey date	Oct. 2011		Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011		Oct. 2016		Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2016	

Time spent on housework and related works

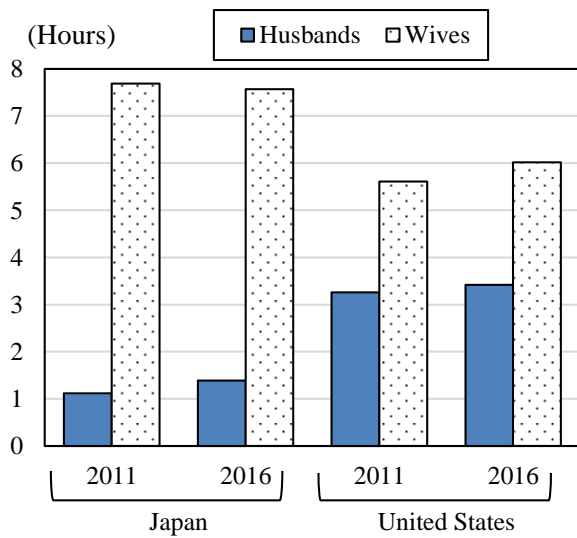


Time spent on housework and related works by husbands and wives in households with child(ren) aged under 6 (Japan, United States) (2011, 2016) – weekly average, persons aged 15 and over

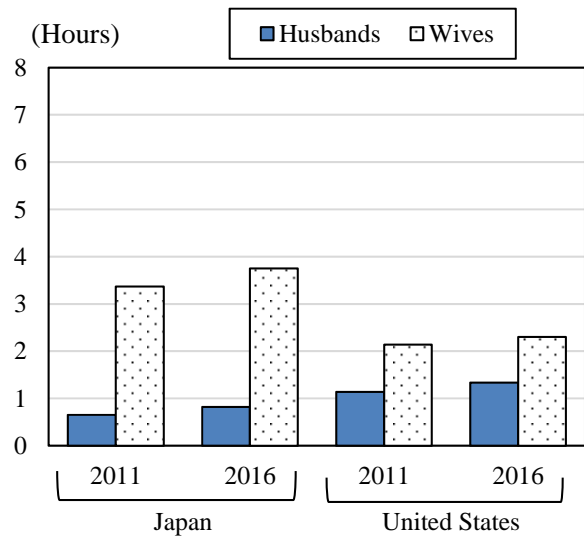
(Hours.minutes)

	2011				2016			
	Japan		United States		Japan		United States	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Housework and related works	1.07	7.41	3.16	5.37	1.23	7.34	3.25	6.01
Child care	0.39	3.22	1.08	2.08	0.49	3.45	1.20	2.18
Survey date	Oct. 2016		Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011		Oct. 2016		Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2016	

Time spent on housework and related works



Time spent on child care



Source: Japanese data is from “2016 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities – Time use”.

* Time spent on housework and related works: Time spent on “housework”, “caring or nursing”, “child care”, and “shopping” in households consisting of a husband, wife, and child(ren) (with the youngest child aged under 6) (weekly average)

American data is from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), “American Time Use Survey - 2016 Results”.

* “Housework and related works” includes “housework”, “shopping (goods / services)”, and “family care (including child care)” .